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Contributors

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THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

BEING THE

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

AND THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1969



THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year

1969

THE HEALTH OF BOSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

LOCAL BOARD OF HEALTH

for the Year

1902

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1958

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1958

Chairman: Councillor G. B. SMITH

Vice Chairman: Councillor E. M. MURPHY

Councillor J. T. HALL

Councillor E. B. HALL

Councillor E. B. HALL

Councillor E. B. HALL

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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1969

Chairman: Councillor G. D. SMITH

Vice Chairman: Councillor B. HOWLEY

Committee: Councillor J. T. BALL
Councillor MRS. A. BELL
Councillor MRS. E. M. PARKES
Councillor H. PEARSON

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. G. ODDY, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(Appointed November, 1966)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant since 1966

Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent:

G. E. MILLAR, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.B., M.Inst.M.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)
(Appointed 16th February, 1946)

BOYSCOUT (YOUNG) URBAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1963

<u>Chairman:</u>	Counselor G. D. SMITH
<u>Vice Chairman:</u>	Counselor B. HUNTER
<u>Committee:</u>	Counselor J. T. MILL
	Counselor W. A. WILL
	Counselor W. E. N. FARRIS
	Counselor H. FARRIS

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

C. C. ODDY, M.D., Ch.E., D.P.H.
(Appointed November, 1960)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant since 1960

Public Health Inspector and Sanitation Superintendent:

G. E. MILLER, P.H.D., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.S., M.I.S.C.
(Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)
(Appointed 18th February, 1962)

ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33 Queens Road,
BARNSELY.

March, 1971.

ANNUAL REPORT
for the Year ended 31st December, 1969



To the Chairman and Members of the
ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1969.

During the year there was a slight reduction in the estimated population of the district and a small rise in the adjusted birth rate; the latter remaining slightly in excess of the comparable National figure. Of the births recorded the percentage of illegitimate births rose from 4% to 6% of the total births.

There was a significant rise in the adjusted death rate for your area and once again the principal causes of mortality in numerical order of importance were diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory diseases.

The remaining vital statistics were very satisfactory and the perinatal mortality rate fell to a level well below the comparable figure for the Administrative County. Once again, it is pleasing to record no deaths attributable to maternal causes.

The increase in the notified incidence of infectious diseases during the year was due in the main to an increase in measles in the district.

Once again, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and support during the year. The keen interest shown by all members of the Committee in matters relating to the health of the district has been an inspiration to me. I have at all times received excellent co-operation and help from your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Millar.

Finally, I must express my thanks to the Divisional Administrative Officer, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in preparing this report and for their loyal support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. G. ODDY.

Medical Officer of Health.

ROCHESTER URBAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Divisional Health Officer,
15 Queens Road,
BARNSTAPLE.

March, 1927.



ANNUAL REPORT
for the Year ended 31st December, 1926

To the Chairman and Members of the
ROCHESTER URBAN DISTRICT COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fourth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1926.

During the year there was a slight reduction in the estimated population of the district and a small rise in the adjusted birth rate; the latter remaining slightly in excess of the comparable National figure. Of the births recorded the percentage of illegitimate births rose from 4% to 6% of the total births.

There was a startling rise in the adjusted death rate for your area and once again the principal causes of mortality in numerical order of importance were diseases of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory diseases.

The remaining vital statistics were very satisfactory and the post-natal mortality rate fell to a level well below the comparable figure for the Administrative County. Once again, it is pleasing to record no deaths attributable to external causes.

The increase in the notified incidence of infectious diseases during the year was due in the main to an increase in measles in the district.

Once again, I would like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and support during the year. The keen interest shown by all members of the Committee in matters relating to the health of the district has been an inspiration to me. I have at all times received excellent co-operation and help from your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Miller.

Finally, I must express my thanks to the Divisional Administrative Officer, Mr. L. S. Wright, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their help in preparing this report and for their loyal support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

G. G. GIBBY.

Medical Officer of Health.

URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	1,452 acres
Registrar's General's estimate of population ...	8,570
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate Book at 31st December, 1969	3,142
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1969 ...	£164,525
Nett product of a Penny Rate, 1969/70 ...	£634

The district is a predominantly coal-mining area with the majority of the population earning their living directly or indirectly from the industry.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1969 was 8,570 compared with 8,610 in the previous year. The natural increase in population, showing the number of births over deaths, was 35 compared with 54 in the previous year.

Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate			81	67	148
Illegitimate			6	4	10
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
TOTALS ...			87	71	158
			<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The number of births registered was 158, 7 more than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 16.8 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 16.0 per 1,000 estimated population in 1968, and with 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. The illegitimate births were 6% of the total births compared with 4% in 1968.

Stillbirths

1 stillbirth was notified during the year, as against 5 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 6.3 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 32.1 per 1,000 in 1968 and with 13.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 13.3 per 1,000 estimated population in 1968 and with 11.9 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 123 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, an increase of 26 on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Peri-Natal Mortality

4 infant deaths occurred in the district in the year, one in the neo-natal period. These deaths represent an infant death rate of 25.3, compared with 13.2 in 1968 and with 18.1 for England and Wales. The peri-natal mortality rate was 12.6, compared with the County average of 23.7

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report, once again, that there were no deaths from maternal causes during the year.

1 stillbirth was notified during the year, as against 2 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 6.3 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 32.1 per 1,000 in 1968 and with 13.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 16.2 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population in 1968 and with 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 125 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, an increase of 16 on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and ages at death are given in tabular form at the end of the section on vital statistics.

Infant Mortality and Post-Neatal Mortality

4 infant deaths occurred in the district in the year, one in the neo-neatal period. These deaths represent an infant death rate of 25.7 compared with 17.2 in 1968 and with 18.1 for England and Wales. The post-neatal mortality rate was 12.6, compared with the County average of

25.7

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report, once again, that there were no deaths from maternal causes during the year.

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1969

Sex	Birth Weight	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death
M	5 lbs. 11 ozs.	1 day	Atelectasis Prematurity	St. Helen Hospital Barnsley
M	8 lbs.	8 mths.	Meningococcal Infection	St. Helen Hospital Barnsley
F	6 lbs. 9 ozs.	4 mths.	Gastro- enteritis	Home
M	6 lbs. 14 ozs.	3 mths.	Gastro- enteritis	Home

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Death in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
1960	137	4	3	49.6
1961	147	4	3	46.4
1962	125	2	1	23.6
1963	172	4	1	28.4
1964	174	2	3	28.4
1965	158	4	4	46.2
1966	108	4	-	25.3
1967	166	1	1	12.0
1968	151	5	1	38.5
1969	158	1	1	12.6

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1963

Sex	Birth Weight	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death
M	5 lbs. 11 ozs.	1 day	Asphyxia Prematurity	St. Helen Hospital Barrow
M	8 lbs.	8 wks.	Neurological Infection	St. Helen Hospital Barrow
F	6 lbs. 9 ozs.	4 wks.	Gastro- enteritis	Home
M	6 lbs. 14 ozs.	3 wks.	Gastro- enteritis	Home

INFANT MORTALITY

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Deaths in first week of life	Infant-mortality Death Rate
1960	137	4	3	49.6
1961	147	4	3	46.4
1962	159	3	1	43.6
1963	173	4	1	38.4
1964	174	3	3	38.4
1965	198	4	4	46.2
1966	108	4	-	45.3
1967	166	1	1	49.0
1968	171	3	1	36.8
1969	192	1	1	42.6

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											Males	Females
teritis and other												
diarrhoeal diseases	2										1	1
meningococcal	1										1	-
infection												
Malignant neoplasm - stomach						1		1	3		4	1
Malignant neoplasm - intestine									2	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus							2	1	4		7	-
Malignant neoplasm - breast								1		1	-	2
Malignant neoplasm - uterus									1		-	1
Other malignant neoplasms					1		1	1	3		-	6
Diabetes mellitus									2	1	2	1
Hypertensive disease									2		1	1
Ischaemic heart disease						1	3	4	24	15	28	19
Other forms of heart disease									3	3	4	2
Cerebrovascular disease						1	1	1	1	5	3	6
Other diseases of circulatory system									2	3	3	2
Influenza										1	-	1
Pneumonia									1	2	2	1
Bronchitis and Emphysema								2	2	5	6	3
Septic Ulcer										1	1	-
Appendicitis							1				1	-
Other diseases of digestive system									1		1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis									1		1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate										1	1	-
Diseases of Musculo- skeletal system										1	-	1
Birth Injury, Difficult labour, etc.	1										1	-
Motor Vehicle accidents					1						1	-
All other accidents										1	-	1
Suicide and self- inflicted injuries							1				-	1
All other external causes							1				-	1
TOTALS	4	-	-	-	2	3	10	11	53	40	70	53

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1969

	ROYSTON Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	18.4	16.8	16.9	16.3
Adjusted 	16.8	17.2	17.1	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude 	14.4	12.3	11.6	11.9
Adjusted 	16.9	12.9	12.6	
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory 	-	0.03	0.03	0.02
Other 	-	0.01	0.01	0.02
All forms 	-	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.82	0.52	0.49	0.61
Cancer of uterus ...	0.12	0.08	0.08	not available
Cancer - all forms ...	2.80	2.22	2.10	2.35
Cerebro-vascular disease	1.05	1.83	1.70	not available
Circulatory disease excluding cerebro-vascular disease	7.00	4.67	4.39	not available
Respiratory disease	1.52	1.81	1.69	not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.19	0.20	0.19
Infant Mortality	25.3	19.3	18.9	18.1
Stillbirths	6.3	13.8	13.5	13.2
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	12.6	24.5	23.7	23.4

Region and State (Province)	Urban District	Rural District	Urban District	Rural District
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude	18.4	16.8	16.8	16.8
Adjusted	18.5	17.2	17.1	17.1
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude	16.4	15.2	15.2	15.2
Adjusted	16.9	15.9	15.6	15.6
Tuberculosis				
Respiratory	...	...	0.03	0.03
Other	...	...	0.01	0.01
All forms	...	...	0.04	0.04
Cancer of lung and bronchus	0.82	0.52	0.48	0.42
Cancer of uterus	...	...	0.08	0.06
Cancer - all forms	2.80	2.22	2.20	2.22
Gastrovascular disease	1.25	1.25	1.20	not available
Circulatory disease excluding gastrovascular disease	1.20	1.27	1.27	not available
Respiratory disease	1.32	1.51	1.59	not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.19	0.20	0.19
Infant Mortality	20.2	18.2	18.2	18.1
Fertility	6.2	12.8	12.8	12.2
Fert-natal Mortality Rate	12.6	24.2	23.7	23.4

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospital Boards through the local hospital management committees.

Leeds Regional Board:

1. Clayton Hospital, Wakefield
2. General Hospital, Wakefield
3. Leeds General Infirmary
4. Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley.

Infectious Diseases Hospital

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Kendray Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

- St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
- Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.
- Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.

GENERAL PROGRAM OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged on whole-time Public Health work, being also Medical Officer of Health for the surrounding districts and the Divisional Medical Officer for Division No. 25 of the West Riding County Council. One Public Health Inspector is employed by the Council.

General Hospitals

The General Hospitals serving your district are given below. Their administration rests with the Leeds and Sheffield Hospitals Board through the local hospital management committee.

Leeds Regional Hospitals

1. Clarendon Hospital, Wakefield
2. General Hospital, Wakefield
3. Leeds General Infirmary
4. Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate

Sheffield Regional Hospitals

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield
2. The Robert Hospital, Barnsley
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley

Infectious Diseases Hospital

All infectious diseases requiring hospital admission were admitted to the Emergency Hospital, Barnsley. The ambulance arrangements were the same as for the previous year with the hospital retaining its own ambulance for the service.

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:
St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds.
Harrogate Hospital, Harrogate.

The services of the Jessop Hospital, Sheffield, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows:

Tuesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Wednesday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon
Wednesday	2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.
Thursday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon (children)
Friday	10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon

Venereal Diseases

The nearest centre for Royston patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, BARNSELY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Veneral Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Royston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinics are held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at South Kirby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 291.

The services of the Jessup Hospital, Shetland, and the Maternity Hospital, Leeds, were also available for abnormal obstetric cases.

Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the West Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician who holds out-patients' sessions at the Chest Clinic, 48 Church Street, Barnsley. Details of sessions are as follows:

10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon	(children)	Tuesday
10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon		Wednesday
2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.		Wednesday
10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon	(children)	Thursday
10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon		Friday

Veneral Diseases

The nearest centre for syphilitic patients for the diagnosis and treatment of these diseases is in Barnsley.

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road, BARNLEY.

Other centres are situated at Shetland, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Veneral Disease is at liberty to attend the centre of his choice. Treatment is completely confidential.

Maternity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic, Ryeaton, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Ante-natal Clinics are held in the same premises on Tuesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. Further details are given in the County Services Divisional Report.

Laboratory Service

The laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory in Wakefield. The laboratory is equipped to deal with all bacteriological and pathological examinations, and a complete investigation is undertaken and report furnished for every specimen sent for examination.

Accident Service

The ambulance service is operated by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at South Elms, Telephone No. South Elms 111.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area during 1969 amounted to 45 cases, compared with 21 in 1968.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1969

	<u>No. of cases notified</u>
Measles	37
Whooping Cough	6
Scarlet Fever	2
TOTAL	<u>45</u>

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria and 6 cases of Whooping Cough occurred in your area during the year

Because of the introduction of the computer scheme for vaccination and immunisation, it is no longer possible to give separate District immunisation figures as in the previous Annual Reports.

Infectious Jaundice

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No case of Poliomyelitis occurred during the year.

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area during 1969 amounted to 45 cases, compared with 21 in 1968.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1969

No. of cases notified					
37	...	...	...	...	Measles
6	...	...	...	...	Whooping Cough
2	...	...	...	...	Scarlet Fever
45	...	...	...	...	TOTAL

Scarlet Fever

No case of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year.

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria and 6 cases of Whooping Cough occurred in your area during the year.

Because of the introduction of the computer system for vaccination and immunisation, it is no longer possible to give separate District immunisation figures as in the previous Annual Reports.

Infectious Typhoid

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliovirus

No case of Poliovirus occurred during the year.

Tuberculosis

No new cases of or deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. It is pleasing to note that the majority of parents are taking advantage of the B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme for children entering the secondary school.

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1969

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1969 ...	16	7	-	-
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	-	-	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register ...	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ...	-	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	-	-	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register ...	1	-	-	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL at end of Year	15	7	-	-

During the year, 57 new units of housing accommodation came into use, 77 being provided by the Council and 10 by private enterprise and amongst the units provided by the Council are two blocks of flats on the Pinfold Estate built to replace the temporary bungalows which were demolished, having served for a much longer period than was intended that they were first provided when provision of houses, etc., became possible following the end of hostilities in 1945.

Work in previous reports in connection with the repair, refurbishing and improvement of older properties continued to build and and as more people took advantage of grants to improve their properties, so did the general standard of housing accommodation improve. Some clearance of substandard properties took place during the year and details

No new cases of or deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis occurred during the year. It is pleasing to note that the majority of parents are taking advantage of the S. S. S. Vaccination Scheme for children entering the secondary school.

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1963

	February		Non-February	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1963	16	7	-	-
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	-	-	-	-
No. of cases referred to Registrar	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification	-	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts	-	-	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	1	-	-	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
TOTAL at end of Year	15	7	-	-

SECTION IV

ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT
FOR THE YEAR 1969

To the Chairman and Members of the
Royston Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my twentyfourth Annual Report giving details of work done in the environmental hygiene section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1969.

Work of preparing these Reports, which is never a small matter, is now being pulled up to date and it is my hope that they will be completely up to date a little later this year. Reasons for this work falling into arrears have already been outlined in the Reports for 1967 and 1968 and no useful purpose will be served by dwelling on my unfortunate severe breakdown in health, but some slowing down of work has arisen automatically from this source. Confirmation of the Cutts Buildings and Midland Road Compulsory Purchase Order came through early in the year but this matter will be dealt with in more detail in that section of this report dealing specifically with housing.

As in all my Reports, those portions of this report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service and Salvage are related to the financial year ended March, 1970, whilst all other matters relate strictly to the calendar year.

During the year, 87 new units of housing accommodation came into use, 77 being provided by the Council and 10 by private enterprise and amongst the units provided by the Council are the blocks of flats on the Pinfold Estate built to replace the temporary bungalows which were demolished, having served for a much longer period than was intended when they were first provided when provision of houses, etc., became possible following the end of hostilities in 1945.

Comments in previous reports in connection with the repair, reconditioning and improvement of older properties continued to hold good and as more people took advantage of grants to improve older properties, so did the general standard of housing accommodation improve. Some clearance of condemned properties took place during the year and details

HONORABLE (YOUNG) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1967

To the Chairman and Members of the
Knoxton Urban District Council.

Members Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith submit my twenty-first Annual Report giving details of work done in the environmental hygiene section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1967.

Work of preparing these Reports, which is never a really easy task, is now being pulled up to date and it is my hope that they will be completely up to date a little later this year. Reasons for this work falling into arrears have already been outlined in the Reports for 1967 and 1968 and no useful purpose will be served by dwelling on my shortcomings any further in this report, but some allowing down of work has arisen automatically from this source. Confirmation of the Great Buildings and Highways Road Department's Purchase Order came too early in the year but this matter will be dealt with in more detail in that section of this report dealing specifically with housing.

As in all my Reports, these portions of this report dealing with the Public Cleansing Service and Salvoes are related to the financial year ended March, 1970, whilst all other matters relate strictly to the calendar year.

During the year, 67 new notes of housing accommodation came into use, 77 being provided by the Council and 10 by private enterprise and managed by the Council. The Council are the holders of flats on the limited estate built to replace the temporary dwellings which were demolished, having served for a much longer period than was intended when they were first provided when provision of houses, etc., became possible following the end of hostilities in 1945.

Comments in previous reports in connection with the repair, redecoration and improvement of other properties continued to hold good and as more people took advantage of grants to improve their properties, so did the general standard of housing accommodation improve. Some clearance of condemned properties took place during the year and details

of houses demolished again appear in that portion of this report relating specifically to housing. The evidences of properties changing hands to which reference has been made during recent years continued to be apparent during the year under review but, at the same time, the number of houses standing empty continued to increase and this I find to be cause for serious concern. Searches under the Land Charges Act appeared to increase in number.

On the question of availability of work in the district, comment has been made previously on the closure of the New Monckton Colliery Unit and the serious reduction in staff at the Railways Motive Power Depot and, in spite of ever increasing efforts by the Council to encourage some industry to come into the district, no success in this direction was able to be achieved to absorb available labour made redundant from the causes already indicated. So far as female labour is concerned, many females of all ages travel out of the district daily to work in other districts and there can be little doubt that these people would be much happier if they could be fully employed within their own district and thus avoid the necessity of travelling to and from work and being away from home for prolonged periods.

VERMINOUS AND/OR DIRTY HOUSES

Complaints of infestation by domestic pests, when compared with only a few years ago, can still only be regarded as minor but once again it is with regret that I have to report on two further complaints of infestation by bed bugs. In one instance no live insects were able to be found but in the other, prolonged treatments were necessary before clearance of the house was attained.

During the year, complaints of infestation by Clover Mite from the Council's new flats at Caldervale were received and normally accepted treatments proved to be palliative only and did not give residual benefit as had been hoped. Details of complaints of domestic pests are indicated in the Table of Complaints later in the Report.

It is with satisfaction that I am again able to report that the heavy infestation of crickets on the Council's Refuse Tip is no longer apparent.

TRANSFER OF TENANTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

As has been mentioned in earlier reports, no routine inspections of houses and effects of tenants to be transferred to Council properties were made by me during the year for the possible presence of vermin but on one or two occasions, at the request of the Housing Manager, Council

of houses demolished again appear in that position of this report relating specifically to housing. The evidence of properties changing hands to which reference has been made during recent years continued to be apparent during the year under review but, at the same time, the number of houses standing empty continued to increase and this I find to be cause for serious concern. Searches under the Land Charges Act appeared to increase in number.

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properties were inspected by me where unsatisfactory conditions had been found or were suspected.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

a) Water Supply

Comments in this direction contained in earlier reports continued to hold good for the year under review and the system inaugurated some years ago that where houses were improved by means of grants, separate water services were also provided to ensure adequate pressures to feed header tanks without which efficiency of domestic hot water systems would most probably have been very seriously impaired, continued during the year under review. I still firmly adhere to my opinions expressed in earlier reports that every house should have its own separate water service and I hope the day will not be far distant when this object is achieved and, as and when such an objective is achieved, so once again will the general standard of housing in the district continue to improve.

b) Water closets

During the year, 87 water closets were provided for new properties and 36 were provided for houses improved by grants. As mentioned in earlier reports, it was found during the year that an increasing number of properties where indoor sanitary accommodation had been provided, owner/occupiers had dismantled external W.C. compartments where the fabric had become seriously deteriorated and where the cost of reconditioning such buildings was no longer justified, as in quite a number of cases it would have been necessary to completely dismantle external W.C.'s and rebuild them.

No privy conversions took place during the year and houses still having this type of sanitary accommodation were still not able to be drained to a sewer. The condition of some of the houses concerned continues to deteriorate, their continuing life is becoming much shorter and, having these points in mind, no useful purpose would appear to be served by conversions at this stage for what can only be a comparatively short period of time. The extent of joint use of sanitary accommodation continues to be reduced as more houses are improved by means of grants but a factual report on the exact position could only be presented following a complete survey of the district which, at the moment, time does not allow.

The following statistics show the position in the district at the end of the year.

properties were inspected by me where unsatisfactory conditions had been found or were suspected.

ANNUAL CHIEF OF THE DISTRICT

a) Water Supply

Comments in this division contained in earlier reports continued to hold good for the year under review and the system inaugurated some years ago that where houses were improved by means of grants, separate water services were also provided to ensure adequate pressure to feed overhead tanks without which efficiency of domestic hot water system would most probably have been very seriously impaired, continued during the year under review. I still firmly adhere to my opinion expressed in earlier reports that every house should have its own separate water service and I hope the day will not be far distant when this object is achieved and, as and when such an objective is achieved, no one again will the general standard of housing in the district continue to improve.

b) Water Ejects

During the year, 87 water ejects were provided for new properties and 36 were provided for houses improved by grants. As mentioned in earlier reports, it was found during the year that an increasing number of properties where indoor sanitary accommodation had been provided, owner-occupiers had dismantled external W.C. compartments where the latter had become seriously deteriorated and where the cost of reconditioning such buildings was no longer justified, as in quite a number of cases it would have been necessary to completely dismantle external W.C.'s and rebuild them.

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The following statistics show the position in the district at the end of the year.

No. of W.C.'s in use in the district (estimated)	3471
No. of houses provided with chemical closets	Nil
No. of houses served by privy middens	10
No. of houses drained to cesspools	22

In the report for 1968, mention was made of the approach to the West Riding County Council relative to the sanitary accommodation at the County Junior School on Midland Road which I had considered to be out-dated, out-moded and unsatisfactory and, during the year under review, accommodation accessible from inside the school of modern design was provided but, at the end of the year, dismantling of sanitary accommodation in the playground had not finally taken place but no doubt this will be dealt with in due course.

It will be noted in the small table given above that reference on this occasion has been made to the number of properties in the district drained to cesspools and these exist in the Lee Lane area involving 13 properties which are cleansed, so far as possible, monthly, with the use of the machine hired from the Stanley Urban District Council, and 9 other properties drained to cesspools which are not cleansed by the Council because of inaccessibility with a machine.

Once again, with sincere regret, I have to advise the Council that the drainage difficulties on the Kirkfield Estate, a matter which has been dragging on for a considerable number of years, was still not able to be resolved because of continuing ground movement being apparent. The National Coal Board sent men regularly to rod the drains to try to keep them moderately efficient but the reaction of owner/occupiers on this small private estate, as could only be expected, brought forth continued complaints and dissatisfaction with the whole position. More stability of the site appeared to be indicated towards the end of the year and it is hoped that some quite definite progress will be able to be reported in the not too distant future. The overall position on this site gives cause for alarm as during periods of heavy rain the Scot Dyke, into which surface water drains discharge, becomes overloaded and backing up of storm water through top water drains takes place giving rise to flooding over much of the estate. The question as to whether or not efficiency of the dyke has been impaired because of ground movement is being investigated and if both surface water and foul drainage systems could be improved at the same time, a much happier position could eventuate.

c) Public Cleansing Service

The following report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the financial year ended March, 1970.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year are as shown below:

2471	No. of houses provided with chemical closets
2472	No. of houses served by privy middens
2473	No. of houses drained to cesspools

In the report for 1928, mention was made of the approach to the West Riding County Council relative to the sanitary accommodation at the County Junior School on Wharfedale Road which I had considered to be out-dated, out-grown and unsatisfactory and, during the year under review, accommodation accessible from inside the school of modern design was provided but, at the end of the year, dissatisfaction of sanitary accommodation in the playground led not finally to the school but no doubt this will be dealt with in due course.

It will be noted in the small table given above that reference on this occasion has been made to the number of properties in the district drained to cesspools and there exist in the district areas involving 15 properties which are abandoned, so far as possible, monthly, with the use of the machine hired from the Stanley Urban District Council, and 9 other properties drained to cesspools which are not cleaned by the Council, because of inaccessibility with a machine.

Once again, with sincere regret, I have to advise the Council that the drainage difficulties on the Kirkstall Estate, a matter which has been dragging on for a considerable number of years, was still not able to be resolved because of continuing ground movement being apparent. The National Coal Board sent men regularly to rod the drains to try to keep them moderately efficient but the location of many cesspools on this small private estate, as could only be expected, brought forth continued complaints and dissatisfaction with the whole position. More stability of the site appeared to be indicated towards the end of the year and it is hoped that some definite progress will be able to be reported in the not too distant future. The overall position on this site gives cause for alarm as during periods of heavy rain the Scott Dyke, into which surface water drains discharge, becomes overloaded and backing up of storm water through top water drains takes place giving rise to flooding over much of the estate. The position as to whether or not efficiency of the dyke has been impaired because of ground movement is being investigated and if both surface water and foul drainage systems could be improved at the same time, a much happier position would be achieved.

c) Public Cleansing Services

The following report on the Public Cleansing Services relates to the financial year ended March, 1930.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the district at the end of the year are as shown below:

Dustbins	...	...	3668
Dry Ashpits	...	...	Nil
Privy Middens	...	...	4

As reported in previous reports, privy middens continued to be cleansed by the Public Cleansing Staff monthly but early in the morning before normal work on dustbins started and at overtime rates. The following table gives details of the number of receptacles cleansed during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Receptacles	No. Emptied	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight		
			T.	C.	Q.
Dustbins	156,236	1054 $\frac{1}{2}$	3554.	6.	2.
Privy Middens	44	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	29.	0.	0.
TOTALS	156,280	1060	3583.	6.	2.
Trade Refuse		319 $\frac{1}{2}$	294.	5.	0.
GRAND TOTALS	156,280	1379 $\frac{1}{2}$	3877.	11.	2.

As in previous years and as is automatic, the work of the Public Cleansing Service expanded to take in all new units of housing accommodation. The weight of refuse removed decreased slightly during the year under review but bulk, when compared with some years ago, shows a vast increase because of the radical change in the composition of refuse and the number of plastic containers in general use, as well as packaging materials, which now find their way into dustbins. One can but wonder how soon refuse collected and disposed of will be no longer spoken of as refuse by weight but refuse by volume, which will give a much more accurate assessment of the size of the task to be performed by Public Cleansing Staffs.

It is pleasing to be able to report that no fire on the tip was noticed during the year and comments made in earlier reports in respect of the improved quality of concessionary coal and alterations to and replacement of inefficient sold fuel burning appliances brought forward a larger quantity of very fine ash and reduction in the quantity of only partly burned fuel in domestic refuse. The indications are that more people in the district have obtained employment at the new Coalite Plant at Grimethorpe, with the automatic result of more people burning this type of solid fuel as it would appear that employees of the firm are allowed supplies of this fuel under somewhat similar circumstances as miners receive concessionary coal, and whilst ash from this fuel is moderate it is much more inert than was the case of partly burned fuel from the burning of bituminous coal.

The JCB loader/digger continued in use and gave good service and is doing an excellent job of consolidating deposited refuse on the Council's refuse tip. Breakdowns did occur from time to time as can be expected with this type of machine and difficulty arose with the gearbox involving reasonably costly repairs and replacements, but whilst such repairs and replacements for the machine can be regarded as moderately costly, I am still satisfied that savings by the use of this machine, both for the Cleansing Service and for the work of other Departments, justified its use fully. Costs for the year under review again showed an increase as can only be expected following the substantial increase in wages from September 1969 following the withdrawal of labour of Public Cleansing Staffs in the Greater London Area and continually rising oncosts and the amount of money involved from sickness benefit payments.

During the year a total of 1,974 man hours were lost by the Public Cleansing Service Staff due to sickness, etc., as compared with 3,051 hours during the previous year, whilst sick pay and pay in lieu of holidays involved a sum of £350. 16. 4d. as compared with £412. 13. 4d. in the previous year. All these payments are taken into account for costing purposes and are equivalent to almost slightly less than 1/11d. a ton collection and disposal. Time taken in obtaining staff for the Public Cleansing Service was excessive once again and whilst full efficiency was not in any way able to be maintained, the work did at least carry on. Incidents arising in connection with the Public Cleansing Service led to quite a number of meetings between the Public Cleansing Staff and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, together with the Chairman of the Council, and eventually the Union was also involved as strong action was taken so far as some members of the Public Cleansing Staff were concerned.

The following table gives details of cleansing costs during the financial year ended 1st April, 1970.

The 1000-ton ship continued in use and gave good service and is doing an excellent job of consolidating, bagging refuse on the Council's refuse tip. Presumably all costs from time to time as can be expected with this type of machine and ultimately agree with the Council's invoice. Presumably costly repairs and replacements, but whilst such repairs and replacements for the machine can be regarded as relatively costly, I am still satisfied that savings by the use of this machine, both for the Cleaning Service and for the work of other departments, justified its use. Costs for the year under review showed an increase as can only be expected following the substantial increase in wages from September 1969 following the withdrawal of labour of Public Cleaning Staff in the Greater London Area and continuing rising demands and the amount of money involved from additional benefit payments.

During the year a total of 1,371 man hours were lost by the Public Cleaning Service Staff due to sickness, etc., as compared with 1,021 hours during the previous year, whilst sick pay and pay in lieu of holidays involved a sum of £150.16.4d. as compared with £112.15.4d. in the previous year. All these payments are taken into account for costing purposes and are equivalent to almost slightly less than 1/10th a ton collection and disposal. Time taken in obtaining staff for the Public Cleaning Service was excessive over again and whilst this obviously was not in any way able to be maintained, the work did at least carry on. Incidents arising in connection with the Public Cleaning Service led to quite a number of meetings between the Public Cleaning Staff and the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, together with the Chairman of the Council, and eventually the Union was also involved in strong action was taken as far as some members of the Public Cleaning Staff were concerned.

The following table gives details of cleaning costs during the financial year ended 31st April 1970.

COSTINGS

House and Trade Refuse	Collection	Disposal	Totals
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Wages	5979. 16. 5.	936. 16. 8.	6916. 13. 1.
Petrol & Oil	344. 19. 11.	-	344. 19. 11.
Spares, repairs, etc.	155. 1. 5.	245. 5. 2.	400. 6. 7.
TOTALS - EXCLUDING General			
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	6479. 17. 9.	1182. 1. 10.	7661. 19. 7.
Cost per ton	1. 13. 2.	6. 2.	1. 19. 4.
General Administrative			
Charges & Depreciation	1150. 9. 4.	555. 1. 8.	1705. 11. 0.
		(JCB NETT)	
TOTAL COST - INCLUDING General			
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	7630. 7. 1.	1737. 3. 6.	9367. 10. 7.
Cost per ton	1. 19. 4.	8. 11.	2. 8. 3.

Estimated Population Mid-Summer 1969	
Registrar General's figure	8570
Number of houses or premises in the district as per Rate Book	3619
Rateable Value of the District	£164,525
Product of 1d. rate	£634
	T. C. Q.
Total tonnage collected	3877. 11. 2.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	452. 7. 2.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1. 4. 3.
Average length of haul	1 mile.

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day decreased slightly to slightly less than 23 cwt. Comments regarding garden refuse and builders rubble of previous years continued to hold good but the extent of builders rubble findings its way into dustbins got to the stage where an announcement was made at a Council Meeting advising residents as a whole of the position so far as this class of material was concerned. Where builders rubble arose, householders concerned were advised that it was their responsibility to arrange for this material to be suitably disposed of.

Tip covering material continued to be extracted from the old tip and proved most satisfactory.

The damage to tip buildings to which reference has been made all too often over the years continued throughout the year and must remain a matter for concern, but one can but wonder what satisfaction unauthorised people can find in crawling about on a refuse tip and just doing wanton damage.

CONTINUED

House and Trade Refuse	Collection	Disposal	Totals
Wages	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.	1. 2. 3.
Oil	227. 16. 2.	226. 16. 8.	226. 16. 8.
Spares, repairs, etc.	24. 10. 11.	-	24. 10. 11.
TOTALS - REVENUE GENERAL	155. 1. 2.	245. 2. 2.	400. 3. 4.
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	673. 17. 9.	1182. 1. 10.	1855. 18. 7.
Cost per ton	1. 13. 2.	6. 2.	1. 19. 4.
General Administrative Charges & Depreciation	1130. 9. 4.	252. 1. 8.	1382. 11. 0.
TOTAL COST - REVENUE GENERAL	7830. 7. 1.	1737. 2. 6.	9567. 10. 7.
Administrative Charges & Depreciation	1. 19. 4.	8. 11.	2. 8. 7.
Cost per ton	1. 19. 4.	8. 11.	2. 8. 7.

Estimated Population Mid-Summer 1929	8570
Register General's Figure	8619
Number of houses or premises in the District as per Rate Book	2164, 325
Ratable Value of the District	1622
Product of 1d. rate	16. 0. 0.
Total tonnage collected	2877. 11. 2.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	432. 7. 2.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1. 4. 3.
Average length of haul	1 mile.

Based on estimated weights, the output of domestic refuse per 1,000 population per day decreased slightly to slightly less than 2 1/2 cwt. Comments regarding garden refuse and builders rubble of previous years continued to hold good but the extent of builders rubble findings the way into dustbins got to the stage where an announcement was made at a Council Meeting advising residents as a whole of the position so far as this class of material was concerned. Where builders rubble arose, householders concerned were advised that it was their responsibility to arrange for this material to be suitably disposed of.

Tip covering material continued to be extracted from the old tip and proved most satisfactory.

The damage to tip buildings to which reference has been made all too often over the years continued throughout the year and must remain a matter for concern, but one can but wonder what satisfaction unauthorised people can find in crawling about on a refuse tip and just doing wanton damage.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials again fell slightly during the year but still amounted in total to the sum of £311. 1. 0d. as compared with £333. 4. 1d. the previous year. Details of materials disposed of are indicated below.

SALVAGE

<u>Material</u>	<u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	36.	8.	0.	0.	288.	10.	0.
Destructor Scrap	1.	1.	2.	0.		11.	0.
Rags	1.	7.	0.	0.	22.	0.	0.
	38.	16.	2.	0.	311.	1.	0.

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase - £2. 8. 3d. as compared with £1. 19. 7d. the previous year, due to an increase in wages of 30/- a week for the second half of the year and automatic increase in various standing charges related to wages themselves. Heavy absences, the cost involved in sickness benefit payments and the employment of temporary staff for prolonged periods, naturally had an effect on costs. The heavy oncost so far as the JCB is concerned is automatically reflected in the cost of disposal in spite of transfer charges to other Departments amounting to the sum of £278. 16. 8d. during the year. In spite of this, I am still satisfied that costs continued to be less than would have been the case had tip control continued by two men being employed for manual control. Income from the sale of salvage is equivalent to between 1/7d. and 1/8d. per ton collection and disposal and, taking this into account, reduces the cost of the Public Cleansing Service to £2. 6. 8d. per ton. The weight of paper disposed of during the year fell slightly and is much less than what I consider to be the potential available recoverable paper in this district. The destructor scrap market continued to be very unstable and whilst I was able to dispose of some material, the price obtained was negligible. So far as rags were concerned, I managed to obtain a market for these at a much enhanced price and this I found a source of satisfaction. As mentioned earlier in this report, conditions prevailing with the Public Cleansing Staff resulted in numerous interviews of the staff by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, together with the Chairman of the Council and also the Union representative.

The new Public Cleansing vehicle was delivered and came into operation on the 1st October. Of larger capacity and diesel powered with pressure plate, part of the reduction in weight might be attributable to the fact

Income from the sale of salvaged materials again fell slightly during the year but still amounted in total to the sum of £211.1.0d. as compared with £215.4.1d. the previous year. Details of materials disposed of are indicated below.

SALVAGE

Material	Weight	Value
Paper	7.0.0.15d.	2.0.0.
Destroyer Scrap	30.0.0.	288.10.0.
Loss	1.1.0.	11.0.
	1.7.0.	22.0.0.
	30.10.0.	311.1.0.

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase - £22.8.1d. as compared with £11.12.7d. the previous year, due to an increase in wages of 5% - a week for the second half of the year and automatic increase in various standing charges related to wages elsewhere. Heavy rain, the cost involved in sickness benefit payments and the equipment of temporary staff for prolonged periods, naturally had an effect on costs. The heavy frost so far as the 10th is concerned is automatically reflected in the cost of disposal in spite of transfer charges to other departments amounting to the sum of £15.10.0d. during the year. In spite of this, I am still satisfied that costs continued to be less than would have been the case had the control continued by two men being employed for manual control. Income from the sale of salvage is equivalent to between 1/10th and 1/50th per ton collection and disposal and, taking this into account, reduces the cost of the Public Cleansing Service to £2.6.8d. per ton. The weight of paper disposed of during the year fell slightly and is much less than what I estimated to be the potential available recoverable paper in this district. The destroyer scrap interest continued to be very unstable and whilst I was able to dispose of some material, the price obtained was negligible. So far as wages were concerned, I managed to obtain a saving for those at a much enhanced price and this I found a source of satisfaction. As mentioned earlier in this report, considerable goodwill with the Public Cleansing Staff resulted in numerous interviews of the staff by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Health Committee, together with the Chairman of the Council and also the Union representative.

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that a long series of test weighings were carried out after delivery of the vehicle which could indicate that weights used previously were higher than was in fact the case. A difficulty arose over the question of garaging of the vehicle as no premises in the ownership of the Council were of sufficient size to house it, but I was fortunate to obtain permission from Messrs. Wallace Arnolds Tours, Ltd., for the vehicle to be garaged in one of their buildings which at that time was not in use and for this I was most grateful.

Surveys of the district continued for the presence of scrap vehicles and good progress was able to be maintained whereby these were either collected by Council vehicles and plant or arrangements made with owners for such vehicles to be taken to and deposited on that portion of the Council's tip set aside for the purpose for ultimate disposal by the Council.

So far as the cesspools in Lee Lane are concerned, comments made in earlier reports cannot be added to.

In the report for 1968 mention was made of the setting up of an informal Committee composed of Officers responsible for Refuse Collection and Disposal in Barnsley and surrounding districts to consider the whole question of the possible setting up of a consortium of authorities to deal with these two matters in the light of action taken in the Greater London Council and at Teesside the previous year, and the Council approved my becoming a member of this Committee. Visits were paid to other authorities and to various types of plant and all technical aspects of the matter were considered in great detail and, towards the end of the year, a position was reached whereby constituent authorities were invited to send an elected representative to be a member of the Committee as it was anticipated it would not be long before the question of finance would have to be considered which Officers, of course, would be unable to deal with.

Earlier in the report, mention was made of the fact that inert material from the old tip was used as covering material for the present tip and during the year in question much of this material was removed for the levelling up of the Welfare Park where settlement from mining subsidence had taken place and to allow the Park area to be brought back to a reasonable level.

DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Whilst no cases of notifiable infectious diseases requiring enquiries and disinfection arose during the year, requests were received for houses to be disinfected following deaths of tenants and this service is always, and will always, be available on request. Comments made in earlier reports of the benefit accruing from prophylactic work over the last 35 years or so are now much more in evidence and satisfaction gained from the great reduction in incidence of the diseases which at that time were prevalent.

that a long series of test weighings were carried out after delivery of the vehicle which would indicate that weights used previously were higher than was in fact the case. A difficulty arose over the question of the ownership of the vehicle as no progress in the ownership of the Council were of sufficient size to house it, but I was fortunate to obtain permission from Messrs. Wallace Arnold & Co., Ltd., for the vehicle to be garaged in one of their buildings which at that time was not in use and for this I was most grateful.

Surveys of the district continued for the purpose of setting vehicles and good progress was also to be maintained whereby these were either collected by Council vehicles and plant or arrangements made with owners for such vehicles to be taken to and deposited on that portion of the Council's tip not used for the purpose for ultimate disposal by the Council. So far as the cesspools in the lanes and backyards, cesspools were in earlier reports cannot be added to.

In the report for 1933 mention was made of the setting up of an informal Committee composed of Officers responsible for Refuse Collection and Disposal in Berkeley and surrounding districts to consider the whole question of the possible setting up of a consortium of authorities to deal with these two matters in the light of action taken in the Greater London Council and at Essex the previous year, and the Council approved my becoming a member of this Committee. Visits were paid to other authorities and to various types of plant and all technical aspects of the matter were considered in great detail and, towards the end of the year, a position was reached whereby constituent authorities were invited to send an elected representative to be a member of the Committee as it was anticipated it would not be long before the question of finance would have to be considered which Officers, of course, would be unable to deal with.

Earlier in the report, mention was made of the fact that inert material from the old tip was used as covering material for the present tip and during the year in question much of this material was removed for the levelling up of the Refuse Park where material from mining operations had been taken place and to allow the Park area to be brought back to a reasonable level.

DISTRIBUTION OF RUBBER AND INJECTION DISEASES

Whilst no cases of notifiable infectious diseases requiring notification and distribution arose during the year, requests were received for houses to be disinfectanted following deaths of humans and this service is always and will always, be available on request. Comments made in earlier reports of the benefit accruing from prophylactic work over the last 25 years or so are now borne out in evidence and satisfaction gained from the great reduction in incidence of the diseases which at that time were prevalent.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>No. of visits paid</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Public Health and Housing Acts	3070
Overcrowding	-
Dirty or verminous premises	79
Miscellaneous housing visits	924
Work in progress	730
<u>Meat and Food Inspection</u>	
Bakers and Confectioners	12
Butchers	37
Food Preparing Premises	56
Fried Fish Shops	21
Grocers	60
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	16
Ice Cream Premises	42
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	4
Miscellaneous Food Visits	22
<u>Water Sampling</u> - Baths	35
Disinfection	4
<u>General Sanitation</u>	
Water Supply	56
Drainage	353
Stables and Piggeries	10
Barnsley Canal	17
Petrol (Issue and Storage)	143
Hairdressers and Barbers	14
Caravan Dwellers	56
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	70
Factories	25
Scrap Vehicles	32
Bakehouses	16
Public Conveniences	20
Licensed Premises	23
Refuse Disposal	212
Pest Control	170
Clean Air	213
Schools	4
Salvage	195
Refuse Collection	715
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	772
Interviews	<u>967</u>
	<u>9195</u>

No. of visits

Nature of Inspection

Housing

Public Health and Housing Acts
Overseeing
Nifty or various provisions
Miscellaneous housing visits
Work in progress

3070
-
79
204
730

Food and Food Inspection

Bakers and Confectioners
Butchers
Food Preserving
Fried Fish Shops
Grocers
Grocers and Butchers
Ice Cream Parlors
Sweet Vendors and Bakers Cakes
Miscellaneous Food Visits

12
37
36
31
60
16
42
4
22

Water Supply - Rates

25

Distillation

4

General Sanitation

Water Supply
Drainage
Stables and Piggeries
Barnyard Cows
Poultry (Lanes and Stacks)
Machinery and Bakers
Garage Buildings
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises and
Factories
Gypsy Vehicles
Fishmongers
Public Conveniences
Limekiln Premises
Refuse Disposal
Tees Control
Glass Air
Sewage
Sewage
Refuse Collection
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits
Interviews

26
203
10
17
13
14
26
70
22
22
26
20
23
212
170
203
4
193
193
173
261
219

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

During the year, 353 complaints were received, as detailed below:

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>No. received</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Mould in bedrooms	1
Subsidence	9
Defective lock	1
Defective door	2
Dampness	5
Dry Rot	3
Lack of food storage facilities	1
Defective steps	1
Defective window frame	4
General disrepair	2
Defective ceiling	1
Defective floor	1
Defective pointing	3
<u>Drainage</u>	
Choked or defective drains	149
Defective eaves gutters	2
Defective rainwater pipes	2
<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>	
Burst in W.C.	6
<u>Nuisances</u>	
Water	3
Smells	7
Accumulation of scrap	2
Accumulation of rubbish	14
<u>Water Supply</u>	
Discoloured water	2
<u>Pests</u>	
Rats	114
Mice	7
Closter Mite	4
Bugs	2
Insects - not defined	1
Cockroaches	2
Ants	1
Flies	1
	<u>353</u>

During the year, 353 complaints were received, as detailed below:

<u>No. received</u>	<u>Nature of Complaint</u>
	<u>Housing</u>
1	Walls in bedrooms
9	Subsidence
1	Defective lock
2	Defective door
5	Dampness
3	Dry Rot
1	Lack of food storage facilities
1	Defective steps
4	Defective window frame
2	General disrepair
1	Defective ceiling
1	Defective floor
2	Defective painting
	<u>Drainage</u>
129	Blocked or defective drains
2	Defective eaves gutters
2	Defective rainwater pipes
	<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>
2	Burst in W.C.
	<u>Housework</u>
2	Water
7	Soaps
2	Accumulation of soap
14	Accumulation of rubbish
	<u>Water Supply</u>
2	Discoloured water
	<u>Other</u>
114	Waste
7	Wine
4	Overly High
2	Boys
1	Insects - not defined
2	Cooking pots
1	Ants
1	Wine
<u>353</u>	

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

No variations in the Register took place during the year but considerable nuisance arose from the stove enamelling ovens at Messrs. Siddal & Hilton where fumes were discharged at low levels and at times of temperature inversion caused considerable annoyance over particularly low lying parts of the district. The matter was taken up with the firm concerned but finalisation of the matter was not possible by the end of the year. Premises included in the Register were visited as was found possible and a total of 25 visits were made for the purpose.

An extract of the copy of the table submitted to the Ministry of Labour follows :

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	15	25	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	25	-	-

No variations in the Register took place during the year but considerable nuisance arose from the above cessing works at Messrs. Biddell & Wilson where fumes were discharged at low levels and at times of temperature inversion caused considerable annoyance over particularly low lying parts of the district. The matter was taken up with the firm concerned but finalisation of the matter was not possible by the end of the year. Premises included in the Register were visited as was found possible and a total of 25 visits were made for the purpose.

An extract of the copy of the table submitted to the Ministry of Labour follows:

PART I OF THE ACT

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

(1) Provision	(2) Number on Register	(3) Number of		(5) Number of Complaints
		(3) Inspections	(4) Written notices served	
(i) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by Local Authority	15	25	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	-	-	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	15	25	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

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

SMOKE ABATEMENT

As mentioned in the Report for 1968, the Council were advised of the provisions included in the Clean Air Act, 1968, and in particular those provisions whereby the Minister could issue direction in cases where he felt justified for an authority to take more positive steps or make better progress with the whole question of Smoke Control Orders.

Visits were arranged for Members of the Council to the Yorkshire Electricity Board, the North Eastern Gas Board, to a demonstration of the National Coal Board's Housewarmer Unit and, in addition, it was possible for some Members of the Council, together with the Housing Manager and myself, to spend two or three days in the Newcastle area seeing what work had been done there in different authorities for the improvement, modernisation, etc. etc., of older properties and information gathered on this visit gave the Council a basis on which to discuss what they themselves might do with

2. Cases in which BREKETS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more
separate occasions they should be recorded as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which defects were reported
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Went of cleanliness (8.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (8.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (8.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (8.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (8.7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Inadequate	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unavailable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

SHORT STATEMENT

As mentioned in the Report for 1968, the Council were advised of the provisions included in the Clean Air Act, 1968, and in particular those provisions whereby the Minister could issue directions in cases where he felt justified for an authority to take more positive steps or take better progress with the whole question of Smoke Control Orders.

Visits were arranged for Members of the Council to the Yorkshire Electricity Board, the North Eastern Gas Board, for a demonstration of the National Coal Board's Housewarming Unit and, in addition, it was possible for some Members of the Council, together with the Housing Manager and myself, to spend two or three days in the Newcastle area seeing what work had been done there in different authorities for the improvement, modernisation, etc., of older properties and information gathered on this visit gave the Council a basis on which to discuss what they themselves might do with

with houses built by the Council in the very early days when Council house building became a possibility, i.e., in the late 1920's. Joint meetings between the Health and Housing Committees were held with a view to joint action being taken to include some Council owned properties in a first Smoke Control Area, the number of Council houses to be equivalent or almost equivalent to the number of privately owned properties to be included in the area, and the Housing Committee had under consideration not only the question of smoke control but also some modernisation of the houses, but at the end of the year final decisions in this respect had not been made. The indications are, therefore, that quite positive steps towards smoke control can be looked for in the foreseeable future.

No evidence of nuisance from smoke within the district was noticed during the year but remarks regarding the Monckton Coke Ovens of previous years continued to hold good.

Interest in smoke control measures appeared to get a boost during the year but when an exhibition was arranged, I can only say that attendance was bitterly disappointing and this was the worst attended exhibition which I had arranged. Interest in fuels other than solid smokeless fuel appeared to increase during the year and this was particularly apparent where young couples were both at work and required instantaneous heat when they returned home in an evening. Appliances which were regarded almost with veneration in the past - the side oven combination range - lost even more popularity and many caustic comments were brought to my notice of the necessity of cleaning flues and having chimneys swept at very frequent intervals.

In addition to other visits, I was also able to arrange a visit to the N.C.B. Experimental Station at Manvers Main Colliery and felt that what Members saw on such visit would be of infinite value to me when more active smoke control measures are undertaken.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were visited as opportunity allowed and work done in this connection is indicated in the table of visits.

No additional premises for the preparation of pickled, pressed, etc., foods or the for manufacture of sausages were registered during the year and no variations took place in the premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

with houses built by the Council in the very early days when Council house building became a possibility, i.e., in the late 1930's. Joint meetings between the Health and Housing Committees were held with a view to joint action being taken to include some Council owned properties in a First Smoke Control Area, the number of Council houses to be equivalent to almost equivalent to the number of privately owned properties to be included in the area, and the Housing Committee had under consideration not only the question of smoke control but also some modernisation of the houses, but at the end of the year final decisions in this respect had not been made. The intention was, therefore, that this positive steps towards smoke control can be looked for in the foreseeable future.

No evidence of nuisance from smoke within the district was noticed during the year but requests regarding the Honsdon Oaks Owners of previous years continued to hold good.

Interest in smoke control measures appeared to get a boost during the year but when an exhibition was arranged, I can only say that attendance was disastrously disappointing and this was the worst attended exhibition which I had arranged. Interest in fuels other than solid smokeless fuel appeared to increase during the year and this was particularly apparent where young couples were both at work and required instantaneous heat when they returned home in an evening. Appliances which were regarded almost with popularity in the past - the open combustion range - lost even more popularity and many casual comments were brought to my notice of the necessity of cleaning flues and having chimneys swept at very frequent intervals.

In addition to other visits, I was also able to arrange a visit to the H.G.B. Experimental Station at Harrow Main Colliery and felt that what members saw on such visits would be of infinite value to us when more active smoke control measures are undertaken.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1935.

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 10 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935, were visited as opportunity allowed and work done in this connection is indicated in the table of visits.

No additional premises for the preparation of pickled, preserved, etc., foods or the manufacture of confectionery were registered during the year and no variations took place in the premises registered for the sale of ice cream.

HOUSING

During the year a total of 661 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts and in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, a total of 3,070 visits being made for these various purposes. Although responsibility for dealing with applications for grants rested with the Surveyor, information was sought from me as to the possible life of properties in respect of which applications for grants were made and this allowed me to keep in reasonable touch with progress of house improvement. Early in the year, confirmation of the Cutts Buildings and Midland Road Compulsory Purchase Order, 1968, without modification, was received and during the year rehousing of tenants by agreement with owners and owner/occupiers proceeded.

Visits were made by me, with the District Valuer, for assessment of compensation, etc., and towards the middle of the year, because of the excessive amount of damage occasioned to the houses after their vacation, Notices of Entry were served to allow clearance to proceed. Damage was of such magnitude that possible collapse of buildings was a very real problem when it was found that roofs had been partly stripped and bedroom floors removed in their entirety by someone who had sawn through floor joists and dropped the floors straight through. The surprising thing was that in spite of extensive enquiries, persons responsible were unable to be identified. It so happened that the National Coal Board were in need of much material such as arises from the demolition of condemned properties for the filling of shafts of collieries which had been closed and they undertook the demolition of the houses and the clearance of the sites without cost to the Council. Because of the damage which was occurring, frequent visits had to be made which gave rise to the high number of miscellaneous housing visits indicated in the Table of Visits, but the houses were able to be cleared by the end of the year.

As in previous years, reasonably steady progress with the improvement and modernisation of older properties continued and schedules of works of repair were made conditions of Grant approvals with the obvious result that the general standard of housing in the district continued to improve. Once again it is pleasing to be able to report that on no occasion did I find it necessary to serve Statutory Notices for the carrying out of repairs. On the question of subsidence, it is with regret that I have to report that more evidence of damage to surface properties became apparent during the year but this was neither as serious nor as widespread as was the case only a few years ago but, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in every instance where I drew the attention of the National Coal Board to what I suspected as being subsidence damage was responsibility accepted and works carried out entirely at the cost of the National Coal Board or by them making a contribution towards the cost of such repairs.

During the year a total of 661 houses were inspected for defects within the meaning of the Public Health and Housing Acts and in connection with applications for Improvement Grants, a total of 5,000 visits being made for these various purposes. Although responsibility for dealing with applications for grants rested with the Surveyor, information was sought from us as to the possible life of properties in respect of which applications for grants were made and this allowed us to keep in reasonable touch with progress of house improvement. Early in the year, completion of the Cattle Buildings and Midland Road Temporary Purchase Order, 1948, without modification, was resolved and during the year renewing of tenancy by agreement with owners and owners' consent was obtained.

Visits were made by us, with the District Valuer, for assessment of compensation, etc., and towards the middle of the year, because of the excessive amount of damage occasioned to the houses after their visitation, Notices of Entry were served to allow clearance to proceed. Damage was of such magnitude that possible collapse of buildings was a very real problem when it was found that roofs had been partly stripped and bedroom floors removed in their entirety by access who had seen through floor joists and dropped the floors straight through. The surprising thing was that in spite of extensive enquiries, persons responsible were unable to be identified. It so happened that the National Coal Board were in need of such material such as arises from the demolition of condemned properties for the filling of shafts of collieries which had been closed and they undertook the demolition of the houses and the clearance of the sites without cost to the Council. Because of the damage which was occurring, frequent visits had to be made which gave rise to the high number of miscellaneous housing visits indicated in the Table of Visits, but the houses were able to be cleared by the end of the year.

As in previous years, reasonably steady progress with the improvement and modernisation of other properties continued and schedules of works of repair were made conditions of repair applied with the object of raising the general standard of housing in the district continued to improve. Once again it is pleasing to be able to report that no accidents did I think it necessary to have District Notices for the carrying out of repairs. On the question of subtenants, it is with regret that I have to report that more evidence of damage to surface properties became apparent during the year but this was neither as serious nor as widespread as was the case only a few years ago but, to the best of my knowledge and belief, in every instance where I drew the attention of the National Coal Board to what I suspected as being subtenant damage was responsibly accepted and work carried out entirely at the cost of the National Coal Board or by them making a contribution towards the cost of such repairs.

Reference has already been made to the continuing trouble on the Kirkfield Estate so far as drainage is concerned, but the number of properties showing further damage fortunately declined.

The number of enquiries received during the year as to possible continuing life of properties was maintained and this I find a cause of satisfaction although, in some instances, advice and information given was not followed. The increasing number of houses standing empty for prolonged periods after rehousing of tenants in Council houses I found a cause for serious concern, and should such houses remain empty for prolonged periods their general condition can only deteriorate and also possibly cause deterioration in adjoining houses where these are of the terrace type and could accelerate the time when more serious action would have to be taken.

During the year, 30 applications for Standard Grants were received and 2 for Improvement Grants, 15 Standard Grant applications and 1 Improvement Grant application were approved and, at the end of the year, a further 36 houses had been improved with the help of Standard Grants.

Representations were made and the following properties were demolished during the year.

122 & 124 High Street
288 to 294 Midland Road
Manor Farm and 48 High Street
2, 3 and 4 The Green
23 High Street

and houses in Cutts Street and Midland Road covered by
a Compulsory Purchase Order involving 24 houses.

During the year, 4 evidences of dry rot came to my notice and in each case it was necessary to remove affected timbers completely, brush down all walls and sterilise and for affected timbers to be burned. In each case the cause of the trouble was inadequate sub-floor ventilation.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Table of Visits indicates work done in this connection but owing to time taken in keeping the Public Cleansing Service going and the frequent visits to the houses awaiting demolition, not as much time as I would have liked was available to me for this work.

Mobile shops were inspected as opportunity afforded but remarks above apply equally so far as these vans are concerned.

Reference has already been made to the continuing trouble on the Kirkfield Estate so far as drainage is concerned, but the number of properties showing further damage fortunately declined.

The number of enquiries received during the year as to possible continuing life of properties was maintained and this I find a cause of satisfaction although, in some instances, advice and information given was not followed. The increasing number of houses standing empty for prolonged periods after rehoming of tenants in Council houses I found a cause for serious concern, and should such houses remain empty for prolonged periods their general condition can only deteriorate and also possibly cause deterioration in adjoining houses where some of the terrace type and could necessitate the time when some serious action would have to be taken. During the year, 30 applications for Standard Grants were received and 2 for Improvement Grants, 15 Standard Grant applications and 1 Improvement Grant application were approved and, at the end of the year, a further 30 houses had been improved with the help of Standard Grants.

Representations were made and the following properties were demolished during the year.

135 & 136 High Street
308 to 324 Midland Road
Manor Farm and 48 High Street
1, 3 and 4 The Green
23 High Street
and houses in Gutter Street and Midland Road covered by
a Compulsory Purchase Order involving 24 houses.

During the year, a programme of dry rot came to my notice and in each case it was necessary to remove affected timbers completely, brush down all walls and sterilise and for affected timbers to be burned. In each case the cause of the trouble was inadequate sub-floor ventilation.

REVISION OF 1950

The Table of Visits indicates work done in this connection but owing to time taken in keeping the Public Cleansing Service going and the frequent visits to the houses awaiting demolition, not as much time as I would have liked was available to me for this work.

Mobile shops were suggested as opportunity afforded but remarks above apply equally so far as these vans are concerned.

FOOD PREMISES

The following food premises were in use in the district at the end of the year.

Butchers Shops - Retail - Private	9
Butchers Shops - Retail - Multiple Firms	2
Bakehouses	3
Confectioners	2
School Canteens	4
Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)	9
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Licensed Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16
Grocers and general dealers	38

ICE CREAM PREMISES

At the end of the year 39 premises continued to be registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream, as indicated below, but no premises exist in the district for the manufacture of ice cream

Storage and distribution depot	1
Sale of wrapped ice cream	38

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

No variations took place in the number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, potted or preserved food intended for sale and details of visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections

THE LIQUID EGG (PASTEURISATION) REGULATIONS, 1963

No egg pasteurisation premises exist in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No poultry processing premises exist within the district.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The year under review was more satisfactory so far as foodstuffs stored in refrigerated conservators were concerned, from which I derived considerable satisfaction.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for food and voluntarily surrendered. 4 complaints were received during the year of unsound food or foreign bodies in food, as indicated below.

The following food premises were in use in the district at the end of the year.

9	Butcher Shops - Retail - Private
2	Butcher Shops - Retail - Multiple Premises
2	Bakery
2	Confectionery
4	School Canteens
2	Public House (also selling wet fish)
4	Greenhouses and Nurseries
10	Licensed Premises (including W.M. Clubs)
20	Grocers and General Dealers

ICE CREAM PREMISES

At the end of the year 29 premises continued to be registered for the sale of wrapped ice cream, as indicated below, but no premises exist in the district for the manufacture of ice cream.

1	Storage and distribution depot
28	Sale of wrapped ice cream

FOOD PREPARING PREMISES

No variations took place in the number of premises registered for the preparation of sausages, pickled, pressed, bottled or preserved food intended for sale and details of visits paid to such premises are indicated in the Table of Inspections.

THE LIQUID MILK (INSPECTION) REGULATIONS, 1907

No egg pasteurisation premises exist in the district.

POULTRY INSPECTION

No poultry processing premises exist within the district.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

The year under review was most satisfactory so far as foodstuffs stored in refrigerated containers were concerned, from which 2 detailed examinations resulted.

The following foodstuffs were found to be unfit for food and voluntarily surrendered. 4 complaints were received during the year of unsound food or foreign bodies in food, as indicated below.

Snowball with unpleasant taste
Small piece of hide within a sausage
Tapeworms in portion of fried fish
Loaf showing very early mould

So far as the Snowball was concerned, the unpleasant taste arose from prolonged storage and advice given resulted in no further complaints of this nature.

So far as the small piece of hide in the sausage was concerned, this was taken up with the manufacturers and satisfactory explanations given respect of this and a warning was issued.

So far as the tapeworms in the piece of fried fish was concerned, these were minute and could not have been detected by the particular fish fryer but as they were of a type not transmissible to man, other than bringing it to the notice of the person concerned, no further action was possible and so far as the loaf showing early mould was concerned, the bakery were contacted and it was found that mould, hardly discernable, was present where the top of the loaf had folded over during wrapping and steam issuing from the loaf following cutting had given rise to this. In this case, also, a final warning was issued but in no case was it found, or considered, necessary to take legal action.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955/56, and
THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

It is again pleasing to be able to report that routine inspections of food premises revealed a further increase in the number of premises provided with refrigerated storage cabinets and in no instance was serious infringement of the Regulations noted. In one or two instances advice had to be given regarding filling above loading lines and also rotation of stocks and this advice was readily accepted in all instances.

The following table indicates premises which comply with Regulations 16 and 19 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960.

Bowdell with unpleasant taste
Small piece of hide within a sausage
Tapeworm in portion of fried fish
Loaf showing very early mould

So far as the Bowdell was concerned, the unpleasant taste arose from
prolonged storage and advice given resulted in no further complaints of this
nature.
So far as the small piece of hide in the sausage was concerned, this was
taken up with the manufacturers and satisfactory explanation given
respect of this and a warning was issued.
So far as the tapeworm in the piece of fried fish was concerned, these
were minute and could not have been detected by the particular fish buyer
but as they were of a type not transmissible to man, other than bringing
it to the notice of the person concerned, no further action was possible and
so far as the loaf showing early mould was concerned, the bakery were
contacted and it was found that mould, hardly discernible, was present where
the top of the loaf had folded over during stripping and steam leaving from
the loaf following cutting had given rise to this. In this case, also, a
final warning was issued but in no case was it found, or considered, necessary
to take legal action.

THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955/56, and
THE FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960.

It is again pleasing to be able to report that routine inspections of
food premises revealed a further increase in the number of premises provided
with refrigerated storage cabinets and in no instance was serious infringement
of the Regulations noted. In one or two instances advice had to be given
regarding filling above loading lines and also rotation of stocks and this
advice was readily accepted in all instances.

The following table indicates premises which comply with
Regulations 16 and 17 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 16 (Hand washing facilities)	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies. (Provision of sinks for washing food & equipment)	No. of Premises complying with Regulation 19
------------------	-----	--	--	---

Retail Butchers

Private	9	* 9	9	9
Multiple Firms	2	2	2	2
Bakehouses	3	2	3	2
Confectioners	2	* 2	-	-
Cafes	1	* 1	1	1
School Canteens	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	8	8	8	8
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4	* 4	-	-

Licenced Premises

(including W.M. Clubs)	16		16	16
Grocers and General Dealers	38	38	23	23

* The majority of shops in this district are, in fact, "house shops" where the owner/occupier resides behind and above that part of the premises used as a retail shop and hand washing facilities, etc., are provided and used in the living accommodation.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Routine inspection of the district for the presence of rats and mice continued unabated during the year and the table given below is a copy of the report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicating work done.

Properties other than Sewers	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	3501	5
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	265	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	80	-
(ii) Mice	6	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1973	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	8	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

Sewers

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

Type of Premises	No.	No. of Premises occupying with Regulation 18 (Hand washing facilities)	No. of Premises to which Regulation 18 applies (Provision of sinks for washing food & equipment)	No. of Premises occupying with Regulation 18
------------------	-----	--	--	--

Hotel Restaurants	2	2	2	2
Private	2	2	2	2
Multiple Piers	2	2	2	2
Restaurants	2	2	2	2
Confectionists	2	2	2	2
Cafes	1	1	1	1
School Canteens	4	4	4	4
Wired Fish Shops	8	8	8	8
Greenhouses and Nurseries	4	4	4	4
Licensed Premises (including W.M. Clubs)	16	16	16	16
Grocers and General Dealers	18	18	18	18

* The majority of shops in this district are, in fact, "house shops" where the owner/occupier resides behind and above part of the premises used as a retail shop and hand washing facilities, etc., are provided and used in the living accommodation.

INVESTIGATION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1929

Routine inspection of the district for the presence of rats and mice continued unabated during the year and the table given below is a copy of the report submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, indicating work done.

Properties other than houses	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural	Type of Property
1. Number of properties in district	2501	2	
2. a) Total number of properties (including empty premises) inspected following notification	265	-	
b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	80	-	
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	197	-	
b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	8	-	

Summary

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

No

The number of complaints of rats continued at a higher rate than I would have wished, having in mind the prolonged work carried out over a long period of time for the eradication of both rats and mice, but I am satisfied that the general public appreciate more fully that help is readily available provided we have notification and I am pleased that early notification does come into the office to allow treatment to start with as little loss of time as possible, so cutting down the time needed to effect clearance.

It is pleasing once again to be able to report that no infestation of the Council's refuse tip by rodents was noticed during the year.

Once again, on no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve notices requiring rat proofing of buildings but advice was given in this connection as the need arose.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Once again, and with deepest regret, I can only report that damage referred to for many years past continued during the year under review, and windows completely reglazed were found to be broken again within a matter of days. Remarks made in earlier years cannot be added to and to express just what I feel about this would probably mean that my comments would not be able to be published.

SWIMMING BATHS

During the year the Swimming Pool project undertaken by the Council came to completion and the Pool was officially opened on the 3rd May.

Sampling of water was started immediately to ensure that the new water treatment plant was settling down to its work and the condition of the water was satisfactory and safe for bathers.

When it was known that the Pool was to be opened, a firm of analytical chemists who were doing a project on swimming bath waters made approach and offered to undertake detailed bacteriological examination of water samples with varying dosages of chlorine in an endeavour to fix what they would regard as a safe level of chlorination.

On two occasions, six serial samples of water were taken from the Pool at hourly intervals and submitted for bacteriological examination and whilst all proved not to be sterile, no B. Coli was evident. A second series of six samples were taken and in these, Coli of less than 1 was evident but this gave no cause for concern.

The number of complaints of rats continued at a higher rate than I would have wished, having in mind the prolonged work carried out over a long period of time for the eradication of both rats and mice, but I am satisfied that the general public appreciate more fully that help is readily available provided we have notification and I am pleased that early notification does come into the office to allow treatment to start with as little loss of time as possible, so cutting down the time needed to effect clearance.

It is pleasing once again to be able to report that no infestation of the Council's refuse tip by rodents was noticed during the year.

Once again, on no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve notices requiring the stopping of buildings but advice was given in this connection as the need arose.

PUBLIC COMPLAINTS

Once again, and with deepest regret, I can only report that damage referred to for many years past continued during the year under review, and windows completely replaced were found to be broken again within a matter of days. Remarks made in earlier years cannot be added to and to express just what I feel about this would probably mean that my comments would not be able to be published.

SWIMMING BATH

During the year the Swimming Pool project undertaken by the Council came to completion and the pool was officially opened on the 3rd May. Sampling of water was started immediately to ensure that the raw water treatment plant was settling down to its work and the condition of the water was satisfactory and safe for bathing.

When it was known that the pool was to be opened, a firm of analytical chemists who were doing a project on swimming bath waters made approach and offered to undertake detailed bacteriological examination of water samples with varying dosages of chlorine in an endeavour to fix what they would regard as a safe level of chlorination.

On two occasions, six serial samples of water were taken from the pool at hourly intervals and submitted for bacteriological examination and whilst all proved not to be sterile, no *E. Coli* was evident. A second series of six samples were taken and in these, *E. Coli* of less than 1 was evident but this gave no cause for concern.

At a later stage and by agreement with the Laboratory, a further three samples were taken just before the Pool closed at night on a day when excessively heavy use of the Pool had taken place and it was agreed that provided these samples were stored in a cool office overnight they could be taken to the Laboratory first thing the following morning. All samples showed uncountable colonies of bacteria and B.Coli of 26+ and all three samples indicated that adequate chlorination had not taken place and, judging by remarks made by people using the Pool, chloramines were present giving rise to serious irritation of eyes, etc., but stepping up chlorination dosage cleared the chloramines and also gave satisfactory bacteriological results.

In addition, 12 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield where routine bacteriological examination was carried out, but not to the extent as carried out by the private firm who had offered me facilities. It is pleasing to be able to report that in all cases the samples were reported as sterile and B. Coli was absent.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Details of work done are as indicated on the tables which follow which are a copy of the report submitted to the H.M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories as required by the Act and my comments on work done which form part of the report are also reproduced for the information of Members of the Council.

During the year, owing to build up of work following my serious breakdown in health the previous year, not as much follow-up work relative to registered premises was found to be possible. Nonetheless, almost half the registered premises received visits and minor matters received attention.

Towards the end of the year, in view of major other work to be undertaken in the near future, the Council agreed to my being provided with part-time assistance purely for follow-up work of all types, assistance to be given as from 1st January, 1970, and, as from the New Year, complete re-visiting of all registered premises and consequent follow-up work will be pulled completely up to date.

During the year, no further premises were registered, but two sets of premises - one office and one retail shop - were removed from the register. A total of six persons were involved in such cancellations of registration - three males and three females.

It is pleasing to be able to report that no notifiable accidents were reported during the year.

At a later stage and by agreement with the Laboratory, a further three samples were taken just before the Pool closed at night on a Saturday. Successively heavy use of the Pool had taken place and it was agreed that provided these samples were stored in a cool office overnight they could be taken to the Laboratory first thing the following morning. All samples showed unaccountable colonies of bacteria and S. Coli of 50- and all three samples indicated that adequate disinfection had not taken place and, judging by remarks made by people using the Pool, disinfectants were present giving rise to serious irritation of eyes, etc., but stopping up information. Dr. G. G. G. also gave satisfactory bacteriological results.

In addition, 12 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Watlington where routine bacteriological examination was carried out, but not to the extent as carried out by the private firm who had offered me facilities. It is pleasing to be able to report that in all cases the samples were reported as sterile and S. Coli was absent.

THE OFFICERS, SHOWS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1961

Details of work done are as indicated on the tables which follow which are a copy of the report submitted to the R.H. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories as required by the Act and my comments on work done which form part of the report are also reproduced for the information of Members of the Council.

During the year, owing to build up of work following by various premises in health the previous year, not as much follow-up work relative to registered premises was found to be possible. However, almost half the registered premises received visits and minor matters received attention.

Towards the end of the year, in view of major other work to be undertaken in the near future, the Council agreed to my being provided with part-time assistance purely for follow-up work of all types, assistance to be given as from January, 1970, and, as from the New Year, complete re-visiting of all registered premises and consequent follow-up work will be pulled completely up to date.

During the year, no further premises were registered, but the rate of premises - one office and one retail shop - were removed from the register. A total of six persons were involved in such contraventions of regulations - three males and three females.

It is pleasing to be able to report that no notifiable accidents were reported during the year.

A. Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	-	15	8
Retail Shops	-	45	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	62	32

B. Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to Registered Premises

70

C. Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises at end of year

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	41
Retail shops	101
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	148
Total Males	51
Total Females	97

D. Exemptions

Nil

E. Prosecutions

Nil

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	1
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	Nil

A. Registrations and General Information

Class of premises	No. of premises only registered during the year	Total number of premises at end of year	Number of premises registered during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	-	15	8
Retail shops	-	45	20
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	-	62	29

B. Number of visits of all kinds (including general inspections) to Registered Premises

70

C. Analysis by Workforce of Persons Employed in Registered Premises at end of year

Class of workforce	Number of persons employed
Offices	11
Retail shops	101
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	118
Total males	51
Total females	67

D. Inspections

Nil

E. Prosecutions

Nil

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 22 (1) or (2) of the Act

1

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

Nil

SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS

The scheme started in 1952 continued to work both smoothly and well during the year now under review. Less evidence of misuse of bins was apparent and it is now found that dustbins, speaking generally, are having a longer life.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Whilst no moveable dwellings are stationed in the district nor is any site licenced for this purpose, during the year itinerant traders caused much concern when they were found in considerable numbers parked on the disused railway line where the crossing used to exist on Lee Lane, but co-operation and joint action with the police resulted in their moving on, but they were not as ready to move as the ones who had been here in previous years. To give these people the title of gypsies, by which they are generally known, to my mind is a misnomer as during my enquiries it became apparent that they were in fact Irish tinkers who were also carrying out alleged repairs to tarmacadam drives, etc., in and around the district.

BARNSEY CANAL

This open water course was kept under reasonable supervision during the year and I found cause for concern when I noticed that brickwork to the piers at each corner of the bridge on Midland Road developed quite serious fractures. The matter was referred to both the National Coal Board and the County Highways and Bridges Department but at the end of the year finality on the matter had not been able to be reached.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS

During the year, quite a few approaches were made regarding the possibility of people setting up business in the district as scrap metal dealers, car dismantlers, etc., etc., but as no suitable site within the district for the establishment of such a business could be found, no registrations took place.

CONCLUSION

I trust the contents of this report will be found interesting and will serve to indicate my efforts to keep in touch with all matters under my direct control and also my efforts to give regular supervision to all these matters. I derive some satisfaction in being able to present a third Annual Report within a period of twelve months to pull up the backlog in this respect which arose during recent years.

QUALITY OF BUILDING

The scheme started in 1955 continued to work both smoothly and well during the year under review. Little evidence of misuse of this was apparent and it is now found that building, speaking generally, are having a longer life.

MOVABLE BUILDINGS

Whilst no movable buildings are stationed in the district nor is any site licensed for this purpose, during the year permanent structures caused much concern when they were found in considerable numbers parked on the licensed railway line where the crossing used to exist on Lee Lane, but no operation and joint action with the police resulted in their moving on, but they were not as ready to move as the ones who had been here in previous years. To give these people the title of gypsies, by which they are generally known, so my mind is a misapprehension as during my enquiries it became apparent that they were in fact Irish travellers who were also carrying out alleged trades to Limerick, Dublin, etc., in and around the district.

REMOVAL OF DRAIN

This open water course has kept under reasonable supervision during the year and I found cause for concern when I noticed that brickwork to the place at each corner of the bridge on Milland Road developed quite serious fractures. The matter was referred to both the National Coal Board and the County Highways and Bridges Department but at the end of the year finally on the matter had not been able to be resolved.

WATER SUPPLY

During the year, quite a few approaches were made regarding the possibility of people taking up business in the district as a water supply, but as no suitable site within the district for the establishment of such a business could be found, no registration took place.

CONCLUSION

I trust the contents of this report will be found interesting and will serve to indicate my efforts to keep in touch with all matters under my direct control and also my efforts to give regular supervision to all these matters. I derive some satisfaction in being able to present a fairly happy report within a period of twelve months to help up the people in this respect which exists during recent years.

The scope of the environmental hygiene services continued to expand and whilst the Maud Report dealing with Proposed Reorganisation of Local Government was issued, the indications were that some time must elapse before its provisions could be put into operation if found acceptable by the Government. What the exact future and shape of local government will be still remains a matter for conjecture.

Whilst no aspect of my duties could be said to make spectacular progress during the year, I still feel that looking at the work in retrospect that progress was able to be maintained.

Amongst other things which took time during the year were the prolonged discussions on fluoridation of water supplies, another matter which did not make much progress; the inauguration of the Local Clean Up Campaign in co-operation with the Yorkshire and Humberside Clean Up Campaign Committee and, in passing, I would also make reference to the death of Mr. Harry Benn who for very many years, whilst a member of the staff of Messrs. Raley and Pratt, Solicitors of Barnsley, also acted as Deputy Clerk (part-time) to this Council. With his passing, another link with the past was severed.

My thanks were due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and to Dr. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health, for the continued close co-operation which existed between his office and mine.

Last but by no means least I must again express publicly my thanks to Mrs. Owen for the work she did for me during the year, and to Mr. Smith, the Council's Rodent Operative, for the very many ways in which he tried to help me in my personal difficulties and for his willingness at all times to come to my aid with driving either the cleansing vehicle or the JCB.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR.

Public Health Inspector and
Cleansing Superintendent.

MAY, 1971.

The scope of the environmental hygiene services continued to expand and whilst the House Report dealing with proposed reorganization of local government was issued, the indications were that some time might elapse before the provisions could be put into operation if found acceptable by the Government. What the exact future and shape of local government will be still remains a matter for conjecture.

Whilst no account of my duties could be said to make a comprehensive picture during the year, I still feel that looking at the work in retrospect that progress was made to be maintained.

Absent other things which took time during the year were the numerous discussions on fluoridation of water supply, another matter which did not make much progress; the inauguration of the Local Clean Up Campaign in co-operation with the Yorkshire and Humber Local Clean Up Campaign Committee and, in passing, I would also make reference to the death of Mr. Harry Evans who for very many years, whilst a member of the staff of Messrs. Bailey and Pratt, Goldsmiths of Barnsley, also acted as Deputy Clerk (part-time) to this Council. With his passing, another link with the past was severed.

My thanks were due to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and to Dr. Gaby, the Medical Officer of Health, for the continued close co-operation which existed between his office and mine.

Last but by no means least I must again express publicly my thanks to Mrs. Owen for the work she did for me during the year, and to Mr. Smith, the Council's Medical Officer, for the very many ways in which he tried to help me in my personal difficulties and for his willingness at all times to come to my aid with driving either the cleaning vehicle or the JCB.

I am, Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

GEORGE E. MILLAR.
Public Health Inspector and
Cleaning Superintendent.

1st, 1971.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF (as at 31st December, 1969)

Divisional Medical Officer:

C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Senior Departmental Medical Officer/ Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post vacant since August, 1966

Departmental Medical Officer:

Post vacant since March, 1969

Part-time Departmental Medical Officer (half-time):

C. H. Merry, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Part-time Departmental Medical Officer (sessionally employed):

C. B. Ball, L.M.S.S.A.

Clinic Medical Officers:

Dr. L. Burke	Dr. S. S. Mahatme
Dr. J. D. Byrne	Dr. A. G. Price
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. S. Scott
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell	

Divisional Nursing Officer:

Miss M. E. Pilling

Health Visitors:

Mrs. D. Dyson	* Mrs. A. T. Saunders
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. C. Totty
Miss M. E. Lee	Mrs. M. Tullie
Mrs. B. McDonald	Miss D. Westerman
Mrs. D. M. Parry	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
Mrs. K. Rowe	* Mrs. D. A. S. Wood

* Part-time

Clinic Nurses:

Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. J. Masters
Mrs. J. C. Greensmith	

Midwives:

Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. M. T. Rochford
Miss J. Hampton	Miss A. C. Senior
Mrs. E. Harper	Mrs. M. Walters
Mrs. B. Horsfield	Mrs. A. Williams
Mrs. I. L. Jones	

Home Nurses:

Mrs. S. M. Bavister	Mrs. P. E. Hall
Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. R. Hamshaw
Mrs. M. Buckley	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. F. G. Cartwright	Mrs. M. McConnell
Miss B. Chapman	* Mrs. S. D. Newton
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. B. Parker
Mrs. E. Cross	Mrs. J. B. Seales
Mrs. D. Greenfield	

* Part-time

Mental Welfare Officers:

Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. T. Johnson
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Speech Therapist:

Post vacant

Divisional Administrative Officer:

Mr. L. S. Wrigg

DISTRICTAL STAFF (as at 31st December, 1955)

Divisional Medical Officer	G. C. Dwyer, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
Senior District Medical Officer	Post vacant since August, 1955
Junior District Medical Officer	Post vacant since March, 1955
First-Lieutenant District Medical Officer (part-time)	G. H. Henry, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
First-Lieutenant District Medical Officer (part-time)	G. B. Bell, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S.
District Medical Officer	Dr. I. Hughes Dr. J. D. Evans Dr. D. J. Pennington Dr. K. W. Gossard Dr. H. Roberts Dr. W. S. E. Maxwell
District Nursing Officer	Miss M. E. Peeling
Health Visitors	Mrs. J. Evans Mrs. A. M. Harrison Miss A. E. Lee Mrs. B. Robinson Mrs. G. M. Perry Mrs. G. A. E. Wood
District Nurses	Mrs. E. Allen Miss W. Forster Mrs. J. G. Greenfield
Midwives	Mrs. E. Fitzpatrick Miss J. Langdon Mrs. E. Taylor Mrs. E. Wardle Mrs. E. L. Jones
Home Nurse	Mrs. E. W. Easton Mrs. M. Brown Mrs. M. Buckley Mrs. J. G. Cartwright Mrs. E. Gibson Mrs. E. G. Crofton Mrs. E. Green Mrs. E. Greenfield
Medical Welfare Officer	Mr. J. Andrews
Public Health Officer	Post vacant
District Administrative Officer	Mr. J. E. White

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1969 was 79,890, compared with 80,190 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 379 in 1969, compared with 555 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1969 was 1,305, compared with 1,422 in 1968. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.3 per 1,000, compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 85 in 1969. This represents 6.5% of the total births, compared with 5.8% in 1968 and 4.9% in 1967.

Stillbirths

There were 22 stillbirths during the year, compared with 22 during 1968. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.6, compared with 15.2 in 1968 and with 13.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 926, which was 59 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 11.6, as compared with 10.8 in 1968.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The maternal mortality rate for the Division was Nil, compared with 0.20 for the administrative County and with 0.19 for England and Wales.

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

A table of comparable vital statistics is shown for each of the County districts in the Division. This may be of interest to each authority in assessing how each stand in relation to each other and in relation to the County and National statistics.

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1967 was 19,690, compared with 18,195 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 579 in 1967, compared with 557 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1967 was 1,705, compared with 1,433 in 1966. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 8.7 per 1,000, compared with 7.8 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of stillbirths was 25 in 1967. This represents 0.5% of the total births, compared with 2.8% in 1966 and 4.3% in 1967.

Stillbirths

There were 25 stillbirths during the year, compared with 23 during 1966. This gives a stillbirth rate of 1.5, compared with 1.2 in 1966 and with 1.2 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths registered in the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 925, which was 57 more than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 11.6, as compared with 10.5 in 1966.

Natural Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The natural mortality rate for the Division was 0.0, compared with 0.0 for the administrative County and with 0.0 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of population mid 1969	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still- Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,170	16.1	15.4	18.5	31.4	43.2
DARFIELD	2,018	7,250	17.8	13.9	21.0	14.3	35.0
DARTON	4,716	15,220	15.6	16.4	8.3	8.3	16.5
DODWORTH	1,857	4,400	20.1	14.5	-	10.9	-
ROYSTON	1,452	8,570	16.8	16.9	6.3	25.3	12.6
WOLBWEIL	3,050	18,970	14.5	14.0	14.7	3.7	14.7
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,310	14.1	12.3	35.2	20.2	46.9
DIVISION No. 25	19,061	79,890	16.3 (crude)	11.6 (crude)	16.6 (crude)	15.3	25.6
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,786,260	17.1	12.6	13.5	18.9	23.7
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	16.3	11.9	13.2	18.1	23.4

TABLE SHOWING CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS IN THE DIVISION

	Under 1 wk.	1-2 wks.	2-3 wks.	3-4 wks.	Under 4 wks.	1-3 mths.	3-6 mths.	6-9 mths.	9-12 mths.	TOTAL
Congenital defects	4	1	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	6
Prematurity	5	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	5
Respiratory distress syndrome	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia and heart failure	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Meningococcal infection ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
TOTAL	12	1	-	-	13	1	4	2	-	20

Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 20 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 13 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 17 and 12 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 15.3, compared with 12.0 for the previous year and with 18.1 for England and Wales.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that of the 12 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, 5 of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages, and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than 7 deaths in the neo-natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 20 babies who died under one year of age, 19 were born in hospital and one at home. It is also of interest to note that numerically the commonest cause of death in the first week of life was congenital defects, which at the present moment we are unable to prevent to any great extent. These deaths accounted for almost one third of the recorded infant deaths in the division.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 11.8 for the division.

Smallpox Vaccination

Some 739 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, including 26 re-vaccinations, which represents an increase of 168, compared with 1968. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and reactions tend to be minimal.

Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Pre-school children On 1st January, 1968, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of immunisation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Keighley Divisions. The effect of the scheme has been to centralise records of immunisation procedures from the whole County area and, therefore, records of immunisation performed in the Division are now recorded on magnetic tape in Wakefield. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was usual in the past. The scheme on the whole worked quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been

Infant Deaths and Infant Mortality Rates

There were 20 infant deaths in the Division in the year, of which 13 occurred in the neonatal period. This compares with 17 and 12 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the Division of 12.5, compared with 12.0 for the previous year and with 18.1 for England and Wales.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that of the 13 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, 5 of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages, and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Unfortunately, as associated with no less than 7 deaths in the neonatal period.

demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 20 babies who died under one year of age, 19 were born at hospital and one at home. It is also of interest to note that unusually the commonest cause of death in the first week of life was congenital defects, which at the present moment we are unable to prevent to any great extent. These deaths accounted for almost one third of the recorded infant deaths in the Division.

The latest infant deaths per 1,000 live births in 1968 for the Division.

Smallpox Vaccination

Some 177 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against smallpox during the year, including 26 re-vaccinations, which represents an increase of 10% compared with 1967. Every effort is made to encourage parents to have their children vaccinated against smallpox during the second year of life. This is the optimum time to perform primary vaccination and revaccination tend to be minimal.

Births, Deaths, and Fetal Mortality Statistics

Pre-natal diagnosis On 1st January, 1968, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of investigation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Kettlewell Divisions. The effect of the scheme has been to centralise records of investigation procedures from the whole County area and, therefore, records of investigation performed in the Division are now recorded on a single tape in Kettlewell. Local records are no longer available and it is now impossible to present local district statistics as was done in the past. The scheme on the whole would greatly assist in the investigation of any disease that occurs.

maintained at a satisfactory high level. Evidence now shows that the introduction of a computer scheme of this nature will increase the overall immunisation rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunisation are made automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area where consent for immunisation has been given by the parent of the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinic or family doctor.

Measles Immunisation

The measles immunisation scheme proceeded smoothly with a good acceptance rate until April, 1969, when the Department of Health and Social Security advised that the vaccine in use at the time should be withdrawn, following a report of possible complications arising out of the use of this particular batch of vaccine. As a result of this, all the scheme was temporarily suspended until later on in the year when it was as possible to obtain a proven safe vaccine. The table below shows that only 404 children received measles vaccine during 1969, compared with 1,353 during 1968.

Measles Immunisation 1969

	Year of Birth					Others under 16 years	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Number Immunised	1	76	160	62	105	-	404

Tetanus Immunisation

Schoolchildren - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1969. Rather fewer children were immunised with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1969 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child, in order to avoid the use of anti-serum in case of injury. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunisation

	Primary	Booster
No. immunised during 1968	1,320	1,623
No. immunised during 1969	825	2,172

maintained at a satisfactory high level. Evidence now shows that the introduction of a computer system of this nature will increase the overall immunization rate for a district by approximately ten per cent. This is probably due to the fact that appointments for immunization are made automatically at the appropriate time to every child in the area whose consent for immunization has been given by the parent or the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinics or family doctor.

Measles Immunization

The measles immunization scheme proceeded smoothly with a good acceptance rate until April, 1969, when the Department of Health and Social Security advised that the vaccine in use at the time should be withdrawn, following a report of possible complications arising out of the use of this particular batch of vaccine. As a result of this, all the schools were temporarily suspended until later in the year when it was possible to obtain a proven safe vaccine. The table below shows that only 404 children received measles vaccine during 1969, compared with 1,555 during 1968.

Measles Immunization 1969

Year of Birth	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965-69	Others under 16 years	TOTAL
Number Immunized	4	76	150	82	103	-	404

Tetanus Immunization

Epiphyseal - Immunization against Tetanus continued during 1969. Rather fewer children were immunized with primary doses but considerably more booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1969 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunization in the school child, in order to avoid the use of anti-serum in case of injury. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunized against Tetanus in infancy.

Tetanus Immunization

No. Immunized during 1969	No. Immunized during 1968	Booster
627	1,530	1,627
2,175		

Poliomyelitis

During the year 940 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 522 less than were vaccinated during 1968, but 2,426 booster doses were given. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis Immunisation

	Year of Birth					OTHERS under 16 years	TOTAL
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65		
Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)	29	641	45	14	119	92	940
Booster (4th Dose)	All age groups eligible						2,426

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell by about one third during the year to a total of 1,921. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending junior and senior schools in the Division. This scheme is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was submitted for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working well and helps to save doctor's time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are selected for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it.

In March, Dr. A. M. Gill, who was full-time Departmental Medical Officer, left the service and since then it has not been possible to appoint a full-time Medical Officer in the Department, apart from the Divisional Medical Officer. The essential clinical work has been carried on by utilising the services of a part-time Medical Officer, together with sessional help from general practitioners in the area. It follows that the Divisional Medical Officer has had no deputy to act on his behalf during the year, either in respect of County Council duties or the County District Council duties.

During the year 340 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 522 less than were vaccinated during 1956, but 2,426 booster doses were given. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the

year.

Polio-vaccine immunisation

Year of birth	Year of birth					Total
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	
Primary Course (3 doses)	32	341	43	14	119	32
Booster (4th dose)						2,426

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell by about one third during the year to a total of 1,951. The method of "selective" medical inspection continued in the case of children attending junior and senior schools in the Division. This system is intended to replace the old system of routine inspection whereby every child was subjected for medical inspection by the school doctor. Essentially, the children are selected for examination by questionnaire and teacher referral. At present the scheme is working well and helps to save doctor's time and allows a more detailed study of the children who are referred for examination. Shortage of medical staff continued throughout the year and added to the difficulties of providing a complete school health service capable of dealing with educational and health problems presented to it.

Mr. A. N. Gill, who was full-time Government Medical Officer, left the service and since then it has not been possible to appoint a full-time Medical Officer in the Department, apart from the Divisional Medical Officer. The essential clinical work has been carried out by utilizing the services of a part-time Medical Officer, together with occasional help from general practitioners in the area. It follows that the Divisional Medical Officer has had no deputy to act on his behalf during the year, either in respect of County Council duties or the County Health Council duties.

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND

Defect	Periodic Inspections	Special Inspections
Eye	58	13
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	41	23
Heart	6	2
Lungs	3	-
Orthopaedic	8	7
OTHER	33	45

SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	108	-	63	12
Darfield	64	-	7	-
Darton	125	-	104	55
Dodworth	50	-	6	2
Royston	115	-	11	58
Wombwell	196	-	7	5
Worsbrough	149	-	65	24
Other areas	39	-	41	39
TOTAL	846	Nil	304	195

SUMMARY OF SERVICE WORK

Defect	Periodic Inspections	Special Inspections
Eye	50	13
Ear, Nose and Throat ...	41	13
Stomach	6	2
Intestines	3	-
Orthopedic	9	7
Other	23	42

HONOR DOCTOR AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCE

Doctor	Orthopedic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Other
Chapman	63	-	13
DeBenedictis	7	-	-
Harmon	104	-	22
Roberts	6	-	2
Reynolds	11	-	20
Wheeler	7	-	2
Wheeler	68	-	14
Other	41	-	20
TOTAL	201	11	122

B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1969. A total of 898 children entering Senior Schools in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown below.

B.C.G. Vaccination 1969

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated
Cudworth	95	6	6.3	87	87
Darfield	83	2	2.4	76	76
Darton	140	2	1.4	134	134
Dodworth	37	2	5.4	33	33
Royston	95	3	3.2	89	89
Wombwell	206	13	6.3	178	178
Worsbrough	213	14	6.5	190	190
Barnsley Girls' High School	121	6	4.9	111	111
TOTAL	990	48	5.0	898	898
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	65	-	Nil	65	126

H.C.C. Vaccination

Routine Vaccination, and H.C.C. Vaccination continued during 1952. A

total of 898 children entering Barker School in the division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown below.

H.C.C. Vaccination in 1952

Number found to be negative	Number Positive	Number Negative	Number Total	Number Total	Number Total
87	6.3	8	95		
76	2.4	2	78		
124	1.4	2	126		
33	2.4	2	35		
89	2.2	2	91		
178	6.2	13	191		
130	6.2	14	144		
111	4.9	6	117		
898	2.0	48	946		
128	2.1	-	128		

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 337, compared with 437 in the previous year. There were 990 institutional confinements, compared with 993 in 1968. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 69.8% to 74.4% in 1969. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 76%. The year showed a very significant trend towards institutional confinements and a corresponding fall in the number of home confinements. This trend compares with other areas in the Administrative County. Recruitment of midwives to replace losses by retirement and other reasons proved to be difficult throughout the year.

		<u>No. of cases</u>
Pethidine	... ..	56
Trilene alone	... ..	100
Trilene and Pethidine	... ..	102
TOTAL	... ..	<u>258</u>

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was a decrease in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and the number of attendances fell also. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes fell by 29%. Staffing difficulties may in part have accounted for this reduction due to the fact that available staff had to devote most of their time to ante-natal clinics, confinements and post-natal care of the patients under their care.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a decrease. During 1969, 36,826 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 3.6% over the previous year. The attendances, however, clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area. The tendency continued during the year for general practitioners to conduct their own Child Welfare Clinics in either County clinics or their own premises. Attached nursing staff were made available to help with this work. At Worsbrough the general practitioners conducted their own Child Welfare sessions at the County clinic, the official County clinic being held on one half-day only. An attempt was made to concentrate on more specialised work at this clinic in the form of routine developmental assessments of pre-school children. This change in child welfare clinic organisation could explain the apparent fall in attendances mentioned earlier at the official County sessions.

The number of cases attended by hospitalised midwives fell to 35, compared with 47 in the previous year. There were 390 institutional confinements, compared with 395 in 1966. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 69.5% to 74.4% in 1966. The proportion of hospitalised patients receiving some form of analgesia was 76%. The year showed a very significant trend towards institutional confinements and a corresponding fall in the number of home confinements. This trend compares with other areas in the Administrative County. Recruitment of midwives to replace losses by retirement and other reasons proved to be difficult throughout the year.

No. of cases

56	...	...	...	...	...
100	...	...	...	...	...
102	...	...	...	...	...
...
...

Anti-Natal Clinics

There was a decrease in the number of women attending West Riding Anti-Natal Clinics and the number of attendances fell also. The trend towards general practitioners running their own anti-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. Attendance at relaxation and antenatal classes fell by 25%. Staffing difficulties may in part have accounted for this reduction due to the fact that available staff had to devote most of their time to anti-natal clinics, confinements and post-natal care of the patients under their care.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendance at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a decrease. During 1967, 3,835 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 1.6% over the previous year. The attendance, however, clearly indicates that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area. The emergency continued during the year for general practitioners to conduct their own Child Welfare Clinics in either County clinics or their own premises. Attached nursing staff were made available to help with this work. At Wetherby the general practitioners conducted their own Child Welfare sessions at the County clinic. The official County clinic being held on one half-day only. An attempt was made to concentrate on more specialised work at this clinic in the form of routine developmental assessments of pre-school children. This change in child welfare clinic organisation would explain the apparent fall in attendance registered earlier at the official County sessions.

ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS AND RELAXATION CLASSES

Clinic	NUMBER OF WOMEN ATTENDING ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		TOTAL NUMBER OF ATTENDANCES AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS		ATTENDANCES AT RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	By Hospital Booked Patients	By Domiciliary Booked Patients
CUDWORTH ...	86	58	498	58	94	46
DARFIELD ...	-	-	-	-	203	120
DARTON ...	-	-	-	-	153	63
GAWBER ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
ROYSTON ...	91	47	540	47	154	140
WOMBWELL ...	-	-	-	-	364	176
WORSBROUGH ...	-	-	-	-	177	4
TOTALS	177	105	1,038	105	1,145	549

COUNTRY	YR	POL	GRO, J	POL	POLICE-ARMED OFFICERS ACCORD TO REPORT 1990-91		POLICE-ARMED OFFICERS ACCORD TO REPORT 1990-91		POLICE-ARMED OFFICERS ACCORD TO REPORT 1990-91	POLICE-ARMED OFFICERS ACCORD TO REPORT 1990-91	POLICE-ARMED OFFICERS ACCORD TO REPORT 1990-91
					1990-91	1990-91	1990-91	1990-91			
ALGERIA
ARGENTINA
AUSTRALIA
BELGIUM
BENIN
BHUTAN
BOLIVIA
BURUNDI
CAMBODIA
CANADA
CHINA
COTE D'IVOIRE
CUBA
CYPRUS
CZECH REPUBLIC
DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO
DENMARK
DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
DROMEDARY
ECUADOR
EGYPT
EL SALVADOR
ETHIOPIA
FINLAND
FRANCE
GERMANY
Ghana
Greece
Guatemala
Haiti
Honduras
Hungary
India
Indonesia
Iran
IRAQ
ISRAEL
Italy
Jamaica
JAPAN
Jordan
Kazakhstan
KENYA
Korea
Kuwait
Latvia
Lebanon
LESOTHO
LIBERIA
Lithuania
LUKSEMBURG
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Malta
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nicaragua
Netherlands
Niger
Nigeria
North Macedonia
Norway
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
PERU
Philippines
POLAND
Portugal
Romania
Russia
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
SERBIA
Seychelles
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
South Africa
South Korea
Spain
Sri Lanka
ST. VINCENT AND THE GRENADINES
Sweden
Switzerland
Taiwan
Tanzania
THAILAND
Togo
Tonga
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
TURKEY
Uganda
UKRAINE
United Arab Emirates
UNITED KINGDOM
UNITED STATES
Uruguay
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Vietnam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe

THESE DATA ARE BASED ON THE INFORMATION PROVIDED BY THE COUNTRIES THEMSELVES.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1969

District	Total number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	509	4,227
Darfield	412	3,621
Darton	457	3,520
Staincross	260	2,313
Gawber	155	1,039
Dodworth	382	2,660
Royston	592	5,601
Wombwell	710	7,032
Jump	131	1,742
Worsbrough	316	1,348
Birdwell	208	2,008
Blacker Hill	212	1,715
TOTAL	4,344	36,826

Health Visiting

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1969. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1969

	First Visits
Visits to children born in 1969	1,200
Visits to children born in 1968	1,592
Visits to children born in 1964-1967	2,573
TOTAL Visits to children under 5 years	5,365
Geriatric other than for domestic help	619
Other visits including Tuberculosis	2,114
TOTAL VISITS	8,098

Health Visiting and Home Nursing Attachment Scheme

The scheme of attachment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to general practitioners was continued during the year. In principle the scheme allows the attached nurse to work with a general practitioner as a "team" in a practice rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the general practitioners and the attached staff. On the health visiting side, difficulty in recruitment of qualified Health Visitors has caused some administrative problems in running the scheme, but it is evident already that liaison and co-operation with the general practitioners has improved in all areas.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,270 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, 1,269 of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. The one case of phenylketonuria which was discovered in early infancy was referred to the Paediatrician with the co-operation of the general practitioner. Treatment with special diet was commenced immediately and frequent assessments showed that the baby was developing perfectly normally.

Ortolani tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 20 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Routine Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme which was introduced into the Division in March, 1968, continued during 1969. The scheme enabled the Health Visiting staff to perform simple routine hearing tests on all young babies between the ages of six and nine months. The purpose of the scheme is to detect serious loss of hearing as soon as possible, preferably before speech has been acquired. Appointments are made automatically by the computer and the information provided by the tests is recorded centrally. Follow-up appointments when indicated are also arranged

Health Visiting and Home Nursing Assignment Scheme

The scheme of assignment of Health Visitors and Home Nurses to General Practitioners was continued during the year. In principle the scheme allows the attached nurse to work with a General Practitioner as a "team" in a practice rather than a geographical area as in the past. The scheme has been well accepted by the General Practitioners and the attached staff. On the health visiting side, difficulty in recruitment of qualified Health Visitors has caused some administrative problems in running the scheme, but it is evident already that liaison and co-operation with the General Practitioners has improved in all areas.

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,570 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, 1,565 of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental and normally developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. The one case of phenylketonuria which was discovered in early infancy was referred to the Paediatrician with the co-operation of the General Practitioner. Treatment with special diet was commenced immediately and frequent assessments showed that the baby was developing perfectly normally. Ortolan tests were carried out on all babies born in the Division to discover cases of congenital dislocation of the hip. If such cases are discovered early the treatment is of much shorter duration and the results enormously improved. As a result of this screening technique no less than 30 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocations thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Routine Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme which was introduced into the Division in March, 1966, continued during 1967. The scheme enabled the Health Visiting staff to perform simple routine hearing tests on all young babies between the ages of six and nine months. The purpose of the scheme is to detect serious loss of hearing as soon as possible, preferably before speech has been acquired. Appointments are made automatically by the computer and the information provided by the tests is recorded centrally. Follow-up appointments when indicated are also arranged.

WOMEN'S SCREENING CLINIC

The screening clinic which commenced early in 1968, continued during the year and was transferred to much more suitable premises owned by the Family Planning Association at 31 Queens Road, Barnsley.

During the year 965 women attended, compared with 803 women in 1968. Sessions were held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. The results of the screening clinic for 1969 are shown below:

Women's Screening Clinic 1969

Total attendances	...	...	1,063
Patients seen	...	...	965
Re-calls	...	...	98

Abnormalities detected

- a. malignant disease:
 - cancer of the uterine cervix (7)
 - cancer of the body of the uterus (4)
 - breast abnormalities (suspected malignant) (3)
- b. disease of the uterine cervix:
 - erosion (22)
 - polyp. (16)
 - friability of cervix (2)
 - cervical discharge (1)
- c. diseases of the uterus
 - bulky uterus (9)
 - fibroids (9)
 - prolapse (2)
 - metrorrhagia (1)
- d. genital infections:
 - trichomonas (3)
 - pruritis vulvae (5)
- e. other diseases and abnormalities:
 - hypertension (26)
 - obesity (11)
 - glycosuria (1)
 - hernia (1)
 - depression (1)
 - insomnia (1)

The clinic proved to be very popular with the women and the results show the undoubted value of screening procedures in women. No less than 11 cases of early cancer of the uterus were detected during the year and the patients were referred to the Consultant Gynaecologist for treatment, with the co-operation of the general practitioner. This technique is proving to be an important preventive measure in the reduction of cancer mortality from malignant disease of the uterus.

WOMEN'S SCREENING CLINIC

The screening clinic which commenced early in 1966, continued during the year and was transferred to much more suitable premises owned by the Family Planning Association at 31 Queen's Road, Dartmouth. During the year 905 women attended, compared with 805 women in 1965. Sessions were held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. The results of the screening clinic for 1965 are shown below:

Women's Screening Clinic 1965

Total attendance	905
Patients seen	805
Referrals	90

Abnormalities detected

- a. Malignant disease:
 1. Cancer of the uterine cervix:
 - carcinoma of the cervix (1)
 - carcinoma of the body of the uterus (4)
 - carcinoma of the cervix (2)
 2. Other diseases of the uterus:
 - fibroids (2)
 - polyps (1)
 - prolapse of cervix (2)
 - ectopic pregnancy (1)
 3. Other diseases and abnormalities:
 - hyperplasia (2)
 - obesity (1)
 - glycosuria (1)
 - hypertension (1)
 - hypertension (1)
 - hypertension (1)

The clinic proved to be very popular with the women and the results show the importance of early detection of abnormality in women. The fact that 11 cases of early cancer of the uterus were detected during the year and the patients were referred to the Consultant Gynaecologist for treatment, with the co-operation of the general practitioner. This technique is proving to be an important preventive measure in the reduction of cancer mortality from malignant disease of the uterus.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 51,670 visits were made, compared with 48,156 in the previous year. Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners means that it is no longer possible to breakdown work into areas. Analysis of work is still possible in clinical varieties and is shown below. The increase in visits was in the main to geriatric medical cases.

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1969

Total number of cases	... ..	1,632
No. of cases who were over 65 years of age		901

VISITS MADE

Medical	... ..	41,461
Surgical	... ..	9,329
Infectious Disease	... ..	71
Tuberculosis	... ..	721
Maternal Complications	... ..	64
Other cases	... ..	24
TOTAL	...	<u>51,670</u>

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the Staff of the West Riding Welfare Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. P. K. Ramaswami, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the admission and discharge of geriatric patients with mutual benefit.

Day and Night Nursing Services

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. No cases required help during 1969.

Home Nursing Service

There was an increase in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 71,070 visits were made, compared with 68,156 in the previous year. Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners means that it is no longer possible to provide work into areas. Analysis of work is still possible in statistical form and is shown below. The increase in visits was in the main to Geriatric medical cases.

HOME NURSING VISITS DURING 1962

Total number of cases		No. of cases who were over 65 years of age	
1,632
701
VISITS MADE			
Medical	61,461
Surgical	9,752
Infected and Infected	71
Tuberculosis	721
Maternal Complications	64
Other cases	24
TOTAL	71,070

Geriatric Services

Excellent liaison was maintained with the Consultant Geriatrician in the form of weekly meetings at the Mount Vernon Hospital attended by the Divisional Medical Officer, Divisional Nursing Officer and a member of the staff of the West London Health Department, together with the Consultant Geriatrician, Dr. E. A. Harrison, and the hospital social worker. Discussions took place both with regard to the division and discharge of geriatric patients with medical facilities.

Day and Night Nursing Services

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Health Units Trust. No cases were referred during 1962.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 17%, I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the chiropodist at his clinic or surgery rather than rely on domiciliary treatment, not only is domiciliary treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the clinic. There was, however, an increase of 27% in the number receiving domiciliary treatment

Domiciliary Chiropody

District	No. of patients	
	1969	1968
Cudworth	52	38
Darfield	77	77
Darton	231	165
Dodworth	51	65
Royston	106	112
Wombwell	143	57
Worsbrough	253	204
TOTALS	913	718

Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

	<u>No. of issues</u>		<u>No. of issues</u>
Bedding - blankets	18	Mattresses	51
pillows	16	Pressure Rings	99
pillow-cases	14	Rubber Sheets	223
sheets	40	Walking Aids inc. crutches	111
Bed Cradles	55	Wheel Chairs- Adult	56
Bed Pans	210	Junior	1
Bed Rests	116	Adult Cot	1
Bedsteads with Poles	16	Fracture Boards	7
Bedsteads other	11	Electric Suction Pump	1
Commodes	72	Hydraulic Hoists	2
Cushions Dunlopillo	8		

There was once again a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than was the case in the past.

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 15%. I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the ambulatory at its clinic or surgery rather than rely on ambulatory treatment, not only to ambulatory treatment, which is more expensive to provide but it is felt that the people would generally benefit by the medical contacts made whilst attending the clinic. There was, however, an increase of 25% in the number receiving ambulatory treatment.

Ambulatory Clinics

No. of patients		Ambulatory
1965	1966	
25	25	...
17	17	...
205	251	...
62	71	...
112	106	...
57	142	...
204	222	...
719	943	...

Loss of Patients

This service was continued and losses were indicated below:

No. of patients		Ambulatory
1965	1966	
21	18	Relating - ...
30	16	Relating - ...
207	14	Relating - ...
111	10	Relating - ...
26	25	Relating - ...
1	210	Relating - ...
1	110	Relating - ...
7	10	Relating - ...
1	11	Relating - ...
1	75	Relating - ...

There was a loss of a good number of patients during the year to receive treatment for more complicated types of equipment than was the case in the past.

CHIROPODY SERVICE

Area	No. of sessions held	NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT IN CLINIC OR SURGERY			NO. OF PATIENTS TREATED AT HOME		NO. OF TREATMENTS CARRIED OUT AT HOME	
		Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth	55	140	1	-	436	3	-	52	-	173	-
Darfield	108	196	8	-	936	34	-	73	4	328	45
Darton	141	220	4	1	1,059	4	2	224	7	1,044	41
Dodworth	98	167	3	-	771	11	-	51	-	230	-
Royston	138	241	1	1	1,462	1	1	104	2	1,043	11
Wombwell	194	392	17	-	1,485	75	-	143	-	579	-
Worsbrough	265	393	6	7	2,428	21	15	249	4	1,270	24
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	999	1,749	40	9	8,177	149	18	896	17	4,667	121

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year remained at 1,078, while the number of hours expended fell by just over 3.2%. An increased demand for the service is inevitable in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly infirm in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who live nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live in close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the more distressing and produce an increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male age group, this in turn can produce a demand for the service. Recently there has been a welcome tendency to rehabilitation and early discharge in the case of geriatric patients. Cases of this nature on discharge often require substantial assistance in the form of domestic help.

Category	No. of Cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years	798	186	984	137,388
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick ...	62	15	77	12,996
Mentally Disordered	2	-	2	466
Maternity ...	-	5	5	231
Others ...	9	1	10	2,620
TOTAL ...	871	207	1,078	153,701

Health Education

Health education has continued steadily throughout the year, though the division is still handicapped by the lack of sufficient trained health visitors. Accidents by poisoning in the 0 - 5 years age range still gives rise to great concern. Greater efforts must be made by parents and those who have children in their care, to keep dangerous tablets and liquids under lock and key. Approaches by Parent-Teacher Associations for talks by health visitors have been made and staff have been pleased to help whenever possible. The divisional staff is very willing to help any organisation, in giving talks about preventive medicine.

Nurseries and Child Minders' Regulation Act, 1948

Amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, Section 60

The above legislation was introduced early in the year. It was necessary to register all child minders in the area and registration was also required for sessional-day care and full-day care.

Details of registration were as follow:

(a)	Number of child minders registered during 1969	...	1
(b)	Number of sessional-day care premises registered during 1969	...	1
(c)	Number of full-day care premises registered during 1969	...	-

Numbers refused registration under (a), (b) and (c) Nil

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Mental Sub-Normality

Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Cases on Register at 31st December, 1969,	113	34	106	40	293
No. attending Training Centre	32	16	34	26	108
No. resident in Hostels	2	-	1	-	3
No. working or assisting in the home ...	65	20	78	-	163
No. refused Training Centre place	12	1	-	6	19
During the year 14 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.					

Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-Normal Patients

Training facilities continued at the Wombwell Comprehensive Training Centre at Wombwell. The essential basic training in the Junior Wing continued under Mrs. E. Large, the Centre Supervisor, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful. Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work and variety of jobs occurred.

From 1911 to 1913, the vegetation was disturbed only in the year. It was necessary to maintain all kinds of vegetation in the area and vegetation was also required for economic purposes and for the purpose of the study.

- Table 1. Results of vegetation studies during 1911-1913.
- (a) Number of all kinds of vegetation during 1911-1913.
 - (b) Number of economically important plants during 1911-1913.
 - (c) Number of 100-year old plants during 1911-1913.
 - (d) Number of plants during 1911-1913.

VEGETATION STUDIES

Vegetation of the study area

Vegetation of the study area

No. of plants	Vegetation			No. of plants
	1911	1912	1913	
1	10	10	10	10
2	10	10	10	10
3	10	10	10	10
4	10	10	10	10
5	10	10	10	10
6	10	10	10	10
7	10	10	10	10
8	10	10	10	10
9	10	10	10	10
10	10	10	10	10

Table 1. Results of vegetation studies during 1911-1913.

Vegetation of the study area

The vegetation of the study area was studied during 1911-1913. The results of the study are given in Table 1. The vegetation of the study area was studied during 1911-1913. The results of the study are given in Table 1.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January, 1968, continued to provide facilities to cater for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre.

The Parent-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organised. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success.

During the year static physical education equipment was installed at the Training Centre from the funds of the Centre Parent-Teachers' Association. Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

B. Psychiatric Service

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Out-Patient Department.

There were 109 admissions to mental hospitals during the year:

Classification of Admissions

	No. of Patients
Informal - Section 5 ...	69
Emergency - Section 29 ...	27
Observation - Section 25 ...	10
Treatment - Section 26 ...	3
TOTAL ...	109

C. After-Care

67 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is a rise of 37 cases.

The Special Out-Patient Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre opened in January 1948, continued to provide facilities to cater for up to twelve severely handicapped patients who are unable to attend the Training Centre. The Inpatient-Teachers' Association continued to do valuable work. Fund raising activities were successful and social events, outings and games were organized. The members of the Association are to be congratulated for the help they gave in making the social events such a success. During the year static physical education equipment was installed at the Training Centre from the funds of the Centre Inpatient-Teachers' Association. Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

Psychiatric Services

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Welfare Officers, the General Practitioners in the Division and the Hospital. Psychiatric Out-Patient Department. There were 109 admissions to mental hospitals during the year:

Classification of Admissions

No. of Patients	
69	Inpatient - Section 2
27	Outpatient - Section 2
10	Observation - Section 2
1	Treatment - Section 2
109	TOTAL

After-Care

67 new patients were added to the register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is a rise of 27 cases.



