URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR 1967

I N D E X

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: B. RICHARDSON, J.P.,

Chairman of the Health Committee: J. BEAUMONT.

Councillors: Messrs. B. Cooper, B. Fellows, P. Hargreaves, C. E. Johnson, C. Jones, J. Peet, T. F. Pickering, J. Rose, P. Turner, A. Tutill, J. D. Wake and H. Wilkinson.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

Post Vacant.

Medical Officer of Wombwell Child Welfare Clinic:

L. TAYLOR, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

W. G. S. MAXWELL, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

Medical Officer of Jump Child Welfare Clinic:

D. J. FAIRCLOUGH, M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector:
Cleansing Superintendent:

J. FINNEY, Cert. S.I.B., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
(Certificated Inspector of Meat and Other Foods)

Additional Public Health Inspector:

R. SEWELL, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I.

2nd Additional Public Health Inspector:

W. DYKE, P.H.I.D., M.A.P.H.I.

Health Visitors:

D. DYSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

E. A. M. THOMPSON, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.

Clinic Nurses:

D. HODGSON, S.R.F.N.

J. GREENSMITH, S.R.N.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor:

E. BEEVER, S.R.N.

Senior Clerk, Divisional Health Office:

L. S. WRIGG.

WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Divisional Health Office,
33, Queens Road,
BARNSLEY.

ANNUAL REPORT

for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my second Annual Report on the health and social conditions of Wombwell for the year ended 31st December, 1967.

The adjusted birth rate for the year showed a significant increase over the last year and is now slightly in excess of the national figure. The vital statistics were on the whole very satisfactory and this year witnessed a fall in the infant death rate and in the peri-natal mortality rate. Due principally to an increase in stillbirths the peri-natal figure exceeds the County and National rates. During the year excellent progress was maintained with slum clearance and the re-housing of people in modern dwellings with excellent amenities. I am confident that this policy and the efforts made by this Council in housing improvements generally will be a good investment for the future and should result in further improvement in the vital statistics in future years. It is again pleasing to record no deaths attributable to maternal causes, in fact, your district has had no maternal deaths during the past ten years.

Fewer notifications in respect of infectious diseases were received during the year, this was mainly due to a low incidence of Measles in childhood.

The immunisation statistics were significantly improved during the year due to the fact that the nursing staff made every effort to encourage parents to have their children protected in early life. The statistics are now at a high and safe level.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their stimulating interest and kindness to me during the year. I have at all times experienced excellent co-operation and understanding from your Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. Finney, and from Mr. Sewell.

Finally, I would like to express my thanks to the Senior Clerk, 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.

URBAN DISTRICT OF WOMBWELL

SECTION I

Statistics and Social Conditions:

Area	3,850 acres
Population Census 1961	18,950
Registrar-General's estimate of population at mid 1967	19,170
No. of inhabited houses according to Rate Book	6,380
Rateable Value	£429,756.
Nett product of a Penny Rate	£1,660

The chief occupations of the population are coal-mining, textile manufacturing, engineering and printing. Coal-mining is by far the largest source of employment.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of population at mid 1967 was 19,170 compared with 19,200 in 1966. The natural increase of population or the number or births over deaths, was 131 as compared with 109 in 1966.

Live Births

	Males	Females	TOTAL
Legitimate	178	151	329
Illegitimate	6	8	14
TOTAL ...	184	159	343

The number of births registered during the year was 343 an increase of 37 compared with 1966. There were 14 illegitimate births or 4.1% of the total births registered, compared with 5.2% in the previous year.

The Registrar General has again supplied a comparability factor for births in 1967, which relates the proportion of women of child-bearing age in the district with the proportion in a standard population. The crude birth rate multiplied by the comparability factor gives an adjusted rate which is comparable with similar adjusted rates for other districts and with the rate for the country as a whole.

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 18.3 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

Year	BIRTHS			Rate per 1,000 population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
	Males	Females	TOTAL	Crude	Adjusted	
1958	148	174	322	16.9	16.9	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.9	15.9	16.5
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	137	286	15.2	15.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	18.0
1963	203	189	392	20.9	20.5	18.2
1964	177	161	338	18.1	17.8	18.4
1965	168	177	345	18.4	18.0	18.0
1966	156	150	306	15.9	16.3	17.7
1967	184	159	343	17.9	18.3	17.2

Stillbirths

Of the 9 stillbirths, 6 were institutional births and 5 were of the male sex. 5 stillbirths were of low birth weight and were premature. Had they lived, their chance of survival would have been poor. Placental insufficiency and toxaemia of pregnancy were major factors in the production of stillbirths in your area during the year. I give below the causes of stillbirths in Wombwell during 1967.

	Birth Weight	Sex
1. Foetal anoxia (Hospital)	8 lbs. 12 ozs.	M
2. Anoxia. Placental Insufficiency (Hospital)	2 lbs. 0 ozs.	M
3. Intra-uterine asphyxia. (Home)	8 lbs. 4 ozs.	F
4. Intra-uterine asphyxia. (Hospital)	4 lbs. 8 ozw.	M
5. Intra-uterine asphyxia. Accidental haemorrhage. Toxaemia. (Hospital)	8 lbs. 4 ozs.	M
6. Asphyxia. Breech. (Home).	8 lbs. 8 ozs.	F
7. Placental Insufficiency. Toxaemia. (Hospital)	3 lbs. 11 ozs.	F
8. Placental Insufficiency. (Home).	2 lbs. 12 ozs.	F
9. Prematurity. (Hospital).	4 lbs. 5ozs.	M

The adjusted birth rate for the district was 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population as compared with 16.3 per 1,000 estimated population for the previous year and with 17.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales.

BIRTH RATE

Year	Births			Rate per 1,000 population		
				WOMEN		
	Males	Females	Total	Crude	Adjusted	England and Wales
1958	148	172	320	16.2	16.5	16.4
1959	146	157	303	15.3	15.7	16.2
1960	159	151	310	16.2	16.2	17.1
1961	149	177	326	17.2	17.2	17.4
1962	172	154	326	17.2	17.2	16.9
1963	203	189	392	20.3	20.5	18.2
1964	177	151	328	16.7	17.0	17.2
1965	168	177	345	16.4	16.0	16.0
1966	172	150	322	15.2	16.3	17.7
1967	181	159	340	17.0	16.3	17.4

MARRIAGES

Of the 9 marriages, 8 were institutional births and 5 were of the male sex. 5 multiparous were of the birth weight and were premature. One was twin, three mothers of married were born here. Financial difficulty and housing of property were major factors in the decision of multiparas to pass some months before the birth. Below the means of multiparas in Maternal Health 1967.

	Birth Weight	
	Lbs. Ozs.	Sex
1. Total months (Hospital)	6 lbs. 3 ozs.	M
2. Months. Financial difficulty (Hospital)	5 lbs. 0 ozs.	M
3. Birth-starting asphyxia. (Home)	8 lbs. 4 ozs.	F
4. Birth-starting asphyxia. (Home-1)	6 lbs. 8 ozs.	M
5. Birth-starting asphyxia. Antenatal hemorrhage. Transfusion. (Hospital)	8 lbs. 4 ozs.	M
6. Asphyxia. Breech. (Home)	8 lbs. 0 ozs.	F
7. Financial insufficiency. Transfusion (Hospital)	5 lbs. 11 ozs.	F
8. Financial insufficiency. (Home).	5 lbs. 12 ozs.	F
9. Prematurity. (Hospital)	4 lbs. 3ozs.	M

STILLBIRTHS

Year	Stillbirths	Total Births Live and Still	Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 Births
1958	8	330	24.2
1959	10	313	31.9
1960	10	320	31.3
1961	5	291	17.2
1962	2	328	6.1
1963	11	403	27.3
1964	7	345	20.3
1965	6	351	17.1
1966	6	312	19.2
1967	9	352	25.6

DEATH RATES

Year	No. of Deaths	Males	Females	Rate per 1,000 Population		
				WOMBWELL		England and Wales
				Crude	Adjusted	
1958	186	103	83	9.8	12.4	11.7
1959	169	100	69	8.9	11.3	11.6
1960	172	94	78	9.0	11.5	11.5
1961	205	112	93	10.9	13.8	12.0
1962	183	98	85	9.7	12.4	11.9
1963	216	115	101	11.3	14.2	12.2
1964	186	92	94	9.8	12.3	11.3
1965	177	97	80	9.2	11.6	11.5
1966	197	108	89	10.3	12.9	11.7
1967	212	124	88	11.1	13.7	11.2

Deaths

The total number of deaths last year, including deaths of residents dying outside the district but excluding non-residents who died in the district was 212, comprised of 124 males and 88 females. The adjusted death rate, which is the crude death rate multiplied by the comparability factor was 13.7 per 1,000 per 1,000 estimated population, as compared with 11.2 per 1,000 estimated population for England and Wales. A table at the end of this section of the report shows the causes of death in the various age groups.

The principal causes of death in order of numerical importance were: Heart and circulatory, cancer and respiratory.

Infant Mortality and Peri-natal Mortality

The infant mortality rate for the year was 11.7 per 1,000 live births as compared with 42.5 per 1,000 in 1966 and with 18.3 per 1,000 live births for England and Wales. Of the 4 infant deaths, 3 occurred within the first week of life and were classified as early neo-natal deaths. The illegitimate infant death rate was nil. The peri-natal mortality rate was 34.1 per 1,000 live and stillbirths, compared with the County rate of 25.4. The following table is a record for your district for the past ten years in respect of peri-natal mortality.

PERI-NATAL MORTALITY

Year	Deaths in first week of life	Stillbirths	Total Live and Stillbirths	Peri-natal Mortality
1958	7	8	330	45.5
1959	6	10	313	51.1
1960	3	10	320	40.6
1961	3	5	291	27.5
1962	4	2	328	18.3
1963	7	11	403	44.6
1964	4	7	345	31.9
1965	5	6	351	31.3
1966	8	6	312	44.9
1967	3	9	352	34.1

INFANT MORTALITY

	Sex	Age at Death	Birth Weight	Cause of Death	Place of Death
1	F	2 days	5 lbs. 3 ozs	Sub-dural haemorrhage due to tentorial tear. Extreme prematurity.	St. Helen Hospital.
2	M	2 days	7 lbs. 14 ozs	Atelectasis.	St. Helen Hospital
3	F	2 mths.	7 lbs. 8 ozs	Accidental Asphyxia.	Home
4	F	1 mth.	3 lbs.	Neo-natal Asphyxia. Placental degeneration. Prematurity.	Home

Two deaths that occurred were in premature infants; prematurity was an important factor in these early neo-natal deaths. Consequently, the infant mortality rate for the district is low this year, but due to an increase in stillbirths the peri-natal mortality rate and the stillbirth rates are in excess of the County and national figures.

Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report that there were no deaths attributable to maternal causes during the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS

Causes of Death	Under 1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75+	TOTAL	
											Male	Female
Tuberculosis-respiratory									1		1	-
Syphilitic Disease									1		1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach							2	2	5	1	9	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus					1		1	4	5		9	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus									1		-	1
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms					1		2	3	4	4	11	3
Luekaemia, Aleukaemia										1	1	-
Diabetes							1	2	1		2	2
Vascular lesions of nervous system					1			6	7	13	12	15
Coronary disease, angina						3	4	8	16	22	30	23
Hypertension with heart disease							1				1	-
Other heart disease						1		2	2	11	5	11
Other circulatory disease					1			1	2	5	6	3
Pneumonia					1		1		1	10	8	5
Bronchitis							1	3	6	4	10	4
Other diseases of respiratory system						1		1	3	1	3	3
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum									1	1	2	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea										1	1	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis					1		1	1			1	2
Congenital Malformations						1					-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3							4	4	2	5	8
Motor Vehicle accidents				3			1				3	1
All other accidents	1				3					1	3	2
Suicide							1				-	1
TOTAL - ALL CAUSES	4	-	-	3	9	6	16	37	60	77	124	88

PRINCIPAL VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1967.

	Wombwell Urban District	West Riding Urban Districts	West Riding Admin. County	England and Wales (provisional figures)
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	17.9	17.9	18.0	17.2
Adjusted	18.3	18.2	18.2	
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population:				
Crude	11.1	11.8	11.2	11.2
Adjusted	13.7	12.3	12.0	
Infective and Parasitic diseases excluding Tuberculosis but including Venereal Disease	0.05	0.04	0.03	Not available
Tuberculosis:				
Respiratory	0.05	0.03	0.03	0.04
Other	-	-	-	0.01
All forms	0.05	0.04	0.04	0.04
Cancer of Lung and Bronchus	0.57	0.52	0.47	0.58
Cancer (all forms)	1.93	2.21	2.08	2.28
Vascular lesions of the nervous system	1.41	1.83	1.73	Not available
Heart and circulatory disease	4.12	4.51	4.26	Not available
Respiratory disease	1.72	1.38	1.30	Not available
Maternal Mortality	-	0.13	0.22	0.20
Infant Mortality	11.7	19.2	19.2	18.3
Stillbirths	25.6	15.7	15.2	14.8
Peri-natal Mortality rate	34.1	not available	26.1	25.4

SECTION II

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Staff

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

General Hospitals

The general hospitals serving your district and administered through the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board are given below.

1. The United Group Hospitals, Sheffield.
2. The Beckett Hospital, Barnsley.
3. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
4. Mount Vernon Hospital, Barnsley. (Geriatrics).
5. The Moorgate General Hospital, Rotherham.

Infectious Diseases Hospitals

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

Maternity Hospitals

Maternity cases were usually admitted to the following hospitals:

1. The St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.
2. Montague Hospital, Mexborough.
3. Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown.
4. Pindar Oaks Maternity Home, Barnsley.

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

Tuberculosis

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

Details of sessions are as follows:

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

Venereal Diseases

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

Address: Special Treatment Centre,
Queens Road,
BARNSLEY.

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

Clinic Facilities

Infant Welfare Clinics are held at the West Riding County Council Clinic, Summer Lane, Wombwell, on Tuesdays and Wednesdays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m. and at Jump Clinic, Miners' Welfare Hall, Jump, on Mondays, 2.0 p.m. to 4.0 p.m.

Laboratory Service

The Laboratory service was provided by the Public Health Laboratory at Wakefield, a national service under the control of the Medical Research Council. 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.

Samples of milk taken under the Food and Drugs Act for chemical analysis were examined by the Public Analyst at the expense of the County Council.

Ambulance Service

The ambulance service is provided by the West Riding County Council, the depot for your area being at Hoyland, Telephone No. Hoyland 3168 and 2112.

Swimming Baths

I am indebted to Mr. D. L. Milner, your Baths Manager, for the following report:

"Following upon the major improvements which were carried out in 1966, patrons of the Public Baths enjoyed a full year's uninterrupted swimming without any of the "closed for repairs" intervals experienced in previous years. This continuity has no doubt contributed in a major way to the excellent attendances in all sections during 1967.

As a further amenity for people using your Public Baths, a hot drinks vending machine was installed during this year, which has proved very popular with the bathers.

Attendance figures for 1967 are as follows:

Slipper Baths	1,929
Public Swimming	78,636
Schools and Evening Classes ...	57,929
Swimming Lessons	6,323
Spectators	7,576
TOTAL	152,393

SECTION III

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

There were 82 cases of notifiable infectious diseases, compared with 278 in the previous year.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) During the Year 1967

	Total cases notified
Dysentery	1
Measles	34
Scarlet Fever	25
Pneumonia	1
Whooping Cough	20
Puerperal Pyrexia	1
TOTAL ...	82

Fewer infectious diseases were notified during the year, this was in the main due to the fact that notification of Measles amounted to only 34 cases, compared with 264 cases in 1966. It is once again pleasing to record no notifications in respect of food poisoning or Para-Typhoid Fever during the year.

Scarlet Fever

25 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified and no cases of Erysipelas, compared with 11 and Nil respectively, in 1966. This disease was mild and no case required hospitalisation.

Measles

34 cases of Measles occurred during the year mostly in the last quarter. This compares with 264 in 1966.

Smallpox

No case of Smallpox occurred during the year. The number of children vaccinated against the disease was 119, compared with 126 in the previous year. This represents approximately 29% in the under one year population.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN WOMBWELL DURING THE PAST TEN YEARS

YEAR	Scarlet Fever	Diphtheria	Enteric Fever	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Pneumonia	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Pulmonary Tuberculosis	Other Tuberculous Disease	Smallpox	Meningococcal Infection	Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	Acute Polioencephalitis	Whooping Cough	Measles	Dysentery
1958	19	-	-	1	2	1	6	-	13	2	-	2	1	-	-	17	26	16
1959	34	-	1	3	1	1	16	-	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	465	1
1960	7	-	-	1	1	1	11	-	6	2	-	1	-	-	-	100	43	1
1961	4	-	-	-	4	1	38	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	359	-
1962	19	-	-	-	2	-	28	-	7	1	-	3	-	-	-	16	241	27
1963	77	-	-	2	4	-	51	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	151	5
1964	34	-	-	-	2	-	17	-	7	-	-	1	-	-	-	5	128	2
1965	29	-	-	-	3	1	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	243	-
1966	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	261	-
1967	25	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	34	1

Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

No case of Diphtheria or Tetanus was brought to the notice of the department during the year, but 20 cases of Whooping Cough were notified. Immunisation procedure continued and by the end of the year 71.8% of all pre-school children had been immunised against Whooping Cough. There was a rise in the total immunised against Diphtheria. 81.1% of all children were immunised and when this figure is broken down it represents 72.1% of pre-school children and 86.1% of school children. Active immunisation against Tetanus continued and during 1967, 374 children were immunised with a primary dose and 182 children received booster doses.

The figures were significantly improved during the year and in view of this, it is unlikely that an epidemic of Diphtheria or Whooping Cough will occur in the district. Good progress was made with active immunisation against Tetanus. I would like to take this opportunity to stress the importance of immunisation in early infancy against these diseases and Poliomyelitis. It is just not good enough to wait until the child starts school before commencing an immunisation programme.

Poliomyelitis

No case of the disease was notified during the year. Immunisation continued and during the year 292 children were given a primary course of immunisation, bringing the total number of children immunised in Wombwell since the inception of the scheme to 7,904, and of these, 1,770 children of primary school age had received a fourth dose.

Tuberculosis

1 new case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis was notified during the year, compared with 9 in the previous year. 1 death from the disease was recorded during the year.

Good protection against Tuberculosis can be obtained by the use of B.C.G. Vaccine in children. The parents of every child entering the High School are offered this protection for their child and I would strongly advise parents to take advantage of the scheme.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality in 1967

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY FOR THE PAST TEN YEARS

Year	NEW CASES		DEATHS	
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary
1958	13	2	4	-
1959	5	-	2	-
1960	6	2	1	-
1961	1	-	-	-
1962	5	2	-	-
1963	10	-	2	-
1964	7	-	-	-
1965	5	-	3	-
1966	7	2	-	-
1967	1	-	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS - Record of Cases during 1967

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
No. of cases on Register at 1st January, 1967 ...	80	37	7	5
No. of cases notified for the first time during the year ...	1	-	-	-
No. of cases restored to Register ...	-	-	-	-
No. of cases added to Register otherwise than by notification ...	1	-	-	-
No. removed to other districts ...	4	-	-	-
No. cured or otherwise removed from Register	3	2	3	1
No. died from Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
No. died from other causes	5	1	-	-
TOTAL at end of 1967	69	34	4	4

SECTION IV

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR & CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT FOR THE YEAR 1967.

Public Health Department,
Church Street,
WOMBWELL.

To the Chairman and Members of the
WOMBWELL URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

It is a privilege once again to present my Annual Report on the environmental health of Wombwell.

I would offer my most sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their patience, support and understanding, to Dr. C. G. Oddy, the Medical Officer of Health, the Heads of other Departments, the Additional Public Health Inspectors and the clerical members of my staff who continued throughout the year to discharge their duties in a most efficient manner. Mr. W. Dyke, who was for four years a pupil in my Department, succeeded in passing the Final Diploma Examination and was appointed 2nd Additional Public Health Inspector towards the end of the year.

Whilst most aspects of the Department's activities are covered in such a report as this, there are inevitably many matters arising during the year to which it is not possible to make individual reference. Such items are time consuming and are undoubtedly important to someone and may extend over a wide range of subjects including subsidence damage, questions involving the Public Health and Housing Acts, slum clearance, rent and tenancy difficulties, trouble with neighbours etc. It is felt that the help and advice given is greatly appreciated by those seeking it, and since my Department moved into a new block of offices in Church Street, Wombwell, older people are no longer discouraged from visiting, as was the case when access to my office in the Town Hall was by means of four flights of steps.

Legislation introduced during the year and affecting my Department was the Slaughter of Poultry Act, the Civic Amenities Act, many new Statutory Instruments including Regulations referring to Food (Control of Irradiation), Meat Pies and Sausages, Canned Meat Products, Sausage and Other Meat Products,

Artificial Sweeteners, Solvents in Foods, Margarine, Coffee and Coffee Products, Ice-Cream, Building, Removal of Refuse, Milk & Dairies and Circulars dealing with Industrial Development (Rehabilitation), Noise, Clean Air Act, Civic Amenities Act, Gypsies and Other Travellers, Slum Clearance etc.

Whilst every attempt is made to maintain progress in all aspects of the Department's activities, it is inevitable that more attention is given to the more important subjects and once again the emphasis has been on Housing, Food, Atmospheric Pollution and Public Cleansing.

Your obedient servant,

J. FINNEY.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and
Cleansing Superintendent.

Housing

During the year 67 new dwellings were erected in your area, 40 by Local Authority and 27 by private enterprise. The 40 built by the Local Authority were 28 two-bedroom flats and 12 one-bedroom flats.

The 27 built by private enterprise were a further extension of the residential areas at Lundhill Road, Brampton Road and Wood Walk, Wombwell.

The total number of inhabited houses within your district is 6,380. The estimated population for mid 1967 was 19,170. Approximately 100 houses were vacant awaiting demolition at the end of the year but despite this the average number of persons per house was 3.05. I have drawn attention in previous reports to the significance of this figure and would again suggest that the housing situation in the Area should be given very serious thought and a decision made as to whether any additional dwellings are required.

During the year 26 re-lets on existing housing estates were utilised as follows:-

Slum Clearance	22
Overcrowding	1
Medical Grounds	3

3 cases of overcrowding were alleviated, 2 in the process of Slum Clearance.

Slum Clearance

Limited progress was made during the year under this heading, 46 families from unfit houses being rehoused. 28 two-bedroom flats and 12 one-bedroom flats were completed on the Aldham House Farm Estate at Wombwell.

The inhabitants of the following addresses were rehoused during the year:-

Wombwell

Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 16, 20, 28, 34, 36 and 40, 13, 15, 19, 21, 27 and 31, Queen Street	...	17
Nos. 27, 29, 31, 47, 63, 69, 75, 79, 81 and 83, Elliott Terrace	...	10
No. 89, East View	...	1
Nos. 58, 62 and 64, Hawson Street	...	3
Nos. 118 and 120, Ings Road	...	2
Sewage Works Cottage	...	1
No. 125, High Street	...	1
Nos. 37, 39 and 41, Littlefield Lane	...	3
No. 34, Netherwood Road	...	1
No. 26, Park Street	...	1

Hemingfield

Nos. 15, 17, 23 and 25, The Green	...	4
No. 136, Hemingfield Road, Hemingfield	...	1

Jump

No. 95, Church Street	...	1
		46

During the Slum Clearance Programme it has been the policy prior to rehousing to disinfest all houses and furniture where it is known that infestation exists or where there is a history of infestation. This was continued throughout the year and was again carried out by employees in my Department. Over the years this method has been highly successful since in only one case has it been necessary to carry out a further treatment after rehousing and this was due to the tenant not carrying out instructions.

When the Programme was submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government in September, 1955 it was proposed that 299 houses should be dealt with in the first five years and 50 per year subsequently. At the end of 1967 649 houses should have been dealt with, whereas in fact, the number closed and occupants rehoused was 669 and it is pleasing to report that the Programme remains on schedule.

I made reference last year to the difficulties being experienced on the Aldham House Estate where it was intended to continue the erection of dwellings to meet the needs of Slum Clearance. It was feared that the prospect of continued land instability due to mining subsidence would cause further delay. By the end of the year tenders were being considered for the erection of Industrial type dwellings at Aldham House Lane but there appeared to be little prospect of any further progress being made in Slum Clearance rehousing during 1968. The momentum which had been gained was now in grave danger of being lost.

During the year 131 houses were represented as being unfit for human habitation, 97 at Wombwell, 10 at Hemingfield, 14 at Jump and 10 at Broomhill. It was proposed to include 27 in Clearance Areas and 104 as Individual Unfit Houses. This is a greater number than is required to maintain satisfactory progress under the Programme but it is expected that when new dwellings are ready all the necessary formalities in connection with the survey, representation etc., will have been completed and we shall be

ready to rehouse the occupants of these houses without delay. The details of these houses are set out below:-

Clearance Areas.

Nos. 2 to 54 (even nos. inclusive), Hawson Street	...	27

Individual Unfit Houses

Railway Cottage, Littlefield Lane, Wombwell.	...	1
Nos. 35 to 41 (odd nos. inclusive), Littlefield Lane, Wombwell	...	4
Nos. 50 to 58 (even nos. inclusive), Kitroyd, Jump	...	5
Nos. 9, 11, 15 to 27 (odd nos. inclusive), The Green, Hemingfield	...	9
No. 26, Park Street, Wombwell	...	1
Nos. 14 to 52 (consecutive numbers), Lundhill Row Hemingfield.	...	40
No. 136, Hemingfield Road, Hemingfield	...	1
Nos. 95 to 111 (odd nos. inclusive), Church Street, Jump	...	9
Nos. 86 to 108 (even nos. inclusive), Station Road, Wombwell.	...	12
Nos. 212 to 230, (even Nos. inclusive) Everill Gate Lane, Broomhill	...	10
Nos. 3 to 17 (odd nos. inclusive) Melville Street, Wombwell.	...	8
Nos. 11 to 17 (odd nos. inclusive), Hawson Street, Wombwell.	...	4
		104

The Second Phase of the Aldham House Farm development was completed during the year and with it the rehousing of all people in the New Scarborough Area.

It has been the practice for all allocations and lettings to be made in my Department and, although it is obvious that such an arrangement involves a great amount of additional work, it is felt that it is possible in this way to properly integrate all stages of the procedure involved, from the carrying out of the initial survey to the eventual establishment of the people concerned in new dwellings. Many varied and complicated human problems are met and they are much better considered and dealt with by one Department.

Demolition.

During the year the demolition of 11 houses and closure of 2 others was secured, as follows:-

1. In Clearance Areas ... NIL

2. Not in Clearance Areas

56 to 76 (even nos. inclusive), Hawson Street, Wombwell ... 11

Houses Closed

136, Hemingfield Road, Hemingfield	...	...	1
125, High Street, Wombwell	...	...	1
			2

This is perhaps a disappointing report but when seen within the general framework of housing activities in the Urban District it will be realised that, at the end of the year, many other houses were vacant, awaiting demolition. When dealing with long rows of property, for example, it is not possible to commence demolition operations until all occupants of all the houses have been removed.

In the case of the Houses Closed the Council agreed that 136, Hemingfield Road should be used as a store in connection with a farm and that 125, High Street, Wombwell should remain closed as it may be involved in demolition of adjoining property in connection with road safety. Undertakings were received from the owners in both cases.

Improvement Grants

I have many times in previous reports referred briefly to the commencement of the Improvement Grant Scheme. It first became possible for Local Authorities to make grants to assist property owners in the carrying out of certain specified improvements within the terms of the Housing Act, 1949. This, in my opinion, was one of the important dates in housing legislation and, although the Act was cumbersome, its procedures protracted and restrictive it was a very good start, During the next 15 years much valuable experience was gained, many amendments and additions to existing legislation were produced, and each change was for the better. This culminated in the Housing Act, 1964 which for the first time, gave Local Authorities the power to secure improvements compulsorily. A new concept of creating Improvement Areas was introduced but the procedures involved were lengthy and full of pitfalls. The idea generally to me is excellent and is an admirable weapon in our housing armoury.

There is, however, one aspect of the Improvement Scheme which should be given attention. It is necessary, before grants may be made, to give a property involved a life of 15 years at least. This, I suggest is much longer than is necessary and I feel that there are many houses in the town where the occupants could have been enjoying some modern amenity e.g., in areas where it was proposed to take Slum Clearance action in say 7 to 10 years. The tenants of such houses and their families have been condemned to

live in sub-standard conditions for many years and since it is eminently desirable that people should be provided with the best possible living conditions at all times it should not be difficult to devise a means of assisting financially in equipping these houses with the basic modern amenities if the property has a further life of not less than five years.

During the year 88 grants were made. 71 Discretionary and 17 Standard. This was the best year to date in respect of the number of grants made. In response to a Circular from the Ministry the Council were reluctantly compelled to suspend the making of grants in November, 1967 until further notice.

The details are given below:-

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Address		Amount of Grant £.	s.	d.
8, William Street,	Wombwell.	275.	0.	0.
20, Windmill Road,	Wombwell.	318.	0.	0.
26, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	140.	0.	0.
267, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	225.	0.	0.
184, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	207.	0.	0.
8, Frederick Street,	Wombwell.	260.	0.	0.
121, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	347.	0.	0.
12, Main Street,	Wombwell.	200.	0.	0.
40, Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield.	172.	0.	0.
4, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	221.	0.	0.
6, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	214.	0.	0.
8, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	230.	0.	0.
108, Main Street,	Wombwell.	163.	0.	0.
30, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	162.	0.	0.
32, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	162.	0.	0.
34, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	162.	0.	0.
36, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	162.	0.	0.
1, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	268.	0.	0.
3, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	268.	0.	0.
5, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	268.	0.	0.
9, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	268.	0.	0.
24, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	330.	0.	0.
11, Rimmington Road,	Wombwell.	310.	0.	0.
106, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	290.	0.	0.
123, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	169.	0.	0.
20, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	275.	0.	0.
54, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	350.	0.	0.
159, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	352.	10.	0.
116, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	325.	0.	0.
270, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	205.	0.	0.
10, Mount Terrace,	Wombwell.	325.	0.	0.
10, New Street,	Wombwell.	275.	0.	0.
158, Everill Gate Lane,	Wombwell.	210.	0.	0.
5, Frederick Street,	Wombwell.	195.	0.	0.
4, Victoria Road,	Wombwell.	290.	0.	0.
13, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	245.	0.	0.
36, Hoyland Street,	Wombwell.	245.	0.	0.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS - Contd.

Address		Amount of Grant £.	s.	d.
194, Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield.	159.	0.	0.
34, Station Road,	Wombwell.	155.	0.	0.
110, Main Street,	Wombwell.	197.	0.	0.
112. Main Street,	Wombwell.	215.	0.	0.
28, Church Street,	Jump.	318.	0.	0.
119, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	275.	0.	0.
78, Station Road,	Wombwell.	300.	0.	0.
7, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	250.	0.	0.
10, Bartholomew Stree ,	Wombwell.	145.	0.	0.
70, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	260.	0.	0.
4, Garden Grove,	Hemingfield.	275.	0.	0.
233, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	310.	0.	0.
14, Main Street,	Wombwell.	300.	0.	0.
189, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	340.	0.	0.
167, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	320.	0.	0.
17, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	300.	0.	0.
25, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	165.	0.	0.
58a, Park Street,	Wombwell.	160.	0.	0.
22, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	250.	0.	0.
4, Mount Terrace,	Wombwell.	270.	0.	0.
1, Coronation Terrace,	Hemingfield.	265.	0.	0.
3, Coronation Terrace,	Hemingfield.	265.	0.	0.
7, School Street,	Wombwell.	180.	0.	0.
26, Myrtle Road,	Wombwell.	300.	0.	0.
21, Bartholomew Street,	Wombwell.	265.	0.	0.
17, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	152.	0.	0.
46, Station Road,	Wombwell.	170.	0.	0.
32, Bond Street,	Wombwell.	160.	0.	0.
17, Coronation Terrace,	Hemingfield.	305.	0.	0.
16, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	305.	0.	0.
5, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	159.	0.	0.
61, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	175.	0.	0.
7, Scholes View,	Jump.	130.	0.	0.
4, Wath Road,	Wombwell.	130.	0.	0.
		17,008.	10.	0.

STANDARD GRANTS

17, Cemetery Road,	Wombwell.	145.	0.	0.
16, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
12, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
54, East Avenue,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
29, Hough Lane,	Wombwell.	25.	0.	0.
10, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
46, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
60, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
52, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
206, Barnsley Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
44, Kingsway,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
42, Station Road,	Wombwell.	20.	0.	0.
24, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
19, West Avenue,	Wombwell.	24.	0.	0.
29, Cemetery Road,	Hemingfield.	40.	0.	0.
157, Blythe Street,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
64, Broomhead Road,	Wombwell.	40.	0.	0.
		702.	0.	0.

Housing Repairs

The securing of repairs and renewals involves inspections, re-inspections, service of notices, informal and formal and is a vital part of the Department's activities. It is most unspectacular work, is frequently frustrating and cannot possibly be given the time it merits. In order that this work might be carried out on a systematic basis as required by the Housing Act a great deal more time would be required but I am sure it would be worthwhile. It is essential that the work of securing repairs and renewals be synchronised with the programme for Slum Clearance and Improvements.

During the year 124 Informal Notices were served and of these 92% were complied with. In addition, 7 notices brought forward from 1966 were dealt with. 10 notices were carried forward to be dealt with in 1968.

Damage by Subsidence

One of the most serious problems encountered in mining districts such as the one in which we live is that of damage by subsidence as the result of mining operations. The system of extracting coal in operation in this area is followed by a total collapse of the roof and, since some of the seams being worked are comparatively thin and close to the surface the amount of movement at ground level is often considerable and disturbingly sudden. With three collieries extracting coal from beneath the town it is a great many years since it was possible to state that no part of the area was affected by subsidence.

Houses, when damaged, for many months cannot be repaired except for immediate works required for safety and weather proofing and residents are quite unable to enjoy the comfort of their own homes. Whilst the damage, in most cases, is made good the house can rarely be restored to its former condition nor can the occupants be compensated for the months of discomfort and inconvenience. In the case of shops and factories business is impeded or even interrupted and the amenities of the town are denied to residents for long periods. The Public Baths have in the recent past been closed for lengthy periods and the damage has been so far reaching that considerable expenditure has been necessitated to make the Baths again usable. The exact damage sustained by sewers, water mains, gas mains, electricity cables, etc., can never be accurately assessed. The shape and contours of roads are frequently changed overnight; great bumps, holes and hollows appear and there is a real danger to traffic. Similarly, the changing alignment of footpaths presents a danger to pedestrians.

When these many different aspects of the question are considered the greatest question of all is bound to arise. Is it really worth all the upheaval, dirt, damage, inconvenience and danger? Since the town owes its growth and continued existence principally to coal and the mining industry and a good proportion of the working population is employed in the mines the answer is obvious. Mining must continue and further efforts should be made to minimise or possibly eliminate surface damage in this and other mining towns.

During the year many areas in the town were affected, including the new housing estate at Aldham House Lane.

Close liaison is maintained at all times with the Land and Minerals Officers of the National Coal Board and by a close collaboration it is possible to remain well informed and to secure very prompt action when the necessity arises.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1.	Number of dwelling houses in the District	6,380
2.	Number of houses included in the above:	
	(a) Back-to-back	Nil
	(b) Single back	3
3.	Houses in Clearance Areas and Unfit Houses elsewhere:	
	Number of houses included in Representations made during the year:	
	(a) In Clearance Areas	27
	(b) Individual Unfit Houses	104
A.1.	Houses Demolished	
	In Clearance Areas:	
	(1) Houses unfit for human habitation:	
	Houses demolished	Nil
	Persons displaced during the year	117
	Families Displaced during the year	31
	(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement etc.	Nil
	(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	NOT IN CLEARANCE AREAS	
	(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or 17 (1) Housing Act, 1957:	
	Houses demolished	13
	Persons displaced during the year	41
	Families displaced during the year	14
	(5) Local Authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	Nil
	(6) Houses unfit for human habitation where action has been taken under local Acts	Nil
	(7) Unfit houses included in Unfitness Orders ...	Nil

A.2. Number of dwellings included above which were previously reported as closed ... ... Nil

B. Unfit houses closed

(8) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 1
Persons displaced during the year 1
Families displaced during the year 1

(9) Under Sections 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957 ... 1
Persons displaced during the year 1
Families displaced during the year 1

(10) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ... ... Nil

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied;

(11) After Informal action by Local Authority:

By Owner 200

(12) After Formal notice under

(a) Public Health Acts:

By Owner 35
By Local Authority 8

(b) Sections 9 and 16, Housing Act, 1957:

By Owner ... ... Nil
By Local Authority ... ... Nil

(13) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957:

By Owner ... ... Nil

D. Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957)

(14) Retained for temporary accommodation:

(a) Under Section 48 ... ... Nil
(b) Under Section 17(2) ... ... Nil
(c) Under Section 46 ... ... Nil

(15) Licensed for temporary occupation under Sections 34 and 53 ... ... Nil

E. Purchase of Houses by Agreement

(16) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year ... ... Nil

4. Number of families rehoused during the year into Council owned dwellings:

(a) Clearance Areas 46
(b) Overcrowding 1

5. Rent Act, 1957:

(a) Number of certificates of disrepair granted ... Nil
(b) Number of undertakings to execute repairs by owners to the Local Authority ... ... Nil
(c) Number of certificates of disrepair cancelled ... Nil

6. Overcrowding.

3 cases of overcrowding were alleviated during the year.

7. New Dwellings

Number of dwellings completed during the year:

(a) By the Local Authority 40
(b) By Private Enterprise 27

8. Grants for conversions or Improvement of Housing Accommodation:

   (a) Conversions (the number of dwellings is the number resulting from completion of the work) ... Nil

   (b) Improvements - Number of dwellings completed during the year 88

   Formal applications received during the year 73

   Applications approved during the year 65

9. Details of Advances for the purpose of acquiring or constructing houses - Advances approved in 66 cases. Further advances approved in 23 cases.

Milk Supply

The Urban District was designated a special area under the Milk (Special Designations)(Specified Area) Order, 1953 and since that time all milk has been sold under Special Designations.

Since the introduction of the Milk and Dairies Order of 1926 a tremendous improvement has been secured in the production and distribution of milk. There has, of course, been much new legislation since that date and each measure introduced has meant a further step towards the goal of a safe, disease-free milk supply.

Regular supervision of milk distribution was once again a feature of the Department's activities and contact is maintained with the suppliers in order that improvements may be effected as necessary. To this end samples were procured for the routine Methylene Blue Reduction and Phosphatase Tests and all milk sold in a raw state was, in addition, tested at least quarterly for the presence of the Tubercle Bacillus and Brucella Abortus.

There are altogether 57 retail milk sellers registered whose premises are inspected at regular intervals.

372 samples of milk were taken and despatched to the Public Health Laboratory Service at Wakefield. The staff of the Laboratory are always extremely helpful and a high value is placed on their services.

The results of the tests carried out are given below:

SAMPLES OF MILK TAKEN FOR EXAMINATION DURING 1967

Type of Milk	Type of Test and Results					
	Methylene Blue		Phosphatase		Presence of Tuberculosis	
	Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.	Neg.	Pos.
Untreated (formerly Tuberculin Tested)	58	6	-	-	23	-
Pasteurised	19	-	19	-	-	-

Very close attention was again paid to the presence of Brucella Abortus and 247 samples were submitted to the Laboratory for examination for this purpose. There were 29 positive reactions to the Ring Test, none to the Cream Culture Test and 1 positive to both the Serum Agglutination and Spleen Culture Tests. This latter result was from a milk produced from a herd outside your District. The Ring Test positive results involved four farms within your area and four farms in other Districts.

Results over the years since I began to submit samples for this examination have shown that the organism is widespread and presents a serious problem. I have suggested many times that positive action at Ministry Level is required and before the end of the year I was delighted to receive details of the Brucellosis Eradication Scheme which, it is hoped, will eventually secure a Brucella free milk supply.

Distribution of Milk

At the end of the year there were on the Register 57 Distributors of Milk.

The system of licensing dealers authorising the use of Special Designations in relation to milk sold by them was changed by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960. By virtue of these Regulations, which came into effect on the 1st October, 1961 the Food and Drugs Authority became the Licensing Authority - the West Riding County Council in respect of this Urban District.

All information concerning licences is passed to the Public Health Department of the West Riding County Council and close co-operation is maintained at all times. For example, where new distributors of milk are taken on the register or where changes occur the information is forwarded to the West Riding County Council immediately.

Meat Supply

The main part of the town's meat supply is brought from a public abattoir in a neighbouring town. Good modern conditions are provided for slaughter and hanging of meat. In addition, it is possible to exercise a good degree of control and to ensure that 100% meat inspection is carried out.

Properly constructed, metal lined vans with good hanging facilities are provided for delivery of the meat to the shops in the town. Action is necessary from time to time where cases of careless or rough handling are observed. Leaving the van doors open when travelling, allowing meat to fall on the floor of the van or on the tailboard etc., are examples of the practices to which exception is taken. In addition, there were cases where handlers were not wearing the correct type of overall or head cover.

Food Preparing Premises, Shops and Markets

I think it is true to say that whilst there are many members of the public who take an active interest in the way foodstuffs are presented for sale and handled in markets, shops, cafes etc., there are still many who take so much for granted and are quite prepared to accept any sort of behaviour in food premises. If this latter group would insist on the utmost care on the part of food handlers they would be of immense assistance, not only to themselves, but to the community in general. Your Public Health Staff can achieve so much in securing compliance with legislation but they are physically incapable of devoting sufficient time to this part of the Department's activities to ensure that all Staff comply with all requirements at all times. Members of the Public, especially housewives, have the means in their hands to play an important part in a matter so vital in securing and maintaining good health. The number of inspections of the various types of food premises made during the year were as follows:

		Number of Premises	Number of Visits
(a)	Butchers Shops	14	102
(b)	Grocers and General Dealers ...	66	145
(c)	Fried Fish Shops	14	14
(d)	West Fish Shops	3	19
(e)	Greengrocers	4	3
(f)	Bakehouses	11	127
(g)	Meat Products	6	51
(h)	Markets	2	263
(i)	Canteens	9	24
(j)	Confectionery Shops	8	27
(k)	Catering Establishments ...	32	34

Food Hygiene (General Regulations) 1960. Regulations 16 & 19.

Type of Premises	Total No. of Premises	Premises complying with Reg. 16.	Premises to which Reg. 19. applies	Premises complying with Reg. 19.
Butchers	14	14	14	14
Grocers & General	66	66	66	66
Fried Fish Shops	14	14	14	14
Wet Fish Shops	3	3	3	3
Greengrocers	4	4	4	4
Bakehouses	11	11	11	11
Meat Products	6	6	6	6
Canteens and Cafes	9	8	9	9
Confectionery Shops	8	8	8	8
Catering Establishment	32	32	32	32

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16.

The number of premises registered under this section is as follows:

Manufacture of Meat Products (Sausage, etc.) ...	22
Manufacture and sale of Ice-cream	80
Sale of Fried Fish and Chips	14

Food Hygiene

Further progress was again made in the improvement of food premises. During the year there were improvements at 3 Licenced premises, 4 bakehouses, 4 butchers shops, 10 food shops, 2 factory canteens and 3 fried fish shops.

Generally speaking the standard of food handling in the town is reasonable but, whereas in some cases premises and methods are very good there are others where standards are no more than mediocre. Evidence of ignorance, carelessness and indifference are still seen far too frequently and I become very worried when I observe an apparent total disregard of the need for care and cleanliness in the handling of food.

I have always felt that greater attention should be given to education of those who will be required to handle food in any way, whether in the food trades or as housewives. This could be achieved to a great extent by attaching more importance to the teaching of basic hygiene principles to both girls and boys in schools. For those entering the food trades I would suggest a course of instruction in Food Hygiene in the same way as other workers' training schemes are organised. This would help to correct the imbalance created in cases where managements, obsessed as they are with selling goods and showing a healthy balance, are disinclined to devote any time at all to Food Hygiene.

Since 1953 I have regularly given courses of instruction to classes drawn from the food trades and Schools Meals Service. During the early part of 1967 two such courses were held, one for 22 food handlers and the other for 36 ladies in the West Riding County Council Schools Meals Service. Evidence of the interest and keeness of enrolled members of the classes is seen in the high percentage attendances. Many examples are seen during the year of the effectiveness of such instructions and I was delighted to be told by the Area Superviser of a group of Food Stores of his Company's great interest in Food Hygiene. More especially so, however, when he remarked on the obvious improvement in the staff and premises since attending a course of lectures in Food Hygiene.

I would like once again to address a most earnest plea to customers. I have made reference in the past to the important contribution they can make towards securing good safe, clean handling of food. They can assist in shops, by not handling food, taking care not to breathe or cough or sneeze over food, preventing clothing from brushing against food, leaving dogs outside the premises, refraining from smoking etc., They could also have a profound effect on shop assistants by drawing attention, at the time they occur, to careless and unhygienic practices and by informing my Department.

Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles.

It is possible now to give a report after a full year on the experiment embarked upon in 1966 when it was decided to erect six shops in the Old Market. They were built 3 at each side of the Market, each being provided with stainless steel sink unit, washbowl, cold water supply and electric water heater, good electric lighting, adequate power outlets for refrigerators, space heaters, fans etc., good impervious floors and adequate drainage.

The tenancies were offered to purveyors of vulnerable foods e.g., cooked meats, pies, cheese, confectionery, fish, tripe etc., and each tenant has been encouraged to cover walls, floors and working surfaces with accepted impervious materials (e.g., laminated plastics, tiles etc.), to provide glass display cases and other items required to comply with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 which were due to come into operation on 1st January, 1967.

There was wide interest in this new project and the prospective occupiers of the shops were most co-operative in fitting them out as suggested by my Department. The result was a credit to all concerned. By the end of 1966 two shops were occupied and the remaining four were reaching completion. These four were occupied during January, 1967 and, after initial teething troubles, these shops have proved to be a most welcome addition to the Markets. They are more comfortable for food handlers and customers alike, they afford considerably greater protection for foodstuffs and the Council has received compliments from many different quarters.

I would like to see further shops of a similar type erected in the Market, some modified and of different dimensions for the sale of fruit and greengrocery so that all foodstuffs might be sold in reasonable conditions. The shops have proved to be an economic proposition and I cannot see any serious drawback to my proposal to erect more of this type of shop.

There is one serious omission remaining, however, and this concerns the lack of sanitary and washing accommodation. I have suggested in the past that such accommodation should be provided in the Market, to be used on Market Days. I would urge that this be given serious consideration as early as possible.

The Food Hygiene (Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 came into operation on 1st January, 1967. Much work was carried out in respect of vehicles concerned and, as the title suggests, the new Regulations, with certain exceptions, now extend to delivery vehicles. By the end of the year 40 vehicles had been inspected and improvements secured in 27 cases

Hawkers of Food

When the West Riding (General Powers Act, 1951) provided the power to require the registration of hawkers of food, the Council immediately adopted the appropriate Section of the Act.

This is one of the most frustrating aspects of the Department's activities for whilst the above Act offers a means of controlling this type of trading it is known that a number of traders are never seen officially and there is every reason to suspect that the standards maintained in such cases are considerably below this Department's requirements. These vans are frequently brought into the area late in the evening, especially on Fridays and Saturdays at a time when the owners consider themselves free of official supervision.

I make no apology for repeating what I have said so often in the past that the variety and quantity of foodstuffs being offered for sale by hawkers of food is increasing month by month and when it is considered there are 52 known hawkers on the register it is not difficult to assess the quantity of food which is being handled on mobile vehicles, some of it in doubtful circumstances. There is, in my opinion, every reason for requiring such traders to conform to normal shopping hours. This would provide the opportunity to exercise more efficient control over the handling of food in mobile vehicles. It is my opinion also that the registration of hawkers of food should be conditional upon a substantial fee being made payable to the Local Authority, as a contribution to the General Rate Fund.

Ice Cream - Manufacture and Sale.

There are within your district 2 premises registered for the manufacture of ice-cream.

In addition there are 80 shops registered for the sale of pre-packed ice-cream only, which is stored in refrigerators. The wisdom of encouraging the sale of wrapped ice-cream from shops is undeniable and obviously ensures that this popular commodity is retailed in safe, clean conditions.

40 samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and the results of the examination of these samples are shown below:

	Number of Samples Taken	Provisional Grades			
		1	2	3	4
Manufacturer No. 1	6	6	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 2	6	6	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 3	6	6	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 4	7	5	1	-	1
Manufacturer No. 5	5	5	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 6	5	5	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 7	2	2	-	-	-
Manufacturer No. 8	3	1	-	-	2
TOTAL	40	36	1	-	3

Where samples were placed in Grades 3 and 4 an investigation was carried out. In the case of manufacturer No. 4. it was discovered that the container was at fault. An improvement was effected and subsequent samples proved to be satisfactory.

Unsound food.

Quantities of foodstuffs which were inspected and found to be unfit were disposed of according to circumstances. A detailed list of food so condemned is shown below:

	lbs.	ozs.
Chicken	14	1
Hams	625	14
Stewed Steak	14	3
Corned Beef	92	8
Bacon	11	-
Tongue	22	12
Luncheon Meat	5	6
Pork	19	13½
Irish Stew	12	11½
Other Meats	92	7½
Fruit	210	8
Jam	2	4
Tomatoes	208	0
Fish	28	4½
Mixed Goods	70	11
Vegetables	212	4
Butter	22	8
Cheese	3	1½
Frozen Food	308	0
Tinned Milk	3¼ pts. equiv.	
Cream	2	14

All unsound food is disposed of by treating with lime and burying beneath the town's refuse.

Water Supply

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks Department is the Water undertaking for this area. The water supplied is of a good bacteriological standard and samples are taken regularly from different parts of the area. The source of the water is the Yorkshire Derwent (natural fluoride content 0.15 p.p.m.)

Insufficiency and other supply difficulties arise from time to time from a variety of causes. Where the inadequacy of the supply is attributable to lime, etc., deposits in the services, the owner is required to fit new ferrules to the main, scrape and pressure clean the services, or where necessary to lay a larger diameter service. Subsidence causes a considerable interruption in supplies. Such breaks will also cause sediment and discolouration of water as will turbulence in the mains caused when certain sections are cut off in order to carry out repairs.

Improvements to the water supply were secured in 23 cases. In addition wherever Improvement Grant works are carried out an individual water service is required. Improvements in the water supply to a further 88 houses were effected in this way

Of 6,380 occupied houses in the township 6,377 are on the public supply. 19,158 people occupy these 6,377 houses. The remaining 3 houses have water laid on from private supplies. In all cases, water is laid on direct to the houses.

Additional water mains were laid on the serve new houses as they were erected in the private development at Brampton Road, Wood Walk and Lundhill Road.

Public Baths.

The Public Baths were again kept open during the winter and 24 samples of the water were obtained from both pools before the end of the year. All samples were satisfactory. Coliforms were absent in all cases, the pH value remained fairly constant but the Chlorine content fluctuated.

Atmospheric Pollution

During the year 40 observations were made and smoke of such colour and density as to constitute a nuisance was emitted from the chimneys at Parkhill Brickworks and Wombwell Main Colliery and the Converter at the Wombwell Foundry.

Wombwell Main Colliery

There were some complaints of black smoke being emitted but after representation had been made every effort was made to keep the emissions within the periods permitted.

Parkhill Brickworks

The Parkhill Brickworks is situated some distance away from the nearest inhabited houses and complaints do not arise from this quarter. However, black smoke was emitted from the chimney on occasions but the Manager in every case took immediate steps to reduce the emissions.

Public Baths

It is pleasing to report that the installation of a new heating system has had the required effect. A new solid fuel boiler with underfeed stoker and controlled draught was fitted and the resultant efficiency in the use of fuel has reduced the pollution considerably. It is felt, however, that for an installation so close to occupied houses the chimney is too low for the effective dispersal of waste gases, ash etc.

Wombwell Foundry

As was reported last year the installation of a new cupola with wet arrester had effected a marked improvement The problem of the converter, however, remained and no further progress had been made at the end of year under review. Discussions had been held with the Alkali etc., Works Inspector and the Management and since the proposal to replace the Converter was under active consideration a final extension of time in which to comply was given. This would expire at the end of March, 1968.

Whilst the management made every attempt to minimise emission of smoke and gases it was inevitable that complaints should arise in respect of the Converter.

In an effort to minimise pollution from industrial furnaces, Spoil Banks, Scrap Yards and other non-domestic sources, regular contact is maintained with the managements.

Scrap Yards

Every year brings an increase in the number of vehicles on the roads and this gives rise to an ever increasing need for the provision of some means of disposal of the useless and derelict car bodies. There is a growing tendency to abandon such wrecks in streets, on spare land and in the local woods. There is urgent need for a concerted effort to be made by a number of Local Authorities in dealing with this problem before it reaches unmanageable proportions.

In 1965 after a Public Inquiry was held an Order was made for the clearing of a large number of omnibus bodies etc., from the largest of the Scrap Yards in the area. Some attempt had been made during the year to meet the requirements of the Order but there was still a number of buses and other vehicles on the area at the end of the year.

Smoke nuisances arose in a number of cases from the burning of 'buses and other industrial waste. Warnings were given in all cases.

Spoil Banks

A constant watch is kept on all colliery spoil banks in the area and on one in an adjoining area which has frequently caused complaints to be received in the past from residents in Beech House Road, Hemingfield.

(a) Mitchells Main Colliery

Reference has been made each year to the experiment to re-shape this tip and to encourage growth of vegetation on its slopes. Investigations were being made during the year and trees which were planted appeared to be making some progress. Success in this respect has been much more pronounced on the north side of the stack than on the south.

(b) Darfield Main Colliery (Netherwood Road)

This particular spoil bank is growing at a considerable rate and now dominates the valley. Its vast, grey, sullen, forbidding bulk broods over the nearby Mitchell Main Stack where much money and effort has been expended in attempts to create beauty and makes nonesense of the whole exercise. There was no evidence of over-heating problems during the year.

(c) Wombwell Main Colliery

Control measures were continued on this huge, awkwardly shaped stack and no overheating was noticed during the year but the stack again slipped several yards.

(d) Cortonwood Colliery

Many complaints concerning this stack have been received in the past but control measures, including covering with soil, are maintaining the earlier improvement.

Non Industrial Pollution

The pollution of the air from domestic sources is by far the most serious problem in this area. There are 6,380 occupied houses and the method of heating the majority of these is to burn valuable bituminous coal in the most wasteful and dangerous manner possible. The poisonous products of such inefficient combustion in obsolete open grates are discharged at a height uncomfortably close to breathing level.

It is not difficult to see how this pollution builds up if one takes notice of the amount of visible matter erupting from domestic chimneys, especially around dusk on a cold day when everyone is stoking up or in a morning when fires are being kindled. I have stressed many times in the past what damage is caused to health, vegetation, buildings, furnishings, clothing etc. It is a wonder that any life at all survives in such heavy pollution.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Smoke Control

The report which I prepared in February, 1966 entitled "Report on the Formation of Smoke Control Areas in Wombwell Urban District" and to which reference was made in the 1966 Annual Report was again considered by the Council early in 1967. As a result, I was instructed to prepare Smoke Control Order No. 1. The necessary preparatory work was put in hand in the Department immediately and the Council resolved at their meeting on 11th April, 1967 to make the Wombwell Smoke Control Order No.1.

The area concerned was approximately 106.14 acres in extent and included 326 Council owned houses, flats and bungalows, a large factory, a Welfare Club, a Garage, an Electricity Sub-Station, 55 privately owned houses and bungalows and land upon which further building will take place in the near future.

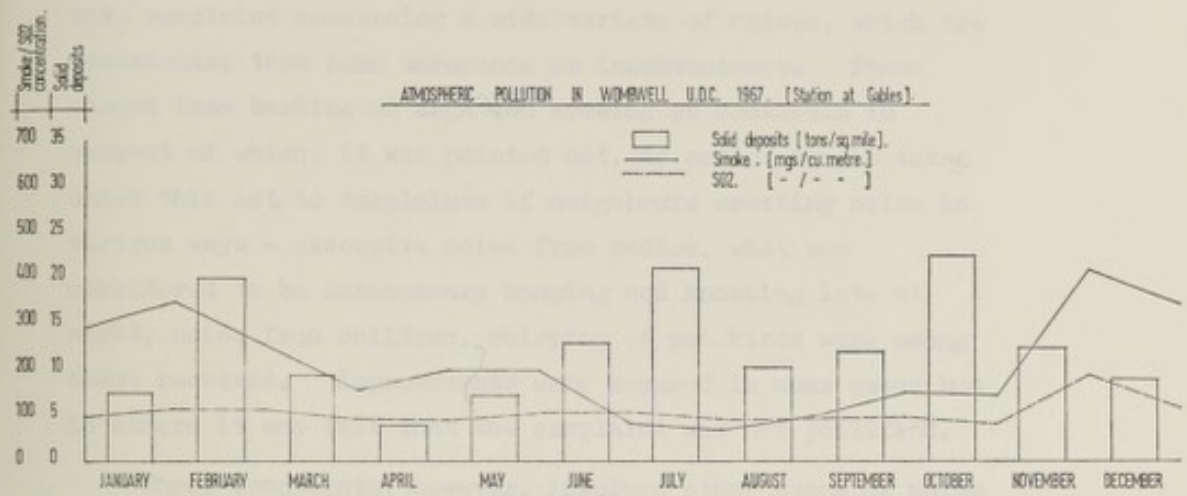
It was decided that the Order should be made to operate from 1st October, 1968, thus allowing approximately eighteen months for householders and others to prepare for the declared date of commencement of the Order. It was anticipated that difficulties would arise but that ample time was being allowed to deal with any eventuality. Included amongst the Council owned dwellings were a number of houses equipped with underfloor draught fires and, since troubles had already been experienced in their use, it was anticipated that certain remedial works would be essential. However, it was felt that if a start could be made immediately, all the required works could be effected long before the operative date of the Order and householders could become familiar with the use of unaccustomed fuels.

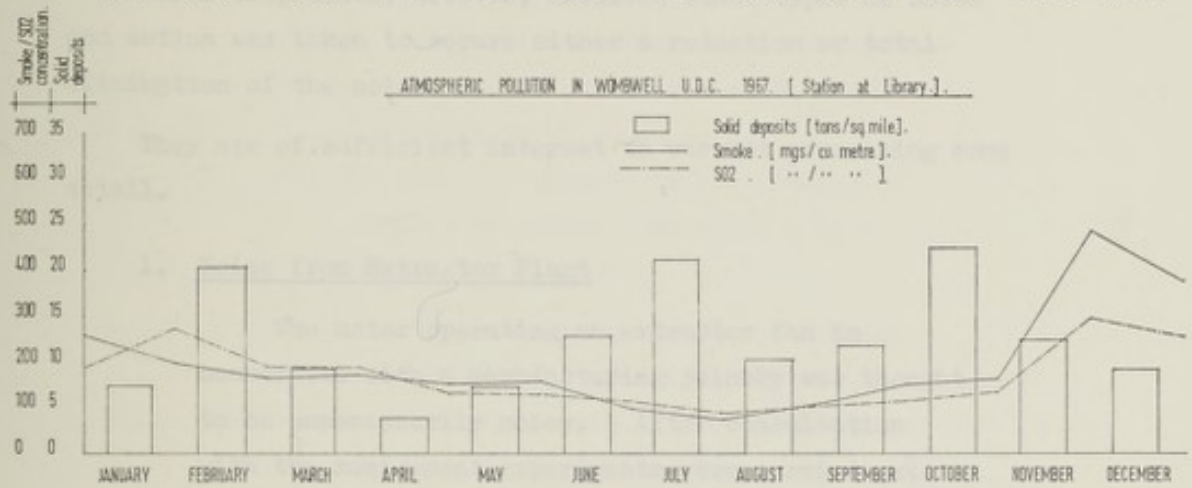
Although there had been some suggestion that opposition would become apparent it was gratifying to find that there were no objections to the Order and it was confirmed on 11th August, 1967. This was evidence that there was general acceptance of the principles of Smoke Control and that those affected welcomed the prospect of a cleaner atmosphere. The success of the first Smoke Control Order will obviously be an important factor in determining the acceptance of future Orders. The Council are to be commended in taking the first important step and I trust that the necessary determination will be shown in extending smoke control to the rest of the Urban District with as little delay as possible.

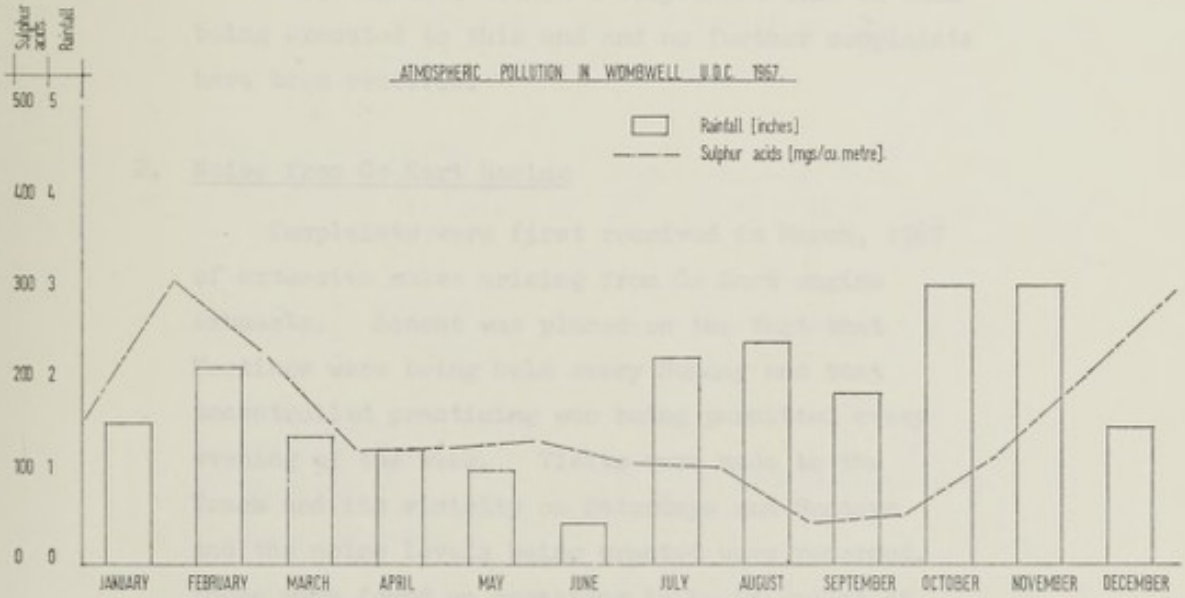
Plans were being made towards the end of the year for future Smoke Control Areas.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

The graphs on the following page give a pictorial representation of the three groups of pollution along with the rainfall for each month of the year. Two stations are maintained for the measurement of smoke and SO2 concentration.


Smoke / SO2 concentration.
Solid deposits
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL U.D.C. 1967. [Station at Gables].
Solid deposits [tons/sq.mile].
Smoke. [mgs./cu.metre.]
SO2. [- / - -]
700 35
600 30
500 25
400 20
300 15
200 10
100 5
0 0
JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER


Smoke / SO2 concentration.
Solid deposits
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL U.D.C. 1967. [Station at Library].
Solid deposits [tons/sq.mile].
Smoke. [mgs./cu.metre].
SO2. [-- / -- --]
700 35
600 30
500 25
400 20
300 15
200 10
100 5
0 0
JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER


Sulphur acids
Rainfall
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION IN WOMBWELL U.D.C. 1967.
Rainfall [inches]
Sulphur acids [mgs./cu.metre].
500 5
400 4
300 3
200 2
100 1
0 0
JANUARY FEBRUARY MARCH APRIL MAY JUNE JULY AUGUST SEPTEMBER OCTOBER NOVEMBER DECEMBER

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

As residents become more aware of the provisions of this Act they have begun to come forward in increasing numbers to make complaint concerning a wide variety of noises, which are occasioning them some annoyance or inconvenience. These ranged from barking of dogs and crowing of cockerels in respect of which, it was pointed out, no action can be taken under this Act, to complaints of neighbours creating noise in various ways - excessive noise from radios, what was considered to be unnecessary banging and knocking late at night, noise from children, chirping of pet birds were among those received. Improvements were secured in some cases but in others it was felt that the complaint was not justified.

Three complaints, however, involved other types of noise and action was taken to secure either a reduction or total elimination of the noise.

They are of sufficient interest to warrant presenting some detail.

1. Noise from Extractor Plant

The motor operating an extractor fan in connection with a manufacturing joinery was thought to be unnecessarily noisy. After consultation with the management experiments were carried out to effectively silence the motor and fan.

This resulted within a very short time in work being executed to this end and no further complaints have been received.

2. Noise from Go Kart Racing

Complaints were first received in March, 1967 of excessive noise arising from Go Kart engine exhausts. Accent was placed on the fact that Meetings were being held every Sunday and that uncontrolled practicing was being permitted every evening of the week. Visits were made to the Track and its vicinity on Saturdays and Sundays and the noise levels being created were recorded. These were found on occasions to be in excess of 102 dB.

This was discussed with the Chairman of the parent body, the Wombwell & District Sporting Association, and I subsequently met and addressed the Go Kart Club Committee and Officials. Arising from the discussion which ensued the following matters were agreed upon:

(a) Race Meetings should be reduced in number.

(b) Practice under supervision, should be limited to Thursdays and Saturdays, engines not to be started before 12 Noon and not permitted to operate after 5.30 p.m.

(c) Adequate silencers to be fitted.

(d) R.A.C. Stewards to make unscheduled spot checks and to ban owners of machines exceeding 90 dB at 33 feet.

(e) To offer to provide double glazing of windows in houses from which complaints were being received.

In a further meeting it was agreed to have an investigation conduc ted by an independent expert. At the request of the Club Officials I discussed the situation with Dr. H. K. Kohler of the Department of Applied Mechanics, University of Sheffield, who undertook to carry out the necessary investigation. The following is an extract from the report made by Dr. Kohler after conducting the enquiry.

Long Circuit in use at Station Road, circuit side of road, (at bridge parapet)	97dB A maximum peak. 90 - 95 dB A typical peak.
At opposite roadside (chain link fence)	85 - 90 dB A typical peak.
Long circuit with bend shortened by about 15 yards Circuit side of road, at bridge parapet.	94 - 96 dB A maximum peak.

<u>Small circuit in use</u> Station Road, opposite roadside to circuit (chain link fence)	70dB A maximum peak.
<u>On small track</u> during practice, about 30 feet from inside track edge, roughly at maximum acceleration point.	103 dB A Maximum peak. 90 dB A typical peak.

The discussion was based on these figures and also considered noise levels of 110 and 116 dB A at the bridge parapet measured by other observers when the long circuit has been in use. It is clear that complaints of annoyance are justified, with the long track in use. When the small circuit is in use for, say, three afternoons per week my opinion is that the noise levels which could arise are not high enough to cause significant annoyance.

A number of measures for reducing the noise suggest themselves.

1. Adequate silencing of karts. The R.A.C. regulations say that "silencers shall be such that the exhaust noise is reduced to 90 dB at 33 feet taken in an open area". Presumably dB A is intended. If all karts conformed to this it is possible that the levels at the houses of the complainants would be reasonable even when the full track is in use. The regulations also give organisers discretion to impose local noise rules, subject to R.A.C. approval. It is however understood that maximum noise levels for karts are not nationally enforced and therefore cannot be enforced on this particular track.

2. Screening walls. A large wall rising at least 10 to 15 feet above the level of the roadway and perhaps 50 yards long would be required and might then only just be adequate. The general feeling was that this, even if financially possible, would not be acceptable to the planning authorities.

3. Restriction of length of the straight. Because of the need for an adquate turning circle the section could only be shortened by perhaps 20 or 30 yards. This would give some noise reduction but measurements show that the amount would be insignificant.

4. Abandonment of present long straight and building of a new track in the opposite direction. This could be the best long term solution provided that the houses at the far end of the site from Station Road are no longer to be occupied and that the area is to be redeveloped for industrial purposes.

5. A building between the road and track end. A building of substantial size starting from the railway at the Station Road end and extending perhaps to the existing building, also rising at least 10 feet above the present roadway level, should substantially reduce the noise at the complainant's houses from karts accelerating away from the end of the straight. But it is impossible to be certain that this would give an adequate reduction of noise.

I wish to acknowledge Dr. Kohler's permission to reproduce this part of his report.
He was most helpful and enthusiastic.

Dr. Kohler's suggestions served to add weight to the suggestions made to and agreed upon by the Go-Kart Club. The Chairman addressed a very forceful plea to all users of the track to comply with the restrictions and there was an acceptable improvement.

One of the items which was put forward most strongly was the question of fitting properly designed and effective silencers. The Club took action with the R.A.C. in order to secure observance of this particular requirement at national level and it would seem that there is every prospect of it being enforced.

I would never suggest that a sport be stopped in such circumstances but I do think that the participants in such sports have a responsibility to ensure that they do not cause residents in the vicinity

any pain or distress. It has been a pleasure to take part in discussions with the Chairman of the Wombwell & District Sporting Association and the Officials of the Go Kart Section in such a difficult matter. They have shown clearly that they are responsible individuals and have some regard for the welfare of people whom they might have affected in the process of pursuing their chosen sport.

3. Noise from Plant Hire Premises.

The principle complaint in this case was that an unreasonable amount of noise was being caused by the use of machinery, lorries etc., over an extended period on Sundays. Since this was taking place within 20 yards of occupied houses it was felt that the complaints were justified. After a number of visits and requests to reduce the amount of noise, restrict the use of the land and hours of working on Sunday, it became necessary to threaten legal action. The matter was reported to the Public Health Committee and authority sought to serve a Statutory Notice under the Noise Abatement Act.

The nuisance was abated and the owner subsequently moved his business to a new address.

I am certain that noise and its effects will play an ever increasing part in the Department's activities and in order to carry out investigations it will be necessary for the required sound measuring and recording equipment to be obtained.

Factories Act, 1961

There are on the register 64 factories as follows:

Factories with Mechanical Power	51
Factories without Mechanical Power	13

Included in this total number of factories there are 11 bakehouses to which 128 visits were made. 54 visits to other factories were recorded.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	161	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises	4	12	-	-
TOTAL	64	182	2	-

Cases in which defects were found

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness(S.1)	10	10	-	-	-
Overcrowding(S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
a.Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
b.Unsuitable or defective	15	15	-	2	-
c.Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	27	27	-	2	-

Outwork

Nature of work - Textile Weaving

	Total
No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	1
No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Nil
No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Nil
No. of instances of work in unwholesome Premises	Nil
Notices served	Nil
Prosecutions	Nil

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Once again much time was devoted to the inspection of registered premises under this Act. A gradual improvement in standards was noticed over previous years and it is hoped that this trend will continue.

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of premises Registered during the year	Total Number of registered premises at end of year	No. of Registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year	Total premises inspected at end of year
Offices	-	30	-	30
Retail Shops	7	104	16	127
Wholesale Shops	-	1	-	1
Catering Establishments	1	16	2	19
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	151	18	177

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 206

Table C - Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	No. of Persons Employed
Offices	143
Retail Shops	373
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments open to the public	68
Canteens	4
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	593
Total Males	213
Total Females	380

A total of 593 persons (comprising 213 males and 380 females) are employed to work in registered premises within the district.

12 notices were served during the year, 8 in respect of retail shops, 2 in respect of wholesale shops and warehouses and 2 in respect of offices. The contraventions or requirements referred to in these notices totalled 33 and are itemised below under the respective sections of the Act.

Section		No. of Contraventions
S.4.	(Cleanliness)	2
S.6.	((Temperature)	8
S.7.	(Ventilation)	1
S.9.	(Sanitary Conveniences)	6
S.10.	(Washing Facilities)	2
S.16.	(Floors, Passages and Stairs)	3
S.24.	(First Aid)	3
S.50.	(Information)	8

Without exception owners and occupiers of premises visited were co-operative and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings under the Act.

Accidents in Registered Premises

Section 48 of the Act requires that any accident occurring in premises to which the Act applies which results in the death of or prevents from working for 3 days, any person employed therein, shall be notified to the Local Authority.

During the year 10 accidents were reported and all were investigated. No fatal accidents were reported.

Five of these accidents were due to slipping, tripping or falling down stairs or on the same level, two were caused by knives whilst preparing meat, two to lifting heavy weights and the other one to incorrect use of machinery.

Exemptions

A certificate of exemption which was issued last year remained in force throughout the year and is in respect of a shop where it is impossible to provide reasonably accessible sanitary accommodation.

Moveable Dwellings

110 caravans were parked on land in the area without licence at various times of the year. The areas in the town which are principally affected are Broomhill (land off Pontefract Road and at various points on the Ings), Lundhill (Greenland), land off Station Road, the Fairground, Park Street, land off Netherwood Road, Mitchells Area and Birks Lane.

The parking of such caravans presents considerable problems. The occupants are frequently of an undesirable type and are invariably engaged in the collection of rags, scrap metals, etc. There is no water supply, no sanitary accommodation, no drainage, no refuse storage accommodation, and the areas affected are littered with masses of discarded cartons, bottles, cans, motor car bodies etc., all of which give the countryside a most unprepossessing appearance.

The problem became far more serious than at any previous time and two areas, Mitchells Clearance Area and Greenland, became so badly congested and fouled with waste of all types that steps were taken to remove all caravans and to ensure that the land could not be used at any future time. Owners of two other areas, the Canal Bank, Elsecar and Broomhill, also took steps to prevent the land from being used by caravans.

I would like to place on record my appreciation of the help and co-operation received from the Chief Inspector of Police and his staff in the control of caravans etc.

389 inspections were made during the year.

Verminous Premises

2 Council owned houses and 5 privately owned houses were disinfested during the year. The houses and furniture were treated in certain cases rehoused as a result of Slum Clearance activities in the New Scarbro' Area.

A number of complaints were received from tenants of houses and bungalows in the new Council Housing Estate at Aldham House Farm of clover mite. These small red mite were found on paths, in walls etc., after an inspection of approximately 150 dwellings and a programme of spraying a wettable insecticide was put in hand immediately. 9 dwellings were found to be affected.

Rodent Control

Particular attention has been given to all known sources of infestation, including refuse tips, sewage works and allotments which have regularly been surveyed and treated when necessary.

All food premises, shops, canteens, etc., are inspected for evidence of infestation during the course of mormal routine visits. Advice has been given on rodent proofing and other control measures. Several minor infestations of mice had been discovered in this way and successfully dealt with by the Department.

A sewer treatment was carried out during the year and the results were satisfactory. The regular treatment of sewers in your District over the past twenty years has kept infestation at a reasonably low level.

Two of your employees have been trained in modern methods of Rodent Control and one of these men is employed as much as possible on this work. Any complaints have been dealt with as quickly as possible. The following is a brief analysis of the work carried out during the period under review.

Properties other than Sewers

	Type of Property	
	Non-agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	6643	23
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	115	4
b. Number infested by (i) Mice	12	-
(ii) Rats	103	4
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats/or mice for reasons other than notification	1114	23
b. Number infested by (i) Mice	13	-
(ii) Rats	117	23

Hairdressers and Barbers

Since the Council made Byelaws in 1953, hairdressers and barbers have been registered. There were on the register at the end of 1967 40 premises. 9 inspections were made during the year. The standard of cleanliness maintained is reasonably good.

Betting and Gaming Act

The wisdom of setting up a standard for washing and sanitary accommodation in this class of premises has been fully justified. There were no complaints concerning these establishments during the year and, generally speaking, they are maintained in a reasonable condition.

There were 12 betting shops in operation in the Area. 12 inspections were made during the year.

Public Conveniences

Every effort is made to maintain the conveniences in a clean and efficient condition but it is virtually impossible to achieve this desired end due to the gross amount of wilful damage done to equipment and fittings. Members of the public occasionally make complaints concerning the damage and abuse and it would seem that the majority of decent citizens must suffer inconvenience and annoyance because of the thoughtless, wilful actions of a few. Full-time attendants would seem to be the only remedy.

I find it necessary once again to bring to your notice two most important matters.

The conveniences in the centre of the town, in Station Road, were constructed over 30 years ago and there are still no washing facilities. There is great need for an up-to-date block of conveniences and a good site for this purpose would be in the Old Market Place. Further, there is still need for additional conveniences in other parts of the town, especially in the vicinity of the Halfway House Hotel.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

Type of Convenience	Number	Percentage
Water Closets	8202	99.94
Pail Closets	2	.02
Privy Middens	3	.04

67 W.C's were constructed for new houses and other property. 88 additional W.C's were provided for existing property.

PUBLIC CLEANSING 1967

Collection

The service is carried out entirely by the Council's own employees with four vehicles. There are 2 side-loading vehicles (one of 45 cwts. capacity and one of 60 cwts. capacity) and 2 dual-tip lorries, each of 18/20 cu. yards capacity. They are of all steel construction and diesel driven. All the four lorries are well maintained, kept well painted and are a credit to the township.

The unsatisfactory garage accommodation remains one of our most pressing problems. The most recently acquired refuse collection vehicle is showing unwelcome signs of deterioration due to this unfortunate situation. Urgent consideration should be given to the provision of a suitable Depot , including garages, stores, maintenance and repair departments, dining, locker and sanitary accommodation for the Public Cleansing Staff.

Generally speaking a weekly collection was maintained throughout the year. Extreme difficulty is experienced from time to time due to shortage and unsuitability of labour.

The staff engaged on these duties are provided with donkey jackets, overalls, gloves, eyeshields and protective barrier cream.

The weighing of refuse was continued and this makes for greater accuracy in the compilation of the following statistics.

During the year 3149 loads of refuse were collected as follows:

Type of Vehicle	No. of Loads	No. of tons	No. of working days	Daily Average Loads	Daily Average Weight tons
No.3 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	665	2327	302	2.20	7.70
No.5 Lorry 60 cwts. diesel	1093	2733	305	3.58	8.95
No.6 Lorry 45 cwts. diesel	785	1178	305	2.57	3.86
No.7 Lorry 80 cwts. diesel	606	2121	303	2.00	7.00

It is estimated that 3149 loads weighed 8359 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 premises was 1,264 tons.

The estimated weight collected per 1,000 population was 436 tons.

The average estimated amount of refuse collected from each house during the year was 1.264 tons.

Disposal

Since the introduction of mechanical disposal of the town's refuse in 1955 the work has been carried out far more satisfactorily than was ever possible previously. There has been a financial saving and it is possible for the tip attendant to devote time to controlling insects on the tips. There is a noticeable absence of flies, crickets, woodlice and rodents from our tips. The constant application of B.H.C. Gammexane controls insects to a great extent and regular survey and baiting maintain a satisfactory control over rodents.

Refuse is consolidated in comparatively thin layers, covering material is stored whenever obtainable and spread and levelled on the tipped surface. The system has, no doubt, contributed to the reduction in vermin and insects, reduced the danger of fire, brought a reduction in expenditure on tyres and has made it possible to dispense with the use of sleepers.

The angle dozer is now approximately seven years old and is becoming increasingly prone to breakdown. There were a number of cases of vandalism when the angle dozer was damaged whilst in the garage near to the Wombwell Quarry Tip.

The refuse was disposed of as follows:-

Place	Number of Loads	Percentage
Wombwell Wood Quarry	3,149	100

CLEANSING COSTS

	Collection			Disposal			Total		
	£	s	d	£	s.	d	£	s	d
Cost per estimated ton	1	19	4		6	8	2	6	0
Cost per 1,000 population	871	2	0	147	0	0	1018	2	0
Cost per 1,000 premises	2526	3	5	426	6	5	2952	9	10
INCOME	2348	0	0	-	-	-	2348	0	0
NETT COSTS	16699.	0	0	2818	0	0	19517	0	0

The rate required for Public Cleansing (Street Cleansing excluded)was 11.75d.

Municipal Dustbin Scheme

Since the Council undertook to supply refuse bins to domestic premises under Section 75(3) of the Public Health Act, 1936, 6,482 worn out bins have been replaced. 298 during the year under review.

The operation of a scheme such as this has brought considerable benefit. Refuse bins are part of the tools of refuse collection and to have a bin of adequate dimensions and of a satisfactory type is one of the factors in maintaining a regular weekly collection of domestic refuse.

Trade Refuse

The Council has arrangements to remove trade refuse from 30 different premises. Such refuse is cleared twice weekly and when circumstances necessitate it butcher's and fishmongers' waste is removed more frequently.

Inspection of District

A total of 1,057 inspections were made to investigate nuisances and housing defects and 917 re-visits were recorded.

124 Informal Notices were served and of these 114 were complied with along with 7 brought forward from 1966. 10 relating to 10 nuisances were carried forward.

During the year 224 complaints were received and all were dealt with.

A considerable amount of time is taken up in interviewing tenants, owners, contractors, estate agents, etc., at the office and at various types of property. There were 1,972 such interviews during the year.

Details are given below of defects remedied after informal discussions with the persons concerned or after the service of Informal or Formal Notices.

Repairs and Renewals to Houses

Made dry - roof	60
Made dry - spouting	62
Made dry - pointing or structural plaster	39
Damp proof course inserted	8
Plaster work repaired	120
Floors repaired	11
Window frames repaired or renewed	59
Door frames and door repaired or renewed	41
Fire ranges repaired or renewed	20
Firebacks repaired or renewed	18
Coppers re-set, renewed or removed	3
Sinks renewed	19
Sash cords renewed	38
Chimneys repaired	16
Handrails fixed	4

Drainage

Drains reconstructed, repaired or opened out ...	35
Sink waste pipes repaired or renewed	28
Inspection chamber covers renewed	12
Sink Gullies renewed	27
Vent shafts provided or repaired	14
Inspection chambers constructed	54
Choked drains cleared	519

Sanitary Accommodation

Water closets fittings repaired or renewed ...	61
Water service pipes repaired	29
Water closet structural repairs	28
Additional Sanitary accommodation	88
Dustbins renewed or provided	298

Miscellaneous

Yards paved or pavement renewed	12
Large diameter water services installed	88
Accumulations of refuse cleared	2
Boundary and screen walls rebuilt	8
Water services repaired	18
Verminous houses cleansed	7
Animals kept so as to be a nuisance	2

Referred to other Departments

Water Board	32
Surveyor	84

38 of the above matters were dealt with by statutory notices where owners or persons concerned failed within a reasonable time to abate nuisances or to execute works required.

31 of these notices were served under the Public Health Act, 1936 and 1961. 19 relating to nuisances, 5 to sanitary accommodation, 3 to the provisions of drainage and 4 to the provision of paving and drainage. 24 of these notices had been complied with at the end of the year.

7 notices were served under Sections 35 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951. They were served in cases of urgency where, having regard to all the circumstances there would have been unreasonable delay in remedying the defect by following the procedure prescribed in Sections 93 to 95 of the Public Health Act, 1936. All of these notices were complied with.

The Local Authority is empowered to carry out necessary works within 9 days or 48 hours according to the Section under which the notice is served and to charge the owner with the cost thereof. in 4 cases the work was executed in default of the owner.

Salvage Reclamation

The gross income derived from Salvage during the year ended 31st March, 1967 was £1,995. 18s. 9d.

The following table gives details of articles salvaged together with the amounts received for them:

	Weight				Totals		
Salvaged Materials	Tons	Cwts	Qrs	lbs.	£.	s.	d.
Waste Paper	195	0	2	13	1813.	6.	11.
Textiles	4	4	-	-	67.	4.	0.
Ferrous Metals	5	18	3	-	47.	10.	0.
Non-Ferrous Metals		14	6	26	67.	17.	10.
TOTALS	205	9	0	11	1995.	18.	9.

The salvage of waste paper was commenced by the Department in 1940.

Since that time to the end of March, 1968, 3,959 tons of waste paper has been collected. The income derived from these sales amounts to £32,660.

SECTION V

DIVISIONAL STAFF

Divisional Medical Officer:	C. G. Oddy, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.	
Senior Departmental Medical Officer:	Post vacant since August, 1966.	
Departmental Medical Officer:	A. M. Gill, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.	
Clinic Medical Officers:	Dr. C. B. Ball	Dr. W. G. S. Maxwell
	Dr. J. D. Byrne	Dr. I. McGilvray
	Dr. D. J. Fairclough	Dr. M. S. Scott
	Dr. H. W. Gothard	Dr. M. E. Tapissier
	Dr. K. Mathers	Dr. L. Taylor
Divisional Nursing Officer:	Miss M. E. Pilling (app. Feb., 1967)	
Health Visitors:	Mrs. D. Dyson	Mrs. A.E.M. Thompson
	Mrs. A. M. Harston	Mrs. C. Totty
	Mrs. M. Jones	Mrs. M. Tullie
	Miss M. E. Lee	Miss D. Westerman
	Mrs. D. M. Parry	Mrs. A. M. Widdison
	Mrs. K. Rowe	Mrs. D. A. S. Wood
Tuberculosis Health Visitor:	Mrs. E. Beever	
Clinic Nurses:	Mrs. E. Allen	Mrs. P. A. Hewitt
	Miss E. Durkin	Mrs. D. Hodgson
	Mrs. J. Greensmith	Mrs. S. A. Potts
Midwives:	Mrs. B. Burns	Mrs. I. L. Jones
	Mrs. B. Burtoft	Miss M. T. Rochford
	Mrs. C. M. Dempsey	Miss A. C. Senior
	Mrs. B. Fitzpatrick	Mrs. E. A. Staley
	Miss J. Hampton	Mrs. M. Walters
	Mrs. B. Horsfield	Mrs. M. Wroe
Home Nurses:	Mrs. M. Bexon	Mrs. P. E. Hall
	Mrs. V. Beech	Mrs. R. Hamshaw
	Mrs. H. Biegalski	Mrs. M. Jarvis
	Mrs. E. Brooks	Mrs. M. McConnell
	Mrs. F.G. Cartwright	Mrs. H. Padgett
	Miss B. Chapman	Mrs. B. Parker
	Miss N. C. Crofton	Mrs. C. M. Wilson
Mental Welfare Officers:	Mr. J. Armitage	Mr. T. Johnson
Speech Therapist:	Post vacant	
Senior Clerk:	Mr. L. S. Wrigg	

DIVISIONAL REPORT

Vital Statistics

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

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the population in the Division at mid 1967 was 79,750, compared with 79,530 in the previous year. The natural increase in population showing the number of births over deaths was 628 in 1967, compared with 557 in the previous year.

Births.

The number of live births registered in the Division in 1967 was 1,475, compared with 1,406 in 1966. This is equivalent to a crude birth rate of 18.5 per 1,000, compared with 17.7 per 1,000 in the previous year. The number of illegitimate births was 73 in 1967. This represents 4.9% of the total births, compared with 5.3% in 1966, and 5.4% in 1965.

Stillbirths

There were 24 stillbirths during the year, compared with 29 during 1966. This gives a stillbirth rate of 16.0 compared with 30.2 in 1966 and with 14.8 for England and Wales.

Deaths

The deaths assigned to the Division after the addition and subtraction of inward and outward transfers was 847, which was 2 less than in the previous year. This gives a crude death rate for the Division of 10.6 as compared with 10.7 in 1966.

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 0.22 for the administrative County and with 0.20 for England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

District	Acres	Registrar General's estimate of Population mid 1967	Adjusted Birth Rate per 1,000 pop.	Adjusted Death Rate per 1,000 pop.	Still-Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Peri-natal Mortality Rate
CUDWORTH	1,746	9,170	19.3	15.2	10.4	26.3	31.2
DARFIELD	2,018	7,040	16.9	11.5.	-	7.8	-
DARTON	4,718	15,080	16.5	10.8	15.7	8.0	23.5
DODWORTH	1,857	4,340	19.5	15.4	22.2	-	22.2
ROYSTON	1,452	8,560	17.6	13.6	6.0	12.0	12.0
WOMBWELL	3,850	19,170	18.3	13.7	25.6	11.7	34.1
WORSBROUGH	3,420	16,390	17.5	13.8	19.1	45.5	44.6
DIVISION 25	19,061	79,750	18.5 (crude)	10.6 (Crude)	16.0	19.0	28.0
ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY		1,753,770	18.2	12.0	15.2	19.2	26.1
ENGLAND AND WALES		Not available	17.2	11.2	14.8	18.3	25.4

Infant Deaths and Peri-Natal Mortality Rates

There were 28 infant deaths in the division in the year, of which 22 occurred in the neo-natal period. This compares with 37 and 25 respectively in the previous year. These figures represent an infant mortality rate for the division of 19.0 compared with 26.3 for the previous year and with 18.3 for England and Wales.

I would like to again draw attention to the fact that of the 18 infant deaths occurring within the first week of life seven of them were so premature as to be below the age of viability. This means that had they not breathed they would not even have been regarded as stillbirths, but rather as miscarriages and as such would never have entered the official statistics at all. Prematurity was associated with no less than eleven deaths in the early neo natal period, demonstrating the importance of this factor as a contributory cause of death in early infancy. Of the 28 babies who died under one year of age 20 were born in hospital and 8 at home.

The peri-natal mortality rate for the division was 28.0 compared with 26.1 for the administrative County. The Registrar General has provided a peri-natal rate for England and Wales, which this year represents 25.4. The occurrence of infant deaths associated with prematurity is responsible for a peri-natal death rate which is slightly in excess of the comparative figure for the administrative County and for England and Wales.

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

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
Prematurity	11	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Gastro-enteritis	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital abnormalities multiple	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Broncho-pneumonia	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	3
Myelo-Meningocele	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital heart disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Accidental	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2
Neo-natal Asphyxia	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
TOTAL	18	-	1	3	22	5	1	-	-	28

Smallpox Vaccination

You will see from the table that some 584 persons were vaccinated against Smallpox during the year, which represents a decrease of 102 compared with 1966. Every effort must be 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.

District	Number Vaccinated	Number Re-Vaccinated
CUDWORTH	49	3
DARFIELD	67	4
DARTON	136	11
DODWORTH	24	-
ROYSTON	49	1
WOMBWELL	119	8
WORSBOROUGH	113	-
TOTAL	557	27

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation

Comment has been made in the district portion of the report on the state of immunity in each Urban District. The immunisation figures for the Division as a whole show a welcome improvement and the overall percentage of children who have been fully protected remains at a high level and we can regard the figures presented as entirely satisfactory. In the case of the Dodworth Urban District the apparent fall in the 0 - 4 years age group is due to the removal of immunisation cards relating to children resident in the High Green Division following the introduction of the computer scheme for immunisation in that area.

District	Whooping Cough Immunisation 0-4 years		Diphtheria Immunisation		
	No.	%	Years 0-15	Years 0-4	Years 5-15
CUDWORTH	731	82.5	81.5	62.5	92.4
DARFIELD	434	71.4	89.4	71.4	98.2
DARTON	1,238	96.5	72.0	71.1	72.6
DODWORTH	350	89.0	71.5	50.1	85.0
ROYSTON	729	86.2	72.5	70.3	73.8
WOMBWELL	1,238	71.8	81.1	72.1	86.1
WORSBROUGH	1,255	86.9	75.7	86.9	69.3
TOTAL	5,975	83.2	79.1	72.2	82.9

Tetanus Immunisation

Immunisation against Tetanus continued during 1967. Rather more children were immunised with primary doses but considerably less booster doses of tetanus vaccine were given in 1967 than in the previous year. Every effort is made to encourage the administration of active tetanus immunisation in the school child. More children are now becoming of school age who were immunised against Tetanus in infancy.

District	No. immunised against Tetanus during 1967	
	Primary	Booster
CUDWORTH	150	89
DARFIELD	144	179
DARTON	337	244
DODWORTH	78	99
ROYSTON	218	279
WOMBWELL	374	182
WORSBROUGH	314	19
TOTAL	1,615	1,091

Poliomyelitis

During the year 1,332 children were vaccinated with three doses, slightly less than were vaccinated during 1966. I am pleased to report that no cases of this disease were notified during the year. This is undoubtedly due to the success of the immunisation scheme which continued during the year. This makes a grant total of 36,690 persons vaccinated since the inception of the scheme, and of these 10,841 have received a fourth dose.

TABLE SHOWING POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION CARRIED OUT DURING 1967.

Primary Course of Oral (3 doses)

Children born in	Cudworth	Darfield	Darton	Dodworth	Royston	Wombwell	Worsbro'	TOTAL
1967	34	21	74	13	48	76	96	362
1966	100	71	182	49	89	154	101	746
1965	14	6	15	3	-	17	9	64
1964	5	4	1	-	-	5	4	19
1960-63	-	12	25	15	9	35	14	110
OTHERS under 16 yrs	-	3	3	-	-	5	20	31
TOTAL	153	117	300	80	146	292	244	1,332
Booster (4th doses)								
All age groups eligible	85	75	315	85	118	62	181	921

B.C.G. VACCINATION 1967

District	Number Skin Tested	Number Positive	% Positive	Number found to be negative	Number Vaccinated	Remarks
CUDWORTH	111	5	4.5	106	102	4 absentees
DARFIELD	96	5	5.2	91	79	12 absentees
DARTON	168	12	7.1	156	150	6 absentees
DODWORTH	48	2	4.1	46	46	
ROYSTON	81	2	2.4	79	76	3 absentees
WOMBWELL	174	5	2.8	169	148	21 absentees
WORSBROUGH	185	10	5.4	175	159	16 absentees
BARNSLEY GIRLS' HIGH SCHOOL	133	8	6.0	124	124	1 absentee
TOTAL	996	49	4.9	946	884	
TUBERCULOSIS CONTACT SCHEME	N.K.	N.K.	N.K.	94	94	

MIDWIFERY AND MATERNITY SERVICES

The number of cases attended by domiciliary midwives fell to 444, compared with 479 in the previous year. There were 1,053 institutional confinements, compared with 948 in 1966. The proportion of patients delivered in hospitals and maternity homes rose from 67% to 68% in 1967. The proportion of domiciliary patients receiving some form of analgesia was 80%. The trend towards using Trilene instead of Gas and Air continued, and in 1967 no patients had Gas and Air.

Pethidine	70
Trilene alone	139
Trilene and Pethidine	154
TOTAL	363

Ante-Natal Clinics

There was an increase in the number of women attending West Riding Ante-Natal Clinics and yet the number of attendances showed a decline. The trend towards general practitioners running their own ante-natal clinics, either in their own premises or at West Riding Clinics continued and this accounts for the decline in the official West Riding Clinics, because such attendances are not reflected in our statistics.

Attendances at relaxation and mothercraft classes continued to increase during the year. This educational aspect of the work of the domiciliary midwife is becoming increasingly important.

Infant Welfare Clinics

Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics in the Division showed a welcome increase. During 1967, 42,658 attendances were made showing an increase of approximately 8.9% over the previous year. The attendances clearly indicate that good use is being made of the clinic facilities available in the area.

TABLE SHOWING INFANT WELFARE CLINIC ATTENDANCES DURING 1967

District	Total number of children attending	Number of Attendances
Cudworth	398	4,240
Darfield	502	3,459
Darton	483	3,821
Staincross	366	3,183
Gawber	60	1,116
Dodworth	379	3,015
Royston	470	5,314
Wombwell	659	8,570
Jump	105	1,410
Worsbrough	478	4,430
Birdwell	227	2,061
Blacker Hill	111	2,039
TOTAL	4,238	42,658

... ...
... ...
... ...

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	112	55	695	55	69	115
DARFIELD	-	-	-	-	133	132
DARTON	-	-	-	-	203	92
GAWBER	1	1	5	1	-	-
ROYSTON	105	53	709	53	175	173
WOMBWELL	-	-	-	-	361	132
WORSBROUGH	18	1	74	1	93	9
TOTALS	236	110	1,483	110	1,034	653

Health Visiting

The total number of effective visits carried out by Health Visitors and allied staff was 19,581. This shows an increase of some 1,375 visits during the year. The table of health visiting carried out in 1967 shows that proportionately more of the nurses' time was devoted to the visiting of pre-school children. This is a welcome trend which I hope will continue in the future.

HEALTH VISITING CARRIED OUT IN 1967

	Effective Visits	No Access Visits
Visits to children born in 1967	5,221	788
Visits to children born in 1966	4,582	382
Visits to children born in 1962-65	6,340	367
TOTAL visits to children under 5 years	16,143	1,537
Geriatric other than for domestic help	2,016	100
Other visits including Tuberculosis	1,422	733
TOTAL	19,581	2,370

Screening Techniques

During the year 1,492 babies were tested for the presence of Phenylketonuria, all of whom proved negative. This is an important screening technique aimed at preventing mental sub-normality developing in a baby who has a positive reaction. 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 16 cases were referred to the Orthopaedic Surgeon and confirmed as dislocation; thereby qualifying for early treatment of the condition.

Cervical Cytology

The Cervical Cytology clinic continued to operate throughout the year at 6, Victoria Road. Sessions were held weekly on Tuesday morning by appointment. The main object of the clinic is to diagnose cancer of the uterine cervix in the early stages when treatment is relatively easy and the chances of a permanent cure are excellent. During the year 631 women attended for the first time. No early cancers of the uterine cervix were detected. Nineteen patients were recalled for further examination and were found to have gynaecological disorders requiring treatment and

advice. I feel that quite apart from the value of detecting early cancer of the female genital tract and other gynaecological disorders a good deal of excellent health education takes place at this clinic. Women attending frequently ask advice about problems in connection with family planning and other topics.

It is important to note that the breasts are clinically examined at the same time. Three patients with breast abnormalities were referred to their own family doctors for advice.

Home Nursing Service

There was a very slight decrease in the number of visits carried out by the Home Nursing Service during the year. 46,180 visits were made, compared with 46,217 in the previous year. The table shows the breakdown of work into areas and clinical varieties.

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.

Health Education Activities

Health Education within the division has steadily gone forward during the year. The age range of clinic visitors has widened, and the male population is represented in greater numbers, due to the many surgeries held by general practitioners in the clinics. This presents us with a wider area of health education, e.g. safety at work, preparation for retirement. School Health Education continues to make progress and the raised standard of films available is very satisfactory. Outside clubs and other agencies, in increasing numbers, have asked for talks to be given on health education. Their requests have been met wherever possible, and the health visiting staff welcome these opportunities to meet different audiences.

Loan of Equipment

The service was continued and issues made are indicated below:

			No. of Issues
Bedding - blankets	...	...	17
pillows	...	...	14
pillow-cases	...	...	14
sheets	...	...	38
Bed Cradles	...	...	57
Bed Pans	...	...	222
Bed Rests	...	...	110
Bedsteads with Poles	...	...	18
Bedsteads other	...	...	16
Commodes	...	...	67
Cushions Dunlopillo	...	...	1
Mattresses	...	...	62
Pressure Rings	...	...	87
Rubber Sheets	...	...	199
Urinal Bottles	...	...	122
Crutches	...	...	41
Walking Aids	...	...	62
Wheel Chairs - Adult	...	...	50
Junior	...	...	5
Adult Cot	...	...	1
Fracture Boards	...	...	4
Cool Air Humidifiers	...	...	2
Electric Suction Pump	...	...	1
Hydraulic Hoists	...	...	2

The increasing demand for nursing equipment is probably related to the early discharge of treated geriatric patients following mobilisation and rehabilitation within the hospital. There was a trend during the year to receive requests for more sophisticated types of equipment than in the past year.

Day and Night Nursing Service

This service was taken over by the County Council from the Marie Curie Trust. There was one case referred during the year in the Darfield area.

Chiropody

The number of patients treated last year showed an increase of approximately 7%. The tendency has been for an increase to occur in domiciliary treatment out of proportion with the increase of clinic or surgery treatment. I feel that it is important that we should encourage more patients to make the 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 the old people would generally benefit by the social contacts made whilst attending the Clinic.

Home Help Service

The Home Help Service was again provided mainly for the elderly. The number of households assisted during the year increased to about 1,000 while the number of hours expended rose by just over 7%. This trend 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. These factors should emphasise the importance of this service in this area and it is inevitable that the increasing demand for the service will continue.

Category	Number of Cases			
	From previous year	New Cases	TOTAL	Hours employed
Over 65 years	724	222	946	160,967
Under 65 years:				
Chronic Sick	58	22	80	13,532
Mentally Disordered	2	-	2	1,217
Maternity	1	12	13	426
Others	6	3	9	5,497
TOTAL	791	259	1,050	181,639

HOME NURSING CARRIED OUT DURING 1967

District	Total No. of Cases	No. of cases who are over 65 years	VISITS MADE						
			Medical	Surgical	Infectious Disease	Tuberculosis	Maternal Complications	Other	TOTAL
CUDWORTH	213	74	2,635	816	10	131	36	81	3,709
DARFIELD	126	71	3,785	372	-	23	25	-	4,205
DARTON	240	135	6,840	1,482	14	53	20	3	8,412
DODWORTH	119	68	2,701	718	-	-	36	-	3,455
ROYSTON	148	95	2,888	785	18	51	-	-	3,742
WOMBWELL	409	250	11,688	1,918	62	135	74	12	13,889
WORSBROUGH	264	149	7,522	972	-	141	128	5	8,768
TOTAL	1,519	842	38,059	7,063	104	534	319	101	46,180

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	
		Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	E.M.	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped	Pensioners	Physically Handicapped
CUDWORTH	40	138	2	-	387	4	-	39	1	155	5
DARFIELD	118	206	4	-	1,025	36	-	84	5	306	76
DARTON	140	231	14	-	1,097	4	-	169	8	815	11
DODWORTH	99	152	2	-	784	9	-	50	2	232	11
ROYSTON	142	206	9	-	1,102	2	-	107	3	614	19
WOMBWELL	193	393	9	1	1,504	29	1	138	3	539	7
WORSBROUGH	235	325	7	-	1,842	10	-	160	5	660	15
DIVISIONAL TOTALS	967	1,651	47	1	7,741	94	1	747	27	3,321	144

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

A. Cases ascertained to be mentally sub-normal:

	Under 16 years		Over 16 years	
	M	F	M	F
i. Local Education Authority:				
a. While at school or liable to attend school ...	1	3	-	-
b. On leaving special school ...	-	-	1	-
c. On leaving ordinary school ...	2	2	-	-
ii. Police or by the Courts ...	-	-	-	-
iii. Other sources (transfer from other districts, re-ascertainments, etc.)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	3	5	1	-
B. Particulars of cases removed from Register during 1967:				
i. By reason of death ...	-	-	-	-
ii. Reclassified ...	-	-	-	-
iii. Removal to hospitals ...	-	1	-	1
iv. Transfer to other districts ...	-	-	-	1
TOTAL ...	-	1	-	2
C. Particulars of cases on Register at 31st December, 1967.				
i. Care and Guidance ...	29	28	103	110
D. Short Term Accommodation: ...	8	3	2	4

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, and the policy of taking children under the age of five years continued to be successful. Towards the end of the year Mr. J. Parr who had been Supervisor at the Centre since its inception, left the service to take up a similar post at Rotherham. Mrs. Large was duly appointed Supervisor of the Comprehensive Centre. Her considerable experience in working for the mentally handicapped will, I feel sure, help to develop a fully comprehensive service for all age groups and categories of mentally handicapped patients in the area.

Contract work continued for County Supplies Department in the Adult Wing and during the year a gradual expansion of work occurred.

The Special Care Unit situated in the grounds of the Centre is now nearing completion and will soon provide facilities to cater for 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.

Psychiatric Service

The following table shows admission to mental hospitals during 1967.

Hospital	Patients under 65 years	Patients Over 65 years	TOTAL
Storthes Hall	61	15	76
Stanley Royd	3	8	11
St. Luke's Huddersfield	-	-	-
City General, Sheffield	-	-	-
Other	-	1	1
TOTAL	64	24	88

Classification of Admission

	Patients under 65 years	Patients Over 65 years	TOTAL
Informal - Section 5	48	20	68
Emergency - Section 29	12	2	14
Observation - Section 25	5	-	5
Treatment - Section 26	1	-	1
TOTAL	66	22	88

After-Care

50 new patients were added to the After-Care Register as requiring support from the Mental Welfare Officers. This is 14 more than were referred in the previous year and shows the growing appreciation of the service.

DISTRIBUTION OF MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

	FEMALES		MALES		TOTAL
	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	Over 16 yrs.	Under 16 yrs.	
Training Centre	30	14	29	23	96
Assisting in the home	40	-	8	-	48
Working	18	-	59	-	77
Unable to be trained because of physical disability	12	13	4	5	34
Training Centre place refused	10	1	5	-	16
TOTAL	110	28	105	28	271