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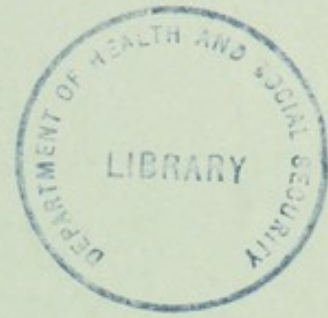
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III



BOROUGH OF KEIGHLEY

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

FOR THE YEAR

1971



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PREFACE

The following report on the health of the Borough has been compiled along lines laid down by the Secretary of State.

The table below shows the chief vital statistics for 1971 with those of 1970 in brackets.

Estimated population	55,160 mid-year 1971
Live Birth Rate	16.9 (17.1) per thousand population
Stillbirth Rate	12.6 (13.6) per thousand total births
Infant Mortality Rate	18.0 (14.9) per thousand live births
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	11.7 (9.6) per thousand live births
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	21.0 (22.0) per thousand total births
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil (1.05) per thousand total births
Death Rate	12.1 (13.2) per thousand population

The peri-natal mortality rate again shows a fall and is below the national rate. So also does the number of illegitimate births as during the year there were 92 against the 100 for last year. The transfer of functions from the health department to the social services department took place in May, 1971 and in general we believe that it was carried out smoothly.

The short refresher course which was held at Scalebor Park Hospital for the community nursing sisters is worthy of note. We believe that they should be general practitioners of home nursing care in the fullest sense of the word and therefore should be responsible for all types of patient including those with psychiatric problems. For example they have proved very useful in maintaining patients on long acting phenothiazines which are given by injection every 2 to 4 weeks. The course was designed to alert them to any side effects or complications so that they could report to the patient's general practitioner.

The single case of paratyphoid fever which was imported into the country serves as a reminder that despite great improvements in our environment we must be constantly on the watch to prevent a recurrence of serious infectious diseases in the community.

It is disturbing to note that during the past four years there has been little change in the incidence of new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This suggests that we have still a hard core of infected people in the community who are infecting their fellows. Every effort continues to be made to seek them out by contact examination, mass radiography, etc., yet it would seem that we are not near to a complete eradication of this disease.

The constant efforts of the public health inspectors to improve the general standards of food hygiene in shops and cafes have continued to bear fruit. It is regrettable that it is still not a general practice for the coding of perishable foods to be done in such a manner as to be intelligible both to the public and to the members of the staff. The important connection of the Chief Public Health Inspector and the Keighley Technical College on food hygiene continued.

It is pleasing to observe that the smoke control programme was able to recommence with the confirmation of the Riddlesden and Morton No. 8 Area and that the past shortage of solid smokeless fuels is not likely to ever recur.

It is strange that while we are nearing success in making Keighley a smokeless town we would seem to be powerless to prevent people from polluting their own lungs by tobacco smoke and in consequence damaging their health irretrievably. Only when tobacco smoking is regarded as anti-social by the general public can we hope for success with the young people.

Slum Clearance in the Borough is now nearing completion and both local and national emphasis is now on the rescue and modernisation of the existing housing stock. During the last 20 years some 2,500 houses have been demolished and over 3,500 improvement grants awarded. Only isolated pockets of unfit houses now remain to be dealt with.

The section on co-ordination and co-operation between the local authority and the hospital service has been enlarged. It will be seen from this that we have already developed an excellent system of collaboration at all levels in both the health visiting, home nursing and midwifery services. Nevertheless there is much more to be done so that in 1974 we may be able to present to the new Area Health Boards an efficiently functioning community nursing service.

V. P. McDONAGH,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department,
3 Bow Street,
Keighley.
Telephone: Keighley 2244/5

HEALTH & WELFARE COMMITTEE

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR
Alderman S. BANCROFT

Chairman:
Councillor E. M. HARKER

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor G. EMMOTT

Councillor P. ALLEN
Councillor W. CLARKSON
Councillor T. LEECH
Councillor G. W. LILLEY
Councillor C. SHAW
Councillor Mrs C. M. TURNER

STAFF

(employed by the Borough Council and/or the West Riding County Council
at 31st December, 1971.

Medical Officer of Health and Borough School Medical Officer:	V. P. McDONAGH, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health. Senior Departmental Medical Officer:	D. E. GLEDHILL, M.B., Ch.B.
Senior Departmental Medical Officer:	J. I. BENNET, M.B., Ch.B.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	J. MITCHELL, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Administrative Officer:	S. SANDERSON, L.M.R.S.H.
Borough Nursing Officer:	Vacancy

Technical Staff:

Senior Public Health Inspector	....	....	1
Public Health Inspectors	....	....	4
Meat Inspector	....	....	1
Technical Assistant	....	....	1
Pupil Public Health Inspectors	....	....	2

Midwives, Health Visitors, Home Nurses, Medical Auxiliaries, etc.:

Physiotherapist	....	....	1
Midwives	....	....	3
Health Visitors (2 part-time)	....	....	9
Student Health Visitor	....	....	1
Assistant Health Visitors (7 part-time)	....	....	9
Home Nurse — First Time Manager	....	....	1
Home Nurses	....	....	9
S.E.N's. (1 part-time)	....	....	2

Clerical and other Staff:

Senior Clerks	....	....	2
Clerks	....	....	9
Shorthand Typist	....	....	1

AREA

Keighley, which was incorporated as a Municipal Borough in the year 1882, then covered an area of 1,741 acres. An extension of the Borough in 1895 increased the area to 3,902 acres and a further extension in 1938 to its present 23,611 acres.

POPULATION

The population, according to the Registrar General's estimate for mid-year 1971 was 55,160.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Total	Male	Female	Rate
Live Births:-				
Legitimate	850	416	434	
Illegitimate	92	39	53	
				Uncorrected 16.9 (a)
Total	942	455	487	Corrected 16.9 (a)
Illegitimate live births = 9.8% of total live births.				
Stillbirths:-				
Legitimate	11	3	8	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Total	12	3	9	12.6 (b)
TOTAL BIRTHS	954	458	496	
Infant Mortality:-				
Legitimate	16	4	12	18.8 (d)
Illegitimate	1	1	—	10.9 (e)
Total	17	5	12	18.0 (c)
Neo-natal Mortality:-				
Legitimate	11	2	9	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	11	2	9	11.7 (c)
Early Neo-natal Mortality:-				
Legitimate	8	2	6	
Illegitimate	—	—	—	
Total	8	2	6	8.5 (c)
Perinatal Mortality:-				
Legitimate	19	5	14	
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
Total	20	5	15	21.0 (b)
Maternal Mortality:-				
	—	—	—	— (b)
Deaths:-				
(all causes)	709	344	365	Uncorrected 12.7 (a)
				Corrected 12.1 (a)

Area Comparability Factor:-

Births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1.00
Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.95

- (a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.
- (b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.
- (c) Rate per 1,000 live births.
- (d) Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births.
- (e) Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

Infant Mortality Rate, 1971.

Cause of Death	Under 4 weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 year	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	—	1	1
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Congenital anomalies	5	2	7
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	4	—	4
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	—	2
Total	11	6	17

Principal Causes of Death, 1971

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	—	1	1
Meningococcal infection	—	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	1	—	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	8	13
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	10	10	20
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	2	—	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	6	34
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	3	—	3
Leukaemia	4	3	7
Other malignant neoplasms	12	19	31
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus	4	3	7
Other endocrine, etc., diseases	2	2	4
Anaemias	—	2	2
Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	—	1
Mental disorders	—	1	1
Multiple sclerosis	—	2	2
Other diseases of nervous system	4	3	7
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2	7	9
Hypertensive disease	9	6	15
Ischaemic heart disease	99	91	190
Other forms of heart disease	13	15	28
Cerebrovascular disease	42	70	112
Other diseases of circulatory system	8	16	24
Influenza	—	1	1
Pneumonia	26	26	52
Bronchitis and emphysema	32	7	39
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	1	2
Peptic ulcer	3	2	5
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	—	4	4
Cirrhosis of liver	2	3	5
Other diseases of digestive system	1	4	5
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	1	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	2	3
Congenital anomalies	2	5	7
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	3	4
Other causes of perinatal mortality	—	2	2
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4	4	8
Motor vehicle accidents	8	4	12
All other accidents	4	6	10
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	4	2	6
All other external causes	2	1	3
Total	344	365	709

Principal Causes of Death (continued)

Allocated according to age

	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35
18	11	6	1	3	5	2
	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over	Total
	15	41	115	208	302	709

Comparative Statistics 1967-71

Year	Estimated Population	Live Births		Still Births		Rate (a)	Rate (b)	
		Legitimate Male	Legitimate Female	Illegitimate Male	Illegitimate Female	Total	Male	Female
1967	55,710	419	416	41	37	913	7	5
1968	55,650	420	398	46	39	903	8	6
1969	55,400	397	381	45	51	874	9	5
1970	55,160	433	408	51	49	941	5	5
1971	55,720	416	434	39	53	942	3	8

Year	Infant Mortality			Neo-Natal Mortality			Early Neo-Natal Mortality		
	Legitimate Male	Illegitimate Male	Rate (c)	Legitimate Male	Illegitimate Male	Rate (c)	Legitimate Male	Illegitimate Male	Rate (c)
1967	9	5	16	3	1	7	3	2	6
1968	8	9	22	4	3	11	3	2	9
1969	9	9	19	4	1	11	4	6	11
1970	8	2	14	5	1	9	4	2	8
1971	4	12	17	2	—	11	2	6	8

Year	Peri-Natal Mortality			Maternal Deaths			Deaths		
	Legitimate Male	Illegitimate Male	Rate (b)	Number	Rate (b)		Male	Female	Rate (a)
1967	10	7	20	—	—		375	378	12.8
1968	11	8	24	—	—		422	415	14.1
1969	13	11	25	—	—		391	396	13.8
1970	9	7	21	1	1.05		373	391	13.2
1971	5	14	20	—	—		344	365	12.1

(a) Rate per 1,000 Estimated home population, corrected in the case of Live Births and Deaths.

(b) Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.

(c) Rate per 1,000 Live Births.

**Birth and Mortality Rates for Borough of Keighley,
the West Riding Administrative County and England
and Wales.**

	Keighley Municipal Borough	Administrative County	England and Wales
Live Births	16.9	17.2	16.0 (a)
Stillbirths	12.6	12.3	12.5 (b)
Infant Mortality	18.0	18.4	17.5 (c)
Neo-natal Mortality	11.7	11.0	11.6 (c)
Perinatal Mortality	21.0	21.7	22.3 (b)
Maternal Mortality	—	0.10	0.17 (b)
Deaths	12.1	12.3	11.6 (a)
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	—	0.02	0.02 (a)
Tuberculosis, Other	—	0.01	0.01 (a)
Tuberculosis, All Forms	—	0.02	0.03 (a)
Cancer of Lungs and Bronchus	0.61	0.52	0.63 (a)
Cancer of Uterus	0.11	0.08	* (a)
Cancer, All Forms	2.33	2.16	2.39 (a)
Cerebrovascular Disease	2.01	1.75	* (a)
Circulatory Diseases excluding Cerebrovascular Disease	4.77	4.41	* (a)
Respiratory Diseases	1.69	1.42	* (a)

(a) Rate per 1,000 estimated home population.

(b) Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths.

(c) Rate per 1,000 live births.

* Figures not available.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE CORPORATION OF KEIGHLEY

National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, makes provision for securing the necessary care and attention of persons who:-

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

The Local Authority may on receipt of a certificate from the Medical Officer of Health, authorise an application to be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable hospital or other place and his detention and maintenance therein for a period not exceeding three months.

Under the provisions of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, the Local Authority can, where urgent removal is considered necessary, authorise the Medical Officer of Health to take immediate action seeking an Order from a Court of Summary Jurisdiction to detain the person in suitable premises for a period not exceeding three weeks.

A number of cases continue to be brought to the attention of the Department each year; however, every endeavour is made to remedy or alleviate the circumstances before applying for a Court Order. It is therefore pleasing to report that it was not found necessary to take any action under this legislation during the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Section 50 of the above Act places on the Local Authority a duty to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made.

It was found necessary to arrange for the burial of one person during the year.

Mortuary

The arrangement whereby bodies are accommodated in the Aire-dale General Hospital Mortuary where refrigeration facilities are available has again continued throughout the year. This arrangement, which is a permanent one subject to termination by six months' notice on either side; has continued to prove most satisfactory.

Warden Schemes for the Aged

Warden schemes were instituted by the West Riding County Council in 1956 and since under the authority of Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958.

At the beginning of 1971 there were 13 schemes in operation, 6 of which have both Warden and Assistant Warden service. Inter-communication systems are installed covering the whole or part of 7 of the schemes.

The total number of units now served in the Borough is approximately 600. In December, 1971, concessionary television licences were granted to 496 elderly people living in Warden serviced dwellings.

During the year proposals were approved for submission to the County Council for the following new schemes. To replace the existing peripatetic warden at Parkwood Rise 3 schemes, a 48 unit scheme in each multi-storey block and a 56 unit scheme in the two and three storey development. A separate intercommunication system to be installed, and a warden and assistant warden employed for each scheme. At Windsor Grove, Oakworth, a 40 unit scheme with an inter-communication system employing a warden and assistant warden. In the Greenhead Road/St. John's Court Utley areas a 40 unit scheme with a peripatetic warden as these areas could not be connected by an intercommunication system.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable in this area.

Acute diarrhoea, Acute meningitis, Acute polyomyelitis, Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary), Typhus fever, Erysipel, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Oral-facial-dental infection, Paratyphoid fever, Plague, Rickettsial fever, Scarlet fever, Smallpox, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid fever, Typhus, Whooping cough, Yellow fever, Food poisoning.

The following table shows the number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received and subsequently reported during the years 1962 to 1971 inclusive.

**PREVALENCE OF AND
CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.**

Disease	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute diarrhoea	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Acute meningitis	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Acute polyomyelitis	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Cholera	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Diphtheria	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Erysipel	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Leptospirosis	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Malaria	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Measles	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Oral-facial-dental infection	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Paratyphoid fever	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Plague	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Rickettsial fever	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Scarlet fever	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Smallpox	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tetanus	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Tuberculosis	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Typhoid fever	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Typhus	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Whooping cough	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Yellow fever	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Food poisoning (all common food and drink)	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

The following diseases are notifiable in this area.

Acute encephalitis, Acute meningitis, Acute poliomyelitis, Anthrax, Cholera, Diphtheria, Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary), Infective jaundice, Leprosy, Leptospirosis, Malaria, Measles, Ophthalmia neonatorum, Paratyphoid fever, Plague, Relapsing fever, Scarlet fever, Smallpox, Tetanus, Tuberculosis, Typhoid fever, Typhus, Whooping cough, Yellow fever, Food poisoning.

The following table shows the number of notifications of infectious and other notifiable diseases received and subsequently corrected during the years 1967 to 1971 inclusive.

Number of Corrected Notifications

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute encephalitis	1	2	—	—	—
Acute meningitis	2	1	—	2	—
Acute poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
Cholera	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	18	11	11	3	4
Erysipelas**	4	2	—	—	—
Infective jaundice*	—	16	46	22	5
Leprosy	—	—	—	—	—
Leptospirosis*	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	290	544	79	500	10
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	2	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	1
Plague	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (Acute primary and acute influenza)**	1	5	—	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia**	—	—	—	—	—
Relapsing fever	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	19	36	20	21	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus*	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	19	23	26	23	25
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	1	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	56	3	6	15	30
Yellow fever*	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning (or suspected food poisoning)	—	13	30	11	—

* not notifiable prior to 1st October 1968

** not notifiable after 30th September 1968.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

There were no cases of Ophthalmia Neonatorum notified during the year.

Tuberculosis

25 new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year, 20 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary. This total compares with 18 pulmonary cases and 5 non-pulmonary cases in the previous year. No deaths were recorded during the year from tuberculosis of the respiratory system or from late effects of respiratory tuberculosis.

Mass Radiography

The Mass Radiography Unit of the Leeds Regional Hospital Board visited Keighley during the year, and the results of the survey which was then undertaken are set out in the following tables.

Number Examined	Tuberculosis		Other	Total
	Active	Inactive		
3186	14	0	14	28

Abnormalities discovered

The non-tuberculosis abnormalities are classified as follows:-

Enlarged mediastinal and bronchial glands — non-tuberculous	2
Bronchiectasis	1
Pulmonary fibrosis — non-tuberculous	6
Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum	3
Pleural thickening or calcification — non-tuberculous	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	1

Number of cases on Register 1st January, 1970				Number of cases added to Register during the year			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
132	48	6	7	11	9	5	0
Number of cases removed from Register during year				Number of cases remaining on Register, 31st December, 1969			
Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
19	8	1	2	124	49	10	5

Included in the appendix is a table showing the number of notifications of Tuberculosis received, together with details of the number of new cases found other than by notification.

Food Poisoning

1. Food poisoning notifications (corrected) as returned to R.G.:-

First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter	Total
—	—	—	—	—

2. Particulars of Food Poisoning Outbreaks — Nil.
3. Particulars of Food Poisoning Cases — Nil.
4. Salmonella Infections. Not food borne — Nil.

Paratyphoid Fever

This patient went to Pakistan in March, 1971, having been inoculated with T.A.B. during the preceding January and February. He returned to this country on the 1st July and became ill on the 6th July. He was admitted to Airedale General Hospital on the 21st July. At that time he was very ill with a high temperature and abdominal pains, diarrhoea etc. A blood culture was taken and he was immediately treated with chloromycetin. Two or three days later he developed a cough with blood stained sputum. Blood culture showed S. Para Typhi A.

He had been unemployed since returning from Pakistan, and close contacts in Halifax, Stoke-on-Trent and Keighley were examined and all yielded negative results.

It would appear almost certain that this infection was acquired in Pakistan.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

HOUSING

Slum Clearance

The table in the Appendix shows details of the Clearance Areas dealt with since 1962, and further details of areas represented and confirmed.

2 individual houses were dealt with by demolition orders and 5 by closing orders.

8 unfit properties subject to orders under the Housing Act were made fit during the year and the order was subsequently rescinded.

179 new dwellings were completed during the year by private enterprise. The Local Authority completed no new dwellings during the year.

Corporation Re-housing

Re-housing on medical grounds continues as required, the Medical Officer of Health making a firm recommendation as appropriate to each individual case. It is estimated that approximately 232 housing applications have been received and 130 have been recommended during the year. At the time of application 39 of the applicants were accommodated in single bedroomed Corporation property, 85 in two or three bedroomed Corporation property and 108 in private property. Reports are received from the Health Visitor or Public Health Inspector, depending on the circumstances of the case, and if necessary these are visited by the Medical Officer of Health. After due consideration and consultation recommendation is made to the Housing Department. This is simply a straightforward medical recommendation, although at times preference is shown for a certain part of the town or warden supervised accommodation.

40% of the outstanding medical recommendations had been made at least one offer of alternative accommodation by the Housing Department, which had been refused, and in some instances two and three offers had been refused.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

A limited number of this type of house exists in the Borough, but up to the present time no statutory action has been necessary to bring the premises up to the required standard. Those known to the Department are generally satisfactory, but informal action is necessary in certain instances to require the provision of basic amenities and facilities and to prevent overcrowding. There is a growing demand for this type of single room accommodation and constant vigilance is required to maintain minimum standards.

Caravan Sites

There are now 10 sites for caravans within the Borough. They are controlled by licences which are subject to conditions concerning sanitary accommodation, water supply, and other amenities. The sites are licensed for a total of 47 caravans.

Sanitary Conveniences and Refuse Accommodation

In 1964 the Health Committee made a change in its policy with regard to the payment of grant for closet conversion, when instead of a standard payment of £10 it was agreed that a grant of half the reasonable cost be paid up to a maximum of £40. At the same time the policy of compulsory conversion of waste water closets was adopted. This compulsory programme is more or less completed and the problem of the insanitary waste water closet has now been solved.

There is a hard core of some 200 pail closets at premises where no statutory compulsion can be applied, due to the absence of pressure, water supplies and public sewers. These are mainly in rural areas of the Borough, but Improvement Grant schemes are slowly reducing this problem by the installation of septic tank drainage.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are only 4 established trades of these types in the Borough, comprising 1 Tanner and Leather Dresser, 1 Tripe Boiler, 1 Bone Boiler and Fat Refiner and 1 Gut Scraper.

During the year 3 registrations were effected under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964, the total number registered at the end of the year being 34.

RODENT CONTROL

The post of Rodent Operative within the department is combined with that of Driver/Handyman and treatment is restricted where necessary to domestic premises only. There are now adequate commercial facilities available for the treatment of business premises and in certain cases these facilities are also used for the treatment of local authority properties and sewers, under annual contract.

During the year 461 investigations were carried out, being 431 in private premises and 30 in local authority premises.

CLEAN AIR ACT

There are seven Smoke Control Areas operative in the Borough, comprising over 13,700 houses.

Area No. 8 comprising the Riddlesden and Morton districts will be operative on 1st October, 1972, when some 16,000 houses will be subject to operative Smoke Control Orders.

There is now no shortage of solid smokeless fuels and there is no excuse for occupiers burning coal nor merchants delivering coal in Smoke Control Areas.

During the year it was found necessary to take legal proceedings against merchants selling coal in Smoke Control Areas. Written and verbal warnings to the merchants had not achieved the desired results and prosecutions were necessary to halt this practice. Four merchants were prosecuted on six counts resulting in total fines of £44 and £10 costs. Considerable reduction of coal sold in Smoke Control Areas followed these successful prosecutions.

It was hoped to be completely smokeless by the end of 1973, but the Worth Valley Area (No. 9) was deferred by the Council on financial grounds. No doubt the impending local government re-organisation had some bearing on this decision.

In accordance with national policy, industrial premises have been exempted from Smoke Control Areas following the improvement of combustion plant. Constant improvements are being made to industrial plant and in appropriate cases prior approval is given after consultation with the department.

FOOD HYGIENE AND INSPECTION

The Town Centre redevelopment has resulted in most of the old outdated food premises being replaced by modern hygienic premises and new equipment resulting in much improved standards, particularly in refrigerated display counters and preparation equipment. Excellent co-operation has been maintained between the developers, architects, occupiers and the department resulting in a mutual desire to achieve higher standards of hygiene, staff and public amenity.

Numerous food complaints were received during the year and all were thoroughly investigated and appropriate action taken. Two prosecutions taken were successful resulting in fines of £20 and £10. One involved a metal spring in a bottle of processed milk and the other the sale of a mouldy loaf of brown bread. Serious breaches of the Food Hygiene Regulations have occurred in a supermarket and legal proceedings are pending.

Constant discussions are held with managements on the importance of regular stock control methods in order to prevent the sale of stale and unfit foods to the public. The various and complicated methods used by manufacturers for the coding of perishable foodstuffs continue to create difficulties and urgent attention should now be given to a standardised coding method which can be easily and quickly understood by all staff engaged in the food trade so that out of date stock can easily be identified and removed from sale.

Public Health Inspectors are constantly making inspections of all types of food premises, and have, where necessary, required the owners to carry out improvements and given advice on Food Hygiene.

Food Hygiene lectures have been given at the Keighley Technical College for food handlers leading to the examination for the Royal Institute of Public Health and Hygiene Certificate in Food Hygiene.

Food and Drugs

Details of the classes of food which were sampled by the Inspectors will be found in the Appendix.

Milk Supply

Routine sampling of milk supplies has been carried out during the year for quality, cleanliness and the presence of infection.

Attention has been given to the eradication of *Brucella* infection from milk. Bulk samples have been taken from suppliers, and where necessary individual samples from each cow in a herd. Action in appropriate cases is taken under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, requiring the milk to be heat treated before sale.

During the year 434 samples were culture tested for *Brucella Abortus*, of which 28 proved positive. Statutory bacteriological testing on milk samples yielded 38 satisfactory and one unsatisfactory.

Slaughterhouse Standards

All slaughtering is carried out at the Abattoir and one licensed private slaughterhouse. Both comply with the construction standards prescribed by the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations and the Slaughterhouse (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations.

The Abattoir

The Public Abattoir is currently leased by the Council to a private Consortium of local butchers.

There is close co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food officials in reporting the occurrence of post mortem diseased conditions of carcasses to enable the tracing back to the farm source for investigation by the Animal Health Division.

The carcase and organs of all animals slaughtered in the Borough are inspected by an Authorised Meat Inspector and Public Health Inspectors. All carcasses passed fit for human consumption are stamped in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations. Unfit meat condemned is dealt with in accordance with the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969.

A summary of the animals slaughtered and inspected in the Borough, together with details of the meat condemned, is given in the Appendix.

During the year sewer swabs were again laid in the drains from the beast, pig and sheep lairages. The results obtained show a maintained reduction in the incidence of salmonella organisms. Over the course of the year *Salmonella* Dublin was isolated on only three occasions, and *Salmonella* India once. The majority of the swabs yielded negative results.

Grading and Certification

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food deadweight grading and certification scheme is in operation at the abattoir, and careful co-operation with the Ministry officers is important.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

General Inspections and routine visits continued throughout the year. It is inevitable that numerous minor contraventions will be revealed during these inspections, but most of the infringements are capable of an easy and inexpensive remedy. Such requirements as provision of thermometers, first-aid boxes and abstracts etc. appear continually to be neglected and could be avoided by stricter attention by the occupier.

The statistics in the Annual Report only give the bare details of inspections carried out by the department. Many other inspections are made under other various Acts and Regulations and informal advice and notice is often given in many cases under the requirements of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act and Regulations.

In one instance, regular non-compliance of the Act has resulted in a formal report to the Council and at the end of the year five summonses had been served, and were awaiting a hearing.

Again reported accidents have been of a minor nature and are investigated where necessary.

Details of registrations and inspections under the Act, together with an analysis of persons employed in registered premises, will be found in the Appendix.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

The summary of action taken by all officers, including the Divisional Inspector of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is as follows:-

Anthrax Order

There were no cases of Anthrax during the year.

Tuberculosis Order

No form "A" notices were served.

Swine Fever Order

No form "A" notices were served.

Movement licenses issued under the Order are followed up where necessary to ascertain that the pigs have been slaughtered or segregated in compliance with the licence.

Foot & Mouth Disease Orders

No movement licenses were issued.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

8 Animal Boarding Establishments are now licensed and were re-inspected by the department. Licenses were issued for a further twelve months.

Pet Animals Act, 1951 (Section 1)

7 premises are now licensed for use as pet shops, subject to the usual conditions.

WATER SUPPLY

The information required by the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72 to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1971 has not yet been received from the Engineer to the Craven Water Board. For report — see Appendix 2 of this Report.

The following samples were taken by the Health Department.
Plumbo Solvency Samples.

	Date Sample Collected	Approx. length of lead service pipe	Result of Examination	
			Lead Content (part per million)	pH value
Keighley M.B.				
Water Sheddles				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	23.4.71	30ft. +	Nil	6.8
After standing in pipe all night	23.4.71	30ft. +	Nil	6.9
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	9.11.71	25ft.	Nil	6.5
After standing in pipe all night	9.11.71	25ft.	0.05	6.5
Sladen Valley via Bracken Bank				
Storage Reservoir				
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	21.4.71	40ft.	Nil	7.1
Arter standing in pipe all night	21.4.71	40ft.	Nil	7.2
After standing in pipe for measured period of half-an-hour	12.11.71	40ft.	0.05	7.3
After standing in pipe all night	12.11.71	40ft.	0.03	7.3

DUTIES FULFILLED BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

SEWERAGE AND SEWERAGE DISPOSAL SCHEMES

The information required by the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72 to be included in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1971 has not yet been received from the Borough Engineer. For Report see Appendix 3 of this Report.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Section 11. National Health Service (1949)

Family Planning. During the year a direct mobile Family Planning Clinic was introduced. This was held on Wednesday afternoons of 1.30 and 2.00 and special arrangements were made for women to attend the clinic. This brought in family planning clinics, children to attend for health check-ups were found a difficult to do so.

Health is subject for Expectant and Nursing Mothers. The District Nurses of the School Clinic continued to visit mothers and young children who have returned to home.

Classes for the Nutrition of Pregnant Mothers. Classes were held in the school for the nutrition of all pregnant mothers observed at home. The aim of the class was to help mothers and to help understand in order to avoid the various health. A total of 12 children were covered during the year.

Care of Premature Children. Premature children have long been specially treated in the hospital. A particular interest has been provided in the school for the child who has been brought home for the mother to care.

DELEGATED HEALTH SERVICES

Phenylthiourea Testing. The school has been the school for the phenylthiourea test was introduced during the year. Hospital mothers with an abnormality for phenylthiourea test were advised to attend the school for the test. The school has been the school for the test. The school has been the school for the test.

Cold Weather Centres. The number of children brought to the Centres during the year was 2,779, a decrease from 3,418 in the previous year. With these numbers there is a slight increase in the previous year. Of the children who attended, 333 were born in 1971, 444 in 1970 and 504 in the years 1969 to 1971. The school has been the school for the test.

Developmental Assessment. The school has been the school for the test. The school has been the school for the test. The school has been the school for the test.

Screening Tests for Hearing. Some children are born with a hearing loss which might not be recognized for a long time as the test may only be at school. Therefore, it is important that the school be screened early in life so that the child can be given special help or training. For this reason all children are given an appointment to attend a special hearing centre where they will be screened for hearing loss. In order that the school can be screened for hearing loss, the school has been the school for the test.

Care of Mothers and Young Children

(Section 22, National Health Service Act, 1946)

Family Planning. During the year a direct Family Planning Clinic was introduced. This was held on Wednesday afternoon of each week and special arrangements were made for mothers to attend the clinic who because of family commitments, children at home etc. might otherwise have found it difficult to do so.

Dental Treatment for Expectant and Nursing Mothers. The Dental Section at the School Clinic continued to treat mothers and young children who were referred to them.

Scheme for the Notification of Congenital Defects Observed at Birth. This scheme provides for the notification of all congenital defects observed at birth. For this purpose the birth notification card has been overprinted in order to record the relevant details. A total of 17 notifications were received during the year.

Care of Premature Babies. The domiciliary midwives have been specially trained in the care of the premature baby. A portable incubator has been provided by the Authority which may be brought into use by the midwife at any time of the day or night.

Phenylketonuria Testing. The Guthrie test for screening babies for phenylketonuria was undertaken during the year. Hospital maternity units are responsible for screening infants in hospital on or after the sixth day and the Local Health Authority staff, babies born at home or discharged from hospital before the sixth day after birth. All tests on babies normally resident in Keighley were negative.

Child Welfare Centres. The number of children brought to the Centres during the year was 2,029, who between them made 13,118 attendances. Both these numbers show a slight increase on the previous year. Of the children who attended, 581 were born in 1971, 684 in 1970 and 764 in the years 1966 to 69. Again these numbers imply that the mothers are finding the Centres of value especially in the first year of their child's life.

Developmental Assessment. The scheme of Developmental Assessment adopted by the West Riding County Council was undertaken during the year by the health visitors. It is, of course, too early yet to decide whether this will be more efficient than the old time methods.

Screening Tests for Hearing. Some children are born with a hearing loss which might not be recognised for a long time as the loss may only be of certain sounds; nevertheless, it is important that this should be recognised early in life so that the child can be given special help or treatment. For this reason all children are given an appointment to attend a special hearing testing session when they are approximately six months of age in order that simple tests can be carried out to show whether the child's hearing is normal. Only

about 50 per cent of the children sent for were brought by their parents for the test. This necessitated follow-up work by the health visitor and testing in the home. It will be appreciated that this is not nearly so satisfactory as testing the child's hearing under the more ideal conditions in a clinic.

Domiciliary Midwifery

(Section 23, National Health Service Act, 1946)

The number of domiciliary confinements diminished from 24 in 1970 to 17 in the year under review. From this it will be seen that we are now rapidly reaching the stage where consideration must be given to the domiciliary midwifery service itself. Clearly the number of domiciliary confinements is now such that when divided among three midwives there is not sufficient to keep them fully in touch with this aspect of their work. It is accepted that the midwives are fully occupied in the ante-natal clinics which are held in the general practitioners' surgeries although in this respect they are technically only acting as maternity nurses.

Health Visiting

(Section 24, National Health Service Act, 1946)

We have completed eleven years of the attachment of health visitors to general practices so that it is now the normal basis of our administration and the necessary changes and movements in staff are accepted by the general practitioners as part of their involvement in a large organisation. As a natural consequence of attachment the child welfare clinics have been conducted throughout this period by health visitors only, without the attendance of a medical officer. These clinics have continued to function well and are acceptable to all even though there is no doctor present. Those children requiring medical attention are directed either to the general practitioner or where the child failed in one or other of the screening tests undertaken by the health visitor, to the public health medical staff for a more detailed examination. Developmental assessment was carried out during the year by the health visitors mostly in the general practitioners' surgeries, to some extent in the child welfare clinics and occasionally in the child's home. It was considered that the clinics were not suitable for this kind of concentrated testing because of lack of facilities. Interestingly enough, the numbers of children referred from the health visitor to the public health medical staff for further assessment was very small indeed. The number of individual children assessed by health visitors during the year totalled 639; of these 6 were referred to the public health medical staff and the names of 2 have as a result been placed on the handicap/disability register. This poses the question as to whether formal assessment has any real advantages over the ordinary examination of the child carried out by the health visitor in the traditional fashion which has been so

useful in the past. An examination of the children admitted to school at five years of age during the past 15 years has revealed that there was only one instance where a child arrived at school with a severe handicap which was previously unknown to the department. This would seem to imply that the traditional methods of assessing and referring children were adequate. However it is a fact that after the age of 12 months there is a tendency for parents to stop bringing their toddlers to the clinics unless they have smaller babies in the family. It is possible therefore that some developmental failure or some handicap resulting from an infection could be missed. However, in these "well-doctored" days where there is close liaison between consultant paediatricians, general practitioners and health visitors it is considered that such an eventuality is highly unlikely.

Care and after care of the elderly continues to occupy a considerable proportion of the time of the health visitor. With the introduction of the Local Authority Social Services Act, 1970, certain functions previously administered by the Health Department were transferred to the Social Services Department with effect from 1st May, 1971. As a result there was a certain amount of confusion as to where medical care ended and social care began. Obviously much more experience of the working of these two departments will be necessary before a firm dividing line — if there is such a thing — can be established. The creation of the Social Services Department has naturally meant that, in the majority of instances, the social aspect of problem families became the responsibility of the new department. Nevertheless it has been necessary for the health visitor to continue to maintain a strong interest in these families as it is well known that they are medically prone not only to the minor infectious diseases with their complications, but also to training and developmental problems. The mothers of these families have continued during the year to call at the Health Department or Clinics for assistance with their problems and undoubtedly this situation will continue.

Home Nursing

(Section 25, National Health Service Act, 1946)

During the year further efforts were made to increase the amount of acute nursing care provided for patients in the community with the result that in many instances early discharges were effected from hospital, thus reducing demand on hospital surgical beds.

Continued discussions were held between the community and hospital services regarding an efficient method of interchange of information so that patients were discharged to a home fit and ready for their reception with all the necessary nursing and social services available. This especially applied where the patient was being discharged to live alone or to rely upon a friend or near neighbour. With the transfer of services from the Health to the newly created

Social Services Department it was natural that a certain amount of confusion would arise. Where previously care and after care of all kinds had been the responsibility of the Health Department and negotiations were necessary only between the Hospital and that Department, now it was necessary for after care to be divided and therefore essentially three departments were involved in the negotiations and passing of information. To the best of our knowledge the main difficulties were concerned with discharges from hospital and much discussion and experiment will be necessary before all the anomalies in connection with the discharge of patients needing to avail themselves of community services are resolved. The intended introduction of a cog-wheel method of administration in the Airedale General Hospital, with, we hope, the development eventually of a community health division, should help us to solve the problems in hand. Clearly after 1974 this separation will possibly, unless we all try very hard, widen the gap which has been made in the services.

During the latter part of the year arrangements were made through the kindness of the consultant medical staff and matron at Scalebor Park Hospital for all the community nursing sisters to attend for a short period in the Hospital to learn a little of the care of the mentally disturbed. This was found necessary mainly because of the increasing use of modicate and other drugs required to be given by injection in the case of schizophrenics. The nurses attended lectures and sat in on out-patient clinics as well as doing ward rounds with the consultant. Although only a very superficial sort of introduction to mental illness we believe this to be very valuable and should help the nursing sisters to understand more of the problems not only of the mentally disturbed but also of their relatives in the home.

During the year 22 cases (878 hours), of whom 6 (163 hours) were malignant, were covered by the day and night nursing service.

Vaccination and Immunisation

(Section 26, National Health Service Act, 1946)

It is the practice of the staff of the department to encourage all mothers to have their children protected against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles and in later years also against rubella. Protection against these diseases is available free of charge either by arrangement with the general practitioner or any of the child welfare centres. The computer scheme of vaccination and immunisation which was commenced in 1967 has continued to work very well and in fact the acceptance rate since the computer programme was introduced has been higher than ever before. During the year the national policy was followed in discontinuing routine vaccination against smallpox of small children, which was usually carried out during the second year of life.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After Care
(Section 28, National Health Service Act, 1946)

Tuberculosis. Dr W. D. Hamilton, Chest Physician.

During the year 1971 there was little change in the incidence of tuberculosis in the Borough. Newly notified cases added to the register showed only a slight increase compared with the last few years. As in the immediate past the majority of new cases occurred in the immigrant Asian community.

1968	1969	1970	1971
24	26	23	25

Of the new cases notified during the year 20 were respiratory, 7 of whom had positive sputums, 6 were however converted to negative and we were left with one positive case with resistant organisms; 5 were non-respiratory.

There has been a fall in attendances at the clinics compared with previous years:-

1968	1969	1970	1971
1607	1729	1569	1372

The number of attendances made by new patients to the clinic amounted to 281. In addition to this were the attendances made by 241 contacts which includes all those who were given B.C.G. vaccination. Contacts of new cases numbered 92. B.C.G. vaccination was offered to all mantoux negative adults and children. A total number of 107 B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out during the year; these included 67 new born babies, 4 of English parents and 63 of Asian parents.

All mantoux positive school children are examined and x-rayed. Those with severe reactions were kept under observation.

A mass radiography survey was carried out in the Borough; 8 cases were referred with active diseases and treated appropriately.

Difficulties are dealt with at the clinic with the help of the health visitors who are of great assistance in solving problems, especially those connected with immigrant Asian families.

Tuberculosis, Extra Nourishment. Extra nourishment, in the form of liquid milk, is provided free of charge to tuberculous patients on the recommendation of the Chest Physician.

Health Education

1. **Mothercraft and Relaxation.** Four classes were held weekly by midwives; three in local health authority premises and one in a general practitioner's surgery. Talks were given by the midwives with occasional talks and films by the health visitors.

2. **Infant Welfare Clinics.** Each month a different but topical subject was introduced, all of which made full use of a wide range of

display materials, leaflets, posters, etc. The subjects were chosen according to seasons, e.g. infectious diseases and immunisation, preparation for holidays, preparation for school entry, firework hazards and winter hazards. Where premises permit, short talks and films or film strips were given to groups of mothers followed by discussion. The immigrant mothers attending the clinics were assisted by the supply of leaflets in their own language.

3. **Schools.** Series of talks were given in some schools, mostly to middle and primary schools by health visitors. The use of flannel-graphs, films, film strips and visual aids all added interest as did occasional observation visits to child welfare centres etc. Supplies of leaflets on child care and health subjects were in great demand from groups of school children who participated in school projects.

4. **Smoking and Health.** The health education topic on smoking and health was arranged to coincide with the national campaign on this subject. During this period leaflets and posters were displayed in the child welfare centres, schools and various other places to which the public have access. In an effort to discourage young children from starting to smoke, each year the parents of all 8 year old children have been circularised and advised to ensure that their children were aware of the dangers involved in cigarette smoking and to do all in their power to dissuade them from starting the habit. Talks and films on the dangers of smoking were given during the health education programme which was undertaken in schools.

5. **General.** Materials on the display board at the public health department were changed regularly. Subjects of public interest were chosen and similar materials exhibited on display boards in various parts of the town. Talks were given to various social groups on request.

6. **Home Safety.** The annual home safety competition, organised by the Home Safety Committee for children from 5 years of age to school leavers, was once again a great success. The entries were of a high standard and the group efforts, which included posters and working models etc. made a colourful display at the prize giving which was held in the Technical College and later at the exhibition at Cliffe Castle. A good many schools visited Cliffe Castle in May when an excellent working model puppet show on home safety was on display for a week.

Loan Equipment. A variety of loan equipment is held in store and items are available on request from the general practitioner in charge of the case, health visitor, or home nursing sister. The loan equipment is issued free of charge, but applicants are required to sign an undertaking to return the articles in good condition and to pay for any article which is lost or damaged whilst in their care. The service continues to be greatly appreciated.

Laundry facilities for Incontinent Patients. This much valued service continues to increase. Obviously this must be expected when so many sick people remain at home in the latter days of their lives. Although the national policy is that the district general hospital shall be the main springboard of medical treatment it is possible that more thought will need to be given to the care of the dying elderly especially those who live alone. It is not sufficient for them to receive only a daily or twice daily visit from the home nurse. If they have no relatives it is vital that they should receive some form of in-patient nursing care but not necessarily in the highly expensive district general hospital.

Children Neglected or Ill-treated in their Own Homes. Last year a detailed report was given of the work done by the department in the prevention of child neglect.

On the 1st May this responsibility was passed to the Social Services Department of the West Riding County Council which has a Divisional Office in Keighley. All that remains therefore to be included under this heading is the Battered Baby Syndrome which would seem to be left as a divided responsibility between the two Departments.

One case of suspected Battered Baby Syndrome came to our notice during the year. This was a small child of 16 months who appeared to be physically backward but who suffered from frequent inexplicable injuries. The child was examined by Dr D. M. Morgan, consultant paediatrician and admitted to hospital for a short period. A meeting was held in accordance with the agreed arrangements of the previous year to consider the case. Present were representatives from the Airedale General Hospital Paediatric Department, two general practitioners, health visitor, three social service officers, two senior police officers and the medical officer of health in the chair. After full discussion it was agreed that the Social Services Department would take over the supervision of the case. It was also agreed that as there was a four months old baby in the household and the health visitor was visiting she would also assist to some extent in the supervision.

A later case conference was held when it was agreed that arrangements would be made for the baby to be admitted two days weekly to a day nursery. At the end of the year the child was still attending the day nursery regularly with transport being provided by the Health Department and the relationship between mother and child appeared to be good. The child's physical condition and ability to move and play had improved considerably since she began attending the day nursery.

Chiropody Treatment. The Authority's scheme, which was first introduced in this area in 1961, provides for free treatment to be given to men over 65 years of age, women over 60 years of age, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, the physically handicapped being regarded as those persons who are suffering from a

disability directly associated with the need for chiropody treatment or which prevents a person attending to his/her own feet.

Domiciliary treatment is only approved where a patient is house-bound and unable to attend a Centre or Clinic. The need or otherwise to provide domiciliary treatment on medical grounds has received close attention, as this method of treatment is more costly than treatment at a centre or chiropodist's premises.

An examination of the number of patients provided with treatment in the last five years shows that a total number of 3,524 patients were provided with treatment in 1967, 2,556 in 1968, 2,573 in 1969, 2,505 in 1970 and 2,487 in 1971. Of the 2,487 patients treated during the year 1971, 2,482 were in the aged category, which represents some 26.4 per cent of the estimated population of men over 65 years of age and women over 60, compared with 58,630, 57,064 and 22.1 per cent respectively in respect of the West Riding County Council's administrative area as a whole.

Cervical Cytology. A cervical cytology clinic is held at The Clinic, 143 Skipton Road, Keighley for the purpose of collecting cervical smears for cytological diagnostic investigation.

Details of this service are set out below:-

Name and address of Clinic	No. of sessions held during year	No. of individual patients attending during year	Total no. of smears taken	No. of patients with positive smears	No. of patients referred to general practitioners for breast tumours
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
The Clinic, 143 Skipton Road, Keighley.	44	1,215	1,224	5	—

Renal Dialysis: Adaptations to Patients' Homes. At the end of the year 2 cases had been referred to the Health Department by the Hospital concerned. In 1 case the patient was undergoing home dialysis and in the other the necessary adaptations to the patient's home were being carried out.

Co-ordination and Co-operation

The medical officer of health, who is a member of the Hospital Management Committee and Secretary of the Maternity Service Liaison Committee, maintains close co-operation with the consultants in the Hospital Service and with family doctors.

(a) Hospital Service

Below are details of health visitors, home nurses, midwives and others who are engaged in hospital liaison work:-

(a) In direct liaison with the hospital for care and after-care	—
(b) In field work, excluding normal routine duties, arising from hospital liaison, other than those included in (i)	33
(c) Total nursing staff so engaged	33

Midwifery Service

The scheme of liaison which, in general, is based upon the recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular 6/65, has now been in effective operation for some considerable time and during the period under review it was not found necessary to make any detailed changes to the scheme.

Throughout the year as a whole, 792 cases delivered in institutions were transferred to the care of the domiciliary midwives; 15 at forty-eight hours, 246 after forty-eight hours, up to and including the fifth day and 531 after the fifth but before the tenth day.

The system which was devised for the transfer of information has continued to operate satisfactorily.

Health Visiting Service

A very high degree of liaison has been established between the consultant paediatrician and the department. A significant feature of this is that copies of all correspondence regarding individual patients emanating from the consultant paediatrician are forwarded to the department for information.

As a result of the arrangements which were made some considerable time ago the admission and subsequent discharge of both pre-school and school children to and from hospital continued to be notified to this department by the local H.M.C. during the year with a view to securing that these children might be followed up as necessary.

Consequent upon a general practitioner requesting the admission of a patient to one of the geriatric wards of the district general hospital the consultant concerned in appropriate cases continued to request the provision of home circumstance reports.

Prior discussion is given on those patients who, on discharge from hospital, will need to avail themselves of one or more of the local health authority services. Such cases are generally referred to the department by means of a separate communication.

Home Nursing Service

Further thought has been given during the year to the early discharge of the patient from hospital to the care of the home nursing sister. This can and is being achieved in an ever increasing number of cases. In this connection arrangements have been made for the

initial supply of dressings and/or injection material etc. to be prescribed whilst the patient is still in hospital and issued at the time of discharge.

(b) Family Doctor Service

Attachment of Nursing Staff to General Practices as at 31st December.

Service	No. attached	No. of Practices	No. of General Practitioners
Midwives	3	12	26
Health Visitors	9	12	26
Home Nurses	8	12	26

Co-operation with General Practitioners.

- (a) No. of General Practitioners holding specially arranged ante-natal sessions in their own surgeries 10
- (b) No. of sessions under (a) attended by a domiciliary midwife 353
- (c) No. of midwives who attended 3

APPENDIX 1

Notifiable Infectious Diseases

Numbers of all cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases originally notified during the year, and of the final numbers according to sex and age, after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

Numbers originally notified Total (All Ages)	Measles (excluding rubella)		Dysentery		Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Acute meningitis		Acute poliomyelitis Paralytic		Non- paralytic		Other notifiable diseases Specify Disease and Sex but not age			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Original	F	M	F
	6	4	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	M	F	M	F
Final numbers after correction																		
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3 years	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	3	2	—	1	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25 and over	1	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	6	4	2	2	5	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Acute encephalitis Infective		Post- Infectious		Lepto- spiro- sis		Para- typhoid fever		Typhoid fever		Food poisoning		Whooping Cough		
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Numbers origin- ally notified														
Total (All Ages)		—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	Numbers originally notified	17	13
		Total (All Ages)												
Final numbers after correction														
Under 5 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	Under 3 months	—	—
5-14 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3 months	2	—
15-44 years		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	6 months	1	—
45-64 years		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9 months	—	1
65 and over		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1 year	2	2
Age unknown		—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2-4 years	11	6
		5-9 years												
Total (All Ages)		—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	10-14 years	1	4
		15-19 years												
		20-24 years												
		25-34 years												
		35-44 years												
		45-54 years												
		55-64 years												
		65-74 years												
		75 and over												
		Age unknown												
												(Total (All Ages))	17	13

Numbers originally notified	Tetanus		Infective Jaundice		Respiratory		Tuberculosis Meninges and C.N.S.		Other		Cases of fatal tuberculosis not notified before death	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Males	Females
Total (All Ages)	—	—	2	3	11	9	—	—	5	—	—	—
Final numbers after correction												
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-9 years	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-14 years	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-19 years	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	2	—	—	—
20-24 years	—	—	—	—	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-34 years	—	—	—	1	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-44 years	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	2	—	—	—
45-54 years	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-64 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-74 years	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
75 and over	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total (All Ages)	—	—	2	3	11	9	—	—	5	—	—	—

Tuberculosis

New Cases found other than by Formal Notification

Age Periods	0—	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	Total (all ages)
Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Males	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Respiratory Females	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

1. Inspections for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Number of Written notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	3	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	380	12	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	10	—	—	—
Total	393	13	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To HM Inspec- tor (4)	By HM Inspec- tor (5)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	3	3	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133				Section 134	
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel: Making, etc.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Textile Weaving	11	—	—	—	—	—
Total	11	—	—	—	—	—

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Table A
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	11	136	40
Retail shops	8	326	90
Wholesale departments, warehouses	—	31	18
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	59	9
Fuel storage depots	—	3	—
Total	20	555	157

Table B

NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES 402

Table C

Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered premises in Workplaces

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	1317
Retail shops	1664
Wholesale departments, warehouses	180
Catering establishments open to the public	291
Canteens	15
Fuel storage depots	6
Total	3473
Total Males	1541
Total Females	1932

Statutory Notices Served

	Notices Served	Notices Complied with
Public Health Acts	29	29
Housing Act	—	—
Factories Act	—	—
Milk & Dairies Regulations	—	—
Shops Act	—	—
Keighley Corporation Acts	—	—
Food & Drugs Act, 1955	—	—
West Riding County Council (General Powers Act, 1951)	—	—
Clean Air Act, 1956	1	1
Rent Act, 1957	—	—

In addition to the above formal notices, numerous verbal and informal notices have been given under the various Acts and Regulations, including notification of contraventions under Food Hygiene and Offices and Shops legislation.

Clearance Areas represented from 1962

Area	Date Represented	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Confirmed	No. of Houses
Oakworth Road/ Aireworth Street	11.7.62	22.5.63	14.8.63	210
Haworth No. 1	27.2.63	10.12.63	9.7.64	33
Haworth No. 2	27.2.63	10.12.63	9.7.64	4
Gotts Terrace and Wrights Terrace	27.2.63	10.12.63	18.2.64	14
Low Well Street, Scott Street, Brigg Street	10.7.63	12.5.64	4.11.64	88
Worth Village No. 2	14.10.64	9.6.65	18.10.65	35
Worth Village No. 3	14.10.64	9.6.65	18.10.65	171
Mohair Street/Woolen Street/Mount Street	25.11.64	14.9.65	2.11.65	68
Haworth No. 3	16.3.66	19.4.67	10.4.67	31
Bradford Street—				
Bingley Street No. 1	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	26
Bingley Street No. 2	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	6
Bingley Street No. 3	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	16
Bingley Street No. 4	16.3.66	30.1.67	30.1.67	8
Rock Street/East Crag Street	6.10.66	—	31.8.67	10
Hainworth Road/Rock Street East/Crag Street	6.10.66	—	31.8.67	23
Hainworth Road	6.10.66	—	31.8.67	14
Parkwood Street	17.11.66	6.2.68	11.3.68	80
Worth Village — (Cobden Street/Greenwood St.)	22.2.67	6.2.68	11.3.68	31

Area	Date Represented	Date of Public Inquiry	Date Confirmed	No. of Houses
Providence Place—				
Victoria Terrace No. 1	22.2.67	6.2.68	11.3.68	33
Victoria Terrace No. 2	22.2.67	6.2.68	11.3.68	4
Well Street/Mornington Street/Rosemount Terrace	6.7.67	5.11.68	28.2.69	70
Dalton Lane—				
Beecroft Street	9.6.67	—	—	6
Rook Street/Raven Street	6.7.67	5.11.68	28.2.69	9
Dove Street—				
Thrush Street	7.9.67	—	20.8.68	28
Parker Street No. 1	4.9.69	—	12.6.70	6
Parker Street No. 2	4.9.69	—	7.7.70	9
Marlborough Street No. 1	28.5.70	17.8.71	2.11.71	63
Marlborough Street No. 2	28.5.70	17.8.71	2.11.71	2
Marlborough Street No. 3	28.5.70	17.8.71	2.11.71	4
Regent Place/Peel Place				
No. 1	10.9.70	14.9.71	29.11.71	5
Regent Place/Peel Place				
No. 2	10.9.70	14.9.71	29.11.71	8
Regent Place/Peel Place				
No. 3	10.9.70	14.9.71	29.11.71	3
Regent Place/Peel Place				
No. 4	10.9.70	14.9.71	29.11.71	18
Regent Place/Peel Place				
No. 5	10.9.70	14.9.71	29.11.71	18
South St. (Ingrow) No. 1	18.3.71	28.9.71	29.11.71	12
South St. (Ingrow) No. 2	18.3.71	28.9.71	29.11.71	3
Becks Road	29.3.71	—	—	10
Halifax Rd./Balcony Terr.	19.4.71	—	—	18

List of Food Premises

No. Registered under Section 16 Food and Drugs Act	301
(a) Preserved Food Premises	104
(b) Ice Cream Retailers Registered	197
Dairies Registered (Excluding Farm Dairies)	3
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	45
Bakehouses (Two licensed)	32
No. of Premises authorised under Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations	3
Grocers and Other Food Shops	260
Food Hawkers and Mobile Shops Registered	48
Licensed Public Houses	59
Butchers' Shops	35
Fish and Chip Shops	31
Factory and Workshop Canteens	42
Hospital Kitchens	—
School Kitchens and Canteens	29

MILK AND FOOD SAMPLING — CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Type of Food Submitted		No. of Samples	Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	Informal	6	6	—
Ice-cream	Informal	1	1	—
Double cream	Informal	1	1	—
Nestle's Milk	Informal	1	1	—
Pork sausage	Informal	3	—	3
Pork sausage	Formal	4	3	1
Beef sausage	Informal	3	—	3
Beef sausage	Formal	2	2	—
Pork pie	Informal	2	2	—
Meat pie	Informal	2	2	—
Steak & Kidney Pie	Informal	1	1	—
Pork dripping	Informal	1	1	—
Full fat soft cheese	Informal	1	1	—
Kiri with ham-cheese spread	Informal	1	1	—
Ilchester Cheese and Beer	Informal	1	1	—
Apple chutney	Informal	1	1	—
Beans with pork sausages and tomato sauce	Informal	1	1	—
Cocktail sausages	Informal	1	1	—
Sausage roll	Informal	1	1	—
Swedish Cocktail meat balls	Informal	1	1	—
Scotch Egg	Informal	1	1	—
Jellied veal	Informal	1	1	—
Chopped roast chicken	Informal	1	1	—
Irish Stew	Informal	4	3	1
Minced Steak and Onions	Informal	1	1	—
Meat & Potato Pie & Veg.	Informal	1	1	—
Lamb & Veg. Curry	Informal	1	1	—
Beef Curry	Informal	1	1	—
Buttered Scones	Informal	1	1	—
Lemon curd	Informal	1	1	—
Orange drink conc.	Informal	3	3	—

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING OF FOOD

	No.	Unsatisfactory
Milk—Bacteriological	51	5
Brucella Abortus	408	30
Ice Cream	21	12
Meat Sausages, Meat Pies, etc.	11	4
Confectionery	4	—
Fresh Cream	—	—
Miscellaneous	8	—

Total Weight of other Foodstuffs condemned

Type of Food Condemned	Weight			
	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Corned Beef	—	—	1	7
Poultry	—	—	—	—
Butter and Cheese	—	1	1	2
Jams and Marmalade	—	—	—	—
Fruit	—	1	—	20
Tomatoes	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	—	—	—	13
Ice Cream and Water Ices	—	—	—	15
Meat, Bacon and Ham	—	—	3	2
Meat Products	—	—	—	—
Meat (Tinned)	—	3	—	9
Pastries and Confectionery	—	—	—	10
Vegetables	—	3	3	11
Fish	—	—	2	9
Frozen Foods	—	15	—	23
Cereals	—	—	3	—
Total	1	7	1	9

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at the Public Abattoir

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	5804	1207	97	23414	8651	—
Number inspected	5804	1207	97	23414	8651	—
All Diseases except						
Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	6	2	4	29	18	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	495	211	3	784	314	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.4	18.0	7.2	3.6	3.9	—
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	23	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	0.018	—	—	—	0.26	—
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	1	—	1	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	1	—	—

Total Number of Animals killed and weight in lbs. of Unsound Meat surrendered at Public Abattoir and Private Slaughterhouses

	Total No. of Animals Killed and Inspected	Whole Carcasses Other Causes		Part Carcasses Other Causes		Offal Other Causes		Total Other Causes	
		T.B.		T.B.		T.B.		T.B.	
Cows	2535	—	2492	—	483	—	7681	—	10656
Other Cattle	7536	—	1042	20	581	—	7233	20	8876
Sheep	32377	—	1412	—	299	—	3967	—	5678
Pigs	14082	—	1087	327	1086	—	1893	327	4393
Calves	103	—	225	—	148	—	—	—	373
Total	56633	—	6258	347	2597	—	20774	347	29976

Summary of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected at Private Slaughterhouses

	Cattle (excl. Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	1732	1328	6	8963	5431	—
Number Inspected	1732	1328	6	8963	5431	—

All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:

Whole carcasses condemned	—	2	2	1	2	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	139	362	—	892	222	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	8.1	27.8	33.3	9.9	4.1	—

Tuberculosis only:

Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	—
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with tuber- culosis	—	—	—	—	0.11	—

Cysticercosis:

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Weight (in lbs.) of Meat Condemned for the reasons specified

Disease	Cows	Other Cattle	Sheep	Pigs	Calves
Abscess and Pyaemia	746	1180	50	528	—
Anaemia	—	—	—	—	—
Actinomycosis and Actinobacillosis	60	332	—	—	—
Angiomatosis	1155	28	—	—	—
Arthritis	24	20	23	625	—
Bone taint	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis	27	—	—	12	—
Contamination	300	500	—	—	—
Congestion	—	—	6	166	—
Cysticerus Bovis	50	6	—	—	—
Cysticerus Ovis	—	—	14	—	—
Decomposition	100	28	15	508	70
Dropsy and Emaciation	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	76	—	—	252	108
Fever	—	—	167	—	80
Gangrene	—	—	—	—	—
Icterus	—	—	—	—	—
Ill-Bled	—	—	128	—	—
Immaturity	—	—	22	—	75
Injury, Bruising	459	406	375	353	40
Joint Ill	—	—	—	—	—
Lymphatic Leukemia	—	—	—	—	—
Sarcomatosis	—	325	—	—	—
Mastitis	961	—	—	—	—
Melanosis	10	—	—	—	—
Moribund	—	—	248	74	—
Necrosis	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis	82	10	—	8	—
Oedema	738	—	415	—	—
Parasitic Inc. Distomatosis, Ecc. Vet and Strongyli	3093	5941	3715	521	—
Pericarditis	27	28	—	46	—
Peritonitis	640	—	—	269	—
Pleurosy & Pneumonic Conditions	—	14	225	659	—
Septicaemia	—	—	87	—	—
Septic Metritis	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	—	20	—	327	—
Xanthosis	461	47	—	—	—
Abnormal Odour	610	—	62	—	—
Brucella Reactors	543	—	—	—	—
Toxaemia	—	—	64	47	—
Osteomyelitis	—	—	62	—	—
Emphysema	44	—	—	—	—
Hyaline Degeneration	450	—	—	—	—
Grand Total	10656	8876	5678	4393	373

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Child Welfare Centres

Particulars of Clinics held, showing day, time and frequency of sessions and staff in attendance, as at 31st December, 1971.

Premises	Antenatal	Infant Welfare	Other
Haworth Station Road Surgeries	Wednesday pm M. Relax	Tuesday pm HV/Asst. HV	
Keighley Mansion House, Victoria Park (Phone: Kly. 2244/5)	—	Wednesday pm HV(2)/Asst. HV Thursday pm HV/Asst. HV	
Keighley 143 Skipton Rd, (Phone: Kly. 2244/5)	Wednesday pm M(2) Relax	Tuesday pm Friday pm HV(2)/Asst. HV	Cervical Cytology by appointment Tuesday a.m. GP/M(2) Family Planning Wednesday pm GP/Asst. HV(2) Hearing Test Monday pm Asst. HV(2) Injections, etc. Monday pm Wednesday pm HN
Morton Mem. Institute, East Morton	—	Friday pm (alternate) HV/Asst. HV	
Oakworth Holden Hall	—	Monday pm (alternate) HV/Asst. HV	
Oxenhope Methodist Sunday School	—	Monday pm (alternate) HV/Asst. HV	

NOTE—The following abbreviations are used:

GP—General Practitioner
 HV—Health Visitor and/or School Nurse
 Asst. HV—Assistant Health Visitor
 M—Midwife
 Relax—Relaxation Exercises Clinic
 HN—Home Nurse

Ante-Natal, Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

Name and Address of Centre	No. of sessions held during the year		No. of women who attended during the year		Total No. of attendances made during the year			
	Separate sessions (2)	Combined with normal ante-natal clinic sessions (3)	Institutionally booked (4)	Domiciliary booked (5)	Total (6)	Institutionally booked (7)	Domiciliary booked (8)	Total (9)
(1)								
Haworth, Station Road Surgeries	29	—	24	2	26	126	20	146
Keighley, 143 Skipton Road	90	—	68	3	71	493	27	520
Totals	119	—	92	5	97	619	47	666

Infant Welfare Centres

Name and address of Centre	No. of infant welfare sessions held during year by				No. of children who attended during the first year and who were born in	Total No. of children who attended during the year	No. of attendances during the year made by children who were born in	Total attendances during the year					
	Local Health Authority Medical Officers	Health Visitors only	General practitioners employed on sessional basis	Hospital Medical Staff									
									(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)
Haworth: Station Road Surgeries	—	47	—	—	47	87	90	141	318	793	662	531	1986
Keighley: Mansion House, Victoria Park	—	104	—	—	104	226	212	283	721	1855	1733	950	4538
Keighley: 143 Skipton Road	—	99	—	—	99	184	287	154	625	1915	1466	987	4368
Morton: Memorial Institute, East Morton	—	25	—	—	25	18	24	80	122	121	203	362	686
Oakworth: Holden Hall	—	24	—	—	24	46	47	56	149	324	349	205	878
Oxenhope: Methodist Sunday School	—	24	—	—	24	20	24	50	94	205	215	242	662
Totals	—	323	—	—	323	581	684	764	2029	5213	4628	3277	13118

Congenital Dislocation of the Hip

Results of Ortolani Test

(a) No. of babies referred to specialists during the year ended 31st December, 1971, and confirmed as cases of congenital dislocation of the hip and splinted	5
No. included in (a) above referred by staff employed by the Authority	—
(b) No. of babies referred to specialists and said not to be cases of congenital dislocation of the hip	2
(c) No. of babies referred to specialists, not splinted but given appointments for further investigation	1

Care of Premature Infants

	Premature live births														Premature stillbirths
	Born in hospital					Born at home or in a nursing home									
	Died					Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home				Transferred to hospital on or before 28th day					
						Died									
Weight at birth	Total births (1)	within 24 hours of birth (2)	in 1 and under 7 days (3)	in 7 and under 28 days (4)	Total births (5)	within 24 hours of birth (6)	in 1 and under 7 days (7)	in 7 and under 28 days (8)	Total births (9)	within 24 hours of birth (10)	in 1 and under 7 days (11)	in 7 and under 28 days (12)	in hospital (13)	at home or in a nursing home (14)	
1. 2lb. 3oz. or less	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
2. Over 2lb. 3oz. up to and including 3lb. 4oz.	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3. Over 3lb. 4oz. up to and including 4lb. 6oz.	12	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	2	—	
4. Over 4lb. 6oz. up to and including 4lb. 15oz	16	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
5. Over 4lb. 15oz. up to and including 5lb. 8oz.	47	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6. Totals	80	5	2	1	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	3	—	
1. = 1,000g. or less. 2. = 1,001—1,500g 3. = 1,501—2,000g. 4. = 2,001—2,250g. 5. = 2,251—2,500g.															

DOMICILIARY MIDWIFERY

Deliveries Attended by Midwives

No. of Deliveries Attended by Midwives in the Area during the year

Employment of Midwives	Domiciliary Cases				Cases in Institutions	
	Doctor not booked		Doctor booked			
	Doctor present (2)	Doctor not present (3)	Doctor present (either the booked doctor or another) (4)	Doctor not present (5)		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	Totals (6)	(7)
(a) Midwives employed by the Authority	—	1	1	13	15	—
(b) Midwives employed by Voluntary Organisations (including Hospitals not transferred to the Minister under the National Health Service Act)	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Midwives employed by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors under the National Health Service Act	—	2	—	—	2	—
(d) Midwives in Private Practice (including Midwives employed in Nursing Homes)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	—	3	1	13	17	—
(e) Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge:-						
(i) At forty-eight hours						15
(ii) After forty-eight hours, up to any including the fifth day						246
(iii) After the fifth but before the tenth day						531
Total						792

(f) Administration of inhalational analgesics:-

	Pethidine Alone	Trilene Alone	Trilene with Pethidine
(i) Number of cases where analgesia was administered by County Council midwives, including those whose services have terminated during the year	—	2	12
(ii) Number of cases where analgesia was administered by Independent midwives during the year	—	—	—
(g) Obstretic Flying Squad:-			
No. of occasions services called upon during year

HEALTH VISITING AND TUBERCULOSIS VISITING

Cases visited by health visitors	No. of cases (i.e. first visits)
1. Total number of cases	5189
2. Children born in 1971	856
3. Children born in 1970	798
4. Children born in 1966-1969	1436
5. Total number of children in lines 2-4	3090
6. Persons aged 65 or over (excluding "domestic help only" visits)	910
7. Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	338
8. Mentally disordered persons	23
9. Numbers included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	13
10. Persons, excluding maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	55
11. Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a general practitioner or hospital	40
12. Number of tuberculous households visited (i.e. visits by health visitors not employed solely on tuberculosis work)	58
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	13
14. Other cases	1111
15. Number of tuberculous households visited by tuber- culosis visitors (i.e. employed solely on tuberculosis work)	—

HOME NURSING

Summary of Cases dealt with in Patients' Homes

Classification	No. of cases attended by Home Nurses during the year	No. of visits paid by Home Nurses during the year
(1) Medical	850	22003
(2) Surgical	283	6141
(3) Infectious Diseases	14	180
(4) Tuberculosis	7	348
(5) Maternal complications	9	68
(6) Other	—	—
Totals	1163	28740
Patients included above who were aged 65 or over at the time of the first visit during the year		
	769	20094
Children included above who were under 5 years of age at the time of the first visit during the year		
	26	251
Patients included above who have had more than 24 visits during the year		
	300	21311

Work Undertaken Other Than In Patients' Homes

Treatment given in general practitioners' surgeries, health centres and clinics:

(a) Total number of cases treated	1060
(b) Total number of treatments given	2788
(c) Average total time spent, including consultations	7.38 hours per week
Number of cases in (a) who also received home visits and are included in Part I	7

Analysis of Completed Cases dealt with in Patients' Homes

Classification of Cases by Disease: Disease	No. of Cases
Tuberculosis	6
Other infectious diseases	13
Parasitic diseases	1
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	67
Asthma	8
Diabetes mellitus	19
Anaemias	68
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	102
Other mental and nervous diseases	25
Diseases of the eye	7
Diseases of the ear	22
Diseases of the heart and arteries	42
Diseases of veins	13
Upper respiratory diseases	21
Other respiratory diseases	42
Constipation	37
Other diseases of digestive system	63
Diseases of urinary system and male genital organs	15
Diseases of breast and female genital organs	15
Complications of pregnancy and puerperium	9
Diseases of skin and subcutaneous tissues	74
Diseases of bones, joints and muscles	19
Injuries	64

Disease	No. of Cases
Senility	48
Other defined and ill-defined diseases or disabilities	3
Diseases not specified	65
Total	868

Nursing Treatment:

Type	No. of Cases
Injections	173
General Nursing	232
Enemas	35
Dressings	213
Bed baths	19
Wash-outs, douches, etc.	4
Changing of pessaries	—
Preparation for diagnostic investigation	5
Others	187
Total	868

The total number of cases receiving injections was 184 but, in a small proportion of cases, the injections were given during the course of a general nursing visit.

Type	No. of Cases
Injections:	
Insulin	12
Drugs for anaemia, debility, etc.	74
Antibiotics	44
Drugs for cardio-renal diseases	10
Others	44
Total	184

Source	
Referral of Cases:	
General practitioners	685
Hospitals	139
Health department staff	32
Others	12
Total	868

Disposal of Cases:

Convalescent	332
Transferred to hospital	162
Died	138
Others	236
Total	868

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination of Persons under age 16 completed during 1971

Completed Primary Courses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	2	623	179	23	9	—	836
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	5	4	1	2	—	12
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Pertussus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	2	629	185	24	18	7	865
10. Measles	—	320	253	47	49	—	669
11. Rubella	—	—	—	—	—	269	269
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	2	629	184	24	11	—	850
13. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	2	624	180	23	9	—	838
14. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus)	2	628	183	24	11	1	849
15. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio)	2	629	185	24	18	7	865

Reinforcing Doses

Type of vaccine or dose	Year of birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1971	1970	1969	1968	1964-67		
1. Quadruple DTPP	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Triple DTP	—	6	5	1	7	2	21
3. Diphtheria/Pertussis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Diphtheria/Tetanus	—	—	4	—	666	12	682
5. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
6. Pertussus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Tetanus	—	—	1	—	1	6	8
8. Salk	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Sabin	—	6	9	5	679	22	721
10. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 4 + 5 (Diphtheria)	—	6	9	1	674	14	704
11. Lines 1 + 2 + 3 + 6 (Whooping Cough)	—	6	5	1	7	2	21
12. Lines 1 + 2 + 4 + 7 (Tetanus)	—	6	10	1	674	20	711
13. Lines 1 + 8 + 9 (Polio)	—	6	9	5	679	22	721

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER CARE

Tuberculosis — Extra Nourishment

(a) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1970	7
(b) Number of patients granted extra nourishment during the year	3
(c) Number of grants discontinued	1
(d) Number of patients receiving extra nourishment on 31st December, 1971	9
(e) Total number of orders issued from 1st January to 31st December	47

Tuberculin Test and B.C.G. Vaccination

Number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act.

A. Contacts.

(i) Number skin tested	45
(ii) Number found positive	14
(iii) Number found negative	31
(iv) Number vaccinated	40

B. School Children and Students.

(i) Number skin tested	579
(ii) Number found positive	34
(iii) Number found negative	545
(iv) Number vaccinated	545

Health Education — Summary of Activities

Subject	Estimated Audience			
	Clinics	Schools	*Other	Total
Antenatal, Childbirth	80	12	—	92
Mothercraft and Child Development	43	187	—	230
Personal Hygiene	—	926	—	926
Personal Relationships, V.D.	—	12	—	12
Accident Prevention	60	401	—	461
Vaccination and Immunisation	—	—	—	—
Nutrition and General Health	—	230	—	230
Cancer Education	—	27	30	57
Family Planning	—	12	—	12
Local Health Services	49	—	—	49
First Aid	1	—	—	1
Totals	233	1807	30	2070

* Cub Scouts

Provision of Nursing Equipment in the Home

Item	Total No. available for loan	No. of issues during year
Bedding: blankets, pillows and cases, sheets, etc.	890	524
Bed blocks	12	8
Bed cradles	32	46
Bed pans	72	111
Bed rests	31	57
Bedsteads: hospital, with self-lifting pole, and other	15	22
Chairs: geriatric, relaxing, high rest, "Amesbury" play, stairway (carrying), etc.	2	1
Commodes: chair and other	52	78
Cushions: air and "Dunlopillo"	—	52
Enuresis alarms	34	34
Fracture boards	3	3
Hydraulic hoists	1	2
Lifting pole and chain	3	4
Mattresses: various types	17	21
Rubber/plastic sheets	75	76
Walking aids: "Amesbury", "Bonaped", "Zimmer", tripod, "Companion", "Fordham", "Mycroft", "Welwyn", "Winchester", etc., crutches and walking sticks	93	128
Wheelchairs: bath, folding, junior, self-propelled spinal, stairway, etc.	54	97
Miscellaneous	107	111

Chiropractic Service

No. of sessions held during year	No. of patients treated										Total treatments given																
	In voluntary association's premises or clinics			In chiroprodists' surgeries			In voluntary association's premises or clinics			Domimiliary			Total No. Treated			In chiroprodists' surgeries			In voluntary association's premises or clinics			Domimiliary			Total No. Treated		
	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM	P	PH	EM
15	2374	5	—	30	—	—	78	—	—	2482	5	—	12852	26	—	135	—	—	352	—	—	13339	26	—	—	—	—

P—Pensioners

PH—Physically Handicapped

EM—Expectant Mothers

RAINFALL FOR 1971

The total amount of rainfall recorded during the year is given in the following table. The readings were taken from a rainfall gauge situated at Marley Sewage Disposal Works due to damage to the gauge at the abattoir.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apl.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	—	*	0.19	0.01	—	—	—	0.04	*	—	—	—
2	—	0.09	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.05	—	0.13	—
3	—	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	0.52	0.13	0.01	—	0.02
4	—	*	0.02	*	—	—	—	0.13	—	—	0.02	—
5	—	*	0.04	—	—	—	—	*	0.01	—	0.06	—
6	0.14	*	—	*	0.62	0.01	—	*	—	0.01	—	—
7	0.13	*	0.06	*	0.57	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.42	—
8	0.01	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.07	—	—	0.11	0.01
9	—	—	0.08	—	—	0.01	—	0.13	—	0.14	—	—
10	—	—	—	—	—	0.04	—	0.78	—	—	—	—
11	—	0.13	—	—	—	0.32	—	*	—	0.17	—	—
12	—	0.94	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.36	—	0.17	0.06	0.12
13	0.01	—	—	—	—	0.70	—	0.36	—	—	*	*
14	0.01	0.67	0.01	—	0.01	—	—	0.04	0.02	—	*	—
15	*	0.11	—	0.01	—	0.13	—	—	0.01	0.03	0.18	—
16	—	*	0.01	0.05	0.07	0.02	—	—	—	—	*	—
17	0.01	0.26	0.79	—	0.03	—	—	—	—	0.29	0.31	—
18	0.35	—	0.39	—	—	0.44	—	—	0.01	1.74	0.01	0.12
19	0.13	0.03	0.12	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.47	—	0.67
20	0.36	—	—	—	—	0.40	—	*	—	0.25	—	0.02
21	0.01	0.13	0.04	—	—	0.09	—	—	—	0.01	0.83	—
22	0.30	—	—	0.11	—	—	0.20	—	—	—	0.21	0.29
23	—	—	0.04	1.31	1.25	—	0.07	0.01	*	—	—	—
24	0.23	—	0.22	0.36	0.08	—	—	*	0.04	—	—	—
25	0.01	—	0.23	—	—	0.07	0.47	—	—	—	*	0.02
26	0.03	—	0.02	0.03	0.06	—	0.23	—	0.42	—	—	—
27	0.17	—	—	0.04	—	—	0.13	0.01	*	—	—	0.11
28	0.08	0.27	—	—	*	0.25	—	—	0.02	—	0.11	0.15
29	0.09	—	0.03	0.10	—	—	—	0.39	0.03	0.01	—	0.01
30	—	—	—	0.18	0.26	—	0.18	0.14	*	—	0.01	0.02
31	0.16	—	*	—	—	—	0.13	0.01	—	—	—	0.04
Total	2.23	2.64	2.30	2.23	2.95	2.49	1.41	2.99	0.74	3.60	2.46	1.60

TOTAL RAINFALL FOR THE YEAR — 27.64

* Denotes trace

APPENDIX 2

WATER SUPPLY

The Engineer Manager of the Craven Water Board has kindly supplied the following information.

The total number of houses on public supply during the year was approximately 20,560, serving a population of 55,000 approximately.

Average daily consumption of water per head of population for all purposes was 45.59 gallons, of which 13.43 gallons were metered and 32.16 gallons domestic and non-metered.

The following mains have been laid during the year, giving the following totals:-

1½in.	3in.	4in.	6in.	9in.	12in.
yards	yards	yards	yards	yards	yards
270	777	1083	292	598	28

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

Natural Fluoride content 0.1 p.p.m.

Unsatisfactory supply:

Station Road, Oxenhope, Mains renewals to be carried out early 1972.

Providence Lane, West Lane, Haworth, Mains renewals to be carried out, 1972.

Leeming, Jew Lane, Shaw Lane areas, Swabbing of mains to be carried out.

Glen Lee Lane to Moss Carr Top. Further scraping of mains in 1972.

Improvement of Supply:

Renewal of approximately 1,000 yards of 4in. main with 6in. main, Barley Cote, Riddlesden to Glen Esk, West Morton.

Scraping of approximately 2,800 yards of 6in. main from Hill Top Road to Glen Lee Lane.

Renewal of approximately 1,000 yards of 3in. main with 4in. main, Marley Road, Keighley.

Renewal of approximately 330 yards of 3in. main with 4in. main, Thwaites Brow.

Hainworth Booster Station. New building and associated mains completed. Plant should be operational early 1972.

Extension of supply:

Made as required by building development.

The following water samples have been submitted for examination during the year.

(i) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Number of samples of Unfiltered Water 39

Number of samples of Filtered Water 240

Of the filtered water samples, 11 were unsatisfactory, the remaining 229 being free from bacteria.

(ii) CHEMICAL ANALYSIS.

	Treated Water from Lower Laithe Oldfield	
No. of samples taken	12	38
Average figures for the following in parts per million:-		
Colour (Hazen)	NIL	NIL
Turbidity (ATU)	1	2
Total Solids	70	85
Chloride	14	5
Iron	NIL	0.22
Manganese	0.02	0.03
Aluminium	0.15	0.10
Hardness:		
Temporary	12	9
Permanent	24	36
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total	36	45
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Reactive (pH Value)	8.7	8.6

APPENDIX 3

DUTIES FULFILLED BY THE BOROUGH ENGINEER'S DEPARTMENT

We are indebted to Mr. J. D. Jennings,
Borough Engineer, for the following information.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes.

- (a) Completed during the year:

Nil.

- (b) Under construction at year end:

Nil.

- (c) Awaiting approval at year end:

High Level Sewer No. 1, Length 3,500 metres,
Marley Sewage Disposal Works to Brandy Mill
Footpath.

- (d) In preparation at year end:

High Level Sewer Schemes Nos. 2 and 3
Brandy Mill Footpath to Oxenhope Sewage
Disposal Works.
East Morton Relief Sewer, Bradford Road
to Freedom Mills.
Riddlesden Relief Sewer, Elam Wood to
Canal Road.

Details of any part of the district requiring:-

(a) Sewers:

- (i) Moorhouse, Oxenhope.
- (ii) Goose Eye, Laycock.
- (iii) Long Lee (Spring Avenue to Long Lee Lane)

(b) Improvement of defective sewers:

- (i) Oakworth Terrace, Oakworth.
- (ii) Park View Estate, Cross Roads.

(c) Sewage Disposal Works:

Nil.

(d) Improvement or extension of sewage disposal works:

Overloading occurs at the Marley Sewage Disposal Works on account of the volume and strength of the flows. Improvement is planned at these works and a pilot plant has been in operation in connection with the determination of the most economic method of extension. The small sewage disposal plants serving the townships of Oakworth, Haworth and Oxenhope are not capable of producing satisfactory effluents and it is intended that these works shall be eliminated, the flows being transferred by means of the new High Level Sewer to the Marley Sewage Disposal Works.

Attention to surface water overflows.

There are a number of unsatisfactory storm water overflows in the present High Level Sewer system which will be dealt with by the scheme for the new High Level Sewer.

Swimming Baths and Bathing Pools.

The Corporation's baths in Spencer Street are well patronised. There are facilities for swimming in the first and second class pools and lettings are made of pools to a number of clubs operating in the Keighley District. There are also facilities for slipper baths, sauna baths and sun-ray treatment.

The total number of patrons of the public baths during 1971 were as follows:

Swimming	...	...	...	83,762
Spectators	...	...	...	6,387
Sauna	...	...	...	5,112
Sun-ray	...	...	...	5,500
Slipper Baths	...	...	...	24,134
Schools	...	...	...	74,488
Clubs	...	...	...	56,963

A scheme for the provision of separate saunas for men and women, for showers to replace the slipper baths, for new changing accommodation and for new toilet accommodation for the second class pool is to be carried out in the financial year 1972-3.

Number of houses demolished.

(a) In Clearance areas declared under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957, a total of 83 houses were dealt with in this way.

(b) Not in Clearance Areas.

A total of 7 houses which were not in Clearance areas was demolished during the year.

Number of houses built, and the Wards in which they are situated.

(a) Private Enterprises:

East	...	...	...	...	24
West	...	...	...	...	27
North-West	...	...	...	...	8
Haworth	...	...	...	...	15
Oakworth	...	...	...	...	83
Oxenhope	...	...	...	...	14
Morton	...	...	...	...	8
Total number of houses					179
Total number of flats					0
Total number of dwellings..					179

(b) Corporation:

Nil.

Lengths of new sewer laid and lengths of existing sewers re-laid during the year.

A total of 3,375 lin. metres of new sewer have been laid, and 7 lin. metres re-laid.

Private Streets which have been surfaced.

Victoria Road, Haworth.

Cliff Street, Haworth.

Raglan Avenue.

Garforth Road.

Providence Crescent (Phase 3) Oakworth.

Woodworth Grove.

Carr Grove.

Stone Court, Morton.

Westview Court.

Branshaw Grove (part)

Providence Court, Oakworth.

Springfield Road.

Valley View Close (Phase 2)

Comments on the progress made in the Town Planning Scheme.

Most of the proposals which were contained in the Comprehensive Development Area have now been completed within the year. The new 'bus station is now working successfully as is the multi-storey car park and the new public toilets are now in operation.

The new closed-in market has also been completed and is proving to be a centre of attraction.

All the remainder of the property within the Comprehensive Development Area is either being pulled down or is already demolished and at the moment is being used as temporary surface car parks.

Worth Way has been completed from its junction with East Parade to Parker Street and it is envisaged that the remainder, to South Street will be completed in 1973.

Refuse Collection.

A weekly collection of domestic refuse has been maintained throughout the Borough during the year. Special collections are arranged in which anything that is required to be disposed of is taken away from the homes. In most cases these special collections are made free of charge. Nevertheless, in spite of this special service, indiscriminate tipping of refuse does take place in various parts of the Borough. A number of sites have been established under the Civic Amenities Act to which householders may take rubbish which they wish to dispose of and deposit them in large containers. A similar facility exists at the Corporation tip at Sugden End, Cross Roads, but there is a great tendency for people to throw their litter over the working face that has been recently soiled over so causing a not inconsiderable nuisance.

The statistics relating to refuse collection are as follows:

Number of lavatory pails	
emptied each week.	205
Number of dustbin deficiencies	
dealt with	152
Total weight of refuse collected	21,834 tons
Average weight collected per	
working day (260 days).. ...	84 tons
Weight of refuse per 1000	
population per annum	393.3 tons
Weight of refuse per 1000	
population per day (365 days).	21.55 cwts
Weight of refuse per head	
per annum.	7.87 cwts
Number of rechargeable	
special collections	282

Refuse Disposal.

The whole of the refuse arising within the Borough of Highley is disposed of at the Sugden End Tip. The following are the statistics relating to the refuse disposed of thereon:

Refuse collected by department and disposed of at tip	...	...	...	...	21,657 tons
Recorded refuse delivered to tip.	...	...	...	...	15,160 tons
White Paper sold	...	...	...	...	77 tons
Other salvage sold...	...	...	...	...	12 tons
Total weight disposed of...	...	...	...	...	36,906 tons
Salvage Income	...	...	...	...	£756
Number of abandoned/derelect vehicles dealt with	...	...	...	...	29

