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A.421

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WORTLEY
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL
REPORT

of the
Medical Officer of Health

for the Year

1 9 6 6



WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966.

Councillor W. BRISTON (Chairman of Committee)
Miss V. WOOD (Vice-Chairman of Committee)
Councillor J. WOOD (Chairman of Council)
Councillor J. WOOD (Chairman of Council)

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WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1966.

Councillor W. BEIGHTON (Chairman of Committee)
" Miss W. MYERS (Vice-Chairman of Committee)
" P. L. GRISDALE, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
" Mrs. R. BRAMALD (Vice-Chairman of Council)
" Mrs. F. DALTON
" R. ENDALL
" W. H. GREAVES
" T. MARSH
" A. C. P. MORRIS
" F. M. O'SHAUGHNESSY
" Mrs. E. RATCLIFFE, O.B.E., J.P.
" T. STEEL, J.P.
" H. E. WRIGHT

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

F.C. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (St. Andrews)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

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M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., M.Inst.P.C., R.S.H., Certs. M. & F.I. & SMOKE

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Mortomley Hall,
High Green,
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WORTLEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report upon the Health Services of the Wortley Rural District for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

The birth rate once again at 14.9 is lower than that for 1965. The table of live births shows that the decrease in the birth rate in the Wortley district is following the same trend as the birth rate for the West Riding County and England and Wales. This is the second year running to show such a decrease. It is extremely difficult to be sure why this should be so. It is possible that new contraceptive procedures are contributing to the situation.

The death rate for the year was 12.3 as compared with 11.9 in 1965. The figure is comparable with those for England and Wales and the Administrative County. The corrected death rate is 12.2. The still birth rate at 15.4 is higher than last year and represents an increase in the total number of still births of 3. As I remarked last year, it is dangerous to read too much into these fluctuations in the still birth rate because of the relatively low figures that we are dealing with. I am satisfied that the general trend in midwifery is towards a lower still birth rate in this area as is shown by the trend in England and Wales and West Riding Administrative County.

The infantile mortality rate for 1966 was 10.4, a reduction on last year's figure of 3.5. This rate represents 8 deaths. Acute respiratory disease did not feature largely in this total, but I wish to repeat yet again that it is well worth while to attempt to keep children under one year of age away from colds and influenza.

In the principal causes of death, it is very readily seen that coronary artery disease is still a major single problem. Unfortunately this often kills at a relatively early age. There appears to be no easy remedy for the situation.

The early detection of cancer is a field which is slowly but steadily growing. I am pleased to report that our cervical cytology service is continuing within the limits of the laboratory services available. It will be a number of years before we can conclusively show a reduction in deaths from carcinoma of the cervix.

There was a total of 34 deaths due to bronchitis during the year. In addition to these deaths, there is a great deal of chronic ill health due to this condition which is commonly known as "the Englishman's disease". Moderate or non-smoking plus a reasonable amount of

outdoor activity are two of the factors which can help in the prevention of this condition, but there is ample proof that a reduction in atmospheric pollution would be a major factor in reducing the incidence, and I make no apology for repeating yet again my recommendation for smoke control to be vigorously continued. There are 18 deaths shown under the heading of "All other accidents". Of this total, nine occurred in elderly persons after falls in their homes. Some of these undoubtedly would be unavoidable; some also might have been prevented with a wider knowledge of home safety. I am pleased to report that the Home Safety Committees formed in the area in the previous year have been active, both in stimulating public meetings and also in the distribution of Home Safety information. It is clear that home safety does not simply involve medical staff. There are a multitude of agencies which can and do assist. A short list that springs readily to mind would be architects, Police, Fire Service, Gas Boards, Electricity Boards, manufacturers of domestic furnishings, along with all visitors to the homes, for example the Church, Social and Welfare Workers, medical personnel, nursing staff and Home Safety Voluntary Committees. It would perhaps be impossible to make a home completely fool-proof because there is always the human factor to be considered; nevertheless, with each few years that pass the sources of advice available are increasing, certainly the provision of purpose designed dwellinghouses for elderly people must make a considerable contribution to their physical safety.

The infectious diseases returns show no particular problem in the Rural District area as compared with the West Riding Administrative County and England and Wales. As in past years, measles is still one of the most widespread of these diseases. Immunisation against the disease is not yet in widespread use. There is still some debate as to how this procedure can be best utilised, but I still anticipate that a satisfactory programme can be established and would then hope that measles would be less of a problem. The rate for dysentery notifications is considerably less than for the West Riding Administrative County and for England and Wales. The Public Health Inspectors put an enormous amount of work into advising food handlers how best to avoid contamination of food stuff. I wish to repeat yet once more that meticulous hand washing after a visit to the toilet is the essential feature of the control of the spread of bowel diseases.

Mr. Vickers, Chief Public Health Inspector, has as usual supplied the whole of that part of the report which deals with the sanitary circumstances. 98% of the houses in the district receive a piped water supply. The 2% remaining have their own private provision and the staff of the Public Health Department are always prepared to assist in the testing of these private supplies and to advise in their best management. During the year the bacteriological quality of the water supply from the Wharncliffe Estates Company remained unsatisfactory,

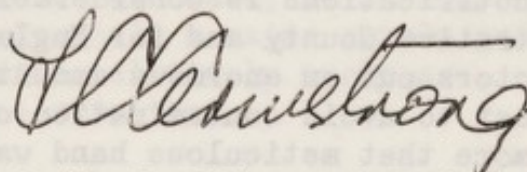
and those people of the district receiving this supply were advised to continue the boiling of all water for drinking and culinary purposes. The Ministry of Housing and Local Government were given full details of the uncertain situation applying to this supply. It is expected that the quality of the supply will be improved by a negotiated take-over of the supply by the Barnsley Corporation.

The total number of houses in the area at the end of 1966 was 16,183. Of these, 15,879 were receiving a piped water supply. Of the 16,183 houses, 15,069 are connected to a water carriage sewage system; 1,114 houses are not connected to the sewers, the sewage being disposed of in other ways. Some of these other methods, septic tanks, cess pools, privies etc., can be hygienically operated and mostly are; but it is still desirable that all dwellings should be on a water carriage sewage disposal system since this particular system is very much easier to operate hygienically.

During the year Brucella Abortus occurred in 3 specimens of milk from different herds of dairy cattle. I am very pleased to report that in all instances the farmers were extremely co-operative in dealing with the problem, and were therefore of great assistance in helping to protect the public health.

In conclusion, I would like to thank the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and help during the year. I would also like to thank all my colleagues on the staff of the Wortley Rural District Council for their co-operation. In particular, I would like to offer my thanks to Mr. Vickers and his staff, and also to Mr. Kelly, the Clerk of the Council, for their friendly support and advice.

Yours faithfully,



Medical Officer of Health.

DISTRICT STATISTICS IN BRIEF.

The Wortley Rural District covers an area of 48,698 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	6,282	11,542
Bradfield	35,133	3,822
Tankersley	2,302	613
Wortley	4,981	206
Total	<u>48,698</u>	<u>16,183</u>

The Rateable Value of the district is £1,653,330 as at 1st April, 1966, while the product of a penny rate is estimated at £6,720. 0. 0.

VITAL STATISTICS.

POPULATION.

The Registrar General has given his estimation of the population as 51,660. This is an increase of 510 compared with the 1965 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 1,931. The net population of the district would thus be 49,729.

BIRTHS.

There were 768 live births registered in the district during 1966. Of these 376 were males and 392 females. The number is 24 less than the figure for 1965. There were 35 illegitimate births, 16 males and 19 females.

During the year there were 12 still-births, 7 males and 5 females. This was 3 more than in 1965.

DEATHS.

During 1966, 637 deaths, 333 males and 304 females, were attributed to the district, 26 more than for the year 1965.

I set out overleaf 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)			
1966	17.7	18.0	14.9
1965	18.0	18.2	15.5
1964	18.4	18.5	16.6
1963	18.2	18.2	16.5
1962	18.0	17.8	16.0
DEATHS (Crude Death Rate) (Rates per 1,000 of the Population)			
1966	11.7	12.1	12.3
1965	11.5	11.6	11.9
1964	11.3	11.5	11.2
1963	12.2	12.0	12.0
1962	11.9	12.0	12.2
STILL BIRTHS (Rates per 1,000 Live and Still-births)			
1966	15.4	14.4	15.4
1965	15.7	16.0	11.2
1964	16.3	17.6	12.9
1963	17.3	18.7	7.2
1962	18.1	18.5	15.9

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH.

<u>INFECTIVE DISEASES.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Syphilitic Disease	-	1	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	2	-	2
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	2	3
<u>CANCER.</u>			
Stomach	7	7	14
Lung-Bronchus	24	2	26
Breast	-	17	17
Uterus	-	4	4
Other sites, including Leukaemia	29	20	49
<u>DIABETES.</u>			
	-	2	2
<u>VASCULAR DISEASE OF NERVOUS SYSTEM.</u>			
	43	45	88
<u>CIRCULATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Coronary Disease	88	57	145
Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	4	9
Other Heart Diseases	24	60	84
Other Circulatory Diseases	27	23	50
<u>RESPIRATORY SYSTEM.</u>			
Influenza	1	2	3
Pneumonia	14	9	23
Bronchitis	25	9	34
Other Respiratory Diseases	3	2	5
<u>DIGESTIVE SYSTEM.</u>			
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	-	2	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	-	-	-
<u>GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM.</u>			
Nephritis and Nephrosis	4	-	4
Hyperplasia of Prostate	4	-	4
<u>INFANT DEATHS.</u>			
Congenital Malformations	3	2	5
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS.</u>			
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
<u>VIOLENCE.</u>			
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
Suicide	4	2	6
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
All other Accidents	7	11	18
<u>OTHER DEFINED AND ILL-DEFINED DISEASES.</u>			
	16	21	37
TOTALS:	<u>333</u>	<u>304</u>	<u>637</u>

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS.

<u>Age Group.</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>
Under 1 year	12	11	14	11	8
1 to 2 years	-	3	2	-	2
2 to 5 years	2	4	1	2	2
5 to 15 years	2	2	6	1	1
15 to 25 years	2	5	9	4	5
25 to 45 years	30	23	25	23	22
45 to 65 years	148	152	129	159	161
65 years and over	416	407	380	411	436
	<u>612</u>	<u>607</u>	<u>566</u>	<u>611</u>	<u>637</u>
TOTALS:					

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

There were 8 Infant Deaths during 1966 (4 males and 4 females), equivalent to a rate of 10.4 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>
1966	19.0	19.8	10.4
1965	19.0	20.7	13.9
1964	20.0	22.2	16.6
1963	20.9	23.0	13.2
1962	21.4	23.3	14.9

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
Left Ventricular Failure	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hypoxia & Acute Heart Failure	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Extreme Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Prematurity	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Apnoeic Attacks	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hydrocephalus	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Hyaline Membrane Disease	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Oedema of Lung, due to chronic infection of the respiratory tract	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL:	5	-	-	1	6	2	-	-	-	8
1965	6	1	-	-	7	2	2	-	-	11
1964	9	-	-	-	9	2	2	-	1	14
1963	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1962	9	-	-	-	9	1	-	-	1	11
1961	9	1	-	-	10	2	1	1	1	15

TABLE SHOWING RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION
OF INFANTILE DEATHS.

District.	No. of Deaths.
Ecclesfield	3
Chapelton	1
High Green	3
Oughtibridge	1
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MATERNAL MORTALITY.

There were no maternal deaths recorded during the year.

EPIDEMIC DISEASES.

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

DISEASE	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	1	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	2	-
Syphilitic Diseases	-	1	1	4	1
Influenza	4	-	2	1	3

INQUESTS.

Inquests were held on 27 occasions, and in 53 cases the cause of death was certified after Post-mortem Examination without inquest.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS, 1946/57.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	768
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.9

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births ... 4.5

Stillbirths

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15.4

Total Live and Still Births ... 803

Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ... 8

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	10.4
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births...	...	...	8.1
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	57.1

Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 7.8

Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births) ... 6.5

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) ... 21.8

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS

AND OTHER DISEASES.

Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis.

During the year 585 cases of Infectious Disease were notified. The following tables are self-explanatory.

DISEASE	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	Corrected Figures 1966.
Scarlet Fever	30	46	58	44	44	44
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-	1	1	1
Pneumonia	9	9	2	3	4	4
Meningococcal Infection	2	-	-	-	2	2
Dysentery	6	16	37	12	7	7
Erysipelas	4	4	1	1	1	1
Measles	92	780	541	387	500	500
Whooping Cough	2	64	14	6	26	26
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	18	-	1	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-

ATTACK RATE OF COMMONER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(After correction of Notification)

DISEASE	England and Wales	West Riding Admin. County	Wortley R.D.
Scarlet Fever	0.44	0.77	0.88
Diphtheria	0.00	0.00	0.00
Dysentery	0.45	0.36	0.13
Pneumonia	0.17	0.22	0.07
Measles	7.15	10.04	9.67
Whooping Cough	0.40	0.37	0.51
Erysipelas	0.03	0.03	0.01
Poliomyelitis &) Paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Polioencephalitis) Non-paralytic	0.00	0.00	0.00
Typhoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	0.00	0.00	0.00
Meningococcal Infection	0.01	0.01	0.00

DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

BY AGE GROUPS.

DISEASE	0 - 1 year.	1 - 2 years.	2 - 3 years.	3 - 4 years.	4 - 5 years.	5 - 10 years.	10 - 15 years.	15 - 25 years.	25 - 35 years.	35 - 45 years.	45 - 65 years.	65 yrs. & over.	Age unknown.	Totals.	After Correction.
Measles	25	55	65	78	73	194	4	-	-	-	-	-	6	500	500
Scarlet Fever	-	1	3	3	9	22	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	44	44
Whooping Cough	1	5	2	2	7	8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	26
Acute Pneumonia	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	4
Dysentery	2	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Non-Para.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	28	62	70	84	90	227	12	1	1	2	1	-	7	585	585

RESIDENTIAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

DISTRICT	Measles	Scarlet Fever	Whooping Cough	Acute Pneumonia	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Meningococcal Infection	TOTAL
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH:</u>										
Ecclesfield	14	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	25
Chapelton	124	6	3	-	2	-	-	1	-	136
High Green	135	7	11	-	1	-	-	-	-	154
Thorpe Hesley	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grenoside & Foxhill Estate	49	6	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	59
Colley	99	5	9	-	2	-	-	-	-	115
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH:</u>										
Tankersley	10	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	14
Birdwell	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hoyland Common	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>WORTLEY PARISH:</u>										
Wortley	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Howbrook	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<u>BRADFIELD PARISH:</u>										
Worrall	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Oughtibridge	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dungworth	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Stannington	47	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	55
Loxley	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Wharncliffe Side and Bightholmlee	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bradfield	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Holdsworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	500	44	26	4	7	-	1	1	2	585

SCARLET FEVER.

In all, 44 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, the same number as last year. Their distribution was as follows :-

Colley Estate	...	5
Ecclesfield	...	10
Chapelton	...	6
Grenoside	...	6
Tankersley	...	1
Loxley	...	2
High Green	...	7
Stannington	...	5
Bradfield	...	1
Dungworth	...	1
		<hr/>
		44

They occurred 11 in the first quarter, 10 in the second, 6 in the third and 17 in the fourth.

The attack rate is a littler higher than for the rest of the country, but not enough to suggest any need for concern, and is not, in fact, markedly higher than the figure for the West Riding Administrative County. As in previous years the bulk of the cases occurred during the first five years of school life, when droplet-spread diseases of this kind are so often passed around.

I know of no serious complications from this disease during the current year.

DIPHTHERIA.

There were no cases of Diphtheria reported during the year. There was a small fall-off in demand, during 1966, for immunisation. 624 children received primary immunisation, which was 29 less than in 1965. Of these, 590 were children in the 0 - 5 years age group and 34 were in the group aged 5 - 10 years. "Booster" doses were administered to 565 children, the vast majority of them at the age of 5 years.

During the year we in the Division have been discussing, on behalf of Dr. Elliott, the County Medical Officer, putting all immunisation, including Diphtheria, onto the County Computer. The purpose of this will be to follow up those mothers who fail to have their children immunised. We have very high hopes that this scheme will considerably raise the immunisation rate for Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis, Tetanus and Smallpox. The scheme is due to commence in April, 1967.

WHOOPING COUGH.

There were 26 cases of Whooping Cough notified in 1966, compared with 6 for 1965. There were 7 cases in the second quarter, 15 in the third and 4 in the last quarter. Distribution of the cases was:-

Colley Estate	...	9
Grenoside	...	2
High Green	...	11
Stannington	...	1
Chapelton	...	3

As has been said before, immunisation against Whooping Cough gives a large measure of protection, to the extent that even when an immunised child has the disease it is often so mild that the diagnosis cannot be confidently made. Of the 26 cases which were notified, only one was known to have been immunised. These figures reinforce once again the desirability of immunisation.

MEASLES.

500 cases were notified, 11 in the first quarter, 80 in the second quarter, 219 in the third quarter and 190 in the fourth quarter. This is an increase over the number of 387 cases notified in 1965. The attack rate for the district was 9.67, compared with 7.15 for England and Wales and 10.04 for the West Riding Administrative County. All except 4 were children under the age of 10 years, with the highest single group being in the early school years, between the ages of 5 and 10. This is to be expected, since children at this age are drawn together in close contact, and Measles is a droplet-spread disease.

POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified during the year. This very satisfactory state of affairs must be due to the Polio. Vaccine. I sincerely hope that as the years pass the public will not lose their enthusiasm for accepting this vaccine. I do not think there will be any serious objection to it, as memories fade, because, of course, it is an orally administered vaccine. The vaccine, like all other childhood immunisation procedures, is available either from the family doctor or the Child Welfare Clinic. The table below shows the statistics for the Division as a whole, since it is very difficult to separate these figures into the respective County districts.

VACCINATION OF PERSONS UNDER AGE 16 COMPLETED
DURING 1966.

TABLE 1.

Completed Primary Courses - Number of persons under age 16.

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
241	706	60	44	84	99	1,234

TABLE 2.

Reinforcing Doses - Number of persons under age 16.

Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
1966	1965	1964	1963	1959-62		
-	1	1	2	868	91	963

SMALLPOX.

There were no cases in the area in 1966. During the year a total of 276 persons received primary vaccination, compared with 330 in 1965. There were 10 immunised under the age of one year, 240 between the ages of 1 and 2 years, and 26 between the ages of 2 and 4 years.

May I repeat once again that in the absence of the disease it is still essential to carry on with vaccination. The best way of avoiding the complications of primary vaccination is to have the procedure carried out in every child between the age of 1 and 2 years. Revaccination carries very little risk of complications.

DISEASE OF THE ALIMENTARY TRACT.

There were no cases of Food Poisoning, Typhoid or Paratyphoid Fever notified during the period under review. There were 7 cases of Dysentery. This is a decrease on the previous year, when 12 cases were notified.

During the year we have made steady progress in advising and supervising improved standards of working surfaces, premises, and cleanliness in food handling. As has been said many times before in these reports, the one factor which we can never let up on is the continued education towards hand cleanliness amongst food handlers, particularly food handlers in shops, but also of the general public, to safeguard the cleanliness in their own homes.

TUBERCULOSIS.

During 1966 there were 15 cases of Tuberculosis notified, an increase of one compared with 1965. One case was notified from Middlewood Hospital, meaning a nett total for the district of 14 cases. 12 of these were patients with tuberculosis of the lung and 2 had the disease in other parts of the body. Apart from those mentioned, 5 were placed on the register as transferred into the district from other areas. 3 of these were transferred from Sheffield and 2 from Thurnscoe. During the same period of time 39 cases were taken off our register. Of these, 21 were cured, and of the remaining 18, 13 were transferred to other districts and the remainder died.

The hard work of tracing contacts of known cases has continued during the year. This is as important, if not more so, than treating the actual case to control the spread of the disease within the community. The earlier the disease is discovered the more easily it is treated. It is a pity that the public do not take greater advantage of the Mass Radiography Service, which is constantly available, either by visits at set times within the area, or on a number of days of the week at the Mass Radiography Centre in the city of Sheffield.

CASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 years	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 years	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years & over	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL:	11	1	1	1	1	-	-	-

AREA OF DISTRIBUTION OF TUBERCULOSIS CASES

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
<u>PARISH OF ECCLESFIELD:</u>				
Ecclesfield	-	-	-	-
High Green	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	-	-	1	1
Grenoside	-	-	-	-
Colley Estate	9	1	-	-
<u>PARISH OF WORTLEY:</u>				
Wortley	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF BRADFIELD:</u>				
Bradfield	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	1	-	-	-
Stannington and Hollow Meadows	-	-	-	-
Worrall and Loxley	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side	-	-	-	-
<u>PARISH OF TANKERSLEY:</u>				
Tankersley	1	-	-	-
Birdwell	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	11	1	1	1

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>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 25 years	-	-	1	-
25 - 45 years	-	-	-	-
45 - 65 years	-	-	-	-
Over 65 years	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1	-

During the year 7 cases were admitted to Sanatoria and 9 cases were discharged. At the end of the year there were 309 Pulmonary cases and 78 Non-Pulmonary cases on the Tuberculosis Register. During the same period 39 cases were removed from the register, 21 cured, 5 died, and 13 were transferred to other areas.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

Children are offered, as last year, vaccination against Tuberculosis during their first year in the Secondary School. This is only given in the cases where the children have not, before this time, come in contact with the disease. This fact is established by a simple skin test. Those in the table below who show positive to the test were not vaccinated. The rate of acceptance of this procedure is very high, and the procedure itself is virtually without complications.

School.	No. Tested.	No. Positive.	No. Negative.	No. Vaccinated.
Hunshelf Sec. Modern	126	8	114	114 (4 absent)
Yew Lane Sec. Modern	106	13	91	91 (2 absent)
Colley Sec. Modern	74	7	63	63 (4 absent)
Bradfield Sec. Modern	75	7	65	65 (3 absent)
Ecclesfield Grammar	157	18	132	132 (7 absent)
TOTALS:	538	53	465	(20 absent) 465 (61 refusals) (1 postponed)

CHIROPODY SERVICE.

The Chiropody Service has been just as active as in past years. Much the same situation persists, i.e. the elderly benefit most in terms of numbers of treatments. This, I think, is to be expected, since the older our feet become the more troublesome they are, due to the natural process of wear and tear. It is possible to judge the value of this service by the amount of disturbance and complaint there is when we are without a Chiropodist, as happens from time to time. It is quite clear that a large number of elderly people find this service of great benefit.

During the year we employed six qualified Chiropodists, who treated 805 patients in the Direct Service Clinics. This involved 3,475 treatments. Of this total number 794 were pensioners and 11 were partially handicapped. 223 patients were treated by domiciliary visits, 210 of them being pensioners and 13 handicapped persons - in all 987 treatments.

Overleaf is a table showing the breakdown of these figures for the various districts in the Wortley area.

(c) Aged - visiting a Residential Home.

(d) Hospital visits - Grenoside Hospital for severe subnormals.
(Emphasis on role the ordinary public can play to help in these cases, e.g. day or weekend leave for these patients to be in a normal home.)

ADDRESS OF CLINIC	COUNTY CLINIC			DOMICILIARY	
	Sess- ions	Pati- ents	Treat- ments	Pati- ents	Treat- ments
Grenoside	37	70	283	18	87
Oughtibridge	30	53	260	41	239
Colley Estate	64	129	580	65	265
Stannington	49	85	415	28	100
Tankersley	24	64	249	17	87
Warren	25	45	196	10	46
High Green	75	195	681	44	163
Chapelton & District (at Chiropodist's own Surgery)		113	556		
TOTAL	304	754	3220	223	987
Loxley and Worrall Special Arrangement	30	51	255		
GRAND TOTAL	334	805	3475	223	987

HEALTH EDUCATION.

CLINICS.

General Health Education activities were carried out in most clinics. This followed the pattern of a monthly programme. Group discussions included hygiene and care of the hair, teeth, feet, home safety, diet. The usual media-filmstrips, up-to-date posters and distribution of leaflets are used in an endeavour to teach the general public an approach to good healthy living.

Health Visitors continue to disseminate propaganda on every possible occasion during the individual interview at clinics, or during home visits.

Some premises are inadequate for the gathering of groups of mothers together, and the numbers attending group discussions varies. It is, therefore, not possible to estimate correctly the number who have attended such discussions over the year.

MOTHCRAFT AND RELAXATION CLASSES.

Classes have been held in four of the clinics in the Division for the whole of the year, a fifth one being commenced in the newly acquired Grenoside Community Centre leased as clinic premises early in December. The Midwives carried out the relaxation exercises and certain of the talks to the ante-natal mothers, and co-operated with the Health Visitors for the areas to arrange talks in the preventative field of medicine, i.e. vaccination and immunisation. Also, at this time, the Health Visitor explains the role she plays within the community.

SCHOOLS.

In two Secondary Modern Schools concentrated programmes were arranged, in conjunction with school staff, for the school leaving groups. These lectures were appreciated, and are an established part of school curriculum. The programmes were as follows :-

Yew Lane County Secondary School (3 series per year, involving some 15 - 20 teenagers per session).

1. Prevention of Accidents in the Home (with some advice as to treatment which could be carried out before expert help arrived).
2. Infectious Diseases - emphasis on spread of infection.
3. Care of the ill child. Importance of taking temperature of very young child.
4. Role of the Health Visitor in the community.
5. Child Welfare Clinics - uses, and a visit made.
6. Care and management, and preparation of baby feeds.
7. Bathing of a baby.

In addition to the above, arrangements were made to show teenagers :-

- (a) Play Group (visit to Mrs. Hazelby's Play Group in Grenoside).
- (b) Normal child, pre-school, in normal environment. (Visit to a specified home).
- (c) Aged - visiting a Residential Home.
- (d) Hospital visits - Grenoside Hospital for severe subnormals. (Emphasis on role the ordinary public can play to help in these cases, e.g. day or weekend leave for these patients to be in a normal home).

Colley County Secondary School (3 series per year, involving approximately 15 children at each session).

1. Personal hygiene.
2. Infectious diseases. Prevention and spread of infection.
3. Care of ill and elderly at home.
4. Diet. Well balanced diet for growing people - especially young adults and the ailing.
5. Home safety.
6. Baby care - bathing, feeding, general management.
7. The citizen - general discussion on living well within the community.

HOME SAFETY.

During the year there were three new Home Safety Committees started, one in Grenoside, one in Chapeltown and one in Tankersley. In each area the Health Visitor for the district has been invited to attend. One Health Visitor obtained a sound film on Home Safety and showed this. Considering that these three Committees have so recently begun, they have been very active. They provide an extremely useful extension of the Home Safety work already carried out by all the staff of the Health Department. Home Safety, of course, is something which really begins when houses are on the Architect's drawing-board, because the design of a dwelling can make a great deal of difference in the safety of that dwelling. Modern housing is undoubtedly, in many ways, better designed for safety than much of our old property. In other words, there are a great many people involved in Home Safety; there are the staff of my department, the Architects who design houses, the Councillors who approve these designs, the Teachers in school, who warn children of obvious dangers, and the Home Safety Committees who, by arranging local displays and film shows, not only teach the public but also give that same public a chance to pass on their views.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, AND AMENDMENT ACT, 1951.

There was no occasion to use the powers of the above Acts during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE.

The high rate of informal admissions to hospital continued throughout the year, and was greatly assisted by the increasingly good liaison between local authority, general practitioner and hospital services. The availability of hospital day-patient and industrial unit facilities has eliminated the need for admission in some instances, and has helped many patients in a smooth return to normal working life.

Mental Welfare Officers have been called upon to deal with a steady growth of kindred social work problems, and have been considerably helped in their efforts by both statutory and voluntary services.

There were frequent difficulties over the year in obtaining hospital beds for elderly, confused patients who could not be successfully managed at home. Despite the tremendous demand for this type of vacancy, a bed was usually obtained, for the extreme case, after only a relatively short waiting period. The various domiciliary services have proved invaluable, particularly to the relatives, in the home management of these patients.

OUT-PATIENT CLINICS.

Out-patient Clinics are held at the City General Hospital on Tuesday and Friday mornings, at the Royal Infirmary and the Royal Hospital on Wednesday afternoon (both conducted by a Consultant Psychiatrist from Middlewood), and at the Middlewood Hospital on Thursday afternoon. Patients residing in that part of the district which comes within the catchment area of Storthes Hall attend the Out-patient Department at Barnsley Beckett Hospital on Monday and Wednesday afternoon.

ADMISSIONS AND DISCHARGES TO MENTAL HOSPITALS.

There were 11 male and 16 female patients admitted to Middlewood Hospital during the year, and 25 patients were discharged (5 male and 20 female). In all 20 requested after-care (3 male and 17 female).

MENTAL SUBNORMALITY.

In addition to the previous year's curriculum, the adult females at the High Green Training Centre are now engaged on laundry work for the Centre, and the adult males carry out minor repair jobs. The Centre has an active social calendar throughout the year, fully supported by an active Parent/Teachers' Association.

A number of hospital short-stay beds have been acquired for patients during their relatives' holiday periods, or at times of family illness.

SPECIAL CARE UNIT.

The rota system to enable the maximum number of patients to attend is still in operation, and it is hoped the desired extensions will be provided in the foreseeable future, to allow each of these patients to attend on a daily basis.

ADMISSIONS TO SUBNORMALITY HOSPITALS FOR PERMANENT OR SHORT STAY.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>	
St. Catherine's	1	-	(1 male permanent)
Thundercliffe Grange	-	3	
Dronfield	1	-	
St. Joseph's	-	1	(1 female permanent)

The following are the statistics of the mentally subnormal cases in the Wortley Rural District.

Care and Guidance.

<u>Over 16 years.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
In full employment	21	12
Fully employed and/or supervised at home	6	13
Training Centre	18	13
Training Centre refused	1	4
Unemployable or cot cases	4	1
<u>Under 16 years.</u>		
Training Centre	5	14
Cot cases in Care Unit	2	2
	<u>57</u>	<u>59</u>

GENERAL PROVISION OF THE HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITALS

Infectious Disease. Cases of Infectious Disease requiring treatment in hospital are admitted to Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. Tankersley is in the catchment area for the Kendray Hospital at Barnsley.

Maternity Cases. If hospitalisation is required in maternity cases it is provided at the Chapeltown Maternity Home, the Northern General Hospital, Sheffield, the Jessop Hospital for Women, Sheffield, and the St. Helen Hospital, Barnsley.

General Hospitals. General Hospitals in Sheffield and Barnsley are those used by the people in the Wortley Rural District.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY.

During the year we continued the service of taking cervical smears for the detection of early carcinoma of the cervix. We have continued the policy of seeking those women most at risk, i.e. over 35 years of age with 4 or more children, but have also taken in any other married women who were anxious to have the test carried out. We have not sought to publicise this very widely, but have preferred rather to seek the cases through our own nurses and through the general practitioner service, since the number of smears available is still limited, and this relative shortage of smear facilities in the laboratory is the controlling factor in the numbers we try to encourage to the clinic. The number of positive tests have been very small indeed, but we sincerely hope, as a result of having discovered these positives, that the ladies concerned will enjoy a normal life span.

LABORATORY SERVICES.

The Public Health Laboratories at Wakefield and Sheffield are available to provide all the necessary investigations we may require in the epidemiological field. The respective Medical Directors are most willing to help and advise, and I am grateful to them.

MORTUARY.

The necessary accommodation, with facilities for post-mortem examinations, is available at the very modern and well equipped Mortuary in Salt Box Lane, Grenoside.

AMBULANCE SERVICE.

The West Riding County Council provide ambulance facilities in accordance with the requirements of Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

During the year no difficulty was experienced regarding staffing, and the full complement of staff of 36, plus one Station Officer, worked a three-shift system from the main operational depot at Hoyland, with an alternating shift at the new Penistone Depot, which was officially opened during 1966. The vehicle state remains the same, with six vehicles at Hoyland and two at Penistone. I understand an additional ambulance has been authorised for delivery to Penistone early in 1967.

Liaison with all hospitals continues at a high level, and the Authority continues to work most amicably with neighbouring County Boroughs.

Ambulance calls from doctors, hospitals, institutions and members of the public, in emergencies, are received at the Station Control Room, and are competently dealt with by the efficient use of a radio communication system, ensuring speed and economical use of the vehicles, and at the same time reducing mileage to the minimum.

The majority of the ambulance personnel are competent to render first aid, and staff are encouraged to train and obtain current certificates, the County Council giving monetary recognition by way of extra pay as an incentive to qualification.

CLINICS.

ANTE-NATAL CLINICS.

An Ante-natal Clinic was held at the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic weekly. A Medical Officer was always in attendance. The Midwives attended weekly, and the Health Visitor on occasions to deal with any social problem which arose.

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes are held at the clinics as listed overleaf.

A comprehensive programme of talks, with filmstrips, sound films and visual aids, is arranged to help the expectant mothers prepare for their forthcoming confinements. The mother to be meets the Midwife who will attend her confinement, and by this medium fears and apprehension of the forthcoming labour are dispelled.

The Health Visitors attend to discuss the prophylaxis available for the baby against certain diseases. These classes are the medium whereby expectant mothers come to know the Midwives and Health Visitors, and so a stable and reliable relationship is formed.

TODDLERS' CLINICS.

Owing to a depletion in the medical staff, Toddlers' Clinics were held only in the High Green Clinic. The children, over 1 year of age, in the Colley and Chapelton areas were invited to the normal Child Welfare Centres for an annual check.

The Toddlers' Clinic was held, by invitation, in High Green separately from the ordinary Baby Clinic.

The Medical Officer examining the toddlers refers any defect found to the child's general practitioner, in order that any treatment required may be given before the child enters school.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS.

Baby Clinics are held weekly in most areas. Individual advice on social and health problems is given to the mothers who attend; the physical and mental progress of the baby discussed. The Medical Officer is available at all static clinics.

I would like to offer my thanks to the ladies of the Voluntary Committee, who so willingly give their free time to help at the Baby Clinics. Their valuable service in the sale of baby food, weighing of babies and providing cups of tea is very much appreciated by myself and my staff.

The Mobile Clinic visits the Dungworth and Ewden Valley areas each alternate Friday; mornings at Dungworth and afternoons at Ewden Valley. The services provided are exactly the same as in any static clinic. The Health Visitor attends each session, and advice and help is given to the mothers attending. A Medical Officer attends monthly to carry out immunisation and vaccination, and deal with any special problems which may arise. Prophylaxis against certain diseases is available as in other clinics, the full programme of immunisation includes Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and vaccination against Smallpox and Poliomyelitis.

EYE CLINIC.

Sessions for patients residing in the Wortley Rural District are held in the Wordsworth Avenue Clinic one half-day or full day, on Tuesday, as the need arises. A list of children requiring examination is supplied to the Consultant Ophthalmologist, who attends personally to see those children. All but a very few are referred to him by School Medical Officers. During 1966 there were 487 attendances, of which 145 were new cases. Spectacles were provided in 166 instances.

The following is a list of the various Clinics within the District.

CHILD WELFARE CLINICS AS AT 31.12.66.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances.
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Drs. Clarke, Henderson, Pascall, Patterson and Nutt. Miss E. Bates and Mrs. D. Humphries.	Wednesday afternoon.	383	2,559
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Drs. Henderson, MacIntosh, Fraser, Waddington and Scholes. Mrs. J. E. Markham and Mrs. B. Shaw.	Monday and Wednesday afternoons.	599	3,627
<u>GRENOSE.</u> Community Hall, Main St. Drs. Clarke, Pascall and Nutt. Mrs. J. A. Morton and Mrs. B. Shaw.	Thursday afternoon.	297	1,816
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson. Mrs. F. C. Burkin and Mrs. G. Stewart.	Tuesday afternoon.	326	1,946
<u>LOXLEY.</u> Congregational Chapel. Drs. Clarke and Nutt. Mrs. L. M. Beaumont.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons	66	507
<u>OUGHTIBRIDGE.</u> Church Hall. Dr. G. Henderson and Miss J. M. Walker.	Thursday afternoon.	144	941

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Number who attended for first time during the year.	Total number of attendances.
<u>STANNINGTON.</u> Methodist Sunday School. Drs. Patterson and Pascall. Mrs. L. M. Beaumont.	Wednesday afternoon.	205	1,652
<u>TANKERSLEY.</u> Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley Lane. Dr. E. S. L. Allott and Mrs. F. C. Burkin.	Alternate Monday afternoons.	78	519
<u>WORRALL.</u> Memorial Hall. Drs. Clarke, Pascall and Nutt. Miss J. M. Walker.	Alternate Tuesday afternoons.	61	438

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.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Dr. I. A. Fraser, Dr. M. Rushbrooke. Mrs. A. H. Wales, Mrs. J. E. Markham and Mrs. E. M. Swinney.	Thursday afternoons.	526

RELAXATION AND MOTHERCRAFT CLASSES.

Name and Address of Centre. Name of Doctor and Nurse in attendance.	Day and Time of Sessions.	Total number of attendances during the year.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Mrs. J. E. Markham and/or Mrs. A. H. Wales and Mrs. E. M. Swinney.	Tuesday afternoons 2-p.m.	228
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Greenhead Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Greenhead Lane. Miss E. Bates and Mrs. L. M. Needham.	Forthightly Tuesday afternoon 2-p.m.	234

TODDLERS' 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.
<u>COLLEY ESTATE.</u> Wheata Place. Dr. J. M. Clarke. Mrs. J. E. Markham and Mrs. B. Shaw.	Alternate Friday mornings.	(Last Clinic in February, 1966) 24
<u>HIGH GREEN.</u> Methodist Sunday School, Wortley Road. Dr. G. Henderson and Mrs. F. C. Burkin.	First Tuesday each month A.M.	150
<u>CHAPELTOWN.</u> Miners' Welfare Pavilion. Dr. J. M. Clarke and Mrs. E. Bates.	Third Tuesday each month A.M.	23

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE.

During the year there were several staff changes. Mrs. D.M. Simpson retired after 18 years service. Mrs. Wainwright was transferred to Oughtibridge area for a short period before her resignation. Miss J. M. Walker, a newly qualified Health Visitor, was appointed to the Oughtibridge area.

The Health Visitor is actively engaged in home visiting, giving advice and help to the families she visits within their own homes. She is the teacher of a positive attitude to good health, and the prevention of spread of disease. This teaching is carried out daily in the homes she visits, or by group discussions in the Child Welfare Centres. Each Health Visitor carries out deaf screening tests on all babies of a few months old, and so is able to eliminate the possibility of deafness at a very early age. She also undertakes hygiene surveys, eye testing and attends school medical inspections. Health Education lectures have been carried out in two Secondary Modern Schools, and now appear to be an accepted part of the school curriculum.

Tuberculosis visiting is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor. Her duties also include attending Chest Clinics held in Barnsley and Sheffield areas. In addition she follows up these cases attending the Chest Clinic, where active disease has been discovered.

During the year the Health Visitors made 14,025 visits to the homes in the Wortley Rural District.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (1966).

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. D.E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Mrs. L. M. Beaumont (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. F. C. Burkin (Comm. 1.3.66).	55, Hallamshire Court, Greenhead Gardens, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4679.
Mrs. R. Chambers (Asst. - Comm. 1.8.66)	76, Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 3370.
Mrs. D. Humphries (Assistant)	111, Main Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham.	
Mrs. J. E. Markham	62, Britannia Court, Greenhead Gardens, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 3587.
Mrs. J. A. Morton	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapelton.	Ecclesfield 4567.

HEALTH VISITING SERVICE (Contd.)

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. B. Shaw	85, Chapeltown Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3832.
Mrs. D. M. Simpson (Assistant - Resigned 15.4.66)	35, Hill Top Road, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3219.
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapeltown.	
Miss J. M. Walker (Comm. 26.6.66).	303, Haggstones Road, Worrall.	Oughtibridge 2174.

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31.7.67.

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

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Orr	Div. Nursing Officer	Ecclesfield 4664.
Mrs. D. E. Almond (Tuberculosis)	Stainboro' Low, Nr. Barnsley.	Barnsley 3482.
Miss E. Bates	232, Badsley Moor Lane, Rotherham.	Rotherham 5598.
Miss L. M. Beaumont (Assistant)	4, Green Lane, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3059.
Mrs. F. C. Burkin	55, Hallamshire Court, Greenhead Gardens, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 4679.
Mrs. R. Chambers (Assistant)	76, Fir Tree Estate, Thurgoland.	Stocksbridge 3370.
Mrs. D. Humphries (Assistant)	111, Main Street, Rawmarsh, Rotherham.	
Mrs. J. E. Markham	62, Britannia Court, Greenhead Gardens, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3587.

HEALTH VISITORS as at 31.7.67 (Contd.).

<u>Health Visitor.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. J. A. Morton	43, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 4567.
Mrs. G. Stewart (Assistant)	122, Burncross Road, Chapeltown.	
Miss J. M. Walker	303, Haggstones Road, Worrall.	Oughtibridge 2174.

HOME NURSING SERVICE as at 31.7.67.

<u>Home Nurse.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. M. Fort	78, Grove Avenue, Middlewood, Sheffield, 6.	Sheffield 349137.
Mrs. E. M. Fox	2, Harper Hill, Wortley.	Stocksbridge 3505.
Mrs. C. Guckion	93, Mansel Crescent, Sheffield, 5.	Sheffield 344820.
Mrs. B. Harding (Relief)	42, Tomlinson Road, Elsecar.	Hoyland 2048.
Mrs. F. Needham	75, Mill Road, Ecclesfield.	Ecclesfield 3365.
Mrs. J. M. Snell (Relief)	3, Windmill Lane, Thurlstone.	Penistone 2451.
Mrs. D. Wells	6, Nether Avenue, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 2674.
Mrs. M. Wright	63, Broad Inge Crescent, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 2402.

During the year there were several changes in the Home Nursing Service. Mrs. Weston resigned owing to the distance she had to travel to and from work; we were very sorry to lose her. However, Mrs. Fort was appointed to take her place; her duties commenced 1st January, 1967. Mrs. Staniforth, following sickness and maternity leave, was transferred to Colley area. Mrs. Armstrong, working the Chapeltown area, resigned, and Mrs. Sutcliffe was appointed to take over the area. Owing to her husband taking up work in another part

of the country, Mrs. Sutcliffe resigned towards the end of the year. Mrs. Wright was transferred from Hoyland to take over her duties in the Chapeltown area. In spite of these many changes of staff, home nursing services have been maintained at a high level.

The Home Nurses visit cases at the request of general practitioners or hospitals. Much time is spent taking care of the aged. Some of these visits involve leaving nursing equipment and nursing aids, which are available through the County Loan Scheme.

During the year the Home Nurses made a total of 15,807 visits, including those made by the Divisional Relief Nurse.

MIDWIFERY SERVICE as at 31.7.67.

<u>Midwife.</u>	<u>Address.</u>	<u>Telephone No.</u>
Mrs. N. McNamara	17, Dunkerley Road, Loxley.	Sheffield 343643.
Mrs. L. M. Needham	11, Burns Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 3415.
Mrs. E. M. Swinney	21, Mountbatten Drive, Burncross, Chapeltown.	Ecclesfield 2608.
Mrs. A. H. Wales	125, Creswick Lane, Grenoside.	Ecclesfield 3722.

The midwifery situation during the year remained fairly stable. Mrs. P. Page resigned and left the area and Mrs. Swinney was appointed to take over the Colley area. Owing to the retirement of a midwife in another part of the Divisional area, and with the permission of the County Council, the Colley Estate, from December 1st, was serviced by the Sheffield midwifery services.

The Midwives have carried out their duties excellently.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes were conducted, group discussions were held and filmstrips shown. Some films were shown to illustrate the talks given. In addition, the Midwives attend Local Authority and General Practitioners' Ante-natal Clinics.

The Midwives attended 153 confinements. Of these cases 37 patients received Trilene Analgesia and 81 patients received Pethidine.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE.

The total number of Domestic Help hours provided in the Wortley Rural District during 1966 was 82,312. There were 94 Domestic Helps employed in a part-time capacity and they attended, in all, 467 cases. In 1965 we had 102 Domestic Helps employed, attending 448 cases. Of the total of 467 cases, 308 were continuing from 1965; the remainder were new cases during the year.

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

Maternity cases	...	...	...	44
Tuberculosis cases	...	...	...	-
General cases over 65 years	...	...	...	380
General cases under 65 years	...	...	...	7
Mentally ill under 65 years	...	...	...	2
Others	...	...	...	34
				<u>467</u>

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

DISTRICT	TYPE AND NUMBER OF CASES.						Total
	General sickness over 65	General sickness under 65	Maternity	Tuberculosis	Mentally Ill under 65	Other	
Birdwell	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Colley	100	1	5	-	-	8	114
Chapelton	83	2	7	-	1	4	97
Ecclesfield	51	-	9	-	-	5	65
Grenoside	15	1	16	-	-	4	36
High Green	45	1	3	-	1	4	54
Stannington	23	-	3	-	-	5	31
Loxley	13	-	1	-	-	1	15
Bradfield	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Oughtibridge	16	1	-	-	-	1	18
Worrall	5	-	-	-	-	1	6
Wharncliffe Side	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Thorpe Hesley	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Wortley	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tankersley	17	1	-	-	-	1	19
TOTALS	380	7	44	-	2	34	467

As I remarked last year, the Domestic Help Service is an extremely valuable one. I will not repeat what I said last year in detail, suffice it to say that this type of support in the home is of enormous help in enabling elderly people in particular to remain in their own homes, and avoids the necessity of removing to either Part III accommodation or to a Geriatric Hospital. A Home Help has to be more than a cleaning lady; she is required to turn her hand almost to anything, and we greatly value the services of the group of ladies who are employed thus.

The population of the Division, after deducting the Mental Hospital population, is 91,627. During 1966 a total of 143,405 Home Help hours were provided. There were 865 cases who received help, and 182 part-time Home Helps were employed. The type of cases were as follows :-

Chronic Sick (65 years and over)	120,885 hours	...	84.22%	...	705 cases.
Chronic Sick (under 65 & Tuberculosis)	5,174 hours	...	3.72%	...	27 cases.
Maternity	5,201 hours	...	3.60%	...	77 cases.
Mentally disordered ...	586 hours	...	0.40%	...	3 cases.
Others	11,559 hours	...	8.06%	...	53 cases.
TOTAL :	143,405 hours	...	100%	...	865 cases.

The cost of the service was :-

Gross Wages of Home Helps	...	£34,700.	16s.	0d.
Employers' National Health Insurance Contribution	...	£ 3,210.	6s.	7d.
Amount recovered from applicants	... ..	£ 1,926.	8s.	4d.
Net cost of service	... ..	£35,984.	14s.	3d.

Another very useful adjunct to the services for the elderly is the Meals-on-Wheels Service, promoted by both the Council and voluntary workers. There is a great deal of voluntary time and vehicle use devoted to this service, which is of considerable value.

This is a suitable point at which to mention also the Warden Service for the elderly, provided by the County Council and the local District Council. The Wardens provide another link in the chain of communications between the elderly and the professional staffs available to them, in addition to the morale boosting effect of the visiting.

DISTRIBUTION OF WELFARE FOODS.

The amount of Welfare Foods issued in Wortley Rural District during 1966 was as follows :-

National Dried Milk	...	...	...	3,291 tins
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	875 bottles
Vitamin A and D tablets	...	...	...	601 (packets of 45)
Orange Juice	...	...	...	13,372 bottles.

These foods are issued at the following Centres throughout the Division on the days and times stated :-

ADDRESS OF PREMISES	DAYS	TIMES
<u>STOCKSBRIDGE URBAN DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Johnson Street, Stocksbridge	Thursday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Stocksbridge Co-op. Society, Deepcar Branch, Manchester Rd., Deepcar.	During shop hours	
<u>PENISTONE URBAN DISTRICT</u> Child Welfare Centre, Shrewsbury Road, Penistone.	Monday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
<u>PENISTONE RURAL DISTRICT.</u> Child Welfare Centre, Golf Club, Cawthorne.	Alternate Wednesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.
P. & C. Sinclair, The Stores, Halifax Road, Thurgoland.	During shop hours	

ADDRESS OF PREMISES	DAYS	TIMES
<u>HOYLAND NETHER URBAN DISTRICT</u>		
Mrs. Mellor, Queen St., Hoyland Common.	Thursday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Miners' Welfare Hall, Hoyland.	Tuesday	11.00 - 12.00 a.m. 2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
<u>WORTLEY RURAL DISTRICT</u>		
Clinic, Parish Hall, Oughtibridge.	Thursday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Clinic, Memorial Hall, Worrall.	Alternate Tuesdays	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Greenhead Wesleyan Reform Chapel, Greenhead Lane, Chapelton.	Wednesday	11.00 - 12.00 a.m. 2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Clinic, Methodist Chapel, High Green.	Tuesday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Colley Estate Clinic, Wheata Place, Sheffield, 5.	Monday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Clinic, Community Hall, Main Street, Grenoside.	Thursday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Wharncliffe Silkstone Welfare Hall, Pilley, Nr. Barnsley.	Alternate Mondays	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Knowle Top, Stannington.	Wednesday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church, Loxley.	Alternate Tuesdays	1.30 - 3.30 p.m.

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ADDRESS OF PREMISES	DAYS	TIMES
Mrs. Iles, Post Office, Wharncliffe Side	Friday	2.00 - 4.00 p.m.
Mrs. D. Harper, The Shop, Main Road, Dungworth.	During shop hours.	

rear of the Council Offices was 37.05 inches. This figure is lower than the rainfall for 1965 which was 40.73 inches. The average for the 14 year period during which measurements have been made on this gauge is 29.15 inches.

Prior to 1953, rainfall was measured on a gauge sited at the Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works. The annual averages on that site for the 25 year period terminating in 1952 was 28.47 inches.

The heaviest monthly rainfall in 1966 occurred in February when 6.08 inches were recorded. In 1965 the heaviest month was September (7.09 inches).

The lowest monthly figures were recorded in January and March (1.60 inches) compared with February in 1965 (0.89 inches).

WATER SUPPLY

The total number of dwellings in the rural district at the end of 1966 was 16,183.

The total number of houses receiving a piped supply other than from an individual source was 15,879 representing 98% of the total houses in the district.

The piped supplies serving the district originate from one or other of the following sources :-

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council's Donfield Waterworks.
3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.
4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Estates Private Supply.

Detailed information relating to the areas of distribution and the number of dwellings supplied from each source is set out in the following table :-

ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1966.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

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

RAINFALL

The total rainfall during the year measured by the gauge at the rear of the Council Offices was 37.05 inches. This figure is lower than the rainfall for 1965 which was 40.93 inches. The average for the 14 year period during which measurements have been made on this gauge is 29.18 inches.

Prior to 1953, rainfall was measured on a gauge sited at the Ecclesfield Sewage Disposal Works. The annual averages on that site for the 25 year period terminating in 1952 was 28.47 inches.

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1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.
2. Wortley Rural District Council's Bradfield Waterworks.
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4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.
5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.
6. Whitley Estates Private Supply.

Detailed information relating to the areas of distribution and the number of dwellings supplied from each source is set out in the following table :-

District	Est. Pop.	No. of Houses	No. on Main	% on Main	Sheff. Corp. 1.	Hall-broom 2.	Wharncliffe 3.	Barnsley 4.	Whit-ley 5.	Rother-ham 6.
Ecclesfield	8549	2813	2810	99	2804	-	-	-	-	6
Colley	6238	1960	1960	100	1960	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	10377	3579	3579	100	3579	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	3728	1208	1204	99	1202	-	2	-	-	-
Grenoside	5576	1836	1819	99	1793	-	-	-	26	-
Thorpe Hesley	469	146	146	100	146	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	34937	11542	11518	99	11484	-	2	-	26	6
Wadsley	135	42	40	95	40	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	1298	404	400	99	32	368	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	2777	874	855	97	853	2	-	-	-	-
Wharncliffe Side	1182	370	356	96	356	-	-	-	-	-
Brightholmlee	98	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	1387	430	419	97	273	146	-	-	-	-
Stannington	3902	1243	1233	99	-	1233	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	409	127	120	94	-	120	-	-	-	-
Storrs	99	29	29	100	-	29	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	217	68	36	52	36	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	358	112	30	26	30	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	145	44	29	65	15	-	-	14	-	-
Hollowmeadows	156	48	17	35	17	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFIELD PARISH	12163	3822	3564	93	1652	1898	-	14	-	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH	1969	613	613	100	172	-	381	60	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH	660	206	184	89	-	-	176	8	-	-
TOTALS	49729	16183	15879	98	13308	1898	559	82	26	6

Characteristics of the Supplies.

1. Sheffield Corporation Waterworks.

This supply originates predominantly from impounded moorland sources but part of the district is supplied from the Yorkshire Derwent Scheme.

The moorland water is soft and acid in character. The characteristics are suitably corrected at the filter station where clarification, filtration and sterilisation processes are also carried out.

The river water is hard but is softened by lime/soda application.

The general supply is strictly controlled by the Sheffield Waterworks laboratory staff and routine sampling is not therefore carried out by this Department. One sample was taken during the year and was found to be satisfactory.

The supply is distributed in the Ecclesfield, Bradfield and Tankersley Parishes and was serving 13,308 houses at the year end representing 83.8% of all houses on a mains supply.

2. Wortley R.D.C.'s Bradfield Supply.

This supply originates from springs and boreholes located at Hallbroom, Bradfield.

The supply is distributed to Stannington, Worrall, Loxley, Holdworth, Dungworth and Storrs.

There are storage tanks at Stannington, Holdworth and Worrall.

The number of houses receiving a supply at the year end was 1,898 equivalent to 11.9% of all houses on a mains supply.

The characteristics of the supply vary according to the volume of spring water available. The spring water is soft and slightly acid and the borehole water is fairly hard. Chlorination is carried out at the headworks.

The supply is sampled weekly for bacteriological examination, the samples being obtained from house taps at Stannington and Worrall. The reports on the samples are referred to later in this section of the report.

A few complaints in respect of the physical condition of the water were received during the year.

3. Wharncliffe Estates Company's Waterworks.

The water supplied by the Wharncliffe Estates Company originates from an impounding reservoir near Wortley village.

The water is soft and acid in character. Provision is made for filtration and chlorination of the supply before distribution.

The water is distributed in the villages of Wortley, Howbrook and Bromley in the Wortley Parish, and to Pilley Village, part of Tankersley Village, and some outlying parts of Tankersley Parish.

The number of houses supplied at the year end was 559 equivalent to approximately 3.5% of all houses on mains supplies.

There were no protracted interruptions of supply during the year.

Weekly sampling of the water for bacteriological examination, acidity and chlorine content was continued during the year.

Samples were taken direct from the reservoir and from house taps at Wortley and Pilley. Further details of the reports on the samples are given later in the report.

In view of the inconsistency of the bacteriological quality of the water the withdrawal of advice previously given to householders at the end of 1965 to boil the water before drinking or using for culinary purposes could not be justified and a reminder reiterating the advice to boil was in fact sent out in August, 1966.

The Council have vigorously pursued the policy of pressing for the transfer of responsibility for the water supply in this part of the district to the statutory water undertakers Barnsley Corporation. The matter was under negotiation at the year end.

4. Barnsley Corporation Waterworks.

The Barnsley supply serves 82 houses in the district at Midhopestones, Wortley and Tankersley. This water originates from an impounding reservoir at Midhope and after treatment in the works adjoining the reservoir is carried in a trunk main via Stocksbridge and Deepcar to Wortley Village and thence to Barnsley.

The quality of the water is controlled by the Waterworks staff and no samples were taken in this district during the year.

5. Rotherham Corporation Waterworks.

The Rotherham supply serves six dwellings in the Grange Lane part of Ecclesfield. This part of the district is within the Sheffield area of supply but there are no Sheffield mains within reasonable distance of these isolated dwellings. No samples were taken from the supply during the year.

6. Whitley Private Supply.

This supply was originally intended to serve the dwellings on the Bingley estate at Whitley. The water originates in the form of springs in Greno Wood on the west side of the Leeds-Exeter Trunk Road and is collected in a covered storage tank located on the east side of the road. It is then distributed to 26 dwellings at Woodend, Whitley and Middleton Green.

The water receives no treatment and has proved insufficient during prolonged periods of dry weather over the past few years. Woodend hamlet, which is at the highest part of the distribution area is first affected and a trailer water tanker has been used to provide a supply to the hamlet as and when necessary.

The Council's proposal to provide a mains supply to the area has received further consideration but no works were in progress at the year end.

Private Supplies.

The number of houses receiving a supply of water from sources other than those referred to above were distributed throughout the district as follows:-

Bradfield Parish	-	258
Ecclesfield Parish	-	24
Wortley Parish	-	22
Tankersley Parish	-	<u>Nil.</u>
Total	-	<u>304</u>

This figure shows a reduction of one on the number for last year.

Apart from improvements to the Wharncliffe and Whitley Supplies already referred to, the largest reasonably compact community without a satisfactory supply is now at Bightholmlee. Consideration has been given to extending the main from Wharncliffe Side to the hamlet but no final decision has been made on the proposal.

Purity of Supplies.

The number of samples of water taken during the year for bacteriological examination was 326.

Further details are as follows:-

Water Undertaking	Sheffield Corp'n 1.	Wortley Hall-broom 2.	Wharncliffe Estates 3.	Barnsley Corp'n 4.	Whitley 5.	Roth-erham 6.	Private Supplies 7.
Total houses supplied	13,308	1,898	559	82	26	6	304
Proportion of Total Houses on Mains Supply	83.809%	11.953%	3.52%	0.516%	0.164%	0.038%	Not applicable.
Number of Samples taken	1	99	223	Nil	Nil	Nil	3
Number reported satisfactory	1	89	64	-	-	-	-
Number reported unsatisfactory	-	10	159	-	-	-	3

Most of the unsatisfactory samples from the Wharncliffe Supply were taken from the reservoir and main feeder in order to assist the undertakers in chlorination arrangements.

Fluoride treatment had not been introduced in respect of any of the mains supplies by the end of 1966.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

The total number of houses in the district at the year end was 16,183, of this total 15,069 (93%) are connected to sewerage systems.

Further details are set out in the following table:-

District	No. of Houses	No. on Sewer	Percentage on Sewer	Disposal System						Dung-worth		
				Sheffield	Pilley	Wharnccliffe Side	Rotherham	Wortley	Hoyland		Whitley	
Ecclesfield	2813	2763	98	2763	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Colley	1960	1960	100	1960	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chapelton	3579	3558	99	3558	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Green	1208	1186	98	1186	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	1836	1772	96	1760	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	-
Thorpe Hesley	146	140	95	-	-	-	140	-	-	-	-	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	11542	11379	98	11227	-	-	140	-	-	12	-	-
Wadsley	42	39	93	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Worrall	404	373	92	373	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oughtibridge	874	821	93	821	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wharnccliffe Side	370	331	89	-	-	331	-	-	-	-	-	-
Bright holmlee	31	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	430	325	75	325	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Stannington	1243	1179	94	1179	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dungworth	127	12	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Storrs	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
High Bradfield	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Low Bradfield	112	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	44	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hollowmeadows	48	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
BRADFIELD PARISH	3822	3080	80	2737	-	331	-	-	-	-	-	12
TANKERSLEY PARISH	613	544	88	42	458	-	-	-	44	-	-	-
WORTLEY PARISH	206	66	32	-	-	-	-	66	-	-	-	-
GRAND TOTALS	16183	15069	93	14006	458	331	140	66	44	12	12	12

Of the 15,069 houses draining to sewers, 14,006 are connected to the Sheffield system. This figure represents 92.9% of all houses in the district connected to sewers.

This Council's disposal works at Pilley, Wharncliffe Side, Whitley and Dungworth deal with 813 houses equivalent to 5.4% and the remaining 250 houses (1.7%) drain to works at Thorpe Hesley (Rotherham County Borough), Hoyland Common (Hoyland Nether U.D.C.) and Wortley.

The 1,114 houses not connected to sewers drain to cesspools, septic tank and filter installations, and in some cases simple ground soakaways.

The principal unsewered areas are at High and Low Bradfield, Dungworth, Storrs and Hollowmeadows in the Bradfield Parish and Howbrook in the Wortley Parish.

A small sewage disposal plant capable of enlargement is already in operation in Dungworth but at present deals only with a few Council properties and the school.

Sewerage schemes for High and Low Bradfield and Dungworth have received some consideration during the year but no proposals have as yet been finalised.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

General.

The refuse collection service is organised to provide a service to all 16,183 dwellings in the district together with moveable dwellings, schools, hospitals, canteens, shops and offices.

A daily Monday to Friday service is provided to deal with refuse discarded at the Middlewood and Wharncliffe Hospitals which have a combined resident population of 1,931.

The paper sack system of refuse storage has been further extended during 1966. Consideration is to be given to extending the system throughout the district by the end of 1971.

Mechanical collection of refuse is in operation on the Bath House site where the multi-storey and low rise development is serviced by dust-chutes and refuse containers. Chutes and containers are also in use at John Trickett House and the Reema maisonettes at Burncross Road. The possibilities of further extending the use of containers to schools and institutions where large quantities of refuse are produced are under consideration.

Refuse collected is disposed of by tipping or through trade channels in the form of salvage.

Transport vehicles are garaged and serviced at the Cleansing Depot at Grenoside. The maintenance section is well equipped and a full-time mechanic is employed under the supervision of the Cleansing Foreman who was himself employed as mechanic until January of this year.

The vehicle fleet comprises modern large capacity rear loading compaction vehicles and side-loaders. The latter are in process of replacement by the larger vehicles which are much better equipped to deal with the bulky refuse now being produced. It will however be necessary to retain side-loaders for privy-midden clearance.

Details of the types of sanitary conveniences and refuse storage receptacles in use in the district at the end of 1966 are set out in the following table:-

Area	Sanitary conveniences	Refuse storage receptacles	Notes
Urbanized parts of the district	100%	100%	
Outlying parts of the district	100%	100%	
Private development at Barncliffe	100%	100%	
Other areas	100%	100%	
Notes	The system of refuse removal has been in operation since 1964. The shortcoming of the system is that it is not a fully automatic system. Requests were received for special collections in 1966. The system is generally well maintained throughout the district. The system of refuse removal has been in operation since 1964. The shortcoming of the system is that it is not a fully automatic system. Requests were received for special collections in 1966.		

District	Houses	Houses Using:					Number of:						
		Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins	Paper Sacks	Water Closets	Privies	Pail Closets	Ash-pits	Bins	Paper Sacks
Ecclesfield	2813	2785	26	2	16	2797	-	2812	23	2	15	2797	-
Colley	1960	1960	-	-	-	1960	-	1960	-	-	-	1960	-
Chapelton	3579	3566	11	2	10	2440	1129	3783	8	2	7	2447	1129
High Green	1208	1201	6	1	9	1199	-	1156	6	1	8	1200	-
Grenoside	1836	1787	43	6	48	1788	-	1827	39	6	37	1789	-
Thorpe Hesley	146	139	6	1	8	138	-	110	4	1	5	138	-
ECCLESFIELD PARISH	11542	11438	92	12	91	D322	11299	11648	80	12	72	D331	1129
Wadsley	42	41	1	-	1	41	-	35	1	-	1	43	-
Worrall	404	383	21	-	20	384	-	395	14	-	13	384	-
Oughtibridge	874	831	42	1	51	823	-	787	35	1	33	823	-
Wharnccliffe Side	370	344	26	-	22	348	-	453	26	-	22	348	-
Brightholmlee	31	9	22	-	24	7	-	9	21	-	23	7	-
Loxley	430	358	67	5	75	355	-	384	50	5	50	355	-
Stannington	1243	1198	44	1	49	1194	-	1178	40	1	39	1195	-
Dungworth	127	43	82	2	82	45	-	43	63	2	52	45	-
Storrs	29	2	23	4	24	5	-	2	19	4	19	5	-
High Bradfield	68	13	55	-	58	10	-	13	42	-	43	10	-
Low Bradfield	112	33	68	11	89	23	-	34	54	12	71	23	-
Midhope	44	6	24	14	38	6	-	6	19	15	29	6	-
Hollowmeadows	48	31	10	7	18	30	-	36	8	7	16	33	-
BRADFELD PARISH	3822	3292	485	45	551	3271	-	3375	392	47	411	3277	-
TANKERSLEY PARISH	613	585	22	6	20	593	-	620	21	6	19	595	-
WORTLEY PARISH	206	119	87	11	94	112	-	139	86	-	87	116	-
GRAND TOTALS	16183	15434	686	63	756	14298	1129	15782	579	65	589	14319	1129

Refuse Collection.

The maximum number of operatives employed on refuse collection at any one time during the year was 43. This figure included spare labour employed to make good shortages of staff due to sickness and holidays.

Negotiations on the introduction of the incentive bonus scheme prepared by the Council's Work Study Consultants continued without success. With the introduction of the National Agreement for a 40 hour week a further unsuccessful effort was made to integrate this award with incentive working. As and from 4th July, 1966, the time incentive system which had been in operation in this district for so long was abandoned and was replaced by normal operation of a 5 day, 40 hour working week.

The frequency of service provided was:-

- (a) Bins and pails in urbanised parts of the district - weekly,
- (b) Bins and pails in outlying parts of the district - fortnightly,
- and
- (c) Privy middens in all parts of the district - four/six weekly.

This frequency was generally well maintained throughout the year.

A number of requests were received for special collections of accumulated rubbish. These were dealt with at a nominal charge.

The skip system of refuse removal has continued in operation during the year. The shortcomings of the system from a hygienic point of view are undeniable and a progressive changeover to the paper sack system should be the long-term policy of the Council.

At the end of the year, the paper sack system was in operation on the Greenhead, Burncross and Lane End Council Estates and on part of the Windmill private development at Burncross, the total number of houses on the system being 1,129.

The production of a cheaper paper sack has already been achieved and there is also a possibility that plastic sacks which offer economic and other advantages over the paper sacks but which require further testing in actual use will achieve an additional reduction in the cost of the system.

Transport.

The number of refuse collection teams operating at the year end was eight.

Details of the refuse collection and supplementary vehicles and plant in use at the year end are set out hereunder:-

No.	Vehicle				District Served
	Make.	Capacity.	Year	Reg. No.	
1	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu.yds.	1963	88 FWY	Ecclesfield (Part). Grenoside (Part). Chapelton (Part).
2	Dennis Paxit IIIA	25/40 cu.yds.	1963	87 FWY	Colley. Ecclesfield (Part).
3	Dennis Paxit IIIA.	25/40 cu.yds.	1965	FYG 612C	Container lifting and various districts as spare.
4	Dennis Side-Loader.	10 cu.yds.	1961	2964 WY	Chapelton (Part). High Green (Part).
5	Dennis Side-Loader.	10 cu.yds.	1959	YYG 996	High Green (Part). Tankersley.
6	Dennis Side-Loader.	10 cu.yds.	1958	WWW 392	Grenoside (Part). Thorpe Hesley. Wortley.
7	Dennis Side-Loader.	10 cu.yds.	1956	SWU 500	Westnall Ward excluding Midhope.
8	Dennis Side-Loader.	10 cu.yds.	1961	1837 WY	Stannington. Loxley. Dungworth.
9	Dennis Side-Loader.	8 cu.yds.	1950	JWY 811	Bradfield Parish (Outlying parts).
10	Dennis Side-Loader.	10 cu.yds.	1953	KWY 213	Spare.
11	Austin Truck	2/3 tonner	1956	LHE 421	Miscellaneous Duties.
12	Bray 540	Loading Shovel.	1966	JYG 282D	Control of Refuse Disposal Sites.
13	Morris Van.	6 cwt.	1966	DET 952D	Transport for Cleansing Foreman.

Orders have been placed for two additional Paxit IIIA vehicles which are expected to be delivered in May, 1967. These will replace vehicles Nos. 7, 9 and 10.

The vehicles are serviced in our own workshop at Greno Crescent which is well equipped to deal with all mechanical repairs except crank grinding and cylinder boring.

Other vehicles not associated with the refuse collection service which are garaged and maintained in the Depot include the Rodent Operative's van and the "Meals on Wheels" van operated by the local branch of the W.V.S.

Refuse Disposal.

All refuse not dealt with through salvage channels was disposed of by tipping on the following sites all of which are owned by the Council.

No.	Site.	Refuse received from.
1	Ecclesfield Old Sewage Disposal Works.	Colley, Ecclesfield, Grenoside, Thorpe Hesley.
2	Westwood Bottom, High Green.	High Green, Chapelton, Tankersley, Wortley.
3	Long Lane, Loxley. (Part year).	Westnall Ward, Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield.
4	Myers Lane, Loxley. (Part year).	Westnall Ward, Stannington, Loxley, Bradfield.

Tipping at Long Lane ceased during the year except for short periods when difficulties arose in the development of the new tip at Myers Lane due to the waterlogged condition of this site.

All the disposal sites are controlled by the use of a rubber tyred mechanical shovel. The first machine acquired in 1958 was disposed of early in the year and replaced by a machine of the same make (Bray Loader) but of an improved type. The machine has operated very satisfactorily under all ground conditions since it was brought into service.

A substantial number of tip fires occurred during the year but all were dealt with expeditiously and the County Fire Service provided most helpful assistance when called upon.

The problems of fly-tipping and the abandoning of vehicles are still with us and there is no evidence as yet of a reduction in these practices. Perhaps the Civic Amenities Bill when it becomes law will provide the necessary powers and introduce such stiffer penalties as will eliminate these anti-social activities.

The Council continue to remove house clearings at a nominal charge and offer free disposal facilities to residents who can utilise their own transport. Assistance is also given to residents who have unwanted vehicles for disposal. Experimental work has been carried out on the removal of vehicles abandoned on Council land utilising our own transport and plant. Arrangements have also been made with local vehicle dismantlers to remove complete vehicles and parts which have been abandoned in built-up areas thereby creating conditions detrimental to amenity. As a result of these experiences I have come to the conclusion that if vehicle removal is to be operated as a service it will be necessary for the Council to have direct control over the operation.

Welfare Facilities.

All refuse collection personnel now report each working day morning to the Depot at Greno Crescent. Sanitary conveniences and hand washing facilities are available at the Depot.

Apart from vehicle drivers, only a few employees return to the Depot at finishing time and the provision of further amenities such as showers, etc. would therefore be of doubtful value.

All the larger type vehicles are equipped with hand-washing facilities including hot water supplies, soap and paper towels. Little if any use is made of this equipment.

Protective clothing in the form of gloves, overalls and overcoats is issued and gumboots are provided for those employees who are required to work on privy midden emptying.

First-aid cabinets suitably stocked are fixed on all vehicles.

Costing.

The nett cost of the service for the financial year ending 31st March, 1966, was £46,909.

This figure was £3,638 higher than that for 1965 (£43,271), the principal increase being in respect of wages. Other contributory factors were increased transport and administrative costs and a nett reduction in income from salvage.

The weight of refuse collected during the year was 15,750 tons. This is an estimated figure which has not been varied for several

years because although the number of premises served has increased, there has been a steady decline in the density of the refuse produced. Costs prepared on the basis of weight of refuse collected and disposed of should therefore be treated with reserve.

Utilising a population figure of 51,660, the number of premises served as 16,183, and the income from a penny rate as £6,720, the costing figures for 1966 are set out in the following table together with those from 1961 onwards.

Cost per ton	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cost per tonne net weight						
Net weight	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Cost per 1000 tonnes	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720
Cost per net tonne	£0.50	£0.50	£0.50	£0.50	£0.50	£0.50
Net weight	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Cost per 1000 collection	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720	£6,720
Net weight (gross)	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000	14,000
Net weight (net)	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500
Refuse collected	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500	13,500

Refuse Collection and Disposal. Statistics and Costs.

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Acreage of District	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697	48697
Estimated Population	51660	51150	50720	50390	50050	49640
Number of houses receiving a service	16183	15802	15440	15277	15078	14950
Rateable value of District	£1653330.	£1646114.	£1621251.	£576945.	£555104.	£548491.
Product of a Penny Rate	£6792.1.11.	£6729.13.1.	£6626.6.4.	£2363.0.0.	£2264.4.4.	£2216.10.5.
Net cost of collection and disposal	£46909.	£43271.0.0.	£41497.0.0.	£43029.0.0.	£39575.5.0.	£31915.13.2.
Net cost equivalent rate in pound	6.91d.	6.43d.	6.25d.	18.21d.	17.47d.	14.39d.
Estimated annual yield of refuse (tons).	15750.	15750.	15750.	15750.	15750.	16000.
Yield per 1000 population per day. (cwts.)	16.705	16.88	16.96	17.126	17.26	17.73
Cost per 1000 population per annum	£908.0.8.	£845.18.0.	£817.14.0.	£853.18.0.	£791.10.0.	£645.0.0.
Cost per head per annum	18s.2d.	16s.11d.	16s.4½d.	17s.2d.	15s.10d.	12s.10½d.
Cost per 1000 houses per annum	£2898.13.2.	£2738.6.0.	£2677.0.0.	£2810.0.0.	£2638.7.0.	£2134.16.6.
Cost per house per annum	£2.17.11½.	£2.14.9.	£2.12.10.	£2.16.2½.	£2.12.9.	£2.2.8.
Cost per ton	£2.19.7.	£2.14.11.	£2.12.8½.	£2.14.7½.	£2.10.3.	£1.19.10½.

The substantial reduction in the "Nett Cost Equivalent Rate in the pound" figure in 1964 was due to the use of the revised property valuation figures for the first time. The increase in the same column in 1962 was due to the introduction of a new system of costing the service in that year.

Salvage of Waste.

During the year, a total of 179 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of waste paper was collected, baled and disposed of representing an average output of 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons per week. The total figure represents a reduction of 28 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons on the total for 1965 (208 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons) and a substantial reduction on the figure for 1964 (287 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons) and 1963 (307 tons).

Other commodities salvaged were textiles and ferrous and non-ferrous metals.

The total weight of all materials salvaged was 199 tons and was valued at £1,984 compared with 226 tons and £1,994 in 1965. Further details of comparison between the figures for 1965 and 1966 are shown in the following table:-

Commodity	Salvage Statistics 1966						Salvage Statistics 1965					
	Weight			Value			Weight			Value		
	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.	Tons.	Cwts.	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.
Paper (Coun.Coll.)	179	15	0	1383.	1.	0.	208	10	2	1575.	18.	6.
Scrap (Ferrous)	3	4	1	27.	6.	1 $\frac{1}{2}$.	6	0	0	9.	0.	0.
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	2	8	3 $\frac{3}{4}$	274.	13.	11.	1	18	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	206.	12.	7.
Rags	14	9	3	299.	2.	3.	10	0	0	203.	1.	9.
TOTALS	199	17	3$\frac{3}{4}$	1984.	3.	3$\frac{1}{2}$.	226	8	3$\frac{1}{2}$.	1994.	12.	10.

The waste paper and textiles are baled in overtime at Greno Crescent Depot by refuse collection personnel utilising a mechanical press.

The labour cost for the year for this work was £593. 3. 0d. Additional costs involved in baling, e.g. baling wire, repairs, etc. amounted to £71. 0. 10d.

The total cost for the bales of paper and rags produced was therefore £664. 3. 10d. equivalent to £3. 8. 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per ton. The basic deduction per ton for bonus calculation is £3. It is obvious from these figures that the rising wage costs will soon necessitate a review of this basic figure.

Bonus payments amounting to £699. 7s. 6d. were made to participating personnel in two instalments paid at Whitsuntide and Christmas. The total amount paid to each participant with a full period of service was £16. 10s. 0d. equivalent to an average weekly payment of 6s.4d.

The total amount paid for baling, materials and bonus was £1,363.11s.4d. and the total income was £1,984. 3s. 4d. leaving a surplus of £620. 12s. 0d. When an allocation for wages on-costs and administration costs are deducted the nett surplus is reduced to approximately £195.

In considering the usefulness of salvage operations to the service generally, the saving in tipping space, minimisation of nuisance from litter at the tipping sites and availability of overtime and bonus to the ashbinmen must be taken into account. If a surplus of income over expenditure can also be produced there is every justification to continue this ancillary to the refuse collection and disposal service.

The salvage scheme was introduced as a war-time measure in 1939 and whilst the need for recovery of useful materials is not now so acute as it was in those days, it nevertheless still provides a useful source of raw material for industry.

The full picture of the Council's contribution towards salvage of waste from 1939 to the end of 1966 is illustrated by the following table:-

Year	Waste collected	Materials salvaged	Bonus paid	Wages on-costs	Admin costs	Nett surplus
1939	18	1	1	2	1	15
1940	18	1	1	2	1	15
1941	18	1	1	2	1	15
1942	18	1	1	2	1	15
1943	18	1	1	2	1	15
1944	18	1	1	2	1	15
1945	18	1	1	2	1	15
1946	18	1	1	2	1	15
1947	18	1	1	2	1	15
1948	18	1	1	2	1	15
1949	18	1	1	2	1	15
1950	18	1	1	2	1	15
1951	18	1	1	2	1	15
1952	18	1	1	2	1	15
1953	18	1	1	2	1	15
1954	18	1	1	2	1	15
1955	18	1	1	2	1	15
1956	18	1	1	2	1	15
1957	18	1	1	2	1	15
1958	18	1	1	2	1	15
1959	18	1	1	2	1	15
1960	18	1	1	2	1	15
1961	18	1	1	2	1	15
1962	18	1	1	2	1	15
1963	18	1	1	2	1	15
1964	18	1	1	2	1	15
1965	18	1	1	2	1	15
1966	18	1	1	2	1	15
TOTALS	199	17	17	35	17	150

The waste paper and textiles are baled in overtime at Green's Depot by refuse collection personnel utilising a mechanical press. The labour cost for the year for this work was £273. 3s. 0d. Additional costs involved in baling e.g. baling wire repairs, etc. amounted to £17. 0s. 0d. The total cost for the baling of paper and rags produced was therefore £290. 3s. 0d. equivalent to £1. 3s. 0d. per ton. The basic calculation for the baling work is as follows: £1. 3s. 0d. per ton x 18 tons = £23. 10s. 0d. This figure will vary according to the amount of waste collected and the price of materials used.

Commodity	INCOME			EXPENDITURE						
	Quantity Sold			Amount received			Source	£.	s.	d.
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	£.	s.	d.				
Paper	5060	5	1½	34333.	0.	1.	Wages	24763.	2.	2.
Paper (Carton Recovery)	-	2	2	1.	2.	0.	Materials	1790.	12.	6.
Scrap (Ferrous)	327	6	0	1425.	1.	2.	Machinery	203.	3.	11.
Scrap (Non-Ferr.)	31	4	2	2638.	10.	0.	Publicity	109.	8.	3.
Tins (Loose)	354	13	3	907.	2.	3½.	Transport	1.	9.	6.
Rags	194	17	1¾	3210.	6.	5.	Rentals and Rates	79.	11.	3.
Bones	61	12	3½	267.	7.	8.	Insurance	5.	1.	1.
Bottles, Jars and Cullett	34	19	2¼	216.	12.	5.	Total	26952.	8.	8.
Rubber	9	13	1	24.	3.	2.	Balance	16162.	5.	5½.
Twine	-	10	0¾	2.	10.	11.				
Board of Trade Grant	-	-	-	88.	18.	0.				
GRAND TOTALS:	6075	5	1¾	43114.	14.	1½.		43114.	14.	1½.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS.

The Council secure the replacement of defective dustbins on private properties by service of notices under Section 75, Public Health Act, 1936, as amended by the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953.

During 1966, 62 notices were served and there were 6 replacements outstanding at the year end. There were no appeals against the notices.

The Council have now ceased to stock new bins because of the availability of substantial numbers of bins withdrawn from Council

properties as a result of the introduction of the paper-sack storage system. These bins are re-issued to Council properties and are offered for sale to private householders at a charge of 25s.0d. including delivery.

The number of bins supplied to Council houses during the year was 133 and to private houses 184.

In addition, complaints of defective bins at properties owned by Sheffield Corporation were referred to that authority's Housing Manager: As a result 165 new bins were supplied and 39 were outstanding at the year end.

PRIVY CONVERSIONS.

The number of privies and pail closets in use in the district at the year end was 644. Distribution of these conveniences is set out in the table on Page 53 of the Report.

During the year, the number of privies abolished was 33. One of these was eliminated by means of a contribution under the Public Health Act, 1936, 6 were abolished in connection with improvement grant schemes, 16 as a result of slum clearance action, 7 by voluntary action without grant assistance and 3 were converted to chemical toilets.

There were no properties in the district using privies or pails which can be abolished by statutory action under the Public Health Acts.

The provision of sewers and sewage disposal works in the populated parts of the district not already sewered are a prerequisite to further action in these areas.

Persuasion is the only means of making progress in respect of isolated properties. Improvement grants are available in such cases.

HOUSING.

New Development.

The total number of dwellings in the district at the year end was 16,183, this figure representing a nett increase of 381 over the figure for 1965 which was 15,802.

The number of new dwellings completed during the year was 493 and the number demolished or otherwise put out of use was 112.

Further explanatory details of these changes are as follows :-

New dwellings built by Wortley R.D.C.	262
New dwellings built by private enterprise	224
Additional houses otherwise provided	<u>7</u>
Total additional houses	493
Dwellings demolished or put out of use	<u>112</u>
Nett increase in 1966	381
Total Houses at 31st December, 1965	<u>15,802</u>
Total houses at 31st December, 1966	<u><u>16,183</u></u>

The 262 dwellings built by the Council comprised 210 flats, 34 maisonettes and 18 houses and are located as follows :-

District.	Class of Accommodation.			Total.
	Houses.	Flats.	Maisonettes.	
Chapelton.	8	198	34	240
Stannington.	10	12	-	22
Totals	18	210	34	262

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

District	No. of Houses Built.
Chapelton	147
Ecclesfield	38
Grenoside	24
Stannington	4
Oughtibridge	6
Wharncliffe Side	3
Worrall	1
Loxley	1
Totals	224

The complete picture of new development and loss of accommodation is illustrated in the following table :-

District	New Dwellings 1966		Additional Houses due to conversions etc.	Total Additional Houses	Houses put out of use	Nett Increase or Decrease.
	Wortley R.D.C.	Private Enterprise.				
Ecclesfield	-	38	1	39	4	35
Colley	-	-	-	-	2	-2
Chapelton	240	147	-	387	22	365
High Green	-	-	1	1	29	-28
Grenoside	-	24	1	25	11	-14
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	-	-	3	-3
Worrall	-	1	-	1	-	1
Oughtibridge	-	6	-	6	4	2
Wharncliffe Side	-	3	-	3	-	3
Loxley	-	1	-	1	-	1
Stannington	22	4	-	26	21	5
Dungworth	-	-	-	-	1	-1
Low Bradfield	-	-	1	1	-	1
Tankersley	-	-	2	2	15	-13
Wortley	-	-	1	1	-	1
TOTALS	262	224	7	493	112	381

Sheffield Corporation own 3,241 dwellings in the district. Ten of these are old houses acquired in connection with land purchases and the remainder are estate dwellings. Ward distribution is as follows:-

Ward	Dwellings.
Ecclesfield	911
Colley	1,953
Grenoside	377
Total	3,241

The Wortley Rural District Council have been responsible for the erection or adaptation of 3,945 dwellings during the past 46 years. These dwellings may be classified as follows :-

Existing.

Permanent Estate Houses	3,551	
Prefabricated Permanent Bungalows	18	
Prefabricated Temporary Bungalows	78	
Special Accommodation (John Trickett House)	10	
Adapted Hutments at Potter Hill	<u>74</u>	
	3,731	3,731

Demolished or Put Out of Use.

Hutments and Adapted Hutments at Ecclesfield, Chapeltown, High Green and Worrall	213	
Temporary Prefabricated Bungalow demolished in connection with the Bath House development	<u>1</u>	
	214	214
Total:		<u><u>3,945</u></u>

The Council also control other miscellaneous dwellings at Ecclesfield and Tankersley Sewage Works, the Council Offices, Glen Howe Park and on land acquired for redevelopment purposes and acquired under the Housing Acts.

During the same period of 46 years, private enterprise has been responsible for the erection of 4,624 houses in the district.

The following table shows the overall picture of the development which has taken place during this period in comparison with the total dwellings in the district.

Cughtibridge	13	130	117	104	Not Determined
Stannington	3	50	57	3	Not Determined
Tankersley					Not Determined
Totals	16	180	174	107	

Locality	Houses erected by				Total built since 1920.	Total Houses in Locality	Percentage of Total Built since 1920.
	Wortley R.D.C.		Sheffield Corp'n.	Private Enterprise			
	Permanent	Temporary					
<u>ECCLESFIELD PARISH</u>							
Ecclesfield	462	19	901	839	2221	2813	78
Colley	-	-	1953	7	1960	1960	100
Chapelton and High Green	1306	23	-	1170	3096	4787	64
Grenoside	523	74	-	910	1539	1836	83
Thorpe Hesley	252	-	377	9	9	146	6
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>BRADFIELD PARISH</u>							
Oughtibridge	224	-	-	317	541	874	61
Worrall	58	-	-	224	282	704	69
Stannington	244	20	-	745	1009	1243	81
Loxley	112	10	-	121	243	430	56
Dungworth	20	-	-	9	29	127	22
Wadsley	-	-	-	7	7	42	16
Wharnccliffe Side	130	-	-	91	221	370	59
Other Parts of Parish	-	-	-	46	46	332	13
<u>TANKERSLEY PARISH</u>							
	236	6	-	102	344	613	56
<u>WORTLEY PARISH</u>							
	12	-	-	27	39	206	19
TOTALS:	3579	152	3231	4624	11586	16183	71

Slum Clearance.

General.

The Council's long term slum clearance programme originated in 1955. The target was to deal with 50 houses per annum.

The number dealt with at the end of 1965 was 471.

During 1966 representations were made in respect of 28 additional privately owned dwellings raising the total dealt with to 499. Four dwellings in the Piece End area of High Green which had been the subject of previous action were re-represented in addition to the 28 referred to above.

Whilst it was anticipated that action in 1966 would bring the target figure over the whole period up to schedule, this was not achieved but representations submitted by the end of January, 1967, accounted for 146 dwellings so that the backlog up to the end of 1966 and the target for 1967 will certainly be cleared by the end of 1967.

Action under Sections 16 and 17, Housing Act, 1957 (Demolition Orders, etc.).

Of the 32 houses represented during the year, 23 were dealt with as individual dwellings. In ten cases Orders were made. The remaining cases had not been finally determined at the year end. Further details are as follows :-

Locality.	Private Properties	Council Properties	Total	How Dealt With
Worrall	14	-	14	Demolition Orders (9) Not Determined (5).
Oughtibridge	1	-	1	Closing Order.
Stannington	3	-	3	Not determined.
Tankersley	5	-	5	Not determined.
Totals	23	-	23	Orders Made - 10. Not Determined - 13.

At the end of 1965, there were 18 houses in respect of which representations had been made but where Orders had not been finalised. These were dealt with during 1966 as follows :-

<u>Tankersley</u>	- 2 Carr Lane.	Demolition Order.
<u>High Green</u>	- Bridgehouses (2)	Closing Order (1). Undertaking (1).
	Thorncliffe Wood (3)	Demolition Orders.
	12, 13 & 14, Westwood Side.	Demolition Orders.
<u>Grenoside</u>	- 1 Bower Lane	Closing Order.
	179 and 181 Main Street	Demolition Orders.
	11 Barnes Green	Demolition Order.
	7, 9, 11 and 13 Wood End	Demolition Orders.

Action under Sections 42 and 43, Housing Act, 1957 (Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders).

The remaining 9 houses represented during the year were dealt with as Clearance Areas. Five of these houses were located at Chapeltown, and 4 at High Green (see Area Ref. Nos. 34 and 47 on Page 70). No Order had been made in either case at the year end.

The four houses at High Green were originally represented in 1958 but the Minister refused to confirm the Order because of proposals put forward by the owner to make the property fit for habitation. The improvements have not been carried out and in view of the changed circumstances now existing in the Piece End locality, opposition to the new Order is not expected.

In order to record the progress of slum clearance by Clearance Area procedure since the long term programme originated the following additional information is incorporated in the Report.

The total number of areas represented to date is - 47.

The number of Areas which have been fully dealt with is - 38.

Summarised information in relation to the 38 areas dealt with is as follows :-

Locality.	No. of Areas.	No. of Houses Dealt With.
Ecclesfield	8	45
Chapelton	6	51
High Green	2	6
Grenoside	11	38
Thorpe Hesley	1	9
Tankersley	5	40
Stannington	2	8
Oughtibridge	3	38
TOTALS:	38	235

Tabulated details of the 9 areas where action had not been finalised at the end of 1966 are as follows :-

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
33	High Green (Piece End No.1) Clearance Order.	1958	3	Order Confirmed. Purchase by Council partially completed
34	High Green (Piece End No.2) Clearance Order.	1958	4)	Order not confirmed by Minister.
34a	High Green (Piece End No.1) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1966	4)	Order submitted to Minister. Confirmation awaited.
35	High Green (Falding Place) Clearance Order.	1958	6	Order confirmed. Purchase by Council partially completed
41	Thorpe Hesley (Hesley Lane) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	13	Order confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
42	Chapelton (Chapel Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	12	Order confirmed. Purchased by Council. Not yet demolished.
43	Charlton Brook (Stanley Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1963	6	Order confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.

Area Ref. No.	Title of Order.	Year.	No. of Houses Involved.	Result.
45	Grenoside (Wheel Lane) Clearance Area.	1963	2	No order made. Purchased by agreement. Not yet demolished.
46	Grenoside (Norfolk Hill) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1965	6	Order confirmed. Purchase by Council in progress.
47	Chapelton (Chapel Road) Compulsory Purchase Order.	1966	5	Area declared. Order not yet submitted to Minister.

Clearance Area Ref.43 includes one house previously dealt with by individual order and vacant at the time the Compulsory Purchase Order was made.

During the period 1955/1966 399 families have been re-housed by the Council from properties dealt with by Slum Clearance action. The number of families re-housed in 1966 was 48.

Improvement Grants.

The total number of applications for improvement grants received during the year was 82 in respect of 96 houses.

There are two types of grant available to property owners which are referred to as "Standard" grants and "Discretionary" grants. Further information is given separately under these two headings.

Standard Grants.

Standard grants are mandatory subject to compliance with prescribed conditions. They apply to properties of satisfactory construction having a minimum "life" of 15 years. Normally the grant "ceiling" for providing basic modern amenities is £155 but this may be increased to £350 per house if the provision of sewage disposal facilities or of a building extension or the provision for the first time of a piped water supply are a prerequisite to the satisfactory installation of the basic improvements. There are also provisions for improving houses to a reduced standard if the Council are satisfied that it is not reasonably practicable to fully provide the prescribed improved amenities.

The number of applications received for this form of grant was 70 involving 84 houses.

The applications were dealt with as follows :-

Decision.	No. of Applications.	Applicant.	
		Owner.	Owner/Occupier.
Approved.	67 (80 houses)	27 (40 houses).	40
Approved but withdrawn.	1 (2 houses)	1 (2 houses).	-
Refused.	-	-	-
Not Determined.	2	1	1
Totals.	70 (84 houses).	29 (43 houses).	41

Thirty-two of the applications received in 1966 were completed during the year, 41 houses being involved.

A further 44 schemes involving 46 houses which were approved in 1964(4), and 1965 (40) were also completed in 1966.

The total amount of grant paid in respect of the 76 schemes completed was £11,777. 11s. 7d.

Individual grants ranged from £32. to £347.10.0., the average being approximately £135. 7s. 6d.

The number of applications received showed a slight decrease on the previous highest figure. Progressive details of applications received annually since the inception of the scheme are as follows :-

*1959 - 20 (21). 1962 - 54 (54). 1965 - 86 (114).
 1960 - 46 (51). 1963 - 70 (88). 1966 - 70 (84).
 1961 - 38 (38). 1964 - 81 (115).

The figures in brackets indicate the total number of houses covered by the applications.

*The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, which introduced the Standard Grant procedure, became operative on 14th June, 1959.

All the applications received during 1966 were dealt with expeditiously.

Discretionary Grants.

Discretionary grant applications are usually received in connection with improvement schemes involving conversion of buildings to housing units, conversion of large houses into smaller units of accommodation, or providing modern amenities in sound houses which are deficient in natural lighting and ventilation or have rising dampness or other inherent defects.

Improvement expenditure must be in excess of £100 and the maximum grant for normal purposes is £400. As the name implies, the local authority may exercise discretion in reaching decisions on this form of grant, particularly where the cost involved approaches the cost of a new house of similar size.

A house improved by a discretionary grant should have a minimum "life" of 30 years.

The number of applications received during the year was 12 involving 12 houses. The figures for 1965 were 20 and 21 respectively.

The applications were dealt with as follows :-

Decision.	No. of Applications.	Applicant.	
		Owner.	Owner/Occupier.
Approved.	9	1	8
Refused.	1	-	1
Not Determined.	2	2	-
TOTAL:	12	3	9

One of the schemes approved in 1966 was completed during the year.

Fourteen schemes previously considered were completed in 1966; the number of houses involved was 15.

Two applications not determined in 1965 were approved in 1966, but the works were not completed during the year.

The application refused in 1966 was re-submitted as a standard grant application and was approved.

The total amount paid in grant in respect of the fifteen schemes (16 houses) completed during the year was £5,423. The grants ranged from £244 to £400 per house, the average being £339.

Housing Act, 1964, Section 96. Improvement of Water Supplies.

The provision of additional sanitary appliances in connection with improvement grant works frequently involves the provision of a separate water connection to the main in order to ensure an adequate supply. The Council have agreed to make a 50% financial contribution towards the cost of such works under the appropriate provisions of the Housing Act, 1964. During 1966, 51 such grants were made varying from £3. 15. 0d. to £27. 10. 0d. per house, and involving a total payment of £664. 10. 0d.

Loans for the Acquisition of Houses.

21 applications were received during the year for advances for the purpose of constructing or acquiring houses. The amount advanced was £13,958.

Repair, etc. of Dwellings under the Public Health and Housing Acts.

In addition to slum clearance and works of improvement to dwellings in the district, action has also been taken in respect of the elimination of defects rendering houses unfit for habitation or prejudicial to the health of the inhabitants by utilising the appropriate provisions of the above Acts. Details are set out below :-

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year.

A. (i) Total dwellings inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts) 74.

(ii) Number of inspections for the purpose 175.

Other sporadic cases of use of land without permission occurred during the year and appropriate action was taken.

B. Number of Dwellinghouses needing further action.

- (i) Number considered to be unfit 32
(ii) Number considered to be not fit in all respects (excluding those in B(i)) 42

2. Remedy of Defects and Defects Outstanding.

- Number of dwellings made fit by informal action 31
Number of dwellings made fit by formal action 3
Number of dwellings where defects were not remedied by the year end 8

It was not necessary for the Council to carry out any works in default of the owners.

The above figures relate to works of housing repair only. Other action taken in respect of nuisances occurring in connection with dwellinghouses is dealt with later in the Report.

Overcrowding.

There was no case of statutory overcrowding recorded in the district at the year end.

Repairs under the Rent Act, 1957.

No applications were received during the year for Certificates of Disrepair.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

The number of caravan sites in use in the district at the year end was 31 and the total number of dwellings on the sites was 101.

Details are set out in the following table :-

	(i) Total dwellings inspected for housing defects (Public Health and Housing Acts)	(ii) Number of inspections for the purpose
	1	2
TOTAL:	12	9

Parish.	Situation.	No. of Sites	Type of Site		No. of Dwellings.	Type of Dwellings.		
			Res.	Rec.		Trailer	Vans etc.	Huts
Ecclesfield	Ecclesfield	3	3	-	3	3	-	-
	Chapelton	3	3	-	7	7	-	-
	High Green	3	3	-	5	5	-	-
	Thorpe Hesley	2	2	-	6	6	-	-
	Grenoside	5	5	-	20	20	-	-
	Totals	16	16	-	41	41	-	-
Bradfield	Upper Midhope	1	-	1	1	-	-	1
	Hollowmeadows	1	-	1	2	-	-	2
	Bradfield	4	1	3	7	1	1	5
	Worrall	1	1	-	6	6	-	-
	Loxley	2	2	-	4	4	-	-
	Stannington	1	1	-	2	2	-	-
	Dungworth	2	-	2	32	1	-	31
	Oughtibridge	1	1	-	1	1	-	-
	Folderings and Bent Hills	1	-	1	3	-	-	3
	Totals	14	6	8	58	15	1	42
GRAND TOTALS:		30	22	8	99	56	1	42

During the year, conditional permission was granted in one case for the siting of a single caravan.

Action was taken in 4 cases for the running down of sites where planning permission had expired and these were cleared during the year. Two further sites not covered by planning permission were used for excessive periods and suitable action was taken in these cases.

Complaints continued to be received in respect of land at Westwood used without permission by mobile scrap metal dealers. Combined action between the owners and occupiers of the land was successful in terminating this unlawful use of the land.

It is likely that a similar problem will ultimately arise in some other part of the district when these caravan dwellers find a suitable alternative plot of unfenced land.

Other sporadic cases of use of land without permission occurred during the year and appropriate action was taken.

VERMINOUS PREMISES.

During the year, 468 visits were made to 444 premises for the purpose of inspection for and eradication of insect pests.

The number of inspections was substantially higher than the figure for 1965 (313). This further increase was primarily due to routine inspections of furniture etc. of prospective Council house tenants.

The number of infestations found was 38 which is lower than the figure for 1965 (53).

The total range of insect pests dealt with comprised bedbugs, cockroaches, fleas, crickets, flies, ants and wasps.

Further details are given in the following table :-

Ward	Premises Inspected		Total Visits		Premises found Verminous due to			Treatment by	
	Council	Private	Council	Private	Bugs	Cock rchs	Other In-sects	Council	Private
Chapelton	98	41	106	43	3	3	2	8	-
High Green	58	18	60	19	1	5	1	7	-
Ecclesfield	28	31	33	32	-	1	9	10	-
Colley	-	29	-	29	-	-	-	-	-
Grenoside	10	16	12	16	-	-	3	3	-
Thorpe Hesley	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tankersley	12	10	12	10	-	4	1	5	-
Wortley	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Westnall	14	26	14	27	-	-	3	3	-
Stannington	25	18	26	19	-	-	-	-	-
Loxley	6	1	6	1	-	-	2	2	-
TOTALS:	251	193	269	199	4	13	21	38	-

A joint system of inspection and treatment of Sheffield Corporation houses within this district is in operation.

Fourteen requests were received from the Corporation Housing Manager for inspections of furniture in houses within this district prior to mutual exchanges involving their houses.

A comprehensive range of insecticides is kept available to deal with all insect pests and the disinfection work was carried out efficiently by the Council's Rodent and General Operative.

DESTRUCTION OF RATS AND MICE.

A total of 1,235 visits were made during the year in connection with the detection and destruction of rats and mice.

Details of these inspections are as follows :-

Ward.	No. of Premises Inspected	No. of Visits	No. of Premises Treated	No. of Treatments
Chapelton	48	187	39	52
High Green	26	78	21	28
Ecclesfield	45	158	34	48
Colley	31	109	23	33
Grenoside	49	156	37	52
Thorpe Hesley	10	20	5	11
Tankersley	17	47	13	19
Wortley	12	53	9	15
Westnall	72	289	50	77
Stannington	19	62	14	22
Loxley	13	56	6	15
TOTALS:	342	1235	251	372

The statutory responsibility under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, for the clearance of rats and mice from privately owned properties is placed on the occupier of such premises. The Council however operate a free rodent extermination service available to all types of properties in the district.

The service was generally well maintained but there were periods during the year when delays occurred. The total number of premises treated was slightly lower than the number for 1965.

The Council are required to submit an Annual Report to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on rodent control activities in the district. A copy of the Report for 1966 is set out overleaf :-

ANNUAL REPORT TO MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE,
FISHERIES AND FOOD, 1966.

Properties Other than Sewers	Type of Property.	
	Non-Agricultural.	Agricultural.
1. Number of properties in district.	18,094	280
2.(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	344	28
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	305	28
(ii) Mice	39	-
3.(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	22	30
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	15	3
(ii) Mice	4	-
Sewers.		
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year.	Yes.	

During the year a treatment of the sewerage systems in the district was carried out. This involved test baiting 10% of the manholes and following up with a poison bait treatment of all manholes from which test bait was taken together with other manholes in the vicinity. Brief details are as follows :-

Total manholes in District	1,073.
Number of manholes Test Baited	111.
Number of manholes from which Bait taken	20.
Number of manholes poisoned	48.
Total number of manhole inspections	270.

The infestations were small and were located at Chapelton, High Green, Ecclesfield, Wortley, Thorpe Hesley, Oughtibridge and Stannington.

Consultation with other authorities on rodent and other pest control problems is now available through the West Riding Liaison Committee for Pest Control which was inaugurated in November, 1966.

The Council's Rodent Operative has carried out his work with efficiency and courtesy.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year, visits were made in connection with 22 cases of scarlet fever and 21 cases of suspected food poisoning and other intestinal infections. Arrangements were made for the collection of specimens and subsequent delivery to the Public Health Laboratory at the Northern General Hospital. In connection with one case of scabies occurring in Ecclesfield, arrangements were made for transport of bedding to the Sheffield Disinfecting Station for treatment.

NUISANCES.

The number of nuisances arising during the year was 124 and there were 9 outstanding from 1965. There were 9 nuisances not abated at the year end.

The number of visits made in connection with the detection and abatement of nuisances was 435. This figure does not include visits made in connection with nuisances involving housing repairs. These are included in the Housing Section of the Report.

The nuisances investigated were as follows :-

Choked and/or Defective Drainage Systems	-	104.
Defective Sanitary Conveniences	-	5.
Overflowing Cesspools etc.	-	6.
Miscellaneous	-	9.

TOTAL: 124.

Thirty-four informal and 13 statutory notices were served during the year and there were 6 notices outstanding from 1965. At the year end there were 6 informal notices outstanding. All other complaints were satisfactorily dealt with by personal approach.

It was necessary for drainage work involving 12 houses to be carried out by the Council in default of the owners.

The Council's drain cleansing service operated at a nominal charge of 7s.6d. per job was utilised in respect of chokages at 90 privately owned dwellings.

AIR POLLUTION.

The Council's functions in relation to the reduction and control of air pollution are concerned with Measurement of Pollutants, Development of Smoke Control Areas, Control of Industrial Emissions and Plant, and Liaison and Consultation with other Authorities and Societies.

Measurement of Pollutants.

Three air pollution recording stations have continued in operation during the year. Their locations and functions are as follows :-

- (i) Hallwood Hospital - Deposit Gauge and Lead Peroxide Gauge.
- (ii) Council Offices - Combined Smoke and Volumetric SO₂ Recorder.
- (iii) Oughtibridge Junior School - Combined Smoke and Volumetric SO₂ Recorder.

The Deposit Gauge measures pollution by heavy particulate matter which falls into a glass bowl exposed in an open situation. The bowl contents are washed into a polythene bottle which is collected monthly for analysis of the contents.

The Lead Peroxide Gauge measures sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere by assessment of chemical changes occurring to a known area of Lead peroxide mounted round a ceramic "candle".

Neither of these instruments is now operated for national pollution recording purposes but the equipment has been in use at Hallwood for 15 years and is therefore being maintained to indicate long-term changes in air conditions on that particular site.

The combined smoke and volumetric sulphur-di-oxide recorders are the standard form of air pollution instrument in use in this country. They measure the pollution which remains airborne and which is therefore most likely to enter the lungs of the population.

The instrument at the Council Offices was established in 1952 as a smoke filter only but was modified in 1962 to record sulphur-dioxide as well. The instrument at Oughtibridge was established in 1962 as a combined recorder and is operated with the assistance and co-operation of the Headmaster and Senior Scholars.

The smoke filter papers are changed daily and the stains are assessed monthly by means of a reflectometer operated by the County Health Department.

Titration for sulphur-dioxide are carried out in our own Health Department weekly.

All the equipment for the recorders at the Council Offices and at Oughtibridge School is provided and maintained at the expense of the County Council.

The following table indicates the month by month variations in pollution for 1966 and gives annual figures for the various instruments as and from their original installation.

Year	Instrument	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
1966	Smoke Filter No. 1	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 2	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 3	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 4	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 5	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 6	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 7	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 8	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 9	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 10	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 11	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 12	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 13	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 14	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 15	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 16	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 17	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 18	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 19	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 20	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 21	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 22	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 23	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 24	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 25	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 26	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 27	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 28	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 29	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 30	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 31	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 32	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 33	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 34	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 35	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 36	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 37	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 38	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 39	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 40	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 41	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 42	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 43	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 44	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 45	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 46	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 47	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 48	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 49	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11
1966	Smoke Filter No. 50	1.08	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11	1.11

1966	Smoke and Grit.			Sulphur-di-Oxide		
	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M. 1.	Smoke Filter Microgrms Pr Cu.M. 2.	Deposit Gauge Tons Pr. Sq. Mile	Vol SO ₂ Microgrms Pr. Cu.M. 1.	Vol SO ₂ Microgrms Pr. Cu.M. 2.	Lead Peroxide Gauge.
January	75	66	8.907	112	87	1.77
February	97	59	14.878	148	78	0.79
March	90	46	8.406	91	72	1.15
April	90	60	12.376	108	92	1.01
May	62	46	9.007	111	72	0.43
June	48	36	8.006	94	57	0.45
July	45	28	18.781	77	54	0.46
August	55	35	8.840	92	59	0.45
September	97	62	4.236	122	78	0.66
October	139	89	9.240	153	120	0.52
November	139	89	12.643	134	124	1.08
December	131	72	11.342	144	93	1.22
Full year:-						
1966	89.0	57.33	126.662	115.50	74.41	0.832
1965	57.83	*48.11	159.66	90.91	*80.1	0.963
1964	92.08	61.83	134.37	128.58	78.25	1.012
1963	95.0	62.6	131.30	134.75	114.67	0.838
1962	92.7	72.0	148.07	139.4	104.8	1.11
1961	95.4	-	101.01	-	-	0.916
1960	117.5	-	107.48	-	-	1.08
1959	122.5	-	102.21	-	-	1.146
1958	143.5	-	138.35	-	-	0.79
1957	213.7	-	114.48	-	-	0.92
1956	186.0	-	131.16	-	-	0.98
1955	144.0	-	129.93	-	-	1.25
1954	105.0	-	117.79	-	-	0.87
1953	110.0.	-	88.51	-	-	0.71
1952	119.0	-	113.69	-	-	0.79

Notes: Smoke Filter No.1 sited at Council Offices, Grenoside.

Smoke Filter No.2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No.1 sited at Grenoside
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Volumetric SO₂ Recorder No.2 sited at Oughtibridge Junior School
(commenced 1st August, 1962).

Lead peroxide gauge readings are expressed in milligrams of
Sulphur tri-oxide per 100 sq.cms. per day.

*Average over period of 9 months, apparatus dismantled for 3 months
due to redecoration of school.

5 month readings only.

Development of Smoke Control Areas.

The number of smoke control orders in operation in the district at the year end was 6. Details are as follows :-

1. Chapelton (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958.

An area of 23 acres in extent with 288 Council houses erected thereon. Operative from 1st September, 1959.

2. Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959.

An area of $24\frac{1}{2}$ acres in extent with 214 privately owned houses and 3 commercial properties erected thereon. Operative from 1st August, 1960.

3. Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959.

An area some 300 acres in extent covering the whole village of Oughtibridge with 782 residential, commercial and industrial premises. Operative from 1st September, 1961.

4. Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960.

An area of some 112 acres with continuing residential development. The total number of houses involved at the year end was 415 most of which were privately owned. A further 7 non-domestic properties are included. This area adjoins No.1 above and became operative on 1st November, 1961.

5. Wharncliffe Side Smoke Control Order, 1963.

An area of some 177 acres comprising Council and private development amounting to 344 dwellings together with 13 non-domestic premises. Operative from 1st August, 1965.

6. Worrall Smoke Control Order, 1963.

An area of some 141 acres with Council and private development totalling 352 dwellings and 22 non-domestic properties. Operative from 1st August, 1965.

A further smoke control order, the Middlewood and Wadsley Order, 1966, was confirmed in December, 1966, and becomes operative on 1st July, 1967. The number of dwellings and non-residential properties included in the area were 143 and 7 respectively. The area is 203 acres in extent.

The whole of the Don Valley from Wharncliffe Side to the City boundary is now covered by smoke control orders.

Survey work was carried out in 1966 in respect of the High Green (Angram Bank) Smoke Control Area which is intended to cover the Council's proposed new development in that area together with 87 existing private houses around the perimeter of the site. The area of the site is 96 acres and the Order will be submitted for confirmation in the early part of 1967.

The present position regarding smoke control by the establishment of smoke control areas including Angram Bank is as follows :-

No.	Area.	Acreage	No. of Houses	Other Premises
1.	Chapelton (Burncross) Smoke Control Order, 1958.	23	288	-
2.	Grenoside (Penistone Road) Smoke Control Order, 1959.	24½	214	3
3.	Oughtibridge Smoke Control Order, 1959.	300	750	32
4.	Chapelton (Bracken Hill) Smoke Control Order, 1960.	112	415	7
5.	Wharncliffe Side Smoke Control Order, 1963.	177	344	13
6.	Worrall Smoke Control Order, 1963.	141	352	22
7.	Middlewood and Wadsley Smoke Control Order, 1966.	203	143	7
8.	High Green (Angram Bank) Smoke Control Order, 1967.	96	87	1
	Totals	1,076½	2,593	
	District Totals	48,697	16,183	
	Percentage Covered	2.2%	16	

Industrial Air Pollution.

No applications were received during the year for approval of the installation or erection of new furnaces and chimneys. All factory premises in the district other than seven used in exempted processes come within the control of the Council. The exempted processes which are under the control of the Alkali Inspectorate are located as follows :-

Smithy Wood Coking Plant (1),
Brickworks at Oughtibridge (1), Loxley (3) and
Stannington (1),
and Steel Furnace at Chapeltown (1).

The general position in the district regarding industrial pollution is satisfactory but there is room for improvement in connection with emissions from cupolas, brickworks and the coking plant at Smithy Wood.

There have been no further developments towards the economic removal of sulphur tri-oxide from the brickworks effluents in the Loxley Valley.

During the year 15 observations were carried out on chimneys in the district. There were no contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958.

Liaison and Consultation.

The Council continue to be represented on the following Clean Air bodies :-

1. West Riding Clean Air Advisory Council.
2. National Society for Clean Air.
3. Standing Conference of Co-operative Bodies, Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

The number of premises registered under the Factories Act, 1961, at the end of the year was 121. Details of location and classification of the factories are given in the following table :-

Location	Total Factories	Trade Classification.														
		Power	No Power	Special	Motor Eng.	Gen. Eng.	Forging & Rolling	Fireclay and Brickmaking	Food Preparation	Joinery	Foundries	Scrap Dealers & Metal Workers	Vehicle Painting	Coal By-Products & Chemicals	Building & Engineering Works	Others
Ecclesfield	29	26	1	2	3	6	3	-	3	1	2	4	1	-	1	5
Chapelton	27	22	-	5	6	3	-	-	2	1	4	1	-	1	5	4
High Green	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Grēnoside	13	12	-	1	5	2	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	-	1	1
Tankersley	9	8	-	1	3	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Wortley	4	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Stannington	7	6	-	1	1	1	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
Oughtibridge	18	16	-	2	2	3	4	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	2	4
Loxley	8	8	-	-	-	-	3	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Bradfield	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Midhope	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS:	121	108	1	12	22	20	10	7	8	8	6	7	4	1	10	18

The number of visits made to factories during the year was 48 and it was necessary in two cases to take action in respect of unsatisfactory conditions relating to sanitary conveniences. Otherwise conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

Prescribed tabulated information relating to factory inspections and defects is required by the Minister of Health to be incorporated in the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health. The necessary information is set out in the form of an Annex at the end of this Report.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The total number of premises registered under the Act at the end of the year was 160 representing a reduction of 2 on the previous year's figure.

During the year 8 additional premises comprising 1 office and 7 retail shops were registered for the first time and 10 registrations were cancelled. The latter comprised 2 offices, 5 shops, 2 wholesale premises and 1 catering establishment.

The 160 premises registered are classified as follows :-

Class of Premises.	No. of Premises.	% of Total.	No. of Persons Employed.
Offices	18	11.3	94
Retail shops	116	72.5	371
Wholesale Shops etc.	1	0.6	9
Catering Establishments	25	15.6	157
TOTALS:	160	100	631

The responsibility for the registration and supervision of offices, etc. in factories and in buildings occupied by local authorities lies with the factory inspectorate and the figures set out above do not therefore represent the total number of registerable premises within the district.

The total of 631 persons employed in registered premises comprises 448 females and 183 males, a proportion of approximately $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 1.

The premises are generally small with few employees the average number being 3.95 per establishment.

During the year, 147 visits have been made, primarily for the purpose of carrying out full surveys of registered premises. The number of establishments so surveyed was 67.

The attention of the occupiers of 29 premises was drawn to contraventions of the Act but these were generally of a minor character.

Accidents in Offices, Shops and Railway Premises.

The number of accidents reported during the year was 4. None of these were fatal.

All accidents were investigated and in two cases additional safety measures were recommended. These works were satisfactorily carried out.

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Applications were received for the renewal of Annual Licences in respect of the seven boarding establishments in the district.

These establishments are located at :-

Thorpe Hesley	-	2.
Grenoside	-	1.
Oughtibridge	-	1.
Bradfield	-	1.
Stannington	-	1.
Moscar	-	1.

The premises are maintained in a satisfactory condition and all licences were renewed.

There were no new applications received during the year.

Public Swimming Baths.

Two samples of swimming bath water were taken from the Chapeltown Bath administered by the Ecclesfield Parish for bacteriological examination and chlorine and acidity assessment. Both samples were fully satisfactory.

FOOD PREPARATION, SALE AND DISTRIBUTION.

Meat and Meat Products.

Slaughterhouses.

Two slaughterhouses have continued in use in the district during the year. One of the establishments is at Grenoside and the other at Ecclesfield.

The number of animals slaughtered has been comparatively small being virtually restricted to the requirements of the individual businesses of the occupiers. The quality of the meat produced was excellent.

A total of 161 visits have been made for meat inspection purposes. Details of animals slaughtered etc. are set out in the following table :-

Slaughtered and Inspected.		Surrendered and destroyed.				Total Weight (lbs).	
Animal	Number inspected	Number diseased	Beast	Sheep	Pig		Calf
Beast	175	6	-	-	-	-	-
Sheep	249	2	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs	86	1	-	-	-	-	-
Calves	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pigs killed on private premises	2	-	6	2	1	-	92
			-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
			-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	513	9					92

At the request of the Minister, meat inspection information is supplied annually with particular reference to the incidence of tuberculosis and cysticercosis in animals inspected.

Tuberculosis is now of comparatively rare occurrence in food animals and no evidence of the disease was detected in the animals slaughtered in this district during the year. *Cysticercus bovis* is a parasitic disease transmissible to humans by the ingestion of imperfectly cooked beef containing viable cysts of the parasite resulting in the development of the tape worm in the human bowel. No evidence of cysticercosis was found in the bovines slaughtered. Details are as follows :-

These establishments are located at :-

- Thorpe Hesley
- Grangeide
- Oughitbridge
- Griffiths
- Stamington
- Wooler

The premises are maintained in a satisfactory condition and all licences were renewed.

There were no new applications received during the year.

Public Swimming Baths.

Two samples of swimming water were taken from the Deepdowntown Bath administered by the Southampton Waterworks for bacteriological examination and chlorine and acidity assessment. Both samples were fully satisfactory.

Meat and Meat Products.

Slaughterhouses.

Two slaughterhouses have additional in use in the district during the year. One of the establishments is at Grangeide and the other at Ecclesfield.

The number of animals slaughtered has been comparatively small being virtually restricted to the requirements of the individual businesses of the consumers. The quality of the meat produced was excellent.

Type of Animal.	Cattle Exclud- -ing Cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	173	2	1	249	86	-
Number inspected	173	2	1	249	86	-
<u>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	5	1	-	2	1	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi	2.89	50	-	0.8	1.16	-
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercolosis.</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Suitable steps were taken for disposal of small quantities of offal found to be unfit for human consumption.

The number of slaughtermen licensed by the Council during the year was 13. All applications were renewals of previous licences.

Shops.

The number of butchers shops in the district at the year end was 31. The general standard of internal outfitting in the shops is good and satisfactory standards of hygiene were maintained.

Milk and Milk Products.

Milk.

The Council's special responsibilities in respect of control of milk supplies are limited to distribution methods, storage in dairies not associated with production and action to prevent the spread of infectious diseases through milk.

The number of milk distributors registered by the Council at the end of 1966 was 54.

All milk retailed in the district is sold under special designation. The designations comprise:-

- (a) Untreated - bottled raw milk.
- (b) Pasteurised - Heat treated bottled milk (161.0° F for 15 seconds).
- (c) Sterilised - Milk heat treated in the bottle at a temperature above boiling point.
- (d) Ultra Heat Treated - Milk heated to 270°F for 1 second and then immediately filled into aseptic containers.

All milk is now produced from "tuberculin tested" herds and the use of these words in a special designation is therefore no longer appropriate.

Use of the Ultra Heat Treated designation is making slow progress probably due to commercial complications. The milk packed in waxed cardboard non-returnable containers (tetra pack) and has a longer refrigerated shelf life than other milks.

During the year, visits were made to 3 farms in the district in connection with brucella abortus investigation. Notices requiring heat treatment of the milk before sale were served in all cases and two notices were withdrawn before the year end, the offending cows having been isolated.

Ice-Cream.

The total number of premises registered for the storage and sale of ice-cream at the year end was 113. This figure included one factory, the remainder appertaining to retailers premises.

The number of inspections during the year was 165, of which 53 were made to the factory.

The number of samples taken during the year was 96 and the reports from the Public Health Laboratory graded them as follows :-

Provisional Grading.	No. of Samples of Ice-Cream.
Grade I	64
Grade II	6
Grade III	12
Grade IV	14

Suitable action was taken to investigate production methods at the factory when the grading reports were unsatisfactory.

The retailers premises were found to satisfy food hygiene requirements.

Other Foods.

The total number of food shops and other premises supplying food in the district excluding the ice-cream factory and butchers shops is 289.

The general standard of hygiene in the shops is satisfactory although there is still room for further improvement.

There is one open market in the district in use one day per week. The food stalls in the market comply with the requirements of the appropriate hygiene regulations.

Details regarding the shops in the district are given in the following table :-

Potato Croquets (frozen)	10 pkts.
Tomatoes	2 tins.
Relais (frozen)	4 pkts.
Sponge Cake (frozen)	2
Puff Pastry	15 pkts.
Mixed Fruit Sponge	1 tin.
Coffee	1 jar.

Location.	Trade Classification.								Total	Ice-Cream (subsidiary)
	Butchers	Fried Fish	Grocery and Sweets	Bakehouses	Wet Fish and/or Greengrocery	Cafes	Hotels and Clubs	Ice-Cream (principally)		
Ecclesfield	11	5	40	2	8	1	14	1	82	29
Chapelton	6	4	38	2	9	1	19	-	79	26
High Green	4	3	20	1	2	1	11	-	42	19
Grenoside	3	1	9	1	1	-	6	-	21	9
Thorpe Hesley	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	4	1
Ecclesfield Parish	24	13	109	6	20	3	52	1	228	84
Oughtibridge	2	1	10	-	1	-	6	-	20	6
Wharncliffe Side	-	1	4	-	1	-	2	-	8	3
Worrall	-	-	4	-	1	-	*3	-	8	3
Loxley	1	-	4	-	-	-	3	-	8	3
Stannington)										
Dungworth)										
Hollowmeadows)	4	1	9	-	2	1	8	-	25	7
Storrs)										
Rest of Bradfield	-	-	4	-	-	-	6	-	10	2
Bradfield Parish	7	3	35	-	5	1	28	-	79	24
Tankersley Parish	-	-	4	-	-	-	*4	-	8	3
Wortley Parish	-	-	2	-	-	-	*4	-	6	1
TOTALS:	31	16	150	6	25	4	88	1	321	112

*Including Golf Clubs.

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 :-

Meat	201 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Sausage	45 lbs.
Steaklets (frozen)	14 pkts.
Rissoles (frozen)	12 pkts.
Sliced Beef in gravy (frozen)	10 pkts.
Steak & Kidney Pies (frozen)	11
Pork Sausage (frozen)	13 pkts.
Beefburgers (frozen)	15 pkts.
Chicken Pies (frozen)	9 pkts.
Hamburgers (frozen)	1 pkt.
Chickens (frozen)	5
Sausage rolls (frozen)	7 pkts.
Shredded Beef Steaks (frozen)	2 pkts.
Mixed Grill(frozen)	4 pkts.
Lamb Chops (frozen)	4 pkts.
Jellied Veal	6 lbs tin.
Chopped Pork	39 x 7 lb. tins.
Pressed Roast Beef	1 tin.
Pork Shoulder	1 tin.
Cooked Gammon	2 tins.
Shoulder Ham	1 tin.
Crispy Cod Fries (frozen)	12 pkts.
Fish Fingers (frozen)	29 pkts. (small)
Fish Fingers (frozen)	22 pkts. (large)
Cod Steaks (frozen)	11 pkts.
Plaice Fillets (frozen)	5 pkts.
Fish Cakes (frozen)	3 pkts.
Kipper Fillets (frozen)	6 pkts.
Blackcurrants (frozen)	8 pkts.
Fruit Cocktail	1 tin.
Peaches	1 tin.
Apricots	1 tin.
Beans (frozen)	29 small pkts.
Beans (frozen)	36 large pkts.
Peas (frozen)	59 pkts.
Peas and Carrots (frozen)	10 pkts.
Brussel Sprouts (frozen)	28 pkts.
Mixed Vegetables (frozen)	3 pkts.
Spinach (frozen)	12 pkts.
Broad Beans (frozen)	4 pkts.
Chips (frozen)	10 pkts.
Potato Croquets (frozen)	10 pkts.
Tomatoes	2 tins.
Eclairs (frozen)	4 pkts.
Sponge Cake (frozen)	2
Puff Pastry	15 pkts.
Mixed Fruit Sponge	1 tin.
Coffee	1 jar.

The number of complaints received from members of the public regarding food purchases from premises in the district was 5.

These were fully investigated and as a result of the information received from the vendors no legal action was taken.

Commodity	Quantity	Value	Weight	Volume	Number of Complaints	Ice-Cream (subsidary)
Ice-Cream (subsidary)						1
Shredded Beef Steaks (Frozen)	2	11	5	0.7	2	1
Mixed Grill (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Lamb Chops (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Chopped Pork	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Roasted Pork	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Porter Shoulder	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Cooked Ham	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Shoulder Ham	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Crispy God Fries (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Fish Fingers (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Fish Fingers (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
God Steaks (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Pilchard Fillets (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Fish Cakes (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Stripper Fillets (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Shrimps (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Fruit Cocktail	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Peaches	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Apples	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Beans (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Beans (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Peanut Butter	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Peanut and Garlic (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Broad Beans (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Mixed Vegetables (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Spinach (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Broad Beans (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Onions (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Potato Products (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Tomatoes	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Onions (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Sponge Cake (Frozen)	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Full Cream	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Mixed Fruit Sponges	1	11	5	0.7	2	1
Coffee	1	11	5	0.7	2	1

ANNEX.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health
in respect of the year 1966, for the Wortley
Rural District Council in the County of
Yorkshire.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of
the Factories Act, 1961.

PART 1 OF THE ACT.

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions. (3)	Written Notices. (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	108	35	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	12	12	-	-
TOTAL:	121	48	2	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1).	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2).	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3).	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6).	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7).					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:	2	1	-	2	-

PART VIII of the ACT.

Outwork.

(Sections 133 and 134).

Nature of Work.	Section 133.			Section 134.		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices Served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
All out-working premises.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.

Signature *H. C. ...*
Medical Officer of Health.

Date: 31st December, 1966.

