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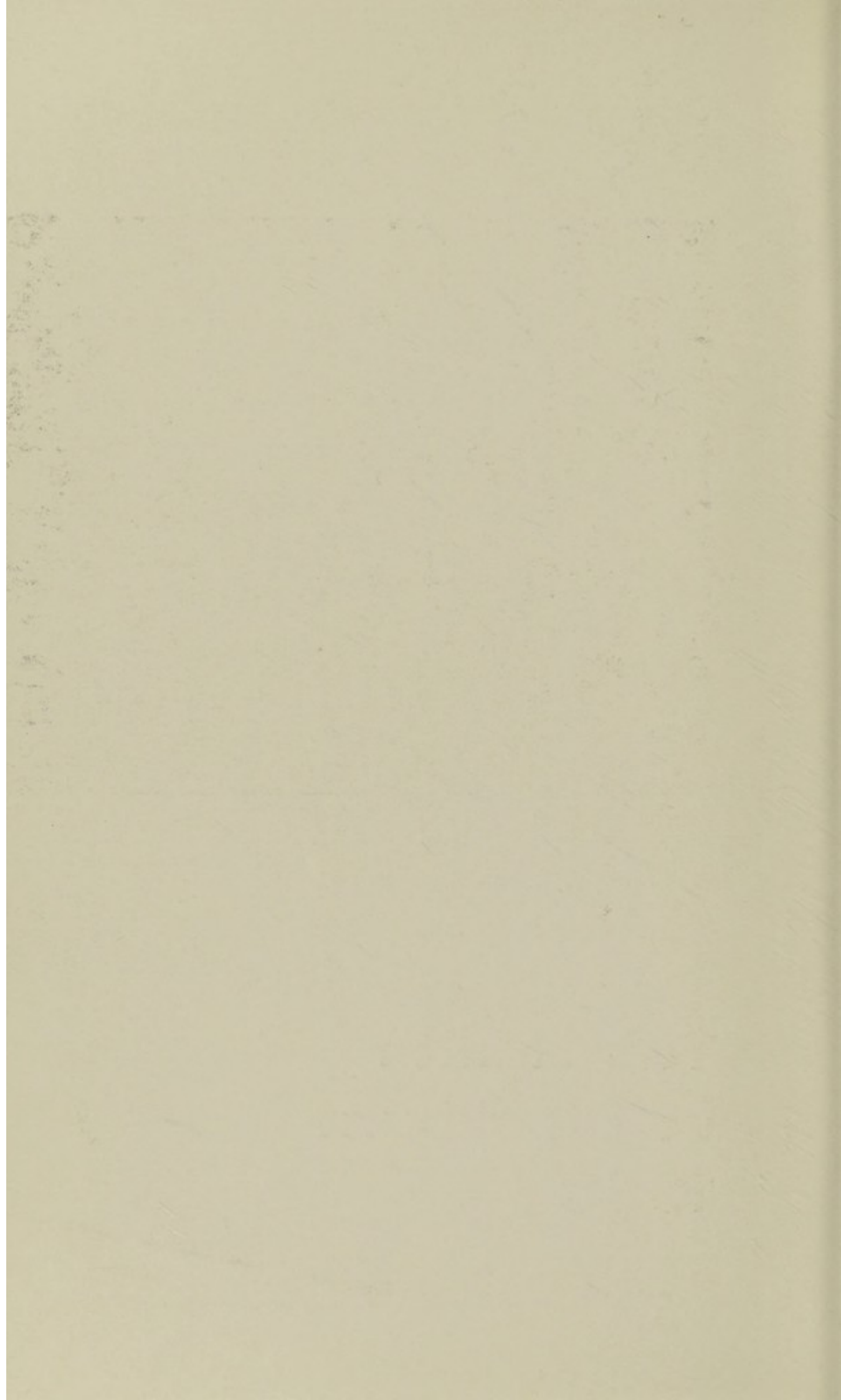
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# **The Health of Blackburn 1968**

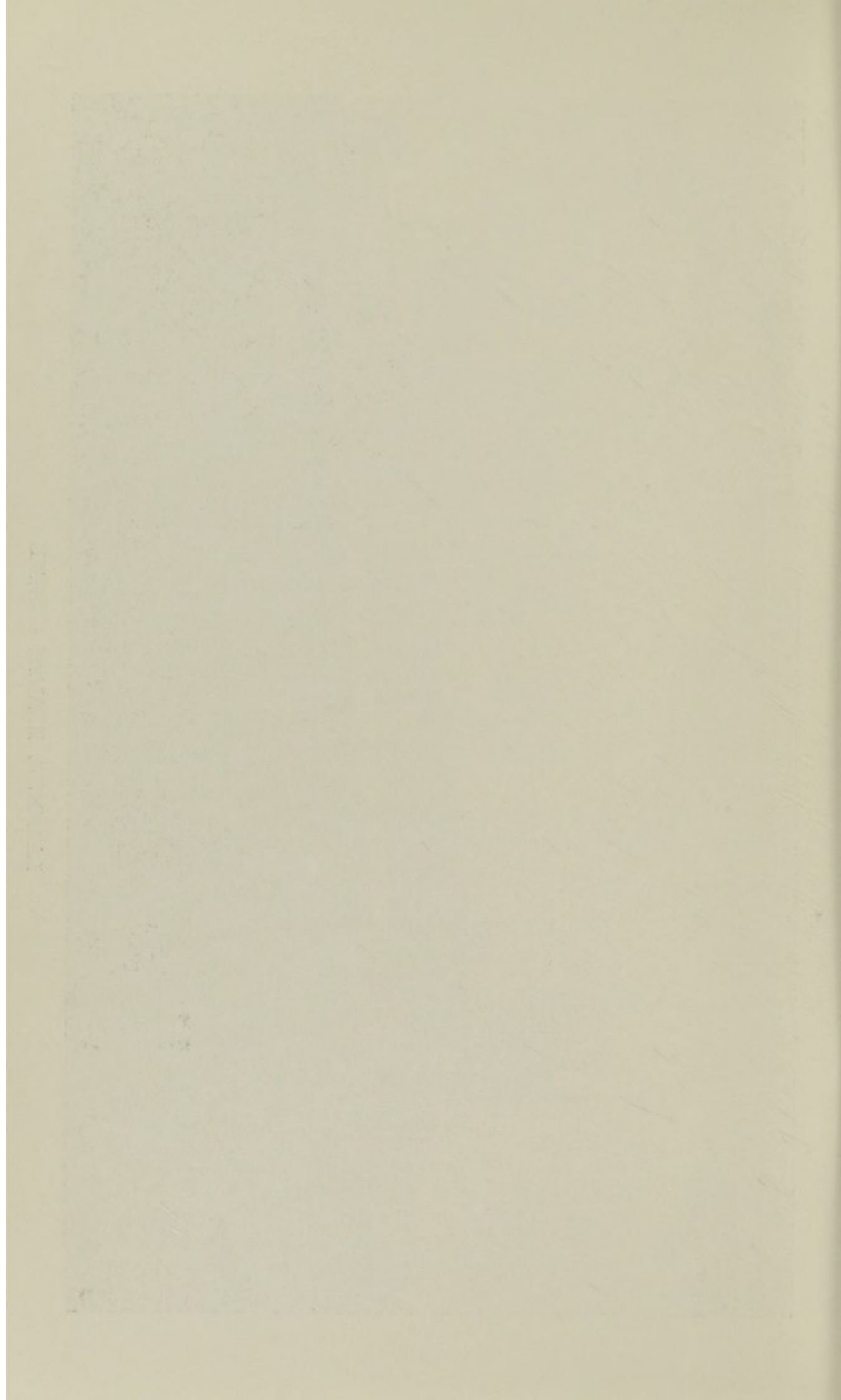






LARKHILL HEALTH CENTRE







COUNTY BOROUGH OF BLACKBURN

**ANNUAL REPORT**  
ON THE  
**HEALTH SERVICE**

FOR THE YEAR

**1968**

**J. ARDLEY,**  
**M.B., B.S., D.P.H.**  
Medical Officer of Health.



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# HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

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## HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

*The Mayor*

ALDERMAN A. RIGBY

*Alderman*

McNAMEE

*Councillors*

BEARDSWORTH	LEWIS ( <i>Chairman</i> )
BEETHAM	MARSDEN, T.
BOLTON	MARSDEN, L.
GORTON, F.	MARSH
GREGSON	MURRAY
HEAP	PROOS
HUTCHINSON	WATSON
JAMIESON	WORSWICK ( <i>Vice-Chairman</i> )

*Co-opted Members*

BRAMWELL, MRS. F. W.	GARDNER, MRS. E.
O'DRISCOLL, M., M.B., Ch.B.	DAWSON, Mr. J.
McCRAITH, J. A., M.B., B.S.	



HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

The Mayor  
ALBERT A. BERRY

ALBANY

McKAY

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ALABAMA  
MARSH  
MURRAY  
BROOK

BUTCHERSON  
WATSON

WATSON (Mrs. Carson)

Co-opted Members

BRAHMEILL, Mrs. F. W.  
GARDNER, Mrs. E.  
O'DRISCOLL, Mrs. M. G.  
DAWSON, Mr. J.

## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

*Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer*

J. ARDLEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer*

J. Q. MOUNTAIN, B.Sc., M.D., D.P.H. (to March)

*Assistant Medical Officers (full time)*

BERYL L. SEPHTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

SARAH N. JOSEPH, M.B., B.S., D.R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

P. S. AGARWAL, M.B., B.S., D.C.H. (to March)

SARAH A. FERGUSON, M.B., Ch.B.

*Assistant Medical Officers (part-time)*

M. M. THIERENS, M.B., Ch.B.

E. L. CARTER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (to March)

C. Y. HOWARTH, M.B., Ch.B. (to August)

S. V. JOSHI, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

M. A. BARI, M.B., B.S.

H. B. KELLY, M.B., B.Ch.

R. PENDLEBURY

P. H. STEWART, (from March)

*Part-time Consultant Medical Officers*

J. EVANS M.D., F.R.C.S. (Oto-Rhinology)

L. READ, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Venereology)

R. WARD, M.D., M.R.C.P. (Chest Physician)

P. R. STEVENS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.O. (Ophthalmology)

J. G. THURSTON, B.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.O.G. (Obstetrics & Gynaecology)

*Dental Officers*

J. RIGBY, L.D.S. (Principal Dental Officer)

J. GREGSON, B.D.S.

W. BLACKWELL, *part time* (June)

*Public Analyst (part time)*

R. FAWCETT, F.R.I.C.

<i>Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	abcd	F. B. ADDY
<i>Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector</i>	abc	C. AINSWORTH
<i>Superintendent Nursing Officer</i>	a	Miss L. M. BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
<i>Deputy Superintendent Nursing Officer</i>		Miss M. E. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Q.S.
<i>Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives &amp; Superintendent District Nursing Service</i>		Miss A. O'CONNELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.F.N., Q.S., H.V.Cert.
<i>First Assistant Superintendent District Nursing Service</i>		Miss C. M. HAYES, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.S.
<i>Public Health Inspectorate</i>		
Sampling Officer	abe	T. G. MARSDEN
Senior Meat Inspector	ab	E. DUERDEN
Factories & Smoke Abatement Officer	aci	J. PYE, A.I.Plant.E.
Senior Housing Inspector	a	F. FORREST
Shops and Offices Inspector	a	N. MORRIS
District Public Health and Assistant Meat Inspectors	6	
Assistant Housing Inspectors	2 (posts vacant)	
Technical Assistants for Smoke Control	2	
Pupil Inspectors	3	
Rodent Operators	5	
<i>Medico-Social Work, Health Visiting and Clinic Nursing</i>		
Medico-Social Workers	25	
Health Visitor/School Nurses	4	
Student Health Visitors	1	
Clinic Nurses (including part-time)	11	
<i>Midwifery Service</i>		
Midwives (including part-time)	8	
Ambulance Service Midwives (part-time Night duty)	1 (to October)	
<i>Home Nursing Service</i>		
District Nurses :		
Full-time (including 2 male nurses)	14	
Part-time	7	
State Enrolled Nurses	4	
Domestic Staff (including part-time)	8	



*Day Nurseries*

Matrons	5
Deputy Matrons	5
Nursery Nurses	8
Wardens	2
Others	30
Domestic Staff	18
(including part-time)	

*Mental Health Service*

Senior Mental Welfare Officer	A. NELSON, S.R.N., R.M.N.
Mental Welfare Officers	5

Adult Training Centre

Manager	A. CARTMELL
Deputy Manager	F. HOWARTH
Instructors	6
Other Staff	1

Junior Training Centre

Supervisor	(f) Mrs. J. HOLDING
Assistant Supervisors and other staff	5
Domestic Staff	2

Hostel for Mentally Subnormal Adults (Males)

Superintendent	T. CLARK
Assistant Superintendent	Mrs. E. E. REEVES
Domestic Staff	4

Hostel for Mentally Subnormal Adults (Females)

Matron/Cook	Mrs. L. CHIPPENDALE (from October)
	Mrs. R. ORMEROD (to October)
Deputy Matron/Cook	A. VARGA (from June to Sept.) A. FIELD (from December)

*Home Help Service*

Organisers	West: Mrs. D. M. WALSH
Home Helps (including part-time)	East: Mrs. C. A. PENNINGTON
	113

*Physiotherapy*

Senior Physiotherapist	Mrs. M. KEMPTON, C.S.P. (to December)
Physiotherapists	3 (includes 2 part-time)

*Chiropody*

Chiropodists	J. POLLARD, M.ch.s. P. L. FOXCROFT, M.ch.s. Mrs. M. GILL, M.ch.s. (to Oct.)
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*Occupational Therapists*

	Mrs. S. PRICE, M.A.O.T. Miss J. M. ENTWISLE, M.A.O.T. (from December)
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*Ambulance Service*

Ambulance Officer	D. P. KENNEDY
Deputy Ambulance Officer	L. LONG
Ambulance Personnel	42

*Welfare Officers* 2

*Home Teachers of the Blind* 2

*Hostels for the Aged*Park View Hostel

Superintendent	D. R. STRANGE
Deputy	Mrs. M. G. CHARNLEY
Attendants	26 Full time; 1 part-time
Domestics	7 Full-time ; 2 Part-time

West Bank Hostel

Matron	Mrs. E. SHARPLES (from November)
Deputy	Senior Attendant
Attendants	2 Full-time ; 3 Part-time (Night Attendants)
Domestics	1 Full-time ; 4 Part-time

Hillside Hostel

Matron	Mrs. E. M. MORGAN
Deputy	Mrs. A. E. BEDDARD
Attendants	6 Full-time ; 3 Part-time (Night Attendants)
Domestics	4 Full-time ; 1 Part-time.

Shadsworth House Hostel

Superintendent	E. COTTAM
Deputy	Mrs. J. BRIGGS
Attendants	6 Full-time ; 4- Part-time (Night Attendants)
Domestics	6 Full-time 1 part time

Feniscliffe Bank Hostel

Matron	Mrs. M. W. KIRK
Deputy	Mrs. C. SHAUGHNESSY (from Nov.) Mrs. F.A. POOTER (to July)
Attendants	6 Full-time ; 4 Part-time (Night Attendants)
Domestics	5 Full-time ; 1 Part-time

Burnside

Superintendent	Mr. E. MARSH (to May)
Deputy	Mrs. M. Y. JOHNSON (from July)
	Mrs. J. MARGERISON (Supt. from July)
Attendants	7 Full-time ; 4 Part-time (Night Attendants)
Domestics	8 Full-time ;



Laneside

Matron	MISS J. A. ISTERLING (from December)
Superintendent	J. N. JACKSON (to October)
Deputy	Mrs. H. ETESON (to August)
	MRS. J. H. HARRIS (from September)
Attendants	6 Full-time ; 1 Part-time
	4 Part-time (Night Attendants)
Domestics	8 Full-time

Workshop for the Blind

Manager	R. P. SNOWDEN
Clerical Staff	1
Sales Representative	1
Sighted Staff	8 (including Supervisory 1)
Blind and other Disabled Workers	23 (plus 1 Trainee)

Administrative and Clerical

Principal Administrative Officer	a	T. HODSON
Deputy Principal Administrative Officer	gh	W. E. TURNER
Administrative Assistant for Field Services	g	W. R. HINDLE

Senior Section Officers

West Division	H. E. JONES
East Division	T. N. RICHARDSON
Secretary to Medical Officer of Health	Mrs. B. J. THORNTON
Public Health Inspectorate	g H. A. J. WILSON

Clerical Staff, Receptionists and TelephonistsMiscellaneous

Attendants, Drivers	3
Key to Qualifications not otherwise shown	

- (a) Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board
- (b) Certificate in Meat and Other Foods
- (c) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate
- (d) Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.
- (e) Certificate of the Institute of Public Health and Hygiene
- (f) Diploma for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped
- (g) Local Government Clerical Division Examination
- (h) Diploma in Municipal Administration
- (i) Cert. Advanced Fuel Technology, C. & G. Lond. Inst.

Landings	
Alaska	1. Alaska (1914-1915)
Alaska	2. Alaska (1916-1917)
Alaska	3. Alaska (1918-1919)
Alaska	4. Alaska (1920-1921)
Alaska	5. Alaska (1922-1923)
Alaska	6. Alaska (1924-1925)
Alaska	7. Alaska (1926-1927)
Alaska	8. Alaska (1928-1929)
Alaska	9. Alaska (1930-1931)
Alaska	10. Alaska (1932-1933)

Workshop for the Field	
Alaska	1. Alaska (1914-1915)
Alaska	2. Alaska (1916-1917)
Alaska	3. Alaska (1918-1919)
Alaska	4. Alaska (1920-1921)
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Alaska Division and Alaska	
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Health and Social Services Department,  
Town Hall,  
Blackburn,  
November, 1969.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my 10th Annual Report on the work of the Health and Social Services Department during 1968.

This was a momentous year for the department, starting off as it did so badly with the death, after a brief illness, of Doctor Mountain, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, who had been associated with the work of the Department for a period of thirty years. Doctor Mountain commenced duty in April, 1938, as Chief Assistant Medical Officer of Health, Tuberculosis Officer, and Resident Medical Officer, Park Lee Infectious Diseases Hospital. In 1942, he was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health, and was very much concerned in the negotiations with the Lancashire County Council when Blackburn Local Tuberculosis Service became integrated into that of the County during the war years. In March, 1947, he joined the Royal Army Medical Corps as a Hygiene Specialist, being seconded for duty as Health Officer for Gibraltar. He returned to Blackburn in 1948 at the time of the absorption of the Infectious Diseases Hospital into the Blackburn and District Hospital Group under the National Health Service Act, 1946. He served as a Consultant in Infectious Diseases when these conditions were really significant in the community and had an outstanding clinical expertise in the prevailing diseases, which included Tuberculosis, Diphtheria, Meningitis, Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough and the Enteric Group, an expertise which cannot under present circumstances be inculcated into future generations of Practitioners of Preventive Medicine and is a lost art.

During the last few years of the duty of Dr. Thierens as Medical Officer of Health, when he suffered from serious ill-health, Doctor Mountain carried on the work of the department. He was absolutely dependable, and was held in great affection by all members of the staff, to whom he was always accessible for consultation on matters departmental or private, and his loss will be sadly felt. Unfortunately, Doctor Mountain was not to see the opening of the three Health Centres in 1968 at Little Harwood, Larkhill, and Montague Street Areas, for which we had planned so long and looked forward to with eager anticipation.

It was in fact a National record to achieve the opening of three Health Centres in any year, and with the opening of the fourth in 1969 would place Blackburn in the vanguard of such developments, a matter of pride and satisfaction to all involved, not least the participating Family Doctors.

However, buildings do not constitute a service, this being dependent on the quality and quantity of staff, the latter causing constant embarrassment throughout 1968, particularly in the Nursing hierarchy.



The assessment of work load based on the population structure in 1967 and on the holiday and sickness expectancy then obtaining, envisaged a need for 48 Medico-Social Worker/Health Visitors, but at no time in 1968 did we achieve a staffing situation in excess of 33. District Nurses, of whom we required an establishment of 26, declined to 12 full-timers, plus 19 part-timers, with a dilution of State Enrolled Nurses included. Midwives, of whom there should have been 9 full-time, declined to 5 full-timers and, at best, up to 5 part-timers. The reduction in the number of home confinements was offset by a continuing enhancement of the number of early hospital discharges requiring supervision for the residue of the 10-day "lying-in" period and the need to exercise supervision and guidance of the Pupil Midwives undergoing Part II training.

Inability to fill the establishment for District Public Health Inspectors despite our internal training programme for 4 authorised Pupils has become chronic and frustrating, and indeed all the more irritating when viewed against the lack of training facilities provided by other authorities exploiting financial incentives to fill their own establishments.

I am deeply indebted to all members of staff who kept the Field Services solvent in the face of shortages and difficulties, but in particular, to Senior Professional Staff who made it possible by persistent effort to occupy, equip, furnish and open the three Health Centres, to contrive the staged movements of all sections to their new quarters and, at the same time, to prepare for the anticipated move to the new Tower Block accommodation, and the planning for the Old Persons' Hostel on Longshaw Estate and the upgrading of the existing West Bank Hostel. The absence of Doctor Mountain and the Deputy Director of Welfare Services, Mr. Manning, who had retired in 1967, imposed extra work in a situation that was already very demanding.

In conclusion, may I thank the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health and Social Services Committee for continued support in furthering the Health and Well-being of the people of Blackburn.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. ARDLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

## VITAL STATISTICS



## VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in Acres)	.. .. .	8,080
Population (Census 1961)	.. .. .	106,242
„ (Estimated middle of 1968)	.. .. .	100,370
Rateable Value	.. .. .	£3,375,495
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate	.. .. .	£13,420
Rate in the £ (excluding Water), 1967/1968	14/6 (Domestic) 14/11 (Commercial)	

### EXPENDITURE ON HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES TO 31.3.68.

	Gross expenditure £	Income £	Nett expenditure £
Health Services—			
1946 Act Account	.. 419,816	.. 56,121	.. 363,695
General Account	.. 80,857	.. 21,780	.. 59,077
Welfare of Aged	.. 283,236	.. 87,057	.. 196,170
Welfare of Blind and Handicapped	.. 12,635	.. 386	.. 12,249
Workshops for Blind	.. 61,418	.. 47,661	.. 13,757

### LIVE BIRTHS :

Legitimate	.. 1,668	Males	.. 931	Birth Rate	18.4
Illegitimate	.. 180	Females	.. 917	(England & Wales)	16.9
Total	.. 1,848				

### STILLBIRTHS :

Total	.. .. 30	Rate per 1,000 total births and still births	15.97
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### PERI-NATAL MORTALITY :

Total	.. .. 54	Rate per 1,000 total births and still births	28.75
(i.e. Stillbirths and Deaths under one week).		Comparison with previous years :	1967—25.45
			1966—32.17
			1965—28.79
			1964—41.89
			1963—28.00

### INFANT MORTALITY :

(i.e. Deaths under one year of age.)	Legitimate	.. 35	Rate per 1,000 live births	Legitimate	20.98
	Illegitimate	7		Illegitimate	38.88
	Total	42		All	.. 22.73



**MATERNAL MORTALITY :**

From Sepsis .. Nil.	Rate per 1,000 live and .. 0.532
Other Causes .. 1	still births

**DEATHS :**

Males .. .. 820	Death Rate .. .. 16.1
Females.. .. 798	(England and Wales) 11.9

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1,618

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Percentage of deaths occurring in Institutions.. .. 55.6

**Causes of Death, 1968 :**

During 1968 the chief causes of death were :

	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Ischaemic Heart Disease .. .. .	443	4.41
Circulatory diseases .. .. .	189	1.88
Malignant Neoplasms .. .. .	287	2.86
Other diseases of the Respiratory System—Non-T.B. .. .. .	28	0.28
Cerebro-vascular disease .. .. .	184	1.83
Pneumonia .. .. .	163	1.62
Bronchitis and Emphysema .. .. .	111	1.10
Congenital Anomalies .. .. .	13	0.13

**Other Diseases of bodily systems, and group diseases to which death was assigned :**

	<i>No. of Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 population</i>
Peptic Ulcer .. .. .	10	0.10
Renal System .. .. .	5	0.05
Enteritis and other diarrhoea diseases (under 2 years) .. .. .	—	—
T.B.—all forms .. .. .	10	0.10
Infectious and infective .. .. .	5	0.05

**CAUSES OF DEATH OF BLACKBURN RESIDENTS during different periods of life, 1968**

CAUSES OF DEATH	Sex	Total all Ages	U'der 4 weeks	4 wks and under 1 year	AGE IN YEARS								
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
2. Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	M	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
3. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
4. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	10	8
	F	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	7	3	4
5. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	26	20	5
	F	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	5	4	2
6. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	7	5	8
7. " " , Uterus	F	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	4	3	..
8. Leukaemia	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
9. Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	64	..	..	..	..	1	3	5	21	20	14	..
	F	65	..	..	..	..	1	1	4	13	22	24	..
10. Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..
11. Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
	F	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	..
12. Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	3	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	2	..
13. Anaemias	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
14. Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	3	..
15. Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	1	1	1
	F	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	2	4	3	3
16. Hypertensive Disease	M	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	7	6	..
	F	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	2	..
17. Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	236	..	..	..	..	..	..	7	16	57	82	74
	F	207	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	28	61	115	..
18. Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	13	17	..
	F	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	12	48	..
19. Cerebrovascular Disease	M	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	13	28	38	..
	F	101	..	..	..	..	1	2	6	11	17	64	..
20. Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	5	9	..
	F	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	5	22	..
21. Influenza	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..
22. Penumonia	M	76	..	1	..	..	..	..	2	7	22	44	..
	F	87	..	2	..	..	..	2	2	4	21	56	..
23. Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	23	25	21	..
	F	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	13	14	..
24. Asthma	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
25. Other Disease of Respiratory System	M	11	1	3	1	..	1	..	1	..	3	1	..
	F	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	9	..
26. Peptic Ulcer	M	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..
	F	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..
27. Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
	F	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..
28. Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
	F	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..
	F	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	..
30. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..
31. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
32. Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2	..
	F	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	3	..
33. Abortion	F	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Disease of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..
35. Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..
	F	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
36. Congenital Anomalies	M	8	3	3	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
	F	5	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc., Children	M	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Other Causes of Pre-Natal Mortality	M	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	F	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..
	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..
40. Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	13	..	..	1	2	2	..	1	..	1	3	3
	F	3	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..
41. All Other Accidents	M	21	..	3	2	4	2	..	2	1	3	2	2
	F	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	8	..
42. Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..
	F	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..
43. All Other External Causes	M	7	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	1	1	2	..
	F	6	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	2	..	2	..
Total All Causes ..	M	820	18	10	6	7	6	2	20	53	176	255	268
	F	798	8	6	..	1	1	3	14	37	111	194	423

Deaths Occurring in Hospital and other Institutions:

Blackburn Residents  
Non-Residents

842  
731



## LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES

## HEALTH CENTRES.

Although Section 21 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, authorised the building and running of Health Centres, singularly few local authorities availed themselves of this facility in the two decades following the enactment.

In Blackburn the possibilities inherent in the Health Centre concept were presented to and discussed with the General Practitioners following my appointment as Medical Officer of Health. By 1961 the General Practitioners had agreed in principle with the ideas expounded and the "Statement of Intent" in the 10-year Capital Programme showed Health Centres to be built in the years 1964 and 1965. A series of sketch plans were then produced in conjunction with the Borough Architect and rather more formal and detailed discussions entered into with the doctors and other interested bodies and successive amendments were made in the 10-year Development Plan.

In 1967, the sites having been purchased, cleared and prepared and the final blue prints accepted, building commenced. The first Satellite Centre at Little Harwood was completed and after equipping and furnishing became operational on 1st April, 1968. Of the two Major Health Centres, the East Centre at Larkhill opened on 8th July, and the West at Oakenhurst Road, namely the Montague Centre opened the last week in September and incorporated the six General Practitioners on the 1st October, 1968. Thus began the enterprise which, in conjunction with other developments in the town, including

- (1) the transfer of the administration of the Health Department to the purpose-built "Tower Block" housing the various Local Authority departments
- (2) the further incorporation of voluntary and social work agencies to constitute a full community team
- (3) the encouragement of the hospital consultant services to become involved in a Comprehensive Assessment Clinic for the handicapped

is expected to improve and extend comprehensive services to patient and client, which is the goal of all the professional disciplines involved.

The Blackburn scheme is a departure from the traditional concept of medical care arrangements in which the three main parts of the National Health Service go their separate ways and meet their problems in isolation, often practicing from outmoded and unsatisfactory surgeries, clinics or hospital units. The new purpose designed and attractive buildings are expected to enable the various members of the Health and Social work team to be concentrated and deployed where they can make maximum impact on the problems to be resolved. In particular it will be possible to mobilise supportive resources for the General Practitioner to ensure the viability of this most important branch of the service and to take out from the work



load of the busy family doctor the clerical and administrative needs of his practice which are so wasteful of his time and effort. In addition, it is intended to project the "Therapeutic Environment" of the hospital into the community by utilising the Local Authority Ancillary Staff of Medico-Social Workers, Clinic Nurses, District Nurses, Midwives, Home Helps, Physiotherapists, Orthoptists, Speech Therapists, Occupational Therapists, Chiropodists, Audiometrician, etc.

As the pattern of working together develops, it is expected to be possible to crystallise out needs in certain specific directions, in particular the organisation of refined diagnostic facilities such as those of Pathology and X-ray, the more critical use of morbidity analyses and vital statistics to rationalise purposive planning, and the development of post-graduate multi-disciplinary educative programmes to enable the team to keep abreast of new developments. At the time of writing this report in 1969, some of these features are already emerging through the new relationships and steady positive advancement being made, which should be the subject of a progress report in my Annual Report for 1969.

All the Health Centres are envisaged as providing services for the surrounding areas of about half mile radius with populations of approximately 10,000. These services include those of the Local Authority for Child Health Clinics, Ante- and post-natal clinics, School Health, Mothercraft, Health Education and Part IV services by the General Medical Practitioners. In addition, the Larkhill and Montague Major Health Centres each house half the departmental Field staff of Assistant Medical Officers, Medico-Social Workers, Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives, Mental Welfare Officers and Home Help Organisers, and the Medical Auxiliary staff of Chiropodists, Physiotherapists, Orthoptists, Speech Therapists, Audiometricians, etc.

The Montague Major Centre also incorporates residential accommodation for Pupil Midwives and Day Nursery Students.

Staff rooms in all the Centres enable joint discussion by members of the professions involved as well as other social work agencies such as Child Care Officers, Probation Officers, Moral Welfare Officers, Association for the Deaf, Welfare Officers, etc. to take place in comfortable surroundings.

Each Major Health Centre has its own Administrative/Clerical hierarchy supporting the total activities of the Centre and the Satellite Centres have appropriate reception/typing/clinic nursing facilities.

### **Larkhill Health Centre**

The three-storey building has been planned specifically for a site which slopes steeply to the South West towards the new market.

The accommodation is as follows :

**GROUND FLOOR:** This comprises suites of rooms for medical, dental, ante-natal and child welfare on the ground floor, arranged around a main concourse area, together with a G.P. wing with four suites grouped around its own concourse with suites of interview and examination rooms.



**LOWER GROUND FLOOR:** This comprises administrative offices and accommodation for Field staffs including Assistant Medical Officers, Medico-Social Workers, Midwives, District Nurses, Mental Welfare Officers, Home Help Organiser and Welfare staff for the Eastern section of the town. In turn, these facilities are linked to satellite health centres.

**BASEMENT:** The basement area provides storage facilities and a secondary means of access. The building is of reinforced concrete framed construction up to the ground floor slab. Above this level the construction changes to a combination of steel frames and load-bearing brickwork. The roof is patent metal decking supported on a steel frame. The windows are hardwood frames with aluminium insert opening lights with precast concrete mullions, and the entrance doors are hardwood. The building is heated by electric underfloor coils.

The Health Centre is a part of the Daisyfield development area, which comprises comprehensive housing development, together with shopping facilities, public houses and schools.

The total floor area of the Health Centre is 21,400 sq. ft. and the tender figure was £123,220. 14s. 10d.

### **Montague Health Centre**

The building stands on a site formerly occupied by a mill. The site was landscaped to introduce trees and grass in an area that is practically flat and devoid of these features.

The services provided and accommodation are similar to that in the Larkhill Health Centre, but in addition residential accommodation has been provided for nurses and also a staff dining and coffee lounge, which can be used for lectures and discussions. Eventually the facilities offered by this Centre will be linked with satellite health centres for the western section of the town.

The Centre is of traditional construction. Handmade bricks have been used on external walls with plaster on internal walls. Vinyl tiles have been laid on most floor areas, and double glazing has been introduced to reduce heat loss and noise penetration. Heating is provided by electric under-floor coils. The development plan for the area around the Centre allows for a considerable increase in dwellings to replace the existing sub-standard houses.

Total floor area of the Centre is 24,624sq. ft. and the tender figure was £161,543.

### Little Harwood Health Centre

This Satellite Health Centre is located in a densely populated area at Little Harwood. It is the prototype of several other minor health centres which are to be built in various parts of Blackburn. All the centres will be linked with either the Larkhill or Montague Health Centres depending on their location.

The accommodation consists of two G.P. consulting suites, minor ailments and clinical treatment rooms and a mothercraft demonstration kitchen. All the rooms are entered from a large centrally lit waiting area. The whole centre has been decorated and furnished to give a relaxed atmosphere.

The construction is similar to that at the Montague Health Centre with hand made facing bricks, vinyl tiled floors and plastered walls. Electric underfloor coils provide heating.

Total floor area of the centre is 3,844 sq. ft. and the tender figure was £24,669. 7s. 9d.

### MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The opening of the two Major Health Centres in 1968 enabled the Mental Health Field Workers to vacate the temporary outpost that they had occupied for so many years and facilitated association with the General Practitioners, other Field staffs of the department, Medical Auxiliaries and office colleagues, with consequent improvement in efficiency.

The Full-time Mental Welfare Officers were allocated one quadrant of the town each, *i.e.*, two East Division and two West Division, and the fifth Part-time member was given a small area on the West Division with small lines of communication because of her dependence on public transport.

The work load for 1968 was approximately as follows :—

<i>WEST</i>			<i>EAST</i>		
<i>Mental Illness</i>	M.	F.		M.	F.
<i>Hospital and After Care</i>					
Mr. Broadley	89	123	Mr. Harrison	106	164
Mr. Baxter	116	203	Mrs. Knight	178	194
Mrs. Lawson	31	54			
Total	236	380	Total	284	358



*Subnormal and Severely Subnormal*

Mr. Broadley			Mr. Harrison		
a. Hospital	15	12	a. Hospital	30	28
b. Community	15	27	b. Community	31	22
Mr. Baxter			Mrs. Knight		
a. Hospital	25	19	a. Hospital	30	17
b. Community	57	36	b. Community	39	39
Mrs. Lawson					
a. Hospital	2	9			
b. Community	8	9			
Total	112	112	Total	130	106
Grand Total	348	492	Grand Total	414	464

Some adjustment of these areas is envisaged in view of the fact that Mr. Baxter will be attending a one-year Course in 1969 for the Certificate in Social Work, and may well be followed by the remaining staff who require to be qualified.

**Mowbray Lodge Adult Training Centre**

The Adult Training Centre was opened in April, 1965, and has provided a useful community service for the Mentally Disordered. The present number of Trainees, classified as percentages, is as follows :

Severely Subnormal	..	..	42%
Subnormal	..	..	8%
E.S.N. School Leavers	..	..	18%
Mentally Ill	..	..	32%

Although a few of the severely subnormal have gone out to employment, as one would expect they remain the most static of the Trainees.

During 1968, a total of 22 people left the Centre as follows :

To full employment	..	..	..	10
To Hospital permanent care subnormal				4
To Hospital Mental Illness	..	..		2
Refused to attend	..	..	..	3
Left town	..	..	..	1
Excluded	..	..	..	1
Temporary	..	..	..	1



The Adult Training Centre is at the present time work-orientated, and for a number of the Trainees, especially the Mentally Ill and the Subnormal, this is realistic, as an attempt to help them achieve ordinary employment and with it the dignity of adult status in bringing home a reasonable wage packet. With the E.S.N. leavers and those up to their early twenties, although some training for work is essential, it is just as essential to carry on with some form of traditional academic education and social training. Since late maturing is characteristic of many of the E.S.N. young people and the subnormal generally, there is more need for these trainees to be given the opportunity to develop their potential. It may well be unrealistic to teach reading and writing to some, but with the more able trainees, this is not entirely the case. This has been shown by the number attending evening classes via the Peter Pan Club and progressing very well on the I.T.A. method of teaching. To be able to read, write, and be competent in social skills, opens up vast possibilities for many of these trainees and I feel these should be developed whenever possible in line with a work training routine.

A large proportion of the training centre population will never be lost to the open labour market. This group will remain longest in the Centre. It is good that they should see themselves as coming to work and taking home a small wage packet, but I think in many cases we are deluding ourselves if we think we are doing much more than actually occupying them usefully. As opposed to training, these people are essentially sheltered workshop material. The majority of these trainees have progressed from the Junior Training School and although the latter must begin training, this cannot be cut off at 16 years on transfer to the Adult Centre.

Not all training for these adolescents or adults is social training, but all training of these people should be given with an eye to developing social competence of the individual trainee. The advantages of utilising a part-time teacher at both Junior and Adult Training Centres for the purpose of developing academic and social competence is recognised and at the time of preparing this report, exploratory efforts in this direction are proceeding with the Chief Education Officer. The sooner an Educator or Teacher to the Adult Training Centre is appointed, then the sooner will a wider field of activities be open to these trainees. The other alternative might well be a co-ordinated approach spanning both Centres through an Education Officer in an advisory and supervisory role to the whole Training Centre programme.

### **Junior Training School**

The most interesting aspect of the 1968 Junior Training School's activities is that for the first time an Immigrant child was assessed as ineducable and referred for training. This in itself was to be expected at some time, and came as no surprise. However, this was quickly followed by a number of other children, both Pakistani and Indian, so that at the present time we have six attending either the school in class, or in the Special Care Unit.

It would appear certain that before long this number will increase. Such children have the dual handicap of being severely subnormal and language difficulty, both in speaking and in understanding what is said to them.



The number of children in general attending the school increases year by year, from 31 in 1964, to 43 this year, and at least four others waiting to commence in January, 1969. This is slowly creeping up to our maximum quota and serious consideration will soon have to be given to alternative premises.

It must also be pointed out again that even since a number of storage heaters were installed, the heat level in the colder months is still poor.

### **Special Care Unit**

Although the number of places increased from 6 to 12 places in 1964, the Special Care Unit has always been full, with one or two waiting. The most taken in at any one time is 15, shared between part-time and full-time attendances. At the end of the year, there were two children waiting for admission, and all of these in attendance do so for social reasons or the need for early assessment and training.

Only the tip of this problem has been touched of providing care and early social training for those children felt to be severely subnormal at the early age of 2 years or so. A further crisis point could well be reached in this next two years as I am sure that the children referred to us at present by Medico Social Workers and other sources are predominantly because of definite social needs and that many others who are felt to be subnormal are not referred.

The implication of the Seebomh recommendations and the possibility that the Junior Training School will come under the aegis of the Education Department necessitates preparatory work to determine whether Nursery (including Special Care), Junior Training and Educationally Subnormal Schooling could conveniently be grouped together within the same curtilage for ease of management.

### **Hostels**

There is no doubt that Mowbray Lodge Hostel and, later, Bank House Hostel, have provided a much needed source of temporary and long-term care for both hospitals and the community for all types of Mental Disorder.

Initially, it was considered that the Hostels should provide a suitable milieu to enhance the social competence and emotional maturity of the residents. Heterogeneity in matters of age (within certain limits), psychiatric diagnosis and social class, were not seen as a contra-indication to acceptance but rather as creating a social situation that could be used in a constructive way.

At the same time care had to be exercised financially knowing that it would be unrealistic for an authority of our size to build separate hostels and hope to staff them adequately for all types of Mental Disorder. Blackburn as with many other authorities, has experienced great difficulty in attracting the right kind of staff for this kind of work. It is true to say that for the first time Mowbray Lodge Hostel had a good settled period during 1968. However, at both Hostels the time spent on duty by both the Superintendent and Deputy is too long and is much in excess of staff in Old People's Homes. The time must come when at least one extra staff will be required for relief at both hostels (including leave periods).

When the Hostels first opened, patients were admitted from both hospitals and the community. Many of these have achieved limited rehabilitation and have been returned to a community environment. Some have returned to hospitals whilst a few have left of their own accord.

As a result, what remains (and certainly at Mowbray) is a group of residents with such severe personality damage that it would be unrealistic to expect progress to anything approaching an independent life in the community.

However, with a few beds now available at Mowbray and a waiting list of Females at Bank House, it is perhaps time to re-consider our policy at both hostels.

### STATISTICAL DETAILS

Succeeding pages 28 to 54 set out the various statistical details covering the Local Health Authority Services under the National Health Service Acts.



## CARE OF EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE

### Table 2

#### ANTE-NATAL AND POST-NATAL CLINIC ATTENDANCES

Sessions Held		Women in Attendance		Total No. of Attendances
Medical Officers	Midwives	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal	
237	251	860	120	3492

### Table 3

#### ANTE-NATAL MOTHERCRAFT AND RELAXATION

No. of women who attended during the year	(a) Institutional Booked	169
	(b) Domiciliary Booked	16
	(c) Total	185
No. of attendances	.. .. .	614

### Table 4

#### EXAMINATIONS CARRIED OUT AT ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

	Total
Rh. Factor—Women .. .. .	476
—Men .. .. .	—
Kahn Test—Women .. .. .	387
—Men .. .. .	—
Wasserman Test—Women .. .. .	3
—Men .. .. .	—
Tests for Antibodies .. .. .	3
Haemoglobin Estimation .. .. .	852
Fasting Blood Sugar .. .. .	6
Pregnancy Tests .. .. .	13
Referred to Special Clinic .. .. .	41
"  " Heart Clinic .. .. .	—
"  " Obstetrician .. .. .	167
"  " for X-Ray (Chest) .. .. .	7
"  " X-Ray (Pelvimetry) .. .. .	6
Full Blood Counts .. .. .	36

**Table 5****CONSULTANT CLINICS**

	Obstetric				Special
Number of Sessions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	45
Number of New Cases .. .. .	..	..	..	58	91
Number of Re-attendances .. .. .	..	..	..	6	47

I am indebted to Dr. L. Read, Consultant Venereologist, for the following report on the Special Clinic :

During the year 1968, 91 new patients attended the Ante Natal discharge clinic:—

Males 21

Females 70

The 21 males were babies requiring blood tests for adoption. The 70 females were divided as follows :—

One case of acute gonorrhoea.

Twenty-seven cases of vaginitis requiring treatment.

Forty-two cases of vaginal discharge, not requiring any treatment.

On the pathological side blood specimens were taken on 140 occasions and routine smears and cultures to exclude gonorrhoea in 80 cases.

The total attendance was 138 in 45 clinics. The return for the whole of Blackburn rose slightly from 546 to 577 new cases, but the number of cases of gonorrhoea fell from 148 to 138. Of this total 10% were in teenagers and 7% in Asiatics.

L. READ, *Venereologist.*

# CERVICAL CYTOLOGY.

This service was introduced to facilitate the early diagnosis of cancer of the cervix.

## ATTENDANCES :

Blackburn Patients	..	..	..	422
Out of Borough Patients	..	..	..	110
Total	..	..	..	532

## REPEAT SMEARS

Blackburn Patients	..	..	..	10
Out of Borough Patients	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	12

COMPLETE NUMBER OF SMEARS TAKEN 544

FINDINGS				Blackburn		Out of Borough
Nil Abnormal Seen	..	..	..	357	..	88
Monialic	..	..	..	2	..	-
Trichomonas	..	..	..	36	..	13
Other Cells	..	..	..	26	..	8
Malignant Cells (Confirmed)	..	..	..	-	..	-
Malignant Cells (Not confirmed)	..	..	..	1	..	-
SWABS TAKEN	..	..	..	24	..	1
RE-EXAMINED	..	..	..	10	..	2
FINDINGS						
Trichomonas	..	..	..	2	..	1
Other Cells	..	..	..	1	..	-



Table 6

## ATTENDANCES AT CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	WEST DIVISION							EAST DIVISION							GRAND TOTAL				
	Leamington Road	Montague (from September)	Griffin	All Saint's	Longshaw	St. Aidans	Lammack	TOTAL (WEST)	Little Harwood (from April) (2 sessions per week)	Thur	Mon	Hozier Street (2 sessions per wk.)	Newton St. (2 sessions per week)	Thur		Mon	Glencue	Guide	TOTAL (EAST)
INFANTS—																			
New Cases under One..	128	66	108	66	78	131	45	622	116	72	49	162	68	110	74	61	15	727	1349
Total Number attending during the year .....	380	147	282	170	218	287	165	1649	245	112	146	402	192	397	193	224	70	1981	3630
Attendances—Under 1..	1599	750	1516	780	1143	1770	606	8164	1228	1509	618	1057	725	2409	1289	1076	219	10130	18294
—Over 1..	587	248	769	366	707	586	487	3750	532	592	279	452	383	617	508	505	149	4017	7767
Total Attendances of Infants .....	2186	998	2285	1146	1850	2356	1093	11914	1760	2101	897	1509	1108	3026	1797	1581	368	14147	26061
Consultations with Dr.	374	206	396	184	288	314	163	1925	274	366	200	231	141	269	196	257	56	1990	3915
MOTHERCRAFT—																			
Number of Cases .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	12	..	..	..	..	6	..	36	36
Number of Attendances	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	36	..	..	..	..	26	..	126	126
Average Attendance of Infants per session ..	66	28	63	34	51	62	30	..	43	51	25	25	31	69	48	17	17	..	..

## DENTAL SERVICE FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS

### Part A. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment during year						Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant & Nursing Mothers
First Visit	..	..	..	..	..	286	39
Subsequent Visits	..	..	..	..	..	120	31
Total Visits						406	70
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year						37	—
Treatment provided during year—No. of Fillings						307	22
Teeth Filled	..	..	..	..	..	293	21
Teeth Extracted	..	..	..	..	..	317	91
General Anaesthetics given						56	7
Emergency Visits by Patients						92	18
Patients X-Rayed						—	—
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)						—	3
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed						154	13

### Part B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First time)	..	1
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	..	2
Number of Dentures Supplied	..	4

### Part C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	..	—
--	----	---

### Part D. Inspections

		Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant & Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients			
Given First Inspections during year	..	629	22
In A and D above who required Treatment		177	22
In B and C above who were offered treatment		137	22

### Part E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions ( <i>i.e.</i> Equivalent Complete Half days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients :			
For Treatment	..	..	68
For Health Education	..	..	—



Table 7

## PARTICULARS OF DAY NURSERIES

	Holden House	Church Hill House	Stancliffe Street	Lincoln Road	Albion Street	TOTAL
Number of Approved Places						
0—2 Years ..	5	8	8	8	8	37
2—5 Years ..	26	34	40	44	40	184
Totals ..	31	42	48	52	48	221
Number of Children on the Register at end of Year :						
0—2 Years ..	7	10	14	14	8	53
2—5 Years ..	21	24	27	34	38	144
Totals ..	28	34	41	48	46	197
Total attendances during the year:						
0—2 Years ..	1871	2410	2758	2582	2345	11041
2—5 Years ..	4114	4704	6217	6263	6945	28243
TOTALS ..	5985	7114	8975	8845	9290	40209



Table 8

**HOME VISITS BY THE MEDICO SOCIAL WORKERS  
AND HEALTH VISITORS**

	WEST DIVISION	EAST DIVISION	TOTAL
Early Discharge .....	96	145	241
Expectant Mothers .....	486	314	800
Infants under 1 year .....	6514	5678	12192
Infants 1—2 years .....	3859	3261	7120
Children 2—5 years .....	6056	5118	11174
Problem Families .....	1910	925	2835
Families with problems .....	2623	2114	4737
Maternity Assessment .....	416	441	857
Screening Tests .....	84	164	248
Misc. (M. & CW.) Visits .....	1718	1133	2851
Care of Aged .....	6774	6448	13222
Care/After Care .....	3220	4278	7498
Mentally Disordered .....	805	205	1010
Other Hospital Discharges .....	97	34	131
Tuberculosis .....	339	1669	2008
Other Infectious Diseases .....	95	295	390
Chiropody .....	133	58	191
Hostels .....	177	246	423
Home Accidents .....	84	63	147
Immigrants .....	132	283	415
Physically Handicapped .....	544	177	721
Miscellaneous (P. & AC.) .....	902	562	1464
Total .....	37064	33611	70675
Ineffective Visits .....	4257	4963	9220
GRAND TOTAL .....	41321	38574	79895

Visits at Special Request of G.P. or Hospital :			
(i) Aged 65 or over .....	212	247	459
(ii) Mentally Disordered ..	60	19	79
(iii) Hospital Discharges ..	46	18	64
	WEST	EAST	TOTAL
Health Education—Talks .....	235	264	499
Mothers' Clubs .....	40	87	127
Discussions with other Social Workers .....	2770	2976	5746
Students in Training .....	213	192	405

**Table 9****CLINIC SESSIONS ATTENDED**

	WEST DIVISION	EAST DIVISION	TOTALS
Maternity and Child Health Centres .....	578	661	1239
Paediatric .....	83	65	148
Geriatric .....	44	48	92
Chest .....	71	24	95
Special .....	63	40	103
Ante-Natal .....	115	87	202
Prophylactic .....	173	155	328
School Clinics and others....	1042*	570	1612
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>2169</b>	<b>1650</b>	<b>3819</b>

\* Includes Sessions by Clinic Nurses covering both West and East.



## MEDICO-SOCIAL WORK

Table 10

District	Children "At Risk "	Problem Families	Handicapped		Care and After Care Cases	Aged
			Under 16	Over 16		
<b>West No. 1</b>	36	3	5	13	42	45
2	44	4	10	10	86	13
3	44	10	5	6	88	61
4	60	4	4	10	69	15
4A	56	3	4	10	56	59
5	60	8	2	9	29	53
6	64	12	16	15	29	89
6A	48	8	7	13	50	107
7	41	5	14	8	67	65
8	65	2	14	27	16	117
9	43	4	3	9	9	37
9A	58	3	3	1	38	57
10	63	7	22	18	34	112
11	68	16	6	17	17	40
11A	43	2	4	3	18	82
<b>East No. 1</b>	27	..	6	31	107	90
2	109	8	9	..	53	34
2A	34	7	5	21	60	39
3	18	2	3	2	60	49
3A	42	3	2	2	37	35
4	44	3	12	3	56	46
4A	28	2	4	12	39	44
5	43	4	6	11	102	100
6	32	13	8	13	95	108
7	28	9	6	16	124	178
8	37	17	6	7	65	70
8A	23	2	2	2	17	65
9	70	6	3	9	65	87
10	21	5	8	19	147	150
11	41	2	5	9	62	260
12	66	10	12	25	45	83
13	20	1	3	5	62	33
<b>Totals West</b>	793	91	119	169	648	952
<b>East</b>	683	94	100	187	1196	1471
<b>Grand Total</b>	1476	185	219	456	1844	2423

### Notification of Births

The following Table shows the number of notified births registered in the County Borough during 1968.

Of the 1,828 live babies born to Blackburn mothers, 1,509 were Hospital deliveries.

All live births belonging to other areas were born in Hospital.

	Live Births	Still Births	Total
Blackburn .. ..	1828	29	1857
Transferred to other areas	1108	45	1153
Total	2936	74	3010

### Care of the Unmarried Mother and her Child

The Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Moral Welfare Association continues to deal with cases on behalf of the Local Authority.

During 1968, 85 Blackburn cases were dealt with ; of these, nine were under 16 years of age.

### DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

	Doctor not booked	Doctor booked	Cases delivered in hospital but discharged before 10th day
No. of Confinements attended ..	..	245	1274

Doctor present at delivery	..	..	8
Trilene Administered	..	..	195
Pethedine given	..	..	121
Night Calls	..	..	181

### Home Visiting by Midwives

Ante-Natal Care	..	..	1455
Post-Natal Care	..	..	467
Maternity	..	..	3140
Supervision	..	..	310

### HOME NURSING

Table 11

Cases outstanding on 1st January, 1968	..	..	..	..	728
New Cases	..	..	..	..	1879
Number of Visits	..	..	..	..	73215
Cases outstanding on 31st December, 1968	..	..	..	..	745



Table 12

Type of Case	Number of	
	Cases	Visits
Medical.. ..	1124	38387
Surgical .. ..	478	8922
Infectious Disease .. ..	4	74
Tuberculosis .. ..	61	4103
Maternal Complications .. ..	75	561
Gynaecological.. ..	112	1360
Injections .. ..	753	19808
Totals ..	2607	73215
Patients included in the above who were over 65 at the time of the first visit. . .	1078	31769
Children included in the above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit .. ..	83	678
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year .. ..	444	19311
Patients included in the above who have had an enema prior to X-Ray .. ..	4	4
Patients included in the above who have had injections only .. ..	814	23911

## VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Table 13 gives details of primary courses and "booster" injections given to children under 16 years of age during the year under review.

Although this Table shows the total protective doses given in respect of each of the four diseases, it should be explained that injections were generally administered "in combination."

**Table 13**

### Immunisation against Diphtheria - Whooping Cough - Tetanus - Poliomyelitis

Number of Primary Courses Completed  
and Reinforcement Doses Given during the Year 1968.

	YEAR OF BIRTH						Total
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1961/64	Others Under 16 years	
<b>DIPHTHERIA</b>							
Primary Course	110	711	63	28	129	152	1193
Booster ..	..	5	260	60	586	683	1594
<b>WHOOPING COUGH</b>							
Primary Course	109	710	61	27	116	6	1029
Booster .. ..	..	5	260	60	330	23	678
<b>TETANUS</b>							
Primary Course	110	711	63	28	123	138	1173
Booster .. ..	..	5	260	62	569	731	1628
<b>POLIOMYELITIS</b>							
Primary Course } Oral	87	710	70	37	92	25	1021
Booster }	..	6	250	59	130	279	724



**Table 14**

Type of Vaccine	Given by	No. of Doses	
		Primary	Booster
Quadruple (Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis) .. ..	G.P.s only	..	..
Triple (Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus) .. ..	L.A. Drs. and G.P.s	1029	676
Diphtheria/Tetanus .. .. .	L.A. Drs. and G.P.s	156	907

### **Vaccination Against Yellow Fever.**

Blackburn is one of the regional centres set up by the Ministry of Health to enable people to obtain protection against Yellow Fever.

A charge of 25/- per person is made for this service.

The Table below gives the number of vaccinations carried out since the commencement of the Scheme.

**Table 15**

**Year                      Persons Vaccinated**

1960	....	40
1961	....	114
1962	....	216
1963	....	313
1964	....	401
1965	....	404
1966	....	349
1967	....	289
1968	....	424

**Table 16****PRIMARY SMALLPOX VACCINATION BETWEEN 1958 AND 1967**

Age Group	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Under 1 yr.	421	636	230	28	55	33	45	13	8
1 year ....	237	254	451	97	386	262	299	657	1043
2 years....	16	24	162	16	31	48	272	108	188
3 years....	16	24	151	5	8	11	75	83	96
4 years....	18	25	113	3	4	6	29	65	41
5—14 years	35	35	903	28	27	23	67	34	99
15 and over	156	164	2393	78	111	101	396	119	63
TOTALS ..	899	1162	4403	255	622	484	1183	1079	1538

**SMALLPOX : RE-VACCINATION**

Children under 16 years	..	..	776
Others	..	..	51

**PREVENTION, CARE AND AFTER CARE****TUBERCULOSIS**

Number of Contact Examinations .. .. .	355
Number of Heaf's Multiple Puncture Tests of Contacts .. .. .	355
Number negative and given B.C.G. .. .. .	174
Number positive .. .. .	111
Number of Annual Tests (M.P.) of children previously vaccinated ..	314
Mass Vaccination of School Children :	
Number of Invitations sent .. .. .	1517
Number Accepted .. .. .	1379
Number Heaf Tested .. .. .	1113
Number Positive .. .. .	235
Number Negative and Vaccinated .. .. .	784
Number Heaf Tested after Vaccination .. .. .	758
Number Positive .. .. .	647



# MASS RADIOGRAPHY SURVEY

Report on the Annual Mass Radiography Survey held in Blackburn on 2nd January, 1968 to 6th March, 1968.

<i>Type of Examinee</i>		<i>Males</i>		<i>Females</i>		<i>Total</i>
Industry/Offices	.. ..	4,595	..	1,764	..	6,359
General Public	.. ..	1,737	..	2,966	..	4,703
Schoolchildren aged 15 and over		585	..	693	..	1,278
General Practitioner Referrals		61	..	34	..	95
		<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>
		6,978	..	5,457	..	12,435

The total has increased by 1,397 on last year's survey.

Findings :—

Six cases of tuberculosis requiring immediate treatment

Ten cases of tuberculosis requiring supervision at the Chest Clinic

Ten cases of bronchial carcinoma.

J. I. CAPPER,

*Medical Director.*

Ambulance Running during the year ended 31st March, 1968 :

### TYPES OF CASES CARRIED.

TYPES OF CASES CARRIED									
<b>Ambulance Service</b>									
Accidents :	Works ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	205
	Play ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	430
	Home ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	547
	Street ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1038
Mental Cases..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
Maternity ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,114
Collapse ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,587
Hospital to Hospital	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,210
Treatment ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	47,398
Convalescent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5,257
Hospital Admissions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,886
Convalescent Homes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Infectious Diseases ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	137
House-to-House Transfer	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	161
Not required or false calls	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,893
<b>Other Services</b>									
Occupation Centre ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,906
Welfare Services ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8,039
School Health Service	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	162
Other Mental Health Services	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652
At Coroner's Request	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	—
Clinics and Centres ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	833
									<b>79,500</b>
Less not required or False Calls..									<b>2,893</b>
									<b>76,607</b>



# MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE - DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH STATISTICAL RETURN

Number of persons under Local Health Authority care at 31st December, 1968 : **Table 18**

	Mentally Ill				Elderly mentally infirm		Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total	
	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	Under age 16		16 and over		M	F	Under age 16		16 and over					
	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)		
1	7	4	132	151	39	77	-	-	4	2	1	1	55	46	32	18	59	57	685	(19)
2	-	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	5	25	18	26	14	115	
3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	
4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
6	-	-	8	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	-	-	9	2	33	
7	-	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	
9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
10	-	-	11	9	9	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	
11	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	4	11	
	7	4	103	124	28	57	-	-	4	2	1	1	38	37	4	-	23	37	470	

12	Number of children under age 16 attending training centres who have not been included in item 2 overleaf because they do not come within the categories covered in columns (1) to (18)	Male Female	NIL
13	Number of persons included in item 6 overleaf who reside in accommodation provided under the National Assistance Act, 1948	Male Female	NIL

Table 19

	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Gross Total (1-16)
	Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		Under Age 16		16 and over		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	
6. Patients referred to L.H.A. during year ended 31.12.68:																	
(a) General Practitioners.....	4	2	43	61	..	..	1	..	1	2	4	2	2	2	..	2	124
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment..	2	1	40	62	..	..	2	2	..	2	2	2	3	2	4	3	127
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	2	1	30	36	..	..	1	..	1	..	2	1	..	..	2	1	77
(d) Local education authorities	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4	2	6	5	1	..	19
(e) Police and courts.....	2	..	27	23	..	..	2	..	3	1	3	..	..	1	1	..	63
(f) Other sources.....	1	..	61	78	..	..	1	..	2	3	3	2	3	4	3	2	163
(g) TOTALS .....	11	4	201	260	..	..	7	2	7	9	18	9	14	12	11	8	573



**Number of patients awaiting entry to hospital,  
admitted for temporary residential care or admitted to  
guardianship during 1968 :**

**Table 20**

	SUBNORMAL SEVERELY SUBNORMAL MENTALLY ILL				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	
	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	
	(19)				
1. Number of persons in L.H.A. area on waiting list for ad- mission to hospital at end of year :					
(a) In urgent need of hospital care .. ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care .. ..	1	-	2	-	3
(c) Total .. .. .	1	-	2	-	3
2. Number of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family) :					
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals ..	8	4	9	3	24
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation .. ..	-	-	5	2	7
(c) Elsewhere .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Total .. .. .	8	4	14	5	31
3. (a) Admissions to guardian- ship during the year ..	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Total number under guardianship at end of year .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-

Age Group provided for	Mental Category provided for	Day Training Centres			Residential Training Centres		Homes or Hostels	
		Places						
		No.	Junr.	Adult	No.	Places	No.	Places
1. Under 16	(a) Mentally Ill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Mentally Subnormal ..	1	53	..	..	..	..	..
2. 16 and over	(a) Mentally Ill ..	1	..	70	..	..	2	34
	(b) Mentally Subnormal							
3. Juniors and Adults	(a) Mentally Ill ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) Mentally Subnormal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	TOTAL ..	2	53	70	..	..	2	34

- |   |  |                             |
|---|--|-----------------------------|
| 5. Special Units providing for groups such as the severely subnormal with gross physical handicaps or gross behaviour difficulties. | Units functioning as Group within Day Training Centres | (a) Number of Units..... 1  |
|   |  | (b) Number of Places.....12 |
| 6. Places made available to this Authority by other Authorities or Organisations .... 1   |  |                             |



**Table 22****SUBNORMALITY****ADMITTANCES TO HOSPITALS FOR THE SUBNORMAL**

	Section 25		Section 26		Section 29		Section 60		Informal		Total	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
	1	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	8	11	13	13

Admitted for Short Term Care .. .. .	6	14
Total Number seen at Departments Out-Patients Clinics.. ..	21	18
Total No. of Patients known to be in Hospitals at 31st December, 1968	102	85
Total No. Visited at Home .. .. .	150	133

**Table 23**

**VISITS PAID BY MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS  
TO MENTALLY SUBNORMAL PERSONS**

	Males	Females	Total
To cases under Informal case, Trial and holiday leave .. .. .	490	402	892
To cases before admission to Hospital and O/P Clinics (Case notes reports, etc.)	31	37	68
Office Interviews with clients and relatives	72	51	123
	593	490	1083

**Table 24****VISITS AND CLINIC ATTENDANCES BY MENTAL WELFARE****OFFICERS FOR MENTAL ILLNESS, 1968**

	M.	F.	Total
Social Histories and reports to Hospitals ..	132	261	393
To Patients in connection with After-care ..	847	1185	2032
To Reported cases before removal to Hospital ..	93	151	244
Cases visited but not admitted to hospital <i>e.g.</i> Social problems and no action	47	59	106
Office interviews with patients and relatives ..	159	215	374
<b>Totals ..</b>	<b>1278</b>	<b>1871</b>	<b>3149</b>

**Attendances by Mental Welfare Officers at—**

Hospital Psychiatric Clinics ..	..	..	..	50
Case Paper Conferences ..	..	..	..	231
Hospital for Ward round ..	..	..	..	94
Psychiatric Social Clubs ..	..	..	..	61
Peter Pan Social Club ..	..	..	..	78
				<b>514</b>



**Table 25**

**MENTAL ILLNESS**  
**ADMITTANCE TO HOSPITAL AND DAY PATIENTS**  
**January 1st-December 31st, 1968 (Mental Health Act, 1959)**

	Section 25		Section 26		Section 29		Section 60		Informal		TOTAL	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Psychiatric Hospitals for Mental Illness	2	4	2	3	6	17	1	—	57	84	68	108
Psychiatric Hospitals for Subnormality	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Five males and two females admitted to Hospitals out of town.

**1968****DAY PATIENTS TO QUEEN'S PARK PSYCHIATRIC UNIT**

29 Females attended for Day Care. A total of 3,432 attendances.

17 Males attended for Day Care. A total of 2,030 attendances

8 Males attend the Psychiatric Industrial Workshop. A total of 1,647 attendances

## JUNIOR TRAINING SCHOOL

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Trainees attending at 31st Dec., 1968	25	19	44
Number of Admissions during year .. ..	10	7	17
Number of Discharges during year .. ..	7	3	10
Number of Children in Special Care Unit ..	7	6	13

## ADULT TRAINING CENTRE

	Male	Female	Total
Number of Trainees attending at 31st Dec., 1968	46	27	73
Number of Admissions during year .. ..	15	8	23
Number of Discharges during year .. ..	14	8	22

## MOWBRAY LODGE HOSTEL (MALES)

Number of Residents at 31st December, 1968	..	20
Number of Admissions during year .. ..	..	2
Number of Discharges during year .. ..	..	2
Number Admitted for Short-term Care .. ..	..	5

## BANK HOUSE HOSTEL. (FEMALES)

Number of Residents at 31st December 1968..	..	12
Number of Admissions during year .. ..	..	4
Number of Discharges during year .. ..	..	4
Number admitted for Short-term Care .. ..	..	2



## MISCELLANEOUS STATISTICS

### Superannuation Examinations

Number of questionnaires .. ..	343
Number of Superannuation Examinations .. ..	89
Number of Training College Candidate and Temporary Teacher Examinations .. ..	129

### Burials and Cremations

#### CREMATIONS

The Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Medical Officer of Health are the medical referees for the authorising of cremations under the Cremation Acts.

During 1968, 1,204 cremations were authorised (797 Borough, 407 out of Borough).

#### BURIALS

During the year, arrangements for burial were made in three, and for cremation in seven cases at a total cost of £322. Of this expenditure £230 was recovered.

### Recuperative Rest

Number of cases .. ..	3 Adults and 11 Children
Gross Cost to Authority .. ..	£98 8 0
Nett Cost to Authority .. ..	£83 8 0

### Loan of Medical Equipment

#### Articles loaned :

Bedpans .. ..	160	Bed Tables .. ..	2
Bed Cages .. ..	47	Urinals .. ..	111
Air Cushions .. ..	99	Mackintosh Sheets .. ..	223
Air Beds .. ..	3	Back Rests .. ..	131
Commodes .. ..	51	Chairs .. ..	30
Walking Aids .. ..	18	Crutches (pairs) .. ..	16
Bed Pulley .. ..	1	Walking Sticks .. ..	9
Incontinent Pads .. ..	41,900	Feeding Cups .. ..	8

### Meals provided for Old Persons

#### (i) Meals on Wheels

	Health Department	W.V.S.
On Books at beginning of year .. ..	98	65
New Cases .. ..	83	28
Cases ceased .. ..	55	25
Number of cases supplied .. ..	181	93
Number of meals supplied .. ..	10,950	7,448
On Books at end of year .. ..	96	68

#### (ii) At Hostels for Non-Residents

	Burnside	Laneside	Shadsworth	Feniscliffe	West Bank
On Books at beginning of year	23	2	4	1	—
New Cases .. ..	6	6	—	—	—
Cases Ceased .. ..	10	1	—	1	—
Number of Cases supplied	19	7	4	1	—
Number of Meals supplied	5913	2006	1293	66	—
On Books at end of year ..	19	7	4	—	—

**Chiropody****LOCAL AUTHORITY CHIROPODY SERVICE**

		Clinics	Hostels	Domi- ciliary	Totals
<b>No. of Patients</b>	Aged .. ..	221	480*	147	848
	Handicapped ..	39	34	60	133
	Expectant Mothers	3	—	—	3
	School Children ..	310	3	—	313
	Total ..	573	517	207	1297
<b>No. of Treatments</b>	Aged .. ..	648	2452*	409	3509
	Handicapped ..	268	109	250	627
	Expectant Mothers	9	—	—	9
	School Children ..	1508	24	2	1534
	Total ..	2433	2585	661	5679

\*Includes 51 patients given 1020 treatments by Private Chiropodists working on a sessional basis

**SCHEME FOR TREATMENT OF PERSONS OF PENSIONABLE AGE.**  
(Suspended May, 1968)

No. of Patients		No. of Treatments	
<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>	<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>
3270	3490	15033	7838
6760		6301	
		<i>East</i>	<i>West</i>
Number of new patients during 1968		73	82

**Registration of Homes****NURSING HOMES**

Two Homes are registered under the Nursing Homes Act, 1963 :

		Beds Provided	
		Maternity	Other
"Our Lady of Compassion," Beardwood	.. ..	12	22
"Rockmount," Adelaide Terrace	.. ..	—	11



## Subscriptions

The following subscriptions to organisations were approved by the Council during 1968.

	£	s.	d.
Central Council for Health Education .. .. .	92	0	0
National Association for Mental Health .. .. .	25	0	0
Chest and Heart Association .. .. .	10	0	0
Blackburn, Accrington and Darwen Moral Welfare Association	500	0	0
Grange Mother and Baby Home .. .. .	50	0	0
North Regional Association for the Blind .. .. .	52	0	0
National Library for the Blind .. .. .	92	0	0
Blackburn & Darwen Visiting Society for the Blind .. .. .	150	0	0
National Association of Workshops for the Blind .. .. .			
(North Western Area)	5	0	0
Northern Employers Association of Skip and Basketmakers ..	7	0	0
East Lancashire Deaf and Dumb Society .. .. .	3200	0	0
Catholic Moral Welfare Council (Salford Diocese) .. .. .	50	0	0

Grants totalling £800 were received from the Blackburn and District Joint Finance Committee for the Blind towards the cost of providing employment for blind persons.

## Contributions

The following grants were made during 1968 under Sections 26(6) and 31 of the National Assistance Act and Section 1 of the Amendment Act 1962, which empowers a local authority to make contributions to any voluntary organisation whose activities consist of or include the provision of accommodation and recreation or meals for old people.

	£	s.	d.
Queen's Hall "Over 60" Club .. .. .	10	0	0
Salvation Army "Over 60" Club .. .. .	20	0	0
Old Age Pensioners' Association, Clayton Street .. .. .	10	0	0
Old Age Pensioners' Association, St. Andrew's Street .. .. .	10	0	0
Blackburn Old People's Welfare Committee (Liverpool House)	75	0	0
The Autumn Club, Oxford Street .. .. .	10	0	0
Roe Lee Park Veteran Bowlers Association .. .. .	10	0	0
Highfield Park Old Age Pensioners Club .. .. .	5	0	0
Senior Citizens Club, Paradise School .. .. .	5	0	0
Guide Old Age Pensioners Club .. .. .	10	0	0
Catholic Women's League Over 60's Club .. .. .	10	0	0
Lees Hall Over 60's Ladies .. .. .	10	0	0
Holy Trinity Pensioners .. .. .	5	0	0
St. Gabriel's Over 60's Club .. .. .	5	0	0
Audley Friendship Club .. .. .	5	0	0
Queens Park Veterans .. .. .	10	0	0
W.R.V.S., St. Andrew's Street .. .. .	40	0	0

# **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES and FOOD SUPPLY**

**(Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector,  
Mr. F. B. Addy).**



## HOUSING

### (a) General

Houses built during 1968 :			
(i) By Corporation :	Houses and Flats .. .. .	542	
(ii) By Private Enterprise :	Houses .. .. .	215	
	TOTAL .. .. .	757	

### (b) Statistics

#### 1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR :

(1) (a)	Total Number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	847
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	2864
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	Nil
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	9
(4)	Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	591

#### 2 REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES :

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their officers .. .. .	240
---	-----

#### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR :

##### A. Proceedings under the Housing Act, 1957, ss 9, 10 and 16 :

(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	Nil.
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a)	By Owners .. .. .	Nil.
(b)	By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	Nil.

**B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :**

(1) Number of notices outstanding at 31.12.67 .. .. .	16
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. .	141
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners .. .. .	61
(b) By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	57
(4) Number of notices outstanding at 31.12.68 .. .. .	39

**C. Proceedings under ss. 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	Nil.
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	Nil.
(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil.
(4) No. of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined .. .. .	Nil
(5) Undertaking accepted not to relet .. .. .	24
(6) Dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily .. .. .	7

**D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 :**

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. .	Nil.
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit .. .. .	Nil.

**E. Proceedings under Blackburn Improvement Act 1882 :**

(1) Number of houses closed under Section III. .. .. .	9
(2) Number of houses demolished under Section 112. .. .. .	Nil.



## SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

During the year, a total of 11,807 visits and inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors :

Number of complaints investigated .. .. .	1585
Applications for Corporation Houses .. .. .	412
Choked sewers or Street Gullies .. .. .	74
Choked or defective drains .. .. .	172
Common Yards, Passages, etc. .. .. .	85
Dirty and Verminous Premises .. .. .	167
Food Poisoning .. .. .	11
Food Shops .. .. .	1139
Infectious Diseases .. .. .	161
Insufficient water supplies .. .. .	2
Inspections of dwelling houses .. .. .	847
Interviews .. .. .	409
Knackers Yards .. .. .	31
Licensed premises .. .. .	223
Lodging Houses, Common .. .. .	17
Lodging Houses-let-in .. .. .	25
Miscellaneous .. .. .	1642
Offensive Trades .. .. .	12
Rent Act .. .. .	1
Rodent Control .. .. .	235
Schools .. .. .	9
Smallpox Contacts .. .. .	6
Smoke Observations.. .. .	67
Stables .. .. .	1
Wasps Nests .. .. .	28
Theatres and Cinemas .. .. .	27
Works in Progress, Dwelling Houses .. .. .	2865
Works in Progress, Other Premises .. .. .	455
Ineffectual Visits .. .. .	1534
Slum Clearance.. .. .	416
Clean Air Stations .. .. .	221
Water Samples .. .. .	35
Drains Tested .. .. .	258
Noise Abatement .. .. .	39
Pet Shops .. .. .	15
Factories .. .. .	166

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 11,807

### **Offensive Trades**

The number of offensive trades is thirteen. These consist of eight Bone and Rag and Bone Dealing ; one Fat Extracting ; one Gut Scraping and three Tripe Boiling. There is also one Knackers Yard. All are visited regularly.

### **Insanitary Dwellings**

Thirty-three houses were closed during the year as being unfit for human habitation.

### **Verminous Premises and Persons**

One hundred and seventy-seven premises comprising five hundred and sixty nine rooms have been disinfested. Two hundred and seventy-five infested persons were treated at the Cleansing Clinic.

### **Infected Premises**

Thirty-nine private dwelling houses comprising forty-six rooms, were disinfested following cases of infectious disease.

### **Common Lodging Houses**

The Salvation Army Hostel (71 male lodgers) in Regent Street is now the only common lodging house left in the Borough. It appears adequate to deal with the declining number of homeless men. The demand now is for homes for the aged and Blackburn is trying to meet this demand so far as finance and manpower will permit by building new hostels for the aged. It is however still common to find aged persons who are unwilling to sacrifice their independence and move into Hostel accommodation.

### **Houses in Multiple Occupation**

Blackburn does not appear to have the problem that some industrial towns have. Whilst one does occasionally hear of the house with " at least twenty foreign nationals in," such reports are invariably untrue. In this town the immigrants find it easier to take over small houses and to live in family units. It is true that certain areas are tending to get a preponderance of immigrants but in the main they are peaceful law abiding citizens and have integrated satisfactorily.

### **Local Land Charge Enquiries**

When properties are put up for sale the solicitor for the purchaser can enquire from the Local Authority whether or not there is anything outstanding against the premises. So far as this department is concerned it means checking by the various inspectors to see if any requirements of the following Acts have not been complied with : Public Health ; Housing ; Food and Drugs ; Shops, etc., and Clean Air Acts.

During the year enquiries were received concerning two thousand four hundred and nineteen premises.



## RODENT CONTROL.

### Sewer Control

During the period April to June, 941 manholes which had been infested at some time in the past, were poisoned using oatmeal with the preservative paranitrophenol and the poison fluoracetamide. During June to October, 471 manholes were test baited with sausage rusk containing paranitrophenol. All manholes showing takes and those immediately adjoining, were retreated with poison. The proposed programme could not however be completed as during the last few months of the year we experienced a lot of sickness amongst the rodent operators and the departmental drivers.

### Surface Control

During 1968, 863 complaints of rat and mouse infestation were received. This is 17 more than the previous year. The number of complaints of rat infestation was however down on last year by 25, to 555. On investigation many of the complaints do not show any infestation but as the public are encouraged to report when any rat is seen such a result can be expected. A constant source of complaint is the closed empty house. Such a house is immediately vandalised and is used as a rubbish tip for the neighbourhood. In consequence rats are attracted and ample cover is provided for their harbourage. The problem of the derelict house creates other public health problems and is one which all Local Authorities have yet to tackle successfully.

### Complaints

No. of complaints received and investigated— :	Rats	..	555
	Mice	..	308
No. of properties inspected	..	..	863
No. of infestations found	..	..	Rats .. 359
			Mice .. 261

### Survey

No. of properties inspected	..	..	..	..	..	1614
No. of infestations found	..	..	..	..	Rats	.. 6
					Mice	.. 4

### Treatments

No. of premises treated	..	..	..	..	..	626
No. of re-visits	..	..	..	..	..	3726
Defective drains found	..	..	..	..		20
Defective drains repaired	..	..	..	..		14

## DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS

Up to 1968 the administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts and the associated orders and regulations had been administered by the police. At the beginning of the year their services were withdrawn and the relevant duties given to the Public Health Inspectors. The severe outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease had by now died out and the duties have been mainly routine. The department has had the co-operation of Mr. Cameron who for many years has been the area officer for the R.S.P.C.A. and who has always been willing to help and advise at all times.

Details of action taken are as follows :—

*Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) Orders 1938 and 1956.*

Movement licences issued	..	..	1497
--------------------------	----	----	------

*Regulation of Movement of Swine Order 1959.*

Movement licences issued	..	..	36
--------------------------	----	----	----

*Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957.*

Visits to licenced plants	..	..	4
---------------------------	----	----	---

**Other Visits**

Farms (movement records)	..	..	46
--------------------------	----	----	----

Cattle Market (transport etc., of animals)			49
--	--	--	----

Knackers Yards..	..	..	35
(Hygiene and Humane conditions)			

Pet Shops (Licencing of)	..	..	15
--------------------------	----	----	----



# RENT ACT, 1957.

This Act came into operation on 6th July, 1957, and amended the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts 1920 to 1939 and other enactments relating to the control of rents and the right to retain possession of houses. Whilst the Act dealt in the main with matters relating to landlord and tenant, it made provisions whereby a tenant may under certain circumstances, make application to the Local Authority for a certificate of disrepair. Few tenants make use of these provisions and the Act can now be said to have ceased to function. No certificates of disrepair were issued during the year.

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961, AND THE SANITARY ACCOMMODATION REGULATIONS, 1938

	Non-Power	Power	Other Premises	Total
Number of factories on Register .. ..	19	713	12	744
Number of Inspections .. .. .	12	100	7	119
Number of re-visits .. .. .	..	43	4	47
Cases where defects found .. .. .	..	32	5	37
Written notices .. .. .	..	7	1	8
Verbal notices .. .. .	..	25	4	29
Cases remedied .. .. .	..	13	5	18
Referred to H.M.I. .. .. .	..	..	..	..
Referred by H.M.I. .. .. .	..	2	..	..
Prosecutions .. .. .	..	..	..	..

## CASES WHERE DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

	Found	Rem- edied	Referred		Prose- cutions
			to H.M.I.	by H.M.I.	
Sec. 1. Want of Cleanliness ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sec. 2. Overcrowding .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sec. 3. Unreasonable temperatures .. ..	..	..	..	..	..
Sec. 4. Inadequate ventilation	..	..	..	..	..
Sec. 6. Ineffective drainage of floors .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Sec. 7. Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient .. ..	1	1	..	..	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective .. .. .	35	16	..	2	..
(c) Not separate for sexes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers) ..	1	1	..	..	..
TOTAL .. .. .	37	18	..	2	..



TABLE 26

PROGRESS REPORT — SLUM CLEARANCE  
TO DECEMBER 31st, 1968.

Name of Area	Date of Representation	Number of Premises Represented		Date of Confirmation of Order	Number of houses still occupied	Date Site cleared
Canning Street No. 1	Aug. 63	1st year	4	Oct. 64	..	Sept. 67
Canning Street No. 2	Aug. 63		182		..	Sept. 67
Canning Street No. 3	Aug. 63		2		..	Sept. 67
Eccles Street	Oct. 63		181	Jan. 65	..	Sept. 67
Tontine Street No. 1	Nov. 63		57		..	Sept. 66
Tontine Street No. 2	Nov. 63		4		..	Sept. 67
Tontine Street No. 1	Nov. 63		4		..	March 67
Richmond Hill No. 2	Nov. 63		5		..	March 67
Richmond Hill No. 3	Nov. 63		3		..	March 67
Bank Top No. 1	Feb. 64	2nd year	92	Feb. 65	..	Nov. 66
Bank Top No. 2	Feb. 64		31		..	Jan. 67
Bank Top No. 3	Feb. 64		2		..	May 66
Primrose Hill	April 64		20	May 65	..	July 66
Kemp Street No. 1	April 64		88	July 65	..	May 68
Kemp Street No. 2	April 64		8	July 65	..	March 67
Paradise Lane No. 1	Dec. 64		17		..	Oct. 68
Paradise Lane No. 2	Dec. 64		3		..	Dec. 98
Paradise Lane No. 3	Dec. 64		2		..	Dec. 68
Paradise Lane No. 4	Dec. 64		3	Dec. 66	..	Dec. 68
Paradise Lane No. 5	Dec. 64		15		1	Dec. 68
Paradise Lane No. 6	Dec. 64		3		..	
Paradise Lane No. 7	Dec. 64		5		..	July 68
Birley Street No. 1	Dec. 64		68		..	May 68
Birley Street No. 2	Dec. 64		5		..	Nov. 67
Birley Street No. 3	Dec. 64		3		..	Nov. 67
Birley Street No. 4	Dec. 64		8		..	Nov. 67
Birley Street No. 5	Dec. 64		5	July 66	..	Nov. 67
Birley Street No. 6	Dec. 64		72		..	Nov. 67
Birley Street No. 7	Dec. 64		15		..	Oct. 67
Birley Street No. 8	Dec. 64		59		..	Oct. 67

Name of Area	Date of Representation	Number of Premises Represented	Date of Confirmation of Order	Number of houses still occupied	Date Site cleared
Accrington Road No. 1 No. 2	Dec. 64 Dec. 64	22 2	Feb. 66	.. ..	Feb. 68 Feb. 68
Barnes Street No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5	Dec. 64 Dec. 64 Dec. 64 Dec. 64 Dec. 64	4 5 4 8 40	.. .. July 66 .. ..	.. .. .. .. ..	Aug. 67 Aug. 67 Feb. 68 Mar. 68 Mar. 68
Ashworth Street No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6 No. 7	Dec. 65 Dec. 65 Dec. 65 Dec. 65 Dec. 65 Dec. 65 Dec. 65	3rd year 6 4 12 5 14 307 2	.. .. .. July 67 .. .. ..	.. .. .. .. 7 ..	.. .. June 67 Mar. 68 Oct. 68 .. ..
Whalley New Road Forrest Street Harrison Street Vauxhall Street Vauxhall Street Islington Islington	June 66 Nov. 66 Nov. 66 Nov. 66 Nov. 66 Dec. 66 Dec. 66	4th year 101 51 73 8 2 25 2	Oct. 67 Oct. 67 .. .. .. .. ..	24 7 13 3 .. 6 1	.. .. April 68 .. .. .. ..
Goit Street Stanley Street	Purchased Informally Purchased Informally	29 17	.. .. .. ..	.. .. .. ..	Oct. 67 .. .. Jan. 66
Wensley Street No. 1 No. 2 No. 3 No. 4 No. 5 No. 6	Feb. 67 Feb. 67 Feb. 67 Feb. 67 Feb. 67 Feb. 67	11 6 3 13 3 5	.. .. .. May 68 .. ..	4 1 1 .. 1 5	.. .. .. .. .. ..
Denville Street No. 1 No. 2	Aug. 67 Aug. 67	139 3	.. ..	91 ..	.. ..
Grimshaw Park No. 4	Aug. 67	112	Dec. 68	52	..



Name of Area	Date of Representation	Number of Premises Represented	Date of Confirmation of Order	Number of houses still occupied	Date Site cleared
Swan Street	Dec. 67	34	..	17	..
Park Lee Road	Dec. 67	7	..	4	..
Abbott Street	Dec. 67	11	..	10	..
Court Fold	Dec. 67	23	..	9	..
Witton Stocks	Dec. 67	4	..	3	..
Harwood Street	Dec. 67	23	..	9	..
Park Place	Dec. 67	3	..	2	..
Iron Street	Dec. 67	5	..	1	..
Iron Street	Dec. 67	3	..	3	..
Clayton Street	Dec. 67	5	..	4	..
Back Ivy Street	Dec. 67	3	..	-	..
Redlam	Dec. 67	10	..	9	..
Everton	Dec. 67	9	..	3	..
Crossfield Street	Dec. 67	4	..	4	..
Crossfield Street	Dec. 67	7	..	7	..
Crossfield Street	Dec. 67	2	..	2	..
Primrose Terrace	Dec. 68	17	..	12	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	13	..	2	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	14	..	12	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	215	..	152	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	18	..	13	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	2	..	1	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	11	..	11	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	4	..	3	..
Anvil Street	Dec. 68	3	..	2	..

TOTAL .. .. 2,408

#### 1963 - 1968

Number of houses represented in Clearance Areas  
Individual unfit houses represented during 6 years  
Houses acquired for demolition by negotiation ..  
Number of houses closed by informal agreement ..

#### 1956 - 1962

Number of houses represented in Clearance Areas  
Individual unfit houses represented during 7 years  
Houses acquired for demolition by negotiation ..

1,423  
130  
237

2,729

1,790

GRAND TOTAL UNFIT HOUSES DEALT WITH 1956 - 1968 .. 4,519



## AIR POLLUTION.

A detailed report by Mr. J. Pye, Smoke Abatement Officer, is given below :—

The Clean Air Act of 1968 received its Royal Assent in October. The Act is intended to make good certain omissions from the 1956 Act which 12 years of practical administration has revealed to be necessary.

Stress has been laid in previous reports of the continued need to ensure that industrial and some commercial chimneys should discharge their polluting effluents as high and with as great a speed as practical considerations will allow. The new Act assists in this direction more positively than previously obtained.

The new Act will also enable a closer control to be effected over emissions of grit and dust from industrial sources. This type of pollution is not one for which complaint is frequently received in this town, and local sources of such pollution are provided with equipment to minimise emissions, and close control is effected. However, standards are to be set which industrialists will have to meet, but the measurement of emissions to ensure that this is so is a costly business and will be executed only when justifiable both from the industrialists' and this Authority's viewpoint.

The new legislation is also making provision for the more effective control of smoke and fume emissions arising from the indiscriminate incineration of waste, including scrap vehicles. The present position calls for a nuisance to local residents to be shown to exist before formal action can be taken against offenders, and permits much uncontrolled pollution.

Considerable interest therefore arises as to how soon and to what extent the new Act will become operative.

During the year many instances arose of indiscriminate incineration of waste from trade premises, including vehicles, rubbish, scrap cable and armatures, totalling 17 cases in all. Six other visits related to emissions of dust, and three to premises found ultimately to be under the control of the District Alkali Inspector.

Three cases arose where alterations to existing, or the erection of new chimneys were proposed. Two boiler houses closed down, both of which had been considered for formal action as persistent offenders, and therefore formal action was consequently withdrawn.

Complaints investigated during the year included one of a smell of naphtha from the local gas works ; fume from a chimney serving an oil-fired boiler ; smoke from oil-fired bakery ovens ; smoke from a local baths' chimney ; dust and solid effluent emitted from an otherwise-disused chimney where waste was being burnt in the base. In addition, a complaint was investigated of fume arising from a metal galvanising process, which proves somewhat intractable in that there appears to be no method, short of halting the process, of collecting and discharging the fume so as to reduce a nuisance.



The three cases reported to the District Alkali Inspector arose from complaints ; in two instances of recovering scrap cable by burning off the insulation, and the third instance from a noise nuisance which arose from the operation of a rotary metal-melting furnace whose operation came within the Inspector's purview.

The following new plant was installed, or amendments effected so as to contribute towards a reduction in air pollution.

Steam-raising or heating boilers .....	12
Air-heaters—oil-fired .....	16
New chimneys erected .....	3
Chimney lowered, but gas velocity increased	1
Chimney height increased .....	1
Incinerator installed .....	1

Forty visits were made in connection with the above. In one instance a proposed chimney height was unacceptable and in order to render it so a change of fuel took place.

Three warning letters were sent during the year in respect of failure to give prior notice of proposals to instal new furnaces.

Thirty-eight formal observations were made of industrial chimney emissions, and ten contraventions noted. Of these, eight were remedied by informal action and two now await new boiler plant. There were no legal proceedings instituted during the year in respect of industrial or commercial premises.

I must record once again my appreciation of the co-operation of Mr. R. H. Smith, the District Alkali Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

### Smoke Control Areas

The Clean Air Act of 1968 will afford some necessary amendments to the principal Act in relation to domestic smoke control, particularly in connection with the sale of bituminous coal for use in Smoke Control Areas, but at this stage does not appear to go far enough to prevent the sale of coal from the corner shop where in practice it is often found that the offending householder mainly gets his supplies.

The numbers seven and eight Smoke Control Orders came into operation on 1st July and 1st November respectively bringing a further 1740 houses under smoke control.

The number nine Order was made and confirmed during the year, which involves some 1852 additional houses.

Progress is therefore being maintained and it is relevant to include with the total number of houses now smoke controlled a further 1987, corporation owned properties outside smoke control areas which are heated smokelessly, as well as a further 831 now in course of erection to be similarly heated.



Surveying in connection with the number ten Order has been progressing and for this and previous Orders a total of 2,079 survey visits were made to dwellings, and 24 to industrial premises. Visits made to inspect works of adaptation in dwellings totalled 1,151, with a further 477 to give advice or assistance. 835 interviews were held in the office. Of the above total of 3,707 outside visits, some 1,520 required, in addition, a revisit of at least once because of access not being available in the first instance.

Surveillance of operative areas resulted in some 79 contraventions being noted and warning letters were sent. Two cases were dealt with formally by the local Bench and fines of £2 and £3 were awarded respectively.

### Conferences and Exhibitions.

The Clean Air Society held an Annual Conference in Harrogate in October. Some very interesting and revealing observations were made during the discussions on the presented papers, including the part SO<sub>2</sub> plays in the pollution of the atmosphere. Opportunity also arose to discuss the new Clean Air Bill which received Assent on the last day of the Conference. I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Social Services Committee for the opportunity afforded to attend the Conference.

The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation held a one-day conference for local authorities in Blackburn on the 28th February when the latest solid fuel-fired domestic appliances were displayed and discussed. This same body held a mobile exhibition in the town during the week 12th to 17th February.

### Detection and Measurement of Pollution.

Measurement of Smoke and SO<sub>2</sub> by the volumetric method continued during the year at both the College of Technology & Design and at a Welfare Clinic on Glenluce Crescent, Shadsworth. The table below indicates the results which are consistent with those anticipated from the districts served by the gauges.

YEARLY AVERAGES IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE

April—March year ending 31st March	Smoke		Sulphur Dioxide	
	College of Technology	Glenluce Crescent	College of Technology	Glenluce Crescent
1964/65	191*	186*	280+	177*
1965/66	141*	153	247*	151
1966/67	122@	125	188@	151
1967/68	111+	120*	204+	180*

\* 11 months only

+ 10 months only

@ 9 months only



### Solid Deposits.

The gauge at the Technical College continues to measure solid deposits. The results are given in the table below :

#### INSOLUABLE MATTER.

Yearly Averages in Milligrams per Square Metre per Day.

Year ending 31st March	College of Technology & Design
1965	80
1966	90*
Period ending 30th September	
1967 (18 months)	80
1968 (10 months)	72

\* 11 months only

I am once more appreciative of the continued co-operation and assistance afforded by Dr. Rose, the Principal, and Mr. S. Hargreaves of the Chemistry Department of the College of Technology & Design.

# PROGRESS REPORT

Smoke Control Order	Acres	Number of Dwellings	No. of other Properties	Date of Order	Date of Confirmation	Date of Operation
No. 1 ..	80.0	1666	100	1 - 9 - 60	18 - 9 - 61	1 - 8 - 62
No. 2 ..	86.6	1343	39	5 - 10 - 61	20 - 3 - 62	1 - 4 - 63
No. 3 ..	346.0	492 Corporation 473 Private	26	18 - 7 - 62	15 - 10 - 62	1 - 11 - 63
No. 4 ..	146.0	80 Corporation 1326 Private	44	8 - 5 - 63	30 - 7 - 64	1 - 7 - 65
No. 5 ..	52.2	123 Corporation 242 Private	127	22 - 4 - 64	15 - 7 - 64	1 - 11 - 65
No. 6 ..	995.0	2 Corporation 1485 Private	33	11 - 8 - 65	9 - 12 - 65	1 - 11 - 66
No. 7 ..	111.5	1527 Private	66	8 - 2 - 67	25 - 4 - 67	1 - 7 - 68
No. 8 ..	104.6	214 Private	22	14 - 8 - 67	30 - 10 - 67	1 - 11 - 68
No. 9 ..	474.0	1844 Private 8 Corporation	101	11 - 9 - 68	6 - 12 - 68	1 - 11 - 69
Total .. ..	2395.9	10,825	558			



## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

I am indebted to the Borough Engineer for the following comments on Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

A new sewage disposal works serving the whole of the Borough has been completed and brought into operation during the past year. The effluent now produced complies with the standards fixed by the Lancashire River Authority.

The increase of water consumption is causing problems in connection with the discharge of storm overflows from sewers into the rivers, but a relief sewerage scheme serving the Southerly portion of the Borough is nearing completion and further schemes in connection with the Central and Northerly parts of the Borough are in course of preparation.

## WATER SUPPLY.

I am indebted to Mr. S. P. Lord, Divisional Engineer to the Fylde Water Board for the following report on the town's water supply.

Approximately three and a third miles of new mains in varying sizes have been laid in the Borough during the year to supply new housing sites and developments and to improve supplies to existing properties.

Over one hundred householders have taken advantage of the grant-aided scheme for installing separate service pipes to properties previously supplied by common service pipes.

Approximately 900 new properties have been connected with water during the year and the increase in consumption is in the region of 5% over the previous year.

## BACTERIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS.

Source of Sample	Number Examined	No. free from Coliform Organisms	Per cent. Satisfactory	Aerobic micro-organisms growing in Yeastral Agar No. of Colonies per ml. of sample	
				in 2 days at 37°C.	in 3 days at 22°C.
Fishmoor Distribution	51	51	100	0	2
Revidge „	78	78	100	2	3
Ramsgreave „	26	26	100	1	2
Eddy Holes „	26	26	100	1	8

## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

	Ramsgreave system	Fishmoor & Guide system
Appearance .. .. .	Clear & Bright	Clear & Bright
Colour (Hazen p.p.m. Pt) .. .. .	6	3
Turbidity (p.p.m. Silica) .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
Odour .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
Taste .. .. .	Normal	Normal
Reaction pH value .. .. .	8.0	8.4
		p.p.m.
Residual Chlorine .. .. .	0.10	0.15
Free and Saline Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.02	0.01
Albuminoid Ammonia as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.08	0.03
Nitrous Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
Nitric Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	0.13	0.21
Oxygen absorbed 4 hrs. at 27°C. .. .. .	0.70	0.04
Free Acidity as CO <sub>2</sub> .. .. .	Less than 5	Less than 5
Carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	27	16
Total Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	46	28
Non-carbonate Hardness as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	19	12
Excess Alkalinity as Na <sub>2</sub> CO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
Calcium as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	37	22
Magnesium as CaCO <sub>3</sub> .. .. .	9	6
Total Solids dried at 180°C. .. .. .	82	76
Chloride as Cl .. .. .	11	14
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub> .. .. .	22	19
Lead as Pb .. .. .	Less than 0.05	Less than 0.05
Manganese as Mn .. .. .	Negligible	Negligible
Copper as Cu .. .. .	Nil.	Nil.
Iron as Fe .. .. .	0.05	0.03
Aluminium as Al .. .. .	0.13	0.05
Fluoride as F .. .. .	Less than 0.10	Less than 0.10



## ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the manufacture, sale or storage for sale of ice cream has increased. During 1968, nine such applications were received, whilst seven registrations were cancelled.

Number on Register, 31st December, 1967 ..	547
Number of Registrations discontinued during 1968	7
Number of premises registered during 1968 ..	9
Number on Register, 31st December, 1968 ..	549

### Bacteriological Examination

Forty-five samples were taken of which thirty-seven came within Grade 1, seven in Grade 2, and one in Grade 4. Four lolly ices were examined and found satisfactory.

### Chemical Examination

The present standard is 5% fat and 7½% milk solids not fat.

One sample was submitted to the Public Analyst and was chemically satisfactory, but found to be contaminated with wood shavings.

### Heat Treatment Regulations

Four hundred and seventy visits were made to registered premises and twenty warnings given for various contraventions.

### Ice Cream Vehicles

Eight vehicles were inspected and two verbal notices given for various contraventions.

## DAIRIES AND MILK SUPPLY

### Dairies

Two hundred and fifty-two visits were made to dairies. Seventeen verbal notices were given and seven letters sent for contravention of the Milk and Dairies Regulations.

### Farms

Eighty-one visits were made in connection with adverse reports on milk samples, and advice given to the farmers concerned.

### Agriculture (Welfare) Act, 1956

Ten farms were visited in connection with the employment of farm labour.

### Milk Vehicles

Eleven milk vehicles were inspected during the year. One verbal notice was given.

### Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1960

One hundred and sixty one samples of designated milk were bacteriologically examined.

The following table shows the grades of milk examined and the results of the tests :



Table 27

CLASS OF MILK	Number of samples	Number satisfactory	Number not satisfactory	TESTS FAILED		
				Phosphatase	Methylene Blue	Biological
Pasteurised .....	79	74	5	1	4	..
Sterilised .....	16	16	..	..	..	..
Ultra Heat Treated ....	2	2	..	..	..	..
Untreated .....	64	58	6	..	6	..
All grades examined for Tuberculosis .....	51	51	..	..	..	..
Brucella Abortus .....	51	41	10	..	..	10

### Brucella Abortus

Following ten unsatisfactory reports on *Brucella Abortus* in milk, the milk from one hundred and sixty eight animals was separately examined. As a result twenty-five animals were found to be secreting infected milk and they were removed or segregated from the herds concerned.

### Cream

Two samples of cream were bacteriologically examined and found to be satisfactory.

### Foods other than milk

Fifty samples of a variety of foods, mainly cooked meats, were sent for bacteriological examination. Of these, thirteen were considered to be unsatisfactory. The producers and retailers of these unsatisfactory foods were interviewed and advised.

### Cysticercus Bovis

During the year, nine cases were discovered during meat inspection at the Abattoir. All were localised cases and after rejection of the offal and any affected parts of the carcase, the carcasses were sent into cold storage for the appropriate period.

## DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD.

**Public Abattoir.** The condemned meat and offal from the Public Abattoir is sold to two firms of fat melters and fertilizer manufacturers. Such material is either processed within the Borough at premises which are regularly visited, or is sold to other processors outside the Borough.

**Wholesale Fish Market.** Unsound fish is sold to a fertilizer manufacturer outside the Borough.

**Other Foods.** All other unsound foodstuffs are collected and disposed of by the Corporation.

**Special Examination of Consignments.** There were no special examinations of consignments of foodstuffs during the year.

**Carcases, etc. sent for Utilisation :** 61 tons 16 cwts. 104 lbs.

### Other Foodstuffs seized or surrendered

Tins and Jars of Miscellaneous Foods .. .. .	8,806	Fruits .. .. .	2,887-lbs.
Frozen Foods .. .. .	2,300-pks.	Vegetables .. .. .	14,056-lbs.
		Miscellaneous Foods .. .. .	1,009-lbs.

### Number of Visits to Inspect Food

Meat Shops .. .. .	37	Fish Market .. .. .	24
Provision Shops .. .. .	101	Fish Siding .. .. .	21
Meat Market .. .. .	33	Miscellaneous .. .. .	62



## MEAT INSPECTION

Table 28

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	Cattle excd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed .. .. .	5378	1894	422	47557	12741	
Number inspected .. .. .	5378	1894	422	47557	12741	
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	5	15	16	109	35	..
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	3388	1545	..	12821	2297	..
Percentage of the number inspected with disease other than tuber- culosis .. .. .	62.9	81.5	3.7	26.9	18.02	..
<b>Tuberculosis only :</b>						
Whole carcasses condemned .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. ..	..	..	..	..	18	..
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.147	..

**Details of Carcases rejected for diseases other than Tuberculosis :****CATTLE**

Fevered .. .. .	3	Septic Peritonitis .. .. .	2
Septicaemia .. .. .	1	Anaemia .. .. .	1
Pyæmia .. .. .	5	Oedema and emaciation .. .. .	8
		Total .. .. .	20

**SHEEP**

Multiple Abscesses .. .. .	4	Mucoid Degeneration .. .. .	8
Oedema .. .. .	17	Septic Pleurisy .. .. .	2
Ascites .. .. .	2	Emaciation .. .. .	65
Pyæmia .. .. .	3	Severe Bruising .. .. .	4
Arthritis .. .. .	3	Pneumonia .. .. .	1
		Total .. .. .	109

**CALVES**

Septic Enteritis .. .. .	2	Joint Ill .. .. .	4
Immaturity .. .. .	4	Multiple Abscesses .. .. .	1
Septic Peritonitis .. .. .	1	Pyæmia .. .. .	4
		Total .. .. .	16

**PIGS**

Pyæmia .. .. .	14	Rickets and emaciation .. .. .	6
Erysipelas .. .. .	4	Septic Peritonitis .. .. .	1
Multiple Abscesses .. .. .	5	Moribund .. .. .	1
Bruising .. .. .	4		
		Total .. .. .	35

**INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES**

There are within the Borough the following food premises :—

Grocers .. .. .	416
Greengrocers and Wet Fish Shops .. .. .	49
Butchers .. .. .	120
Cooked Meat Premises (other than Butcher) .. .. .	29
Bakers and Confectioners .. .. .	153
Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	94
Cafes and Snack Bars .. .. .	62

The following table shows the numbers and types of premises registered under :—

**(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :**

Manufacture of Ice Cream .. .. .	37
Storage and Sale of Ice-cream .. .. .	512
Manufacture of Sausages .. .. .	24
Manufacture of Sausages and Cooked Meats .. .. .	68
Manufacture of Cooked Meats .. .. .	30

**(b) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations :**

Number of Registered Dairies .. .. .	4
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## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960.

## CLEAN FOOD BYELAWS.

**Summary of Premises Visited :**

Licensed Premises .. .. .	223
Butchers and Cooked Food Premises .. ..	37
Cafes and Snack Bars, etc. .. ..	118
Grocers .. .. .	594
Bakehouses and Confectioners .. ..	165
Fish Fryers and Crisp Fryers .. ..	108
Greengrocers .. .. .	96
Delivery Vans .. .. .	10
Mobile Shops .. .. .	8
Miscellaneous .. .. .	2
<b>Total Visits .. ..</b>	<b>1361</b>

Number of Premises Inspected .. .. .	1116
Number Found Satisfactory .. .. .	953
Number Found Unsatisfactory .. .. .	163
Number of re-visits to Unsatisfactory Premises ..	245
Number of Premises made Satisfactory .. ..	93

**Miscellaneous Visits :**

Re Unsound Food .. .. .	34
Re Proposed Food Premises .. .. .	31

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1960.  
DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND.

Table 29

**Food Premises :**

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Dirty Equipment .. .. .	69	65
Equipment in bad repair .. .. .	39	31
Equipment not protected from contamination .. .. .	11	11
Food placed as to involve risk of contamination .. .. .	46	49
Persons with dirty clothing .. .. .	—	—
Persons smoking in food rooms .. .. .	7	7
Persons with exposed cuts .. .. .	—	—
Outdoor clothing in food room .. .. .	—	—

**Sanitary Conveniences :**

Not in repair .. .. .	12	10
Inadequately screened .. .. .	—	1
Not clean .. .. .	51	37
Not ventilated .. .. .	3	2
Not in working order .. .. .	2	2
Not lighted .. .. .	8	36
In direct communication .. .. .	3	2
No "wash hands" notices .. .. .	26	12
No door fasteners .. .. .	2	1
Absence of suitable wash hand basin .. .. .	10	14
Absence of constant hot water .. .. .	6	8
Absence of constant cold water .. .. .	1	8
Absence of soap or detergent .. .. .	11	17
Absence of nail brushes .. .. .	20	18
Absence of clean towels, etc. .. .. .	3	7
Absence of suitable first aid materials .. .. .	42	21
Absence of suitable accommodation for clothing .. .. .	1	1
Absence of suitable sink .. .. .	15	16
Absence of constant hot water to sink .. .. .	10	4
Absence of constant cold water to sink .. .. .	—	6
Absence of clean cloths for drying .. .. .	—	—
Sinks not clean and in working order .. .. .	1	3

**Food Rooms :**

Not efficiently lighted .. .. .	4	2
Not sufficiently ventilated .. .. .	10	15
Walls not clean .. .. .	134	85
Walls not in good repair .. .. .	30	29
Floors not clean .. .. .	14	17
Floors not in good repair .. .. .	25	32
Doors not clean .. .. .	2	2
Doors not in good repair .. .. .	—	1
Windows not clean .. .. .	2	1
Windows not in good repair .. .. .	—	7
Woodwork not clean .. .. .	1	13
Wood work not in good repair .. .. .	—	—
Ceilings not clean .. .. .	85	86
Ceilings not in good repair .. .. .	23	22
Infestation by rodents .. .. .	—	—
Accumulation of refuse .. .. .	5	5
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>734</b>	<b>606</b>



## SALE AND EXPOSURE FOR SALE IN THE OPEN AIR

**Stalls Visited :**

Butchers, Poultry and Rabbits .. ..	1827
Biscuits, Confectionery and Cheese .. ..	763
Cooked Meats and Tripe .. ..	378
Sweets and Chocolate .. ..	315
Fish and Shrimps .. ..	1134
Grocers .. ..	378
Fruiterers .. ..	2394
Number of stalls inspected .. ..	7189
Number of stalls found satisfactory .. ..	7112
Number of stalls found unsatisfactory .. ..	77
Number of revisits to unsatisfactory stalls .. ..	77
Number of stalls made satisfactory .. ..	77

**Details of Contraventions :**

	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>
Inadequate protection of foodstuffs .. ..	72	72
Accumulations of Refuse .. ..	2	2
Food Handler Smoking .. ..	3	3

MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES, POTTED, PRESSED,  
PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD.

Number of applications received .. ..	3
Number of applications granted .. ..	3
Number of applications refused .. ..	—

**Food Poisoning**

Twenty cases of food poisoning were discovered during the year.

**Merchandise Marks Act, 1926**

Two thousand eight hundred and four visits were made to shops and stalls.

**Fertiliser and Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926**

Seven informal and two formal samples of feeding stuffs and fertilisers were examined by the Analyst during the year. Five were reported satisfactory and two unsatisfactory. The necessary action was taken following report on the unsatisfactory samples.

**Food and Drugs Act, 1955**

At the beginning of the year the Public Analyst resigned. The appointment was a joint appointment, with other Local Authorities, and it was some months before it was decided not to fill the vacancy, and so other arrangements had to be made. For this reason, no samples were taken for about six months and as a result the number of samples was far lower than the number taken in previous years.

During the year, fifty-five samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst. Forty-nine samples were reported satisfactory, two samples were reported unsatisfactory because of poor quality, and four samples unsatisfactory owing to fat deficiencies and slight adulteration. In each case the producers were advised and a warning given where called for. A further seventy-nine samples of other foods and drugs were taken, nine of which were reported as adulterated and eight samples were examined for pesticides. These were all satisfactory.

The following table shows the action taken respecting the nine samples reported not genuine.

**Table 30**

Article Sampled	Analyst's Report	Action taken
Cheese spread with butter	Moisture content exceeded the legal amount of 5% by 1.8%	Letter to manufacturer
Meat and Potato Pie	Slightly deficient of meat content	Manufacturer inter- viewed and advised
Pork Sausages	Contained 70 ppm of undisclosed preservative	Manufacturer advised.
Dairy Ice Cream	Contained four wood shavings	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
Casserole of Steak and Onions	Deficient of meat content	Warning letter to Manufacturer
Chicken Casserole with Veal and Vegetables	Deficient of meat content	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
Marzipan Fruits	Deficient of Almonds to the extent of 44%	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
Wheat Germ Oil Capsules	Did not conform to BPC requirements	Packer advised.
Halibut Liver Oil Capsules	Did not conform to BPC requirements	Packer advised.



## OTHER COMPLAINTS INVESTIGATED AND ACTION TAKEN

Offence	Action taken
Paint in Hot Pot	Warning given.
Mineral water containing insect	Warning given.
Corned beef discoloured and unsound	Warning given.
Mineral water containing grit	Warning given.
Tinned grapefruit containing insect	Warning given.
Fly in bottle of vinegar	Warning given.
Nail in soft drink	Sold outside Borough by local firm. Consulted for advice.
String in steak pudding	Warning given.
Black substance in large unsliced loaf	Warning given.
Tin of corned beef—contents stained	Warning given.
Roast beef—rancid	Warning given.
Dirty milk bottle containing milk	Warning given.
Tinned steak containing unidentifiable object	Warning given.
Complaint of mineral water contaminated with turpentine	Complaint not proved—Shopkeeper advised.
Danish Blue Cheese stated to be unsound	No action necessary—cheese wet, through being stored in refrigerator. Fined £20.
Mouldy potato cakes	Warning to canner.
Tin of processed peas with bitter taste	Brought to notice of dairyman concerned.
Complaint re dirty milk bottle crates	Investigation suggested alleged "cockroaches" was husk from wheat. Warning to bakery.
Alleged part cockroaches in bread	Warning to packer.
Large piece of old and oily dough in large sliced loaf.	Examined other stock of beef suet in shop. These showed similar infestations. Stock withdrawn. Warning given.
Chopped ham showing signs of metallic contamination	Warning given.
Insects in beef suet	Chicken was unfit. Warning given to vendor.
Small tin of corned beef containing beetle	Warning given.
Chicken alleged to be unfit for human consumption	Warning given.
Tin of rice pudding mouldy	Examined by public health laboratory. Negative result.
Scampi with excessive fluorescence	Warning given.
Sliced loaf mouldy	Fish fingers found not to be unsound when examined. Discussed with manufacturers.
Fish fingers alleged to be unsound	Warning given.
Mouldy sliced large loaf	Warning given.
Sour steak pie	Warning given.
Unsound and maggoty half shoulder of lamb	Warning given.
Unsound pre-packed bacon	Fined £20.
Hot pot containing paint on underside of crust.	Warning given.

Piece of cod containing worm	Complainant and fish fryer concerned advised.
Fruit cake mouldy	Warning to vendor.
Cigarette filter in sliced loaf	Issue complicated by bread mixed with dried soup. Warning to baker.
Milk with offensive taste	Remaining milk examined and found to contain added salt—this salt had been added in a dry state. Milk unlikely to have been contaminated at dairy.
Meat pie containing beetle	Investigated complaint. Inspected bakery. Reported to legal department.
Mouldy meat pie	Vendor warned.
Dried milk containing black substance	Brought to notice of manufacturer.
Cooked chicken decomposed	Decomposition caused by cooking with internal organs inside. Warning to vendor/manufacturer.
Maggot in tin of tomatoes	Vendor cautioned.
Lambs liver alleged to be unsound	This was not lambs liver and was not unsound. Interviewed butcher. This was Australian sheep liver. Caution given.
Maggots in packet dates	Attention of vendor drawn to complaint.
Glass in milk	In actual fact the glass was retained in the cap and did not enter the milk. No further action.
Mouldy pastry	Second complaint. Stocks withdrawn.
Piece of rubber in tin of pork	Warning given.
Wire in toffee nougat	Warning given.
Insects in ice cream cone	Vendor cautioned.
Liver alleged to be unsound	Found satisfactory on examination. No action taken.
Insufficient meat in hot pot	Discussed with manufacturer.
Mouldy crumpets	Warning given.
Pre-cooked chicken wing unfit for human consumption	Warning given to vendor/preparing firm.
Chicken sandwich—rancid	Warning given.
Crumpets mouldy	Warning given.
Bluebottle in tin of peas	Warning given.
Mouldy crumpets	Warning given.



## NOISE ABATEMENT

### WITH PARTICULAR REFERENCE TO INDUSTRIAL NOISE

By circular 36/69 of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, local authorities were requested to submit a report on the extent and effectiveness of the measures taken to combat industrial noise, and to comment on the difficulties encountered in dealing with such noise.

The investigation into complaints of noise nuisance from industrial and commercial premises is probably one of the most time consuming tasks that officers of a local authority have to deal with. It was in 1960 that powers were given to local authorities to deal with such complaints and it has become obvious that there is not yet enough information available as to the effects of noise and vibration, and what is more important, practical measures available to reduce noise emission.

There are instruments which will measure the intensity of noise but other factors have to be taken into consideration when investigating noise emission. These include, its wave length ; its duration ; whether day or night ; the time of year ; and the age, physical and mental condition and temperament of the persons affected. What is music to one person may be just a cacophony to another. The sound of church bells on a Sunday morning may sound sweet to the church goer but just a nuisance to the agnostic who is having a comfortable " lie-in."

Having established the existence of a nuisance comes the unenviable task of trying to decide what can be done to reduce the noise emission to a tolerable level. It is a fact that once a noise has become established, it takes a lot of money to stop it. One hesitates to recommend the carrying out of extensive and expensive works for fear that after they have been carried out, there may be little or no reduction in the noise emission.

A noise nuisance is a statutory nuisance and a local authority has a duty to serve an abatement notice when such a nuisance is found. The notice must require the persons on whom it is served to " abate the nuisance and to execute such works and to take such steps as may be necessary for that purpose." There are local authorities who hesitate to serve abatement notices because they (according to Lumley) should in general specify the works which require to be done. This seems to imply that local authorities should carry out either by their officers or through specialised consultants, long and expensive tests and make recommendations based on these tests. These recommendations if carried out may or may not bring about results which satisfy the complainant. In addition there is the " best practicable means " defence contained in the Noise Abatement Act which may finally nullify all attempts to secure a reduction in noise emission.

It is a fact that in recent years industry of the country in general has experienced a period of prosperity. This has magnified the noise problem. New factories have opened up. These have in most cases been sited away from dwellings as far as possible and so have given rise to little or no nuisance, but the problem regarding existing factories is very different.



- (1) Factories which for years have only worked during normal day time working hours have gone on to shift working, in many cases round the clock and including weekends.
- (2) Factories have installed additional machinery regard being had only for the best place to put it in the factory and with complete disregard to its relationship with dwelling houses.
- (3) Many extensions have been built on to existing factories and in some cases the buildings are constructed with framed asbestos sheets which absorb little or no noise.

Despite these facts it is amazing what people will put up with in an industrial town. During 1967 only eight complaints of noise nuisance were received and investigated and of these five were in connection with industrial premises. In 1968 thirteen complaints were received and of these eight were concerning industry. The appendix gives details of the complaints investigated.

Having outlined the difficulties experienced in dealing with noise nuisances it would seem to follow that this is a classic example of prevention being better than cure. In other words there must be tighter control of factories and machines in the planning stage. When considering an application for planning approval there should be considered the type of building and its construction, the relationship to other buildings particularly dwelling houses, the type of machinery to be installed, the siting of the machinery within the building and the measures taken to prevent excess noise emission. If considered necessary the planning authority should be empowered to call on the applicant to produce a report by a specialist noise consultant in support of the application. It should be illegal to instal machinery in an existing factory other than by way of replacement, without the prior approval of the local authority and it should be illegal to instal a machine in any building so as to give rise to a noise nuisance.

The whole procedure in dealing with noise nuisances requires overhauling and it ought to be so simplified that a local authority when satisfied of the existence of a noise nuisance should be able to say to the persons responsible, "stop the nuisance or stop the machine."

- (1) *Industrial: Alleged nuisance from noise during the night shift at a large bakery.*

This complaint took the form of a petition signed by a number of residents of the area. Late night visits did not confirm a noise nuisance and the survey of the area showed that the residents had no unanimous complaint but different households complained of different noises such as singing by night workers, tannoy system operating during the night, engines of motor vans revving up, vehicles parked in the streets, garage doors banging. In other words, it became obvious that the residents were making a determined effort to stop the night shift from being worked and before complaining, had been to see the manager and had got no satisfaction. The conclusion reached was that there was no grounds for statutory action, but the matters were discussed with the management who promised to see that noise was kept down to a minimum.



(2) *Commercial : Complaint of a noise from a launderette*

Launderettes are springing up all over the town and it is anticipated that further complaints will be received of noise nuisances. These launderettes are often sited adjoining dwelling houses and all have powered washers and electric fans operating. At the present time they are very popular and are in use until late at night.

In the case complained of the noise was found to be caused by an electric fan connected to the driers. The owners have undertaken to fit some form of silencer.

(3) *Domestic : Complaint of noise from dogs barking*

Several visits were made to premises in the vicinity at varying times but at no time was there anything untoward heard.

(4) *Industrial : Complaint of noise from an extractor fan at the works of a cork insulation manufacturers*

In this case the complaint was considered justifiable. A dust extractor fan situated in the factory discharged through the roof and gave out excessive noise causing nuisance to houses close by. The outlet was moved to the back of the factory and a silencer fitted since when no further complaints have been received.

(5) *Domestic : Complaint of noise*

This was a rather vague complaint of noise by an old lady aged 80+ living alone. She could not give any real information as to the type of noise and its location. Enquiries in the near neighbourhood showed that no other person complained of any noise. In view of this no further action was taken.

(6) *Industrial : Complaint of noise from brewery*

The noise complained of was from the refrigeration plant. After investigation it was considered there was insufficient evidence to establish a noise nuisance.

(7) *Industrial : Complaint of noise from a woodworking factory*

The noise complained of was from plant which extracted wood chips from a moulding plant. The complaint was found to be justified and a number of interviews with the management have taken place. A noise consultant was called in by the management who are prepared to carry out the recommendations made providing an assurance is given that a noticeable reduction in the noise emitted will ensue.

(8) *Industrial : Complaint of noise from an engineering works*

On investigation it was found that the noise was caused by clanging from overhead gears serving a power press. Whilst not entirely satisfied that a statutory nuisance existed, the management agreed to experiment with one press by casing in the gears and if successful the other presses will be similarly treated.

(9) *Industrial*

Request from manufacturers of tufted carpet machinery for advice on sound proofing of a proposed new bay which is to work on a shift basis. Suitable advice was given which was acted upon by the management.

(10) *Industrial : Complaint of noise from carpet felt shredding machine*

Investigation did not confirm the existence of a noise nuisance.

(11) *Domestic : Complaint of noise from dogs barking*

Visits were made at different times and noise nuisance was not confirmed.

(12) *Domestic : Complaint of noise caused by neighbours*

This appeared to be a disagreement between neighbours as no specific noise was complained of. No action taken.

(13) *Industrial : Complaint of noise from engineering works*

The noise complained of was a vibration set up in the structure of a block of flats erected near to the works. The vibration originated in a rotary furnace. Investigations were carried out jointly with H.M. Factories Inspector and by the Alkali Works Inspector. Some work was carried out which brought some reduction in vibration but the noise has not been entirely resolved and complaints are still being received.



## **THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963** **ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1968**

**(1st January - 31st December)**

There has been a slight decrease in the number of registered premises during the past year. It has been found that employers displaced from registered premises affected by Slum Clearance, and Compulsory Purchase Schemes, have not, in some instances, registered the premises into which they have moved.

It is interesting to note that the number of persons employed in this reduced number of premises has increased slightly being due, mainly, to the number of females employed in shop premises.

Phase I of the Central Area Re-Development was completed during the year. It remains to be seen whether or not the liaison, and close co-operation at the planning stage, built up with the developers, architects and proposed occupiers, during the past years, will carry over to Phase II of this Re-Development.

A watching brief was kept on the Tower Block, Town Hall Extension, several alterations being effected to make these premises comply with the Act.

### **Registration and General Inspection of Premises**

Sixty-one notifications of employment of persons were received during the year, and seventy-three premises taken off the register. There were nine hundred and ninety-seven premises on the register at the end of the year.

Two hundred and six general inspections were carried out, bringing the total number inspected to nine hundred and ninety-six.

Details are set out in Appendix 1.

### **Legal Proceedings**

One prosecution was taken during the year.

This was against a firm of retail butchers for an infringement of Section 17 of the Act (Fencing of exposed parts of Machinery).

A notice of accident, dated the 14th June, was received on the 19th June, notifying an accident which had occurred on the 1st June in a retail butcher's shop. This involved a boy employee and a power-operated mincing machine, resulting in the partial amputation of the first finger and the laceration of the second finger of his right hand.

Immediate investigations revealed that the machine had been removed from the shop premises. Statements made by the employees interviewed indicated that the machine had not been adequately guarded at the time of the accident, in that there had been no restriction distance plate fitted to the feed opening. It was ascertained that the person involved in the accident had received adequate training and supervision in the use of this machine. The machine on which the accident occurred was traced to a food equipment manufacturers at Kirkham. The firm was visited and the machine inspected.



A restriction distance plate had been fitted to the feed opening, but a director of the Firm stated that this plate was not on the machine when it arrived at the factory. With the restriction distance plate now fitted, the feed aperture was  $2\frac{1}{8}$ -in. in diameter and  $5\frac{7}{8}$ -in. from the worm, making it practically impossible for an accident to occur. Without the plate fitted the feed opening in the bowl measured  $4\frac{3}{8}$ -in. in diameter, the worm being  $4\frac{5}{8}$ -in. from the feed bowl, and in this condition the worm would have been easily accessible from the feed bowl.

At the Court Hearing on the 2nd October, 1968, the defendants pleaded guilty and were fined £50.

**Accidents.** Fifteen "Notice of Accident" were received, details being as follows :—

Type of premises	Cause of Accident	Nature of injury to employee
1. British Rail Refreshment Rooms	Striking against object	Bruised legs
2. Commercial College	Falling on fixed stairs	Sprained foot
3. Retail Bucher's Shop	Boning beef	Cut hand
4. Retail Mother & Baby Wear	Striking against object	Sprained ankle
5. Trade Union Office	Falling off a chair	Fractured ribs
6. Electricity Board Showrooms	Falling on fixed stairs	Sprained ankle
7. Retail Butcher's Shop	Mincing beef in power mincing machine	Partial amputation and laceration of fingers
8. Multiple Store	Assisting in carrying a person	Strained arm and shoulder
9. Retail Pram and Toy Shop	Falling off platform steps	Fractured wrist
10. Retail Butcher's Shop	Sharpening knife on a steel	Cut thumb
11. Multiple Store	Falling on same level	Bruised foot
12. Multiple Store	Lifting bag of potatoes	Torn back muscle
13. Public House	Lifting beer cask with chain hoist	Abdominal muscle strain
14. Savings Bank	Moving a table	Strained hand
15. Multiple Store	Falling on same level	Bruised ribs

Investigations into five of these accidents resulted in one prosecution being taken and informal advice being given in the other cases.



## Health and Welfare Provisions—Contraventions

### CLEANLINESS (Section 4)

Out of two hundred and six premises inspected, cleanliness was unsatisfactory to some degree in twenty-three cases.

### OVERCROWDING (Section 5)

In no premises did the number of person employed in a particular room exceed that permitted by the Act.

### TEMPERATURE (Section 6(2))

Where work does not involve severe physical effort a temperature of 16°C (60.8°F) must be maintained after the first hour. In fourteen cases the temperature was found to be below that required.

### THERMOMETERS (Section 6(4))

A sufficient number of thermometers was not provided in sixty-four premises.

### VENTILATION (Section 7)

Ventilation of some part of the premises was regarded as inadequate in fifteen cases.

### LIGHTING (Section 8)

In three cases the lighting of some part of the premises was considered to be not sufficient or suitable.

### SANITARY CONVENIENCES (Section 9—Sanitary Conveniences Regs. 1964)

In sixty-eight cases the Sanitary Conveniences were in some way unsuitable. In four cases numbers were insufficient.

### WASHING FACILITIES (Section 10—The Washing Facilities Regs. 1964)

In twenty-six cases unsuitable washing facilities were provided, whilst in three cases, the facilities were considered insufficient.

### DRINKING WATER (Section 11)

In all cases the supply of drinking water was found to be adequate and wholesome.

### ACCOMMODATION FOR CLOTHING (Section 12)

In four instances only was there inadequate accommodation for outdoor clothing.

### SITTING FACILITIES (Section 13)

Suitable facilities are to be provided at suitable places for the persons employed to sit when the opportunity arises. In five cases these facilities were not provided.

### SEATS FOR SEDENTARY WORK (Section 14)

Where work is, or can be done sitting, suitable seats, and where necessary, foot rests are to be provided. In two instances the seats provided were considered unsuitable.

### EATING FACILITIES (Section 15)

Where employees in shops eat meals there, suitable and sufficient facilities are to be provided. The facilities provided were found to be satisfactory in all the premises visited.



#### FLOORS, PASSAGES AND STAIRS (Section 16)

In sixty-three cases some cause for complaint was found. In many instances the handrail to the stairs was inadequate or non-existent, in others, worn treads, worn nosings to treads, defective floor coverings and badly worn floor boards accounted for a number of the unsatisfactory conditions.

#### FENCING OF EXPOSED PARTS OF MACHINERY (Section 17—The Prescribed Dangerous Machine Order, 1964)

Every dangerous part of any machinery used as, or forming part of, the equipment of premises, shall be securely fenced unless so positioned or constructed as to be safe. In fourteen instances machinery was found to be inadequately fenced.

#### FIRST AID (Section 24—The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964)

A First Aid Box had not been provided at many of the premises inspected, in other cases the Box did not contain the necessary requisites and appliances. Seventy instances of inadequate provisions were found.

#### DISPOSAL OF SANITARY DRESSINGS (The Sanitary Conveniences Regulations, 1964)

At one premises the arrangements for the disposal of sanitary dressings was not satisfactory.

#### DANGEROUS CONDITIONS AND PRACTICES (Section 22)

In three cases conditions existed where there was an element of danger. In one premises some hastily constructed wooden shelving was unstable and dangerous. In another premises there was too large a gap between a conveyor belt and the floor through which it rose. In the third premises a telephone cable swung from the wall, fitting to a desk in the middle of the room. These conditions have now been remedied.

#### EXEMPTIONS FROM CERTAIN PROVISIONS (Section 46)

No applications for exemptions were received or granted.

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*Details and summary of contraventions found and remedied  
are shown in Appendix II*

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### General

As can only be expected teething troubles occurred in Phase I of the Central Area Re-Development. These included choked drains causing flooding ; emissions of smoke from a sanitary dressing incinerator into a shop unit ; a noise nuisance and vibration from machinery ; improved ventilation required to store areas due to them being used as workrooms and additional sanitary and washing facilities required because of staff increases.

With co-operation from the Developers these problems were resolved.

Co-operation with the various Corporation Departments and H.M. Factories Inspectorate continues to be extremely good. The practice of visiting, with the Building Inspectors, existing premises for which plans have been deposited, and which are intended to be used as premises within the scope of the Act, has sorted out many difficulties and given the prospective occupier an overall picture of the necessary work.

N. Morris

*Shops and Offices Inspector*



**APPENDIX I.**  
**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.**  
**DETAILS OF INSPECTIONS DURING 1968.**

CLASS OF PREMISES	Number on Register at 1.1.68.	Number of General Inspections	Total Number of Visits	Premises where Contraventions Found	Contravention Letter Sent	Verbal Intimation Given	Premises where Contraventions Remedied	Prosecutions	Accidents Notified	Accidents Investigated	No. of Premises Registered during 1968	No. taken off Register during 1968	No. on Register at 31.12.68	Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace at 31.12.68
Offices .. .. .	306	56	115	34	22	12	23	..	3	1	19	16	309	3150
Retail Shops .. .. .	551	120	384	92	70	22	57	1	9	4	35	44	542	2985
Wholesale Shops/Warehouses	61	14	30	11	7	4	7	..	..	..	1	8	54	604
Catering Establishments ..	89	16	49	13	5	8	6	..	3	..	6	5	90	752
Canteens .. .. .	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	29
Fuel Storage Depots .. ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	4
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>1009</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>578</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>997</b>	<b>7524</b>

# **APPENDIX II** **DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND AND REMEDIED.**

CLASS OF PREMISES	S.4	S.5		S.6		S.7	S.8	S.9		S.10		S.11	S.12	S.13	S.14	S.15	S.16	S.17	S.24	Disposal of San. dressings inadeq.	S.22	S.50
		Overcrowding	Temperature Inadequate	Thermometer Not Provided	Ventilation Inadequate			San.	Conv.	Wash. Fac.												
										Unsuitable	Insufficient											
Outstanding 1.1.68 .. ..	111	7	36	145	46	25	220	11	113	19	Nil	14	14	8	2	255	22	176	6	1	244	Abstract not Displayed
	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R	F R
Offices .. ..	3 4	1 1	17 14	3 1	1 1	1 1	12 9	2 2	8 6	1 1	3 4	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	15 15	2 2	16 10	1 1	1 1	1 1	25 18
Retail Shops ..	17 11	10 6	33 18	11 8	1 4	42 27	1 3	14 10	2 6	1 1	4 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	39 38	10 4	40 22	1 1	1 1	1 1	53 27
Wholesale Shops Warehouses ..	3 2	2 2	8 5	1 1	1 1	6 3	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	1 1	8 4	1 1	5 4	1 1	2 1	1 1	8 7
Catering Establishments	.. ..	1 1	6 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	8 5	1 1	3 5	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	1 4	1 1	9 7	.. ..	.. ..	10 4	.. ..
Canteens .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
Fuel Storage Depots .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
TOTALS .. ..	23 17	2 14	8 64	42 15	9 9	3 4	68 44	4 5	26 22	3 7	4 4	5 1	2 1	2 1	1 1	63 61	14 4	70 43	1 2	3 3	39 6	56
Outstanding 31.12.68 .. ..	117	5	42	167	52	24	244	10	117	19	Nil	14	18	9	2	257	32	203	5	1	284	

<b>SUMMARY :</b>		
No. of contraventions outstanding, 1.1.68	..	1475
No. of contraventions found during 1968	..	478
No. of contraventions remedied during 1968	..	335
No. of contraventions outstanding 31.12.68	..	1618









Table 31

## CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE	Number of Notifications Received	Number of Cases in which Diagnosis was subsequently corrected	Corrected number of notifications	Number admitted to hospital
Meningococcal Infection .....	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria .....	..	..	..	..
Erysipelas .....	..	..	..	1
Scarlet Fever .....	40	..	40	4
Typhus Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	5	..	5	..
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	1	..	1	..
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	35	..	35	27
Other Forms of Tuberculosis .....	16	..	16	9
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .....	..	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) .....	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	40	..	40	6
Malaria .....	..	..	..	..
Pneumonia (Acute Primary and Acute Influenza) .....	4	..	4	1
Whooping Cough .....	8	..	8	6
Measles .....	450	..	450	12
Chicken Pox .....	..	..	..	3
German Measles .....	..	..	..	..
Pemphigus Neonatorum .....	..	..	..	..
Food Poisoning .....	17	..	17	4
Gastro Enteritis .....	..	..	..	100
Undulant Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Para-Typhoid .....	1	..	1	1
<b>The following Diseases were made notifiable from 1/10/68 :</b>				
Acute Encephalitis .....	..	..	..	..
Acute Meningitis .....	..	..	..	5
Anthrax .....	..	..	..	..
Cholera .....	..	..	..	..
Infective Jaundice .....	49	..	49	22
Leprosy .....	..	..	..	..
Leptospirosis .....	..	..	..	..
Plague .....	..	..	..	..
Relapsing Fever .....	..	..	..	..
Smallpox .....	..	..	..	..
Tetanus .....	1	..	1	..
Yellow Fever .....	..	..	..	..
<b>TOTALS .....</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>..</b>	<b>667</b>	<b>201</b>

NUMBER OF CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED  
FROM 1958 TO 1968  
Table 32

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Smallpox.....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Diphtheria (including Membranous Croup) .....	.. 2	.. 2	..	.. 2	.. 3	.. 1	..	..	..	.. 1	..
Erysipelas .....	.. 104	.. 150	.. 142	.. 91	.. 92	.. 22	.. 27	.. 85	.. 154	.. 12	.. 40
Meningococcal Infection .....	.. 90	.. 97	.. 101	.. 103	.. 57	.. 75	.. 57	.. 33	.. 40	.. 17	.. 5
Scarlet Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Enteric Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhus Fever .....	.. 2	..	..	.. 2	.. 1	..	..	.. 31	..	..	..
Cerebro Spinal Meningitis .....	.. 1	..	..	..	..	..	..	.. 29	..	..	..
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) .....	.. 80	.. 51	.. 30	.. 48	.. 33	.. 33	.. 38	.. 35	.. 24	.. 26	.. 35
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) .....	.. 7	.. 9	.. 6	.. 3	.. 4	.. 2	.. 7	.. 4	.. 12	.. 12	.. 16
Pulmonary Tuberculosis .....	.. 1	..	..	.. 8	.. 13	.. 14	.. 1	.. 2	..	.. 1	.. 1
Other forms of Tuberculosis .....	.. 1370	.. 443	.. 1062	.. 1057	.. 1364	.. 606	.. 454	.. 925	.. 1121	.. 260	.. 450
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Measles .....	.. 86	.. 342	.. 172	.. 244	.. 246	.. 119	.. 201	.. 85	.. 117	.. 52	.. 40
Encephalitis Lethargica .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dysentery .....	.. 58	.. 45	.. 25	.. 35	.. 11	.. 8	.. 3	.. 8	.. 3	.. 1	.. 4
Malaria .....	.. 38	.. 47	.. 234	.. 56	.. 4	.. 62	.. 38	.. 4	.. 1	.. 32	.. 8
Pneumonia .....	..	..	..	..	.. 1	.. 3	..	..	..	.. 1	.. 1
Diarrhoea .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Whooping Cough .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Paratyphoid B .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Typhoid Fever .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS .....	1839	1486	1779	1650	1829	946	827	1241	1473	415	600





# REPORT ON THE WELFARE SERVICES in the Borough during 1968.



## CARE OF THE AGED.

At the last population review in 1966, there were in England and Wales about 6 million persons aged 65 and over, *i.e.* approximately 12% of the total population.

In Blackburn we had 15,483 persons over the age of 65, *i.e.* 15.2%. By 1968 the proportion had gone up to approximately 16%. In every Ward the number of women surviving beyond 65 years was significantly higher than men, and of those living alone the disproportion was three to one in favour of the female outliving the male. Many medical and social factors have contributed to the possibility of a rising proportion of individuals realising their potential life span of "three score years and ten" but the same factors have not made an equivalent impact in extending this span nor in raising the quality of fitness to enjoy extended years.

The death rate among persons aged 65 years and over has fallen 22% over the past 60 years, from 83 per 1,000 at 1905 to 65 per 1,000 at 1965. Nevertheless, the expectation of life *at age 65 years* has only increased from 10 years in 1892 to 12 years in 1963. This contrasts with the expectation of life *at birth* which was for male only 44 years in 1892 and 68 by 1962.

The pathological processes which affect the aged are, unlike the infectious diseases, not responsive to antibiotic and chemotherapy and certainly demonstrate the fallability of traditional curative medicine which has become more and more dependent on such limited therapeutic agents. The degenerative diseases not only reduce the physical and mental activity of the aged in their declining years but are also the principal cause of mortality, in particular cardio vascular diseases. The deleterious environmental factors as yet so imperfectly identified which are carcinogenic in effect, make their invidious presence felt as the "exposure to risk" period lengthens in those who survive so that for all deaths occurring in males aged 65-74 years, diseases of heart and arteries account for 37% and cancer for 24%. (The figures for females are virtually the same).

In Blackburn in 1968, out of the 449 total deaths aged 65-74 years, 19% were due to Cancer and 52% to vascular disease so that between them these two groups accounted for 71% of such deaths.

Cancer of the lung and bronchus accounted for approximately 8% of the deaths of males aged 65-74 years whilst coronary disease accounted for no less than 32% and the Bronchitis/Pneumonia group for 18%. All types of external causes including motor vehicle accidents and suicide accounted for 2% of male deaths at this age.

The 1958 Report of the General Register Office on Morbidity Statistics from General Practice indicated that the 12% of National population aged 65 and over were making 21% of the consultation demands on the G.P. service. Further surveys for the United Kingdom in 1966 seemed to indicate an 18% consultation rate per annum. Whichever is correct if applied to the Blackburn population structure would show that the Geriatric Age Group impose a 24-28% consultation level on the family doctor. It is equally certain that referrals to the hospital service by the General Practitioners from this age grouping imposes heavy demands on geriatric beds.



Acute episodes in old people such as Bronchitis, Pneumonia, and fractures, have an upward trend in the winter conditions of January, February, March, which tends to take up available acute beds in the various specialties followed by a re-distribution activity when the emergency is over to either Geriatric beds or hostels. Occasionally the upward trend of acute bed take-up is sufficient to disrupt the capacity to deal with selective admissions of various specialties so that waiting lists lengthen. The vulnerability of the 19,000 persons in Blackburn County Borough who are beyond retirement age is one reason why the arbitrary Ministry figure of ten geriatric beds per 1,000 persons over the age of 65 years should be departed from in favour of a more flexible approach in harmony with local conditions. There is a need for reserve beds to give the Geriatrician elbow room to develop rehabilitative services just as there is need for the local authority hostel programme to have built-in reserve capacity to enable relief to be given to families, neighbours and indeed Field Workers by admission of necessitous cases for temporary/holiday care.

Environmental background whilst improving steadily, still left a lot to be desired in 1968. There were many houses without damp courses, without cavity walls, with inadequate weather resisting roofs and floors and therefore subject to serious dampness. Many of the traditional houses had staircases unilluminated, without hand rails and with changes of direction effected by "winders" rather than at landings so constituting serious hazards for the aged as did the lack of amenities.

Amenities All Households	Hot Water		Fixed Bath		W.C.	
	Shared	None	Shared	None	Shared	None
1961 Census	173	10,638	315	14,970	386	1,369
1966 Census	140	6,950	230	11,030	390	140

Of the households with *exclusive* use of a Water Closet:

17,820 were inside                      17,090 were outside

Of the households with *shared* use of a water closet:

230 were inside                      160 were outside

Approximately one third of those persons aged 65 years and over had no relatives at home or living near but fortunately many had found family substitutes in "good neighbours."

It has been inevitable that demands on the Local Authority Welfare and Health Services have escalated over the past decade and fortunate that integration of the National Assistance Act provisions with those of the National Health Service provisions took place in 1964 as Tables 33 and 34 show.



Table 33

## VISITS TO OLD PERSONS

WELFARE SERVICES			HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES					
		1961	1962		1965	1966	1967	1968
Visits by Welfare Officers	.. ..	17,000	16,550	Visits by Medico-Social Workers ..	20,250	22,254	23,686	21,876
CASE LOAD 1,665				CASE LOAD 4,421				
Supplementary Services Covering Old Persons								
Meals on Wheels	.. ..	16,096	15,351		16,584	18,699	18,710	18,535
Meals supplied at Hostels to Non-Residents		—	—		797	2,753	8,715	9,278
Treatments by L.A. Chiropodists	.. ..	—	480		3,945	4,150	4,209	2,489
Treatments under Private Chiropodists' Scheme		—	—		17,761 (9 m'ths only)	28,371	33,022	15,159 (3 m'ths only)
Visits by District Nurses to Patients aged 65 +		50,873	45,955		49,315	42,062	31,252	31,769
Physiotherapy Treatments at Hostels	.. ..	—	135		807	885	192	—
							Physio-therapist left	
Total Items of Service	.. ..	83,969	78,471		109,459	119,174	119,786	99,106
Of Which provided by Health Department	.. ..	66,969	61,921		109,459	119,174	119,786	99,106

CASE LOAD 4,421

**TABLE 34**  
**MEDICO SOCIAL WORKERS**  
**VISITS RELATED TO GERIATRICS**

	1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968	
	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West	East	West
Care and After Care .. ..	1924	814	1685	1246	3913	1687	4621	2708	4778	3382	4278	3220
Aged .. ..	2158	1452	4261	3588	7053	5033	7554	5594	7136	6629	6448	6774
Special Hospital Requests ..	168	189	154	114	167	154	250	176	223	191	285	258
TOTALS .. ..	4250	2455	6100	4948	11133	6874	12425	8478	12137	10202	11011	10252
GRAND TOTAL ..	6705		11048		18007		20903		22339		21263	
Geriatric Clinic Sessions ..				63	96		77		67		92	
Chiropody Visits .. ..					1236 (2051)	815	499 (1055)	556	471 (972)	501	58 (191)	133
Hostels Visits .. ..					94 (192)	98	160 (296)	136	205 (375)	170	246 (422)	176
GRAND TOTAL ..	6705		11048		20250		22254		23686		21876	
All Visits by M.S.W's ..	29499		36883		57922		58679		67728		69909	
% For Geriatrics .. ..	23%		29%		37%		38%		35%		31%	



This enabled not only numerically more items of service to be provided for the aged but also enhanced the efficiency to ascertain need and permitted a more logical recognition of the clinical problems of ageing and the deployment of medical, nursing, and medical-auxiliary resources to meet those problems. The closer association of the family doctor service with those of the Local Health Authority in Sec. 21 Health Centres, three of which began functioning in 1968, ushered in further co-ordinated geriatric service potential, which it is hoped to develop shortly. In particular it should be possible to compile a register of persons over the age of 65 years and with mutual goodwill be in a position to assess their needs and wishes for purposes of planning and developing services. Two such services are (1) Assessment Screening Clinics and (2) "Preparation for Retirement" Courses, and both could make a serious contribution to eradicating some of the more unsatisfactory factors of ageing.

The plan to close the old Institutional Part III accommodation at Park View following the 1966 review of Hostels began to take shape in 1968. The number of beds had been reduced in Park View from 180 to 140 (80 Female, 60 Male) and the modifications to West Bank Hostel to give 19 extra beds in an upgraded extension commenced. A new purpose-built hostel at Crosby Road (Longshaw) was also started building, to fit in with the Second Tier units of accommodation for the aged and handicapped completed, occupied and fitted with "Inter-comm" ready to link up with the Hostel. The Hostel itself was designed to accommodate 48 residents in four self-contained units of 12, each unit having eight single bedrooms and two double-bedded rooms, lounging, toilets, bathroom, sluice, etc. Dining and kitchen facilities were planned to allow aged persons from the community to share services with the residents and to continue the policy of stimulating a comprehensive, fully integrated geriatric service for the area.

Upon opening this new hostel at Crosby Road, the beddage at Park View was planned to be further reduced to 50 male and 50 female.

**HOSTELS FOR THE AGED**

**Table 35**

	Park View			West Bank			H'side			Shadsworth Hse			Fenisclyffe Bank			Burnside			Laneside			Total			
	M.	W.	C.	Total	M.	W.	Total	W.	Total	M.	W.	Total	M.	W.	Total	M.	W.	Total	M.	W.	Total	M.	W.	C.	Total
Total .. 31.12.67	53	63	..	116	5	15	20	31		13	26	39	19	28	47	16	30	46	18	24	42	125	217	..	342
Admitted from Home .. ..	21	50	6	77	..	..	..	..		3	..	3	10	1	11	3	1	4	3	..	3	40	52	6	98
Hospitals.....	20	20	..	40	..	2	2	2		4	4	8	3	2	5	3	2	5	8	3	11	38	35	..	73
Hostels .....	2	3	..	5	..	..	..	2		1	..	1	4	7	11	5	3	8	5	5	10	17	20	..	37
Elsewhere .....	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	
	98	138	6	242	5	17	22	35		21	30	51	36	38	74	27	36	63	34	32	66	222	326	6	554
Discharged to—																									
Home .....	9	26	6	41	..	..	..	..		2	..	2	8	..	8	4	1	5	1	1	2	24	28	6	58
Hospitals.....	14	4	..	18	1	1	2	3		5	8	13	7	9	16	4	3	7	12	7	19	43	35	..	78
Hostels .....	16	19	..	35	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	17	20	..	37
Elsewhere .....	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	..	4	
Died .....	12	9	..	21	..	2	2	1		1	2	3	3	2	5	2	4	6	1	..	1	19	20	..	39
Total 31.12.68 ..	45	78	..	123	4	14	18	31		13	20	33	17	27	44	17	28	45	20	23	43	117	221	..	338



**Hostels for the Aged****Table 36****CLASSIFICATION OF RESIDENTS**

	Men	Women	Total
Aged and mentally infirm .. .. .	21	42	63
Blind .. .. .	3	9	12
Deaf .. .. .	10	7	17
Epileptic .. .. .	2	3	5
Physically infirm (not aged) .. .. .	3	4	7
Mentally infirm (not aged) .. .. .	6	5	11
Other aged .. .. .	81	142	223
Total .. .. .	126	212	338

**Table 37****AGE GROUPS OF RESIDENTS**

	Men	Women	Total
Under 30 years of age .. .. .	—	—	—
30 to 49 years of age .. .. .	—	1	1
50 to 64 years of age .. .. .	10	12	22
65 to 74 years of age .. .. .	42	39	81
75 to 84 years of age .. .. .	58	106	164
85 years and over .. .. .	16	54	70
Total .. .. .	126	212	338

## HANDICAPPED PERSONS

**Blind :** The statistics relative to the blind are very interesting particularly in their implications for the future. Even the comparatively short period of a decade is quite significant.

### Age groups of registered blind

				1958		1968
Up to age 20 years	..	..	..	7	..	6
Up to age 10 years	..	..	..	5	..	2
From 21—49 years	..	..	..	42	..	31
From 50—69 years	..	..	..	91	..	69
Over 70 years	..	..	..	113	..	125

In 1958 there were on the register 47 persons where blindness occurred in the first year of life (40 such persons still survive), whereas for the years 1963—1968 inclusive there was not one child blind in the first year.

In contrast, the degenerative diseases and conditions causing blindness

In 1958 constituted 11 out of 17 registered

„ 1965	„	14	„	„	14	„
„ 1966	„	9	„	„	9	„
„ 1967	„	21	„	„	21	„
„ 1968	„	27	„	„	28	„

Inevitably the onset of blindness has been carried into later and later age groupings so that less and less persons will need the sheltered employment of Blind workshops. More and more will suffer the tragedy of blindness when it will affect leisure and social integration rather than wage earning.



In the Blackburn Blind workshops the numbers have declined as follows:

				1958		1968
Travelling Salesmen	..	..	..	2	..	-
Skip department	..	..	..	7	..	4
Brush department	..	..	..	17	..	12
Knitting department	..	..	..	8	..	5

**Table 38**

	BLIND		PARTIALLY SIGHTED	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
On Register, 31st December, 1967 ..	82	.. 124	19	.. 58
Newly certified during year .. ..	6	.. 22	3	.. 14
Transferred P.S. to Blind Register ..	1	.. 8	1	.. 8
Transferred Blind to P.S. Register ..	-	.. -	-	.. -
Transferred from other Authorities ..	1	.. 5	-	.. -
Transferred to other Authorities ..	-	.. 5	1	.. 1
Deaths .. .. .	10	.. 13	5	.. 6
De-Certified .. .. .	-	.. -	-	.. -
On Register 31st December, 1968 ..	79	.. 132	15	.. 57

**Table 39**

	Age Groups of Registered Blind		Ages at which Blindness occurred	
	Men	Women	Men	Women
0 to 1 year .. .. .	—	—	18	22
2 to 4 years of age	—	1	1	3
5 to 10 " " "	1	—	3	2
11 to 20 " " "	3	1	7	3
21 to 29 " " "	3	2	7	2
30 to 39 " " "	5	2	9	10
40 to 49 " " "	9	10	11	14
50 to 59 " " "	19	16	8	11
60 to 69 " " "	15	19	—	22
70 to 79 " " "	12	39	11	25
80 years and over ..	12	42	4	15
Onset unknown ..	—	—	—	3
	79	132	79	132

## BLIND PERSONS IN HOMES, HOSPITALS, ETC.

	Men	Women
Feniscliffe Bank .. .. .	1	4
Laneside .. .. .	—	1
Queen's Park Hospital .. .. .	—	1
Brockhall Hospital .. .. .	—	1
Catholic Home for the Blind, Liverpool ..	1	—
Elms Home for the Blind, Salford ..	—	1
Oaklands Home for the Blind, Holmfirth ..	—	2
Nazareth House .. .. .	—	2
Park View .. .. .	1	1
Godfrey Ermen Home, Southport .. ..	—	1
Shadsworth House .. .. .	1	1
Withnell Hospital .. .. .	—	1
Richardson Home for the Deaf .. ..	—	2
Nelson Home for the Blind .. .. .	—	1
Abbeyfield Home, Preston New Road ..	—	1
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 20

## BLIND CHILDREN

At Special Schools, etc. . . . . three boys

**Partially Sighted.** Analysis of the age groups of persons on the partially sighted register show that whereas in 1958 60.4% persons were over the age of 50 years ; 43.7% were over the age of 65 years ; by 1968 there were 79.7% over the age of 50 years and 65.2% over the age of 65 years.

Of the various categories of partially sighted persons in 1958, in Group A *i.e.*, "Prospective Blind" there were 13 from a total of 48 as compared with in 1968 38 "prospective blind" from a total of 72.

## PARTIALLY SIGHTED

There were 72 persons on the "Observation" Register on the 31st December, 1968. Seventeen cases were newly-certified.

The following shows the age groups of the persons on the "Observation" Register of Partially Sighted :

	Men	Women
5 to 15 years .. .. .	2	3
16 to 20 „ .. .. .	—	1
21 to 49 „ .. .. .	5	5
50 to 64 „ .. .. .	4	5
65 years and over .. .. .	4	43
	<hr/> 15	<hr/> 57



The following shows the various categories of Partially Sighted persons :

		M.	F.	Totals
GROUP A.	Prospective Blind .. ..	7	31	38
GROUP B.	Industrially Handicapped—			
	In Employment .. ..	5	4	10
	Training .. ..	—	—	
	Awaiting Training .. ..	—	1	
	Not available for work .. ..	—	—	
GROUP C.	Requiring Observation only	1	18	19
GROUP D.	Children .. ..	2	3	5
		15	57	72

#### CAUSES OF BLINDNESS OR PARTIAL SIGHT IN CASES REGISTERED DURING THE YEAR

	Blind	Partially Sighted
Cataract .. ..	9	6
Glaucoma .. ..	4	—
Senile Macular degeneration .. ..	10	6
Optic atrophy .. ..	1	1
Choroidal retinal degeneration .. ..	1	1
Congenital Myastagnus .. ..	—	1
Corneal degeneration .. ..	—	1
Detachment Retina .. ..	1	—
Congenital Corneal Dyphlasion .. ..	1	—
Diabetic Retinopathy .. ..	1	1
	28	17

The two qualified Home Teachers of the Blind moved into the East and West Major Health Centres in 1968, each having its own craft room adjacent to the entrance to facilitate use by blind persons. Separate men's and women's classes were held on morning and afternoon sessions, some of the infirm blind being transported by ambulance.

The monthly socials continued and were well attended. The Spring holiday was very popular, being held at Henderson House, Blackpool, attended by 36 blind persons and guides. The International Lions again very kindly provided eight holidays for selected blind/partially sighted persons and a Summer outing for 230 provided by the Blind Society at Fleetwood was fortunate enough to enjoy a pleasant day in good weather.

The Handicrafts Class members in addition managed a trip and show in Blackpool.

Two persons were trained in Switch-board operation and found employment during the year, one young person at the Larkhill Health Centre and the other a housewife at the Ministry of Labour and Productivity switchboard.

Radio sets from the "Wireless for the Blind Fund," books in braille-norm from the Northern Branch of the National Library for the Blind, and talking books and records from the "Talking Book Library for the Blind," provided a great deal of pleasure for many handicapped persons.

### Deaf and Dumb

There were 89 persons on the Register at the end of 1968, the majority of whom were deaf and dumb. The following table shows the age groups :

				Deaf with Speech		Deaf without Speech			
				M.	F.	M.		F.	
Under 16 years	..	..	..	*4	*9	..	—	..	—
16—29 years	..	..	..	10	4	..	7	..	2
30—49 years	..	..	..	2	9	..	4	..	5
50—64 years	..	..	..	—	4	..	9	..	4
65 years and over	..	..	..	—	7	..	5	..	4
				16	33	..	25	..	15

\* Limited Speech

### Deaf/Blind Persons

Eighteen of the persons on the Register for the Blind are also deaf or hard of hearing as follows :

				Men		Women	
Deaf/Blind without speech	..	..	..	—	..	—	..
Deaf/Blind with speech	..	..	..	—	..	1	..
Blind hard of hearing	..	..	..	5	..	12	..
				5	..	13	..

**Table 40**

### AGE GROUPS OF EPILEPTICS UNDER CARE

#### Epileptics

	Maghull	Park View		Langho Colony		Shadsworth House		Burnside	Total
	Men	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women	Women	
Under 30 years..	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	3
30 to 39 „ ..	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
40 to 49 „ ..	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
50 to 59 „ ..	—	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	7
60 to 69 „ ..	—	—	1	2	3	—	—	—	6
70 years and over	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1	5
Totals	1	1	2	12	7	—	1	1	25



The following tables show the age groups and disabilities respectively of handicapped persons on the Register at the end of 1968.

				Men	Women
16 to 29 years of age	..	..	..	6	5
30 to 49 " " "	..	..	..	43	25
50 to 64 " " "	..	..	..	42	54
65 years and over	..	..	..	20	10
				111	94
				205	

					Male	Female
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	..	11	9
Multiple Sclerosis	..	..	..	..	11	18
Osteo and Rheumatoid Arthritis	..	..	..	..	9	33
Spastic	..	..	..	..	3	5
Injuries/Diseases limbs, spine	..	..	..	..	28	4
Heart disorders	..	..	..	..	1	2
Congenital Malformation	..	..	..	..	6	5
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	..	..	..	..	-	2
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	..	..	..	..	1	-
Muscular Atrophy/Dystrophy	..	..	..	..	6	2
Amputations	..	..	..	..	11	2
Epileptic, Encephalitis, Parkinsons Disease	..	..	..	..	6	1
Hemiplegia	..	..	..	..	14	5
Diseases Digestive, Urinary Resp. Systems	..	..	..	..	4	3
Neurosis, Mental Disorders	..	..	..	..	-	3
					111	94
					205	

### Disabled Persons' and Aged Persons' Homes

Persons who carry on Disabled Persons' Homes and Homes for Aged Persons are required by Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to apply to the Local Authority for registration. Six homes are registered, viz :

				Men	Women
Nazareth House, Preston New Road	..	..	..	22	32
Liverpool House, Audley Range	..	..	..	-	8
Richardson House for deaf women, Billinge End Road	..	..	..	-	34
Franciscan Convent, East Park Road	..	..	..	-	15
"Hawkhurst," Shear Bank Road	..	..	..	3	13
"The Cliffe," East Park Road	..	..	..	-	6

## Occupational Therapy

The group of work to be covered by the Occupational Therapists were to be five :—

1. Workshops for the Blind
2. Hostels
3. Hydrotherapy
4. School visits
5. Home visits

In the Handicrafts department at the Workshops for the Blind, a full-time handicrafts instructress was employed from August, and this freed the Occupational Therapists for the other groups of work. The Senior Therapist made an average of six weekly visits there ; the other therapist usually attended on Wednesday afternoons, when hairdressing facilities were also available for the patients if desired.

The most regular visits made by the Occupational Therapist were to the geriatric hostels. The visits were weekly and the session lasted for about two hours. During these classes the residents made general handicraft articles. The main aim of these sessions was to give supportive therapy to residents, and also to improve and maintain physical fitness and morale. The average attendance was nine patients at each sessions.

In August it was decided to begin hydrotherapy sessions at Belper Street baths, with children who would benefit by this. Altogether four patients were taken to the baths during the months between August and December. The first was a boy with bilateral amputation of the lower limbs below the knee, who attended sessions until the school term began in September. After this, three more patients attended, one on Tuesdays and two on Thursdays. Two of these were collected at school, and taken back to school at the end of the session. Patients taken to the baths therefore, were :—

- One 'thalidomide' child with bilateral lower limb deformity.
- One with residual handicap from poliomyelitis.
- One with brain damage resulting from a road traffic accident.
- One with infantile hemiplegia.

A treatment session was arranged once a week at St. Alban's Junior School for one patient because of convenience for the school-girl patient. The Headmistress was very co-operative and interested in the child, and continued the treatment between the Occupational Therapist's visits.

Home visits conducted by the Senior Occupational Therapist averaged six per day (no division being arranged as to East or West) to patients with handicaps and needs of all types; the other Occupational Therapist made four regular visits per week, fitting in with sessions at hostels, baths and school.



## Workshops for the Blind

An average of 22 patients per session attend the workshops. They join in industrial activities which include bobbin stripping, packing jelly cases, bun cases and soup servers, christmas paper and cards (all this being industrial outwork) and making incontinence pads for the various health centres.

A coach takes the patients to the workshops (except for those who are able to go alone), one intake in the mornings, one in the afternoons and two outward trips per afternoon.

The handicraft department has now expanded to two rooms of the workshops

The following tables show the age groups and disabilities respectively of handicapped persons on the Register at the end of 1968 :

Disease	Age range 15—68 years	
	Males	Females
Blind .. .. .	2	—
Congenital Malformations .. .. .	1	3
Epilepsy .. .. .	2	—
Hemiplegia .. .. .	6	4
Amputations .. .. .	1	—
Spastic .. .. .	2	1
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	1	2
Quadriplegia .. .. .	1	—
Aphasia .. .. .	1	1
Multiple Sclerosis .. .. .	3	3
Heart condition .. .. .	—	3
Arthritis .. .. .	2	1
Subnormal .. .. .	—	2
Spinal Injury .. .. .	1	—
Spina bifida .. .. .	1	—
Fredrich's Ataxia .. .. .	1	—
Neurosis .. .. .	1	—
	25	22

## Other Handicapped Persons

During the year the register of handicapped persons was maintained and 27 new cases were added ; 26 of the existing cases were deleted as a result of death or removals, leaving the total on the register as 205 at 31st December against 204 the previous year.

Many adaptations were carried out to properties to assist handicapped people, the total cost of which was in the region of £600. These adaptations were of the usual pattern, such as the preparation of yards and gardens to accommodate invalid vehicles, extra handrails, ramps, etc., and all satisfactorily completed by the Borough Building Department.

Aids and gadgets for many of the disabled were provided to a total cost of approximately £100. Of these items perhaps the most interesting was the provision of a reconditioned electric typewriter costing £28 for a severely handicapped woman whose only interest now is to correspond with her many friends and relations back home in Scotland.

Social events during the year included outings by the department's special coach. Places visited were Blackpool (on several occasions) and three trips to Carnforth, where organised parties enjoyed canal boat sailings with catering provided on board.

Once again a party of 20 handicapped persons enjoyed an organised holiday at Prestatyn holiday camp financially assisted by the department to a cost of approximately £200, Mr. W. T. Sagar (Welfare Officer) accompanied this party and as in previous years this annual event was perhaps the most rewarding social event of the year, providing holidays for those who would not normally be able to get away. The social year ended with a Christmas party at the Workshop for the Blind, when approximately 80 handicapped persons attended.

#### Details of Visits by Welfare Officers and Teachers of the Blind

AGED :	First visits .. ..	36	To Hostels .. ..	243
	Subsequent visits .. ..	807	Other visits .. ..	208
	Ineffective visits .. ..	269		
BLIND :	First visits .. ..	41	Braille Classes .. ..	51
	Subsequent visits .. ..	2,512	Moon type classes .. ..	11
	Ineffective visits .. ..	90	Handicraft classes .. ..	188
			Socials .. ..	31
			Other visits .. ..	421
HANDICAPPED :	First visits .. ..	26		
	Subsequent visits .. ..	1138		
	Ineffective visits .. ..	80		

#### Occupational Therapy

VISITS				SESSIONS			
Domiciliary .. ..	..	..	413	Hostels .. .. ..	..	..	148
Other .. ..	..	..	96	Occupational Therapy Service			
				Physically Handicapped			253
				(Workshops for Blind)			
			<hr/> 509 <hr/>				<hr/> 403 <hr/>





