

[Report 1956] / Medical Officer of Health, Wortley R.D.C.

Contributors

Wortley (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1956

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/jttujqup>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

Library

(1)

HEALTH
-7 NOV 57
17

W.R.

WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

**ANNUAL
REPORT**



of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1 9 5 6.



WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B. (Edin.), B.Sc., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

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

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1956.



Departmental Clerk:

Miss A. TURNER.

Digitized by the Internet Archive
in 2018 with funding from
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b30296845>

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1956.

Councillor	Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE, C.C., J.P. (Chairman)
"	K. FLETCHER (Vice-Chairman).
"	A. BRADBURY.
"	H. BRADBURY.
"	Mrs. R. BRAMALD.
"	E. COPLEY, J.P. (Chairman of the Council).
"	Mrs. F. DALTON.
"	E. FOX, J.P. (Vice-Chairman of the Council).
"	A. FULLELOVE.
"	W. H. GREAVES.
"	A. LOMAS.
"	R. N. MATTHEWMAN.
"	W. WALTON.
"	J. R. WEAVER.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

J. MAIN RUSSELL, M.B., Ch.B.(Edin.), B.Hy., D.P.H.

Senior Assistant County Medical Officer:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

L. VICKERS,
M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H. Certs., F.I. &
Smoke

Public Health Inspectors:

G. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M & F.I.
E. FROST, M.A.P.H.I., R.S.H., Cert. M & F.I.

Trainee Public Health Inspector:

A.M.T.J. JOHNSON.

Departmental Clerk:

Miss A. TURNER.

WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for
the year ended 31st December, 1956.

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1956.

The form the Report takes is similar to those reports of recent years. I have prepared various tables of statistics and I have made comment here and there as I have thought necessary. Again I am including in the Report some brief statistics and other information concerning Part III Services provided by the Local Health Authority. Although these Services are not administered by your Council they are Welfare Services in which you must be keenly interested. The services of the District Council and the Local Health Authority are complementary one to the other. There is much emphasis on environmental health these days, and this inevitably means a team of field workers in each respective section working in close liaison.

I have to report a reduced birth rate, which is the lowest the Wortley Rural District has experienced since records were kept, at least those that are in my possession. At 12.9 per 1,000 of the population it is lower than that for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County. After application of the comparability factor the adjusted birth rate was 12.7 per 1,000 of the population.

The death rate, too, is unfavourable, showing a marked increase compared with the figure for 1955. At 12.1 per 1,000 of the population it is higher than that for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County. It is the highest death rate experienced in the Wortley Rural District since 1943. After application of the comparability factor the corrected death rate was 12.7 per 1,000 of the population.

It should be noted that the area comparability factors issued for use with crude birth and death rates contain adjustments for boundary changes.

In addition, the death rate area comparability factors have this year, for the first time, been adjusted specifically to take account of

the presence of any residential institutions in the area.

The still birth rate for the District is very much more favourable than it was in 1955. At 22.8 per 1,000 live and still births it is not only very much lower than it was a year ago but it is lower than that for the rest of the country. Even at this figure of 22.8 there is room for improvement. When one contemplates the relatively high still birth rate, one inevitably thinks of ante-natal care and if, indeed, the expectant mother is obtaining all the help to which she is entitled and which is available for her. Health Visitors and Midwives never miss an opportunity of underlining the importance of adequate ante-natal care to all expectant mothers.

Unfortunately I have to report that once again there is an increase in the Infantile Mortality rate, although it is considerably better than that for England and Wales and for the West Riding Administrative County. At 21.7 per 1,000 live births it is still too high. Last year we were extremely fortunate in having the lowest rate on record and, whilst the present rate is probably the third lowest we have had since records were kept, I still would like to see the rate consistently below the 20 mark or lower. It will be observed from the tables that, of the thirteen Infantile Deaths, eleven were due to causes which might have some bearing on ante-natal care or indeed on the actual strain of being born. Prematurity is a problem which is exercising many minds at the moment and one is inclined to feel that there is a strong link between still births and neo-natal deaths due to birth injuries and/or prematurity. The other two deaths in this group were caused by these young children developing bronchitis and pneumonia. To me it is always a pity when we have young lives lost through an eminently preventable cause.

The principal cause of death is again diseases of the circulatory system. These, together with vascular diseases of the nervous system, have accounted for more than half the total number of deaths. Malignant diseases were responsible for slightly more than one-third of the remainder. Again I must comment on the relatively large number of accidental deaths during the year, viz 21. Altogether there were 22 violent deaths, one was suicide. Of the 21 deaths due to accident 11 were accidents in the home or in hospital (Middlewood), 5 were due to accidents at work and five were due to motor vehicle accidents.

As is customary, the part of the Report dealing with sanitary circumstances has been prepared by Mr. Vickers, my Chief Public Health Inspector. In that part of the Report there is set out in detail all the relevant statistics with comment, showing the extent of the work carried out by Mr. Vickers and his staff.

I think we can be satisfied with the water supply to the 13,673 houses in the district. Only 408 of these houses are not supplied

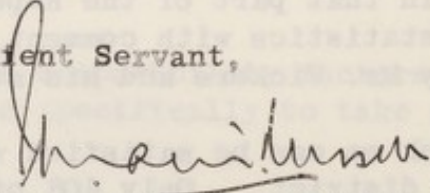
with water from a public supply. These houses receive water supplies from private sources and there has been no report of undue concern as to the quality of the water in these instances, although quantity has given a little concern from time to time. Altogether 24 samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and the 9 unfavourable ones related to specific supplies which were calling for special attention at the time of examination. The remainder were all satisfactory.

So far as drainage and sewerage is concerned, the only sewer extensions during the year were connected with the small sewage disposal works which were established at Dungworth primarily to deal with Council development. Of course, it is hoped that in the foreseeable future the whole village of Dungworth will be dealt with by these works. There were also extensions in connection with housing development at Chapeltown, High Green and Grenoside. Of the total number of houses within the Wortley Rural District 1,222 are not served by a main sewer simply because there are no sewers within reasonable distance of the properties. In my Report for last year I mentioned that a scheme for the extension of the Wharncliffe Side sewage disposal works was being dealt with and I understand that the scheme has now been prepared. It is to be hoped that in the near future these overloaded works will have the extensions which are becoming increasingly necessary. The problems of Howbrook, Bradfield and part of Dungworth still remain although we are hopeful that Dungworth might be dealt with before very long, and probably Bradfield will have some consideration. Howbrook is a different problem altogether and the solution, if any, is bound to be costly.

In concluding this short introduction to my Report, I would like again to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their continued support during the year. I would like also to put on record here my thanks to Mr. Kelly, the Clerk, for the many occasions on which his wise counsel has been of immense value to me in my work. I would like also to acknowledge the co-operation which I have received from the other members of the staff of the Council. Particularly do I wish to extend my grateful thanks to Mr. Vickers and the other staff in the Health Department for their continued loyal support and particular help and kindness to me during the year. I would also like to acknowledge here my gratitude to Dr. J. J. Smith, Senior Assistant County Medical Officer, for her overall help and advice throughout the year.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,697 acres. The district is divided into four parishes - Ecclesfield, Bradfield, Wortley and Tankersley. The approximate acreage and the number of houses in each is as follows:-

<u>Parish.</u>	<u>Acreage.</u>	<u>No. of Houses.</u>
Ecclesfield	6,147	9,504
Bradfield	35,134	3,371
Tankersley	2,436	612
Wortley	4,980	186
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	48,697	13,673
	<hr/>	<hr/>

The Rateable Value of the district is £470,725, while the product of a penny rate is £1,099/17/3d. as at 31st March, 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population at 46,480. This is an increase of 980 compared with the 1955 figure. The total, of course, includes the population of patients and staff in the Middlewood Mental Hospital, and staff at the Wharncliffe Hospital, which is estimated at 2,251. The nett population of the district would thus be 44,229.

BIRTHS.

There were 600 live births registered in the district during 1956. Of these 303 were males and 297 females. This number is 2 more than for 1955. There were 8 illegitimate births, 1 male and 7 females.

During the year there were 14 still-births, 5 males and 9 females. This was 6 less than in 1955.

DEATHS.

During 1956, 562 deaths, 307 males and 255 females, were attributed to the district, 73 more than for the year 1955.

I set out below tables of Live Birth Rates, Still-birth Rates and Crude Death Rates, with those rates for other parts of the Country. These show how the district compares with the Country generally.

RATES PER 1,000 TOTAL POPULATION,

Year	England and Wales	West Riding Administrative County	Wortley R.D.
LIVE BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1956	15.7	16.4	12.9
1955	15.0	15.3	13.1
1954	15.2	15.1	13.6
1953	15.5	15.7	13.2
1952	15.3	15.4	14.8
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1956	11.7	11.8	12.1
1955	11.7	11.7	10.7
1954	11.3	11.9	11.2
1953	11.4	11.6	9.28
1952	11.3	11.5	8.13
STILL-BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1956	23.0	23.1	22.8
1955	23.1	26.4	32.4

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	9	3	12
" (Other)	-	3	3
Syphilitic Disease	1	1	2
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases ...	-	1	1
 <u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach	14	4	18
Lung-Bronchus	10	2	12
Breast	1	10	11
Uterus	-	1	1
Other Sites, including Leukaemia ...	21	21	42
<u>DIABETES</u>	2	4	6
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u> ...	37	32	69
 <u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Disease	41	21	62
Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	8	14
Other Heart Diseases	35	63	98
Other Circulatory Diseases	31	13	44
 <u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Pneumonia	20	14	34
Bronchitis	29	10	39
Other Respiratory Diseases	6	-	6
 <u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	2	1	3
Gastritis and Enteritis	1	1	2
 <u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	2	5
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
 <u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations	5	1	6
 <u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5
Suicide	1	-	1
All other Accidents	9	7	16
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES</u> ...	18	31	49
TOTAL	307	255	562

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group,</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
Under 1 year ...	16 ...	21 ...	19 ...	8 ...	13
1 to 2 years ...	1 ...	1 ...	- ...	3 ...	1
2 to 5 years ...	3 ...	- ...	2 ...	2 ...	4
5 to 15 years ...	- ...	1 ...	7 ...	1 ...	5
15 to 25 years ...	5 ...	5 ...	4 ...	4 ...	3
25 to 45 years ...	23 ...	28 ...	29 ...	29 ...	22
45 to 65 years ...	90 ...	109 ...	115 ...	127 ...	147
65 years and over	234 ...	257 ...	330 ...	315 ...	367
TOTALS ...	372	422	506	489	562

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 13 Infant Deaths during 1956 (6 males and 7 females) equivalent to a rate of 21.7 per 1,000 related Live Births.

DEATHS UNDER 1 YEAR
RATES PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS.

<u>Year</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>	<u>West Riding Administrative County</u>	<u>Wortley R.D.</u>
1956	23.8	27.1	21.7
1955	24.9	26.2	13.4
1954	25.5	28.0	30.8
1953	26.8	29.3	34.9
1952	27.6	30.0	23.6

**TABLE SHOWING AGE DISTRIBUTION AND CAUSE
OF INFANTILE DEATHS.**

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 to 2 weeks	2 to 3 weeks	3 to 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 to 3 months	3 to 6 months	6 to 9 months	9 to 12 months	Total under 1 year
Prematurity ...	6	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Birth injuries congenital etc.	4	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	5
Pneumonia and Bronchitis ...	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
TOTAL	10	1	-	-	11	-	-	1	1	13
1955	5	-	-	-	5	1	1	1	-	8
1954	11	1	1	-	13	-	4	2	-	19
1953	14	2	-	-	16	3	1	1	-	21
1952	13	1	-	-	14	2	-	-	-	16
1951	11	-	-	1	12	4	4	1	1	22

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

District	No of Deaths
Colley Estate	4
Ecclesfield	2
High Green	1
Tankersley	2
Grenoside	2
Wharncliffe Side	1
Stannington	<u>1</u>
	<u>13</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There was no maternal death recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

The principal causes of death in the Epidemic (other than Tuberculosis) Group over the past five years are given in the following table:

DISEASE	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Diarrhoea (under 2 years) ...	1	1	1	2	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections ...	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infective Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	1	6	-	2
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Infective Hepatitis ...	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza	-	-	3	-	-

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 30 occasions and in 58 cases the cause of death was certified after Post Mortem Examination without inquest.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year, 348 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE.	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	Corrected Figure 1956
Scarlet Fever	69	127	48	27	50	50
Diphtheria	2	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	8	5	4	3	1	1
Pneumonia	65	61	47	28	52	52
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	2	3	1	3	-	-
Dysentery	11	5	53	49	25	26
Erysipelas	12	10	8	9	4	4
Measles	528	504	111	1174	55	55
Whooping Cough ...	158	174	106	23	141	141
Para-Typhoid Fever ...	1	1	-	7	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis ...	6	-	1	16	1	1
Food Poisoning ...	21	13	14	15	22	18
Malaria	-	-	1	1	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS

DISEASES

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. Cty.	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.74	0.92	1.07
Meningococcal Infections	0.03	0.04	0.00
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Para-Typhoid Fever ...	0.01	0.01	0.00
Pneumonia	✕	✕	1.11
Measles	3.59	2.03	1.18
Whooping Cough ...	2.07	2.64	3.01
Erysipelas	0.10	0.11	0.08
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic)	0.04	0.02	0.00
Polioencephalitis) Non-Paralytic	0.03	0.02	0.02

✕ Figures not available.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES
BY AGE GROUPS.

Disease	0 - 1 yr.	1 - 2 yrs.	2 - 3 yrs.	3 - 4 yrs.	4 - 5 yrs.	5 - 10 yrs.	10 - 15 yrs.	15 - 25 yrs.	25 - 35 yrs.	35 - 45 yrs.	45 - 65 yrs.	65 yrs. and over.	Age unknown	Totals.	After Correction.
	Measles	-	8	8	11	2	19	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	55	55
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	5	4	25	11	2	-	-	-	-	-	50	50
Whooping Cough	15	9	7	12	24	70	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	141	141
Acute Pneumonia	4	-	5	2	1	3	-	2	2	5	16	9	3	52	52
Dysentery	1	3	2	-	1	6	2	-	3	3	3	1	-	25	26
Food Poisoning	2	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	2	2	-	12	22	18
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute) Paralytic Poliomyelitis) Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Para-Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	23	21	25	30	32	124	23	5	6	11	25	11	15	351	348

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS
DISEASES.

DISTRICT	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Acute Pneumonia.	Dysentery.	Food Poisoning.	Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.	Paralytic Poliomyelitis.	Non-Paralytic Poliomyelitis.	Meningococcal Infection.	Enteric or Typhoid Fever.	Paratyphoid Fever	Malaria.
ECCLESFIELD PARISH :														
Ecclesfield ...	6	8	14	2	7	2	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton ...	13	4	28	10	3	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
High Green ...	11	2	24	5	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe Hesley ..	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside ...	-	1	13	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley ...	16	15	19	14	6	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH :														
Tankersley ...	-	11	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birdwell... ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH :														
Wortley	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFIELD PARISH :														
Worrall	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge ...	1	1	17	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth ...	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington ...	5	4	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	-	1	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Storrs	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side & Brightholmlee	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Middlewood ...	-	-	-	2	-	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhopestones...	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	55	50	141	52	26	18	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-

SCARLET FEVER.

The marked fall in the incidence of Scarlet Fever since 1953 was not sustained in 1956. There were 50 cases notified during the year. The disease appeared early in the year, when 17 cases were reported during the first quarter. In the second and third quarters there was a sharp reduction to 7 cases, but the last quarter showed a recurrence of the incidence, when 19 cases were notified. Over 50% of the cases occurred in the 5 to 10 years age group.

The type of Scarlet Fever experienced was slight, and there were no deaths. Of the total number of cases, 32 were admitted to Hospital, purely for isolation purposes and because proper facilities for isolation did not exist at home.

The attack rate for the district, at 1.07 more or less conforms to the average attack rate of the Country generally.

DIPHTHERIA.

There has been no case of Diphtheria notified in the district for eight years, and the incidence of this disease throughout the Country continues to fall. This state of affairs has been brought about by systematic immunisation.

When Diphtheria was prevalent and children were dying from the disease it was no hard task to get parents and guardians to seek protection for their children by immunisation. Since the immediate danger is less evident this desire for protection is diminished. This is false security. Diphtheria is a killing disease and no one wants to see its return. All members of the Health Team are increasing their efforts to encourage parents to become immunisation conscious, and to give their children the benefit of this protection. Facilities for immunisation are available at the Child Welfare Centres, or through private Medical Practitioners.

In the Wortley Rural District during the year under review 366 children received primary protective treatment, a drop on the previous year's figure of 53. Of these children 291 were under the age of 5 years and 75 between the ages of 5 and 15 years. "Booster" doses were given to 356 children, generally at School Medical Inspections. This latter figure is 47 less than that for 1955.

MEASLES.

We had a very small incidence of Measles during the year, only 55 cases being notified, compared with the total of 1,174 cases in 1955. The first half of the year was comparatively free from the disease, there being only 6 cases reported to the Department. In the

third quarter 17 cases were notified, and there were a further 32 cases in the fourth quarter.

The district principally affected was the Parish of Ecclesfield - Colley Estate 16, Chapeltown 13, High Green 11, and Ecclesfield Village 6. There were 5 cases in Stannington and isolated cases in Wortley, Oughtibridge, Wharncliffe Side and Midhopestones. Of the total number of notifications 48 occurred in the 1 to 10 years age group. The remaining 7 cases were aged between 10 and 15 years. There were no deaths reported, and no resultant morbidity.

The attack rate for the district, at 1.18, was lower than for England and Wales and the West Riding Administrative County, which had rates of 3.59 and 2.03 respectively.

WHOOPING COUGH.

During the year under review 141 cases of Whooping Cough were notified, compared with 23 in the year 1955. This gives an attack rate of 3.01, as against 2.07 for England and Wales and 2.64 for the West Riding Administrative County. The cases occurred in young people. With the exception of 4 cases, all were under the age of 10 years, the majority being between the ages of 5 and 10 years, or in other words, just the first few years of School life. There were 50% of the cases notified in this group.

Here was a minor epidemic which was most prevalent during the third and fourth quarters of the year. The disease more or less disappeared during the early part of the year, but towards the end of the third quarter 70 cases had been notified, and a further 57 in the fourth quarter.

Again, the districts most affected were the highly populated districts of the Parish of Ecclesfield, which embraces the Colley Estate, Chapeltown, High Green, and the Village of Ecclesfield.

It would appear, therefore, that the infection was introduced towards the end of the Summer and the commencement of Winter, and that fact, coupled with the arrival of a type of weather which always predisposes to upper respiratory infections, brought on amongst our young people, this minor epidemic of Whooping Cough. It is pleasing to note that there were no deaths.

Both Measles and Whooping Cough are considered about the most highly infectious diseases we have. They are also considered to be extremely serious diseases, particularly as children are generally attacked, and the after effects can be so serious. One wonders, therefore, why these two diseases are taken so lightly by parents.

Whooping Cough possibly claims most attention from parents because the child has spasmodic bouts of coughing and looks ill and distressed. I cannot say the parents are terribly anxious about the effect of the dissemination of germs when the child coughs. How often does one hear a characteristic "whoop" when travelling in a crowded omnibus or on a train? With Measles, particularly of a mild type, the child may come in contact with susceptible children and so spread the infection.

I want to emphasise that both these diseases can be dangerous diseases, and parents and guardians of children suffering from Measles and Whooping Cough and, in fact, any other infectious disease, should keep such children isolated until a Doctor says that the child is free to mix with other children.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough is proving very popular and during 1956, 154 children received protective treatment under the West Riding County Scheme. This figure exceeds the number immunised in 1955 by 64.

POLIOMYELITIS.

During 1956 there was only one case of Poliomyelitis notified in the Wortley Rural District. This occurred in the third quarter of the year, and was non-paralytic in type. The patient, a boy of 13, was resident at a County Childrens' Home at the time, and was admitted into Lodge Moor Isolation Hospital. He made a good recovery, and on discharge from Hospital he returned to his own home which was not in this district.

The attack rate for the district, at 0.02, compares favourably with that for England and Wales at 0.03, and for the West Riding Administrative County at 0.02.

A scheme for vaccination against Poliomyelitis was inaugurated at the beginning of the year. In view of the limited quantity of vaccine available and the short time given for the organisation of the first stage of the scheme, it was found that only certain children could be allowed to participate in this venture. The age group laid down was for children born between 1947 and 1954 inclusive. Forms of consent were distributed for children in the above age group, and notices were placed in the local newspapers asking parents to apply for forms of consent in respect of any of their children born in the years stated who had not received explanatory leaflets. In response to this request well over 3,000 applications were received from the Division and the figures sent to the Ministry. In the meantime record cards were made out for each child in the various age groups and according to sex.

At the beginning of May the Ministry informed me that those children selected to be vaccinated were those born in November in each of the years 1947 to 1954, and in March of each of the years 1951 to 1954. The reserve month was to be August, 1947 to 1954. A supply of vaccine was received shortly thereafter. The second issue of Poliomyelitis Vaccine was made at the beginning of June. A small part was required to complete the second injections of the children who had already had first injections. The selected months for this issue were August, 1947 to 1954 and October, 1951 to 1954, the reserve month being May, 1947 to 1954.

In your district during 1956 the total number of children originally registered was 1,951. The number vaccinated was 180. The following table is self explanatory.

District	No. Vaccinated	Postponed	Absent
Colley Estate & Ecclesfield ...	75	5	7
Chapelton ...	23	3	2
High Green ...	18	4	1
Grenoside ...	10	2	-
Stannington ...	22	2	3
Loxley	10	-	-
Oughtibridge ...	18	1	4
Worrall	4	1	1
	180	18	18

PNEUMONIA.

There were 52 cases of acute Pneumonia notified during 1956, an increase of 24 compared with the figure for 1955. This gives an attack rate of 1.11 per 1,000 of the estimated population. Unfortunately, I have no comparable figures for the rest of the Country.

Towards the end of 1955 the district was experiencing a slight rise in the number of cases of Pneumonia and this increase continued into

1956, reaching its peak in the first quarter of the year, which had a total of 25 cases, dropping to 13 cases in the second quarter, 6 in the third quarter and 8 in the fourth quarter. There were 34 deaths from this disease during the year.

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

I am still very much concerned at the apparent lack of interest shown by parents in this district towards vaccination against Smallpox. The number of children receiving the treatment decreases year by year. During 1956 there were 198 children vaccinated against Smallpox. Of this number 183 were under the age of 1 year, 5 were aged 1 year, 3 were in the 2 to 4 years age group, and 7 above 5 years.

The last notified case of Smallpox in the Wortley Rural District was in 1930. Memories are short in these matters and it is asking a lot of the public to remember happenings over a quarter of a century ago. To go back even further, for another decade and a half, the then Council were so concerned about this terrible disease that a special Smallpox Hospital was built for the Wortley Rural District, and in 1915 Hallwood Hospital was opened for the reception of Smallpox patients. No one wants to see that building again used for such a purpose.

Acceptance rates for infant vaccination vary considerably throughout the Country and the latest information I have is that the average rate is increasing. The rate for the Wortley Rural District is 36.6%, which approximates to the latest figures I have for the Country generally. The rate for the West Riding County for 1956 was 26.04%. These figures, of course, are for children under the age of 1 year. This figure must be improved upon, and I would like to see it getting up into the region of approximately 75%. This continued low level of immunity, if it persists, might create serious difficulties if unfortunately a case of Smallpox occurs within the district. Our efforts are directed to increasing propaganda in support of vaccination of the young child against Smallpox.

FOOD POISONING.

During the year there were 18 cases of Food Poisoning notified. They comprised 4 outbreaks involving 17 cases and one single case. In two of the outbreaks specific organisms of the Salmonella group were isolated, but in the other two and the single case no organism was found.

There were 3 more cases notified in 1956 than in the previous year. Distribution was as follows:-

12 ... Middlewood Hospital.

1 ... Oughtibridge.

- 2 ... Colley Estate.
- 1 ... Chapeltown.
- 2 ... Ecclesfield.

The feeding habits of the people have changed considerably during the last two decades and many more eat out than was the case before the commencement of the last War. There is also an increased consumption in the amount of prepared food, such as Pies, Sausages, Potted Meat, etc. They are prepared in Factories, transported to retailers, then to shops, where they may be kept for days. There is, therefore, a far greater risk of the food becoming infected with germs which produce Food Poisoning than there used to be. What is of vital importance is that there is more necessity than ever before for people handling food to be scrupulously particular in their habits from a personal hygiene point of view.

Unfortunately, not everyone has adopted the strict self discipline of meticulous attention to personal cleanliness, otherwise we should not have this problem of Food Poisoning. There is no doubt whatever that this type of illness has assumed such proportions that new legislation has been introduced to protect the public. I am referring now to the "Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955", which became operative from the 1st January, 1956, with the exception of certain requirements which did not operate fully until the 1st July, 1956. The regulations replace and considerably extend the control exercised by Local Authorities over food establishments which were previously exercised under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. The new regulations apply to a much wider range of premises, including Canteens, Clubs, Schools, Hospitals and Institutions, as well as food shops where the business is carried on for profit. I feel that the public are beginning to become conscious of the need for this added care in the preparation and handling of food, and I am confident that the results will be encouraging.

DYSENTERY.

This is a disease closely allied to Food Poisoning, and during the year there were 26 cases of Dysentery notified, 23 less than the figure for 1955. Of the 26 cases affected, exactly one half were children under the age of 10 years. A total of 83 specimens were obtained from patients and contacts, for transmission to the Laboratory, for investigation. The disease was prevalent throughout the whole year, with the majority of cases in the last quarter.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During the year 70 cases of Tuberculosis were notified a decrease of 18 compared with 1955. Of these, 7 were notified from the larger

Hospitals and Institutions, leaving a total of 63 district cases. Of the district cases 54 were Pulmonary and 9 were Non-Pulmonary. Of the total number of cases notified, 22 were cases transferred into our district from areas where they were already notified, the majority of these cases being to the new Fox Hill and Colley Estates. During the year under review 16 notified cases were discharged from the register as being cured, but there were 15 deaths, an increase of 6 compared with the figure for 1955.

We did not have a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit, during 1956. It visited a neighbouring district, however, and advantage was taken of its presence in Penistone to have one or two urgent cases X-rayed without delay.

All cases of Tuberculosis notified within the district are investigated with a view to ensuring that the patient obtains all the facilities for treatment and examination of contacts at the earliest possible moment. This work is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor, under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health, and it is for this Nurse to follow up every notified case and keep me and the Chest Physician informed about the environmental background of each case. It is from these reports that I can advise the Housing Committee as to the degree of urgency of any applications from such persons for rehousing. I would like to mention here how grateful I am to you as a Council for your willing co-operation in helping to overcome the problem of rehousing the Tubercular patient. As your Medical Officer of Health I make certain recommendations from time to time about the need for rehousing families for health reasons, including Tuberculosis. During 1956 15 such families were rehoused, having Tubercular histories. This is a very valuable contribution to the environmental Health Service.

The domiciliary care of Tubercular patients is always an important item in the field of Preventive Medicine. These people need continual supervision, and this is done always in collaboration with the family Doctor and the Chest Physician. It is sometimes necessary for the patient to occupy a separate room and a separate bed for segregation purposes. This might occasion some economic strain on the family, and when this happens the Local Health Authority can help. They can, for instance, provide a bed and bedding in such cases. They can supply extra nourishment when it is considered necessary. During 1956, 16 patients in the Wortley Rural District received this service, which provides them with two pints of milk per day, free of charge, for as long as they are at home.

I have to report that during the month of August, 1956, my Tuberculosis Health Visitor was called up for Military Service and she did not return to duty until 1957. Consequently it was necessary to reorganise the work, and in this emergency most of her duties were undertaken by the general Health Visiting Staff. Whilst this placed an extra burden on them, it is pleasing to note that there was no disruption of the service.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	2	2	4	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	4	5	-	1	-	1	-	-
25 - 45 years	10	13	1	1	4	1	-	-
45 - 65 years	11	1	1	1	4	1	-	-
65 years and over	5	-	-	1	3	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	34	25	7	4	11	3	-	1

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES.

	Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>				
Ecclesfield	-	-	-	-
High Green	4	6	-	-
Chapelton	3	1	1	-
Grenoside	-	1	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	-
Colley Estate	4	10	-	1
Foxhill Estate	6	5	2	-
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>				
Wortley	-	-	-	1
<u>PARISH OF BRADFIELD:</u>				
Bradfield	-	-	1	1
Oughtibridge	5	1	1	-
Stannington and Hollowmeadows	5	-	-	-
Worrall	2	-	1	-
Loxley	1	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	-	-	-	-
Wadsley	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>				
Tankersley	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	30	24	6	3

Notifications of Tuberculosis received from Larger Hospitals and Institutions in the District - usual place of residence not in Wortley Rural District.

<u>Age.</u>	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
0 - 25 years	1	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	2	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	1	1	-
Over 65 years	1	-	-	1
Totals ...	4	1	1	1

During the year 5 cases were admitted to Sanatorium and 17 cases were discharged. On the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year there were 520 Pulmonary cases and 131 Non-Pulmonary. There were 44 cases removed from the Register - 16 cured, 15 died and 13 transferred to other areas.

B.C.G.

As I mentioned in my 1955 report the scheme for the vaccination of the 13/14 year old children with B.C.G., against Tuberculosis, was commenced. Work has continued with this scheme and in 1956 a total of 503 children from 9 schools within the area were given a Mantoux Skin Test. Of these, 316 were found to have negative results. These children were then asked to attend to receive an injection of vaccine. 314 attended the session and 2 were absent due to illness. In addition, 274 who received the vaccination in 1955 were re-tested and found to have converted successfully, with the exception of one child. This was a doubtful "negative" at the first examination. I give below a table which is self-explanatory:-

School	No. Tested	Positive	Negative	No. Vaccinated
High Green Sec. Modern.	99	38	61	61
St. Mary's R.C.	7	3	4	4
Ecclesfield Grammar.	130	57	73	72
Ecclesfield Sec.Mod.	68	26	42	41
Oughtibridge Ccl.	15	10	5	5
Stannington Ccl.	16	4	12	12
Loxley Ccl.	26	9	17	17
Colley Sec. Modern.	76	15	59	59
Yew Lane Sec. Modern.	66	23	43	43
	503	185	316	314

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 and AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

We had one occasion during 1956 for action under the above mentioned Act. The last time such action was necessary in the Wortley Rural District was in 1948. I think that at this juncture I should perhaps remind you of the object of this Act.

The provisions of Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, secure the necessary care and attention for persons who are :

- (a) suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged, infirm, or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

The Amending Act of 1951 was a measure devised to hasten the process of removal of cases to Hospital care. Until then removal could not be carried out until the Court had made an order. There was the usual delay, probably for a week or two, before Court proceedings could be completed.

The Amending Act thus gave the Council power to act on the certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and a certificate from the General Practitioner, which could be considered immediately by a Magistrate and removal to Hospital ordered. You delegated to me the power to apply to Court, or to a single Justice to make the order, without reference to the Council.

In the case mentioned, the appropriate certificates were duly presented to a Justice who subsequently visited the home and after due consideration ordered the removal of the case.

The person concerned was an old lady of 89 years, who was living under gradually deteriorating conditions. She, herself, was deteriorating in general health and was getting less and less able to care for and look after herself. Her own Doctor had been pleading with her to go to Hospital where a bed was available for her, but the old lady resolutely refused to go. There was a complication in this case in that this old lady had the care of an 11-year old Grandchild, who was suffering in her general welfare as a result of the incapacity of the Grandmother to care for the home, herself and the child. The child was the Daughter of an in-patient in a Mental Hospital, and in view of the circumstances generally, and the removal of the Grandmother to Hospital in particular, it was considered advisable for the Children's Officer to take over the care of the child. I am sorry to add to this that the patient died about a week after admission to Hospital.

During the whole proceedings in connection with this case I kept Mr. Kelly, the Clerk to the Council, fully informed, and I am grateful to him for his advice and guidance in dealing with the matter.

JEFFCOCK TRUST, ECCLESFIELD.

You are already aware that the Jeffcock Trust has provided a Chiropody Service for the aged people of Ecclesfield, and during 1955 this service was extended to include the Village of Grenoside. This scheme is proving very popular indeed and the Chiropodist who attends at the Jeffcock Nurses' Home, where she has her Clinic, is being kept very busy. I append below some figures which the Chiropodist has very kindly given me regarding the attendances at these sessions.

During 1956, 147 sessions were held, and treatment was given to 1,368 patients (494 male and 874 female). Of these 107 were Grenoside cases and 1,261 Ecclesfield cases.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

This subject is a most important factor in the Public Health Department's work, and every opportunity is taken to talk to groups of people on health matters. One aspect of Health Education very much uppermost in our minds at the moment is that of accidents in the home. It seems remarkable that until comparatively recently very little has been said about this problem. I use the word "problem" advisedly, since based on the most recent figures approximately 7,770 or 41.7% of all accident deaths in Great Britain in 1955 were due to accidents in the home. In England and Wales there were 6,650, and of these, 5,512 were people over the age of 65 years. Another significant fact is that of these 5,500 old people, 4,670 died as a result of falls. We are all familiar with the problem of accidents on the road and the comparatively intensive propaganda in the interests of road safety, and I consider it very necessary. How much more interest, therefore, should we have in home accidents, when the latest figures that I have tell us that every day approximately 16 people die as a result of accidents in some form of travel (14 on the roads) and 24 in accidents in and around the home (17 inside the home).

Public opinion must be aroused, and to this end I am doing everything I can to encourage those in the Home Nursing Service to talk to those elderly persons who are receiving Home Nursing attention about the dangers of home accidents. The Health Visiting Service already does a great deal towards this end, but they do not and cannot get into every home. During the year I had the opportunity to talk to groups of people and once to address the Women's Institute at Wharncliffe Side.

In the Wortley Rural District during 1956 there were four deaths which were attributed to accidents in the home.

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES.

HOSPITALS.

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in Hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Cases in the Tankersley area are usually admitted to Kendray Hospital, Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. Hospitals available for Maternity cases - Hallamshire Maternity Home, Chapeltown, City General Hospital, Sheffield; Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. Those in Sheffield and Barnsley are the ones chiefly used.

Laboratory Services. The Medical Research Laboratories at Wakefield, Barnsley and Sheffield are available to assist in any investigation we may require. Their respective Medical Directors are always ready to advise on any problem.

Mortuary. The necessary accommodation with facilities for Post-Mortem examinations is available at the Grenoside Mortuary, Salt Box Lane. As I mentioned in my Annual Report for 1955 facilities at this Mortuary are somewhat limited, and I am pleased to be able to report that plans have already been passed for a new building.

Ambulance Service. The district is covered by the service operated from the Depot in Hoyland. The vehicle situation has remained unchanged during the year, there being seven vehicles, six of them radio-controlled. The vehicle availability, however, is much improved. This is due to the installation of a radio transmitter at the Depot. This dispenses with the previous system of communication which was by land line to Birkenshaw. Thus the Depot can call on approximately 15/20 vehicles from the sister fleet based on Wath and Maltby.

CLINICS.

As will be seen from the list of Child Welfare Centres given in my report, most of the areas within the district are provided with a Maternity & Child Welfare Clinic. The premises provided vary, some being of a higher standard than others, but in all Centres a high standard of work is maintained.

During the year the West Riding have provided a well equipped Mobile Clinic, in the form of a Caravan drawn by a Land Rover. This Clinic is to provide services to the scattered communities of the Rural Areas, who are unable to reach static Clinics. In the Wortley Rural area the Mobile Clinic attends Dungworth on a Friday morning at fortnightly intervals. The Clinic is equipped to provide Maternity and Child Welfare

services. A Health Visitor is in attendance at each session. Where families live away from Dungworth and travelling arrangements are difficult, transport is arranged for them by means of the Land Rover. This Clinic commenced on the 24th August, 1956, and 28 children attended during the year.

This is a new service to the area, which I trust will be of great value to the community.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

The Ante-Natal Clinic arrangements continue to be similar to those of previous years, the team consisting of the Medical Officer, the Health Visitor and the Midwife, who work in close liaison to provide a comprehensive service.

EYE CLINICS.

The Consultant Ophthalmologist visits the district to examine those children referred by the School Medical Officer for Specialist opinion and, if need be, treatment. These Clinics are held in Chapeltown. During the year under review there were in all 117 new cases seen by the Specialist at 19 sessions in the Wortley Rural District. Altogether 346 patients attended. Glasses were prescribed in 192 instances through the School Health Service.

SUN-RAY CLINIC.

The Sun-ray Clinic is held at the Jeffcock Memorial Nurses' Home, and the children referred by the School Medical Officer attend by appointment for regular doses of Sun-ray. This Clinic is held twice weekly, on Tuesday and Friday afternoons.

SCHOOL CLINICS.

These Clinics are held at the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield on Monday and Thursday mornings, when children from the local Schools can attend for treatment for minor ailments, and when special cases are seen, by appointment, by the School Medical Officer.

Special sessions are held by Home Teachers for mental defectives where Group Training Classes meet regularly. These Group Training Classes are held at the Wheata Road Clinic and the Gatty Hall, Ecclesfield. Similar Group sessions are held in other parts of the Division and it is found that it might be more convenient for children resident in one sanitary district to attend a Training Class which is being held in another sanitary district. For instance, we have had examples of children from Oughtibridge attending at Stocksbridge and from Tankersley.

attending at Hoyland. During the year we had two Home Teachers doing this work, both of whom are very highly qualified to carry out these duties and who did exceedingly good work. A new Session was established in Stannington during the year. Although the numbers attending there were few it nevertheless served a useful purpose.

The Home Teachers, of course, besides doing this Group Training are, as their designation states, home teachers. Their main function is to go to the homes of the mentally handicapped and teach them handicrafts or any other craft which their feeble mind is capable of understanding and putting to use. It has been found that much benefit was to be obtained from these children, and adults for that matter, meeting together in groups and thus the Group Training Classes were formed.

It is to be hoped that in the foreseeable future we may be able to possess in our Division our own Occupational Centre where all these children will attend and where facilities will be available to give them a wide variety of all types of training. At the moment negotiations are proceeding for the proposed establishment of such a Centre at High Green but no finality has been reached yet with regard to the site and probable lay-out of the Centre.

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor & Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.	
		Number who attended for first time during this year.	Children up to 5 years.
CHAPELTOWN Miners' Welfare Pavilion, Dr. J. J. Smith, Mrs. B. Robinson.	Wednesday afternoon	64	1,906
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Dr. I. A. Fraser & Miss K. Gregory.	Monday afternoon	95	2,193
GRENOSIDE Scout Hut Dr. J. Smail & Mrs. A. Brooks.	Tuesday afternoon	65	1,242
HIGH GREEN Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. J. J. Smith & Mrs. D. M. Simpson.	Tuesday afternoon	87	1,970
LOXLEY Congregational Chapel Dr. S. Lindsay & Mrs. L.M.Sellars.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	16	348
OUGHTIBRIDGE Church Hall Dr. S. Lindsay & Mrs. L.M.Sellars.	Thursday afternoon	43	924
STANNINGTON Methodist Sunday School Dr. S. Lindsay & Mrs. L.M.Sellars.	Wednesday afternoon	52	1,148
TANKERSLEY Scout Hall Dr. E. S. L. Allott. Mrs. D. M. Simpson.	Alternate Monday afternoons	14	423
WORRALL Memorial Hall Dr. S. Lindsay & Mrs. L.M.Sellars.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	14	374
COLLEY ESTATE St. Paul's Institute Dr. G. Henderson & Mrs. M. Orr. (a.m. by appt.)	Tuesday afternoon	94	1,469

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

Name and Address of Centre Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance	Day and Time of sessions	Total number of attendances during the year
ECCLESFIELD Gatty Memorial Hall Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke Mrs. M. Orr and Miss K. Gregory	Thursday afternoon	665
WHARNCLIFFE SIDE Miss R. M. Smith	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	11

HEALTH VISITING.

The Wortley Rural District is served by the following Health Visitors:-

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. B. Robinson ...	70, Station Road, Wombwell.	Wombwell 2399
Mrs. M. Orr	468, Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 48759
Miss E. Keeton ... (Resigned 18/8/56)	24, Hall Road, Handsworth, Sheffield, 9.	Woodhouse 40550
Mrs. L. M. Beaumont .. (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059
Mrs. D. M. Simpson ... (Assistant)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219
Mrs. D. E. Todd ... (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro ^o Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482
Miss S. Willett ... (Resigned 22/10/56)	118, Manchester Road, Deepcar.	Stocksbridge 2294
Mrs. L. M. Sellars ...	Handbank Farm, Midhope, Stocksbridge.	Penistone 3387
Miss K. Gregory ...	20, Don Avenue, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 43690
Mrs. A. Brooks ...	22, Castlewood Road, Fulwood, Sheffield, 10.	Sheffield 33769
Mrs. E. R. Steer ... (Appointed 1/10/56)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley.	
Miss G. A. Gosney ... (Appointed 3/9/56)	"Clovelly", 379, Stannington Road, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 44173

During the year there were two resignations from the staff - Miss E. Keeton and Miss S. Willett. Unfortunately these Health Visitors were not immediately replaced as no applications for the posts were received. I therefore appointed a part-time Nurse to assist in the Clinics and transferred Miss Gosney from the Penistone area with effect from the 1st December. The existing staff also undertook extra duties.

The Health Visitor is a highly qualified woman, who is capable of advising on all matters affecting environmental health and in teaching the principles of Health Education. She is not a person just seen at the Clinic; most of her work lies in the homes, where she undertakes the general supervision of expectant and nursing mothers and young children. She is also part of the team at School Medical Inspections, where her knowledge of the children and the families from which they come, is of material assistance to the School Medical Officer. She continues to supervise the Home Helps and visits the aged receiving this service. One of the aspects of her work which continues to grow is the provision of home background reports to the Hospitals about In-Patients. This enables the Hospital to consider all factors when deciding upon what course of action to take in the interests of the patient. Information is passed on to the Health Visitor on the patient's discharge, in order that the case may be supervised and any necessary advice and help given.

On several occasions during the year the Health Visitor has been able to use Voluntary and Statutory Organisations to clean up and, in certain instances, re-equip the homes of old people who had been admitted to hospital. As a result of this service these elderly folks were able to leave hospital after a spell of treatment and return to a home ready for them. In every case the effect on the patient was most encouraging. Had not those tasks been undertaken it is quite possible that the patients could not have returned home as the environmental conditions would not have permitted it.

A new field in which the Health Visitor is working and in which, in view of her expert knowledge of the families of her area, she has much to contribute, is that of positive mental health. In the homes she can give much help to the people with whom she comes in contact, not only in the way of teaching the principles of physical and mental health, but also by advising them on how to adapt themselves to changing circumstances and conditions of modern life.

During the year the Health Visitors in the Wortley Rural District made 15,097 domiciliary visits.

STAFF SITUATION OF HEALTH VISITORS AS AT
30TH JUNE, 1957.

<u>Health Visitor</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss E. Bates (Chapelton/Ecclesfield area)	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598
Mrs. M. Orr. (Colley Estate)	468, Wordsworth Avenue, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 48759
Mrs. L. M. Beaumont (Asst. Colley Estate/Ecclesfield)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059
Mrs. D. M. Simpson (Asst., High Green)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219
Mrs. D. E. Todd (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro ^s Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482
Mrs. A. Brooks (Grenoside/Colley Estate)	22, Castlewood Road, Fulwood, Sheffield, 10.	Sheffield 33769
Miss K. Gregory (Oughtibridge/Worrall)	20, Don Avenue, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 43690
Miss G. A. Gosney (Stannington/Loxley/ Bradfield)	"Clovelly", 379, Stannington Road, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 44173
Mrs. E. R. Steer (Part-time, assisting in Ecclesfield & Colley Est. Clinics)	104, Hesley Lane, Thorpe Hesley, Nr. Rotherham.	
Mrs. A. E. Hartley (Part-time, assisting Health Visitors in Ecclesfield & Colley Est.)	77, High Street, Ecclesfield.	

MIDWIFERY SERVICE.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Miss S. Billing	Jeffcock Memorial Nurses' Home, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3438
Mrs. M. E. Quirk (Relief Midwife for Division)	42, Knutton Road, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 44347
Miss E. Hemingway	93, Mansel Crescent, Parson Cross, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 44820
Mrs. F. O'Sullivan (Resigned 31/7/56)	26, Greenwood Road, High Green.	High Green 349
Mrs. M. McNamara	Dale View, Rodney Hill, Loxley.	Sheffield 43643
Miss R. M. Smith (District Nurse Midwife)	"The Haven", Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 40892

There was one resignation from the Midwives operating within the area during 1956. This was the High Green/Chapelton Midwife, who left during the middle of the year to take up an appointment in Lincolnshire. It has not been possible to obtain a replacement, and consequently it has been necessary for the Ecclesfield Midwife to cover High Green and Chapelton in addition to her own district. This situation worked reasonably well for a time, as the Nurse concerned had the assistance of the Divisional Relief Midwife. Unfortunately, Mrs Quirk had an accident at the beginning of December, and has been off duty for a considerable period.

To obviate any breakdown in the service I had to ask the two Hoyland Midwives, Miss Walker and Mrs. Wright to relieve the High Green and Chapelton areas. This was in addition to their normal duties in the Hoyland Nether Urban District. It says much for these two Midwives, who cheerfully accepted this additional burden without question, and I want to place on record my thanks to them for their help.

Domiciliary midwifery is an important factor in the Health Service these days. By no means do all expectant mothers decide to have their confinements in Maternity Hospitals. There is a general shortage of nursing staff and this is being felt in Maternity Hospitals as well as General Hospitals. On the district, too, there is extreme difficulty in maintaining establishments. Probably as a result of the staffing situation there is a tendency for the Maternity Hospitals to discharge the patients before the completion of the lying-in-period. Quite a few cases are discharged on the tenth day and for the remainder of the lying-in period they are attended in their own homes by the Domiciliary midwives. This procedure naturally increases quite considerably the amount of work required of the Domiciliary midwife for not only has she her own particular cases to attend to, but the extra demand on her services for these few odd days for the cases discharged from hospital sometimes makes the midwife's work rather onerous. There does not seem to be any way out of this difficulty for I cannot imagine that hospitals could agree to send out their own staff to complete the lying-in period care. The answer to the problem, of course, is more staff.

The Midwives who operate within the Wortley Rural District are all fully qualified, are trained in the use of, and possess, Gas and Air Analgesia equipment. They attend Ante-Natal Clinics and are responsible for the teaching of relaxation exercises in several of the Clinics. During the year they attended 240 confinements, 190 as Midwives and 50 as Maternity Nurses. Only 67 of these patients asked for, and received, the benefits of Gas and Air Analgesia.

Together, these Midwives made a total of 1,426 Ante-Natal and 5,889 Post-Natal visits.

HOME NURSING.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. I. Rose	3, Rocher Ave., Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3722
Miss R. M. Smith ... (District Nurse Midwife)	"The Haven", Bedford Road, Oughtibridge.	Oughtibridge 40892
Mrs. A. Woodhead ...	1a, King St., Charlton Brook, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3582

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. A. White	7, Highfield Rise, Stannington, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 43688
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365
Mrs. L. Genders (Relief Home Nurse for Division)	10, Hill Top Rise, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 4171
Mrs. H. G. Radcliffe	17, South Road, High Green.	High Green 325

The staffing situation remained more or less constant during the year. There were no resignations and no new appointments. However, due to resignations in other parts of the Division, the Penistone area was left without a Home Nurse. In order that a Home Nursing Service should be maintained it was found necessary to redeploy the staff in other parts of the Division. The Home Nurse from Stannington was loaned to the Penistone District and her district at Stannington was covered by the Stannington Midwife.

All the Nurses are qualified, and each is mobile. Together, during the year, they made a total of 18,695 visits. This is a decrease of 276 compared with the 1955 figure.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

During the year the Domestic Help Service provided help and comfort in homes where there was sickness and where the General Practitioner or the Health Visitor was of the opinion that a real need existed. The type of cases dealt with were much the same as in previous years, but the majority of help was given to the aged and infirm who, although not necessarily confined to bed, are unable to carry out their own domestic duties.

Once again these ladies have done an excellent job, and no praise is too high for them. The care and devotion they lavish on their aged patients has to be seen to be believed. It is not unknown for the Home Help to return during the evenings to see that everything is comfortable for the night. Neither is it unusual for a patient in Hospital to have a visit from the kindly Home Help. It is a wonderful experience to meet these examples of good neighbourliness, and to find that there is still this desire on the part of so many to help and comfort others who are less fortunately placed than themselves. These evening visits and Hospital visits do not come within the terms of the duties of Home Helps - they do not get paid for it, but I am sure they receive very much more in the knowledge that they have been able to bring some joy to the patient, which is sure to have some bearing on his or her ultimate recovery.

Once again I want to put on record my grateful thanks to the service these Home Helps give throughout the district.

During 1956, a total of 53,103 Domestic Help hours were provided in the Wortley Rural District. In all 82 Domestic Helps were employed, attending the homes of 251 cases. Of this total 144 were continuing cases from 1955, the remainder being new ones.

The types of cases where the Domestic Help Service was made available are classified as follows:-

Maternity Cases	...	...	...	29
Tuberculosis	...	...	...	4
General Cases, over 65 years	...			184
General Cases, under 65 years	...			31
Others	...	...	...	3

251

The following statistical table indicates the details of the Service:-

TYPES OF CASES	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Other	Total
Colley	52	8	7	1	3	71
Chapelton	30	5	3	1	-	39
Ecclesfield	32	5	-	1	-	38
High Green	22	3	2	-	-	27
Grenoside	13	-	1	-	-	14
Stannington	10	2	3	-	-	15
Oughtibridge ...	7	2	2	-	-	11
Wortley	4	1	-	-	-	5
Worrall	1	-	5	-	-	6
Wharncliffe Side	3	2	3	-	-	8
Tankersley	5	1	1	1	-	8
Loxley	3	2	2	-	-	7
Bradfield	1	-	-	-	-	1
Thorpè Hēsley ...	1	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS ...	184	31	29	4	3	251

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The Scheme for the distribution of Welfare Foods continued during the year. No difficulties arose at any time and I should like to take this opportunity of thanking the staff responsible for its administration, and especially the voluntary workers, and to say that at no time has there been any complaint regarding this service.

The general public are now well aware of the days and times when the Welfare Foods can be obtained, and I append below a table showing the Distribution Centres covering the whole Division. As you are aware, these commodities can be obtained at any centre, and not necessarily the ones established in the district.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, British Hall, Stocksbridge.	Tuesday Friday	10 - 12 a.m. 1.30 - 3.30 p.m. 10 - 12 a.m.
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone. Mr. A. Dyson, Town End, Thurlstone.	Monday During Shop hours.	2 - 4 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne. Private House and Shop, Mrs. Laycock, Crag Lyn, Thurgoland. Stocksbridge Co-op., Crane Moor, Sheffield.	Wednesday On application at House or Shop (except Sundays). During Shop hours.	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Church Schoolroom, Hoyland Common. Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Thursday Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m. 11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.

<u>Address of Premises.</u>	<u>Days.</u>	<u>Times.</u>
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT.</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Brightholmlee Chapel, Wharncliffe Side.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Chapeltown	Wednesday	11 - 12 a.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Clinic, Gatty Memorial Hall, Ecclesfield.	Monday Thursday	2 - 4 p.m. 2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Grenoside.	Thursday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Scout Hall, Tankersley.	Alternate Mondays	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, St. Paul's Inst., Wheata Road, Sheffield, 5.	Tuesday	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1956.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

This part of the Report prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Rainfall.

The total rainfall measured on the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices, was 32.625 inches.

The heaviest monthly fall occurred in January when 5.12 inches were recorded. The lowest was in May when the reading was 0.60 inches.

The total rainfall was substantially higher than that for 1955 (24,380 inches) and higher than the average for the 25 years preceding 1952 (28,847 inches). (The siting of the gauge was changed in 1952 and rainfall figures were incomplete for that year).

Water Supply.

Distribution.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 13,673, and of this number 13,265 or 97% obtain a piped supply of domestic water originating from one or other of the following undertakings:-

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council Hallbroom Supply.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Waterworks.
4. Dearne Valley Waterboard.
5. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Private Supply.

Detailed information regarding the area of distribution of each supply is given in the following table:-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses.	No. on Main.	% on Main.	Sheff. Corp. 1.	Hall broom. 2.	Wharncliffe. 3.	Dearne. 4.	Barnsley. 5.	Whit-ley. 6.
Ecclesfield.	7870	2420	2414	99	2414	-	-	-	-	-
Colley.	6221	1944	1944	100	1944	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton.	8189	2520	2511	99	2511	-	-	-	-	-
High Green.	3696	1155	1151	99	1151	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside.	4195	1311	1277	97	1248	-	-	-	-	29
Thorpe Hesley.	492	154	154	100	154	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	30663	9504	9451	99	9422	-	-	-	-	29
Wadsley.	136	43	41	95	41	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall.	1184	363	356	98	30	326	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge.	2715	828	779	94	777	2	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side.	1150	353	335	95	335	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee.	97	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley.	1153	354	340	96	226	114	-	-	-	-
Stannington.	3116	961	937	97	-	937	-	-	-	-
Dungworth.	410	128	121	94	-	121	-	-	-	-
Storrs.	97	30	30	100	-	30	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield.	226	71	25	35	25	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield.	364	113	28	25	28	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope.	156	49	31	63	16	-	-	-	15	-
Hollowmeadows.	153	48	16	33	16	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFELD PARISH.	10957	3371	3039	90	1494	1530	-	-	15	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	2008	612	612	100	133	-	319	100	60	-
WORTLEY PARISH.	601	186	163	88	-	-	162	-	1	-
GRAND TOTALS	44229	13673	13265	97	11049	1530	481	100	76	29

Characteristics of Supplies.

The Sheffield Corporation Waterworks supply 11,049 dwellings in the district equivalent to 83.3% of all houses on a mains supply.

The Water is from impounding reservoirs, its acid characteristics being suitably corrected at the filter station. The water is chloraminated before passing into the trunk distribution mains.

This Council's Bradfield supply is obtained from springs and boreholes at Hallbroom. The spring water is soft and acid in character and forms the bulk of the supply when available in the required volume. There are two boreholes. The water from these is fairly hard, the hardness being of a temporary character. The water is supplied to 1,530 houses in the Bradfield Parish which is equivalent to 11.5% of the total houses on a mains supply.

The water distributed by the Wharncliffe Estates is obtained from an impounding reservoir on the Wharncliffe Estate at Wortley. In character it is typical upland surface water. The supply is treated in pressure filters before entering the distribution system. The water supplies 481 dwellings in the Wortley Parish and parts of the Tankersley Parish equivalent to 3.6% of the total houses on mains supplies in the district.

The Dearne Valley Water Board supply 100 houses in the Tankersley Parish with a mixture of borehole and upland surface water, the latter being supplied by Sheffield Corporation. The number of houses supplied from this source is equivalent to less than 1% of the total on a mains supply.

Sixty houses in the Tankersley Parish are supplied by agreement from the Worsbrough Mains which are in turn supplied from the Barnsley Waterworks with upland surface water originating within the Wortley Rural District at Upper Midhope. One Barnsley Waterworks house in the Wortley Parish and 15 at Midhopestones are supplied from the same source.

The Whitley Supply is impounded spring water. It supplies the hamlet of Whitley in the Ecclesfield Parish.

Sufficiency and Purity of Supplies.

Some complaints of intermittent supply were again received from residents in the supply area of the Dearne Valley Water Board at Hoyland Common during the early part of the year. Appropriate action was taken by the Board to improve the supply.

Further investigations into possible sources of pollution of the

Whitley Supply were carried out during the year. Some progress was made but the matter had not been fully cleared up at the year end.

The Hallbroom supply was not sampled during the year in view of the known bacteriological variations and the proposed chlorination of the supply. Chlorination had not been introduced at the year end.

Twenty-four samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination during the year. Details are given in the following table:-

Water Undertakings.	Sheffield Corp'n	Wortley H/broom.	Wharncliffe Estate	Dearne Valley	Barnsley Corp'n	Whitley	Private Supplies
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
Total houses supplied.	11049	1530	481	100	76	29	419
Proportion of houses on all Mains Supplies	83.3%	11.5%	3.6%	.8%	.6%	.2%	not applicable.
Number of Samples taken.	Nil.	Nil.	6	1	Nil.	7	10
Number reported Satisfactory.	-	-	4	1	-	5	5
Number reported Unsatisfactory.	-	-	2	-	-	2	5

Extensions of Supplies.

Extensions of supplies were carried out during the year to serve new houses only.

Action was taken in respect of extensions to 7 older type houses at Cockshutts Lane, Oughtibridge, at present served by a suspect piped private supply but although agreement had been reached, connections had not been effected at the year end.

Further consideration has been given to providing a piped supply to the hamlet of Coldwell. An estimate was supplied by Sheffield Corporation to gravitate a supply from the tank at Folderings via Onesacre to Coldwell. This scheme if accepted, should make tangible progress in 1957.

Requests have been received for guidance and technical assistance in respect of proposals to improve water supplies to three agricultural houses in the Bradfield and Wortley parts of the district. In two of these cases improved supplies are to be obtained from installations provided with financial assistance from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The overall water supply position in the district at the year end showed a 0.5% improvement over 1955, the percentage of houses on a mains supply being 97%. Unfortunately this improvement arose solely due to an increase in the relative proportions of new and old houses in the district and not to improvements to existing older houses. The total number of houses not on a mains piped supply at the year end was 408. The large majority of these houses are remote from mains supplies but enjoy piped supplies from private sources.

In view of the nature of the district the overall position must be considered to be reasonably satisfactory but there is still scope for further improvement.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

The overall position relating to sewage disposal is illustrated by the following table:-

District.	No. of Houses.	No. on Sewer.	Percent- age to Sewer.	Disposal System								
				Sheff field.	Pilley.	Wharn- cliffe Side.	Rother- ham.	Wort- ley.	Hoy- land.	Whitley.	Dung- worth.	
Ecclesfield.	2420	2356	97	2356	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley.	1944	1944	100	1944	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton.	2520	2489	98	2489	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green.	1155	1137	98	1137	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside.	1311	1227	93	1214	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-
Thorp Hesley.	154	147	95	-	-	-	147	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	9504	9300	98	9140	-	-	147	-	-	-	13	-
Wadsley.	43	40	93	40	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall.	363	330	91	330	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge.	828	762	92	762	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side.	353	314	89	-	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmllee.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley.	354	237	67	237	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington.	961	893	93	893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth.	128	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Storrs.	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield.	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield.	113	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope.	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hollowmeadows.	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFIELD PARISH.	3371	2588	76	2262	-	314	-	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	612	508	83	79	385	-	-	-	-	44	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH.	186	54	29	-	-	-	-	54	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS.	13673	12450	90	11481	385	314	147	54	44	13	12	

There is little change from the previous year's position regarding houses not connected to sewers. The principal unsewered localities are at Howbrook in the Wortley Parish and Dungworth and Bradfield in the Bradfield Parish. A small sewage disposal works has been constructed at Dungworth to deal with the sewage from 12 new Council houses and the village school. This works has been designed to permit further enlargement so as to deal with the whole of the village when sewerage takes place.

The total number of houses connected to sewers at the year end (12,450) was equivalent to 90% of the total houses in the district. The sewage from 92% of the houses connected to sewers is dealt with at the Sheffield Corporation Disposal works at Blackburn Meadows.

The Council continue to operate works at Pilley, Wharncliffe Side and Whitley. No progress has yet been made with the enlargement of the Wharncliffe Side Works which are overloaded.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

General.

A refuse collection service was given to all 13,673 dwellings in the district during the year. This figure represents an increase of 347 houses over that for 1955. A service was also given to all the schools in the district and to hospitals, works canteens and business premises.

Details of the numbers and types of receptacles attended to is set out in the following table:-

District	Houses.	Houses Using				Number of				
		Water Closets.	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Ash pits.	Bins.	Water Closets.	Privies.	Pail Closets.	Ash pits.	Bins.
Ecclesfield.	2420	2377	41	2	38	2382	34	2	27	2382
Colley.	1944	1944	-	-	-	1944	-	-	-	1944
Chapelton.	2520	2492	26	2	33	2487	18	2	24	2497
High Green.	1155	1145	9	1	19	1136	9	1	15	1137
Grenoside.	1311	1233	70	8	93	1218	53	9	65	1223
Thorpe Hesley.	154	144	9	1	14	140	7	1	10	140
ECCLESFIELD PARISH.	9504	9335	155	14	197	9307	121	15	141	9323
Wadsley.	43	42	1	-	1	42	1	-	1	44
Worrall.	363	339	23	1	24	339	16	1	17	339
Oughtibridge.	828	768	59	1	69	759	46	1	41	759
Wharnccliffe Side.	353	323	30	-	30	323	30	-	30	323
Brightholmlee.	30	4	26	-	29	1	23	-	26	1
Loxley.	354	262	90	2	94	260	64	2	54	262
Stannington.	961	897	63	1	69	892	55	1	54	893
Dungworth.	128	38	88	2	88	40	68	2	56	40
Storr's.	30	2	28	-	29	1	23	-	22	1
High Bradfield.	71	8	63	-	66	5	48	-	48	5
Low Bradfield.	113	24	76	13	101	12	60	14	79	12
Midhope.	49	4	29	16	45	4	23	16	34	4
Hollowmeadows.	48	29	13	6	20	28	11	6	18	31
BRADFIELD PARISH	3371	2740	589	42	665	2706	468	43	480	2714
TANKERSLEY PARISH.	612	547	59	6	65	547	55	6	51	550
WORTLEY PARISH.	186	87	99	-	108	78	97	-	95	85
GRAND TOTALS.	13673	12709	902	62	1035	12638	741	64	767	12672

Refuse Collection.

The frequency of collection given during normal periods was unchanged as follows:-

Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly.

Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly.

Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

The maximum number of ashbinmen employed at any one time during the year was 31 and the number of loader-drivers nine.

The number of vacancies arising in the service during the year was 11 due to the following causes:-

Retirement - 2.

Leaving for more amenable and/or better paid jobs - 8.

Unsatisfactory service - 1.

These vacancy figures represent a change of 25% of the whole establishment in the service in the year. Several new recruits left the service after very short periods of employment, e.g. 1 day (2 men), 2 days (1 man). All the employees leaving for more amenable or better paid jobs left within 16 months of appointment and six of them within four months.

This was very disappointing in view of the time taken in advertising, interviewing and waiting for notices to expire.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse other than the 380 tons sold as salvage was disposed of by tipping as follows:-

	Site.	Owner.	Refuse Received from.	Tip Men employed
1.	Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works.	Wortley R.D.C.	Ecclesfield, Colley, Thorpe Hesley, Grenoside (part).	) ) 1.)
2.	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	Wortley R.D.C.	High Green, Chapeltown, Grenoside (part), Tankersley.	) ) ) ) ) 1.
3.	Peafield Lane, Wortley.	Wharncliffe Estates,	Wortley.)
4.	Haggstones Road, Worrall.	Wortley R.D.C.	Westnall Ward, Bradfield (part).	) ) ) 1.
5.	Long Lane, Loxley.	Wortley R.D.C.	Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield (part).)))

No serious tip fires occurred during the year and it was possible to control the few minor outbreaks by manual labour.

Difficulty was experienced in obtaining adequate and suitable covering material to blanket the tips, particularly during the summer months when the refuse is bulky and comparatively free from ash. Arrangements have been made with industrial firms to tip waste materials as cover but such supplies cannot be relied upon sufficiently to ensure full control of the tipping. Mechanical control could provide the answer to this problem but the number and scattered location of the tips in use raises problems which are difficult of solution in a reasonably economic manner with the range of mechanical equipment at present available. The possibilities of employing mechanical control are being kept under review.

Transport.

Two new lorries were acquired during the year to replace worn out vehicles. The total number of lorries employed on collection and salvage was 11. 9 of these vehicles are used for full time collection, one is retained as a spare and the other is used for salvage and general haulage purposes.

One of the new vehicles was allocated to the Stannington part of the district and the other, an open truck, was used for salvage and general haulage purposes and as a spare refuse collection vehicle.

One of the old lorries was disposed of as scrap and the other retained for dismantling for spare parts.

Details of the vehicles are as follows:-

No.	Vehicle			District Served.
	Make	Capacity.	Year of Manu- facture.	
1.	S.&D. Freighter.	8.9 cu.yds.	1947.	Ecclesfield & Thorpe Hesley.
2.	S.&D. Freighter.	8.9 cu.yds.	1947.	Colley Ward (part), Ecclesfield Ward (part).
3.	S. & D. Freighter.	8.9 cu.yds.	1947.	Colley Ward (part), Ecclesfield Ward (part), Grenoside Ward (part).
4.	Dennis.	8 cu.yds.	1950.	Grenoside Ward (part), Chapelton Ward (part).
5.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1951.	Chapelton Ward (part), High Green Ward (part).
6.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1952.	High Green Ward (part), Tankersley Parish. Wortley Parish.
7.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1956.	Stannington, Dungworth, Loxley.
8.	Dennis.	10 cu.yds.	1953.	Westnall Ward (except Midhope).
9.	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1949.	Bradfield Parish (outlying parts).
10.	Dennis	8 cu.yds.	1950.	Spare Vehicle.
11.	Austin Truck.	2-3 tonner.	1956.	Salvage & General Haulage Vehicle.

Towards the year end repairing facilities were provided at Chapelton for the refuse collection vehicles and the rodent van. A mechanic commenced duties in November and regular maintenance service has now been brought into operation. Satisfactory vehicle maintenance has been a matter causing some concern but indications are that the new arrangements will result in fewer breakdowns, and a general all round improvement in maintenance standards.

Whilst the annual cost of vehicle maintenance will inevitably be somewhat higher than of recent years, this increase should be offset by a substantially extended vehicle "life".

The maintenance garage has been fitted with equipment which will be easily transferable to the new depot at Grenoside when this becomes available in I hope the not too distant future.

Welfare Facilities.

There are serious limitations to the welfare facilities which can reasonably be made available to refuse collection personnel travelling about in a scattered area of approximately 50,000 acres. Double cabs are provided in the vehicles so that covered accommodation is available for taking meals.

Protective clothing is supplied in the form of overcoats, overalls, gloves and gumboots.

The existing arrangements whereby the ashbinmen are permitted to finish when their daily target has been reached and to take a meal during their working time, recompense substantially for the lack of other welfare facilities and are appreciated by the workmen.

Costing.

The nett cost of collection and disposal during the year ended 31st March 1956 was £22,647. Income from salvage is not taken into account in arriving at this figure.-.

This cost represents an increase compared with 1955 of £1,904 due principally to increased wage rates.

The estimated population figure supplied by the Registrar General excluding the resident population at the Middlewood Mental Hospital was 44,229.

Empty food containers only are at present removed from this hospital, there being a refuse incinerator within the curtilage of the institution. Preliminary intimation has been given however that the incinerator will be put out of use and a collection service will then be required.

Utilising the figures quoted above, comparative costings for the last five years are as follows:-

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costing.

	1956.	1955.	1954.	1953.	1952.
Acreeage of District.	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated Population.	44229	43405	43170	43150	43500
No. of Houses Scavenged.	13673	13326	12978	12801	12680
Rateable Value of District.	£271889	£262132	£256164	£250878	£246003
Product of 1d. Rate.	£1099.17.3d.	£1047.4.4d.	£1032.	£1009.6.8d.	£992.
Nett Cost of Collection and Disposal.	£22647	£20743	£21292	£20908	£18710
Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in £.	20.58d.	19.83d.	20.63d.	20.72d.	18.86d.
Estimated Annual Yield of Refuse.	15650 tons.	15550 tons.	15500 tons.	15500 tons.	15000 tons.
Yield per 1,000 population per day.	19.4 cwts.	19.62 cwts.	19.65 cwts.	19.68 cwts.	19.2 cwts.
Cost per 1,000 population per annum.	£512.6.0d.	£479.3.4d.	£493.4.3d.	£484.10.10d.	£430.0.3d.
Cost per head per annum.	10s.3d.	9s.7d.	9s.10d.	9s.8d.	8s.7½d.
Cost per 1,000 houses per annum.	£1656.6.8d.	£1554.3.3d.	£1650.10.10d.	£1633.6.8d.	£1475.11.0d.
Cost per house per annum.	£1.13.1½d.	£1.11.1d.	£1.12.9d.	£1.12.8d.	£1.9.6d.
Cost per ton.	29s.7d.	26s.8d.	27s.5d.	26s.11½d.	24s.11d.

Provision of Dustbins.

The number of formal notices served during the year under the provisions of Section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936 as amended by Section 8 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1953, and Section 69 of the West Riding County Council (General Powers) Act 1951, for the provision of suitable dustbins was 48 of which 4 were outstanding at the year end.

Requests for the supply of 41 bins from private householders without service of notice were dealt with and 122 bins were supplied to Council houses.

Privy Conversions.

During the year 4 privies were replaced by 4 water closets at Grenoside. No application for a contribution had been received at the year end.

No further progress can be made under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1936 with the enforced elimination of the outstanding 805 privies and pails unless additional sewerage schemes are embarked upon.

8 additional W.C.'s were provided during the year, 4 at Chapeltown and 4 at High Green. 4 notices were outstanding at the year end in respect of the provision of 4 further W.C.'s at High Green.

Salvage of Waste.

The commodities salvaged and disposed of during 1956 comprised waste paper, ferrous and non-ferrous metals and rags.

The total weight of paper disposed of was 211 tons which was well below the record total for 1955 (280 tons). There have been disposal difficulties during the year which have been responsible for the reduced output of this commodity. Tonnages of ferrous and non-ferrous scrap metals and of rags have all shown increases this year.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to salvage operations in 1956:-

Commodity.	Salvage Statistics 1956.						Salvage Statistics 1955.					
	Weight.			Value.			Weight.			Value.		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun.coll.)	211	2	0	1595	14	9	280	7	2	2211	3	6
Scrap (Ferrous).	16	18	0	114	8	7	8	17	3	50	19	0
Scrap (non-Ferr.)	-	19	1	123	0	6	-	15	0 $\frac{1}{4}$	101	4	0
Scrap (Tins).	44	16	2	201	11	8	32	14	2	97	3	6
Rags.	5	10	0	126	14	0	4	11	0	92	11	0
TOTALS.	279	14	3	2161	9	4	327	5	3$\frac{1}{4}$	2553	1	0

The total quantity of refuse disposed of as salvage since the inception of the campaign in 1939 is shown hereunder:-

INCOME.							EXPENDITURE.					
Commodity.	Quantity sold.			Amount Received.			Source.	£.	s.	d.		
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.						
Paper (Coun.coll.)	2510	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	17337.	9.	5	Wages.	9007	13	0		
Paper (Priv.coll.)(a)	15	7	3	3	5	5	Materials.	719	8	0		
(b)	1153	12	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	-	-	Machinery.	67	0	0		
Scrap (Ferrous).	207	2	1	638	15	2	Publicity.	109	8	3		
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	6	18	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	416	3	4	Transport.	1	9	6		
Scrap (Tins).	294	15	1	606	14	3	Rentals & Rates.	76	14	9		
Rags.	99	8	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	1380	8	8	Insurance.	5	1	1		
Bones.	61	12	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	267	7	8	Total	20986.	14	7		
Bottles, Jars & Cullett.	34	19	2 $\frac{1}{4}$	216	12	5	Balance	10995	13	10		
Rubber.	9	13	1	24	3	2						
Twine.	-	10	0 $\frac{3}{4}$	2	10	11						
Board of Trade Grant.	-	-	-	88	18	0						
GRAND TOTALS.	4394	13	0	20982	8	5		20982	8	5		

The reduction in waste paper output affected the salvage bonus paid to the ashbinmen. A total sum of £10.18s.6d. was paid to each employee with a full year's service.

Housing.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 13,673, showing a nett increase of 347 over the figure of 13,326 at the end of 1955.

The total number of new dwellings completed during the year was 459. The number of dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use was 112.

Details of these changes are set out hereunder:-

New dwellings built by Wortley R.D. Council	-	217.
New dwellings built by Sheffield Corporation	-	92.
New dwellings built by private enterprise	-	150.
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total new houses	-	459.
Dwellings demolished or otherwise put out of use	-	<u>112.</u>
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Nett increase	-	347.
Total houses at 31st December, 1955	-	13326.
		<hr style="width: 100%;"/>
Total houses at 31st December, 1956		<u>13673</u>

The 217 houses built by the Council included 14 A.P. Bungalows and 63 flats and were located as follows:-

District.	Houses.	Flats.	Bungalows.	Total.
Ecclesfield	6	-	-	6
Chapelton	20	49	-	69
High Green	96	14	14	124
Stannington	6	-	-	6
Dungworth	12	-	-	12
TOTAL	140	63	14	217

The 92 houses built by Sheffield Corporation were on the Foxhill Estate in the Grenoside Ward.

The revised ward distribution of Sheffield Corporation's Parson Cross & Foxhill extension development is now as follows:-

Ward.	Dwellings built 1940-1954.	Dwellings built 1955.	Total Number of Dwellings.
Ecclesfield.	869	-	869
Colley.	1,944	-	1,944
Grenoside.	277	92	369
TOTALS.	3,090	92	3,182

The dwellings erected by private enterprise are localised as follows:-

<u>District.</u>	<u>Number of Houses.</u>
Chapelton.	54.
Ecclesfield.	21.
High Green.	5.
Grenoside.	24.
Tankersley.	6.
Stannington.	21.
Oughtibridge.	12.
Worrall.	3.
Wadsley.	2.
Loxley.	1.
High Bradfield.	1.
Total.	150

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is shown by the following table:-

District	New Dwellings 1956.			Total Additional Houses.	Houses put out of use.	Nett Increase or Decrease.
	Wortley R.D.C.	Sheff. Corp'n.	Private Enterprise.			
Ecclesfield.	6	-	21	27	3	24
Chapelton.	69	-	54	123	81 X	42
High Green.	124	-	5	129	6	123
Grenoside.	-	92	24	116	6	110
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-	-	6	-6
Tankersley.	-	-	6	6	1	5
Wortley.	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Stannington.	6	-	21	27	4	23
Dungworth.	12	-	-	12	-	12
Oughtibridge.	-	-	12	12	-	12
Worrall.	-	-	3	3	-	3
Wadsley.	-	-	2	2	-	2
Loxley.	-	-	1	1	3	-2
Brightholmlee.	-	-	-	-	1	-1
High Bradfield.	-	-	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	217	92	150	459	112	347

X Includes 49 Bracken Hill Adapted Dwellings.

Housing Development since 1920.

During the period 1920/1956 the Council have been responsible for the erection, adaptation or acquisition of 2,888 dwellings of the following types:-

Permanent Estate Houses	- 2,503.
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	- 18.
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	- 80.
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill and Worrall	- 131.
Adapted House at Grenoside	- 1.
Dwelling acquired under Housing Acts at Ecclesfield	- 1.
Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown and High Green which are now either demolished or disused as dwellings	- 154.
	<hr/>
Total.	2,888
	<hr/>

The Council also control 8 other dwellings at:-

Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works (2), Tankersley Sewage Disposal Works (1), Glen Howe Park (1), Council Offices (1), 243 Lane End (1), and two other dwellings acquired at Ecclesfield.

Transfer of tenants from the remaining 49 Bracken Hill Adapted Hutments was completed during the year. The total number of hutments cleared on this site is 127.

Private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 2,660 houses in the district during the same period.

Sheffield Corporation have further developed the Parson Cross Estate within the rural district involving the erection of 3,182 dwellings since 1940. This figure includes the new development now taking place at Foxhill.

An overall picture of development during the last 36 years is given by the following table:-

Locality	Houses Erected by				Private Enterprise.	Total Built since 1920.	Total Houses in Locality	Percentage of Total Built since 1920
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Total Built since 1920.				
	Permanent.	Temporary.						
<u>Ecclesfield Parish.</u>								
Ecclesfield.	378	20	869	471	1738	2420	72	
Colley.	-	-	1944	-	1944	1944	100	
Chapelton and)	746	31	-	) 560	1971	2520	) 53
High Green.)	467	118	-	)	945	1155	) 72
Grenoside.	138	-	369	438	7	1311	4	
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-	7	7	154		
<u>Bradfield Parish.</u>								
Oughtibridge.	154	-	-	261	415	828	50	
Worrall.	58	6	-	176	240	363	66	
Stannington.	222	20	-	451	693	961	72	
Loxley.	86	10	-	63	159	354	44	
Dungworth.	20	-	-	7	27	128	21	
Wadsley.	-	-	-	7	7	43	16	
Wharnccliffe Side.	120	-	-	81	201	353	57	
Other parts of Parish.	-	-	-	40	40	341	11	
<u>Tankersley Parish.</u>								
Tankersley Parish.	132	6	-	82	220	612	35	
<u>Wortley Parish.</u>								
Wortley Parish.	-	-	-	16	16	186	8	
TOTALS.	2521	211	3182	2660	8623	13673	63	

Slum Clearance, Improvements and Repairs.

This year marked the second phase of the Council's clearance programme and eight areas involving 68 houses were represented. Orders were made and submitted to the Minister as follows:-

Area Ref No.	Title	No. of Houses Involved.
8.	Ecclesfield (Yew Lane and High Street) Compulsory Purchase Order. X	5.
9.	Chapelton (Elliott Lane) Clearance Order.	5.
10.	Chapelton (Lane End) Compulsory Purchase Order.	7.
11.	Pilley (Gate Inn Cottages) Clearance Order.	3.
12.	Pilley (Pilley Village) Compulsory Purchase Order. /	5.
13.	Tankersley (Colliery Yard) Clearance Order.	20.
14.	Tankersley (Top Newbegin) Clearance Order.	8.
15.	Ecclesfield (Townend Road and Stocks Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	15.

X Three additional fit houses were included in this Order.

/ One additional fit house was included in this Order.

Objections were made in respect of Orders references 8, 9, 14 and 15 and Inquiry dates were fixed early in 1957 for Nos. 9 and 14. The unopposed Orders had not been confirmed by the Minister at the year end.

Action in respect of 7 individual unfit houses was taken during the year and resulted as follows:-

Two cottages, Pilley Hills, Tankersley.	Demolition Orders.
No.2 Townend Road, Ecclesfield.	Closing Order.
Nos. 206 & 208 Greaves Lane, High Green.	Demolition Orders.
No. 180 Main Street, Grenoside.	Closing Order.
No. 190 Thompson Hill, High Green.	Closing Order.

Further action in respect of the 1955 clearance programme resulted as follows:-

Area Ref.No.	Title	No. of Houses Involved.	Objections.	Result.
1.	Grenoside (Cupola Lane) Clearance Order.	5	No.	Confirmed.
2.	High Green (Jeffcock Place) Clearance Order.	4	No.	Confirmed.
3.	Chapelton (Greenhead Lane & Chapel Square) Clearance Order.	13	No.	Confirmed.
4.	Chapelton (Cowley Lane) Clearance Order.	11	No.	Confirmed.
5.	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Clearance Order.	9	Yes.	Confirmed.
6.	Ecclesfield (St. Mary's Lane) Clearance Order.	5	Yes.	Confirmed. /
7.	Ecclesfield (Stocks Hill) Clearance Order.	2	No.	Confirmed.

/ Confirmed with slight modification.

At the year end 43 families had been re-housed from the clearance areas and individual unfit houses dealt with in 1955/56. In the Report for 1955 statistics were included illustrating the density of occupation in slum clearance houses compared with the position in 1937. These statistics have been extended so as to include the houses dealt with in 1956 and are set out in the following table:-

Year.	Houses in District.	Average persons per House.	Houses in Clearance Areas.	Average Persons per House.	Percentage of Total Houses occupied by (Number of Persons)						
					1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	Over 6.
1937.	7,856	3.54	159	3.54	5	24	27	22	9.5	6.5	6
1955.	13,326	3.25	49	2.65	26.5	20.5	24.5	18.5	6	4	-
1956.	13,673	3.235	60	2.83	16.7	26.6	28.3	20	3.3	3.3	1.8

The 1956 figures confirm generally the first impression of under occupation.

This year's clearance areas included 25 colliery houses and 12 almshouses, 8 of which have been excluded from the statistics as they were vacant.

At the year end there were 22 occupied houses the subject of clearance orders, demolition orders, closing orders, or undertakings, and 82 vacant houses covered by operative clearance, demolition or compulsory purchase orders. Disposition of these slum clearance houses is shown in the following table:-

Locality.	Houses Condemned and not Demolished at end of 1956.					
	Condemned before 1955.	Occupied.	Vacant.	Condemned in 1955/56.	Occupied.	Vacant.
Ecclesfield.	7	-	7	8	4	4
Chapelton.	11	-	11	23	1	22
High Green.	7	-	7	7	1	6
Grenoside.	5	2	3	6	-	6
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-	9	5	4
Oughtibridge.	8	4	4	-	-	-
Stannington.	9	2	7	-	-	-
Hollowmeadows.	1	-	1	-	-	-
Bradfield.	1	-	1	-	-	-
Tankersley.	-	-	-	2	1	1
TOTALS.	49	10	39	55	12	43

Improvement Grants.

The number of applications for improvement grants deferred from 1955 and dealt with during the year was 6 involving 6 houses.

These applications were dealt with as follows:-

Approved	1.
Refused	1.
Withdrawn	4.

Twenty-eight new applications involving 29 houses were received during 1956 and were dealt with as follows:-

Approved	6 (7 houses).
Refused	5.
Withdrawn	9.
Deferred	8.

Eight schemes approved in 1955 and two approved in 1956 were completed during the year. Grants paid ranged from £60 to the maximum of £400, the total paid during the year being £1,768.

The number of applications dealt with was slightly lower than in 1955. Schemes submitted usually require a good deal of investigation and any substantial increase in the rate of applications would cause dislocation in the Health Department with existing staff.

There are now approximately 70% of houses in the district with fixed baths compared with a national average of about 60%.

Repairs.

The use of the Public Health and Housing Acts to deal with disrepair and other forms of unfitness in dwellinghouses was continued during the year.

No applications were received from tenants for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.

Further information regarding housing inspection and action taken thereon is set out hereunder.

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

1. (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	220.
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	387.
2. (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above), which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	81.

- (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 324.
3. Number of dwellinghouses needing further action:-
- (a) Number considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 75.
- (b) Number (excluding those in sub-head (3) (a) above), found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 145.

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 79.

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year.

A. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 16 Housing Act 1936.

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 10.
2. Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners 10.
- (b) By Local Authority -

B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts.

1. Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 36.
2. Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners 31.
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners -

C. Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act 1936.

1. Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation 7.

2.	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4.
2a.	Undertakings accepted by Council	-
3.	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of old and new Demolition Orders	1.

(3 Closing Orders were made during the year).

4. Housing Act 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.

(a)	(1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	5.
	(2) Number of families dwelling therein	7.
	(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	40
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year	4.
(c)	(1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	4.
	(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	26.

Moveable Dwellings.

The total number of moveable dwellings in the district at the year end was 199 showing a substantial increase on 1955 when the number was 139.

Distribution of the dwellings is shown in the following table:-

TOTAL	70	11	111	199	185	1	30	14	TOTAL
	240	155	242	281	281	1	30	14	281

Parish.	Situation.	Total No. of Dwellings.	Type of Dwellings.		
			Trailer.	Van.	Shed.
Bradfield	Upper Midhope.	1	-	-	1
	Hollow Meadows.	38	17	3	18
	Low Bradfield.	3	1	1	1
	High Bradfield.	10	2	1	7
	Bradfield Dale.	6	1	1	4
	Worrall.	12	9	-	3
	Loxley & Holdworth.	6	3	-	3
	Stannington.	5	4	1	-
	Dungworth.	20	-	2	18
	Ughill.	13	-	2	11
	Oughtibridge &) Wharnccliffe Side)	14	14	-	-
	Folderings.	3	-	1	2
	Ewden Valley.	2	-	-	2
Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield.	4	4	-	-
	Chapelton.	4	3	1	-
	High Green.	6	6	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley.	7	6	1	-
	Grenoside.	31	31	-	-
Tankersley	Hoyland Common and Westwood.	10	9	1	-
Wortley	Wortley.	4	4	-	-
TOTALS.		199	114	15	70

During the year 105 applications for licences or renewals were received to cover the stationing and use of moveable dwellings within the district. The applications were dealt with as follows:-

Number of new applications received	-	82.
Number of renewal applications received	-	23.
Applications refused	-	9.
Appeals against refusal	-	-

Verminous Premises.

During the year 409 visits have been made to 395 premises for the purpose of inspection for eradication of insect pests. Further details are set out on the following table:-

Ward	Premises Inspected.		Total Visits.		Premises Found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council.	Private.	Council.	Private.	Bugs.	Cock rchs.	Other Insects.	Council.	Private
Chapelton.	87	35	88	36	1	5	5	11	-
High Green.	91	36	92	42	2	16	2	17	3
Ecclesfield.	17	28	17	28	-	4	4	8	-
Colley.	-	10	-	10	1	-	-	-	1
Grenoside.	1	7	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Tankersley.	3	14	3	17	-	3	-	3	-
Wortley.	-	3	-	3	-	1	-	1	-
Westnall.	28	11	30	11	-	-	6	3	3
Stannington.	12	10	12	10	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley.	1	1	1	1	-	1	1	2	-
TOTALS.	240	155	244	165	4	30	18	45	7

The number of premises inspected during the year showed an increase on the 1955 figure and there was a slight increase in the number of infestations found.

Insects dealt with in addition to bed bugs and cockroaches have included crickets, silverfish, flies, ants and wasps.

Twelve requests were received from the Sheffield Corporation Housing Manager for inspection of furniture in houses within the district prior to mutual exchanges or allocation of new tenancies. The number of privately owned houses involved was six, Sheffield Corporation houses five, and houses owned by this Council one.

Routine inspection for cleanliness and insect infestation are carried out in all changes of tenancy involving Council Houses.

Gammexane and D.D.T. in various forms were again the principal insecticides used to deal with infestations.

The Council have had two changes in the post of rodent and general operative since last year and these have created some dislocation in the performance of the duties covered by the job. Nevertheless all necessary disinfestations were efficiently dealt with.

Destruction of Rats and Mice.

A total of 1,077 visits have been made during the year in connection with rat and mouse destruction in the district. This figure includes 296 visits made in connection with the baiting and recording of sewer treatments.

The following table gives further details in respect of surface infestations only:-

Ward.	No. of Visits.	No. of Premises.	No. of Treatments.
Chapelton.	100	41	41
High Green.	98	44	45
Ecclesfield.	178	58	59
Colley.	34	13	13
Grenoside.	95	38	38
Tankersley.	44	14	14
Wortley.	27	13	13
Westnall.	128	38	32
Stannington.	23	9	9
Loxley.	54	9	9
Thorpe Hesley.	-	-	-
TOTALS	781	277	273

	Type of Property.				(5) Agric- ultural.
	Non-Agricultural.				
	(1) Local Author- ity.	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses).	(3) All Other (including Business Premises).	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2), & (3).	
1. No. of Properties in Local Authority's District. X	22	12,973	1,498	14,493	286
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of					
(a) Notification	-	57	15	72	-
(b) Survey under the Act	21	20	-	41	53
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose.)	1	395	270	666	30
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections.	250	898	788	1,936	98
4. No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by					
(a) Rats (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	9	48	7	64	5
(b) Mice (Major	-	-	-	-	-
(Minor	3	29	6	38	-
5. No. of infested properties treated by L.A.	12	77	13	102	5
6. Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.	14	82	17	113	5
7. No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing).	-	-	-	-	-
8. No. of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under S.4 of the Act.	-	-	-	-	-
9. Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-	-
10. No. of "Block" Control schemes carried out.	-	-	-	-	-

X The classification of properties in the District has been amended this year to conform with the Valuation List prepared by the Valuation Officer, Inland Revenue.

Infectious Diseases.

Enquiries and Disinfections.

During the year 81 visits have been made by the Health Department Staff to investigate notified cases of infectious disease.

Details of these visits are as follows:-

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	48
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	4
Dysentery	...	...	...	28
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	1

Additional visits have been made, particularly in cases of dysentery, where pathological specimens were required for examination at the Public Health Laboratory.

Disinfection was carried out by the Rodent & General Operative as required.

Nuisances.

During the year, 470 visits were made for the detection and abatement of 130 nuisances and supervision of remedial works. These figures do not include nuisances involving housing repairs which are shown in the Housing Section of the report.

The number of nuisances arising during the year was 115 and there were 15 outstanding from 1955. One nuisance was not abated at the year end.

Details of the nuisances are as follows:-

Choked and/or defective drains	80.
Defective sanitary conveniences	8.
Nuisances from keeping animals	6.
Overflowing cesspools etc.	5.
Offensive accumulations or deposits	10.
Miscellaneous	<u>6.</u>
Total	<u>115</u>

Smoke Nuisances are referred to in the Atmospheric Pollution section of the report.

Fifty three informal and fifty two formal notices were served in connection with the abatement of the nuisances. Forty of the formal notices were served in respect of a private sewer draining a private housing estate at Stannington which became defective close to the public sewer. One formal notice in respect of improvements to a defective sewage disposal plant was outstanding at the year end.

The remaining nuisances, principally choked drains, were dealt with without serving notices. In this connection the offer of the drain cleansing service of the Department for a fixed sum of 7/6d. is usually accepted and much delay in dealing with such nuisances is thereby eliminated.

Atmospheric Pollution.

The number of half-hour smoke observations carried out during the year was 27. Most of the observations were carried out on chimneys in the Don Valley and the management of 2 factories were interviewed on five occasions regarding excessive smoke emissions.

In one case, mechanical stoking is operative on the steam raising plant and the management claim that excessive emissions have been due to the poor fuel supplied necessitating excessive disturbance of the fuel beds by the stokers. There was a substantial improvement in the operation of this plant towards the year end. Arrangements are in hand at the other factory for modernisation of the steam raising plant including the installation of mechanical stoking and erection of a new chimney. At present steam boilers and re-heating furnaces discharge to the same chimney thereby creating observation difficulties. A change over from steam to electric power at a gannister grinding plant at Loxley has eliminated a smoke nuisance in that area.

A number of sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956 came into operation on the last day of the year. Provisions relating to smoke emissions from industrial chimneys are not expected to operate until 1958.

Atmospheric pollution recording apparatus was maintained in operation on behalf of the County Council as follows:-

- (1) Smoke Filter recording daily suspended matter in the atmosphere. This apparatus is sited at the Council Offices.
- (2) Deposit Gauge recording monthly deposits of heavier particles settling out from the atmosphere. This is sited at Hallwood Hospital.
- (3) Lead Peroxide Gauge recording monthly the presence of sulphur in the atmosphere. This apparatus is also sited at Hallwood Hospital.

Measurements recorded by the instruments are set out in the following table:-

Month	Smoke Filter	Deposit Gauge	Lead Peroxide Gauge
	Average daily Filtrate.	Monthly Deposit.	Average Daily Concentration.
	mg/m ³	Tons per sq. mile.	mgSO ₃ /100cm.
January	0.196	24.22	0.86
February	0.147	8.24	1.63
March	0.240	13.68	1.03
April	0.165	10.74	0.97
May	0.098	4.54	0.62
June	0.127	10.21	0.63
July	0.145	13.71	0.50
August	0.194	7.22	0.50
September	0.163	10.68	0.59
October	0.222	8.71	1.02
November	0.220	5.00	2.24
December	0.319	14.21	1.22
Full year 1956	0.186	131.16	0.98
Full year 1955	0.144	129.93	1.25
Full year 1954	0.105	117.79	0.87
Full year 1953	0.110	88.51	0.71
Full year 1952	0.119	113.69	0.79

Except in the case of sulphur-di-oxide concentration, the pollution gauges recorded increases in atmospheric pollution in the district compared with 1955. These results are disappointing as observations have not indicated increases in industrial smoke emissions in the district. Increasing housing development could influence the situation as substantial atmospheric pollution arises from domestic chimneys.

Variations in average weather conditions could also have some effect as the lighter particles of smoke can be carried some distance.

It remains to be seen whether implementation of the provisions of the Clean Air Act achieves a substantial reduction of pollution in the next ten years.

Factories Act, 1937.

The number of factories in the district at the year end was 98. Further details and location of the factories is shown in the following table:-

Location	Total Factories	Classification.			Trade Classification.											
		Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging and Rolling	Fireclay and Brickworking.	Food Preparation	Joinery	Foundries	Cinemas	Boot Repairs	Coal By-Products	Building Contractors.	Others
Ecclesfield	24	22	1	1	3	8	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	5
Chapelton	20	17	-	3	3	1	-	-	3	1	3	1	2	1	3	2
High Green	6	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
Grenoside	5	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tankersley	7	6	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Wortley	3	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stannington	11	10	1	-	2	1	-	5	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	13	12	1	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Loxley	7	7	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	98	87	4	7	14	15	9	10	9	8	5	3	3	2	5	15

The number of visits made to factories was 80. It was necessary to take action in respect of the provision of additional sanitary conveniences in five factories and alteration to existing conveniences in three factories. The necessary works had been completed in four cases at the year end.

Apart from the items referred to above, conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

Food Preparation, Sale and Distribution.

Milk.

The number of registered milk distributors operating in the district at the year end was 35. Producer-retailers are registered by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and not by the local authority.

The number of licences in force for the retail sale of milk under Special Designations were as follows:-

Designation	Licences issued	
	Dealers.	Supplementary.
Tuberculin Tested	49	12
Pasteurised	55	12
Sterilised	6	4

Ice Cream.

The total number of premises registered under Section 14 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938 was 75. These included 1 manufacturer, 2 producer-retailers and 72 retailers. The number of inspections during the year was 133.

71 samples were taken for bacteriological examination with the following results:-

Provisional Grade	No. of Samples	
	Ice Cream	Cream Lollies
Grade I	45	10
Grade II	9	1
Grade III	6	-
Grade IV	-	-

Investigations were made in connection with Grade II and III samples and suitable steps were taken by the manufacturers to correct faults.

The premises were found to be generally satisfactory from the point of view of hygiene.

Meat.

The total number of animals slaughtered in the district during the year was 2476 including 5 pigs slaughtered on private premises for home use.

Although it was not possible to arrange for attendance at slaughterhouses during actual slaughtering, post-mortem inspections of every animal slaughtered have been carried out involving 470 visits during the period.

Details of animals slaughtered and diseased conditions found are set out in the following table:-

Diseased Conditions	No. of Animals		No. of Slaughterhouses	No. of Inspectors	No. of Visits	No. of Samples	No. of Animals	No. of Slaughterhouses	No. of Inspectors	No. of Visits	No. of Samples
	Grade I	Grade II									
Grade I	10	48									
Grade II	1	7									
Grade III	-	0									
Grade IV	-	-									
Total	11	55									

Number of Slaughterhouses Used - 5. Total number of Visits - 470.

Slaughtered and Inspected		Surrendered and Destroyed.						TOTAL WEIGHT (lbs).
Animal.	Number Inspected.	Number Diseased.	Beast.	Sheep.	Pig.	Calf.		
Beast.	815	192	1 X	1	-	1	793	
Sheep.	1195	16	-	-	-	-	-	
Pigs.	426	13	34	-	1 C	-	347	
Calves.	35	1	113	4	7	-	960	
Pigs killed on private premises.	5	-	17	-	-	-	121	
			78	12	5	-	482	
			21	-	-	-	168	
			10	-	-	-	86	
			8	-	-	-	44	
TOTALS	2476	222					3001	

X One additional bovine was found to be infested with *Cysticercus Bovis* and the carcase was removed to the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir Cold Store for treatment as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food before being released for food.

The 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ cwts of carcase and offal found to be diseased was surrendered by the owners and was disposed of either by incineration (small quantities of offal), or by treatment, by arrangement at the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir bye-products plant. Removal of the meat and offal was carried out by Council transport. Owners were paid any surplus income from the salvage value of the meat after deduction of transport costs.

There was an all round reduction in the number of animals slaughtered in the district but the average quality particularly of beef was much improved. The proportion of cows to heifers and bullocks slaughtered in 1956 was 56% compared with 78% last year.

The principal disease encountered was tuberculosis. More detailed information is given in the following table:-

Species	Number	Number diseased	Percentage diseased
Cattle	1700	10	0.6%
Sheep	1100	51	4.6%
Pigs	20	39	195%
Goats	450	14	3.1%
Birds	1700	173	10.2%
Other	610	38	6.2%
Total	5780	234	4.0%

Type of Animal.	Cattle Exclud- ing Cows,	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.	Horses.
Number killed.	248	567	35	1195	431	-
Number inspected.	248	567	35	1195	431	-
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	1	1	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned.	16	62	-	15	12	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and cysticerci.	6	11	3	1	3	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	25	89	-	-	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	10	16	-	-	.2	-
<u>Cysticercosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	1	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Routine masseter, heart and thick diaphragm incisions have again been made for the detection of cysticercus bovis and one case was discovered during the year. The carcase was taken to the Sheffield Corporation Abattoir for cold storage treatment.

Butchers using the slaughterhouses have been very helpful in assisting the inspectors in their duties and the premises have generally been

maintained in a satisfactory condition of cleanliness.

One slaughterhouse at Stannington ceased to be used during the year.

The number of licensed slaughtermen at the year end was 36.

There are 32 butchers' shops in the district and special visits have been made in connection with compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Other Foods.

The number of other types of food shops in the district at the year end was 299. Localisation and classification of all food premises is shown in the following table:-

Locality	Trade Classification.									
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery & Sweets	Bakehouses	Wet fish and/or Green grocery.	Cafes	Hotels & Clubs	Ice cream principally	Total	Ice cream (subsidiary)
Ecclesfield	11	5	32	3	6	1	13	1	72	15
Chapelton	7	7	37	2	5	3	19	-	80	17
High Green	2	5	17	1	2	-	11	-	38	14
Grenoside	3	2	10	1	2	-	6	1	25	6
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	-
Ecclesfield Parish	23	19	98	7	15	4	51	2	219	52
Oughtibridge	3	1	17	-	-	-	8	-	29	6
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	-	8	1
Worrall	-	1	4	-	-	-	2	-	7	3
Loxley	1	-	5	-	-	-	3	-	9	2
Stannington)										
Dungworth)	4	1	12	1	1	-	8	-	27	3
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	6	-	-	1	7	-	14	1
Bradfield Parish	8	4	48	1	2	1	30	-	94	16
Tankersley Parish	1	-	8	-	-	-	3	1	13	-
Wortley Parish	-	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	5	-
TOTALS	32	23	157	8	17	5	86	3	331	68

Requests were received from shopkeepers for examination of the following foodstuffs which were found to be unfit for human consumption and were removed for destruction.

Ham	96 lbs.
Bacon	84 lbs.
Tongue	57 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Corned Beef	47 lbs.
Sausage	33 lbs.
Beef Steak	22 lbs.
Processed Meat	14 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Jellied Veal	4 lbs.
Rissoles	9
Pork Pies	9
Fishcakes	23
Pilchards	3 tins.
Crab	1 tin.
Herrings	1 tin.
Cheese	97 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Butter	6 lbs.
Margarine	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Evaporated Milk	10 tins.
Tomatoes	38 tins.
Strawberries	4 tins.
Gooseberries	3 tins.
Pineapples	14 tins.
Peas	6 tins.
Plums	2 tins.
Pears	7 tins.
Apples	4 tins.
Raspberries	1 tin.
Beans	3 tins.
Peaches	6 tins.
Oranges	5 tins.
Apricots	10 tins.
Grapefruit	1 tin.
Mixed Vegetable	1 tin.
Spaghetti	1 tin.
Soup	14 tins.
Jam	10 jars.
Honey	1 jar.
Pickles	3 jars.
Rice	14 lbs.
Pearl Barley	14 lbs.
Sultanas	10 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Currants	14 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Peaches	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.
Cake	27 lbs.
Bread	1 loaf.

