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BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

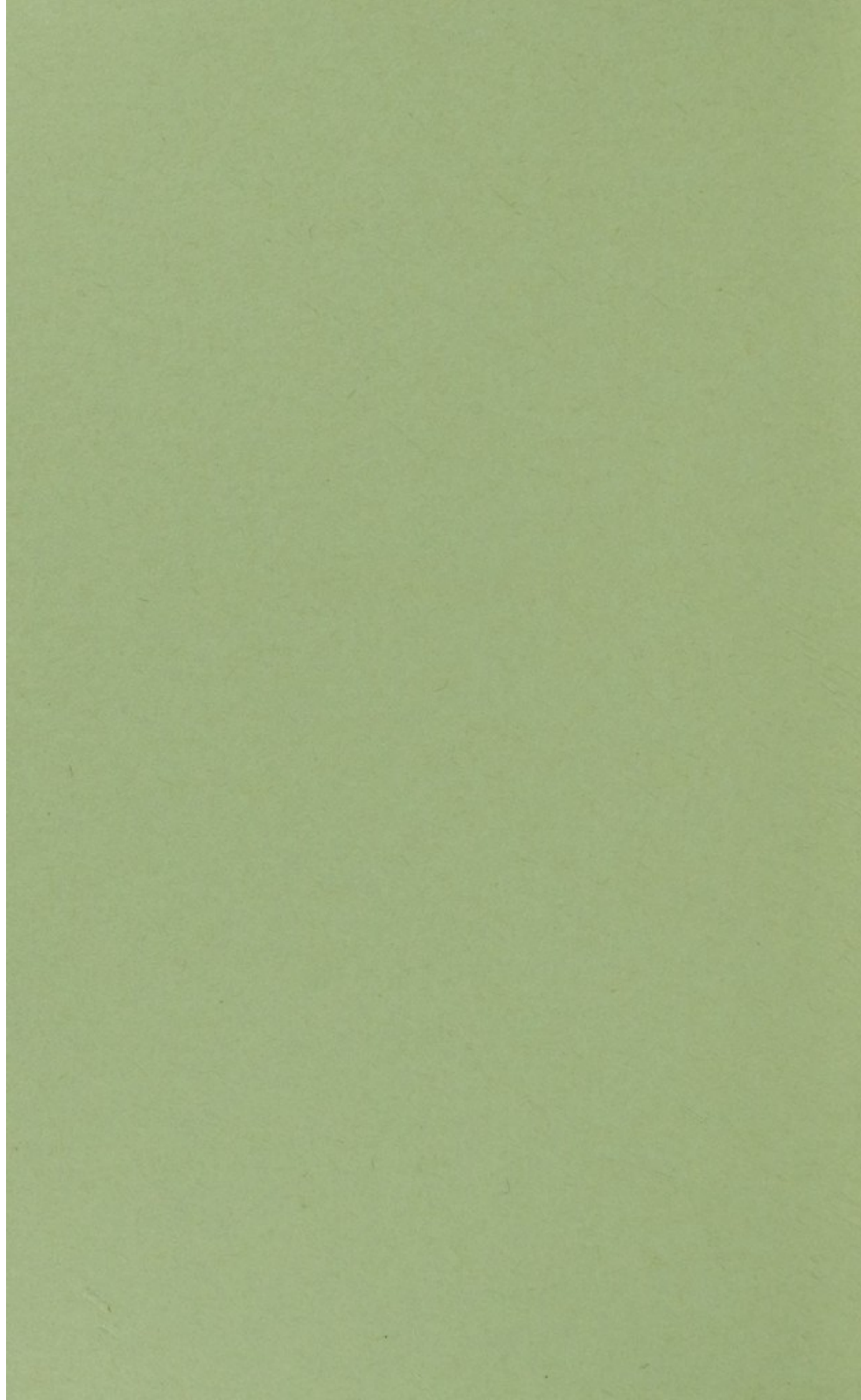
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

FOR THE YEAR

1970



# BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

H. GARNER

T. E. TRENCH

B. A. BRYSON

J. J. McGOVERN

E. V. M. CRAPPER

M. J. MOORE

Mrs. D. GOODFELLOW

Mrs. E. FOWL

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J. L. SCULLY

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF.

## ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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FOR THE YEAR

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HEALTH CENTRE  
CIVIC WAY  
BEBINGTON  
CHESHIRE.  
051 645 2080



BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

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FOR THE YEAR

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HEALTH CENTRE  
CIVIC WAY  
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CHESHIRE  
N 645 2000

## BOROUGH OF BEBINGTON

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### HEALTH COMMITTEE

*Chairman:* Councillor B. S. Horn

*Vice-Chairman:* Councillor A. E. Richmond

*Aldermen:*

H. GARNER

J. K. TRENCH

*Councillors:*

B. A. BRYNING

J. J. McGOVERN

E. V. M. CRAPPER

M. J. MOORE

Mrs. D. GOODFELLOW

Mrs. E. POWL

Mrs. H. G. HEBRON

J. L. SCULLY

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### PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

*Medical Officer of Health:*

H. C. JENNINGS, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.OBST., R.C.O.G.

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

T. TOWNSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

R. B. VAUGHAN, M.A.P.H.I.

*Additional Public Health Inspectors:*

J. C. KNEALE, M.A.P.H.I.

B. D. YOUNG, M.A.P.H.I.

T. A. DAVIES

L. WOOTTEN, M.A.P.H.I.

L. C. MOORE M.A.P.H.I.

*Pupil Public Health Inspector:*

R. C. MILNER

(To 30.9.70)

MISS M. CREIGHTON

*Technical Assistant:*

R. D. GREEN

(To 31.8.70)

G. CAPPER, L.I.O.B.

(From 21.9.70)

*Clerical Staff:*

Miss M. HOSKER

Mrs. M. WHEAT

(To 27.10.70)

Mrs. C. BALE

Miss C. RADSTOCK



## TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report for 1970.

The adjusted birth rate per thousand of the estimated population was 16.7, again rather higher than the average for England and Wales.

For the twentieth successive year no death was associated with pregnancy or childbirth. The overall adjusted death rate was 12.9 per thousand of the estimated population. This figure represents a difference of about 1.5% from the 1969 figure. For the seventeenth year in succession no case of diphtheria was notified in the area and for the seventh successive year no case of poliomyelitis was notified. I shall point out again, however, that there must be no complacency regarding this freedom from serious infectious diseases which makes it all the more essential that a very high acceptance of immunisation for children should be maintained.

On the 31st December 1970 188 Health Centres were operating in England; 102 (including Bebington's) were under construction, and 69 had been approved for building. A further 124 schemes were being actively planned. Despite this seemingly impressive data it has been estimated that the present rate of Health Centre building will afford full facilities for only 10% of general practitioners in another ten years' time.

I am therefore very conscious of the privilege we now enjoy in having moved in August 1971, in conjunction with our three family doctor colleagues, into this fine new accommodation. It is still hard to realise that the delays and difficulties are over, and we have actually left the old dismal, cramped and decaying quarters.

At the time of writing the Department has settled down in the new Health Centre and I wish to take this opportunity of expressing my admiration for the calm, efficient and cheerful manner in which all the staff contributed to this major operation. It is a further tribute to all concerned that the daily work of the Department did not come to a standstill during the move, largely because members of staff were prepared to work after normal office hours.

The Health Centre, it should be noted, contains three dental surgery suites where a due proportion of the annual national twelve million fillings and extractions will be done, in the course of a typical year, among the local population of school age. Yet another year has passed without fluoridation, and to the best of my knowledge less than 10% of local health authorities, and those with delegated powers in health, are receiving fluoridated water in the whole or part of their areas. It seems to me that legislation is now overdue. Objections to fluoridation on health grounds continue to be rejected by informed opinion as quite untenable. Some antagonists have invoked the question of liberty and moral principles,



their "scientific" arguments having been demolished. In the face of dental decay of epidemic proportions, not to mention substances that are already added to water supplies to ensure their safety, the "ethical" argument is humbug.

I wish to include in this introduction to my Annual Report a matter of increasing concern to me and my colleagues in the local hospital paediatric service and the Clatterbridge Hospital Special School, particularly Dr. K. R. Llewellyn and Mr. C. K. Bell. The following remarks are the gist of a paper I gave recently in Liverpool to a meeting of the Spastic Society:

*Some aspects of the Epidemiology of Physical Handicap Amongst Children*

(a) *Nationally; and*

(b) *Attending Schools within the Administrative County Area in the Wirral.*

Congenital malformation accounts for a high proportion of physical handicap. Approximately 15% of all malformed children are stillborn, and 30% die within a year after birth (two-thirds of them during the first month). Despite this, more small infants injured at birth, or suffering from inherited conditions and congenital malformations, are being saved. The number dying after the first year is now relatively small, and at least half of all malformed individuals (i.e. live and stillborn) are alive at the age of 5. 80% of those alive can be expected to survive.

The commonest malformations in a study of over 57,000 Birmingham infants (live and stillborn) were—

Mongolism	...	...	...	1.7 per 1,000
Cleft lip or palate	...	...	...	1.9 per 1,000
Anencephalus	...	...	...	2.0 per 1,000
Hydrocephalus	...	...	...	2.6 per 1,000
Cardiac Malformations	...	...	...	4.2 per 1,000
Talipes	...	...	...	4.4 per 1,000
Spina bifida	...	...	...	3.0 per 1,000

1,247 infants affected with Spina bifida were notified nationally in 1967. A report on Surgery for the new Born (1968) compiled for the Central and Scottish Health Services Council points out that whereas some 95% of affected infants used to die, modern surgical treatment in the first 24 hours of life saves nearly threequarters. Cerebral palsy continues to be one of the major disabilities of childhood. The incidence may be as high as 1 in 600 births. It has been estimated that approximately one-third of the affected children can be taught in ordinary schools and another one-third in special schools of various kinds. The remaining one-third are so severely handicapped that they are unsuitable for special educational treatment although the majority of these can probably derive benefit from training in the former junior training centres—now classified as special schools and administered by the Local Education Authority. The remainder are so bad that they are not amenable to any form of treatment and may need permanent institutional care.



I have given some idea of the prevalence of congenital malformation as a national problem. There will of course be school leavers handicapped by other conditions—those, for example, caused by road traffic accidents and infections such as Poliomyelitis.

I administer the public health services of an area the population of which is just over 120,000. At the last reckoning I was notified of the following handicapped school children: In the first place there are some 90 retarded pupils at the Special School formerly called the junior training centre. Of these 22 are both physically handicapped and subnormal.

Attending ordinary schools in Bebington alone are 93 pupils who are physically handicapped; that is, crippled, asthmatic, epileptic and partially sighted. 24 physically handicapped children are attending normal schools in Wirral U.D.C. and Hoylake U.D.C. which together make up the remainder of my division. Eight attend special schools beyond our boundary and a further 19 from my area are educated at the Clatterbridge Hospital Special School. It would seem that there is some discrepancy between the criteria for case finding within my own area, and this will be examined in due course. Nevertheless there could be between 144 and 154 children with potential—out of a total number of 20,292—leaving school at an average rate of 15 per annum, who will require special, modified working conditions if they are likely to achieve any sort of satisfaction and fulfilment.

The physically handicapped child of low educational achievement presents the greatest problem. But none of them, because of their sheltered existence, have had the experience of life to formulate ideas and leanings towards any particular occupation.

#### *The handicapped school leaver—Medico-Social Aspects*

Training should be consistently directed towards enabling him to become an independent member of the Community. We can instruct the child in routine dressing, feeding, and toilet needs; in how to occupy himself, communicate with others and live in Society. He is probably given as much formal education as he can absorb. But he is not taught how to earn the best living that is open to him within the limitations imposed by his disability.

The child's potentialities will be well known to his teachers and doctors, but there is no provision at present to prepare him for the sort of life he will have to live when he leaves school and is no longer able to rely on the support of his former environment of special attention and education. At this point in time the child and his parents may easily be subjected to emotional upsets if they have not appreciated the realities of the situation and have become over-ambitious regarding the future.



Apart from the usual stress of adolescence the handicapped pupil has to contend with a community that is not prepared to treat him nearly so sympathetically and solicitously as those who cared for him at school. If he cannot find a place in ordinary employment he becomes more deeply discouraged than a normal youngster, tending as he does to blame his disability and naturally to think that this will dog him constantly whenever he seeks some employment.

He stays at home and stagnates. The family becomes preoccupied with the disabled youngster who quite unwittingly may soon dominate the domestic scene to the unfortunate exclusion of the needs and rights of other members of the family. These may soon become depressed and even bitter. Where formerly there was but one patient there is now a whole household of patients.

The Social Services Department can make one or two minor contributions in the home—a ramp, an extra stair rail, and a bath seat for example. Perhaps they or a Voluntary Society will find a club for him to go to once a week but gradually the parents become more and more dissatisfied that nothing is *really* done for their youngster and he becomes more and more apathetic and inert. Finally the will to find some gainful employment and attempt to achieve a degree of independence has withered and perished. In any case the supplemental benefit will either be reduced or stopped altogether if gainful employment is found, so why be penalised for working? Why bother? Why pay national insurance contributions?

There *are* vocational training centres but they have waiting lists and they are far, far away. They require the handicapped youngster to take up residence in a strange distant place for months on end—probably the first time he or she has been separated from the protective ever-present parents. Under these circumstances how can the youngster do his best? He learns some aspect of a trade or how to do simple clerical work. What are his chances of successful placement on return to his home town? They would appear to be slim. The employers in any case are not taking the statutory requirement of 3% Registered Disabled Persons on their staff. They do not mind taking on Registered Disabled Persons so long as they are not handicapped! I have seen men registered as disabled persons who are fitter and stronger than I am; men who once suffered from a stomach, heart or mental complaint and appear to have made a complete and lasting recovery.

In Parliament recently Mr. Madden asked the Secretary of State for Employment what proportion of employers currently fulfils the 3% quota of disabled people, and what steps he is taking to raise this proportion. Mr. Dudley Smith (written answer): "41.8% of the employers within the scope of the quota provisions of the Disabled Persons (Employment) Act, 1944, fulfil their obligations. We have recently made improvements in



our Disabled Resettlement Officer service and we are expanding the inspection of employers' records. I know many employers have difficulty\* in reaching their quota and I have enlisted the help of Rotary International and other organisations in conducting, in collaboration with my officials, a local search for more job opportunities for disabled people." (29th July) (\*Difficulty in reaching their quota because maybe they are looking for registered disabled persons without real handicaps)

A diagnostic assessment centre, with associated facilities for training and working under modified conditions will be needed for those who cannot readily find work and for those who are unlikely ever to secure a place in an ordinary field of employment.

This is clearly a problem of mounting importance and concern which cannot be ignored, and one can only begin to realise the difficulties involved in starting a local project when it is appreciated how formidable is the array of organisations with relevant interests and responsibilities. It would not be so bad if these interests and obligations were clearly defined, and if one knew whose active support one could count on.

Next year I hope that some remarks about pollution will appear in the preamble. Pollution is a highly emotive word and the situation is helped neither by exaggeration stemming from ignorance, nor, of course, by indifference or apathy. A greater number of complaints and incidents, particularly relating to real or alleged air pollution, are coming to the notice of the Public Health Department. Mr. Moore, the senior of the two specialist Public Health Inspectors, tends to carry out, on an increasing scale, investigations of atmospheric impurities, this being an extension of his work dealing with smoke control.

I thank Mr. Townson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, for his support and unflagging enthusiasm to achieve high standards of environmental hygiene in this Borough. Mr. Turner organised the move into the Health Centre, and is playing a prominent part in its general management. I record my thanks to him for this invaluable work and the added responsibilities he has undertaken in incorporating the administration of certain personal health services that were previously controlled by the former Deeside Divisional Office.

H. C. JENNINGS

October 1971.



## VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	12,244
Registrar General's estimated population (mid 1970)	...	...	...	...	57,540
Dwelling houses at 31st December, 1970	...	...	...	...	19,961
Rateable Value at 31st December, 1970	...	...	...	...	£2,941,054
Product of Penny Rate 1970/71 (Estimate)	...	...	...	...	£12,649

<b>Live Births</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	896	458	438
Illegitimate	45	21	24
	<hr/> 941 <hr/>		

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	16.4
Birth rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.02	...	...	16.7
Birth rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	...	...	16.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	4.8

<b>Still Births</b>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Legitimate	12	9	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
	<hr/> 12 <hr/>		

Total live and still births...	...	...	...	953
Still Birth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	12.6
for England and Wales	...	...	...	13.0

### Infant Deaths

Deaths of Infants under ONE year—Legitimate 15 } Illegitimate - }	...	...	15
--	-----	-----	----

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	15.9
---	-----	-----	------

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	16.7
---	-----	-----	------

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----

Deaths under FOUR WEEKS—Legitimate 7 } Illegitimate - }	...	...	7
--	-----	-----	---

Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)...	...	...	7.4
--	-----	-----	-----

for England and Wales	...	...	12.0
-----------------------	-----	-----	------

Early Neonatal Deaths (under 1 week)	...	...	7
--------------------------------------	-----	-----	---

Early Neonatal mortality rate (Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	7.4
---	-----	-----	-----

Perinatal mortality rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	...	...	19.9
--	-----	-----	------

### Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	Nil
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	...	...	...	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----

for England and Wales	...	...	...	0.18
-----------------------	-----	-----	-----	------



The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough at the 30th June was 57,540.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough at the 30th June was 57,540.

## TABLE II

**CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE DURING 1970**  
(As Compiled by the Registrar-General)

[illegible]



[illegible]



Deaths	Total	Male	Female
	695	325	370
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	...	...	12.1
Death rate adjusted by comparability factor of 1.07	...	...	12.9
Death rate per 1,000 population for England and Wales	...	...	11.7

**TABLE I**

**Comparative Annual Numbers and Rates of Births and Deaths for Borough of Bebington since 1939**

Year	Popula- tion	Live Births		Infant Deaths		Maternal Mortality			Deaths all ages	
		Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Popu'n (ad- justed)	Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Puer. Fever	Other	Rate Per 1,000 Live Births	Total No.	Rate Per 1,000 Popu'n (ad- justed)
1939	42,000	781	18.61	34	43.53	—	2	2.56	396	9.38
1940	43,180	682	13.48	46	67.2	2	1	4.68	470	10.88
1941	41,910	688	16.42	36	52.6	—	1	1.46	482	11.5
1942	41,880	748	17.8	21	28.07	—	—	—	403	9.6
1943	41,300	748	18.11	47	62.83	—	—	—	455	11.01
1944	41,970	857	20.41	36	42.00	—	—	—	434	10.34
1945	42,390	788	18.3	39	49.00	1	2	3.8	419	10.02
1946	45,620	875	19.4	45	51.0	—	1	1.14	489	10.8
1947	46,640	914	19.6	47	51.3	—	1	1.09	470	10.1
1948	46,780	809	17.2	37	45.5	—	1	1.2	432	9.2
1949	47,030	706	14.9	24	33.9	—	2	2.8	471	9.9
1950	47,150	687	14.5	18	26.2	—	1	1.4	460	9.7
1951	47,300	648	13.7	17	26.3	1	—	1.52	562	11.6
1952	47,790	651	13.7	17	26.2	—	—	—	529	11.0
1953	48,220	643	12.9	21	32.6	—	—	—	499	11.0
1954	48,740	635	13.7	15	23.6	—	—	—	478	10.2
1955	49,100	663	14.2	19	28.7	—	—	—	513	10.8
1956	49,950	753	15.8	16	21.2	—	—	—	509	11.4
1957	50,150	766	15.9	10	13.1	—	—	—	524	11.6
1958	50,540	722	15.9	21	27.2	—	—	—	552	12.1
1959	51,050	816	16.6	18	22.1	—	—	—	554	12.1
1960	51,640	870	17.5	27	31.0	—	—	—	554	12.0
1961	52,060	907	17.6	16	17.6	—	—	—	639	14.1
1962	52,980	858	16.4	16	18.6	—	—	—	641	13.8
1963	53,420	978	18.7	16	16.4	—	—	—	708	14.6
1964	54,070	954	18.0	15	15.7	—	—	—	632	12.8
1965	54,520	928	17.4	20	21.6	—	—	—	639	12.6
1966	55,140	929	17.1	17	18.3	—	—	—	663	12.7
1967	55,520	1018	18.7	10	9.8	—	—	—	650	12.6
1968	56,230	954	17.3	17	17.8	—	—	—	674	12.8
1969	57,060	971	17.3	11	11.3	—	—	—	681	12.7
1970	57,540	941	16.7	15	15.9	—	—	—	695	12.9

It will be noted that the death rate for all ages was higher in 1970 than 1939. The reason for this lies in the fact that our population is ageing, and the proportion of elderly people in the community has become higher.



## Births

941 live births were referable to the borough which gave a rate of 16.7 per thousand of the population compared to 971 and 17.3 the previous year.

45 illegitimate births were registered during the year.

## Deaths

According to the Registrar General 695 deaths were referable to Bebington during 1970 giving a crude death rate of 12.1 and an adjusted death rate of 12.9.

There were 8 residents of the borough killed in road accidents.

## Infant Mortality

15 infants under one year of age died giving an infant Mortality Rate of 15.9 per thousand compared with 11 deaths and a rate of 11.3 in 1969. 7 of these deaths were under one month. The rate for England and Wales was 18.0 per thousand.

The Perinatal Mortality Rate which is now recognised as the rate for infant deaths under one week and still births was 19.9.

TABLE III

Cause of death of those dying under one month

Cause of death	Male	Female	Total
Respiratory Distress Syndrome ...	2	—	2
Pulmonary Atelectasis ...	1	2	3
Asphyxia ...	—	1	1
Intra Cranial Haemorrhage ...	1	—	1
TOTAL	4	3	7

## Maternal Mortality

No Maternal death has occurred in the borough since 1951. Statistically, on the basis of the national figures, one maternal death should occur in the borough once in every four years.



TABLE IV

Stillbirths, Neonatal (Infants under 1 month) Deaths and Rates per 1,000 Live and Stillbirths

Year	Total No. of Live and still Births	No. of Still Births	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and still Births	No. of Deaths Infants under one month	Neo-Natal Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births	No. of Still Births plus No. of Neo-Natal Deaths	Early Neo-Natal Death and Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and still Births
1939	807	26	32	26	32	52	64
1940	722	38	53	22	30	60	83
1941	708	24	34	18	25	42	59
1942	771	23	30	8	10	31	40
1943	788	40	51	29	25	60	76
1944	884	27	31	23	26	50	57
1945	881	23	28	23	29	46	57
1946	900	25	28	32	35	57	63
1947	936	22	24	35	37	57	61
1948	832	23	28	26	31	49	59
1949	730	19	26	19	26	38	52
1950	711	24	24	15	21	39	55
1951	655	7	11	11	16	18	27
1952	670	19	28	15	23	34	51
1953	661	18	27	15	23	33	50
1954	654	19	29	13	20	32	49
1955	681	18	26	13	20	31	46
1956	771	18	23	13	16	31	39
1957	786	20	25	6	8	26	33
1958	785	13	17	15	19	28	36
1959	828	12	15	15	18	27	33
1960	883	13	15	21	24	34	39
1961	921	14	15	12	13	26	28
1962	875	17	19	10	11	27	31
1963	999	21	21	11	11	32	32
1964	972	18	19	11	12	29	30
1965	939	11	12	12	13	23	21
1966	946	17	18	14	15	31	32
1967	1030	12	12	8	8	20	19
1968	964	10	10	12	13	22	20
1969	983	12	12	8	8	20	19
1970	953	12	13	7	7	19	20



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

TABLE V

No. of notified infectious diseases occurring in Bebington according to year and disease.

DISEASE	YEAR														
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Scarlet Fever ...	15	37	38	74	31	21	17	33	22	56	49	47	19	15	17
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	150	134	27	80	58	12	11	42	86	41	22	49	8	18	18
Measles ...	255	496	170	906	327	681	606	345	610	425	381	404	584	13	390
Smallpox ...	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis...	1	6	8	6	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	2	2	1	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid ...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	19	22	18	69	22	22	345	24	62	168	34	90	5	31	—
Food Poisoning	9	4	54	20	48	18	13	19	23	25	15	—	19	23	6
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malaria...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective Jaundice ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	18	18

## Scarlet Fever

17 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1970. This disease continues in a very mild form and no case was admitted to hospital during the year.

## Diphtheria

It is now seventeen years since a case of diphtheria was notified. It is most important that young children are immunised against this disease in order to prevent any future outbreak which could well prove deadly.

## Whooping Cough

18 cases of whooping cough were notified during the year. 8 of these were known to be immunised. There was one case under one year which is the age at which this disease is most severe. Whilst it is known that immunisation is not 100% effective against this disease even when not completely preventative it modifies the course of the disease and the serious sequelae which used to occur are uncommon in the immunised child.



## Measles

390 cases of measles were notified during 1970. After a mere 13 cases in 1969 there can be little doubt that this very marked upsurge was associated with the lack of vaccine in the year 1969.

## Smallpox

No cases were notified in the borough — none was notified for England and Wales.

## Poliomyelitis

No cases were notified in the borough for the seventh successive year.

## Food Poisoning

6 notifications of food poisoning were received during the year.

## Dysentery

No cases were notified during 1970.

## Tuberculosis

There were 4 notifications of respiratory tuberculosis in 1970.

Four deaths were attributed to respiratory tuberculosis during 1970.

**TABLE VI**

**Notifications and the number of deaths from tuberculosis during 1970.**

Age in years	Notifications				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 yr.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15 —	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35 —	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45 —	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
55 —	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
65 —	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
75 & over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>
	4		—		4		—	

**TABLE VII**

The following table shows the number of notifications, the number of deaths, and the death rate from Tuberculosis during the last twenty-three years.

Year	Notifications				Number of Deaths				Death rate from Resp. T.B. England & Wales per 1,000 popul'n
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		
	Total No.	Rate/1,000 popul'n	Total No.	Rate/1,000 popul'n	Total No.	Rate/1,000 popul'n	Total No.	Rate/1,000 popul'n	
1948	37	0.79	5	0.11	18	0.38	2	0.04	0.51
1949	50	1.06	6	0.13	23	0.49	2	0.04	0.49
1950	41	0.87	8	0.17	11	0.23	—	—	0.36
1951	47	0.99	9	0.19	11	0.23	4	0.08	0.32
1952	42	0.88	11	0.23	11	0.23	4	0.08	0.24
1953	35	0.73	5	0.10	4	0.08	1	0.02	0.20
1954	42	0.86	12	0.25	2	0.04	2	0.04	0.18
1955	29	0.59	2	0.04	5	0.10	—	—	0.13
1956	44	0.88	3	0.06	9	0.18	—	—	0.11
1957	36	0.72	2	0.04	2	0.04	—	—	0.095
1958	21	0.42	6	0.12	4	0.08	1	0.02	0.10
1959	12	0.24	3	0.06	4	0.08	—	—	0.077
1960	17	0.33	3	0.06	3	0.06	2	0.04	0.068
1961	11	0.21	2	0.04	1	0.02	—	—	0.065
1962	20	0.38	3	0.06	2	0.04	—	—	0.059
1963	18	0.34	—	—	1	0.02	—	—	0.056
1964	10	0.18	—	—	2	0.04	—	—	0.047
1965	15	0.27	—	—	2	0.04	2	0.04	0.042
1966	7	0.13	—	—	3	0.05	—	—	0.043
1967	5	0.09	3	0.05	1	0.02	—	—	0.037
1968	2	0.04	—	—	—	—	1	0.02	0.030
1969	5	0.09	4	0.07	2	0.04	—	—	0.022
1970	4	0.08	—	—	4	0.08	—	—	0.019

**Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1970**

Respiratory Cases ... .. 119

Non-Respiratory Cases ... .. 20

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# ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

## TABLE VIII

This Table shows the number and types of Inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during. 1970.

	Totals for 1970	Informal Notices	Statutory Notices	Notices complied with
Dwellinghouses Inspected ... ..	2,019	262	—	—
Dwellinghouses Reinspected ... ..	2,576	—	27	82
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises ...	919	91	2	88
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	35	3	—	9
Factories without Mechanical Power ...	29	—	—	—
Workplaces ... ..	47	—	—	—
Hairdressers ... ..	30	1	—	2
Schools ... ..	30	—	—	—
Places of Entertainment ... ..	24	—	—	—
House Drainage ... ..	1,139	47	4	24
Public Conveniences ... ..	29	—	—	—
Courts and Passages ... ..	42	—	—	—
Septic Tanks ... ..	20	—	—	1
Ditches and Watercourses ... ..	67	—	—	—
Refuse Tips ... ..	111	—	—	—
Offensive Accumulations ... ..	151	—	—	—
Dustbins ... ..	12	—	—	—
Food Premises ... ..	1,039	45	—	19
Food Hawkers ... ..	14	1	—	—
Slaughterhouses ... ..	57	2	—	—
Animal Boarding Establishments ...	7	—	—	—
Pet Shops ... ..	2	—	—	—
Riding Schools ... ..	1	1	—	—
Infectious Disease Visits ... ..	43	—	—	—
Dysentery Visits and Revisits ... ..	173	—	—	—
Food Poisoning Visits ... ..	168	—	—	—
Verminous Premises ... ..	240	—	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution ... ..	146	1	—	—
Offensive Trades ... ..	2	—	—	1
Noise Observations ... ..	94	4	—	1
Appointments Outside Office ... ..	364	—	—	—
Miscellaneous ... ..	690	—	—	—
Smoke Control ... ..	2,911	2	—	1
<i>Food and Drugs Sampling:</i>				
Nature and Substance ... ..	103	—	—	—
Visits ... ..	54	—	—	—
<i>Bacteriological Sampling:</i>				
Swimming Bath Water ... ..	57	—	—	—
Milk ... ..	5	—	—	—
Food ... ..	1	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS: ... ..</b>	<b>15,218</b>	<b>460</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>228</b>



## HOUSING

When the Housing Act 1969 came into force a new system of governing the rents of privately controlled dwellings was introduced. It enabled landlords to apply to the Local Authority requesting the issue of a Qualification Certificate and to apply to the Rent Office to have a fair rent fixed. Before the issue of Qualification Certificate the Local Authority must be satisfied on three points:

- (1) That the dwelling has all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants.
- (2) That it is in a good state of repair having regard to its age, character and locality (internal decorative repair being disregarded); and
- (3) That it is otherwise fit for human habitation.

Following an application the dwelling is inspected and the tenant is informed of the reasons for such a visit. By the end of the year nine Qualification Certificates had been issued. In those cases where Certificates were not issued, the landlords were informed of the items of disrepair noted during the inspection and were requested to notify the Department when the house had been brought up to a good state of repair; then application could be recommended.

## IMPROVEMENT OF DWELLINGS

### **Compulsory Improvement Area No. 3:**

*Trafalgar Drive, Erfurt Avenue, Poplar Drive, Bromborough Road, Collingwood Road, Carlton Road, Newlands Road, Bebington.*

By the end of the year all improvements following the service of Immediate Improvement Notices and the acceptance of undertakings had been completed. In each case the dwellings were brought up to the full standard by the conversion of the small rear bedroom into a bathroom containing a fixed bath, wash-hand basin and W.C. and the provision of a hot and cold water supply to the sink, wash-hand basin and bath. In all, 24 dwellings were improved. In 11 cases Suspended Notices were served on persons having control of dwellings following the refusal of the occupiers to have improvements carried out. Two Improvement Notices were withdrawn following the refusal of the tenants to have the necessary improvements carried out after sighting the fair rent as fixed by the Rent Officer.

### **Improvement Area No. 4:**

*Marquis Street, Esher Road, Kempton Road, New Ferry*

The up-to-date position for this area is as follows: four dwellings—6 Kempton Road, 2 Esher Road, 18 and 26 Marquis Street have been brought up to full standard. The first three were brought up to standard by the



conversion of a rear small bedroom into a bathroom and the remaining premises, a two-bedroomed dwelling, by the conversion of the existing kitchen into a bathroom and re-arranging the rear living room into a kitchen/dining room area.

The following properties, 2, 3, 5, 14, 22 and 24 Marquis Street have yet to be improved, and the position at the end of the year was that Application for Improvement Grants had been received for 14, 22 and 24 Marquis Street and work was expected to commence early in 1971. Nos. 2, 3, 5 and 10 Marquis Street have been purchased by a firm of builders. Nos. 2 and 3 are vacant and following discussions with the Department plans and specifications and applications for grant are expected shortly. No. 5 is the subject of an application for an Improvement Grant but it is expected that the sole tenant (an elderly lady) will refuse to have works carried out after the fixing of the "fair rent". Suspended Improvement Notices are in force on the persons having control of the following properties after the refusal of the occupiers to have improvements carried out. 3, 9, 13 Marquis Street, 2, 4, 9, Kempton Road and 3 Esher Road. Immediate Improvement Notices have had to be withdrawn from the following dwellings because of the tenant's refusal to have Improvements carried out when informed by the rent officer of the fair rent: 13, 17, 19 and 25 Kempton Road, New Ferry; 11 Marquis Street, New Ferry.

#### **Improvement Area No. 5:**

*Napier Road, Ingleby Road, Woodford Road, Cecil Road, 29-47 Beverley Road, 65-71, 73-89, 97-105, 145-163 New Ferry Road, New Ferry.*

Following the service of Improvement Notices and individual applications, by the end of the year the following 12 dwellings have been improved: 4, 8, 24, 34, 36, 42, 13, 23 and 37 Napier Road and 8, 9 and 11 Napier Road. Following the tenant's refusal to have works carried out Suspended Notices have been served on the persons having control of the following properties: 6, 32, 14, 17, 39, 41 and 65 Napier Road, 22, 24, 30 and 27 Ingleby Road, 22, 29 Woodford Road. After being advised of the fair rent by the Rent Officer the tenants of 18 and 51 Napier Road refused to have works of improvement carried out. Nine dwellings remain to be improve in this area.

#### **Improvement Area No. 1:**

*Elmbank Road, Poolbank Road, Willowbank Road, New Ferry.*

The above area was declared an Improvement Area in November 1965. 23 houses were improved by the conversion of rear bedrooms into bathrooms and the provision of a hot and cold water supply. At the time of declaration, the occupiers of 5, 15, 8 and 10 Elmbank Road and 3, 7 and 10 Willowbank Road refused to give their consent for improvement works to be carried out and therefore Suspended Notices were served on the persons having control of the properties.



At the end of 5 years from the date of declaration of an Improvement Area (which was in this case the end of November) the Council are no longer under an obligation to serve a Final Improvement Notice which requires the persons having control of the dwelling to bring it up to the required standard if (a) there is a change of occupation subsequent to the service of the Suspended Notice or (b) an occupying tenant notifies his consent to improvement of the dwelling to the standard specified on the Suspended Notice. However, for a period of six months the Council may at their discretion serve a Final Improvement Notice if there is a change of occupation in the dwelling or if the tenant notifies his consent. There has been no change of occupants since serving the above Suspended Notices, therefore all the tenants were interviewed to ascertain if there had been any change of mind in having improvement works carried out. They were all of the same attitude towards improvements as in 1965, except for the tenant of 10 Willowbank Road who stated in writing he would like an extension bathroom built into the existing yard as it was not possible to convert a small rear bedroom into a bathroom on account of the number of persons of different sexes occupying the dwelling. The Council authorised the serving of a Final Improvement Notice on the persons having control of this dwelling.

### **Bromborough Pool Village**

By the end of the year the first phase of the upgrading of the Village by the improvements of the dwellings requiring the standard amenities was completed. In all 34 dwellings were improved to the full standard.

As part of environmental improvement, Price's Chemicals Ltd. decided that the 26 dwellings nearest to the Factory should be demolished. Up to date 12 have been demolished. 21 families have been re-housed, 18 by the firm, two by U.M.L. and one by the Council's Housing Department.

Discussions have taken place between the Chief Public Health Inspector and the firm concerning the future of the 34 dwellings to be improved in the second phase. The changed procedure now required under the 1969 Housing Act was dealt with, also the implications of controlled and regulated tenancies and the conditions required before approving grant applications. It is hoped the work will commence on the second phase by late Spring of 1971.

The completion of Phase 1 was realised sooner than anticipated and can be attributed to the liaison between all concerned. From the comments received from the various tenants whose dwellings have been improved and the eagerness of tenants in Phase 2 to have their improvements carried out there is no doubt that the up-grading of the Village has been well received.

### **Port Sunlight Village**

During the year 10 more dwellings were improved, namely, eight in New Chester Road, one in Boundary Road and one in Lodge Lane. Work is continuing satisfactorily on further improvement works.



## **Standard Grants**

During the year 15 applications were received and approved. Three of these qualified for the higher limit for extension bathrooms at an average £362. The other 12 were for the provision of various standard amenities to bring the dwellings up to the full standard at an average of £142.08.

## **Improvement Grants**

62 Applications were received and approved. Average improvement grant per dwelling was £378.70.

Under the 1969 Housing Act grant is now available to cover repairs and replacements needed for the purpose of making fully effective other improvements carried out at the same time. The cost of these works of repair and replacement which can be approved is limited to a maximum of 50% of the whole amount approved. The average cost of repair per dwelling is £126.93.

## **Environmental and House Improvement, New Ferry**

Following the decision during the latter half of the year by the Mersey Dock and Harbour Board to abandon the projected Oil Terminal on the New Ferry/RockFerry foreshore, the proposed erection of which had slowed down the amount of maintenance to property adjacent to the river front, a detailed survey of the houses within the area bounded by the River Mersey (from the old pier to No. 16 River View, and the rear of the even-numbered houses in Henthorne Road and New Ferry Road was commenced to ascertain the amenities which the houses possessed. A detailed inspection is to be made of all tenanted houses in order to serve notices as necessary to bring the houses up to a proper state of repair. Owner/occupiers, owners or agents will be approached if any dwelling is found to lack any of the standard amenities in an endeavour to persuade them to bring their property up to the five standard amenities by way of improvement grants.

## **Housing Repairs**

During the year 113 complaints were received. 262 Informal and 27 Statutory Notices were served to secure the abatement of nuisances.

## **CLEAN AIR**

During the year the survey of the pockets of areas mainly west of the Rock Ferry/Chester Railway line in the Poulton and Bromborough areas and east and west of the railway line in the Eastham areas, continued. The pockets of areas referred to are small areas which remained when smoke control orders were made on land due for development.

The survey of (a) Area No. 21—Marfords Estate (part), (b) Area No. 22—Brookhurst Estate (part) and area No. 16—Plymyard Avenue (part) were completed during the year and the details duly submitted to the



Health Committee, and it was recommended that the Minister be requested to confirm the Order made in respect of these areas. It was also recommended that the operational dates should be 1st July, 1971 for Areas No. 21 and 22 and 1st November, 1971 for Area No. 16.

### **Area No. 21**

An area of 44 acres or thereabouts commencing at the junction of Allport Road and the Dibbin Brook at Bromborough New Bridge, thence in an easterly direction along the northerly side of Allport Road to the junction of the westerly boundary of No. 232 Allport Road, thence northerly and easterly along the boundary of No. 232 Allport Road and No. 17 Maelor Close, thence northerly and westerly along the boundaries of 14 Maelor Close continuing westerly along the southerly boundaries of Nos. 31 and 42 Barrymore Way and Nos. 1 to 9 Dell Close; thence northerly along the westerly boundaries of Nos. 9 and 23 Dell Close; thence easterly along the northerly boundaries of 23 to 10 Dell Close, 34 and 4 Barrymore Way to the junction of the northerly and easterly boundaries of 4 Barrymore Way; thence along the westerly and southerly boundaries of "Cotswold" to its junction with Dibbinsdale Road; thence southerly along the centre of Dibbinsdale Road to the junction of the northerly boundary of Bankdale Coach House; thence in a westerly and southerly direction along the boundaries of Bankdale Coach House; thence westerly along the southerly boundaries of Nos. 1 to 5 Barrymore Way and thence southerly and westerly along the boundaries of Nos. 1 to 5 Maelor Close; thence southerly along the easterly boundary of 7 Maelor Close and 218 Allport Road to its junction with Allport Road; thence westerly along the northerly side of Allport Road for a distance of 80 yards or thereabouts; thence southerly across Allport Road and then easterly along the southerly side of Allport Road to its junction with the westerly boundary of Brookhurst Cottages; thence southerly and easterly along the boundaries of Brookhurst Cottages to the junction with Brookhurst Road; thence northerly along the centre of Brookhurst Road to its junction with the rear boundary of "Blakeway" Allport Road; thence easterly along the southerly boundaries of "Blakeway", "Stepping Stones" and No. 239 and Nos 207 Allport Road to the junction with the westerly boundary of the railway; thence northerly along the westerly railway boundary to its junction with the northerly boundary of 13 Marten Avenue; thence westerly along the northerly boundaries of No. 13 to 1 Marten Avenue and 12 Marfords Avenue; thence westerly to its junction with Marfords Avenue; thence northerly along Marfords Avenue, a distance of 40 yards or thereabouts; thence westerly along the northerly boundaries of 25 Marfords Avenue and 30 Dibbinsdale Road; then northerly along Dibbinsdale Road to its junction with the Dibbin Brook at Poulton Bridge; thence in a south-westerly direction along the Dibbin Brook to its junction with Allport Road at Bromborough New Bridge.

The area comprises 107 privately owned dwellings and one Commercial premises and one other. The total estimated cost of replacements and conversions amounted to £5,000.



### **Area No. 22**

An area of 40 acres or thereabouts commencing at the junction of the Dibbin Brook and Allport Road at Bromborough New Bridge; proceed easterly along the northerly side of Allport Road to its junction with the projection of the easterly boundary of No. 2 Brookhurst Avenue, thence southerly along the rear boundaries of 4-6-8 Brookhurst Avenue, No. 1 Somerville Close and No. 2 Sunningdale Drive to the junction with southerly boundary of 4 Sunningdale Drive; thence westerly along the southerly boundaries of No. 4 to 40 to the junction with the westerly boundary of No. 40; thence north-westerly along the westerly boundary of No. 40 a distance approximately 15 yards or thereabouts; thence westerly to its junction with the intersection of the rear boundaries of No. 44 and 46 Sunningdale Drive; thence southerly along the rear boundaries of 46 to 62 Sunningdale Drive and 26 to 62 Wentworth Drive; thence easterly along the southerly boundaries of 64 to 88 Wentworth Drive, 52 and 65 Brookhurst Avenue, Nos. 7 and 1 Fairhaven Road, 66 to 53 Brookhurst Road, Nos. 1 to 8 Alistair Drive to the junction with the easterly boundary of No. 8 Alistair Drive; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of No. 6 Tavenor Close; then easterly along the southerly boundaries of Nos. 6 to 14 and 9 to 5 Tavenor Close to the junction with the westerly boundary of the railway; thence southerly along the westerly boundary of the railway to its junction with the southerly boundary of "Hoylake" (No. 151) Brookhurst Avenue; thence westerly along the southerly boundary of "Hoylake" to its junction with Brookhurst Avenue; thence northerly along the westerly side of Brookhurst Avenue to its junction with Brookhurst Road; thence westerly and southerly along the southerly and easterly side of Brookhurst Road to its junction with the southerly boundary of No. 107 Brookhurst Road; thence westerly across Brookhurst Road and along the southerly boundary of "Glencoe" Brookhurst Road, proceeding to the junction of the projection of southerly boundary of "Glencoe" and the Dibbin Brook; thence north-westerly along the Dibbin Brook to its junction with Allport Road at the Bromborough New Bridge.

The area comprising 242 privately owned dwellings. The total estimated cost of replacement and conversions amounted to £2,000.

### **Area No. 16**

Part of the Borough comprising an area of 110 acres or thereabouts and containing premises and dwellinghouses in Plymyard Avenue/Allport Road, to junction with Sutherland Drive, Dale Road, Crossdale Road, Gorsefield Avenue (part), Redcar Drive, Chesterfield Road (part), Harrogate Road (easterly side), Woodlea Close, White Lodge Close, Heygarth Road (part), Hillary Road and Wingate Road.

The area comprises 302 privately owned dwellings. The total estimated cost of replacements and conversions amounted to £8,000.

### **Suspension of Smoke Control Areas**

During the latter part of the year a number of local coal merchants intimated that supplies of solid smokeless fuels, especially soft cokes were



becoming increasingly in short supply and that they could not guarantee regular deliveries of smokeless fuels during the winter. As a result meetings were arranged between the Wirral Solid Fuels Merchants Association, the Solid Fuels Federation and local C.P.H.I's, resulting in a recommendation to the Chairman of the Health Committee that all the operable Smoke Control Areas in the Borough should be suspended until the 30th April, 1971. This was agreed to and subsequently approved by the Secretary of State for the Environment. The period of suspension was between 8th December, 1970 and 30th April, 1971.

Two applications were received during the year under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act 1956 for prior approval to install furnaces. These applications were approved.

## **NOISE NUISANCE**

Whilst endeavouring to abate specific noise complaints the efforts made by the Department were aimed at reducing the overall noise loads.

In early June following complaints from the Spital Area, discussions took place with the management of a firm situated in the industrial area. These resulted in joint observations being carried out by the firm and the public health inspectorate. The security staff of the firm concerned and a public health inspector, equipped with two-way radios, visited in the early hours the area from where the complaints originated. Another public health inspector remained at the factory with members of the firm's engineering staff. Instructions were radioed to the factory to turn on and off various plant which could be the possible source of the complaints. Eventually it was agreed that the wet extractor fan was probably responsible. The Management accepted these findings and instructed a firm of acoustic engineers to examine the plant and make suitable recommendations. As a result of this report, works were carried out in the year which resulted in a considerable reduction in noise level. Up to the end of the year no further complaints had been received from this source.

## **OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963**

By the end of the year a total of 413 premises were registered, 15 less than the previous year. The number of persons employed at the various premises were 2,223, being sub-divided into 827 males and 1,396 females.

The following were taken off the register either for closure of premises, employees leaving, the sum of hours worked by the employees being reduced to less than 21 hours per week, or persons becoming self-employed: 6 Offices, 3 Catering Establishments, 16 Shops.

The number of premises receiving a full inspection during the year were:

Offices	...	...	...	...	12
Shops	...	...	...	...	66
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	5



The total number of visits and re-visits during the year were 918, and these resulted in 95 notices being served on 11 Offices, 78 Shops and 6 Catering Establishments. A total of 515 offences were found and are summarised below:

Section		Offices	Shops	Wholesale and Warehouses	Catering Establishments
4	Cleanliness ... ..	5	39	—	—
5	Overcrowding ... ..	—	1	—	—
6	Temperature ... ..	3	30	—	1
7	Ventilation ... ..	5	23	—	—
8	Lighting ... ..	10	83	—	9
9	Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	10	54	—	5
10	Washing Facilities ... ..	11	34	—	1
11	Drinking Water ... ..	2	4	—	—
12	Clothing Accommodation... ..	—	2	—	—
13	Seating Accommodation ... ..	—	2	—	—
14	Seats for Sedentary Workers ... ..	—	2	—	—
15	Eating Facilities ... ..	—	5	—	—
16	Condition of Floors, Passages and Stairs ... ..	3	52	—	2
17	Guarding of Machinery ... ..	3	52	—	2
24	First Aid ... ..	4	42	—	3
27	Dangerous Acts ... ..	—	1	—	—
42	Common Parts ... ..	—	2	—	—
49	Notification of Employment ... ..	—	2	—	—
50	Absence of Information for Employees ... ..	3	32	—	3
19	Training of Persons working at dangerous machines ... ..	—	1	—	—
20	Hoist and Lift Regulations ... ..	—	1	—	—

## Lighting

Though the sales and display areas are generally found to be well lighted, passages and stairs are frequently not effectively lighted. Employers are still inclined to be resentful when requested to provide additional lighting, even to the "minimum standard" in store rooms and passages at small businesses. However, where additional lighting has been installed the employer and employees frequently appreciate and comment on the improvement found. Evidently they were not aware how poor the lighting was originally.

## First Aid

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order 1961 requires a rubber or pressure bandage to be provided in some First Aid Kits but current medical opinion is against such bandages stating they are unnecessary and can be dangerous.

The working conditions and standards of safety, health and welfare for a large number of employees have been greatly improved through the enforcement of this Act. It is unfortunate that this improvement does not extend to the employees employed in covered markets. They are still not protected by legislation and it is hoped that regulations will be forthcoming in the near future to rectify this omission.



## FACTORIES ACTS, 1957 and 1959

The number of factories at the end of the year totalled 156. The following tables show the results of inspection in the form required by the Minister of Labour.

### TABLE IX

#### 1. INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS AS TO HEALTH

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices	Number of Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	21	29	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	115	35	3	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises) ...	20	16	—	—
Total ... ..	156	80	3	—

### TABLE X

#### 2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	2	2	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for Sexes ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Total ... ..	3	2	—	—	—



**TABLE XI****3. OUTWORKERS**

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (b) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel (Making)	3	—	—	—	—	—

**GENERAL SANITATION****Water Supply:**

The Wirral Water Board supply water from four sources, Prenton, Mouldsworth, Hooton and Sutton Hall. The first three named are underground supplies, the last one is River Dee derived.

The supply in the area has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity.

Regular Bacteriological and chemical examinations are made and in the case of Bebington the results are satisfactory.

The fluoride content of the supplies is less than 0.1 p.p.m.

Unfortunately no separate figures are available for the Bebington area with regard to the number of dwelling-houses and the number of population supplied from public water mains direct to the houses, or by means of stand-pipes.

**Sewerage:**

The main drainage work at Eastham will be completed in August 1971, so alleviating surface flooding in the area.

Methods of Sewage disposal are unchanged and consist almost wholly in discharge to the tidal estuary of the River Mersey at times of the ebb tide.

**House Drainage:**

During the year 424 complaints of choked drains were received by the Department. Testing and examination of drains resulted in 1,399 visits being made, 47 informal notices and 24 statutory notices being served.



### Public Conveniences:

Public Conveniences were regularly inspected throughout the year and all nuisances and defects reported to the Borough Engineer and Surveyor were remedied without delay.

### Tips:

No complaints were received from the public during the year regarding the Spital Refuse Tip and routine visits showed the Tip to be well worked and controlled.

### Pet Shops:

There are three Pet Shops registered with the Local Authority and inspections revealed the premises to have a high standard of cleanliness.

### Animal Boarding Establishments:

The four Animal Boarding Establishments registered were found to be well kept and the facilities provided for the animals were satisfactory.

### Riding Establishments:

One Riding Establishment is licensed with the Council. This licence was approved by the Health Committee on the recommendation of a Veterinary Certificate.

### Schools:

Routine visits were again made to schools to inspect kitchens, dining halls, conveniences and ablutions. In all cases where defects were found the Divisional Education Officer was informed.

## RODENT CONTROL

The control of rats in the Borough presented no problem and there were no major infestations found. Three industrial premises were completely cleared of mice using a combination of Racumin 57, an anti-coagulant poison and a tracking dust containing a high concentration of the anti-coagulant placed between floors and in pipe ducts.

The use of Alphakil, a narcotic poison, proved more successful in controlling mice in domestic premises including premises having central heating.

**TABLE XII**  
**PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949**

	Type of Property	
	Non. Agric.	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district ... ..	23,061	99
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	350	27
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ... ..	181	17
(ii) Mice ... ..	148	7
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats/or mice for reasons other than notification ...	120	19
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats ... ..	48	5
(ii) Mice ... ..	18	1



## Types of visits made :

### Dwellinghouses

(including Council Houses) ... .. 1867

### L.A. Property

1. Tips and non-agricultural work ... .. 73  
 2. Sewage Works ... .. 44  
 3. Other Buildings ... .. 54

### Business Premises

1. Factories and Workplaces ... .. 363  
 2. Shops... .. 144  
 3. Places of Entertainment ... .. 15  
 4. Licensed Premises ... .. 8  
 5. Cafes and Canteens... .. 4  
 6. Non-agricultural land ... .. 36

### Agricultural Properties

1. Market Gardens and Farms ... .. 97  
 2. Piggeries ... .. 37  
 3. Agricultural land ... .. 39

### Other Authority Properties

1. Schools ... .. 79  
 2. Hospitals ... .. 56

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2916

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No. of Dwellinghouse contracts signed ... .. 254

No. of Estimates provided (Industry and Business premises) 51

No. of Contracts signed ... .. 39

Value of Estimates during 1970 ... .. £641.50

## Disinfestation:

The Health Department provides a disinfestation service for the destruction of insect pests of all kinds. In addition to this, treatment of bedding and clothing can be undertaken by steam disinfestation.

The following figures show the number of premises treated:

3 Household bed bugs  
 12 Houses for woodworm infestation  
 232 Routine vermin inspection of houses  
 216 Miscellaneous insects  
 128 Ants  
 12 Fleas



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—FOOD HYGIENE

It can be truthfully said that the interests of food hygiene are best served by the public health inspectors adapting to changes in the retail food trade.

Such changes which require continuous thought and attention by inspectors, management and food handlers, are the increase in the sale of bread, cheese and other foods in butchers shops and the sale of eggs in a chandler's shop. There is no legal power to prevent these trends provided that there is compliance with the food hygiene laws.

Obviously there are considerable hygiene problems involved in such cases and the inspectors give advice and instructions where necessary. Generally there is ready co-operation from the trade.

The problems within the electricity generating industry during the latter part of the year brought a number of requests for advice from food retailers concerned about the effect of power cuts on their refrigerated foods. Fortunately the problems caused were not as serious as might have been expected.

Home deep freezing cabinets have brought about an increase in the sale of bulk, unwrapped frozen foods. Apart from the usual problems of overloading and stock rotation, great care must be given to the separation of the various types of foods stored in the same cabinet, for example, fish from soft fruits. Scrupulous attention to personal hygiene is necessary as always when handling these foods.

Regular routine visits are made to all the food premises in the Borough and it is again possible to report that the overall standard is good. This is a situation for which the trade can claim a fair share of the credit.

## FOOD PREMISES

### Registered Premises under the Food and Drugs Act

Preserving and frying of food	...	...	...	...	...	...	66
Ice Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	151
Registration of Hawkers under the Cheshire County Council Act, 1953	...	...	...	...	...	...	53

### Meat Inspection

Meat inspection is now only carried out at the small private slaughter-house in New Ferry and the quality of animals is such that no problems have been encountered during the year.



**TABLE XIII**  
**NEW FERRY**

	Cattle excl. Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed ... ..	98	—	—	591	—	689
Ante-mortem inspection including supervision of humane slaughter ...	98	—	—	591	—	689
Notice of slaughter received ... ..	98	—	—	591	—	689
Emergency notifications ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-mortem inspection ... ..	98	—	—	591	—	689
<i>All Diseases except Tuberculosis</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ... ..	17	—	—	56	—	73
Percentage of number affected ...	17.3%	—	—	9.4%	—	10.59%

### Other Condemned Food

The following table indicates tinned and other goods found to be unsound following notification or visits to warehouses, canteens and shops:

13 lbs Veal	72 Beef Tablets
111½ lbs Beef	144 Chicken Tablets
96 tinned Puddings	12 lbs Ox Liver
96 jars Oxo and Bifti	26 lbs Shoulder Pork
16,532 tins Meat	951 Steak and Kidney Pies
442 tins Braised Steak	19 tins Tomatoes
16 tins Pasties	696 tins Steak and Onions
14 lbs Fish Fillets	5½ lb Leg of Lamb
5 Chickens	484 Pies and Pastries

Due to refrigeration breakdown the following frozen foods were condemned:

26 pkts. Beef in Gravy	321 pkts Beefburgers
14 pkts Steaklets	336 pkts. Vegetables
13 Shepherds Pies	40 pkts Chips
105 pkts. Beef (Braised)	474 pkts. Fish
8 Porkburgers	3 Cheeseburgers
9 Mousse Desserts	2 Chicken Pies
19 Chickens	13 Chicken Portions
4 pkts Chicken Mash	11 Meat Pies
1 carton Orange Juice	1 carton Devon Cream
2 Sponge Cakes	14 pkts Fish Cakes
18 pkts Pastry	



## MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS 1963

The total number of licences issued under the above Regulations at the end of the year totalled:

Untreated Milk ...	...	...	...	78 Dealers
Pasteurised Milk...	...	...	...	78 Dealers
Sterilised Milk ...	...	...	...	78 Dealers
Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	78 Dealers

### SAMPLES OF MILK FOR BIOLOGICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL TESTS

TABLE XIV

#### Tests for Tuberculosis in Milk and Brucella Infected Milk:

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
1	Untreated	1	Nil

In addition the County Medical Officer of Health reports that his staff took samples of Milk from one herd in the Borough producing Untreated Milk for sale to the public. Details are given below:

	Total Submitted	No. of Brucella Positive
Bulk Samples ...	6	—
Dealer Samples (Herd Samples) ...	10	1
Individual Cow Samples	17	—
	—	—
Total	33	1
	—	—

TABLE XV

#### Tests for keeping Quality

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
4	Untreated	2	2
1	Untreated (Skimmed)	1	—

TABLE XVI

#### Tests for Adequate Pasteurisation or Sterilisation

No. of samples taken	Designation	Satisfactory	Not Satisfactory
1	Pasteurised	1	—



## SWIMMING BATH WATER

**TABLE XVII**

### Bacteriological Sampling:

47 samples were taken from New Ferry, Port Sunlight and Clatterbridge Hospital Pools.

### Results of Examination:

	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
New Ferry ... ..	24	18	6
Port Sunlight... ..	7	6	1
Clatterbridge Staffs Pool ... ..	8	8	—
Clatterbridge Spastics Pool ... ..	8	7	1

The improvement at Clatterbridge Hospital has been maintained despite the many problems which are experienced. This is a good example of what can be achieved by co-operation.

The six unsatisfactory samples from New Ferry Baths were again taken during very high bathing load periods, when inspectors noted a low free chlorine reading. The circumstances are always thoroughly investigated by the public health inspectors and Bath Manager and it is hoped that the installation of new chlorination equipment early in 1971 will overcome the problems experienced during high bathing load periods.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOODSTUFFS IN GENERAL

During 1970 six samples of Miscellaneous foods were submitted to the Public Health Laboratories at Chester for bacteriological examination.

**TABLE XVIII**

Sample	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Chopped Pork with Ham	5	5	—
Canteen Lunch	1	1	—

The following table refers to specimens and samples taken in connection with dysentery suspected food poisoning, and associated cases.

**TABLE XIX**

Type	Number Taken	Result
Faeces	479	4 Salmonella Bredeney 3 Salmonella Enteritidis 8 Salmonella Havana 6 Salmonella Typhimurium 8 Salmonella Group B 1 Salmonella Group D 2 Salmonella Paratyphoid 2 Shigella Sonnei



# FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

## TABLE XX

### Nature, Substance and Quality

	No. of samples of each article examined		No. of samples of each article regarded as adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Raw Milk ... ..	—	22	—	1
Untreated Skimmed Milk ... ..	2	2	—	2
Channel Island ... ..	—	2	—	—
Pasteurised Milk ... ..	—	27	—	2
Double Jersey Cream ... ..	—	1	—	—
Beef Sausage ... ..	—	6	—	5
Pork Pie ... ..	—	1	—	—
Beef Pie ... ..	—	1	—	—
Steak Pie ... ..	—	1	—	1
Meat Pie ... ..	—	2	—	—
Tin of Steak and Kidney ... ..	—	1	—	—
Pork Luncheon Meat ... ..	—	1	—	—
Tin of Baby Food ... ..	—	1	—	1
Minced Beef ... ..	—	1	—	—
Spring Vegetable Soup ... ..	—	1	—	—
Fritter Mix ... ..	—	1	—	—
Crusha Milk Shake Syrup ... ..	—	1	—	—
Vista Sponge Mix ... ..	—	1	—	—
Blancmange ... ..	—	1	—	—
Tarantella Red Cherries ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ambrosia Sweet Magic Dessert ... ..	—	1	—	—
Hammonds Chop Sauce... ..	—	1	—	—
Apple and Sponge Pudding ... ..	—	1	—	—
Part Baked Bread ... ..	—	1	—	—
Raspberries ... ..	—	1	—	1
Shrimps ... ..	—	1	—	—
Angel Delight (Chocolate) ... ..	—	1	—	—
Salmon Spread ... ..	—	1	—	—
Unsalted Butter ... ..	—	1	—	—
Strawberries in Syrup ... ..	—	1	—	—
Blackcurrants with Fresh Cream ... ..	—	1	—	—
Gooseberries in Syrup ... ..	—	1	—	—
Redi-Rice ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ardmona Raspberry ... ..	—	1	—	—
Tin Kernel Corn... ..	—	1	—	—
Strawberry Sweet Whip ... ..	—	1	—	—
Blackcurrant Jelly ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sweet Raspberry Preserve ... ..	—	1	—	—
Pork Pate... ..	—	1	—	—
Strawberry Flavouring ... ..	—	1	—	—
Ham, Veal, Bacon Spread ... ..	—	1	—	—
Bilberry Jam ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sweet Whip ... ..	—	1	—	—
Angel Delight ... ..	—	1	—	—
Sweet Magic Orange ... ..	—	1	—	—
Orange Quick Jel ... ..	—	1	—	—



**Nature, Substance and Quality—Continued.**

	No. of samples of each article examined		No. of samples of each article regarded as adulterated	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Lobster Sauce ...	—	1	—	—
Beef Italian Soup ...	—	1	—	—
Goulash Seasoning ...	—	1	—	—
Raspberry Colouring ...	—	1	—	—
Syrup of Figs ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Flavouring ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Barley Drink ...	—	1	—	1
Calypso Orange Drink ...	—	1	—	—
Lemon Squash ...	—	1	—	—
Orange Crush ...	—	1	—	—
Jaffa Lemon Drink ...	—	1	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>112</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>14</b>

	Milk Fat %	Non-Fatty Solids %	Water %
Milk average for the year	3.81	8.9	87.29
Legal minimum standard...	3.0	8.5	—
Channel Island Milk:			
Average for the year ...	4.47	8.92	86.61
Legal minimum standard	4.0	8.5	—

**TABLE XXI**  
**DETAILS OF SAMPLES ADULTERATED OR**  
**BELOW STANDARD**

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
1	Lemon Barley Drink	Informal	Contained 0.10% Cyclamic Acid	Vendor warned of sale of old stock
2	Beef Sausage	Informal	Sausage containing Sulphur Dioxide preservative, the presence of which was not declared	Vendor warned to exhibit notice
3	Steak Pie	Informal	Deficient in meat content	Deficiency discussed with manufacturer



**Table XXII—Continued**

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration	Action Taken
4	Tin of Raspberries	Informal	Containing water in excess of that declared on label	Manufacturer agreed to alter labels
5	Beef Sausage	Informal	Sausage containing undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Vendor warned
6	Beef Sausage	Informal	Sausage containing undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Vendor warned
7	Beef Sausage	Informal	Sausage containing undeclared sulphur dioxide preservative	Vendor warned
8	Flavoured Milk	Informal	The carton did not indicate that the content was skimmed milk	Producer warned
9	Raw Milk	Informal	6.6% deficiency in fat content	Farmer warned. Formal sample taken later proved satisfactory
10	Baby food, steak and kidney dinner		Contaminated with mould	Manufacturer warned.

### **Action taken under the Food and Drugs Act and Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959**

- |  |     |     |  |
|--|-----|-----|--|
| 1. Piece of rubber hosepipe in loaf of Bread   | ... | ... | Manufacturer warned                        |
| 2. Mould in tin of Curried Beans with Sultanas | ... | ... | Manufacturer warned                        |
| 3. Live insects in packet of Cereal            | ... | ... | Retailer warned and subsequently fined £40 |
| 4. Mould in jar of Plum Jam                    | ... | ... | Manufacturer warned                        |
| 5. Mouldy condition of packet of Almond Tarts  | ... | ... | Retailer warned                            |
| 6. String embedded in outer crust of Loaf      | ... | ... | Manufacturer warned                        |
| 7. Mould on Cake                               | ... | ... | Manufacturer warned                        |
| 8. Rust and cardboard in tin of Tomatoes       | ... | ... | Wholesaler warned                          |
| 9. Mould in tin of Fray Bentos Corned Beef     | ... | ... | Retailer warned                            |
| 10. Glass in bottle of Milk                    | ... | ... | Wholesaler warned                          |



11. Mould in carton of Yogurt	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned and fined £15
12. Dirt on inside of bottle of Milk	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
13. Mould on Christmas Pudding	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
14. Cardboard in bottle of Milk	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
15. Piece of glass in bottle of Milk	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
16. Mould on loaf of Bread	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
17. Broken glass rim in bottle of Milk	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
18. Foul smell from jar of Salmon Spread	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
19. Maggot in Drinking Chocolate	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
20. Mould on loaf of Bread	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
21. Dark streaky patches in loaf of Bread	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
22. Carton of Cream found to be sour	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
23. Mould growth on loaf of Bread	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
24. Stale Jam and Cream Swiss Roll	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
25. Mould on Nimble Loaf	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
26. Fly in Chicken Pie	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
27. Sausages containing mould growth	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
28. Bottle of milk containing glass	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
29. Mould on packet of Sausages	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
30. Crack in glass of bottle of Milk	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
31. Bottle of Milk containing glass	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned and Fined £100 maximum
32. Mould on loaf of Bread	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
33. Stale Bread Rolls	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
34. Cement adhering to Milk bottle	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
35. Mould on Bridge Rolls	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
36. Mould in packet of Cheese	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
37. Rancid Milky Way Bars	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
38. Discolouration of Meat in tin of Chopped Pork and Ham	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
39. Foreign body in tin of Creamed Rice	...	...	...	...	Manufacturer warned
40. Mould on Crumpets	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
41. Plastic straw in bottle of Milk	...	...	...	...	Wholesaler warned
42. Mould in Bilberry Yogurt	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
43. Mould in Steak and Kidney Pie	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
44. Foul-smelling Loaf...	...	...	...	...	Manufacture warned
45. Mould growth in Meat Pie	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
46. Mould growth on Sausages	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned
47. Mouse droppings on Bacon	...	...	...	...	Retailer warned

## Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in this Borough.



# SHOPS ACT 1969

## YOUNG PERSONS EMPLOYMENT ACT, 1938

The Chief Public Health Inspector who is Chief Inspector under the above-mentioned Acts, reports that during the year the following warnings were given in regard to offences:

- 1 Shopkeeper warned for illegal sales.
- 4 Shopkeepers warned for failing to observe Half Day Closing Hours.

At the beginning of the year combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics were held at the New Ferry Clinic Centre (on Wednesday morning) and the Clinic Centre, Eastham on Friday morning. The New Ferry Clinic was later discontinued owing to the very low attendance during the year. The mothers are examined by the consultant obstetrician and advice and education about pregnancy and infant care is given by the health visitor. The mothers are examined by the consultant obstetrician and advice and education about pregnancy and infant care is given by the health visitor. The mothers are examined by the consultant obstetrician and advice and education about pregnancy and infant care is given by the health visitor.

TABLE I

IN ELBAT		Total Attendances	
New Cases	Attendances	New Cases	Attendances
12	131	12	131
—	3	—	3
190	622	190	622
—	2	—	2

Preparation classes are held weekly at the Clinic Centre, Eastham on Monday morning and at New Ferry Clinic Centre on Monday afternoon. These clinics are run by a Health Visitor and a physiotherapist. The midwives attend whenever their duties allow.

Table II gives the attendances made during the year:



# NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

## HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE DIVISIONAL HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS and YOUNG CHILDREN

#### (i) Mothers' Clinics

##### (a) Ante-Natal and Post-Natal

At the beginning of the year combined ante-natal and post-natal clinics were held at the New Ferry Clinic Centre on Wednesday mornings and the Clinic Centre, Eastham on Friday mornings. The New Ferry Clinic was later discontinued owing to the very low legitimate demand that for some years has been made on the consultant's time there. The mothers are examined by the consultant obstetrician and advice and education about pregnancy and infant care is given by the health visitors.

TABLE I

		New Cases	Total Attendances
New Ferry	Ante-Natal	12	131
	Post-Natal	—	3
Eastham	Ante-Natal	190	655
	Post-Natal	—	2

#### (ii) (b) Preparation Class

Preparation classes are held weekly at the Clinic Centre, Eastham on Monday mornings and at New Ferry Clinic Centre on Monday afternoons. These clinics are run by a Health Visitor and a physiotherapist. The midwives attend whenever their duties allow.

Table II gives the attendances made during the year:



**TABLE II**

	New Cases	Attendances
New Ferry	79	380
Eastham	91	662

**(iii) Child Health Clinics**

There are two permanent clinics in the borough, one at New Ferry where a child health clinic is held each Wednesday afternoon and one at Eastham where a clinic is held every Monday afternoon. In addition child health clinics are held in rented premises at Mayer Hall, Bebington each Friday afternoon; at Victoria Hall, Higher Bebington, on alternate Tuesday afternoons and at Bromborough Council Offices on Thursday mornings. Thornton Hough clinic continued during the year on a fortnightly basis.

**TABLE III**

Total attendances and new cases at child health clinics during 1970:

	Attendances		New Cases under 1 year
	Under 1 year	1—5 years	
New Ferry	825	189	177
Eastham	1267	296	227
Higher Bebington	441	88	145
Bromborough	908	379	268
Lower Bebington	508	158	210
Thornton Hough	71	41	51
	4020	1151	1078
	5171		



**(iv) Ancillary Services and Special Clinics held in County Council Clinic Premises**

**(a) Ophthalmic Clinic**

A combined session for pre-school and school children is held each Thursday morning at New Ferry Clinic Centre and once fortnightly on a Thursday afternoon at Eastham Clinic Centre.

New cases and attendances of children under five:

**TABLE IV**

	New Cases	Attendances
New Ferry Clinic Centre	33	49
Eastham Clinic Centre	21	32

**(b) Paediatric Clinic**

Consultant clinics were reduced during the year owing to more pressing demands on the paediatricians.

**TABLE V**

	New Cases	Attendances
New Ferry Clinic Centre	9	57
Eastham Clinic Centre	21	78

**(c) Blood Investigations**

Arrangements exist at New Ferry Clinic Centre for mothers and children to undergo simple blood tests if they are considered advisable by the paediatrician or obstetrician.

**(d) Hearing Clinics for Young Children**

These are conducted by health visitors who, if in doubt, refer children to the School Medical Officers.

Whilst ideally every child should be tested and so far as possible this is done, attention is paid more particularly to children "at risk" i.e., children born with other congenital abnormalities, or children with Rh neg. mothers or congenitally deaf close relatives, etc.



**TABLE VI**

	Total New Cases	Total Re-tests
New Ferry Clinic Centre ...	88	7
Bromborough Council Offices...	165	6
Eastham Clinic Centre... ..	211	26
Mayer Hall ... ..	63	5

**(v) Welfare Foods**

New Ferry and Eastham clinics are the main distribution centres and are open for this purpose each morning from Monday to Friday between 9.0 a.m. and 12 noon and on the afternoons of the child health clinics.

During the year the following Welfare Foods were issued and the comparative figures for 1969 are shown in brackets:

National Dried Milk	2,257	(2,877)
Cod Liver Oil	470	(536)
Vitamin A and D Tablets	875	(816)
Orange Juice	14,669	(13,261)

**SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY SERVICE**

The establishment of midwives for the area is four.

The midwives now hold Ante-Natal Clinics weekly at the New Ferry Clinic Centre and the Clinic Centre, Eastham for their own booked cases.

Births notified to the borough during the year:

Home confinements	40
Hospital confinements	920
	<hr/>
	960
	<hr/>

The number of domiciliary confinements continues to fall as the institutional confinements increased. This situation means much maternity nursing for the domiciliary midwives because of the number of "short stay" hospital confinements.



## SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

Following the introduction of the G.P. attachment scheme, the Health Visitor has had the opportunity of a much closer working relationship with the family doctor. With her involvement in family health she may be able to bring about an earlier diagnosis and treatment of medical and stress conditions in the family. She is also in a position to enlist the assistance of other agencies in the social services field.

In addition to her advisory role and expertise in community counselling she has received training in Health Education, which has prepared her for giving talks to groups in the Community.

In her clinical role she continues to work with the physiotherapist and midwife in parentcraft and preparation classes for the mother-to-be and to assess the subsequent development of the baby.

In recent months she has been involved by means of in-service training for the part she will take in future, in more methodical developmental paediatric examinations.

## SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING SERVICE

At the end of 1970 nine home nurses including a male nurse were serving residents in the division who were considered by general practitioners to be in need of home nursing, and the relevant numerical data for the year are shown in conjunction with the 1969 figures, which are given in brackets.

New Cases	Visits Paid
675 (421)	23,740 (17,509)

## SECTION 26 — VACCINATION and IMMUNISATION

### (i) Vaccination against Smallpox

TABLE VII

Number of children vaccinated against smallpox in 1970:

0-4 years	5-15 years	Re-vaccination
607	42	61

### (ii) Diphtheria Immunisation

TABLE VIII

Number of children immunised against diphtheria, generally in the form of triple antigen, during 1970:

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Re-inforcing doses
658	58	508

The last case of diphtheria in Bebington was notified in 1953.



### (iii) Whooping Cough Immunisation

Whooping Cough immunisation was continued throughout the year, uselly combined with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids.

**TABLE IX**

Number of children immunised against whooping cough either alone or combined with diphtheria and tetanus toxoids:

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Re-inforcing doses
658	58	126

### (v) Tetanus Immunisation

**TABLE X**

Number of children immunised against Tetanus either alone or combined with diphtheria and whooping cough during the year:

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Re-inforcing doses
648	66	518

### (v) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

**TABLE XI**

Number of children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis in 1970:

Under 5 years	5-15 years	Re-inforcing doses
658	16	582

### (vi) Measles Vaccination

**TABLE XII**

Number of children vaccinated against Measles during 1970:

Under 5 years	5-15 years
498	85

### (vii) B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis)

958 schoolchildren were vaccinated during 1970.

All mothers having their babies in hospital and general practitioner maternity homes are encouraged to have them vaccinated early in life. I know of no valid medical reasons, germane to the present day situation in Bebington, which justify the continuation of routine skin testing.



## SECTION 28 — PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE and AFTER-CARE

### (a) Tuberculosis

The following table shows the state of the register at the 31st December 1969 and other relevant figures for the year.

**TABLE XIII**

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary (lung) ... ..	68	52	120
Non-pulmonary ... ..	7	13	20
			<hr/> 140 <hr/>

New cases placed on register:

	Male	Female	Total
Pulmonary ... ..	2	2	4
Non-pulmonary ... ..	—	—	—
			<hr/> 4 <hr/>
Cases removed from Register ... ..			5

### (b) Chiropody

The Chiropody service for persons over 65, handicapped persons, and expectant mothers continues.

99 Males and 506 females had treatment during the year.

During the year the services of a further (full time) county chiropodist were obtained. All initial assessments were then carried out by this operator.

**TABLE XIV**

PLACE OF TREATMENT	CATEGORY							
	OVER 65				PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED			
	No. of patients		No. of treatments		No. of patients		No. of treatments	
	P	C	P	C	P	C	P	C
Chiropodist's Surgery ...	225	106	1,189	417	8	4	38	14
Home of Patient ... ..	155	83	1,105	175	18	6	85	6

\*\* P — PRIVATE CHIROPODIST      C — COUNTY CHIROPODIST

Number of cases in which County Council paid full fees ... 530

Number of cases in which County Council paid part fees ... 75



(c) **Geriatric Consultant Clinic**

Clinics of this nature together with domiciliary services marshalled by the health visitor can often be instrumental in maintaining these elderly patients in their own homes in the community. Admission to hospital or hostel may either be postponed or avoided altogether.

A clinic is held at New Ferry on the third Thursday afternoon in the month and at Eastham on the second Tuesday afternoon in the month.

	Attendances
New Ferry Clinic Centre ... ..	159
Eastham Clinic Centre ... ..	59

(d) **Elderly Persons Health Advisory Clinic**

Total number of attendances ... 83

This clinic which is held on the second Thursday afternoon in each month at the New Ferry Clinic Centre is intended primarily as a preventive service for relatively fit elderly people. Its aims include both the early detection of disorder – physical, mental, emotional and social – and, by health education, the promotion of a state of positive health. In my view the only way of organising effective preventive care for the elderly is the early selection of vulnerable people by public health nursing staff attached to group practices. Health centres would lend themselves to the thorough examination of the ambulant elderly.

(e) **Cervical Cytology Clinic**

Number of patients examined ... 1111 (5 early lesions detected)

The opportunity is taken to examine the genital organs, breasts, and urine, and many conditions have been detected which respond to advice and treatment.

(f) **Family Planning Clinic**

			Eastham	New Ferry
Total Attendances	...	...	429	192

(g) **Home Nursing Equipment**

During the year issues of home nursing equipment on loan totalled 189.



#### (h) Meals on Wheels

The voluntary "Meals on Wheels" Service run by the Women's Royal Voluntary Service supplied 21,904 meals to aged and handicapped people during the year. The W.R.V.S. have three vans operating this service, which affords to some their chief form of nourishment. Meals are supplied daily from Mondays to Fridays.

#### (i) Recuperative Holidays

In 1970 one application for recuperative holiday was dealt with by the department.

#### (i) Special Washing Service

The issue of disposable paper drawsheets and pants has proved to be very useful for the care of incontinent cases and as a result no-one has required a special washing service.

#### (k) Health Education

Much health education is carried out at preparation classes for antenatal mothers, at child health clinics, and at school medical inspections. Much more is imparted in the course of home visits.

Details are not readily available in respect of services surrendered to the Social Services and Education Departments early in 1971, and in any case their inclusion would now be an anachronism.

PLACE OF TREATMENT		OVER 25		15-25		10-15		5-10		Under 5	
Total		192	143	101	52	22	11	5	2	1	1
Home		122	95	61	31	15	8	4	2	1	1
New Ferry		70	58	40	21	10	5	3	1	1	1
Easton		52	37	21	10	5	3	1	1	1	1
Chiropractic Surgery		22	18	10	5	2	1	1	1	1	1







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