

Celebrating 60 years of the NHS: Hospital Management Committees and Health Authorities



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Front cover illustration:

Members of the Sheffield No. 3 Hospital Management Committee, 1950
(*Sheffield Archives ref. NHS 3/7/8*)

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Introduction

This *Study Guide* provides an introduction to the management of Sheffield hospitals and health care services throughout the first 60 years of the National Health Service, 1948-2008. Many services were established prior to 1948 and this guide can also be used to study their history, in some cases back to the 18th century.

Before the National Health Service

Prior to the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1948, county and municipal authorities were responsible for infectious diseases, mental cases and tuberculosis, and patients with these diseases were only admissible to their hospitals.

Sheffield's Borough Hospital Committee was established in 1881, with nine members elected from the Borough Council. Its original remit was to manage and control the hospital for infectious diseases established in Winter Street, and to exercise and carry into effect the powers contained in sections of the Public Health Act, 1875. The committee became a sub-committee of the Health Committee in 1927.

The infectious diseases hospitals, tuberculosis sanatoria (TB became a compulsorily notifiable disease by order of the Local Government Board from 1 Feb 1913) and other establishments managed by Sheffield Borough (later City) Council included:

Winter Street Hospital (opened 1881); Lodge Moor Hospital (1888); Crimicar Lane Hospital (1902); Moor End / Commonsides City Hospital, Walkley (1908); Municipal TB Dispensary, Queen's Road (1911); Redmires Camp Hostel (1925); Oakwood Hall Sanatorium (c. 1928).

There were also Ash House Hospital School, Dore: a rheumatic diseases hospital for children which opened in May 1940 (site purchased 1935-36) and closed in August 1959, the premises being handed over to Sheffield Corporation for a geriatric home; Whiteley Wood Open Air Day School (opened 1909); Springvale House Open Air Day School (opened 1919); and Bents Green Open Air Day and Residential School (opened 1930).

Under the NHS, from 1948 local authorities were responsible only for environmental health and personal domiciliary care. Sheffield Regional Hospital Board was established, and management of the former city hospitals was taken over by its Sheffield No 3 Hospital Management Committee.

The NHS Arrives

As July 5th approached members of the public were encouraged to sign up for a doctor. Government adverts at the time read:

Have you chosen your doctor?

Every man, woman and child can use the new National Health Service which starts on 5th July. There are no age limits and no fees to pay. You can use any part of it, or all of it, as you wish. Your right to use the Service does not depend upon any weekly payments (the National Insurance contributions are mainly for cash benefits such as pensions, unemployment and sick pay). If you have not yet chosen your Doctor—

DO THIS NOW!

1. Choose your doctor.*
2. Get an application form E.C.1. for each member of the family from him or from any Post Office, Executive Council Office or Public Library.
3. Complete the forms and give them to the doctor.

If you delay, you may find the doctor you want cannot accept you. If this happens ask another, or ask to be put in touch with one by the new "Executive Council" in your area (you can get its address from the Post Office).

When you have linked up with a doctor, he can put you in touch with other parts of the scheme as you need them. The National Health Service is a comprehensive service. It covers not only the advice and care of a Family Doctor, with medicines, drugs and appliances, but also all the other medical and nursing services which are available in this country—including hospital and specialist treatment, maternity services, care of the eyes, ears and teeth, and the home, health and welfare services of the Local Authorities. Your relations with your Family Doctor will be as now, personal and confidential.

The big difference is that the doctor will not charge you fees. He will be properly paid out of public funds to which all contribute as taxpayers.

* If you are already on a doctor's list under the old National Health Insurance Scheme, and do not want to change your doctor, you need do nothing. Your name will stay on his list under the new Scheme. But make arrangements for your family now.

Issued by the Ministry of Health

Every man woman and child can use the new National Health Service which starts on 5th July. There are no age limits and no fees to pay. You can use any part of it, or all o fit.], as you wish. Your right to use the services does not depend upon any weekly payments. If you have not chosen your Doctor – DO THIS NOW!

On 5th July the government announced **'This day makes history'** and went on to declare *'Insurance and assistance to*

help in all the changes and chances of life, a free national health service for all – these are the great land marks in British social progress which we have reached this month.'

REPORT TO THE NATION No. 20

July 5

THIS DAY MAKES HISTORY

Insurance and assistance to help in all the changes and chances of life, a free national health service for all—these are the great land marks in British social progress which we have reached this month.

A month into the system and the *Sheffield Star* newspaper reported that *'Doctors and hospitals staffs have not collapsed under the strain of treating new patients, nor have dentist's chairs broken under the weight of new victims'*.

Health Scheme is Paying Dividends

SHEFFIELD has accepted overwhelmingly the "free-for-all" Health Service which started on Monday, July 5.

This is the only possible verdict from evidence available after the first month.

All but a few thousands of Sheffield's population—490,000 men, women, and children out of a total of 514,000—have become panel patients; doctors, chemists, opticians and the much-discussed dentists have joined the scheme to the extent of practically 100 per cent.

Doctors' lists of panel patients have been doubled in the past month and the early initial difficulties that had been feared have not been encountered in practice. Unlike many other places, there has been full co-operation from the start.

Doctors and hospital staffs have not collapsed under the strain of treating new patients; nor have dentists' chairs broken under the weight of new victims.

Doctors have however found many more children attending their surgeries and have been busy dealing with applications for spectacles by people who wanted to get a free pair.

The rush for new spectacles

By R. H. HAN金森

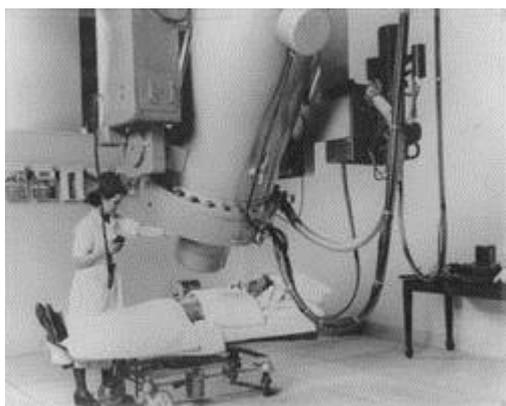
The paper went on to state *'The Health Service is free, giving medical treatment and attention to all person whether insured or not ... yet it is only part of Britain's vast new edifice of social service – the greatest the world has known.'*

Sheffield Regional Hospital Board

The Sheffield Regional Hospital Board (one of 14 for England and Wales) was constituted under National Health Service Act, 1946. It exercised functions with respect to the administration of hospital and specialist services over the administrative counties of Derby (except the part included in the Manchester Regional Hospital Area), Leicester, Lincoln, parts of Holland (Lincoln), Kesteven (except the part included in the East Anglian Regional Hospital Area) (Lincoln), Lindsey, Nottingham and Rutland (except the rural district of Ketton). The county boroughs of Barnsley, Derby, Doncaster, Grimsby, Leicester, Lincoln, Nottingham, Rotherham and Sheffield were also included. The Board also covered much of the administrative county of the West Riding of Yorkshire. This

included the urban districts of Adwick-le-Street, Bentley with Arksey, Conisborough, Cudworth, Darfield, Darton, Dearne, Dodworth, Hoyland Nether, Maltby, Mexborough, Penistone, Rawmarsh, Royston, Stocksbridge, Swinton, Tickhill, Wath-upon-Deane, Wombwell and Worsborough; and the rural districts of Doncaster, Kiveton Park, Penistone, Rotherham, Thorne and Wortley.

It appointed 30 management committees to administer groups of hospitals on a day to day basis and by 1951 the Board was responsible for 36,589 beds in 204 hospitals of various types. It was based at Fulwood House, Sheffield. There were four management committees in Sheffield itself.



A mid-20th century X-ray machine

*(Sheffield Local Studies Library:
Picture Sheffield s22692)*

A regional computer centre was established in 1968; a computer was obtained at a cost of £194,800.

The Board continued until 31 March 1974. From 1 April 1974, following reorganisation of the NHS, regional hospital boards were abolished. They were replaced by 14 Regional Health Authorities in the country, with new Area Health Authorities taking over the responsibilities of hospital management committees and the public health functions of local authorities. Trent Regional Health Authority was the successor body to SRHB.

Sheffield No 1 Hospital Management Committee

Constituted at the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Sheffield No 1 Hospital Management Committee (HMC) was one of thirty HMCs of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, four of which covered Sheffield itself.

Sheffield No 1 HMC was responsible for the administration of the City General (later Northern General) Hospital, Fir Vale Infirmary and Nether Edge Hospital, also the Shirle Hill Tonsillectomy Centre and the School Clinic in Leopold Street, Sheffield. Nether Edge Hospital was its administrative headquarters.

Sheffield No 1 HMC ceased to be a legal entity on 31 March 1971. Following the designation of the Northern General Hospital and Nether Edge Hospital as a University Hospital, it was succeeded by the North Sheffield University HMC which from 1 April 1971

became legally responsible for the activities of the hospitals in the Group until 31 March 1974.

Following reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974, HMCs were abolished on 31 March 1974. New Area Health Authorities, responsible to new Regional Health Authorities, took over the functions and responsibilities of the HMCs as well as the public health functions of local authorities. Sheffield Area Health Authority and Trent Regional Health Authority were legally established as from 1 April 1974.

Sheffield No 2 Hospital Management Committee

Constituted at the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Sheffield No 2 Hospital Management Committee (HMC) was one of thirty HMCs of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, four of which covered Sheffield itself.

Sheffield No 2 HMC had its headquarters at Middlewood Hospital. It was responsible for the administration of a number of Sheffield hospitals and hostels mainly for patients with mental deficiencies or mental illness: Aston Hall Institution (later Aughton Court), Aston; Girls' Hostel, Scott Road (later Scott Road Hostel), Sheffield; Thundercliffe Grange, Kimberworth; Grenoside Institution (and Annexe), later Hospital; Hollow Meadows Institution at Malin Bridge; Wharnccliffe Emergency Hospital; 'Wadsley Mental Hospital' later Middlewood Hospital; Wales Court MD Institution, Kiveton; and Woodhouse Girls' Hostel.



Hospital Library Service

*(Sheffield Local Studies Library:
Picture Sheffield u03086)*

Later additions were: from 1957 the Yews at Worrall, Oughtibridge, adapted to provide a psychiatric day hospital in association with Middlewood Hospital; from 1959 Commonsides Hostel, a former hospital adapted in 1958/59 as a hostel for working male mental defectives; and from 1972/73 St Joseph's Hospital.

Following reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974, HMCs were abolished on 31 March 1974. New Area Health Authorities, responsible to new Regional Health Authorities, took over the functions and responsibilities of the HMCs as well as the public health functions of local authorities. Sheffield Area Health Authority and Trent Regional Health Authority were legally established as from 1 April 1974.

Sheffield No 3 Hospital Management Committee

Constituted at the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Sheffield No. 3 Hospital Management Committee (HMC) was

one of thirty HMCs of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, four of which covered Sheffield itself.

Sheffield No 3 HMC had its headquarters at Lodge Moor Hospital. It was responsible for the administration of a number of Sheffield hospitals and clinics for patients with infectious diseases and tuberculosis which prior to 1948 had been managed by Sheffield Corporation (later City) through the Hospitals Sub-committee of the Health Committee.

As from 1 April 1964 the committee was enlarged as Sheffield No 3 and No 4 HMCs were integrated as Sheffield No 3 HMC. Sheffield No 4 HMC had only managed one establishment, the Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy.

The hospitals and clinics managed were: King Edward VII Hospital, Sheffield; Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield; Winter Street Hospital; Crimicar (Lane) Sanatorium; Commonsides TB Sanatorium (closed 1956); Dronfield Infectious Diseases Hospital (until its transfer to Chesterfield HMC in Aug 1955; Grenoside Institution; Grenoside Infectious Diseases Hospital; Hallwood Smallpox Hospital, Grenoside; Bakewell and District War Memorial Cottage Hospital; Newholme Hospital (formerly County Welfare Establishment) in Baslow Road, Bakewell; Haddon Infectious Diseases Hospital; Ash House Hospital School, Dore, [for children with rheumatic heart conditions] (until Oct 1959 when control was transferred to Sheffield Corporation); the Mass Radiography Centre and Unit, Ellin Street, Sheffield; TB dispensaries (later Chest Clinics) in Queen's Road (Sheffield), Dinnington and Wadsley Bridge; and from 1964 the Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy which was superseded in 1971 by the new Weston Park Hospital, Sheffield.

First helicopter landing at
Lodge Moor Hospital, 1960

*(Sheffield Local Studies Library:
Picture Sheffield v00359)*



Following reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974, HMCs were abolished on 31 March 1974. New Area Health Authorities, responsible to new Regional Health Authorities, took over the functions and responsibilities of the HMCs as well as the public health functions of local authorities. Sheffield Area Health Authority and Trent Regional Health Authority were legally established as from 1 April 1974.

Sheffield No 4 Hospital Management Committee

Constituted at the establishment of the National Health Service (NHS) under the National Health Service Act, 1946, Sheffield No 4 Hospital Management Committee (HMC) was one of thirty HMCs of the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board, four of which covered Sheffield itself.

It was responsible for the administration of the Sheffield National Centre for Radiotherapy, which had succeeded Sheffield Radium Centre in 1945. Meetings were held in the

National Centre, in its Broom Cross premises in Tree Root Walk Sheffield. The committee was almost from the first designated the 'Cancer and Radiotherapy Committee' and acted as the co-ordinating committee for cancer treatment throughout the area of Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

From 1 April 1964 Sheffield No 4 HMC was integrated within Sheffield No 3 HMC, which was enlarged to reflect the increased range of management responsibilities.

Following reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974, HMCs were abolished on 31 March 1974. New Area Health Authorities, responsible to new Regional Health Authorities, took over the functions and responsibilities of the HMCs as well as the public health functions of local authorities. Sheffield Area Health Authority and Trent Regional Health Authority were legally established as from 1 April 1974.

Trent Regional Health Authority

Regional Health Authorities (RHAs) were established following the reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974. Trent RHA held its first meeting on 20 August 1973, and came into full effect on 1 April 1974.

Trent RHA was the second largest RHA in the country, serving 4.5 million people. It was composed of a chairman and members, two thirds of whom were appointed by the Secretary of State and one third by the local authorities. Responsible to it was a Regional Team of Officers, comprising a regional administrator, treasurer, works officer, medical officer and nursing officer.

RHAs were responsible for strategic and financial planning and the allocation of finance to various schemes. They also directly provided certain services such as major building development and blood transfusions. Trent RHA's headquarters were in Sheffield as the city was home to the region's only medical school.

Trent RHA ceased to exist after 31 March 1996 following the Health Authorities Act, 1995. It was replaced by NHS Executive Trent, one of eight Regional Offices of the NHS.

Sheffield Area Health Authority

Sheffield Area Health Authority (Teaching) (SAHA (T)) was established following the reorganisation of the National Health Service (NHS) in 1974.

After 31 March 1974, Regional Hospital Boards and their Hospital Management Committees (HMCs) and, in Sheffield, the United Sheffield Hospitals, were abolished. New Area Health Authorities (AHAs), responsible to new Regional Health Authorities (RHAs), took over the functions and responsibilities of the HMCs. They also took on the community health functions formerly the remit of local authorities, as well as school health, ambulance services and health education. Local authorities remained responsible only for environmental health and social services.

Within the newly created Trent RHA, SAHA was designated a Teaching Area (T), due to the history of medical education in Sheffield and strong links with the University. The old

divisions disappeared between Teaching Hospitals (the former voluntary hospitals) and non-Teaching hospitals (those formerly directed by the Regional Hospital Board). SAHA (T) was divided into three Teaching Districts, the Northern, Central and Southern Districts:

The Northern District Management Team had its administrative headquarters at the Northern General Hospital, Sheffield. It managed the Northern General Hospital, Grenoside Hospital and Chapeltown Maternity Home, and health centres in Ecclesfield, Hillsborough, Oughtibridge, Stannington and Stocksbridge.

The Central District Management Team had its headquarters at 10 Beech Hill Road, Sheffield. It managed the Royal Hospital, Fulwood Annexe, Jessop Hospital for Women, Children's Hospital, Ryegate Annexe, Thornbury Annexe, Hallamshire Hospital, Winter Street Hospital, Charles Clifford Dental Hospital, Weston Park Hospital and Whiteley Wood Clinic; also the Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre (day hospital); and Norfolk Park Health Centre.

The Southern District Management Team had its administrative headquarters at Lodge Moor Hospital, Sheffield. It managed the Royal Infirmary, Nether Edge Hospital, Lodge Moor Hospital, Hallwood Hospital, King Edward VII Hospital, Middlewood Hospital, Wharnccliffe Hospital, Hollow Meadows Hospital, St Joseph's Hospital (Howard Hill, Sheffield), Scott Road Hostel, Commonsides Hostel, Aughton Court Hospital, Hill Top Hostel (Worrall Road, Sheffield), Wales Court Hospital, Thundercliffe Grange Hospital and the Yews Day Hospital (associated with Middlewood Hospital); and health centres at Birley Moor, Greenhill, Jordanthorpe, Beighton, and Westfield (Mosborough).

These three districts became two when the Secretary of State gave approval to SAHA(T)'s proposal to alter its management arrangements onto a two-district basis. The newly constituted Northern District and Southern District Management Teams came into force in June 1978.

After the 'redistricting' exercise, the Northern District (Teaching) was newly constituted, with its first meeting being held on 1 September 1978. The hospitals and other units which it managed were the Northern General Hospital, Grenoside Hospital, Greenacres, Woodcliffe, and Chapeltown ex Maternity Home, Wharnccliffe Hospital, Lodge Moor Hospital, Hallwood Hospital and Middlewood Hospital, Hollow Meadows, Commonsides Hostel, the Grange (closed in later 1978), Wales Court, Aughton Court, Scott Road Hostel, St Joseph's Hospital, King Edward VII Hospital, Hill Top, Millbrook, Lightwood House, the chest clinic at the Royal Infirmary, the renal dialysis unit at Lodge Moor Hospital and home dialysis unit, the Yews at Worrall (which had opened in October 1958 as a psychiatric day hospital) and Arbourthorne clinic. The five Unit Management Teams which ran the hospitals were: the Northern General; the Lodge Moor/King Edward VII; Mental Illness Services; Mental Handicap Services; and Community Services.

The newly constituted Southern District (Teaching) had its first meeting on 13 September 1978. The hospitals and other units it managed included Nether Edge Hospital, Jessop Hospital for Women, the Royal Infirmary, Fulwood Annexe (later Hospital), Hallamshire Hospital, St George's Hospital, Sheffield Children's Hospital, Thornbury, the Ryegate Annexe, Charles Clifford Dental Hospital, Weston Park Hospital, Shirle Hill, the Mass Radiography Unit and the Edgar Allen Physical Treatment Centre.

The simplification of the National Health Service in 1982 brought an end to the existing Area Health Authorities and their district management teams. The AHA tier of management was abolished and the basic unit of health care provision was based on the two former districts which joined to create Sheffield Health Authority.

Sheffield Health

'Sheffield Health' was the new name for the two merged statutory authorities, Sheffield Health Authority and Sheffield Family Health Services Authority. They came together during 1994/95 under one chief executive and formally merged on 1 April 1996, with a headquarters at Fulwood House, Old Fulwood Road, S10 3TG. Sheffield Health purchased and commissioned health care for Sheffield people through contracts with hospitals and community services (NHS Trusts).

Central Sheffield University Hospitals NHS Trust

The Central Sheffield University Hospitals NHS Trust (CSUH NHS Trust) was established under section 5 of the National Health Service and Community Care Act, 1990, by statutory order of October 1991. The Trust was established on 1 November 1991 and until it came into full operation on 1 April 1992, Sheffield Health Authority provided assistance. CSUH NHS Trust was created to own and manage hospital accommodation and services provided at the Royal Hallamshire Hospital and associated hospitals, including the management of its teaching and research facilities. The 'associated hospitals' were the Jessop Hospital for Women, Nether Edge Hospital and a small part of Lodge Moor Hospital. The Charles Clifford Dental Hospital was also integrated within the CSUH NHS Trust in 1995. CSUH NHS Trust merged with Weston Park Hospital NHS Trust on 1 April 1999 to become a major teaching hospital, with improved close relations with the Northern General Hospital.

Central Sheffield University Hospitals NHS Trust and the Northern General Hospital NHS Trust merged on 1 April 2001 to form the Sheffield Teaching Hospitals NHS Trust, which then achieved Foundation status on 1 July 2004.

Community Health Councils

Community Health Councils (CHCs) were established in 1974 under the NHS Reorganisation Act 1973 (section 9) and by the NHS (Community Health Councils) Regulations 1973. They were government-funded local bodies with the aim to review operations of the NHS locally, undertake visits to service points, recommend improvements and report back on findings to meetings of the CHC.

DHSS circular of May 1974 stated that it was also the task of CHCs to represent the opinions of the users of the Health Service. Secretaries were to maintain links with every section of the community, to attend meetings of voluntary associations, have regular contacts with trade unions and other types of local organisation and generally to collect views about the working of local health services.

There were originally three CHCs in Sheffield, matching the three districts of Sheffield Area Health Authority: Northern, Central and Southern. In 1978, following a 'redistricting'

exercise, the Central district, and the Central CHC were abolished; and in 1982 the remaining two CHCs were merged into one following further reorganisation of the NHS which abolished Area Health Authorities.

CHCs were disbanded on 1 December 2003 and were replaced by the Patient Advice and Liaison Services (PALS), the Independent Complaints and Advocacy Services (ICAS), Patients' Forums, the Commission for Patient and Public Involvement in Health (CPPIH) and the Overview and Scrutiny Committee (OSC).

Sheffield City Archives and Local Studies services collect and preserve original records and printed material relating to Sheffield and the surrounding area.

The information dates from the 12th century to the present and relates to Sheffield, South Yorkshire and north Derbyshire.

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