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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 1970



THE HEALTH OF ROYSTON

being the

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the Year

1970



GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

THE FIRST

SECOND - PART

THE SECOND

THIRD - PART

THE THIRD

FOURTH - PART

FIFTH - PART

SIXTH - PART

SEVENTH - PART

EIGHTH - PART

NINTH - PART

TENTH - PART

Chairman: Councillor A. B. BROWN

Vice Chairman: Councillor E. B. BROWN

Secretary: Councillor G. L. BROWN

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ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH COMMITTEE - 1970

Chairman: Councillor H. SCHOLLES

Vice Chairman: Councillor D. HOLLAND

Committee: Councillor G. L. SPINKS  
Councillor MRS. D. HAWLEY  
Councillor MRS. E. FINNEY  
Councillor G. D. SMITH

- - - - -

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)

GOVERNMENT (LOCAL) HEALTH DEPARTMENT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT - 1950

<u>Chairman</u>	Commissioner H. W. WILSON
<u>Vice Chairman</u>	Commissioner E. H. HILL
<u>Members</u>	Commissioner J. L. WILSON
	Commissioner W. D. WILSON
	Commissioner W. A. WILSON
	Commissioner J. P. WILSON

STATE OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

E. C. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H.  
(Appointed November, 1950)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

For vacant since 1950

Public Health Inspector and Laboratory Supervisor

E. C. WILSON, M.D., D.P.H., M.A.P.H.I., C.S.I.H., M.I.H.A.  
(Appointed Inspector of Health and Labor Code)  
(Appointed 1950 January, 1950)



ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,  
33 Queens Road,  
BARNSELY.

September, 1971.

ANNUAL REPORT  
for the Year ended 31st December, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the  
ROYSTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my fifth Annual Report on the health and social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

The estimated population of your district fell slightly during the year and the adjusted birth rate fell to a level below that of the comparable National figure. There was a fall in the adjusted death rate for the district but the figure for Royston remained in excess of the England and Wales rate. Disorders of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory disease were once again the principal causes of death in the district.

The remaining vital statistics for your area were very satisfactory. The peri-natal mortality rate fell very considerably due to the fact that only one infant death and one stillbirth occurred during the year.

The main notifications of infectious disease were in respect of Measles, but at no time did this reach epidemic proportions.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support during another difficult year in which I have had to work single-handed due to the continuing lack of a deputy Medical Officer. I have had during the year excellent co-operation from your Public Health Inspector, Mr. G. E. Miller, and this has to some extent compensated for the lack of professional assistance in my department.

In conclusion, I would like to pay tribute to the Divisional Administrative Officer, Mr. L. S. Wrigg, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office for their hard work and loyal support at all times.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

C. G. ODDY.

Medical Officer of Health.

ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Divisional Health Officer,  
33 Queen's Road,  
WILLOWDALE,  
September, 1970.

Annual Report  
For the Year ended 31st December, 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the  
ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my 11th Annual Report on the health and  
social conditions of your district for the year ended 31st December, 1970.

The estimated population of your district, 31st December, during the  
year and the estimated birth rate fall in a lower than that of the comparable  
National figures. There was a fall in the estimated death rate for the  
district but the figures for hospital treatment in excess of the national and  
national rates. Disorders of the heart and circulation, cancer and respiratory  
diseases were once again the principal causes of death in the district.

The remaining vital statistics for your area were very satisfactory.  
The post-natal mortality rate fell very considerably due to the fact that  
only one infant death and one stillbirth occurred during the year.  
The main manifestations of infectious diseases were in respect of measles,  
but at no time did this reach epidemic proportions.

I would like to take this opportunity of thanking the Chairman and  
Members of the Police Health Committee for their encouragement and support  
during another difficult year in which I have had to work night-and-day  
due to the continuing lack of a Deputy Health Officer. I have had during  
the year considerable assistance from your Health Officer, Mr. S. S.  
Miller, and this has to some extent compensated for the lack of professional  
assistance in my department.

In conclusion, I would like to say thanks to the Divisional Health Officer,  
Mr. S. S. Miller, and the staff of the Divisional Health Office  
for their hard work and loyal support as always.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S. S. MILLER.

Health Officer of Police.

## URBAN DISTRICT OF ROYSTON

### SECTION I

#### Statistics and Social Conditions

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,452 acres
Registrar General's estimate of population								
mid 1970	...	...						8,510
No. of inhabited houses according to the Rate								
Book at 31st December, 1970	...	...						3,647
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1970						...		£168,226
Nett Product of a Penny Rate, 1970/71						...		£657

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 1970 was 8,510 compared with 8,570 in the previous year. The natural increase in population, showing the number of births over deaths, was 43 compared with 35 in the previous year.

##### Live Births

			<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Legitimate	...	...	61	68	129
Illegitimate	...	...	5	5	10
TOTALS	...		66	73	139

The number of births registered was 139, 19 less than in the previous year. The adjusted birth rate for your district last year was 14.9 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 16.8 per 1,000 estimated population in 1969, and with 16.0 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. The illegitimate births were 7.1% of the total births compared with 6% in 1969.





### Stillbirths

One stillbirth was notified during the year, as against 1 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 7.1 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 6.3 per 1,000 in 1969 and with 13.0 for England and Wales.

### Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.4 per 1,000 estimated populations, as compared with 16.9 per 1,000 estimated population in 1969 and with 11.7 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There were 96 deaths among the inhabitants of your district, a decrease of 27 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

One infant death occurred in the district in the year, in the first week of life. This represents an infant death rate of 7.2 compared with 25.3 in 1969, and with 18.2 for England and Wales. The peri-natal mortality rate was 14.3, compared with the County average of 24.4

### Maternal Mortality

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



#### Stillbirths

One stillbirth was notified during the year, as against 1 in the previous year. The stillbirth rate was 1.1 per 1,000 total births, as compared with 6.3 per 1,000 in 1965 and with 15.0 for England and Wales.

#### Deaths

The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor, was 13.4 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population in 1965 and with 11.7 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. There was a decrease of 21 on the death rate among the inhabitants of your district, a decrease of 27 on the previous year. The principal causes of death in order of importance were, heart and circulatory diseases, cancer and respiratory diseases. Statistics relating to death rates and causes and rates of death are given in tables four at the end of the section on vital statistics.

#### Infant Mortality and Perinatal Mortality

One infant death occurred in the district in the year, in the first week of 1966. This represents an infant death rate of 1.3 compared with 12.3 in 1965, and with 16.3 for England and Wales. The perinatal mortality rate was 16.3, compared with the County average of 20.4.

#### Natural Mortality

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

INFANT MORTALITY IN 1970

Sex	Birth Weight	Age at Death	Cause of Death	Place of Death
F	3 lbs. 6 ozs.	9 hours	Anencephaly (maldevelopment of brain)	Barnsley District General Hospital

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Live Births	Stillbirths	Death in first week of life	Peri-natal Death Rate
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
1970	139	1	1	14.3

# DEATH RECORDS

Year	Age at Death	Place of Birth	Place of Death
1901	2 years	Germany	Germany

## DEATH RECORDS

Year	Age at Death	Place of Birth	Place of Death
1901	2	Germany	Germany
1902	1	Germany	Germany
1903	1	Germany	Germany
1904	2	Germany	Germany
1905	1	Germany	Germany
1906	1	Germany	Germany
1907	1	Germany	Germany
1908	1	Germany	Germany
1909	1	Germany	Germany
1910	1	Germany	Germany

CAUSES OF DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

Cause of Death	Under										TOTAL	
	1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	Males	Females
Tuberculosis of respiratory system									1		1	-
Syphilis and its sequelae										1		1
Malignant neoplasm - stomach						1					-	1
Malignant neoplasm - intestine								1			1	-
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus							1	1	2	1	5	-
Malignant neoplasm - breast								1	3		-	4
Other malignant neoplasms						1		1	3	2	3	4
Multiple sclerosis							1				1	-
Hypertensive disease										3	1	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease									1		1	-
Cerebrovascular disease							1	1	6	7	6	9
Other diseases of circulatory system								1	1	4	5	1
Influenza									1		1	-
Pneumonia						1				1	-	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema								1	1	2	3	1
Diseases of digestive system							1		1		-	2
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue									1	1	1	1
Congenital anomalies	1										-	1
Motor Vehicle accidents			2								1	1
All other accidents										2	1	1
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries								1	1		2	-
TOTALS	1	-	2	-	-	4	4	15	36	34	50	46







PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1970

	ROYSTON Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population				
Crude     ...     ...	16.3	17.2	17.3	16.0
Adjusted     ...     ...	14.9	17.6	17.5	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude     ...     ...	11.3	12.5	11.7	11.7
Adjusted     ...     ...	13.4	13.0	12.7	
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory     ...     ...	0.12	0.02	0.02	0.02
Other     ...     ...	-	0.01	0.01	0.01
All forms     ...     ...	0.12	0.03	0.03	0.03
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.59	0.52	0.50	0.62
Cancer of Uterus     ...	-	0.11	0.09	not available
Cancer - all forms     ...	2.12	2.29	2.14	2.39
Cerebro-vascular disease	1.76	1.89	1.75	not available
Circulatory disease excluding cerebro-vascular disease	4.94	4.76	4.44	not available
Respiratory disease	0.82	1.82	1.69	not available
Maternal Mortality	-	1.36	0.29	0.18
Infant Mortality	7.2	19.5	19.8	18.2
Stillbirths	7.1	13.3	13.6	13.0
Peri-natal Mortality	14.3	24.1	24.4	23.5



## 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 whole-time on 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 Hospital Board:

Clayton Hospital, Wakefield  
General Hospital, Wakefield  
Leeds General Infirmary.  
Headlands Hospital, Pontefract.

##### Sheffield Regional Hospital Board:

The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.  
The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley  
Barnsley District General Hospital, Barnsley.  
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:

Barnsley District General Hospital, Barnsley.  
Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.  
Manygates Hospital, Wakefield.

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

GENERAL SUMMARY OF THE HEALTH SERVICES  
IN THE AREA

## Health

The Medical Officer of Health is a part-time officer of the Council but is engaged three-quarters of his time on 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 local 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 Board through the Local Hospital Management Committee.

## Leeds Regional Hospital Board

Leeds General Hospital, Leeds  
Leeds General Infirmary, Leeds  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds

## Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield  
The District Hospital, Sheffield  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds

## Infected Diseases Hospitals

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

## Mental Hospitals

Under 10 cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds  
Leeds General Hospital, Leeds

The services of the Leeds General Hospital, Sheffield, and the Leeds General Hospital, Leeds, were also available for admission of patients under 10.



### Tuberculosis

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the Wath Wood Sanatorium, and co-operation is maintained with the Chest Physician. Out-patients' sessions were held at the Chest Clinic, 46 Church Street, Barnsley.

### 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, BARNSELEY.

Other centres are situate at Sheffield, Wakefield and Rotherham and a patient suffering from Venereal 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, and the depot for your area is at South Kirby, Telephone No. South Elmsall 2194.



#### Telephone Calls

Most patients suffering from the disease are admitted to the State  
Good Samaritan, and no operation is performed with the Great Physician.  
Out-patient's sessions were held at the Great Clinic, 25 Union Street,  
Boston.

#### Venereal Diseases

The nearest center for venereal patients for the diagnosis and treatment  
of these diseases is in Boston.

Address: Special Treatment Center,  
Quincy Road, BOSTON.

Other centers are situated at Southfield, Detroit and Rochester and  
a patient suffering from Venereal Disease is advised to attend the  
center of his choice. The above is completely confidential.

#### Nativity and Child Welfare Services

Infant Welfare Clinics are held in the Nativity and Child Welfare  
Clinic, Boston, on Wednesdays, 10.0 a.m. to 12.0 noon and 2.0 p.m. to  
4.0 p.m. Antenatal 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 Service  
Divisional Report.

#### Laboratory Services

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

#### Antenatal Services

The antenatal service is operated by the State Health Service, South  
and the report for your area is sent Southfield, Telephone No. South  
Mineral 1234.

### SECTION III

#### PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area during 1970 amounted to 45 cases, compared with 45 in 1969.

##### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1970

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

##### 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.

##### Polionyelitis

No case of Polionyelitis occurred during the year.

# SECTION III

## PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notifiable diseases in your area during 1970 amounted to 43 cases, compared with 42 in 1969.

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during 1970

No. of cases notified	
37	Hepatitis
4	Whooping Cough
2	Scarlet Fever
43	TOTAL

### Scarlet Fever

No cases of Scarlet Fever occurred during the year.

### Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

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

Because of the introduction of the scarlet fever vaccine and immunisation, it is no longer possible to give separate figures for scarlet fever as in the previous Annual Report.

### Infantile Parotitis

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

### Poliovirus

No case of Poliovirus occurred during the year.

## Tuberculosis

One new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified and one death occurred from Pulmonary Tuberculosis during the year. There was one new case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified also. 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 1970

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1970 ...	15	7	-	-
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	-	-	1
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 ...	-	-	-	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
 TOTALS AT END OF 1970	 15	 7	 -	 1

# Tuberculosis

Our new case of Primary Tuberculosis was notified and one death occurred from Primary Tuberculosis during the year. There was one new case of Non-Primary Tuberculosis notified also. It is pleasing to note that the majority of parents are taking advantage of the S.C.C. Vaccination Scheme for children entering the secondary school.

## TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1970

	PRIMARY		NON-PRIMARY	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1970	15	7	-	-
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year	1	-	1	-
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	-	-	-	-
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	-	-	-	-
TOTALS AT END OF 1970	15	7	-	1



SECTION IV

ROYSTON (YORKS) URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT  
FOR THE YEAR 1970  
-----

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

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I now submit my twentyfifth Annual Report giving details of work done in the environmental hygiene section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1970, which report will be the last one I shall be preparing for a complete year of service with this Council, having in mind my forthcoming retirement.

The year opened full of hope when I had been granted temporary part-time help to allow me to clear off arrears of work arising from my rather serious breakdown in health some years ago, particularly in respect of preparation of reports such as this and thereafter to allow positive progress to be made in the question of declaration of Smoke Control Areas but, unfortunately, such temporary part-time assistance was of short duration. The year under review was anything but easy as Members of the Council will already be fully aware, but nonetheless some progress was able to be made and the submission of this report brings the position completely up to date.

As in previous reports, those portions of this report dealing with Public Cleansing and Salvage are related to the financial year ended March, 1971, but all other matters included in the report relate strictly to the calendar year.

During the year, no new units of accommodation were provided by the Council but 26 units of new accommodation provided by private enterprise came into use.

Comments in earlier reports relative to repair, reconditioning and improvement of older properties continue to hold good and with further progress being able to be made by modernising houses by means of grants, so did the general standard of housing accommodation in the district improve and this position was enhanced further by continuing progress and with the provision of individual water services to houses where grants were made.

SECTION IV

ROTOR (YOUNG) HEALTH DEPARTMENT COUNCIL

HEALTH DEPARTMENT COUNCIL'S REPORT

FOR THE YEAR 1970

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Rotor Health Department Council.

Dear Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am happy to present my report giving details of work done in the environmental hygiene section of the Public Health Department during the year ended 31st December, 1970, which report will be the first one I shall be preparing for a complete year of service with this Council, having in mind my forthcoming retirement.

The year opened full of hope when I had been granted temporary part-time help to allow me to clear off arrears of work arising from my former service elsewhere in health some years ago, particularly in respect of preparation of reports such as this and thereafter to allow positive progress to be made in the question of location of Smoke Control Areas but, unfortunately, such temporary part-time assistance was of short duration. The year under review was anything but easy as members of the Council will already be fully aware, but nevertheless some progress was able to be made and the submission of this report brings the position completely up to date.

As in previous reports, those portions of this report dealing with Public Cleansing and Refuse are related to the financial year ended March, 1971, but all other matters included in the report relate strictly to the calendar year.

During the year, no new units of accommodation were provided by the Council but 26 units of new accommodation provided by private enterprise came into use.

Comments in earlier reports related to repairs, reconditioning and improvement of other properties continue to hold good and with further progress being able to be made by redecoration houses by means of grants so that the general standard of housing accommodation in the district improves and this position was enhanced further by continuing progress and with the provision of individual water services to houses where grants were made.



The question of clearance of unfit houses will be dealt with separately in that portion of this report relating specifically to housing. On numerous occasions reference has been made to the numbers of private properties changing hands during the year, judging by the number of Searches under the Land Charges Act which were received, and this again continued during the year under review. On more than one occasion I have expressed concern at the number of houses standing empty and as the number of such houses appeared to increase still further during this particular year, so did it give me cause for more serious concern.

On the question of availability of work, comments of earlier years continued to hold good but men displaced when the New Monkton Colliery Unit was closed found work at adjoining pits, but with the closing of the Wharncliffe Woodmoore Collieries a serious position became more aggravated, although it would appear that quite a number of men who lost jobs from this most recent closure did find work at the New Riddings drift mine. The Railway Motive Power Depot appeared to be run down more than previously and just before this report was prepared this Depot was closed down completely and remaining men transferred elsewhere. So far as female labour is concerned, little can be added to comments of earlier years and in spite of redoubled efforts to get more light industry into the district, no progress was able to be made.

#### VERMINOUS AND/OR DIRTY HOUSES

It is again pleasing to be able to report that complaints of infestation by domestic pests continued to fall away as compared with only a few years ago and are now definitely minor, and during the year under review no complaints of bed bugs were received.

In the report for 1969 mention was made of complaints of infestations by clover mite in and around new flats at Caldervale and further complaints were received from the new bungalows on the Dove Hill Estate. Treatment by a previously recognised orthodox method did not have the desired result although such treatments tended to check infestation, at least for a time. It would appear that infestations of this type are reasonably widespread and many authorities are experiencing difficulty in dealing with the problem satisfactorily. Details of complaints of domestic pests received are indicated in the Table of Complaints later in the report.

It is again with satisfaction that I am able to report that the Council's refuse tip is clear of any infestation by crickets.

The question of elements of this nature will be dealt with separately in the report of this report relating specifically to housing. On numerous occasions reference has been made to the number of private properties changing hands during the year, judging by the number of houses under the land charges act which were recorded, and this again continued during the year under review. On some two one occasion I have expressed doubts as to the number of houses standing empty and on the number of such houses agreed to increase still further during this particular year, so this is given as a basis for some serious concern.

On the question of availability of work, comments of earlier years continued to hold good but was displaced when the London County Council was closed down work at building sites, but with the closing of the Metropolitan Waterworks Corporation a serious position between two agencies, although it would appear that a number of men who had been from this area recent elements did find work at the New Building Works site. The Railway Motor Power Dept. appeared to be not doing much previously and just before the report was prepared this Dept. was closed down completely and remaining men transferred elsewhere. As far as female labour is concerned little can be added to comments of earlier years and in spite of continued efforts to get more light industry into the district, no progress has been made.

#### VI. THE SITUATION IN THE DISTRICT

It is again pleasing to be able to report that complaints of inflation by domestic goods continued to fall away as compared with only a few years ago and are now definitely minor, and during the year under review no complaints of bad buys were recorded.

In the report for 1955 mention was made of complaints of inflation by clever sites in and around the flats at Edgware and further complaints were received from the new building on the New Hill Estate, Twickenham by a previously recognized authority not of this nature the detailed results although such complaints tended to show inflation, at least for a time. It would appear that inflation of this type was reasonably widespread and many authorities are experiencing difficulty in dealing with the problem satisfactorily. Details of complaints of inflation were received and indicated in the Table of Complaints later in the report.

It is again with satisfaction that I am able to report that the Council's refuse tip is clear of any lay refuse by mistake.



## TRANSFER OF TENANTS TO COUNCIL HOUSES

Remarks of previous years in this connection hold good and little benefit would appear to accrue from repeating such comments.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

### a) Water Supply

In this connection, too, comments of earlier years continue to hold good and further progress with the provision of individual services to houses improved by means of grants was able to be maintained. Gradually the old systems whereby one common service pipe served quite a number of houses will be reduced until such time as every house has its own separate supply controlled both inside and outside the house ensuring, barring accidents, adequate supplies of water at adequate pressure at all times. Although this is only a small matter, nonetheless, progress in this direction is leading to a generally improved standard of housing accommodation in the district.

### b) Water Closets

During the year, 26 water closets were provided for new properties and 12 were provided for houses improved by grants. It became more apparent during the year under review that where owner/occupiers had had indoor sanitary accommodation provided they dispensed with external water closets but, unfortunately, a full survey of the district to determine the extent of this was not possible. It must be admitted, however, that in many instances the fabric of external W.C. compartments had deteriorated seriously and the cost of reconditioning could only have been quite substantial and this, coupled with the risk of bursts in water service pipes during severe weather and the cost of repairing or replacing defective water service pipes, gives a ready answer as to why such outside W.C.'s should be dispensed with.

No privy conversions took place during the year as the houses having this type of sanitary accommodation were still unable to be drained to a sewer. The condition of some of the houses concerned continued to deteriorate and towards the end of the year, three such houses served by privy middens were the subject of correspondence between the owner and myself and the likelihood was at that time that the property would be handed over to the Council for clearance. Closure of these houses will mean that the number of privy middens which must remain in use has now become very small indeed. The extent to which joint use of sanitary accommodation still exists





can only be much improved on the position of not many years ago, particularly where houses have in fact been improved by means of grants, but to get a complete picture would involve a survey of the whole district which at the present time neither time nor opportunity allows.

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)	3500
No. of houses provided with chemical closets	Nil
No. of houses served by privy middens	7
No. of houses drained to cesspools	22

In the reports for 1968 and 1969, mention was made of the approach to the West Riding County Council relative to the out-moded sanitary accommodation at the County Junior School in Midland Road and, following the provision of much more satisfactory and up-to-date accommodation accessible in the school, the buildings in the playground were demolished.

Properties in Lee Lane continued to be drained to cesspools and so far as was practicable the 13 houses concerned had their cesspools emptied monthly by the use of the cesspool emptier hired from the Stanley Urban District Council. 9 other properties in the Warren Walk area are drained to cesspools but these are not cleansed by the Council because of inaccessibility for a machine.

Mention must I fear be made, once again, regarding the drainage difficulties on the Kirkfield Estate, which matter has continued over quite a long period of time but where positive progress was not able to be made because of further ground movement. Complaints of choked drains from this site became ever more frequent during the year under review and whilst staff of the National Coal Board came to rod the drains at regular intervals, such action brought no lasting results whatsoever and pressure was brought to bear on the Board for some progress, particularly as the site appeared to become much more stable judging by the fall-off in the number of evidences of damage to surface properties from ground movement and, in view of this, meetings were arranged with representatives of the Board for works to be started and, whilst the picture at the end of the year was considerably more hopeful, no definite progress is able to be reported. The position on this site is aggravated still further particularly during time of heavy rain and storm when the Scot Dyke, into which top water discharges, becomes overloaded and backflow up surface drainage takes place causing reasonably widespread flooding. The question as to whether ground movement has also





reduced the efficiency of the dyke for receiving top water was being investigated by the Council's Surveyor and I am informed that he was in communication with the National Coal Board in this respect. It is hoped, however, that by the time another report becomes due for preparation that specific progress will be able to be reported.

c) Public Cleansing Service

The report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the financial year ended March, 1971.

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

Dustbins	...	...	3694
Dry Ashpits	...	...	Nil
Privy Middens	...	...	3

As mentioned in previous reports, privy middens continue to be cleansed by the Public Cleansing Staff monthly early in the morning before normal work of dustbins started, for which they were paid 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	162,559	932½	3263. 15. 0.
Privy Middens	48	6	24. 0. 0.
TOTALS	162,607	938½	3287. 15. 0.
Trade Refuse		291½	291. 10. 0.
GRAND TOTALS	162,607	1230	3579. 5. 0.

As in previous years and as is automatic, the work of the Public Cleansing Service automatically expanded to take in all new units of housing accommodation provided. The weight of refuse removed showed a slight decrease during the year under review but the bulk of such refuse, when compared with only a few years ago, continued to show a vast increase because of the radical changes which have taken place in the composition of refuse, the continued expanding of packaging and the increased use of

refused the efficiency of the data for recording top water was being investigated by the Council's Surveyor and I am informed that he was in communication with the National Coal Board in this regard. It is hoped, however, that by the time another report becomes due for preparation that specific progress will be able to be reported.

### c) Public Cleansing Service

The report on the Public Cleansing Service relates to the financial year ended March, 1971.

Details of the various types of receptacles in use in the District at the end of the year are as shown below.

Public	...	...	...
Privy	...	...	...
...	...	...	...

As mentioned in previous reports, privy systems continue to be cleaned by the Public Cleansing Staff monthly during the working before market week of Christmas started, for which they were paid at overtime rates.

The following table gives details of the number of receptacles of each type during the year, the number of loads collected and the estimated weight of refuse removed.

### RECEIPTS COLLECTION

Receptacles	No. Reported	No. of Loads	Estimated Weight
Public	122,553	325	325.15.0.
Privy	12	6	21.0.0.
TOTAL	122,565	331	325.15.0.
Trade Refuse	325	325	325.10.0.
GRAND TOTAL	122,890	656	325.25.0.

As in previous years and as is automatic, the work of the Public Cleansing Service automatically expanded to take in all new units of housing accommodation provided. The weight of refuse removed and the weight of refuse during the year under review has the bulk of such refuse, when compared with only a few years ago, continued to grow. The increase of the refuse charges which have taken place in the various types of refuse, the continued expansion of housing and the increased use of



plastic containers which now regularly find their way into dustbins and I become more convinced that the time cannot be very far distant when refuse collected and disposed of will no longer be spoken of as refuse by weight but rather as refuse by volume and such a change can only be beneficial as it will give a much more accurate assessment of the size of the task to be performed by Public Cleansing Staffs which becomes ever more vital in the environmental health field. I incline to the opinion that householders generally appreciate more fully the work done by Public Cleansing Staffs and this is long overdue.

No fire on the tip was noticed during the year and comments of earlier years relative to the improved quality of concessionary coal and alterations to and replacement of inefficient solid fuel burning appliances bringing forward a larger quantity of very fine inert ash and the reduction of partly burned fuel in refuse must be a contributory factor to this happy position. Many residents within the district appear to have found work with the Coalite Plant at Grimethorpe and automatically are supplied with solid smokeless burning fuel as a result of their employment and whilst the ash from this fuel is moderate in bulk it is light and flocculent and quickly compacts within the refuse tip.

During the year the staff employed on the Public Cleansing Service became involved in what was colloquially called the "dirty jobs strike" and on the instructions of their Union withdrew their labour. Arrangements were able to be made for the supply of plastic sacks from a source just outside the district and householders had the opportunity of collecting such sacks for the storage of refuse pending the settlement of the strike, but demand was very much less than one might reasonably have expected and the number of sacks ordered, once the dispute was over, resulted in a considerable number being left on hand. When the strike was called off the opportunity was given to the members of the Public Cleansing Staff to work over to clear the backlog of work and whilst this arrangement was readily accepted initially, it is with regret that I have to report that some of the workmen indicated that they were no longer prepared to work over. In spite of this, within a matter of three weeks the whole of the backlog was cleared and normal collection resumed. I was at a loss to understand how the withdrawal of the labour from a small team like this Council's could benefit the withdrawal of labour of Public Cleansing Staffs in the selected areas, particularly when other workmen of the Council were not called upon to withdraw their labour at this time and am firmly of the opinion that only hardship was the lot of the men concerned.

plastic containers which was regularly filled their way into dustbins and I  
 became more convinced that the time cannot be very far distant when  
 refuse collected and disposed of will no longer be spoken of as refuse by  
 weight but rather as refuse by volume and such a change can only be  
 beneficial as it will give a much more accurate assessment of the size of  
 the task to be performed by Public Cleansing Bins which become ever more  
 vital in the environmental health field. I feel that the opinion that  
 householders generally are wrong in more things than they are by Public  
 Cleansing Bins and this is long overdue.

So far on the topic of refuse during the year and comments of writers  
 have related to the improved quality of housework and the attention  
 to and the amount of rubbish that is being brought in by  
 towards a larger quantity of very fine material and the reduction of  
 partly burnt fuel in refuse and to a considerable extent to this is my  
 position. Many remarks about the refuse appear to be based upon  
 with the Public Cleansing Bins and not on the fact that the refuse is  
 solid materials burning fuel as a result of their expansion and whilst  
 the fact that it is not in fact as much as it is light and flammable and  
 purely consists of the refuse tip.

During the year the staff engaged on the Public Cleansing Bins  
 become involved in what was colloquially called the "dirty job strike"  
 and on the instructions of their Union withdrew their labour. Arrangements  
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 the opportunity was given to the members of the Public Cleansing Bins to  
 work over to clear the backlog of work and whilst this arrangement was  
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 some of the women indicated that they were no longer prepared to work  
 over. In spite of this, within a matter of three weeks the whole of the  
 backlog was cleared and normal collection resumed. I was at a loss to  
 understand how the withdrawal of the labour from a small team like this  
 Council's could benefit the withdrawal of labour of Public Cleansing  
 Bins in the selected areas, particularly when other women of the  
 Council were not called upon to withdraw their labour at this time and on  
 timely of the opinion that only hardship was the lot of the non-affected.



The ultimate result by revision of wages, did, however, increase the standard of living of these men.

Arising from the stock of plastic sacks on hand, approach was made to the Health Committee as as to their being used as bin liners on a pilot scheme on the Doles Estate, but this must form the subject of another report.

The JCB loader/digger, although now more than five years old, continued in use and continued to give excellent service both by consolidating refuse on the refuse tip and undertaking work for other Departments. Breakdowns, etc., did occur from time to time as must be expected with this type of machine and quite considerable cost arose during the year when all tyres had to be replaced at a cost of upwards of £200. In spite of this I am still firmly convinced that the purchase of this machine has saved the Council much more than the machine itself cost initially and has since cost in maintenance and repair.

Costs for the year naturally showed an increase following the further improvement in wages and continually rising oncosts. During the year a total of 1016 man hours were lost by the Public Cleansing Service Staff due to sickness, etc., as compared with 1974 hours during the previous year and sick pay involved a cost of £184. 18. 5d. as compared with £250. 16. 4d. in the previous year. Such payments are taken into account for costing purposes and are equivalent to slightly more than 1/- per ton collection and disposal. Time taken in maintaining the Public Cleansing Staff was again quite excessive and whilst on occasion efficiency was seriously reduced, at least it was found possible to keep the work moving. Towards the end of the year approaches were made regarding working conditions of the cleansing staff and the whole question of pay and productivity agreements, but no finality had been reached by the end of the year. Difficulties with the staff did arise from time to time but were able to be settled reasonably amicably.

The following table gives details of the cleansing costs during the financial year ended 31st March, 1971.

The figures would be revised by revision of figures, however, because the  
method of listing is different.

Adding the sum of figures would be best, especially as the  
so the Health Commission as to their being used as the basis of a  
plus scheme as the basis of a plus scheme, but this must form the subject of  
another report.

The Health Commission, although now more than two years old, contained  
in it and contained in it the essential services but by accumulating twice  
on the basis of the sum of figures and the other figures, etc., etc.,  
etc., this would be the best as it would be the best as it would be the best  
and quite considerable work being done during the year with all these  
had to be revised at a cost of about £1000. In fact it was I am  
still fairly certain that the position of this machine was such that  
Council must have been the best as it would be the best as it would be the best  
over in maintenance and repair.

Costs for the year actually shown as follows following the Health  
Commission in regard to the Health Commission. During the year  
total of 1935 was more than that of the Health Commission. During the year  
up to 1935, etc., as compared with 1934 being during the previous  
year and also being revised a sum of £100. 10. 10. as compared with  
1934, 10. 10. in the previous year. Such figures are taken into account  
for setting figures and are equivalent to slightly more than 1/2 per cent  
collected and disposed. This is the position in relation to the Health Commission  
Staff was again quite extensive and whilst on domestic efficiency was  
entirely revised, at least it was found possible to keep the work going.  
Towards the end of the year a decision was made regarding working  
conditions of the Health Commission staff and the Health Commission of pay and  
productivity of the staff, but on this I had been asked by the end of  
the year. It is true that the staff did not have time to do the  
work as it was not necessary to do it.

The following table gives details of the operating costs during the  
financial year ended 31st March, 1936.



# COSTINGS

House and Tread Refuse	Collection			Disposal			Totals		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Wages	6045.	16.	5.	954.	4.	0.	7000.	0.	5.
Petrol & Oil	247.	16.	9.	-			247.	16.	9.
Spares	278.	1.	0.	518.	18.	5.	796.	19.	5.
<b>TOTALS - EXCLUDING General</b>									
Administrative Charges and Depreciation	6571.	14.	2.	1473.	2.	5.	8044.	16.	7.
Cost per ton	1.	16.	4.	8.	1.		2.	5.	0.
General Administrative Charges and Depreciation	1321.	3.	7.	244.	0.	8.	1565.	4.	3.
				(JCB NETT)					
<b>TOTAL COST - INCLUDING General</b>									
Administrative Charges and Depreciation	7892.	17.	9.	1717.	3.	1.	9610.	0.	10.
Cost per ton	2.	4.	1.	9.	9.		2.	13.	8.

Estimated Population Mid-Summer 1970	
Registrar General's figure	8510
(Preliminary Census Population figure)	8839
Number of houses or premises in the district as per Rate Book	3647
Rateable Value of the District	£168,226
Net Product of 1d. rate	£657
	T. C. Q.
Total tonnage collected	3579. 5. 0.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per annum	420.11. 3.
Output of refuse per 1000 population per day	1. 3. 1.
Average length of haul	1 mile.

Based on estimated weights from test weighings, the output of domestic refuse per 1000 population per day decreased slightly to slightly less than 21½ cwts. Comments regarding garden refuse and builders rubble over the years continued to hold good but the extent to which builders rubble found its way into dustbins got to the stage where it became necessary for an announcement to be made at a Council meeting that this material should not be put in dustbins and would not be collected. Where builders rubble nuisance did arise householders were visited and advised that whilst material would be accepted at the tip, responsibility for getting the material to the tip rested with themselves.

Tip covering material continued to be extracted from the old tip and proved to be an extremely satisfactory method of covering newly deposited refuse.





The damage to tip buildings to which reference continues to be made over the years continued unabated during the year now under review and continues to be a matter of concern, and one can only continue to wonder what satisfaction people derive from crawling about on a refuse tip and doing wanton damage.

Income from the sale of salvaged materials improved a little during the year, amounting in total to the sum of £406. 19. 8d. as compared with £311. 1. 0d. during the previous year. Details of materials disposed of are as indicated below.

<u>Material</u>	<u>SALVAGE</u> <u>Weight</u>				<u>Value</u>		
	T.	C.	Q.	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper	40.	14.	3.	0.	363.	5.	4.
Rags	1.	7.	3.	0.	26.	12.	3.
Non-ferrous metals			1.	12.	1.	12.	1.
Ferrous metals	3.	17.	1.	0.	15.	9.	0.
	46.	0.	0.	12.	406.	18.	8.

The cost of the Public Cleansing Service, expressed as cost per ton (Collection and Disposal) again showed an increase - £2. 13. 8d. as compared with £2. 8. 3d. in the previous year, partly due to the increase in wages of 5/- a week for the second half of the year following the dispute, and automatic increase in various standing charges related to wages themselves. Broken time and the cost involved in sickness benefit payments and the employment of temporary staff also was a contributory cause of the increased cost. Heavy cost automatically continues so far as the JCB is concerned and must be reflected in the cost of disposal in spite of transfer charges to other Departments amounting to the sum of £224 during the year. In spite of this, I still continue to hold to the opinion that costs are less than would have been the case had tip control by manual methods by two men have continued. Income from the sale of salvage is equivalent to between 2/3d. and 2/4d. per ton collection and disposal and, taking this into account, reduces the cost of the Public Cleansing Service to £2. 11. 4d. per ton. The weight of paper disposed of during the year increased somewhat but is still less than what I consider should 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 of this material, including scrap cars, the price obtained, whilst better than previously, still would not have made additional recovery of this class of material a viable project on its own. So far as rags were concerned, the market obtained the previous year was able to be held and the price per cwt. received was satisfactory as indicated in the





foregoing table. Difficulties in maintaining full staff, as I have already said earlier, took far more time than was really readily available. but was essential to keep this vital service going. During the year, preliminary discussions took place with Union representatives on the question of pay and productivity bonus schemes and, in due course, no doubt this matter will be able to be brought to finality.

The vehicle during the previous year continued to give good service although minor difficulties did arise from time to time, and whilst garaging for this vehicle continued at the premises of Messrs. Wallace Arnold Tours, Ltd., the building which had been placed at my disposal became no longer available but by the continued goodwill of this firm, other garaging was provided. For this generous gesture I can only continue to be most grateful.

Surveys of the district continued for the presence of scrap vehicles and excellent co-operation was forthcoming for such vehicles to be removed either by private arrangements made by the owners or by them being collected and taken to the Council's refuse tip for ultimate disposal.

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

Reference has been made in the reports for 1968 and 1969 of the informal Committee composed of Officers responsible for refuse collection and disposal in Barnsley and surrounding districts to consider the whole future of refuse collection and disposal, of which Committee I had the pleasure of being a member but, because of pressure of work, my continued attendance at this Committee had to lapse, but just before I relinquished my membership of the Committee a point had been reached whereby elected representatives came on to the Committee in anticipation of financial matters becoming the order of the day.

In the report for 1969 and earlier in this report, mention was made of the fact that inert material from the old tip was used as covering material for the present tip but considerable quantities were taken to the Welfare Park for levelling up the ground where mining subsidence had caused serious settlement.

#### DISINFECTION OF HOUSES AND INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the year 2 cases of scarlet fever were notified and visits were paid to houses concerned to ascertain whether or not any contact or patient was engaged in the handling of food. Several instances arose during the year where requests were made for the disinfection of houses after deaths and this service, as always, was made readily available on request.



Comments made in quite a number of these reports relative to the prophylactic work carried out for the control of infectious diseases over the last 35 years or so remain good and I consider it reasonable to suppose that the much reduced incidence of notifiable diseases has a direct bearing on the work that has been done.

# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>No. of visits paid</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Public Health and Housing Acts	2363
Overcrowding	-
Dirty or verminous premises	62
Miscellaneous housing visits	312
Work in progress	440
<u>Meat and Food Inspection</u>	
Bakers and Confectioners	16
Butchers	53
Canteens	2
Food Preparing Premises	96
Fried Fish Shops	22
Grocers	55
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	24
Ice Cream Premises	25
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	60
Miscellaneous Food Visits	103
<u>Water Sampling - Baths</u>	32
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	
Inquiries	4
Disinfection	8
<u>General Sanitation</u>	
Water supply	30
Drainage	343
Stables & Piggeries	15
Barnsley Canal	31
Petrol (Issue & Storage)	143
Hairdressers and Barbers	16
Caravan Dwellers	66
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	271
Factories	56
Scrap Vehicles	139
Bakehouses	17
Public Conveniences	126
Licensed Premises	34
Refuse Disposal	236
Pest Control	78
Clean Air	88
Schools	6
Salvage	231
Refuse Collection	717
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	651
Interviews	1040
	<u>8011</u>



Comments made in giving a number of these reports relative to the prophylactic work carried out for the control of infectious diseases over the last 25 years or so remain good and I consider it reasonable to suppose that the much reduced incidence of notifiable diseases has a direct bearing on the work that has been done.

# SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>No. of visits</u>
<u>Food</u>	
Public Health and Housing Acts	2367
Overcrowding	-
Dirty or verminous premises	62
Miscellaneous housing visits	212
Work in progress	440
<u>Food and Food Inspection</u>	
Butchers and Confectioners	16
Butchers	23
Confectioners	2
Food Preparing Premises	26
Food Retail Shops	22
Grocers	22
Greenhouses and Nurseries	24
Ice Cream Vendors	25
Street Vendors and Hawkers Carts	60
Miscellaneous Food Vendors	109
<u>Water Supply - 1934</u>	22
<u>Infectious Diseases</u>	
Typhoid	1
Dysentery	6
<u>General Sanitation</u>	
Water supply	20
Drainage	243
Stables & Piggeries	19
Barrow & Canal	21
Petrol (Lanes & Storage)	143
Refuse & Rubbish	16
Garbage Dwellings	66
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	27
Refuse	26
Garage Vehicles	139
Refuse	17
Public Conveniences	126
Refuse Premises	21
Refuse Disposal	236
Post Control	70
Clean Air	66
Schools	232
Salvage	277
Refuse Collection	621
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	1080
Interviews	1001



## COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

During the year, 437 complaints were received, as detailed below:

<u>Nature of Complaint</u>	<u>No. received</u>
<u>Housing</u>	
Defective range	1
General disrepair	8
Defective airgrate	2
Defective ceiling	1
Subsidence	2
Dampness	11
Defective roof - raining in	2
Defective lock, etc.	2
Impedence of access across common yard	1
Inadequately marked boundary	1
<u>Drainage</u>	
Choked and/or defective drains	235
Choked sewer	2
Flooding	2
Paving and draining of common yards	30
<u>Sanitary Accommodation</u>	
Burst in W.C.	4
Defective W.C. compartment	9
Defective Inspection Chamber	2
Defective cone joint	1
<u>Pests</u>	
Rats	56
Nice	12
Moles	1
Ants	4
Silverfish	2
Beetles - not defined	1
Clover Mite	6
Wasps	1
<u>Nuisances</u>	
Water	8
Smells	5
Accumulation of rubbish	7
Wild cats	2
Smoke	2
<u>Scrap Vehicles</u>	2
<u>Water Supply</u>	
Discoloured, etc.	2
Inadequate	2
<u>Builders Rubble in Dustbins</u>	8
	<hr/>
	<u>437</u>



## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

No variations in the Register took place during the year but the nuisance arising from the stove enamelling ovens of Messrs. Siddall & Hilton became more serious. Fumes from these ovens discharged at low levels, particularly at times of temperature inversion, gave rise to considerable annoyance, in particular over the lower lying parts of the district. The matter was taken up with the firm concerned and interviews took place with H.M. Alkali Inspector and following an inspection of the premises with H.M. Alkali Inspector, a recommendation was issued that the chimneys should be increased in height to at least 35 ft. and this work, I am pleased to be able to report, was completed before the end of the year with some obvious benefit, but time at the moment is too young to say whether the results and benefits are to be prevalent. Premises included in the Register were visited as found possible during the year, a total of 56 visits being made for the purpose.

An extract of the copy of the table submitted to the Secretary of State for Employment is given below.

### PART I 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	56	-	-
(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	56	-	-





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

### SMOKE ABATEMENT

Every effort was made during the year to keep abreast with developments in this field and the Council embarked on a major improvement scheme for their own properties in Station Road and Newtown Avenue which will result in the houses being brought up to the Parker Morris standard and provided with central heating and smokeless fuel burning appliances as well as improving the general amenities provided with these houses.

It had been my hope that these properties would be able to be included in the Council's first Smoke Control Area and towards the end of the year, when house building was no longer in progress, the Council agreed that I might have the services of the Clerk of Works who began preliminary inspections towards declaration of a Smoke Control Order and, by the end of the year, some 37 houses had been inspected in this connection. Unfortunately, I had not the sole claim on the Clerk of Works' time and work towards smoke control had to be dovetailed in with work for other Officers of the Council.

2. Cases in which **REPORTS** were found  
(If **REPORTS** are discovered at the premises on two, three or four  
negative occasions they should be recorded as two, three or four "cases".)

Particulars	Number of cases in which REPORTS were found				Number of cases in which REPORTS were not found
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Went of C. (1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcoming (2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable treatment (3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (4)	-	-	-	-	-
Infectious disease of rooms (5)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conditions (6)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Unsanitary	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not answer for reason	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

#### WORKS ANALYSIS

Every effort was made during the year to keep abreast with  
developments in this field and the Council entered on a major improvement  
scheme for their own properties in Station Road and Newton Avenue which  
will result in the houses being brought up to the present health standards  
and provided with central heating and modern fuel burning appliances  
as well as improving the general amenities provided with these houses.

It has been my hope that this properties would be able to be included  
in the Council's first house improvement scheme and towards the end of the year  
when some building was no longer in progress, the Council agreed that  
I might have the services of the City of Works who began preliminary  
inspection towards completion of a Works Control Order and, by the end  
of the year, some 27 houses had been inspected in this connection.  
Unfortunately, I had not the same staff as the City of Works, this and  
work towards works control had to be devolved in with work for other  
Officers of the Council.



Owner/occupiers of the private houses to be included in such an area indicated their willingness to be covered by a Smoke Control Order and, speaking generally, interest in smoke control measures was much greater than previously. On a number of occasions in such reports as this, I have made comment on the loss in popularity of the old coal fired side oven combination range and this seemed to lose even more popularity during the year in question, housewives being much more interested in modern appliances heated either by gas or electricity.

No evidence of nuisance from smoke within the district was noticed during the year but more trouble was experienced from the Monckton Coking Ovens and this matter was eventually taken up with H.M. Alkali Inspector in view of the fact that the premises are outside the boundaries of the district.

#### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

The various premises registered under the provisions of Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, were again visited as opportunity afforded and details of inspections carried out are listed in the Table of Visits earlier in this report.

No additional premises for the preparation of pickled, pressed, etc., foods or for the manufacture of sausages were registered during the year. Three sets of premises which had previously been registered for the sale of ice cream had registrations cancelled and two new Certificates of Registration were issued.

#### HOUSING

During the year a total of 703 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 2,363 visits being made for these purposes. Responsibility for dealing with grant applications continued to rest with the Surveyor but information continued to be sought from me as to the possible continuing life of houses in order that it could be determined whether or not they would qualify for a grant. By virtue of this I was, in fact, kept in touch with house improvements and progress of this work and it also helped me to maintain close contact with owners, tenants and contractors, which is vital for any Public Health Inspector if he is to keep himself fully aware of circumstances arising in his district as is required by the Regulations under which he is appointed. Whilst, as mentioned in the report for 1969, houses included in the Cutts Street and Midland Road (Cutts Buildings) Compulsory

On the basis of the results of the survey it was concluded that the  
indicated their willingness to be covered by a Social Security Order and  
specifying authority. Interest in such matters was much greater  
than previously. As a matter of fact, in such reports as this, I have  
made comment on the fact in popularity of the Social Security Order  
conditioned things and this seemed to lead away from popularity during the  
year in question, however, being much more interested in modern  
appliances instead of either gas or electricity.

The survey of houses from which within the district was noticed  
during the year but no trouble was experienced from the London County  
Council and this matter was eventually taken up with the Local Inspector  
in view of the fact that the houses are outside the boundaries of the  
district.

#### 1930 AND 1931

The various provisions registered under the provisions of Section 10  
of the Food and Drugs Act, 1925, were again visited as opportunity  
afforded and details of inspection carried out are listed in the Table  
of Visits section in this report.

No additional provision for the preparation of plates, processed, etc.,  
made for the manufacture of sausages were registered during the year.  
Three sets of provisions which had previously been registered for the sale  
of ice cream and registrations cancelled and the new Certificate of  
Registration were issued.

#### HOUSING

During the year a total of 703 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 2,365 visits being  
made for these purposes. Responsibility for dealing with grant applications  
continued to rest with the Surveyor but information continued to be  
wanted from time to time for the possible continuing life of houses in order that  
it could be determined whether or not they would qualify for a grant.  
By virtue of this I was, in fact, kept in touch with house improvements  
and progress of this work and is also helped as to certain close contact  
with tenants, landlords and contractors, which is vital for any Public  
Health Inspector as he is to keep himself fully aware of circumstances  
existing in his district as is required by the regulations under which he  
is appointed. Hence, as mentioned in the report for 1929, houses  
included in the Public Health and Housing Acts (Housing Improvement)



Purchase Order had been demolished by the end of 1969, debris arising from such demolition remained on site until early in 1970 when such material was removed by the National Coal Board for infilling of discontinued mine shafts, and without cost to the Council. Frequent consultations took place during the year between the District Valuer and myself so far as these properties were concerned to determine payments falling due under the Order and delineation of particular sites concerned and I regret to have to report that, to the best of my knowledge and belief, by the end of 1970 all matters covered by this particular Compulsory Purchase Order had not been finalised.

As for several years past, moderately steady progress was able to be made with the improvement and modernisation of older properties and in all cases where my opinion was sought as to continuing life, the attention of the Council's Surveyor was drawn to works of repair which I considered essential to allow grants to be made, and by this means maintenance of older properties was able to be continued, some of which work probably would have only been picked up at a much later date. It is once again with very great pleasure that I am able to report that on no occasion was it found necessary to serve Statutory Notices for the carrying out of repairs. On the question of subsidence, I regret to have to report that further evidences of damage to surface properties became apparent during the year although this was by no means as serious as was the case some few years ago when minerals were still being extracted below ground and the close liaison with the National Coal Board which I have been fortunate to maintain over the years continued, and in this way again I trust I was able to assist both owner/occupiers and landlords of tenanted property.

Reference has already been made to the damage from mining subsidence on the Kirkfield Estate and whilst drains on this estate must now be in a very parlous condition, damage to surface structures was less both numerically and structurally than heretofore.

Following action taken at Cutts Buildings, the number of requests for information as to continuing life of properties increased but in some instances properties were, in fact, bought against advice and no doubt when other action is taken against such properties, dissatisfaction from purchasers is more than likely to arise. The rate of change in ownership of houses to which reference has been made on many occasions continued throughout the year unabated and one can but wonder whether any special reason exists for the frequent change of ownership of properties. Mention has also been made in earlier reports of the





concern felt by me about the number of houses which stood empty for prolonged periods of time, and the number of such houses continued to increase during the year. It must be obvious that where houses do remain unoccupied for any length of time that their general condition must deteriorate and that conditions in the empty houses must be transmitted, where the houses are terrace type, into other houses on either side and could readily mean that such properties would have to be dealt with more seriously under the provisions of the Housing Acts more quickly than would otherwise have been the case.

During the year, I am advised by the Council's Surveyor that 19 applications for Standard Grants and 6 applications for Improvement Grants were received, 15 applications for Standard Grants and 3 applications for Improvement Grants were approved and, at the end of the year, a further 11 houses had been improved by means of Standard Grants and 1 had been improved by means of an Improvement Grant.

During the year, Notices of Time and Place were served in respect of properties known as 14 to 20 Rowland Street in respect of which Demolition Orders were made but rehousing of tenants from these properties was not accomplished before the end of the year.

During routine inspections I found that quite a number of houses in Jubilee Terrace were standing empty and on making enquiries from the Agents, information was received to the effect that instructions had been received from the owner that whenever any of these houses were vacated they were not to be relet as, for various reasons, he felt he had spent as much money on repair as could be reasonably expected and that, when all houses were empty, it was his purpose to have them demolished and the site cleared. On my suggestion an approach was made to the Council for rehousing of the remaining tenants and approach was made by me to two owner/occupiers to ask whether they would be prepared to negotiate with the Council for the purchase of their houses, subject to them being offered rehousing accommodation. The Council agreed to offer rehousing accommodation in all cases and whilst at the end of the year rehousing had not taken place, the Housing Committee had agreed to make rehousing accommodation available as and when suitable accommodation was vacated.

Arising from an incident whilst I was on holiday, approach was made by me to the owner of the houses numbered 333, 335 and 337 Midland Road as to how far he was prepared to repair, recondition and rehabilitate these houses and the results of my overtures led to the properties being handed over to the Council for demolition when this becomes possible, and a similar position arose as far as 23 Fosters Gardens was concerned and

...in fact by the number of houses which could easily be  
prolonged periods of time, and the number of such houses confined to  
houses during the year. It must be obvious that where houses are  
unoccupied for any length of time that their general condition must  
deteriorate and that condition in the early houses must be maintained,  
where the houses are not of type, into which houses on either side and  
which really were not even properties would have to be built which were  
entirely under the provisions of the Housing Act and which would  
otherwise have been the case.

During the year, I am advised by the Council's Surveyor that 19  
applications for Standard Grants and 6 applications for Improvement Grants  
were received, 15 applications for Standard Grants and 1 application  
for Improvement Grants were approved and, at the end of the year, a further  
11 houses had been improved by means of Standard Grants and I had been  
improved by means of an Improvement Grant.

During the year, Notices of Time and Place were served in respect of  
properties known as 11 to 15 Bedford Street in respect of which demolition  
Orders were made but no work of demolition from these properties was not  
accomplished before the end of the year.

During the year, I found that within a number of houses in  
Tabled houses were standing empty and on making enquiries from the  
Council, information was received to the effect that instructions had been  
received from the War Office that wherever any of these houses were vacated  
they were not to be used as, for various reasons, he felt he had a great  
deal of money on repair as would be reasonably expected and that, given all  
houses were empty, it was his job to have them demolished and the site  
cleared. On my suggestion an agreement was made to the Council for the removal  
of the remaining houses and a search was made by me to see how many owners  
to see whether they would be prepared to negotiate with the Council for the  
purchase of their houses, subject to their being offered reasonable  
consideration. The Council agreed to offer reasonable consideration to all  
houses and within the end of the year remaining had not been placed, the  
Housing Committee had agreed to take reasonable consideration to all  
and when suitable consideration was offered.

...from an incident which I was at, during the year, applications were  
by me to the Council for the houses numbered 11, 13 and 15 Bedford Street  
as to how far he was prepared to repair, demolish and rebuild  
these houses and the results of a survey had to the properties being  
made over to the Council for demolition when the Council, which  
a similar position arose as for an 11 Bedford Street was necessary and



these 4 latter houses are now covered by Closing Orders.

So far as Council properties are concerned, arrangements were made towards the end of the year for the aluminium bungalows on the Common Lane and Northlands site where failure of structure had been found for these bungalows to be demolished and replaced by other bungalows on the same footings of a more permanent character.

Some evidences of mould growths came to my notice during the year and in all cases investigated I was satisfied that the reason for such mould growths was inadequate heating and ventilation and necessary advice was given.

Applications for Qualification Certificates were received in respect of properties in Chevet View and Poplar Terrace but were not finalised before the end of the year.

#### SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Table of Visits indicates work done in this connection but time taken keeping the Public Cleansing Service going and visits regarding clearance of demolition sites did not allow me as much time as I would have liked for this class of work.

The temporary assistance allowed me at the beginning of the year did allow much to be done, however, so far as mobile shops were concerned and the Table of Visits indicates how much more time was able to be devoted to this particular aspect of supervision of food.

#### 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

These 4 latter houses are now covered by Building Orders.

As for the Council properties the same, arrangements were made for the end of the year for the aluminium buildings on the Common Lane and Horseshoe also where failure of structure had been found for these buildings to be demolished and replaced by other buildings on the same footings of a more permanent character.

Some evidence of mould growth came to my notice during the year and in all cases investigated I was satisfied that the reason for such mould growth was inadequate heating and ventilation and necessary advice was given.

Applications for Purification Certificates were received in respect of properties in Church View and Poplar Terrace but were not finished before the end of the year.

#### SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The Table of Visits indicates work done in this connection but the taken keeping the Public Drinking Service going and visits regarding clearance of demolition sites did not allow me as much time as I would have liked for this class of work.

The temporary assistance allowed me at the beginning of the year did allow much to be done, however, so far as public shops were concerned and the Table of Visits indicates how much more time was able to be devoted to this particular aspect of supervision of food.

#### FOOD PREMISES

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

9	Butcher's Shops - Retail - Private
2	Butcher's Shops - Retail - Multiple Firm
2	Bakery
2	Confectionery
4	School Canteens
2	Fried Fish Shops (also selling wet fish)
4	Greenhouses and Fruiters
12	Ice-cream Premises (including 2 U. Shops)
20	Grocers and general dealers

### 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 variation 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 gave no cause for continued satisfaction so far as provision of refrigerated conservators in food shops were concerned but failure of these on occasions resulted in somewhat massive condemnations of frozen foods as is indicated by the list which follows.

Mousse @ 9d.	121
Mixed Vegetables @ 2/4d.	19
Potato Fries @ 2/4d.	9
Short Crust Pastry @ 1/4d.	28
Short Crust Pastry @ 2/2d.	22
Fish Fingers @ 3/-	26
Fish Fingers @ 2/-	50
Sliced Braised Beef and Gravy @ 5/9	22
Golden Puff Pastry @ 1/2d.	7
Golden Puff Pastry @ 2/-	7
Sliced Braised Beef & Gravy @ 3/11d.	13
Roast Beef Dinners @ 4/3d.	8
Sliced Beef @ 2/2d.	5
Kipper Filletts @ 2/11d.	29
Cod Filletts @ 2/4d.	11
Haddock Filletts @ 2/11d.	16
Cod in Butter Sauce @ 2/-	25
Chicken Rissoles @ 1/11	24
Country Style Rissoles @ 1/6d.	24
Chicken & Mushroom Casseroles @ 2/6d.	16
Plaice Filletts @ 3/-	7
Arctic Rolls @ 2/11d.	4
Cod in Batter @ 2/11d.	17
Onions in Cream Sauce @ 2/11d.	7



At the end of the year 35 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 the same.

Stamps and distribution depot  
 Sale of wrapped ice cream

FOURTH INSPECTION

No variation took place in the number of premises registered for the preparation of messages, pickled, pressed, bottled or otherwise food intended for sale and details of visits paid to such premises are included in the Table of Inspections.

THE LONDON NEW (REGISTRATION) REGULATIONS, 1901

No ice cream-making premises exist in the district.

FOURTH INSPECTION

No poultry processing premises exist within the district.

FOURTH INSPECTION

The year under review gave us some far continued satisfaction as for the provision of refrigerated arrangements in food shops were successful and failure in them in connection resulted in numerous cases. The following are the names of the shops as indicated by the list which follows.

121	Wentworth & Co.
119	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
117	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
115	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
113	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
111	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
109	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
107	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
105	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
103	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
101	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
99	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
97	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
95	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
93	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
91	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
89	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
87	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
85	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
83	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
81	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
79	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
77	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
75	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
73	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
71	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
69	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
67	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
65	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
63	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
61	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
59	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
57	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
55	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
53	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
51	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
49	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
47	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
45	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
43	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
41	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
39	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
37	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
35	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
33	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
31	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
29	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
27	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
25	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
23	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
21	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
19	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
17	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
15	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
13	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
11	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
9	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
7	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
5	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
3	Wentworth & Co. W/44.
1	Wentworth & Co. W/44.



Eclairs @ 2/6d.	4
Battered Fish Fingers @ 1/9d.	27
Battered Fish Fingers @ 3/4d.	14
Beefburgers with Onion @ 3/6d.	39
Shepherd's Pie @ 2/2	21
Steak & Kidney Pie @ 1/9d.	7
Steaklets @ 2/3d.	16
Cod Fish Cakes @ 2/-	22
Sausage Rolls @ 2/6	3
Beefburgers @ 1/11	47
Cod Fish Cakes @ 1/1d.	37
Sausages @ 3/-	2
Sausages @ 2/-	6
Cream Cakes @ 2/11d.	15
Whole French Beans @ 2/6d.	5
Haddock Portions @ 3/1	15
Potato Croquettes @ 1/6d.	34
Crispy Cod Fries @ 2/6d.	24
Fried Potato Chips @ 1/2d.	30
Fried Potato Chips @ 2/2d.	17
Quarter Chickens @ 2/11d.	36
Garden Peas @ 1/8d.	98
Garden Peas @ 1/-	75
Garden Peas @ 2/11d.	40
Broad Beans @ 2/2d.	49
Broad Beans @ 1/4d.	32
Green Beans @ 2/-	34
Green Beans @ 2/9d.	16
Green Beans @ 3/-	6
Green Beans @ 1/2d.	31
Sprouts @ 1/4d.	44
Sprouts @ 2/4d.	18
Chickens @ 14/11d.	15
Chickens @ 15/6d.	3
Chickens @ 6/9d.	11
3 lb. Chickens	3
3 lb. 8 oz. Chickens	2
Mixed Vegetables @ 1/3d.	17
Fish and Chips @ 2/6d.	6
Potato Fries @ 2/6d.	14
Sliced Braised Beef	23
Pies @ 1/11d.	39
Pork Sausage @ 2/2	20
Sausage Rolls @ 2/8d.	16
Mousse @ 10d.	40
Gâteaux @ 2/9d.	7
Faggots @ 2/6d.	8
Buttered Smoked Haddock @ 3/7d.	10
Savoury Fish Cakes @ 1/3d.	5
Salmon Fish Cakes @ 1/11d.	6
Haddock Steaks @ 3/3d.	14
Cod Steaks @ 2/9d.	11
Cod Portions @ 2/11d.	17
Puff Pastry @ 2/5d.	3
Beef in Gravy @ 2/5d.	7
Hake @ 2/6d.	7
Beef Steak Pie @ 3/9d.	6
Lamb Chops @ 3/9d.	5
Pork Chops @ 5/-	1
Cornish Pasties @ 1/8d.	4
Sweet Corn @ 1/7d.	4
Chickens @ 10/6d.	10
Cod Steaks @ 1/5d.	21
Assorted Fish - £1. 16. 0d.	10



During the year, 7 complaints were received regarding either unfit food or foreign bodies in food, indicated below.

1. Unsound Leg of Pork

A piece of leg of pork was returned to one of the butchers in the district, the purchaser complaining of unpleasant smell. On opening up the piece of pork in question I found bone taint in the joint which the butcher would not have been able to detect other than by splitting the joint as I did myself, and no further action other than destruction of the port in question was called for.

2. Vanilla Slice showing mould

In this case a vanilla slice bought on a Friday was brought to me on Monday morning with a complaint that when it had been taken home, mould was evident on the vanilla filling but automatically, by a three day delay, mould on this type of confection could normally have been expected, but the incident was investigated and on visiting the shop from which it had been sold I found that new occupiers had, in fact, stored the vanilla slice in a glass counter display unit but at the end immediately above a compressor motor for a refrigerated display unit and I am satisfied that this was a contributory factor. Necessary advice was given and a warning issued.

3.  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. wrapped Imported Butter

In this case a small foreign body was found half way through a  $\frac{1}{2}$  lb. pack of butter and the matter was taken up with the distributors, the importers and through the importers, the exporters of the country of origin, and laboratory tests indicated that the foreign matter was, in fact, a small piece of soot.

In this case also warnings were issued but no further action taken.

4. Mould on Bread

In this case a complaint of mouldy bread was received but the evidence of mould was extremely small and could only be detected on very close examination. The bakery concerned and the shop from which the bread was sold were interviewed and the cypher on the bread wrapper indicated that the loaf was, in fact, less than 24 hours old but during wrapping part of the top crust had folded over a little, locking in moisture which normally would have escaped. In this case a warning was issued.



During the year, 7 complaints were received regarding either milk  
found on foreign bodies in food, indicated below.

#### 1. Unusual Ice of Food

A piece of ice of food was returned to one of the butchers in the  
district, the purchaser complaining of unpleasant smell. On opening up  
the piece of food in question I found some fat in the joint which the  
butcher would not have been able to detect other than by splitting the  
joint as I did myself, and no further action other than destruction of  
the food in question was called for.

#### 2. Vanilla Beans Abused

In this case a vanilla bean bought on a Friday was brought to me on  
Monday morning with a complaint that when it had been taken home, it  
was evident on the vanilla filling but unfortunately, by a three day delay,  
could on this type of complaint could normally have been expected, but the  
incident was investigated and on visiting the shop from which it had been  
bought I found that the complaint had, in fact, stated the vanilla bean  
in a glass container display unit but at the end immediately above a  
compressor motor for a refrigerated display unit and I ascertained that  
this was a contributory factor. Necessary advice was given and a warning  
issued.

#### 3. 1/2 lb. wrapped Imported Butter

In this case a small foreign body was found half way through a 1/2 lb.  
piece of butter and the matter was taken up with the distributors, the  
importers and through the inspectors, the experts of the country of  
origin, and laboratory tests indicated that the foreign matter was, in  
fact, a small piece of root.  
In this case also warnings were issued but no further action taken.

#### 4. Mould on Bread

In this case a complaint of mouldy bread was received but the evidence  
of mould was extremely small and could only be detected on very close  
examination. The bakery concerned and the shop from which the bread was  
bought were interviewed and the opinion on the bread wrapper indicated that  
the loaf was, in fact, less than 24 hours old but during wrapping part  
of the top crust had folded over a little, leaving in contact which  
normally would have escaped. In this case a warning was issued.

5. Dirty Milk Bottle

A milk bottle was brought into the office which, having been emptied, a complaint was made that the inside of the bottle was dirty. The complaint was justified but doubts existed in my mind as to whether people on the inspection line would have readily detected the dirt. The dairy concerned were advised and again a warning was issued.

6. Foreign Body in Teacake

A teacake was brought into the office containing a sliver of wood but it was evident that the piece of wood had not gone into the oven but had penetrated the teacake from a bread tray. No further action was taken in this case.

7. Alleged mould on Biscuit

In this case the purchaser complained of a mouldy biscuit but it was considered that rather than being mould it was a stain from a baking tray in a continuous oven. Contact was made with the manufacturer and a portion of the biscuit examined in the laboratory when it was proved that, in fact, the stain was a stain from a baking tray rather than mould and, following my complaint, an assurance was given that all baking trays would be thoroughly examined and necessary action taken to prevent any recurrence.

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

It is again with pleasure that I am able to report that routine inspections of food premises revealed a still further increase in the number of premises provided with refrigerated storage cabinets and in no instance was serious infringement of the Regulations noted. Following failures of refrigerated display cabinets, further advice was given regarding correct loading and also on rotation of stocks to ensure that new deliveries were placed beneath stocks already in hand and advice given appeared to be readily accepted in all instances.

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

3. Entry into the office

A letter was brought into the office which, having been opened, was found to contain the inside of the bottle was empty. The contents were found to be empty and the bottle was found to be empty. The letter was found to be empty and the bottle was found to be empty.

4. Entry into the office

A letter was brought into the office containing a letter of note. It was found that the letter of note was not from the one but was from the one. The letter was found to be from the one and the letter was found to be from the one.

5. Entry into the office

In this case the letter was brought into the office and it was found that the letter was from the one. The letter was found to be from the one and the letter was found to be from the one. The letter was found to be from the one and the letter was found to be from the one.

THE FOLLOWING IS A SUMMARY OF THE RESULTS OF THE INVESTIGATION

It is with pleasure that I am able to report that the investigation of the case has resulted in a still further increase in the number of letters received with reference to the case. The investigation has resulted in a still further increase in the number of letters received with reference to the case.

The following is a summary of the results of the investigation. The investigation has resulted in a still further increase in the number of letters received with reference to the case.



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
<b>Retail Butchers</b>				
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	-	-
Licensed 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 again 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.

<u>Properties other than Sewers</u>	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
1. Number of properties in district	3614	5
2. a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	498	-
b) Number infested by (i) Rats	83	-
(ii) Mice	8	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2360	-
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 occupied with Regulation 18 (Food vending facilities)	No. of premises in which Regulation 18 applies (provision of space for washing food & equipment)	No. of premises occupied with Regulation 18 (Food vending facilities)	No. of premises in which Regulation 18 applies (provision of space for washing food & equipment)
------------------	-----	---	--	---	--

Hotel buildings					
Private	2	2	2	2	2
Multiple tenement	2	2	2	2	2
Workshops	2	2	2	2	2
Gasolene	2	2	2	2	2
Cafes	1	1	1	1	1
School buildings	4	4	4	4	4
Fried fish shops	3	3	3	3	3
Greenhouses and fruiters	4	4	4	4	4
Licensed premises (including W.M. Clubs)	12	12	12	12	12
Grocers and General Dealers	22	22	22	22	22

\* The majority of shops in the district are, in fact, "corner shops" where the owner/tenant trades both as a shop and as a part of the premises used as a retail shop and food vending facilities, etc., are provided and used in the living accommodation.

# REGULATION 18, 1947, 1949.

Noting the results of the district for the purposes of rate and also again continued included 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	Properties other than houses	Type of property
1. Number of properties in district	214	2
2. a) Total number of properties (including newly created) inspected following notification	200	-
b) Number inspected by (i) rate (ii) M.O.	82	-
3. a) Total number of properties inspected for rate and/or other for persons other than notification	200	-
b) Number inspected by (i) rate (ii) M.O.	8	-

## Notes

1. Where any houses inspected by rate during the year

Whilst the number of complaints of rats and mice was less than in the previous year, the number of such complaints still indicated that in spite of work done over a very considerable number of years, total eradication of rats and mice appears no nearer to being achieved. I become more convinced that evidences of the possible presence of rats and mice are brought to the notice of the Department more quickly because the general public realise that it is in their own interests to let information be received as soon as possible for treatment to be given before reservoir infestations can become established.

On no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve notices requiring rat proofing of buildings but advice in this direction was given from time to time as became necessary.

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

#### PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Remarks in this connection of earlier years cannot be added to to advantage, the only comment that remains to be made is that one is at a complete loss to understand why premises such as these, which must be maintained at the public expense, are made the target of constant wanton and senseless damage.

#### SWIMMING BATHS

Samples of water from the Council's Swimming Pool were taken routinely each month and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield for bacteriological examination and on each occasion samples were obtained at three points in the Pool, namely the shallow end, halfway along the Pool and at the deep end.

A total of 27 samples was obtained and in only one instance were organisms reported as being present, although fluctuations in both pH value and chlorine content were noticed and this aspect was taken up with the Baths and Welfare Hall Supervisor.

The user of the Pool continued at a high level and indicated conclusively that the provision of this amenity was not only greatly appreciated but, if I dare say so, long overdue. It must have been gratifying to the Council to learn towards the end of the year of the number of school children who had been taught to swim since the Pool was opened.



While the number of complaints of rats and mice was less than in the previous year, the number of such complaints still indicated that in spite of work done over a very considerable number of years, total eradication of rats and mice requires no nearer to being achieved. I became more convinced that evidence of the possible presence of rats and mice was brought to the notice of the Department more quickly because the general public realize that it is in their own interests to get information as received as early as possible for treatment to be given before reservoirs of infestation are further established.

On no occasion was it found necessary to take formal action or to serve notices regarding the possibility of infestation but advice in this direction was given from time to time as became necessary. It is again pleasing to be able to report that no infestation of the Council's premises by rodents was noticed during the year.

#### STREET CLEANING

Results in this connection of earlier years cannot be added to the foregoing, the only comment that remains to be made is that in a complete loss to understand why premises such as these, which must be subjected to the public expense, are made the target of constant action and needless danger.

#### ENTOMOLOGICAL

Earlier in the year from the Council's Swimming Pool we have routinely each month and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Haverhill for bacteriological examination and on each occasion samples were obtained at three points in the Pool, namely the shallow end, halfway along the Pool and at the deep end.

A total of 27 samples was obtained and in only one instance were organisms reported as being present. Although examinations in both the main and shallow end were noticed and this report was taken up with the Public Health Laboratory.

The water of the Pool contained at a high level and indicated conclusively that the provision of this facility was not only greatly appreciated but, if I have any say, long overdue. It must have been owing to the Council's efforts towards the end of the year of the number of school children who had been brought to visit since the Pool was opened.

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

As mentioned in the opening remarks of this Report, temporary part-time assistance was allowed to me at the beginning of the year in order to pull up work which had become in arrears, in the hope that more time would become available to me to start active work leading to Smoke Control but, unfortunately, such assistance was withdrawn after only a moderately short period. In spite of this, however, revisiting of all premises registered under the provisions of this Act was undertaken and the table which follows, which is a copy of the report submitted to the H.M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories, as required by the Act, together with a copy of my narrative report which forms part of the report submitted, indicates work done and works required to be carried out by the occupiers of registered premises to ensure that they complied with the various provisions of the Act.

### 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	-	13	13
Retail Shops	5	36	36
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>50</b>

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

271

As mentioned in the opening remarks of this Report, temporary part-time assistants were allowed to me at the beginning of the year in order to fill up work which had become in arrears, in the hope that some time would become available to me to start active work leading to work. Contrary to expectation, such assistance was withdrawn after only a moderately long period. In spite of this, however, revisiting of all previous registers was made and the provisions of this Act was maintained and the whole which follows, which is a copy of the report submitted to the R.N. Deputy General Manager Inspector of Railways, as required by the Act, together with a copy of my narrative report which formed part of the report submitted, indicated some data and notes required to be carried out by the inspectors of registered premises to ensure that they complied with the various provisions of the Act.

## 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 at revision inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	-	12	12
Small shops	2	26	26
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Garaging establishments open to the public, carriages	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	39	39

## B. Number of visits of all kinds (and other general inspections) to registered premises

27



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	38
Retail shops	88
Wholesale departments, warehouses	6
Catering establishments open to the public	-
Canteens	-
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	132
Total Males	44
Total Females	88

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	-

At the commencement of the year temporary part-time assistance was afforded me and the opportunity was taken for all registered premises to be visited.

5 new premises were registered during the year but 15 sets of premises had registrations cancelled by virtue of the fact that staff for an appropriate number of hours per week were no longer employed. The premises where registration was cancelled included 2 offices and 13 retail shops involving the employment of 26 persons - 9 males and 17 females - and the reasons given for staff being dispensed with almost without exception were the questions of Selective Employment Tax and high contributions to National Insurance, etc.

The following defects were found :-

General cleanliness	4
Defective or dirty floors	2
Inadequate temperature	3
Lack of thermometer	27
Unsatisfactory lighting	3
Unsatisfactory lighting of sanitary accommodation	11

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

Class of premises	Number of persons employed
Offices	38
Retail shops	88
Wholesale businesses, warehouses	6
Factories and workshops open to the public	-
Garages	-
Total persons employed	132
Total Males	94
Total Females	38

D. Exemptions

Nil

E. Prosecutions

Nil

F. Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52(1) or (2) of the Act 1

No. of staff employed for most of the time in connection with the Act -

At the conclusion of the year temporary part-time assistance was afforded and the opportunity was taken for all registered premises to be visited.

2 new premises were registered during the year but 15 cases of premises had registrations cancelled by virtue of the fact that staff for an adequate number of hours per week were no longer employed. The premises where registrations were cancelled included 3 offices and 12 retail shops involving the employment of 26 persons - 9 males and 17 females - and the reasons given for staff being dispensed with almost without exception were the questions of defective Equipment Tax and high contributions to National Insurance, etc.

The following defects were found:-

Defective electrical	4
Defective or dirty floors	2
Defective equipment	2
Lack of ventilation	2
Defective lighting	2
Defective lighting of sanitary accommodation	11

Inadequate or unsatisfactory washing facilities	6
Inadequate lighting of washing facilities	2
Lack of seating	1
Defective or dirty floors to passages and stairs	3
Lack of handrails to staircases	7
No First Aid Box	14
No Abstract of Act	30

The part-time temporary assistance came to an end early in May. It is pleasing to be able to report that all defects were remedied by the end of the year and one set of premises were almost completely gutted and reconstructed to meet the requirements of my notice.

No formal action for the carrying out of works was found necessary.

One notifiable accident was reported during the year and was investigated but further action was not considered to be necessary.

A total of 271 visits were paid during the year.

#### SUPPLY OF DUSTBINS

This scheme, started as long ago as 1952, continued to work well and smoothly during the year under review. Evidences of misuse continued to decline and the obvious result was that dustbins are now having a longer useful life.

Earlier in this report mention was made of the fact that plastic sacks obtained for use during the strike were not all used and a considerable stock remained on hand. A recommendation was submitted to the Health Committee that rather than waste these sacks, it might be worthwhile to inaugurate a pilot scheme using such sacks as bin liners in order to determine what saving of time could result from their use and a more cleanly and hygienic system of refuse collection started, and such a pilot scheme covering the Doles Estate was authorised from the beginning of 1971. Initially, as could reasonably be expected, some slight difficulties arose but it was found that the use of such sacks as bin liners increased the rate of collection very considerably and this scheme, including West End Crescent, numbering almost 500 premises was able to be cleansed in less than half the time than was normally taken when dustbins had to be brought out, emptied, and the empty bin returned.

#### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

Whilst no moveable dwellings are stationed in the district, nor is any site licenced for this purpose, considerable time was taken up during the year when itinerant traders in larger numbers than previously came into



1	Expenditure on material during working
2	Expenditure on material during working
3	Expenditure on material during working
4	Expenditure on material during working
5	Expenditure on material during working
6	Expenditure on material during working
7	Expenditure on material during working
8	Expenditure on material during working
9	Expenditure on material during working
10	Expenditure on material during working
11	Expenditure on material during working
12	Expenditure on material during working
13	Expenditure on material during working
14	Expenditure on material during working
15	Expenditure on material during working
16	Expenditure on material during working
17	Expenditure on material during working
18	Expenditure on material during working
19	Expenditure on material during working
20	Expenditure on material during working

The purpose of the present investigation was to see how far it is possible to get a fair picture of the situation in the district at the end of the year and how far the results were almost completely correct and recommended to meet the requirements of my office.

No formal action for the carrying out of work was taken necessary.

The available material was reported during the year and was investigated but further action was not considered to be necessary.

A total of 271 visits were held during the year.

# REPORT ON THE YEAR

This scheme, started as long ago as 1925, continued to work well and smoothly during the year under review. The number of cases continued to decline and the obvious result was that the district was now having a longer useful life.

Earlier in this report mention was made of the fact that the results obtained for the year were not all what was expected and a considerable stock remained on hand. A recommendation was submitted to the Health Committee that, if the results were not better, it might be worthwhile to inaugurate a system of house visits such as was done in order to detect cases early and to get the results from this use and a more efficient and hygienic system of collection started, but such a plan was not covering the year under review was submitted from the beginning of 1931.

Initially, it was thought that the use of such visits as his illness indicated the rate of collection very much better and the results, including that the number of cases was nearly 500 premises was able to be obtained in less than half the time than was normally taken when the results had to be brought out, sorted, and the empty bin returned.

# CONCLUSIONS

During the year under review the results in the district were in any case improved for the purpose, especially when the results were taken into account the year when the results were in better condition than previously.

the district and pitched their caravans at land adjoining the Monckton Playing Field, on land which was formerly used as the Notton and Royston Station and on land at Lee Lane where the old Crossing House used to stand.

Co-operation with the police was established and maintained and these people were required to move on, and whilst locally they were referred to as gypsies, they were in the main people who could be better designated as Irish tinkers.

Arrangements were able to be made eventually for access to the sites at Notton Station and Lee Lane to be obstructed to obviate, so far as possible, any occupation of the land by this class of itinerant person, where invariably it was found that after they had moved on an extremely untidy site had been left, cluttered up with material they had collected and discarded.

#### BARNESLEY CANAL

This open water course was kept under reasonable supervision during the year but I felt it a matter of more concern that fractures in brickwork to the piers at each corner of the Griffiths Bridge on Midland Road became more serious. This matter was referred to both the National Coal Board and the County Highways and Bridges Department but at the end of the year, no steps had been taken which might eventually lead to such fractured brickwork being dismantled.

#### SCRAP METAL DEALERS

Further approaches were made by persons wishing to establish the trade of scrap metal dealer in the district but, as no suitable land or premises were available, none of the applications could be made formally.

#### CONCLUSION

Once again I hope that matters included in this report will be found of interest to Members and will give an indication of my efforts to keep in touch with all matters under my direct control. With the submission of this Report, the question of Annual Reports is now brought completely up to date, this being the fourth report prepared and submitted within a period of approximately twelve months.

The scope of environmental hygiene services continues to expand and the vexed question of Local Government Reorganisation has apparently moved further forward and, unless some radical change takes place in proposals, it is to be expected that by 1974 the pattern of Local Government in England and Wales will undergo radical change and many of the smaller and

The district and placed their services at the disposal of the Government. The district, which was formerly used as the Boston and Boston Station and on the line where the Old Crossing House used to stand.

Co-operation with the police was established and maintained and those people were required to move on, and whilst locally they were referred to as "evacuees", they were in the main people who could be better designated as Irish refugees.

Arrangements were made to be made eventually for housing in the area at Boston Station and the area to be operated as a hostel, as far as possible, any arrangements at the time of the evacuation of the area, where inevitably it was found that there they had moved on an extremely quickly also had been left, situated up with material they had collected and discarded.

### HARTLEY CANAL

This open water course was kept under responsible supervision during the year but I felt it a matter of some concern that there was a tendency for the water at each corner of the Hartley Canal on the Island Road between the water. This matter was referred to both the National Council and the County Highway and Bridge Department but at the end of the year, no steps had been taken which might eventually lead to such a situation being being discarded.

### LOCAL METAL INDUSTRY

Further enquiries were made by persons wishing to establish the trade of metal work in the district but, as no suitable land or premises were available, none of the applications would be made locally.

### CONCLUSION

Once again I hope that matters included in this report will be found of interest to Members and will give an indication of my efforts to keep in touch with all matters under my direct control. With the submission of this Report, the question of Annual Reports is now brought completely up to date, this being the fourth report prepared and submitted within a period of approximately twelve months.

The scope of environmental hygiene services continues to expand and the varied question of local Government Sanitation has apparently moved further forward and, unless some radical change takes place in procedure, it is to be expected that by 1977 the pattern of local Government in England and Wales will undergo radical change and many of the services



and even larger local authority areas will lose their identity as separate Local Government units, being merged into much larger districts. Whether this can be regarded as progress only the future will be able to foretell, but my personal feeling is that the term 'local' will be erased from the wider term of 'local government' and personal contact between elected representatives and the people they represent must be very much different from what appertains and has appertained for many years past.

I trust that the Members of the Council will feel that progress in my Department and matters under my control was able to be maintained.

During the year a local committee to co-operate with the Yorkshire and Humberside Clean Up Campaign was set up and, arising from recommendations by that Committee, works were carried out in various parts of the district to tidy up what could be regarded as eyesores and give the district as a whole something of a facelift.

Once again it is my duty to express personally my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support they gave me and to Dr. Oddy for the continued closest possible liaison and co-operation which existed between his office and mine.

Last but by no means least my thanks are due in greatest possible measure to Mrs. Owen for the work she did for me, not only during the year under review but for the years she has worked in my Department, and for her loyalty and co-operation, and also to Mr. Smith, the Council's Rodent Operative, for his willingness at all times to assist me in the many ways in which he has been prepared to help.

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

GEORGE E. MILLAR.

Public Health Inspector and  
Cleansing Superintendent.

OCTOBER, 1971.

and even larger local authority... Local Government... this can be regarded as progress... out of personal feeling... wider range of local government... representation... from what... I trust... Department and...

During the year a local committee to co-operate with the... and... by that Committee... to tidy up what would be regarded as... which something of a liability.

Once again it is my duty to express personally my thanks to the... Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for the support they gave me... and to Dr. Gaby for the continued pleasant... which existed between his office and mine.

Last but by no means least my thanks are due in greatest possible... measure to Mrs. Gaby for the work she did for me, not only during the year... under review... for the year she has worked in my Department, and for... her loyalty... co-operation, and also to Mr. Gaby, the Council's... Operative... his willingness at all times to assist me in the way... in which he has been prepared to help.

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

THOMAS E. MILLAR.  
Public Health Inspector and  
Communicable Diseases Officer.

OCTOBER, 1911.

## SECTION V

### DIVISIONAL STAFF (as at 31st December, 1970)

#### Divisional Medical Officer

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

#### Senior Departmental Medical Officer (Clinical) Half-time

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

#### Departmental Medical Officer Half-time

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

#### Clinic Medical Officers

Dr. L. Burke	Dr. S. S. Mahatme
Dr. J. D. Byrne	Dr. K. Mathers
Dr. G. C. Curtis	Dr. M. S. Scott
Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. L. Taylor
Dr. G. L. Herbert	

#### Divisional Nursing Officer

Miss M. E. Pilling

#### Health Visitors

Miss A. Baxendale	Mrs. B. McDonald
Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. D. M. Parry
Mrs. I. Grazier	Mrs. K. Rowe
Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. A. T. Saunders
Miss B. Hey	Miss D. Westerman
Miss M. E. Lee	Mrs. A. M. Widdison

#### Clinic Nurses

Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. D. Hodgson
Mrs. E. C. Evans	Mrs. J. Masters
Mrs. J. C. Greensmith	Mrs. F. M. West

#### Midwives

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

#### Home Nurses

Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. R. Hamshaw
Mrs. M. Buckley	Mrs. M. Jarvis
Mrs. J. M. Burton	Mrs. M. McConnell
Miss B. Chapman	Mrs. S. D. Newton
Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. D. Palmer
Mrs. E. Cross	Mrs. B. Parker
Mrs. S. P. Gregory	Mrs. J. B. Seales
Mrs. P. E. Hall	

#### Home Help Organiser

Mrs. I. Evans

#### Mental Welfare Officers

Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. T. Johnson
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#### Speech Therapist Part-time

Mrs. J. M. Pearson

#### Divisional Administrative Officer

Mr. L. S. Wrigg



## DIVISIONAL STAFF (as at 31st December, 1970)

Hospital Medical Officer	C. G. Gough, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Senior District Medical Officer (Clinical, Health-care)	C. R. Morris, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Regional Medical Officer (Health-care)	C. B. Bell, M.B., Ch.B.
Clinical Medical Officers	Dr. I. L. Thomas Dr. J. G. Hume Dr. G. G. Gough Dr. C. J. Hume Dr. H. W. Gough Dr. G. L. Hume
Physiotherapy Officers	Miss M. E. Pilling
Health Visitors	Miss A. Bowne Mrs. G. Gough Mrs. I. Gough Mrs. A. M. Hume Miss G. Hume Mrs. A. M. Hume
Clinical Nurses	Mrs. E. Allen Mrs. E. G. Evans Mrs. J. G. Evans
Midwives	Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume
Home Nurses	Mrs. M. Hume Mrs. M. Hume Mrs. J. M. Hume Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume Mrs. E. Hume
In Charge	Mrs. J. Evans
Medical Welfare Officers	Mr. J. Hume
Speech Therapy Part-time	Mrs. J. Hume
Physiotherapy Officer	Mr. J. Hume

## 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 stands 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 1970 was 79,610, compared with 79,890 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 435 in 1970, compared with 379 in the previous year.

### Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1970 was 1,337, compared with 1,305 in 1969. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 16.8 per 1,000, compared with 16.3 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 95 in 1970. This represents 7.0% of the total births, compared with 6.5% in 1969 and 5.8% in 1968.

### Stillbirths

There were 17 stillbirths during the year, compared with 22 during 1969. This gives a stillbirth rate of 12.6, compared with 16.6 in 1969 and with 13.0 for England and Wales.

### Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 902, which was 24 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 11.3, as compared with 11.6 in 1969.

### 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 0.29 for the administrative County and with 0.18 for England and Wales.

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 stands 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 1970 was 73,610, compared with 72,800 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 432 in 1970, compared with 377 in the previous year.

Births

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1970 was 1,317, compared with 1,302 in 1969. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.8 per 1,000, compared with 18.3 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 92 in 1970. This represents 7.0% of the total births, compared with 6.9% in 1969 and 5.8% in 1968.

Stillbirths

There were 17 stillbirths during the year, compared with 22 during 1969. This gives a stillbirth rate of 12.6, compared with 16.6 in 1969 and with 13.0 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 902, which was 24 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 12.3, as compared with 11.6 in 1969.

Natal Mortality

I am happy to report that there was no death from this cause during the year. The national mortality rate for the Division was 111, compared with 0.29 for the administrative County and with 0.18 for England and Wales.



# VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1970	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	9,090	14.2	15.9	21.1	14.4	28.2
DARFIELD ...	2,018	7,260	20.5	12.2	12.2	18.5	18.3
DARTON ...	4,718	15,340	14.8	13.1	17.1	8.7	21.4
DODWORTH ...	1,857	4,410	18.9	13.0	11.4	11.5	11.4
ROYSTON ...	1,452	8,510	14.9	13.4	7.1	7.2	14.3
WOMBWELL ...	3,850	18,870	16.0	15.1	6.7	10.1	10.1
WORSBROUGH ...	3,420	16,130	16.4	15.0	13.9	21.1	20.8
DIVISION No. 25	19,061	79,610	16.8 (crude)	11.3 (crude)	12.6 (crude)	13.5	17.7
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY ...		1,794,020	17.5	12.7	13.6	19.8	24.4
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	16.0	11.7	13.0	18.2	23.5





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	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	5
Extreme prematurity ... ..	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	4
Gastro-enteritis ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Liver failure ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Gastro-enteritis and broncho-pneumonia ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Cancer (including leukaemia)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Burns ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Broncho-pneumonia ... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Meningitis ..... ..	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ... ..	8	-	-	1	9	4	2	2	1	18





### Infant Deaths and Peri-natal Mortality Rates

There were 18 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 8 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 20 and 13 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 13.5, compared with 15.3 for the previous year and with 18.2 for England and Wales.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that of the 8 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, 4 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.

This demonstrates the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 18 babies who died under one year of age, 13 were born in hospital and 5 at home. It is also of interest to note that numerically the commonest causes of death in the first week of life were extreme prematurity and congenital defects, which at the present moment we are unable to prevent to any great extent. These deaths accounted for almost one half of the recorded <sup>infant</sup> deaths in the division.

The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 21.0 for the division.

### Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Pre-school children On the 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 has progressed quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory high level. Evidence from other areas 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.

There were 18 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 8 occurred in the post-natal period. This compares with 20 and 17 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 13.2, compared with 12.5 for the previous year and with 12.2 for England and Wales.

I would like to draw attention to the fact that of the 8 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life, 4 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 spontaneous, and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. This demonstrates the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 18 babies who died under one year of age, 13 were born in hospital and 5 at home. It is also of interest to note that immediately the commonest causes of death in the first week of life were extreme prematurity and congenital defects, which at the present moment we are unable to prevent to any great extent. These deaths accounted for almost one half of the recorded deaths in the division. The illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births = 21.0 for the division.

Maternal, Fetal and Post-natal Mortality

Pre-natal deaths On the 1st January, 1966, the West Riding County Council introduced a computer scheme of immunisation into the Division following successful pilot schemes in the High Green and Killybeg 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 computer 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 has progressed quite smoothly and immunisation against these diseases has been maintained at a satisfactory high level. Evidence from other areas 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 or the child. Parents are also allowed the choice of local clinics or family doctor.



### Smallpox Vaccination

Some 756 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, including 28 re-vaccinations, which represents an increase of 17, compared with 1969. 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. As in the case of immunisation against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, this procedure in infancy is now computerised.

### Measles Immunisation

The scheme for routine immunisation of susceptible children against measles at the age of sixteen months, using a Schwartz type of strain of vaccine of proven efficacy and safety, was computerised in the early part of the year. The procedure was well accepted and the table below shows that 1,129 children received measles vaccine during 1970, compared with 404 during 1969.

#### Measles Immunisation 1970

	Year of Birth					Others under 16 years	TOTAL
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Number Immunised	-	391	473	123	138	4	1,129

### Tetanus Immunisation

Schoolchildren - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1970.

Rather more children were immunised with primary doses but considerably fewer booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1970 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in children, in order to avoid the use of anti-tetanus serum in case of injury.

#### Tetanus Immunisation

	Primary	Booster
No. immunised during 1970 ...	1,031	1,034
No. immunised during 1969 ...	825	2,172

# Smallpox Vaccination

Some 750 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated against smallpox during the year, indicating 15 re-vaccinations, which represents an increase of 17, compared with 1969. 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 tends to be minimal. As in the case of immunization against diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough and poliomyelitis, this procedure in infancy is now compulsory.

# Measles Immunization

The scheme for routine immunization of susceptible children against measles at the age of sixteen months, using a Schering type of strain of vaccine of proven efficacy and safety, was commenced in the early part of the year. The procedure was well accepted and the table below shows that 1129 children received measles vaccine during 1970, compared with 404 during 1969.

# Measles Immunization 1970

Number Immunised	Year of Birth					TOTAL
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966-68	
-	381	473	123	128	4	1,129

# Tetanus Immunisation

Subcutaneous - Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1970. Rather more children were immunised with primary doses but considerably fewer booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1970 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in children, in order to avoid the use of anti-tetanus serum in case of injury.

# Tetanus Immunisation

No. immunised during 1970	...	Primary	Booster
...	1,031	...	1,031
...	825	...	2,172



## Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,035 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 95 more than were vaccinated during 1969, and 724 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
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Primary Course of Oral (3 Doses)	29	771	232	-	3	-	1,035
Booster (4th Dose)	All age groups eligible						724

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The number of children examined at routine medical inspection fell during the year to a total of 1,662. 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.

During the year it proved impossible, once again, to recruit a full-time Deputy Medical Officer of Health or Departmental Medical Officer. This has had the effect of placing the full responsibility for medical administrative duties and all Medical Officer of Health duties for the constituent District Councils in the Division on the shoulders of the Divisional Medical Officer. This was not really a satisfactory state of affairs from the long term point of view as it was necessary in these circumstances to "streamline" duties in order to ensure that important and essential matters receive a reasonable amount of attention. It has at times proved to be impossible to attend to all matters of a routine or non-essential nature. I cannot praise too highly the assistance and co-operation I have received from the administrative staff of the Divisional Health Office and the Public Health Inspectors and other Officials of the District Councils during what has proved to be a trying and difficult year. I regret to say that the outlook as regards medical staffing of the department seems even more gloomy than in the past.



During the year 1,035 children were vaccinated with three doses of oral vaccine, 724 more than were vaccinated during 1955, and 724 booster doses were given. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Poliovaccine Immunization

Year of Birth	Year of Birth				TOTAL
	1945-46	1947	1948	1949	
1945-46	1	1	1	1	4
1947	1	1	1	1	4
1948	1	1	1	1	4
1949	1	1	1	1	4
1950	1	1	1	1	4
1951	1	1	1	1	4
1952	1	1	1	1	4
1953	1	1	1	1	4
1954	1	1	1	1	4
1955	1	1	1	1	4
1956	1	1	1	1	4
1957	1	1	1	1	4
1958	1	1	1	1	4
1959	1	1	1	1	4
1960	1	1	1	1	4
1961	1	1	1	1	4
1962	1	1	1	1	4
1963	1	1	1	1	4
1964	1	1	1	1	4
1965	1	1	1	1	4
1966	1	1	1	1	4
1967	1	1	1	1	4
1968	1	1	1	1	4
1969	1	1	1	1	4
1970	1	1	1	1	4
1971	1	1	1	1	4
1972	1	1	1	1	4
1973	1	1	1	1	4
1974	1	1	1	1	4
1975	1	1	1	1	4
1976	1	1	1	1	4
1977	1	1	1	1	4
1978	1	1	1	1	4
1979	1	1	1	1	4
1980	1	1	1	1	4
1981	1	1	1	1	4
1982	1	1	1	1	4
1983	1	1	1	1	4
1984	1	1	1	1	4
1985	1	1	1	1	4
1986	1	1	1	1	4
1987	1	1	1	1	4
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1989	1	1	1	1	4
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2005	1	1	1	1	4
2006	1	1	1	1	4
2007	1	1	1	1	4
2008	1	1	1	1	4
2009	1	1	1	1	4
2010	1	1	1	1	4
2011	1	1	1	1	4
2012	1	1	1	1	4
2013	1	1	1	1	4
2014	1	1	1	1	4
2015	1	1	1	1	4
2016	1	1	1	1	4
2017	1	1	1	1	4
2018	1	1	1	1	4
2019	1	1	1	1	4
2020	1	1	1	1	4
2021	1	1	1	1	4
2022	1	1	1	1	4
2023	1	1	1	1	4
2024	1	1	1	1	4
2025	1	1	1	1	4
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2027	1	1	1	1	4
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2041	1	1	1	1	4
2042	1	1	1	1	4
2043	1	1	1	1	4
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2046	1	1	1	1	4
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2048	1	1	1	1	4
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2101	1	1	1	1	4
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2203	1	1	1	1	4
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2206	1	1	1	1	4
2207	1	1	1	1	4
2208	1	1	1	1	4
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2210	1	1	1	1	4
2211	1	1	1	1	4
2212	1	1	1	1	4
2213	1	1	1	1	4
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2215	1	1	1	1	4
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2220	1	1	1	1	4
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2223	1	1	1	1	4
2224	1	1	1	1	4
2225	1	1	1	1	4
2226	1	1	1	1	4
2227	1	1	1	1	4
2228	1	1	1	1	4
2229	1	1	1	1	4
2230	1	1	1	1	4
2231	1	1	1	1	4

# SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Defect	Periodic Inspections	Special Inspections
Eye     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	43	6
Ear, Nose and Throat     ...     ...	64	8
Heart     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	3	-
Lungs     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	-	-
Orthopaedic     ...     ...     ...     ...	6	1
Other     ...     ...     ...     ...     ...	28	21

# SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Ophthalmic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Guidance
Cudworth	105	-	61	13
Darfield	61	-	6	3
Darton	127	-	99	50
Dodworth	49	-	4	2
Royston	119	-	10	53
Wombwell	190	-	6	6
Worsbrough	153	-	59	27
Other areas	10	-	33	35
TOTALS	814	Nil	278	189

# SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT

Defect	Periodic Inspections	Special Inspections
Eye	43	6
Ear, Nose and Throat	64	8
Heart	3	-
Lungs	-	-
Orthopaedic	6	1
Other	25	21

# SCHOOL DOCTORS' AND SPECIALIST CLINIC ATTENDANCES

District	Orthopaedic	Ear, Nose and Throat	Orthopaedic	Child Ophthalmology
Chesham	105	-	61	13
Derby	61	-	6	3
Doncaster	121	-	99	50
Doncaster	49	-	4	2
High Wycombe	119	-	50	53
Reading	190	-	6	6
Reading	153	-	39	27
Other areas	10	-	33	32
TOTALS	814	101	283	183



### B.C.G. Vaccination

Routine Mantoux testing and B.C.G. Vaccination continued during 1970. A total of 701 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 1970

	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number vaccinated
Senior Schools in Division	911	37	4.1	742	701
Tuberculosis Contact Scheme	42	-	-	42	135

### Rubella Immunisation

Towards the end of the year a scheme of Rubella Immunisation was introduced into the Senior Schools in the Division. Protection against rubella in susceptible girls in their fourteenth year of life was initiated and parents were allowed the choice of having the procedure carried out at either school or the family doctor's surgery. The majority of parents took advantage of the scheme which is aimed to prevent the development of congenital defects as a result of rubella infection during subsequent early pregnancy.

### Speech Therapy

After a long period during which it proved impossible to recruit a speech therapist, we were fortunate to engage Mrs. J. M. Pearson as part-time speech therapist in May, 1970. It was only possible to deal with severe cases of speech handicap in view of the fact that Mrs. Pearson was only able to work for two sessions per week.

## Measles Vaccination

Measles vaccination testing and M.C.C. Vaccination continued during 1970. A total of 701 children entering Senior Schools in the Division were vaccinated against Tuberculosis. A table showing the results of the vaccination scheme is shown below.

## M.C.C. Vaccination 1970

Number Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number Found to be negative	Number vaccinated
701	37	5.3	664	701
42	-	-	42	133

## Rubella Vaccination

Towards the end of the year a scheme of Rubella Vaccination was introduced into the Senior Schools in the Division. Protection against rubella in susceptible girls in their fourteenth year of life was initiated and parents were advised the value of having the procedure carried out at either school or the family doctor's surgery. The majority of parents took advantage of the scheme which is aimed to prevent the development of congenital defects as a result of rubella infection during subsequent early pregnancy.

## Speech Therapy

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## MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

Towards the end of the year, Phase I of the Barnsley District General Hospital was opened to patients. Phase I of the development included beds for maternity and psychiatric cases and the maternity unit included a "general practitioner unit" for the use of general practitioners and domiciliary midwives. It is anticipated that this unit will be opened during the early part of 1971. This development could have a significant effect on the proportion of maternity cases delivered in maternity institutions in future years.

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives rose to 368, compared with 337 in the previous year. There were 982 institutional confinements, compared with 990 in 1969. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes fell from 74.4% to 72.5% in 1970.

The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 77.4%

	<u>No. of cases</u>
Pethidine ... ..	84
Trilene alone ... ..	89
Trilene and Pethidine ...	112
	<hr/>
TOTAL	285
	<hr/>

## Ante-Natal Clinics

There was an increase in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics but the number of attendances fell. 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 attendances at the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes fell by 23%. Staffing difficulties in the early part of the year 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.



# MATERNITY AND MENTAL SERVICES

Towards the end of the year, Phase I of the Barnsey District General Hospital was opened to patients. Phase I of the development included beds for maternity and psychiatric cases and the maternity unit included a "General Practitioner unit" for the use of general practitioners and hospital physicians. It is anticipated that this unit will be opened during the early part of 1957. This development could have a significant effect on the proportion of maternity cases delivered in maternity institutions in future years.

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives rose to 368, compared with 337 in the previous year. There were 385 institutional confinements, compared with 390 in 1956. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes fell from 74.4% to 72.5% in 1957. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 71.4%.

## No. of cases

84	... ..	Part-time
89	... ..	Full-time
173	... ..	Part-time and Full-time
352		TOTAL

## West-Midland Clinic

There was an increase in the number of women attending West Midland Infirmary Maternity Clinic but the number of attendances fell. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Midland Infirmary continued and this accounts for the decline in attendances at the official West Midland Infirmary, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics. Attendance at relaxation and post-natal classes fell by 23%. Staffing difficulties in the early part of the year may in part have accounted for this reduction due to the fact that available staff had to devote more of their time to ante-natal clinics, confinements and post-natal care of the patients under their care.

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 ...	116	39	728	40	-	-
DARFIELD ...	-	-	-	-	123	45
DARTON ...	-	-	-	-	180	37
ROYSTON ...	89	48	649	50	102	128
WOMBWELL ...	-	-	-	-	237	70
WORSBROUGH ...	-	-	-	-	232	22
TOTALS	205	87	1,377	90	874	302

Attendance at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a slight decrease during 1970, 36,317 attendances were made showing a decrease of approximately 1.4% 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 Newborough the general practitioners continued to conduct their own Child Welfare Clinics at the County clinic, the official County clinic being held on one half-day only. An attempt was made to concentrate on more specialized work at the clinic in the form of routine developmental assessments of pre-school children. This change in child welfare clinic organization could explain the apparent fall in attendances mentioned earlier at the official County clinics.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1970

Number of Attendances	Total number of children attending	Districts
3,548	303	Gadsworth ... ..
3,300	303	Gartfield ... ..
4,230	471	Barton ... ..
2,399	318	Stanhurst ... ..
982	36	Gander ... ..
2,143	338	Bodsworth ... ..
2,732	26	Exeter ... ..
7,338	818	Newwell ... ..
1,398	113	Long ... ..
422	92	Newborough ... ..
2,026	214	Sturwell ... ..
1,603	207	Blackwell Hill ... ..
36,317	3,901	TOTALS ... ..



### Screening Techniques

In April the Guthrie test for phenylketonuria replaced the phenistix test on urine for detection of this rare metabolic disease. The Guthrie test has been shown to be more reliable than the previously used urine test but requires a small sample of blood from the infant's heel. The domiciliary midwives received instruction from the Divisional Medical Officer on how to perform the test and take the necessary blood samples. During the year no case of phenylketonuria was detected by this method.

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 22 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 1970. 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 963 women attended, compared with 965 women in 1969. Sessions were held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. The results of the screening clinic for 1970 are shown on the following table.

#### Genetic Testing

In April the Ontario test for phenylketonuria replaced the phenylalanine test as a test for detection of this rare metabolic disease. The Ontario test has been shown to be more reliable than the previously used urine test but requires a small sample of blood from the infant's heel. The laboratory receives instructions from the Divisional Medical Officer on how to perform the test and takes the necessary blood samples. During the year no case of phenylketonuria was detected by this method. Genetic 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 22 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and continued as dislocations; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

#### Birth Hearing Tests in Infants

A computer scheme which was introduced into the Division in March, 1966, continued during 1970. 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 1965, continued during the year, and 963 women attended, compared with 955 women in 1969. Sessions were held twice weekly on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings by appointment. The results of the screening clinic for 1970 are shown on the following table.



# Women's Screening Clinic 1970

Total attendances	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,138
Patients seen	...	...	...	...	...	...	963
Re-calls	...	...	...	...	...	...	175

## Abnormalities detected

### a. malignant disease:

cancer of the uterine cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
breast abnormalities (suspected malignant)	...	...	...	...	...	...	4

### b. disease of the uterine cervix:

erosion	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
polyp.	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
friability of cervix	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
cervical discharge	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

### c. diseases of the uterus:

bulky uterus	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
fibroids	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
prolapse	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
metrorrhagia	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
retroverted	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

### d. genital infections:

trichomonas	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
monilia	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
pruritis vulvae	...	...	...	...	...	...	9

### e. other diseases and abnormalities:

hypertension	BP	>	$\frac{150}{90}$	...	...	...	...	66
obesity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
anaemia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
depression	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
rectal bleeding	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
gall-bladder disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
myxoedema	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
varicose veins (severe)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
thyroid cyst	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
urinary tract infection	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

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 5 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.





### Health Visiting

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1970. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

#### HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1970

	First Visits
Visits to children born in 1970 ... ..	1,292
Visits to children born in 1969 ... ..	1,212
Visits to children born in 1965-1968 ... ..	2,235
TOTAL visits to children under 5 years ... ..	4,739
Geriatric visits other than for domestic help ... ..	284
Other visits including Tuberculosis ... ..	2,163
TOTAL VISITS ... ..	7,186

### 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.

The table below shows the number of first visits made by the Health Visitors in 1940. Other visits made are no longer recorded and the information is, therefore, no longer available for statistical purposes.

HEALTH VISITATION CARRIED OUT IN 1940

First Visits	
1,400	Visits to children born in 1939
1,312	Visits to children born in 1938
1,302	Visits to children born in 1937-1938
4,730	TOTAL visits to children under 5 years
241	Domestic visits other than the domestic help
2,112	Other visits including tuberculosis
7,183	TOTAL VISITS

Health Visitation and Home Nursing Attendance Figures

The scheme of attendance of Health Visitors and home nurses to general practitioners was commenced 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 that this scheme has co-operation with the general practitioners and is proved in all ways.



### Home Nursing Service

There was a decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 50,211 visits were made, compared with 51,670 in the previous year, but the number of cases attended by the home nurses showed a rise of 7%. These were in the main geriatric cases. 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.

### Home Nursing carried out during 1970

<u>CASES</u> - Total number	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,745		
No. of cases who were over 65 years of age							974		
<u>VISITS MADE</u> - Medical	...	...	...	...	...	...	40,603		
Surgical	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,248		
Infectious Disease	...	...	...	...	...	...	149		
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	136		
Maternal Complications	...	...	...	...	...	...	344		
Other cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	731		
							<hr/>		
						TOTAL	...	...	50,211
									<hr/>

### 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 Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. No cases required help during 1970.

## Nursing Service

There was a decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 30,311 visits were made, compared with 32,670 in the previous year, but the number of cases attended by the Home Nurses showed a rise of 7%. There were in the Home Nursing Service 147 nurses and 147 nurses' aides. The number of nurses is not sufficient to carry out the work of the Home Nursing Service, but it is possible to obtain assistance in other ways, as shown below.

## Home Nursing Service and Outpatient Service

TABLE - Total number of cases	
1,747	...
74	...
40,603	...
6,448	...
143	...
136	...
34	...
71	...
30,311	TOTAL

## Outpatient Service

Outpatient Service was maintained with the Hospital Service in the form of weekly sessions at the Home Nursing Service attended by the Hospital Medical Officers, Hospital Nursing Officers and a number of the staff of the Home Nursing Service. The Hospital Medical Officers, Hospital Nursing Officers, and the Hospital Service. The Home Nursing Service also took part in the sessions and the Home Nursing Service. The Home Nursing Service also took part in the sessions and the Home Nursing Service.

## Home and Night Nursing Service

The service was maintained by the Home Nursing Service and the Night Nursing Service. The Home Nursing Service and the Night Nursing Service.

## Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of 4.5%.

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 a decrease of almost 10% in the number receiving domiciliary treatment.

## Domiciliary Chiropody

District	No. of patients	
	1969	1970
Cudworth ... ..	52	50
Darfield ... ..	77	63
Darton ... ..	231	169
Dodworth ... ..	51	51
Royston ... ..	106	105
Wombwell ... ..	143	134
Worsbrough ... ..	253	251
TOTALS ... ..	913	823

## Loan of Equipment

This service was continued and issues made as indicated below:

	<u>No. of issues</u>		<u>No. of issues</u>
Bedding - blankets ... ..	18	Mattresses ... ..	42
pillows ... ..	16	Rubber Sheets ... ..	307
pillow-cases ... ..	14	Walking Aids inc.	
sheets ... ..	48	crutches	117
Bed cradles ... ..	57	Wheel Chairs - Adult ...	43
Bed Pans ... ..	259	Junior	-
Bed Rests ... ..	94	Adult Cot ... ..	1
Bedsteads with Poles ... ..	23	Fracture Boards ... ..	8
Bedsteads other ... ..	11	Electric Suction Pump	1
Commodore ... ..	64	Hydraulic Hoists ... ..	2
Cushions Dunlopillo ... ..	7	Sleepskin or Similar ...	14

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 4.5%. I feel that it is important that we should encourage patients to make every effort to visit the hospital at the clinic or surgery rather than rely on ambulatory treatment, not only is ambulatory treatment much more expensive to provide but it is felt that the patient would generally benefit by the social contacts now whilst attending the clinic. There was a decrease of almost 10% in the number receiving ambulatory treatment.

# Outpatient Clinic

No. of Patients		Patients	
1947	1948		
30	32	...	...
60	77	...	...
149	231	...	...
21	7	...	...
102	106	...	...
14	243	...	...
22	23	...	...
43	91	TOTAL	...

# Loss of Equipment

This survey was conducted and losses made as indicated below:

No. of Patients		Losses	
1947	1948		
15	15	...	...
307	15	...	...
117	15	...	...
43	48	...	...
...	77	...	...
...	231	...	...
1	21	...	...
8	7	...	...
...	11	...	...
2	64	...	...
14	7	...	...

There was some loss of equipment during the year. A few pieces of equipment were lost in the year.

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	Pen-sioners	Physically Handicapped
Cudworth	59	142	1	-	468	3	-	48	2	163	7		
Darfield	74	221	8	-	558	10	-	57	6	152	12		
Darton	139	215	2	1	1,083	2	1	169	-	820	-		
Dodworth	97	202	3	-	775	9	-	51	-	254	-		
Royston	124	224	3	1	992	3	3	102	3	713	15		
Wombwell	194	462	17	3	1,483	58	3	134	-	569	-		
Worsbrough	262	396	10	5	2,032	21	5	245	6	1,097	27		
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	949	1,862	44	10	7,391	106	12	806	17	3,768	61		





### Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. In September, Mrs. I. Evans was appointed as Divisional Home Help Organiser. The number of households assisted during the year increased to 1,148, while the number of hours expended increased very slightly (0.04%). 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	Number of Cases			Hours employed
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	
Over 65 years	828	231	1,059	145,465
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	62	13	75	12,863
Mentally Disordered	1	-	1	230
Maternity	-	3	3	59
Others	7	3	10	1,738
TOTALS ...	898	250	1,148	160,355

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. In September, Mrs. J. Evans was appointed as Divisional Home Help Organizer. The number of households assisted during the year increased to 1,145, while the number of hours expended increased very slightly (0.04%). An increased demand for the service is indicated in view of the fact that the proportion of elderly inmates in the general population increases slightly year by year. Increasing family mobility can result in the elderly having no relatives who are nearby to help them and indeed, in some cases, relatives who do live at close proximity are unwilling to help their elderly parents. These latter cases are always the most distressing and problem in increasing demand on the service. Working in heavy industries and in particular mining, seems to produce early invalidation and infirmity in the retired male sex 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 patients. One of the main reasons for this is the fact that maintenance in the form of domestic help

Hours expended	Number of Cases			Category
	Total	From previous year	New Cases	
125,445	1,093	211	882	Over 65 years
12,864	72	13	59	Under 65 years
230	2	-	1	Gravely Sick
39	3	3	-	Mentally Disturbed
1,738	10	3	7	Intoxicated
160,382	1,178	227	951	Total ...

## Health Education

The year has seen a more informal approach to health education, both in the clinics and in the schools. This has resulted in a greater participation by the classes, especially the older school children, and has been greatly appreciated by them. Discussion between health visiting staff and school teachers has resulted in new programmes being drawn up, the full fruits of which should be seen next year. The midwifery service continues to show an increase in the number of women attending the relaxation classes. Many of the women expressed to their midwives how helpful the classes had been during delivery and afterwards. Another evening class has commenced, taken by a midwife who teaches first aid and accident prevention to a group of adolescents. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all members of staff participating in the health education programme.

## 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 1969. 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 1970 ....	3
(b) Number of sessional-day care premises registered during 1970 ... ..	2
(c) Number of full-day care premises registered during 1970 ... ..	1
Number refused registration under (a), (b) and (c) ...	Nil



The year has seen a more informal approach to health education, both in the clinics and in the schools. This has resulted in a greater participation by the classes, especially the older school children, and has been greatly appreciated by them. Discussion between health visiting staff and school teachers has resulted in new programmes being drawn up, the full limits of which should be seen next year. The voluntary service continues to show an increase in the number of women attending the relaxation classes. Many of the women expressed to their advisers how helpful the classes had been during delivery and afterwards. Another evening class has commenced, taken by a middle-aged teacher first aid and accident prevention to a group of housewives. I would like to take this opportunity to express my gratitude to all workers of staff participating in the health education programme.

Maternity and Child Welfare, Registration Act, 1963  
Amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, Section 62

The above legislation was introduced early in 1963. It was necessary to register all child minders in the area and registration was also required for occasional-day care and full-day care.

Details of registration were as follows:

(a) Number of child minders registered during 1970	3
(b) Number of occasional-day care premises registered during 1970	2
(c) Number of full-day care premises registered during 1970	1
Number 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 1st December, 1970	118	16	134	35	303
No. attending Training Centre ... ..	27	14	33	28	102
No. resident in Hostels	-	1	-	1	2
No. working or assisting in the home ... ..	81	-	96	-	177
No. refused Training Centre place ... ..	10	1	5	-	16
During the year 11 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.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre 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. 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.

The Psychiatric Department of the new Barnsley District General Hospital opened in October, 1970, providing both in-patient and out-patient facilities for psychiatric cases.

## Distribution of Mentally Handicapped

	MALES		FEMALES		
	Under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	Under 15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.	
Cases on Register as Jan. December, 1970	32	134	16	118	
No. attending Training Centre ... ..	28	33	14	27	
No. resident in Hospital	1	-	1	-	
No. working or assisting in the home ... ..	-	96	-	81	
No. returned Training Centre place ... ..	-	2	1	10	
During the year 11 sub-normal cases were admitted for short-stay care.					

## Training Facilities for Mentally Sub-Normal Patients

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

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre 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 provide 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. Various gifts which were given to the Association by voluntary bodies during the year were very much appreciated.

## 5. Psychiatric Services

Throughout the year good liaison was maintained between the Mental Health Officers, the general practitioners in the Division and the Hospital Psychiatric Department. The Psychiatric Department of the new Ramsey District General Hospital opened in October, 1970, providing both in-patient and out-patient facilities for psychiatric cases.





