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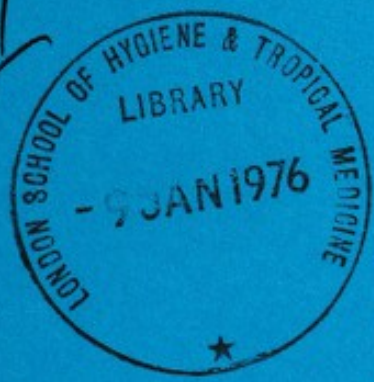
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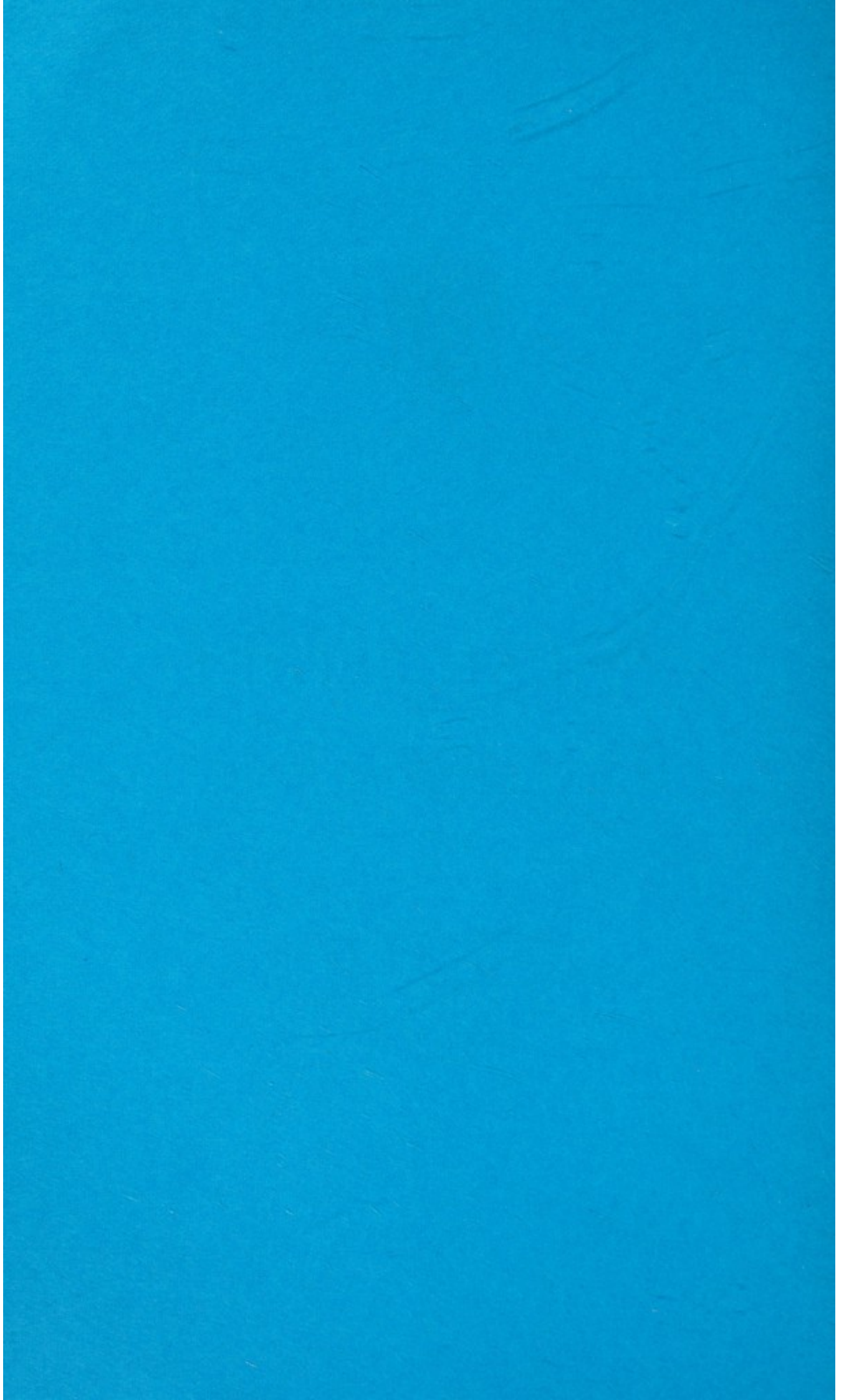


BOROUGH OF STRETFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Medical Officer of Health
1971

Including the Report of the
Chief Public Health
Inspector

**PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL,
STRETFORD,
061-872 2101**





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BOROUGH OF STRETFORD
HEALTH COMMITTEE
1971

Chairman:

Councillor G. MARLAND

Deputy Chairman:

Councillor R. MOORES

Alderman H. F. Fox
Alderman E. Reid
Councillor Mrs. B. E. Boulton
Councillor Mrs. A. Gow
Councillor Mrs. M. Hindley
Councillor E. J. Kelson
Councillor J. Shaw
Councillor Mrs. S. Watkinson

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE
LOCAL AUTHORITY
1971

Medical Officer of Health:

Wm. SHARPE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., B.Sc.
(Divisional Medical Officer, Health Division No. 16,
Lancashire County Council)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

CICELY R. HAINES, B.A., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.Obst.,
D.R.C.O.G.
(Senior Assistant Divisional Medical Officer,
Health Division No. 16, Lancashire County Council)

Staff of the Public Health Department

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Director:

* J. KAY, C.S.I.B., M.Inst.P.C., D.P.A. (London)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

*† J. C. ANKERS, C.S.I.B.

Public Health Inspectors :

*† G. C. TAYLOR, C.S.I.B.

* F. G. ORNSBY-DOBSON, C.S.I.B.
(Resigned July 1971)

*R. ABBEY, C.P.H.I.B., A.M.Inst.P.C.

*† F. G. COOPER, D.P.H.I.E.B.
(Resigned March 1971)

*† J. A. HARPER, C.P.H.I.B.

*J. F. HARTLEY, C.P.H.I.B.

A. D. MOSS, C.P.H.I.B.

R. M. YOUNG, D.P.H.I.E.B.
(Appointed November 1971)

Chief Clerk :

C. B. WARDLE

* Certified Meat and Food Inspectors

† Certified Smoke Inspectors

Staff of the Health and Welfare Services Department

Assistant Medical Officers of Health:

PHOEBE J. M. ARMSTRONG, M.B., Ch.B., C.P.H., B.Sc.

MARY I. THOMPSON, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.C.H.
(sessional)

FIONNUALA KENNEDY, M.B., B.Ch.
(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

MINA SPIRMAN, M.D.
(part-time, seconded from Health Division 16)

Dental Officers:

J. S. HIGHAM, B.D.S.

M. LESLEY CLARKE, B.D.S.
(Commenced 1.9.71)

R. B. ECCLES, B.D.S.
(commenced 12.7.71, resigned 5.11.71)

Health Visitor/School Nurses:

Mrs. C. ALLEN

Mrs. F. K. ANTONIE

Mrs. E. M. BELL

Mrs. N. M. BESSANT
(part-time)

Mrs. N. CHARLES

Mrs. M. DALY

Mrs. I. DAWSON

Mrs. E. J. EDWARDS

Mrs. M. E. GOORNEY
(part-time)

Mrs. E. A. HILLMAN

Mrs. G. HORROCKS

Mrs. P. C. JONES
(commenced 20.9.71)

Miss S. McGAHAN

Mrs. A. SAVAGE

Mrs. M. G. SEAL

Miss F. SHARPLES
(part-time)

Domiciliary Midwives:

Mrs. P. BUTCHER
(resigned 28.2.71)

Mrs. S. DOOGUE

Mrs. M. GILLIGAN

Mrs. M. HEYWORTH
(resigned 30.6.71)

Mrs. B. A. MANSFIELD
(commenced 1.3.71)

Mrs. J. SPENCER

District Nurses:

S. CABON	Miss M. M. LAYCOCK
I. K. MANSFIELD	Mrs. M. MOORHOUSE
Mrs. S. M. BOND	Mrs. B. MURRAY (resigned 30.4.71)
Miss A. G. BUDGETT	Mrs. P. J. ROSS (commenced 5.4.71)
Mrs. H. E. HANKEY	Mrs. M. E. WHITEHEAD
Mrs. M. JORDAN	

Home Help Organiser:

Miss M. ROBERTS

Social Welfare Officer of the Blind:

Mrs. I. WITHINGTON
(resigned 31.8.71)

Senior Chiropodist:

Mrs. M. B. FERNANDO
(resigned 1.3.71)

S. J. GOUGH
(commenced 29.3.71)

Senior Administrative Officer

F. SMITH, D.M.A.

The following officers are seconded from Health Division 16 on a part-time basis:

Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

A. HARGRAVE

Mental Welfare Officers:

Miss M. P. HARGAN	Miss T. F. McKELLIN*
Miss A. COWLEY*	Miss S. HOLROYD (appointed 1.9.71)
Miss R. M. LEWIS*	J. HOLLINGHURST (appointed 1.9.71)

* Seconded on Training Courses—September, 1971.

Divisional Welfare Organiser:

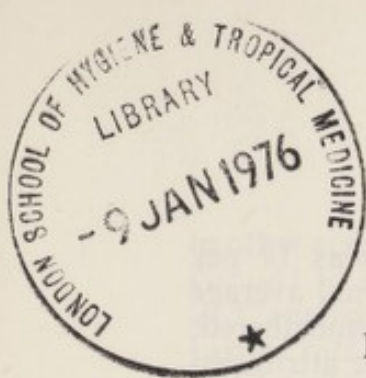
R. N. THOMAS, A.I.S.W.

Social Welfare Officers:

Mrs. M. F. PIPER	Miss T. F. LIMERICK
Miss A. P. KELLY (resigned 21.11.71)	Miss C. WATSON (appointed 1.9.71)
Miss R. E. JONES	Mrs. I. WEBB (appointed 20.9.71)

Welfare Assistants:

Mrs. E. FAIRCLOUGH	Mrs. D. THORNTON
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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough of Stretford for the year 1971.

VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The Registrar General's estimate of the resident population of the Borough at mid-year 1971 was 54,220, showing a very marked decrease from the estimate of previous years and a drastic fall in the population since the census return of 1961, which was 60,364. It is a little surprising to have to record an 11% drop in population over the last decade since there has been no obvious mass exodus from the Borough during recent years.

Birth Rate

The total number of live births registered during the year was 836, forty fewer than in 1970. The adjusted birth rate for the year was 15.7 per thousand of the estimated population, the national average for England and Wales being 16. Although the number of illegitimate births registered during the year was 123, showing a slight decrease on the previous year which was 130, the proportion of illegitimate births at 14.7% of the total remains very high and well above the national average.

Death Rate

The total number of deaths occurring during the year was 669 giving an adjusted death rate of 14.9 per thousand resident population, somewhat above the national average for England and Wales which was 11.6 per thousand.

Maternal Mortality

After three years without a death attributable to child-birth one maternal death was recorded during the year under review.

Infant Mortality

It is pleasing to report that during 1971 the lowest ever number of infants to die under the age of one year was recorded. There were only 14 infant deaths compared with 30 for the previous year and an average of 28 per year for the past

decade. The infant mortality rate for the year was 17 per thousand live births, slightly lower than the national average which was 18 per thousand live births. It should be remembered, however, that too much importance should not be attributed to the considerable annual fluctuation in statistical rates when dealing with a relatively small population, nevertheless, the fact that only 14 infants died, eleven during the neo-natal period and eight within 24 hours of birth reflects considerable credit on the maternity services.

Infectious Diseases

The only outbreak of infectious disease to cause some concern during the year was a small outbreak of meningococcal meningitis occurring in pupils at the grammar school for boys. This medical incident which has been fully reported elsewhere had certain interesting features and the salient features of the outbreak are perhaps worth repeating.

Three cases of meningococcal meningitis (Group C) occurred among the pupils of a class of 12 year old boys at the grammar school. In view of the fact that the outbreak was confined to one class in form 2 it was felt that rather stringent preventive measures should be adopted because of the risk of spread of the disease throughout the school which had approximately 600 pupils. On bacterial confirmation of the second case which was received on November 30th, the first case having been notified a week earlier, and in view of the fact that a third suspected case had been admitted to hospital the following action was taken:—

All family doctors practicing in the area were immediately alerted by letter and asked to be on the look-out for further suspicious clinical cases. The parents of all pupils attending the school were also written to, advising them of the importance of seeking immediate medical advice on the first indication of illness. This letter to parents was distributed via the school pupils. A list of all absentees from school was obtained from the Headmaster and the homes visited by members of the Public Health staff, to ensure that no case of infection had been missed, and to advise parents on the importance of early diagnosis and treatment, should suspicious symptoms arise. Certain school activities were either abandoned or curtailed in order to diminish the amount of contact with other schools and the community at large. This applied particularly to such activities as drama productions, concerts, carol singing, and week-end, and vacation camps.

To determine the meningococcal carrier rate, post nasal swabs were taken from all boys in the class where the cases occurred (2x), and from a similar class of boys in the same age group (2y). In order to assess the carrier rate of meningococci

in other age groups in the school two more classes were swabbed (1x—11 to 12 years; 3x—13 to 14 years). The results showed a 21% carrier rate for Group C meningococci in Class 2x, a 7% carrier rate in Class 2y. One pupil was carrying the organism in Class 3x and none in 1x.

In view of these findings Sulphadiazine (1 gm B.I.D. for two days) was given to classes 2x and 2y and the one carrier in 3x, at school under the supervision of the School Medical Officer. At the same time the families of the carriers were treated by their general practitioners.

After the conclusion of the course of sulphonamides the boys from classes 2x and 2y were sent home from school for an extended Christmas holiday approximately two weeks before the end of term. No further case of meningococcal infection occurred but whether this was due to the preventive measures taken is of course impossible to say, but I think that it could be argued that the risk of an extended outbreak of the disease within such a large somewhat closed community was high and the action taken well justified.

The outbreak resulted in an important exercise in public relations due to the widespread publicity which it received, and this entailed keeping the mass media fully informed on the development of the outbreak, and on the reasons for the rather stringent preventive measures taken. The staff and pupils of the grammar school were also kept fully informed throughout and I should like to take this opportunity of publicly thanking the Headmaster and his staff for their invaluable co-operation not forgetting the pupils who willingly gave blood samples for laboratory investigation and assisted in every way possible in the work carried out by the Health Department and the Public Health Laboratory Service.

For the fourth year in succession there has been a drop in the number of measles cases notified, only 91 cases, the lowest number ever reported occurred during the year, compared with 299 during 1970. This downward trend in measles infection within the community would now seem to indicate that the vaccination programme against the disease launched in 1968 is yielding the hoped for result. There now seems to be no reason why this serious disease of childhood cannot be brought under complete control, but this achievement depends to some extent on the full co-operation of parents in making full use of the preventive measures available.

Housing

Priority allocation of housing for health reasons continued to be dealt with by confidential medical reports received from the applicants family practitioner and by advice received from the staff of the Health and Welfare Department. As in previous years the main demand for rehousing on medical grounds is for ground floor accommodation from the elderly infirm and the younger physically handicapped whose physical disability precludes them from using stairs. The demand for this type of accommodation still exceeds the supply, although a number of cases can be satisfactorily rehoused in multi-storey accommodation this is a second best procedure and tends to be disliked by the majority of elderly tenants who either refuse to consider the accommodation in the first instance or soon after removal make a bid for alternative housing on the grounds of social isolation and mental depression.

The Housing Committee are fully alive to the problem and are to be commended for the action they are taking to find a solution.

During the year, 184 cases were assessed for rehousing on health grounds of which 144 warranted some degree of priority.

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Care of Mothers and Young Children

The number of children under the age of five years attending the four child Health Centres within the Borough showed an increase over the previous year underlining the importance mothers place upon this service. During the year 2,243 children made 11,951 attendances, and it is interesting to note that 673 children under the age of one year and 644 children between one and two years formed the bulk of attendances. This is an extremely high proportion (80%) of the total number of children in this particular age group in the Borough, and indicates the value of such centres to the mothers of young children. It is a little disappointing, but understandable, that the attendance dropped somewhat dramatically after the age of two years, only a total of 876 children between the age of 2—5 years being seen. There is no doubt that the first two years of life are the more important ones from the aspect of medical supervision, but nevertheless the usefulness of regular medical inspection up to school entry when the school medical service takes over, cannot be overstressed. Periodic medical examination during these years can chart the development of the child and any significant deviation from the normal can be detected, at a time when early preventive measures may be of vital importance to the future health and happiness of the individual.

The evidence of congenital abnormality showed no significant change during the year: exactly the same number of infants (22) as in 1970, were born with inherent defects, the details of which are given in the report. Whether the higher rate of 25·5 per thousand total births compared with the rate for Lancashire County area as a whole at 15·8 per thousand births, is of importance, is difficult to decide, since one of the important factors in arriving at the evidence of congenital disease, is the meticulousness of notification, which depends mainly on the Doctor or Midwife in attendance at the birth of the child. The significant thing to note is that there is no serious upward trend in the notification rate.

The pressure on the three day nurseries administered by the committee, offering 112 places, continued at the usual high level and the majority of places were allocated to children with medical or social priority. Out of a total of 213 children attending during the year, 161 (83%) were admitted for social or medical reasons, which meant of course that many mothers who wished to place their child in order to resume work were unable to do so and had either to make alternative provision, or remain at home. The urgent need for additional facilities for the pre-school child has been pointed out in previous reports

and it is hoped that this need can at least be partly met in the near future. The opening of a fourth purpose built day nursery within the Borough will go some-way to alleviating the present position.

Family Planning

The population of the Borough was, by 1971, reasonably well provided with family planning facilities, there being two clinics run by the F.P.A. and one by the Local Authority, although it is rather difficult to appreciate this, when one looks at the proportion of illegitimate births within the area. This proportion is approximately double that for the country as a whole which would tend to indicate that the available facilities are not being used to the full advantage. This may be due to ignorance of the availability of advice, or to a reluctance to attend. Every effort is being made by the Health department to educate the public, but it seems that an extension of the service to cover domiciliary advice in this field is required if the need is going to be fully met. This can be accomplished by the Local Health Authorities, either directly or on an agency basis through the Family Planning Association, or by the provision of a comprehensive service by the N.H.S.

Midwifery

There were only 23 home confinements within the Borough during 1971, the lowest number ever to be recorded, which further emphasises the points made on this subject in this report for the previous year.

Last year it was suggested that there should be a move towards an integrated midwifery service with the Local Hospital Maternity Unit. Talks have taken place during the year towards this end with the hospital authorities, and with the Department of Health and Social Security. At the time of writing, a scheme has been prepared and awaits ministerial approval.

Health Visiting Service

There were further moves towards Health Visitor attachment to general practice during the year but it is difficult to see how this ideal form of co-operation can be further implemented within the existing establishment having regard to the present shape of general practice in the area, especially in the Old Trafford district. It does seem that further development of the Health Visitor attachment schemes will have to await the restructuring of the National Health Service, promised for April, 1974, when there will be unification of the three arms of the service and Local Authority boundaries will no longer be relevant.

The fifteen Health Visitors employed by the department, whether working in geographical areas or covering the patients of a particular practice, were fully stretched during the year in the routine visiting of children, manning Well Baby Clinics and numerous special clinics along with their school health work and their involvement in Health Education, special health projects and the many medico-social problems which arise daily among the families for whom they are responsible.

Home Nursing

The work of the home nursing service continued its upward trend, 52,202 visits were paid to sick persons in their own home compared with 49,013 visits during 1970.

The work of the Domiciliary Nurse is demanding, dealing as it does mainly with the treatment and rehabilitation of the elderly patient, and they are to be congratulated on their cheerful and efficient approach to the many tasks that they are asked to carry out. A full analysis of the work performed by this area of the service will be found in the body of the report.

Vaccination and Immunisation

There was a considerable improvement in the percentage of children protected against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis compared with the previous year, but there is still no room for complacency since the percentage is still considerably below the average for the country as a whole and is still somewhat below what is considered to be the safety level. The campaign to encourage parents to have their children fully protected is beginning to show results and must continue.

One disappointing feature of the protection of disease by immunisation is that although Diphtheria, Poliomyelitis and Tetanus have been brought under control, the same cannot yet be said about Whooping Cough. Fifty three cases of this disease were confirmed in the district during 1971, providing further evidence that the prophylactic agent being employed is perhaps not so effective as the agents used in the control of the other diseases. Further work in the evaluation of this vaccine in which the Health Department is assisting, is proceeding, and it is hoped that this will lead to more effective control of what is at best a prolonged and uncomfortable illness and at worst an incapacitating and tragic disease.

Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

Vaccination against Tuberculosis continued to be offered to all school leavers found after tuberculin testing to be susceptible to the disease, and it was likewise offered to immigrant children at school entry. During the year 1,280 school children were tuberculin tested, 964 of whom were found to be negative and offered B.C.G. vaccination. A total of 942 were vaccinated.

It is disappointing to have to report a fall in the number of women attending the Cervical Cytology Clinics during the year, only 614 attended compared with 878 during 1970. It is extremely difficult to persuade women who are at risk from cervical cancer to accept this simple screening procedure which not only serves as an early detector of cancer when treatment can be effective, but also identifies other gynaecological conditions which may require medical attention. Out of the 614 women screened at the Local Authority clinics, two were found to have positive cervical smears and 49 others were referred to their general practitioners for further treatment of other conditions.

The laundry service continued to expand during the year when 195 patients involving 3,716 case weeks received the service, compared with 170 patients and 2,936 case weeks during the previous year.

The chiropody service which is provided free of charge to the elderly, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers, showed an increase in demand of approximately 10% from the previous year. As will be seen from the statistical table provided, out of a total of 1,070 persons treated, 1,049 were in the elderly age group, and the rising proportion of those treated at home indicates the additional load that the service has had to meet during the year.

Home Help Service

The number of cases assisted by domiciliary help increased from 707 in 1970 to 770 during the year under review. As in former years, the main demand for this service came from the elderly age group, for which, of course, it was principally designed; out of the total of 770 cases helped no fewer than 651 were aged 65 or over. There is no doubt that help for the aged, especially those living alone is the main function of this service, but it has often been felt that it would be much more used by other sections of the community, notably where the husband is left temporarily to cope with a young family, due to the illness of, or desertion by, his wife, were there a little more flexibility in the application of the scale of payments agreed by the Local Authority.

In conclusion, I should like to report my appreciation of the help I have received during 1971 from the staff of the Health Department and the willing co-operation received from the other departments of the Corporation.

I offer to you, Mr. Chairman and members of the Health Committee, my sincere thanks for your encouragement and support during the year.

I have, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
the honour to be

Your obedient servant,
WM. SHARPE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1971

Area (Statute Acres)	3,530
Registrar-General's estimate of resident population mid-1971	54,220
(Census, 1961)	60,364
(Census, 1951)	61,874
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (end of 1971) according to Rate Books (estimated)	18,767
Number of Inhabited Dwellings (Census, 1961)	18,477
Persons per acre	15.33
Number of Families or Separate Occupiers (Census, 1961)	19,459
Rateable Value	£3,623,109
Product of 1d. Rate	£14,958 (£35,899 n.p.)

VITAL STATISTICS BASED ON THE NET BIRTHS AND DEATHS AFTER CORRECTION FOR INWARD AND OUTWARD TRANSFERS AS FURNISHED BY THE REGISTRAR-GENERAL

		M.	F.	Total
Live births {	Legitimate	370	343	713
	Illegitimate	61	62	123
Total		431	405	836
Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)				15.7
Still Births				18
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				21.0
Deaths				669
Death Rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population (adjusted)				14.9

The crude death rate of 12.3 per 1,000 population, after adjustment by the use of the comparability factor of 1.21 supplied by the Registrar-General, gives a death rate of 14.9 per 1,000, which is statistically comparable with the death rate for England and Wales of 11.6 per 1,000.

Deaths from Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ...	1
Death Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	1·17
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	17·0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15·0
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	24·0
Death Rate of infants under 4 weeks of age:	
All infants per 1,000 live births	13·0
Death rate of infants under 1 week of age:	
All infants per 1,000 live births	13·0
All infants per 1,000 total (live and still) births ...	34·0
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	147
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
Deaths from Diarrhoea, Gastritis and Enteritis ...	1

The above statistical rates are based on a population of 54,220 as estimated by the Registrar-General at the middle of 1971.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1971

Registrar-General's Classification.

	Males	Females
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases ...	—	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc. ...	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	7	9
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	9	13
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ...	39	8
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	—	10
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate ...	4	—
Leukaemia ...	2	5
Other Malignant Neoplasms ...	18	21
Diabetes Mellitus ...	4	2
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases ...	—	1
Anaemias ...	—	2
Other Diseases of Nervous System ...	3	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	1	5
Hypertensive Disease ...	7	7
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	106	57
Other Forms of Heart Disease ...	15	16
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	30	57
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	20	14
Pneumonia ...	18	22
Bronchitis and Emphysema ...	30	11
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	3
Peptic Ulcer ...	4	5
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	—	4
Other Diseases of Digestive System ...	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	3	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	1	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System ...	1	2
Abortion ...	—	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System ...	2	3
Congenital Anomalies ...	1	2
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc. ...	3	5
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality ...	—	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions ...	2	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	3	3
All other Accidents ...	8	13
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	3	—
All other External Causes ...	1	1
All causes ...	353	316

669

DEATHS

The total number of deaths of Stretford residents recorded by the Registrar-General is 669 (see table on page 17).

331 deaths were registered in the Borough during the year, including 27 deaths of non-residents which were transferred to their appropriate registration areas : 365 Stretford residents died outside the district. The net number of deaths of Stretford residents (occurring within or outside the district) was, therefore, 669. Of this number, 464 (or 69 per cent. of the total deaths) occurred after the age of 65 years.

Age at death				Number
0—1	...	...	...	14
1—2	...	...	...	2
2—5	...	...	...	1
5—15	...	...	...	3
15—25	...	...	...	4
25—45	...	...	...	22
45—65	...	...	...	159
65—75	...	...	...	189
75 and over	...	...	...	275
Total ...				669

WARD INCIDENCE OF DEATHS OCCURRING IN 1971

Stretford	...	...	...	85
Longford	...	...	...	133
Talbot North	...	...	...	84
Talbot South	...	...	...	93
Trafford	...	...	...	72
Cornbrook	...	...	...	63
Clifford	...	...	...	52
Park " A "	...	...	...	17
Park " B "	...	...	...	70
Total ...				669

BIRTHS

On the Registrar-General's figure of 836 registered births a crude birth rate for the year of 15·4 per 1,000 estimated resident population is obtained, which is adjusted by use of the comparability factor of 1·02 giving a birth rate of 15·7 per 1,000, comparable with the birth rate for England and Wales of 16·0 per 1,000.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Full particulars of the Public Health Officers of the Authority are given on page 4 at the beginning of this Report.

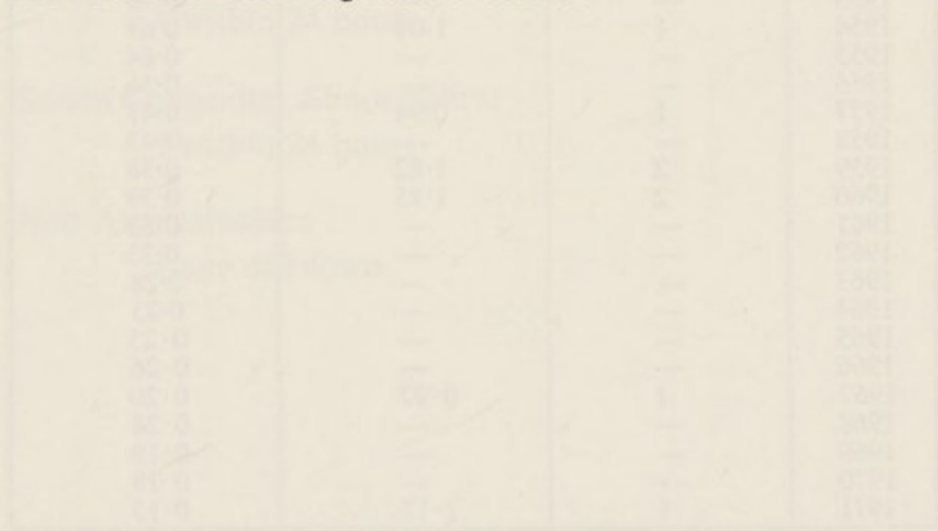
Laboratory Facilities

Laboratory facilities for the examination of pathological and bacteriological specimens are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service (directed by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health), at Withington Hospital, Manchester. There is frequent and mutual collaboration between the department and the Laboratory. Dr. Tobin and his staff at the Laboratory have continued to give prompt advice which has been of practical value.

Maternal Mortality

One maternal death was recorded by the Registrar-General during 1971.

The improvement in the mortality figures since 1932 is shown in the following table overleaf :—



MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

(Registrar-General's Figures)

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Maternal Deaths	Maternal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate
1932	3	4.08	4.24
1933	5	7.07	4.24
1934	3	2.48	4.41
1935	3	3.74	3.93
1936	3	3.98	3.81
1937	3	3.76	3.11
1938	3	2.63	3.08
1939	2	2.86	2.82
1940	1	1.50	2.16
1941	—	—	2.23
1942	2	2.63	2.01
1943	5	5.17	2.29
1944	1	0.87	1.93
1945	3	2.84	1.79
1946	1	0.76	1.43
1947	3	2.16	1.17
1948	1	0.79	1.02
1949	—	—	0.98
1950	1	0.93	0.86
1951	1	0.98	0.79
1952	—	—	0.72
1953	—	—	0.76
1954	1	1.04	0.69
1955	—	—	0.64
1956	—	—	0.56
1957	1	0.94	0.47
1958	—	—	0.43
1959	2	1.82	0.38
1960	2	1.85	0.39
1961	—	—	0.33
1962	—	—	0.35
1963	—	—	0.28
1964	—	—	0.25
1965	—	—	0.25
1966	—	—	0.26
1967	1	0.92	0.20
1968	—	—	0.24
1969	—	—	0.19
1970	—	—	0.18
1971	1	1.17	0.13

Deaths from abortion have been included each year since 1943.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The infant mortality rate for 1971 was 17.0 per 1,000 live births as compared with 3.40 in the previous year. This is comparable with the rate for England and Wales of 18.0 per 1,000 live births. From the table on page 22 it will be observed that of the 14 deaths of children under one year of age 11 occurred within one month of birth.

NEO-NATAL DEATHS

Certified Causes

Prematurity:

3 deaths within 24 hours were due to prematurity

Respiratory Failure:

2 within 24 hours

1 at 1 day

1 at 2 days

Pulmonary Atelectasis:

1 within 24 hours

Intra Cranial Damage:

1 within 24 hours

Severe Congenital Abnormality:

1 within 24 hours

Non Ascertainable:

1 age unknown

INFANT MORTALITY, 1971
CAUSES OF DEATH OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE

	Under 1 Mth.	1 Mth.	2 Mths	3 Mths.	4 Mths.	5 Mths.	6 Mths.	7 Mths.	8 Mths.	9 Mths.	10 Mths.	11 Mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Prematurity ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Asphyxia ...	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Respiratory Failure ...	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pulmonary Atelectasis ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intra Cranial Damage ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Severe Congenital Abnormality	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Non Ascertainable ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	11	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14

INFANT MORTALITY RATE, 1932-1971

Year	STRETFORD		England and Wales
	Infantile Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1932	44	59	65
1933	33	46	64
1934	32	41	59
1935	47	60	57
1936	28	37	59
1937	45	59	58
1938	39	53	53
1939	25	56	50
1940	48	75	55
1941	25	44	59
1942	54	74	49
1943	55	59	49
1944	54	48	46
1945	54	49	46
1946	55	45	43
1947	54	40	41
1948	57	46	34
1949	41	36	32
1950	33	31·0	29·8
1951	19	18·7	29·6
1952	19	19	27·6
1953	26	26	26·8
1954	16	17	25·5
1955	20	25	24·9
1956	39	38	23·8
1957	27	26	23·0
1958	39	37	22·5
1959	27	25	22·0
1960	38	36	21·7
1961	37	34	21·4
1962	32	27	21·4
1963	31	26	20·9
1964	33	26	20·0
1965	29	24·8	19·0
1966	17	14·9	19·0
1967	26	24·0	18·3
1968	21	20·0	18·0
1969	24	26·0	18·0
1970	30	34·0	18·0
1971	14	17·0	18·0

SECTION C.
SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water, Drainage and Sewerage

There has been no change in the sanitary circumstances of the area relating to water supply, drainage and sewerage.

Rivers and Streams

The Local Authority for the prevention of pollution of rivers and streams is the Mersey Rivers Board. The rivers and streams in the Borough have been kept under observation by the District Public Health Inspectors.

The effluent from the Stretford Sewage Works discharges into the Kickety Brook and eventually into the River Mersey. Examination of the effluent is carried out systematically by the Mersey Rivers Board.

The sewage works, consist of preliminary, primary and biological treatment methods with separate sludge digestion and drying to deal with an ultimate flow of 14,400,000 gallons per day.

Public Cleansing

The arrangements are efficient and satisfactory, a strict weekly collection being maintained.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area

The following tabular statement is submitted by the Chief Public Health Inspector under Article 25(20) of The Public Health Officers' Regulations, 1959 :—

Inspections by Sanitary Staff during 1971 :—

Dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	13,274
Factories	...	...	...	...	...	110
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	12

No. of Notices served during the year—

Statutory—Public Health Acts	...	...	133
Informal	...	...	59

Results of Service of notices—

Statutory—Public Health Acts, Complied	
with	113
Informal—Complied with or in hand ...	54
Outstanding	5
Defects or nuisances discovered	277
Defects or nuisances abated	265

In addition to the informal notices referred to above, letters of intimation as to nuisances have been sent in 110 cases, making a total of 169 instances in which informal action has been taken to obtain a remedy.

Swimming Baths

The two public swimming baths in the Borough are provided with continuous filtration and chlorination plants.

There are no privately-owned swimming baths or pools in the Borough open to the public.

Schools

The sanitary condition of all primary and secondary schools is maintained in a satisfactory manner and the water supply to each school is from the Manchester Corporation. Each school is visited once every quarter by the Chief Public Health Inspector, who reports to the Committee for Education. Defects found are promptly remedied.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS OR REGULATIONS**

Offensive Trades

There are no premises registered for the conduct of offensive trades in the district.

Houses Let in Lodgings

There are no "common lodging houses" in the Borough, but there is still a large number of houses let off in rooms ("houses let in lodgings," "flats") with inadequate amenities for each individual family.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

(a) Statistics

Number of new dwellings erected during the year

	Houses	Flats
(i) By the local authority ...	—	12
(ii) By other local authorities ...	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	42	—

Dwellings completed since 1939

		Rebuilt after demolition due to enemy action
(i) By the local authority ...	*3,152	30
(ii) By other local authorities	—	—
(iii) By other bodies or persons	†471	99
Total ...	3,623	129

* Includes 42 prefabricated houses, 2,260 flats and 12 maisonettes.

† Includes 66 flats.

(1) Total No. of dwellings owned by any local authority, existing in district at end of year 5,218

(2) Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected formally or informally for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ...		1,451
(b) Number of inspections, formal or informal, made for the purpose		4,489
(c) Number of dwelling-houses in (a) above found to be not in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation but capable of being rendered fit		229

(2) Total number of dwelling-houses existing at end of year which were unfit for human habitation and not capable at reasonable expense of being rendered fit and in respect of which		
(a) Demolition, clearance or closing orders have been made (at anytime)		449
(b) Demolition, clearance or closing orders have not yet been made		420

(3) Houses demolished :—	Number	Displaced during year from houses to be demolished or closed	
		Persons	Families
In or adjoining Clearance Areas—			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	140	} 449	136
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangements, etc.	—		
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 43(2), Housing Act, 1957.....	—		
Not in or adjoining Clearance Areas :—			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957.....	—	} —	—
(5) Local authority owned houses certified unfit by the Medical Officer of Health	6		
(4) Unfit Houses Closed :—			
(1) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1), 35(1) Housing Act, 1957 and S.26 Housing Act, 1961	4	} 23	4
(2) Under Sections 17 (3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957.....	—		
(3) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	—	—	—

	Number	
(5) Unfit Houses Made Fit:—		
(1) By owner after informal action by Local Authority	13	
(2) After formal notice under	214	
(a) Public Health Acts		
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	—	
(3) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	—	
(6) Unfit Houses in Temporary Use (Housing Act, 1957):		
Position at end of year :	Number of houses (1)	Number of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(1) Retained for temporary accommodation—		
(a) Under Section 48	—	—
(b) Under Section 17(2)	—	—
(c) Under Section 46	—	—
(2) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	—	—
(7) Purchase of Houses by Agreement :—		
	Number of houses (1)	Number of occupants of houses in Column (1) (2)
Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased during the year	—	—

(8) Housing Act, 1969.

Improvement Grants, etc.

Action during year :	No. of dwelling houses or other buildings affected in schemes of —	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(a) Submitted by private individuals to local authority	7	6
(b) Approved by local authority	5	4
(c) Submitted by local authority to Ministry	—	—
(d) Finally approved by Ministry	—	—
(e) Work completed	2	1
(f) Additional separate dwellings (included in (e) above)	—	—

(9) Housing Acts 1961, 1964 and 1969—Standard Grants:—

Action during year	No. of dwellings or other buildings affected	
	Owner Occupied	Others
(i) Applications submitted to local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	57	54
(b) reduced standard	—	—
(ii) Total applications approved by local authority for improvement to		
(a) full standard	56	36
(b) reduced standard	—	—
(iii) Work completed	50	19
(iv) Particulars of any action relating to compulsory improvement of dwellings: ...	—	—

(b) Housing Conditions

(1) Sufficiency of Supply of Houses

- (a) Extent of shortage, stating minimum number and type of houses required :

1,118 applicants on register.

Houses required : 363 1-bedroom type.
546 2-bedroom type.
168 3-bedroom type.
35 4-bedroom type.
6 5-bedroom type.

- (b) Particulars of any housing scheme in hand or contemplated :

82 Houses and 98 Flats in course of construction.
67 Houses and 137 Flats contemplated.

- (c) Any special difficulties in the way of providing suitable site for new houses :

The amount of building land is strictly limited but the Clearance of unfit houses has made land available for rehousing needs and a small amount is also available in reserve.

(2) Fitness of Houses

- (a) Difficulties found in action under the Public Health Acts or under the Housing Acts :

None.

- (b) Number of houses which have not an adequate water supply :

None.

- (c) Number of houses which have no separate water closet or other adequate sanitary accommodation :

None.—Some families (in large houses intensively occupied) share closet accommodation.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961
in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS and WORKPLACES

**(1) INSPECTIONS FOR PURPOSES OF PROVISIONS
AS TO HEALTH (INCLUDING INSPECTIONS MADE
BY PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS)**

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of :		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prose- cuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sec- tions 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.....	28	8	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	396	98	1	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises).....	5	4	—	—
TOTAL	429	110	1	—

HOME OFFICE FORM 572 (continued)

CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	9	9	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	24	24	—	—	—

There is no outwork conducted in the district in unwholesome premises as defined by Section III of the Act (no lists submitted).

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply

There are now no dairy farms within the Borough.

The control of milk production is now the responsibility of the National Agriculture Advisory Service, a branch of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The number of dealers' licences in respect of prepacked milk in force at the end of the year was 98.

Milk Samples

Twenty three samples of pasteurised milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all except two satisfied the methylene blue and phosphatase tests for keeping quality and efficiency of pasteurisation.

Adulteration

The administration of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and Sections 9, 13 and 14 of the Lancashire County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, is carried out by this Authority.

During the year 140 samples were submitted to Mr. G. H. Baker (Public Analyst for the Borough) for examination. They comprised 15 milk samples, 2 ice cream, 8 medicine and drugs and 115 other foods.

Six samples were adversely reported upon:—

Two samples of flour—deficient in chalk. Factory inspected. Calculation of amount and method of adding the chalk was checked. Subsequent samples satisfactory.

“Milk Shake”—insufficient milk fat content. Cafe owner interviewed and fresh milk now used in place of reconstituted milk.

Sauce with excess lead content. Manufacturer informed all ingredients tested. Results of these and subsequent samples satisfactory.

Mould growth in orange flavoured drink. Warning letter sent to manufacturer.

Wood louse in packet of cereal (test indicated insect had not undergone heat treatment). Results of sample sent to local authority to which the complaint was made.

There were six prosecutions during the year. They were—sliver of glass in bottle of milk, piece of wood in bottle of milk, dirty milk bottle, nail in strawberry tart, butter contaminated by mice and mouldy meat and potato pies. The offenders were fined £80 with £35 costs.

SAMPLES EXAMINED

Report of the Borough Analyst

Samples	Number Examined	Number adulterated or otherwise giving rise to irregularity	Per cent adulteration
FOODS:			
Baby foods	2	—	—
Butter, margarine, lard ...	4	—	—
Cereals	1	1	100·0
Cheese	5	—	—
Chocolate confectionery ...	2	—	—
Fish—tinned	9	—	—
Flour	6	2	33·3
Flour confectionery	4	—	—
Fruit—dried	3	—	—
Fruit—fresh	1	—	—
Fruit, vegetable juices—tinned	2	—	—
Ice Cream	2	—	—
Jelly	1	—	—
Meat—fresh	4	—	—
Meat products—cooked	3	—	—
Meat products—frozen	3	—	—
Meat products—tinned	9	—	—
Milk	15	—	—
Milk products	4	1	25·0
Pastry mixes	4	—	—
Sauces, pickles, etc.	13	1	7·2
Soft drinks	9	1	11·1
Soups—tinned/packets	7	—	—
Tea, coffee	4	—	—
Vegetables—dried	6	—	—
Vegetables—fresh	2	—	—
Vegetables—tinned	7	—	—
DRUGS:			
Antacid—Adsorbent	2	—	—
Cold remedies	2	—	—
Cough mixtures	2	—	—
Diarrhoea mixture	1	—	—
Laxative	1	—	—
TOTAL FOOD AND DRUGS ...	140	6	4·2

SECTION F.
PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The table on page 37 gives the incidence of notifiable infectious disease. There has been no serious epidemic, the notifications and the mortality approximating to the average for the past ten years.

The clinical type of scarlet fever continues to be mild.

No cases of diphtheria occurred for the twentieth year.

Whilst the complete absence of diphtheria for the twentieth year in succession is a very satisfying experience, it is feared that there is a danger of complacency leading to neglect of immunisation against this dread disease.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

This is now a function of the Health Committee. Material for immunisation is available for use by General Practitioners on application at the Town Hall, Stretford.

Immunisation is also carried out at each of the School Clinics and Child Welfare Centres in the Borough.

Whooping Cough and Measles

There were no deaths from measles or from whooping cough.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No case of ophthalmia neonatorum was notified.

Food Poisoning

There were three confirmed cases of food poisoning during the year. Five cases of salmonella infection were notified but were not considered to be food-borne.

Dysentery

There were 7 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery.

Acute Poliomyelitis

There were no confirmed cases of acute poliomyelitis during the year.

The following table gives the incidence of poliomyelitis in the Borough since 1945 :—

Year	Age incidence under 1 year				Over 1 year						Total
	0-2 mths.	3-5 mths.	6-8 mths.	9-11 mths.	1 yr.	2 yrs.	3 yrs.	4 yrs.	5 yrs.	6+ yrs.	
1945	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1946	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1947	—	—	1	1	—	2	1	—	—	4	9
1948	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3
1949	—	—	1†	—	2	2	2	1	1	6	15
1950	—	2*	—	—	3	1	1	1	—	8	16
1951	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
1953	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
1954	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1955	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1956	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	10	14
1957	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1958	—	1	—	—	2	1	2	—	1	2	9
1959	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1961	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1962	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1963	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1964	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1965	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1966	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1967	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1968	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1969	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1970	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1971	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	3	2	1	7	6	7	3	9	34	72

* Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — fatal.

† Patients had not received any immunising inoculations during the 12 months preceding the date of onset of symptoms — some paralysis.

There has been no evidence to suggest any casual connection between immunisation against diphtheria and onset of poliomyelitis.

INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING THE YEAR 1971

Disease	CASES NOTIFIED (after correction of diagnosis)													Total deaths	Total cases removed to hospital from the district	
	Total cases at all ages	Years														
		Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	25 and over	65 and over	TOTAL				
Scarlet fever ...	42	—	—	2	3	10	18	7	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Acute poliomyelitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paralytic Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding rubella) ...	91	8	11	17	13	11	28	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Diphtheria ...	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	9	—	3	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acute meningitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute encephalitis—Infective	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Post-infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fevers ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food poisoning ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Anthrax ...	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Jaundice ...	—	0	1—	2—	5—	10—	15—	20—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75—	—	—
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	21	—	3	8	2	2	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Meninges and C.N.S.	18	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—
Other	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	71	14	11	24	21	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL																2
																31

**CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND NON-NOTIFIABLE
DISEASES REMOVED TO HOSPITAL**

Sent into Hospital as	HOSPITAL:								Total
	Ladywell Hospital	Monsall Hospital	Park Hospital	Duchess of York Hospital	Booth Hall Hospital	Wythen-shawe Hospital	Withington Hospital	Royal Manchester Childrens Hospital	
Anthrax ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ...	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever ...	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Measles ...	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gastro Enteritis ...	27	28	1	—	—	—	—	1	55
Meningitis ...	2	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	11
Diphtheria ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Infective Hepatitis ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Food Poisoning ...	4	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
Pneumonia ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tonsillitis ...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Glandular Fever ...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Virus Infection ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough ...	2	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	7
TOTALS ...	40	56	1	1	1	1	1	1	102

WARD DISTRIBUTION OF NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Notified Disease	Ward distribution of Cases notified										Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward								
	WARDS										WARDS								
	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Traford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Stretford	Longford	Talbot North	Talbot South	Traford	Cornbrook	Clifford	Park "A"	Park "B"	Total
Diphtheria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever ...	10	8	4	6	3	4	3	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	3
Dysentery ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	5	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Paratyphoid Fever ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough ...	15	8	14	8	1	21	6	3	16	1	1	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	7
Measles ...	7	1	5	12	19	...	16	3	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Anthrax ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Meningitis ...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Tuberculosis : Pulmonary ...	1	3	4	1	3	1	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Other forms ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning ...	...	2	1	2	1	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Infective Jaundice ...	3	2	1	2	1	3	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4
TOTALS	40	24	28	30	28	29	36	16	35	5	3	2	8	...	3	4	4	2	31

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1962-1971

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever ...	42	28	24	8	18	31	51	58	25	12	29.7
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	0.5
Acute Meningitis	9	7	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1.8
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	0.2
Dysentery ...	7	16	34	80	78	35	16	77	179	147	66.9
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	91	299	244	291	438	479	452	355	681	215	354.5
Whooping Cough	71	104	3	17	150	19	22	41	47	1	47.5

DEATHS

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	10 years mean
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Meningitis	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.3
Acute Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.1
Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	0.3
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	0.1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES
Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified each month during 1971

Month	DIPHTHERIA	SCARLET FEVER	ACUTE POLIOMYELITIS	ANTHRAX	FOOD POISONING	PARATYPHOID FEVER	DYSENTERY	ACUTE MENINGITIS	INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	AC. ENCEPHALITIS	MEASLES	WHOOPING COUGH	TOTAL
January	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	20	33	58
February	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	16	20
March	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	7	10	18
April	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	3	7
May	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	—	1	—	2	4	13
June	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	3	14
July	—	8	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—	5	1	19
August	—	3	—	—	—	—	5	1	—	—	11	1	21
September	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	4	4	—	3	—	14
October	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	5	—	8
November	—	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	13	—	25
December	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	21	—	28
Total	—	42	—	1	3	—	7	9	21	—	91	71	245

Notifications were amended in five cases viz:—

In one case notified as Acute Meningitis diagnosis was amended to Malignant Hypertension.

In one case notified as Scarlet Fever diagnosis was amended to Ampicillin Rash.

In one case notified as Dysentery diagnosis was amended to Gastro Enteritis.

In two cases notified as Food Poisoning diagnosis was amended to Gastro Enteritis.

Two cases notified as Food Poisoning were not confirmed bacteriologically.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION IN DIAGNOSIS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Patients		Contacts	
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative
Swabs for Diphtheria	—	33	—	—
Swabs for Meningitis	—	—	37	222
Faeces for Dysentery	9	109	—	5
Faeces for Food Poisoning	76	46	—	20
Faeces for Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Swabs for Anthrax	—	1	—	—
Sputum for Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—
Blood for Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Urine for Typhoid	—	—	—	—
Faeces for Cholera	—	—	—	75

DISINFECTION

Disinfection of premises is carried out by formaldehyde spray and formalin vapour generators. Infected bedding and other articles suitable for disinfection by steam are dealt with at Monsall Hospital, Manchester. Other articles are disinfected in situ by formalin.

PUBLIC HEALTH (INFECTIOUS DISEASES) REGULATIONS, 1968

No vaccinations have been performed by the Medical Officer of Health under these Regulations during the year.

Facilities for vaccination are available at all Child Welfare Centres in the area and by all general practitioners.

CANCER

The death rate from cancer was 2·19 per 1,000 population of the Borough.

Deaths recorded from cancer were 147 and these are shown by age distribution and site of disease on page 44.

At the age groups shown below the deaths from cancer are compared with total deaths :—

	At ages (years)					Total
	0—35	35—45	45—55	55—65	65 and over	
Total deaths from cancer	2	2	13	42	88	147
Total deaths from all causes	30	16	52	107	464	669
Percentage of cancer deaths to total deaths ...	6·66	12·50	25·00	38·30	18·90	21·97

DEATHS FROM CANCER, 1971

Site of Disease and Age at Death

CANCER (site)	at ages (years)					
	At all ages	0 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 and over
Brain	1	—	—	—	1	—
Oesophagus	4	—	—	—	1	3
Hypopharynx	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pharynx	1	—	—	—	—	1
Larynx	1	—	—	—	—	1
Lung	17	—	—	3	5	9
Bronchus	30	1	—	4	12	13
Breast	10	—	1	3	3	3
Spine	1	—	—	—	1	—
Pelvis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Stomach	17	—	—	1	1	15
Liver	1	—	—	—	—	1
Colon	9	—	—	—	3	6
Pancreas	8	—	—	—	3	5
Caecum	1	—	—	—	—	1
Bladder	10	—	—	—	2	8
Bowel	2	—	—	—	—	2
Rectum	11	—	—	—	3	8
Ovary	4	—	—	1	1	2
Cervix	1	—	—	—	1	—
Uterus	1	—	—	—	—	1
Prostate	4	—	—	—	2	2
Right Leg	1	—	—	1	—	—
Melanoma	1	1	—	—	—	—
Myelomatosis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Melanoblastoma	1	—	—	—	1	—
Glioblastoma	1	—	1	—	—	—
Myelosclerosis	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcinomatosis	5	—	—	—	1	4
TOTALS ...	147	2	2	13	42	88

TUBERCULOSIS

Eighteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and three cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during the year. There was one death from pulmonary tuberculosis, but none from non-pulmonary forms of the disease.

The number of cases of tuberculosis on the register at 31st December, 1971 is shown in the following table:—

Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Total Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
100	75	175	12	16	28	112	91	203

Tuberculosis. New Cases and Mortality during 1971

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Years :								
0-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-.....	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-.....	—	3	—	1	—	—	—	—
20-.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-.....	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-.....	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
45-.....	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
55-.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65-.....	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
75 and over	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	10	8	2	1	1	—	—	—
	18		3		1		—	

Tuberculosis. New cases and Mortality, 1962-1971

Year	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
1962	12	7	4	2	2	3	—	—
1963	11	4	1	1	4	3	—	1
1964	15	7	—	2	2	—	—	—
1965	10	3	1	—	1	1	1	—
1966	7	4	—	1	5	2	—	—
1967	13	4	—	1	1	—	—	1
1968	15	6	2	1	2	—	—	—
1969	6	5	—	2	1	—	1	1
1970	10	5	2	5	—	—	—	—
1971	10	8	1	—	1	—	—	—

The Chest Clinic is situated at Stretford Memorial Hospital where all facilities for diagnosis and ambulatory treatment are available.

Non-Notified Tuberculosis

There were no deaths from Tuberculosis which had not been previously notified.

No action has been required under the Public Health Act (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, relating to persons suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis employed in the milk trade, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or Section 69 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from tuberculosis.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention

There was no occasion during the year under review to make application to a Justice of the Peace for the removal of any aged and infirm persons living in insanitary conditions, and unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

SECTION G

PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES DELEGATED TO THE BOROUGH

Under the Local Government Act, 1958

In accordance with the delegation scheme formulated under the Local Government Act, 1958, certain Health and Welfare Services, which had previously been administered by the Lancashire County Council through their Divisional Health Committee No. 16, became the responsibility of the Borough as from 1st October, 1960.

The services concerned are as follows :—

National Health Service Act, 1946

Section 21—Health Centres.

Section 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Section 23—Midwifery.

Section 24—Health Visiting.

Section 25—Home Nursing.

Section 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.

Section 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After Care

Section 29—Home Help Service.

Mental Health Act, 1959

Mental Health Services

(with the exception of the provision of residential accommodation)

National Assistance Act, 1948

Sections 29 and 30—Welfare Services for Handicapped Persons.

Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948 and Section 60, Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968

Registration of Nurseries and Child-Minders.

A brief outline of the services provided under these functions and a record of the work carried out during the year ended 31st December, 1971, is contained in the following pages.

NOTIFICATION OF BIRTHS

Notified Births (i.e., occurring) in the Borough, together with inward and outward transfers, during 1971

	IN HOSPITALS, MATERNITY HOMES, ETC.						IN THE HOME						TOTAL																		
	Live Births			Still Births			Live Births			Still Births			Live Births			Still Births															
	*Pre-mature	Mature	Total	M.	F.	Total	*Pre-mature	Mature	Total	M.	F.	Total	*Pre-mature	Mature	Total	M.	F.	Total													
	M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.		M.	F.														
TOTALS occurring in the Borough 1971	6	9	159	162	165	171	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	7	16	7	—	—	—	9	9	172	169	181	178	—	—	—	
Total outward transfers	1	5	80	88	81	93	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	80	88	81	93	—	—	—
Total inward transfers	31	35	307	288	338	323	10	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	31	35	307	288	338	323	10	8	—
Final number belonging to the Borough	36	39	386	362	422	401	10	8	—	—	—	—	3	—	13	7	16	7	—	—	—	—	39	39	399	369	438	408	10	8	—

* A birth is regarded as "Premature" if the birth weight is 5½ lbs. or less.

Births are NOTIFIED within 48 hours of birth. Registration may be made at any time up to 42 days after birth.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

There are no Health Centres in the Borough.

SECTION 22 — CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Ante-natal sessions are no longer held at the Child Welfare Centres, in view of the fact that a District Midwife attends the ante-natal sessions held at General Practitioner's surgeries.

Relaxation exercise classes are held weekly by the physiotherapist, and mothercraft is taught by the Health Visitors and Midwives.

Work done at Relaxation Clinics during 1971

Name of Clinic	No. of sessions	No. of individual women attending	No. of attendances
Old Trafford ...	42	93	468

Post-Natal Care

There are no specific post-natal clinics in the Borough.

Child Welfare Centres

There are four child welfare clinics serving the Borough to which mothers are encouraged to bring all children who have not reached the age of five years. A medical officer is available for consultation at all clinics and Health Visitors are present to interview and advise mothers on all aspects of physical and mental health.

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, rubella and measles, smallpox vaccination and poliomyelitis vaccination is available free.

Certain proprietary foods are on sale at all centres on the recommendation of the Medical Officer, and the distribution and sale of Ministry of Health Welfare Foods is undertaken. These welfare foods comprise National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Cod Liver Oil, Vitamin Tablets and Vitamin Drops.

Welfare Foods distributed during 1971

The following issues of National Welfare Foods were made from all Centres in the Borough during the year ended 31st December, 1971 :—

National Dried Milk	...	...	1,758 packets
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	440 bottles
Vitamin A and D tablets	...	...	949 packets
Orange Juice	...	...	16,404 bottles
Vitamin Drops	...	...	1,467 bottles

Summary of attendances at CHILD WELFARE CENTRES during 1971

Child Welfare Centre	No. of Sessions	No. of individual children attending who were born in			No. of attendances of children at ages			Average attendances by all children (per session)
		1971	1970	1966-1969	0-1	1-2	2-4	
Old Trafford	102	256	296	378	2,179	570	366	30.5
Mitford Street	119	277	251	324	3,596	1,657	559	48.8
Trafford Park	49	56	55	67	769	158	79	20.5
Lostock	52	84	92	107	1,590	316	112	38.8
TOTALS	322	673	694	876	8,134	2,701	1116	37.1

Dental Care

Dental treatment, including the supply and repair of dentures, is provided free to expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age. Clinics are held at Trafford Public Hall, Mitford Street, and Barton Road.

Ascertainment of Deafness

In view of the importance of early diagnosis of deafness, all Health Visitors have received special training in its ascertainment and screening tests are conducted at clinic sessions. All cases requiring further investigation are referred to the Department of Education for the Deaf at Manchester University.

Screening Tests conducted during 1971

	First Tests					Second Tests				
	Age in Years					Age in Years				
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-
Vulnerable ...	37	8	-	-	-	4	2	1	-	-
Others ...	270	34	2	-	-	5	1	-	-	-

Phenylketonuria

Routine testing of blood, for the detection of Phenylketonuria, is carried out by Health Visitors on all newly born children. The blood specimens are sent to Royal Manchester Children's Hospital for analysis.

Premature Infants

Premature infants are those who weigh $5\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. or less at birth. Special attention is given by Health Visitors to all premature babies, working in close liaison with the Midwife if the confinement is at home. Special equipment is available on loan to assist in the proper care of the premature infant and specially heated cots are used for the transportation of premature babies to hospital.

Incidence of Congenital Abnormalities

A scheme is in operation for the notification to the Health Department, by midwives and hospital authorities, of any congenital malformations observed in newly born infants.

The following table indicates the number and rate per 1,000 births of congenital malformations notified during the year:—

Administrative Area	Total Births (Live and Still)	No. of infants with malformations	No. of malformations	Rate per 1,000 total births	
				Infants with malformations	Malformations
Stretford	864	22	22	25.5	25.5
Lancashire County Total	42,597	673	824	15.8	19.3

The 22 malformations referred to in the above table are listed as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(a) Central Nervous System
Anencephalus 2
Other specified malformations of brain or spinal cord 1</p> | <p>(e) Other Parts of Musculo-skeletal System
Malformations of skull or face bones 1</p> |
| <p>(b) Alimentary System
Tracheo-oesophageal fistula, oesophageal atresia and stenosis 1</p> | <p>(f) Limbs
Polydactyly 1
Reduction deformity hand or arm 1
Reduction deformity leg or foot 1
Talipes 7</p> |
| <p>(c) Heart and Circulatory System
Specified malformations of heart and circulatory system 1</p> | <p>(g) Other Systems
Pigmented naevus 1
Other specified malformations of skin including ichthyosis congenita 1</p> |
| <p>(d) Urino-genital System
Malformations of male external genitalia 1
Hypospadias, epispadias 2</p> | <p>(h) Other Malformations
Other and unspecified malformations 1</p> |

Day Nurseries

Throughout the year three nurseries were operating and priority is given to the admission of children regarded as social cases, usually when the persons solely responsible for the care of young children must of necessity go out to earn a living. A charge is made for this service according to means.

All three Day Nurseries are designated as Training Nurseries, whereby they participate in the N.N.E.B. Training Scheme.

DAY NURSERIES

Summary of Attendances during the period 1st January, to 31st December, 1971

Nursery	Number of Places Approved		No. of Days Open	Mondays to Fridays only			No. of Children at end of Year			
	0—1	2—4		Total attendances at ages	Proportion of attendances to Day Places (All ages)		On Registers		On Waiting Lists	
					0—1	2—4	0—1	2—4	0—1	2—4
Beresford Road ...	10	24	254	1,568	5,000	76.1%	9	29	10	25
Seymour ...	12	26	244	1,174	6,008	77.5%	9	41	22	49
Northumberland ...	18	22	251	3,449	3,748	71.5%	22	22	8	7
TOTAL ...	40	72	749	6,191	14,756	75%	40	92	40	81

Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

Officially the unmarried mother is entitled to similar services and benefits under the National Health Service Act as the married mother, but these services are not always adequate to meet her needs. She often requires special advice and help and this work is carried out by the Health Visiting staff.

Advice quite often required by the unmarried mother includes such subjects as affiliation orders, adoption procedure, hostel accommodation, before, during and after confinement, placements of child with foster parents, or placement in a day nursery.

No Mother and Baby Homes are administered by the Local Health Authority but the admission of unmarried mothers to Hostels is arranged through moral welfare societies, payment being made on a case basis.

Under these arrangements 5 unmarried mothers were admitted to Mother and Baby Homes during the year ended 31st December, 1971 as follows :—

Mother and Baby Homes	No. of Cases	
	Ante-Natal	Post-Natal
Knowle House, Handforth ...	1	—
St. Teresa's, Salford ...	3	—
St. Anne's, Heywood ...	1	—
	—	—
	5	—
	—	—

Family Planning Clinics

A family planning clinic is operating in the Stretford Borough for women who have been recommended for advice and treatment by a general practitioner on medical grounds. Seventy eight individuals attended during the year, the total attendances being 215.

The Family Planning Association are also operating two clinics within the Borough, one at Mitford Street Clinic and one at Stretford Memorial Hospital. These facilities are available to people not recommended on medical grounds.

SECTION 23 — MIDWIFERY

The domiciliary midwifery scheme provides for the employment of whole-time midwives who attend the confinements of patients in their own homes. Maternity outfits are supplied free to such patients.

Although the staff establishment provides for seven domiciliary midwives, it was found adequate to employ only four at the end of the year.

In addition to the Midwives employed by the Local Health Authority, there were 11 Midwives on the staff at Stretford Memorial Hospital at 31st December, 1971.

Cases attended by all Midwives in the Borough during the year 1971

	Confinements
(a) Local Health Authority Midwives	23
(b) Hospital Services	335
Total	358

Proportion of births in the Borough attended by Local Health Authority Midwives during the year 1971 :—

(a) Total number of live and still births occurring in the Borough	359
(b) Total number of live and still births belonging to the Borough	864
(c) Number of (a) which were domiciliary	23
(d) Number of (c) which were attended by L.H.A. Midwives	23
(e) Percentage of (d) to (a)	6.4%
(f) Percentage of (d) to (b)	2.7%
(g) Percentage of (d) to (c)	100%

Summary of Work by Local Health Authority Midwives during 1971

(a) Confinements and Miscarriages

Confinements (1)			Miscarriages (2)		
Dr. NOT booked	Dr. booked	Total	Dr. NOT booked	Dr. booked	Total
3	20	23	—	—	—

(b) Livebirths, stillbirths, hospital discharges and deaths

Live births	Stillbirths	Cases attended where patient had been confined in hospital and discharged before the 10th day	Deaths	
			Mother	Child (under 1 month)
23	—	778	—	—

(c) Visits

To confinements and miscarriages shown in Section (a) above	To hospital discharges shown in Section (b) column (3), above	Total
788	4,090	4,878

(d) Confinements at which analgesics were administered

Trilene	Gas/Air	Nitrous Oxide and Oxygen	Total
16	—	—	16

SECTION 24 — HEALTH VISITING

The Council are responsible for providing a service of health visitors whose duties are broadly speaking that of health teacher and family adviser.

Health Visitors have nursing and midwifery qualifications in addition to possessing the health visitor's certificate and are specially equipped to deal with social problems. They frequently act as the link between the family and the various statutory and voluntary social services available to them.

Whilst health visitors are concerned with all classes of the community needing health education or advice on social problems particular attention is given to the care of infants and young children, the aged, the handicapped, and problem families. Health Visitors also attend regularly at relaxation classes, child welfare centres and school health inspections. Other duties carried out include assistance with vaccination and immunisation programmes, the carrying out of special surveys, screening tests in connection with the ascertainment of defective hearing in young children, and enquiries into applications for admission to convalescent homes. This list is not intended to be comprehensive but does indicate the varied scope of the work of health visitors.

The staff establishment provides for 15 Health Visitors and there were fifteen employed at the end of the year. In addition, five School/Clinic Nurses were employed at the end of the year, to relieve Health Visitors by assisting in Clinics and Schools.

Number of Visits by Health Visitors during 1971

Expectant Mothers :

Total Visits	198
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Children under five years of age :

Total Visits	12,807
--------------	-----	-----	-----	--------

Adults (excluding expectant mothers) :

Total Visits	2,625
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Other Cases :

Total visits	1,794
--------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

Ineffective visits	2,710
--------------------	-----	-----	-----	-------

TOTAL VISITS	<u>20,134</u>
--------------	-----	-----	-----	---------------

SECTION 25 — HOME NURSING

The Council are responsible for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing care in their own homes. The services of District Nurses are obtained through the recommendation of general practitioners, with whom they work in close co-operation through partial attachment.

All the District Nursing Sisters employed are State Registered Nurses, most of whom have undertaken "district training" for the examination of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing.

Two male District Charge Nurses and eight District Nursing Sisters were employed at the end of the year. In addition, six District Nurses were employed as well as two full-time and two part-time Nursing Auxiliaries, all working under the supervision of the State Registered Nurses.

(a) General Nursing Cases Attended

(i) No. on registers at end of 1970	...	...	456
(ii) New cases attended during 1971	...	...	763
			1,219
(iii) LESS cases completed (i.e., attendances ceased during 1971)			
	...	...	776
(iv) No. on registers at end of 1971	...	...	443

(b) Visits paid during 1971

To general cases on registers	...	...	49,790
Casual advisory visits	...	...	2,412
			52,202
Totals	...	...	52,202

HOME NURSING — ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES
Table 1 — By Duration of Treatments and Frequency of Visits —
Completed cases for year ended 31st December, 1971

Disease or Ailment	Total No. of Cases	Length of treatment (days)	Average duration of treatment (weeks)	Duration of Treatments		Average No. of visits (day and night)	Average No. of visits per case per week
				Total Visits			
				Day	Night		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	6	337	8.0	265	—	44.2	5.5
Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	21	3,843	26.1	1,176	—	56.0	2.1
Cancer ...	84	6,964	11.8	3,234	18	38.7	3.3
Diabetes ...	25	5,661	32.3	3,180	—	127.2	3.9
Anaemias and other blood diseases ...	34	18,669	78.4	2,453	—	72.1	0.9
Mental, psychoneurotic disorders ...	8	1,027	18.3	175	—	21.9	1.2
Cerebral haemorrhage, cerebral embolism and thrombosis ...	9	3,074	48.8	469	—	52.1	1.1
Other diseases of central nervous system ...	21	17,717	120.5	3,190	—	151.9	1.3
Diseases of eye, ear and mastoid process ...	2	50	3.6	60	—	30.0	8.3
Diseases of heart and circulatory system ...	79	11,149	20.2	3,485	—	44.1	2.2
Influenza ...	1	389	55.6	50	—	50.0	0.9
Pneumonia ...	10	179	2.6	141	—	14.1	5.4
Bronchitis ...	20	2,121	15.2	411	5	20.8	1.4
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	7	418	8.5	107	—	15.3	1.8
Diseases of digestive system ...	79	9,067	16.4	4,150	—	52.5	3.2
Diseases of genito-urinary system ...	23	2,315	14.4	579	—	25.2	1.8
Diseases of the skin ...	20	1,878	13.4	1,103	—	55.2	4.1
Diseases of bones and organs of movement (including rheumatism and arthritis) ...	38	12,834	48.2	2,468	3	65.0	1.3
Senility and ill-defined conditions ...	125	17,495	20.0	4,212	3	33.7	1.7
Burns and scalds ...	2	24	1.7	10	—	5.0	2.9
Other accidents, injuries, etc. ...	38	3,966	14.9	1,049	—	27.6	1.9
All other conditions ...	24	466	2.8	256	—	10.7	3.8
TOTALS ...	676	119,644	25.3	32,223	29	47.7	1.9

HOME NURSING —
ANALYSIS OF COMPLETED CASES

TABLE 2
Year ended 31st December, 1971

	Stretford Borough		Admin. County	
	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
1. Total completed cases analysed	676	100	41,168	100
2. Sex and age groups— (age in years)				
0—M	2	0·3	640	1·6
F	1	0·1	429	1·0
5—M	3	0·4	617	1·5
F	1	0·1	467	1·1
15—M	33	4·9	2,131	5·2
F	67	9·9	5,657	13·7
45—M	67	9·9	3,675	8·9
F	85	12·6	5,719	13·9
65—M	141	20·9	7,149	17·4
F	276	40·8	14,684	35·7
All ages M	246	36·4	14,212	34·5
F	430	63·6	26,956	65·5
3. Agency of reference :— Services of nurse requested by :—				
General practitioner ...	597	88·3	34,296	83·3
Hospital	72	10·7	5,664	13·8
P.H. Authority	4	0·6	697	1·7
Direct	1	0·1	421	1·0
Other	2	0·3	90	0·2
4. Disposal of Cases :—				
Recovered, relieved, etc.	232	34·3	23,363	56·8
Admitted to hospital ...	163	24·1	7,932	19·3
Died	143	21·2	5,125	12·4
Gone away	34	5·0	1,550	3·8
Out-patient, X-ray, etc....	52	7·7	1,475	3·6
Nurse withdrawn	51	7·5	1,542	3·7
Other	1	0·1	181	0·4

SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Vaccination against Smallpox

Facilities are provided for the vaccination of any person desiring it either at the clinics or by general practitioners. Supplies of vaccine lymph are obtained from the County Health Office.

Number of Vaccinations performed during 1971

Primary Vaccinations				Re-vaccinations			
Age in Years				Age in Years			
Under 2	2-	5-15Inc.	Total	Under 2	2-	5-15Inc.	Total
137	85	21	243	—	—	28	28

Age in Years	By Local Health Authority Medical Officers		By General Practitioners		Total	
	0—	5-15Inc.	0—	5-15Inc.	0—	5-15Inc.
Primary Vaccinations ...	104	13	118	8	222	21
Re-vaccinations ...	—	28	—	—	—	28
TOTALS ...	104	41	118	8	222	49

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus can be given as a "triple" vaccine, or a "combined" vaccine against diphtheria and whooping cough or tetanus or a "single" vaccine against diphtheria alone. As with smallpox vaccination, immunisations are provided either at the clinics or by general practitioners.

Immunisations against Diphtheria completed during the year 1971

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary immunisation during the year 1971			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Born in :—	Others Under 16 years	Total	
1968-1971			Total All ages
613	111	724	963

Immunisations against Whooping Cough completed during the year 1971

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1971			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection (<i>i.e.</i> , subsequent to complete course)
Born in—: 1968-1971	Others Under 16 years	Total	Total All ages
569	60	629	87

Notification of cases of Whooping Cough during 1971, after confirmation of diagnosis

Age Group					Total under 5 Years
0-	1-	2-	3-	4 but under 5	
13	11	13	8	8	53

Immunisations against Tetanus completed during the year 1971

Number of individuals who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation during the year 1971			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement injection
Born in:— 1968-71	Others Under 16 years	Total	Total—All ages
613	117	730	1,217

The following table indicates the proportion of immunisations against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, carried out by Local Health Authority Medical Officers and by General Practitioners :—

	By L.H.A. Medical Officers	By General Practitioners	Total
Primary Immunisations (Full Course)	467	264	731
Reinforcement Injections ...	912	314	1,226
Total	1,379	578	1,957

Poliomyelitis Vaccination
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis completed during the year 1971

Number of individuals who completed a full course of vaccination against poliomyelitis during 1971			Number of children who were given a re-inforcement dose
Born in:— 1968-71	Others Under 16 years	Total	Total—All ages
572	107	679	986

**IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION STATISTICS
1971**

Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria and Whooping Cough

Figures include all children born in 1969 who have been immunised at any time. The percentages are based on total live births during 1969.

	PERCENTAGES VACCINATED		
	Poliomyelitis	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria
	Children born in 1969	Children born in 1969	Children born in 1969
Stretford	63	60	65
Administrative County... ..	72	71	74

Vaccination against Measles

Vaccinations against Measles carried out during 1971.

Born in:—			Others Under 16 years
1971	1968/70	1964/67	
—	216	100	52

Vaccination against Rubella

Vaccination against rubella (German Measles), is now available to girls aged between their 11th and 14th birthdays. 449 vaccinations were carried out during 1971.

SECTION 28 —

PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

Tuberculosis

The Health Visitors for the district carry out domiciliary visiting of notified T.B. cases and contacts. They work in liaison with the Chest Physicians employed by the Regional Hospital Board and attend at the Chest Clinic Stretford Memorial Hospital, on a rota basis.

Extra nourishment may be provided in certain circumstances for persons suffering from tuberculosis, where this is recommended by the Chest Physician, and four persons received assistance under this scheme during the year.

Summary of Tuberculosis Visiting for the year 1971

Number of Home Visits

(a) Cases—				
(i) Under 65 years	...	...	...	107
(ii) 65 years and over	...	...	...	44
(b) Contacts—				
(i) Under 65 years	...	...	...	116
(ii) 65 years and over	...	...	...	5
(c) Number of tuberculosis households visited by Health Visitors	...	...	...	141

B.C.G. Vaccination

B.C.G. Vaccination is offered where appropriate to school children from approximately 13 years of age and also to immigrant school children of all ages.

**Number of B.C.G. Vaccinations carried out by Chest Physicians
during year ended 31st December, 1971**

Age Groups	Under 16 years	Over 16 years
No. of persons tested for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination	56	13
No. found positive	13	11
No. found negative	43	2
No. of persons vaccinated ...	71	6

**B.C.G. Vaccination of School Leavers and Students by
Assistant Divisional Medical Officers
during year ended 31st December, 1971**

Category	Number of Schools	Number of children			
		Tuberculin tested	Found positive	Found negative	Vaccinated with B.C.G.
School children under 14 years	} 11	873	123	735	713
14 years and over ...		407	178	229	229
Students—Further Education	—	—	—	—	—

Health Education

The staff of the Health Department, and in particular the Departmental Medical Officers and Health Visitors, are continuously engaged in this important branch of preventive medicine. Activities include talks on health matters to mothers attending the clinics and women's organisations. Mothercraft training is given by Health Visitors to secondary schoolgirls.

Literature and posters on a wide range of health matters have been distributed and exhibited on all suitable occasions.

Cervical Cytology

In conjunction with the Manchester Regional Hospital Board, a screening service for women who are at risk of cancer of the cervix has been established. Cytological smears are taken at the Old Trafford and Mitford Street Clinics and forwarded for cyto-diagnostic investigation by the hospital authority.

The following table gives the numbers investigated during the year.

	Age Group (Years)						Total
	Under 20	20—	30—	40—	50—	60 and over	
Number of first smears taken	3	141	187	178	90	15	614
Number of repeat smears requested	—	—	8	13	6	—	27
Number of positive smears	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
Number of cases referred to G.P.s for other conditions	1	6	18	18	5	1	49

Convalescent Home Care

Convalescent Home Care is arranged for suitable cases on the recommendation of a general practitioner, where the need is for a change of environment, regular meals and rest, not involving active medical treatment. The normal period of recuperative convalescence provided is two weeks, and applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost involved according to their financial circumstances.

During 1971, three adults were admitted to Convalescent Homes under the scheme, and two pre-school children, three cases being free of charge.

Loan of Nursing Equipment

A quantity of nursing equipment is held in store at Old Trafford Clinic for temporary loan to patients who are confined or being nursed at home. There is no charge for this service.

The following articles were on loan to patients at the 31st December, 1971 :—

18 Air Rings	22 Hospital-type single beds
42 Bedpans	17 Mattresses
36 Backrests	39 Tripod walking aids
16 Urinals	9 Lifting apparatus
5 Ivy leaf urinals	66 Wheel chairs
87 Commode chairs	8 Lifting hoists
18 Bed cradles	
6 Elbow crutches (pairs)	24 Pulpit walking aids
1 Feeding cup	11 Walking sticks
2 Quadruped walking aids	2 Bed table
	1 "Mobylye" chair

Laundry Service

This service is primarily designed to facilitate the care, in their own homes, of persons, particularly the incontinent, aged and chronic sick, who might otherwise have to be admitted to hospital.

Patients are carefully selected and in approved cases sufficient bed linen is supplied on loan to allow a twice weekly delivery and collection. The laundering is undertaken by a hospital of the West Manchester Hospital Management Committee for the local authority. In addition to bed linen, disposable incontinence pads are also available to certain patients. This service is free of charge to the patients.

During the year the service was provided to 195 patients, involving a total of 3,716 case weeks.

Chiropody Service

This service is for the time being limited to the aged, physically handicapped and expectant mothers. The service is free and is provided mainly in the clinics, where sessions were held during the year on a four weekly basis, as follows :—

Old Trafford Clinic	...	13 sessions per month
Mitford Street Clinic	...	20 sessions per month
Trafford Park Clinic	...	4 sessions per month
Lostock Clinic	...	8 sessions per month

Domiciliary treatment is provided on the recommendation of a medical practitioner, health visitor, midwife or district nurse in cases where the patient is unable, for medical reasons, to visit a clinic.

In addition to the service provided in the clinics, a chiropodist makes monthly visits to Grangethorpe Hostel and Crossford House, and visits Harry Lord House twice each month. During the year a total of 474 treatments were given to 137 persons at these Homes.

Summary of Chiropractic Treatment provided during the year ended 31st December, 1971

	No. of Clinics	Total No. of Sessions held	No. of treatments given to patients			No. of individuals treated		
			In Clinics	At Home	Total	In Clinics	At Home	Total
Directly provided service ...	4	572	3,694	1,278	4,972	831	239	1,070

	No. of treatments given to patients				No. of individuals treated			
	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total	Aged Persons	Handicapped Persons	Expectant Mothers	Total
Directly provided service ...	4,927	40	5	4,972	1,049	17	4	1,070

SECTION 29 — HOME HELP SERVICE

The services of a Home Help are available to expectant mothers, either for a confinement at home or in hospital ; to families deprived of the mother's care due to her illness, or in cases where there is other illness in the family and assistance for the housewife is considered necessary ; and to sick or aged persons living alone who are unable to look after themselves. The majority of Home Helps are now employed in the care of the aged in their own homes, and this forms an extremely important part of the service. The Home Help carries out all the domestic work which would normally be done by the housewife, who she is in effect replacing. She is, therefore, expected to keep the house clean and tidy, prepare meals, carry out the shopping, do the household laundry, look after the children, and attend to any sick person so far as one would expect the ordinary housewife so to do. Duties involving a knowledge of nursing techniques are not expected of her.

The majority of Home Helps are part-time employees who work under the general direction of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant. The duties of the Home Help Organiser and her Assistant include the recruitment, supervision and training of Home Helps, assessing the amount of help required in households, allocation of work and investigating the financial circumstances of applicants for the service in order to assess their ability to pay towards the cost in accordance with an approved scale.

One Home Help Organiser, one Assistant Home Help Organiser, one full-time Home Help and 177 part-time Home Helps (81 whole-time equivalents) were employed at 31st December, 1971.

Cases attended during 1971

(a) Confinement at home	...	...	2
(b) Confinement away from home	...	...	5
(c) Tuberculosis—aged 65 or over	...	...	—
(d) Tuberculosis—aged under 65	...	...	—
(e) Mentally disordered — aged under 65	...	...	4
(f) Chronic sick-aged under 65	...	...	29
(g) Chronic sick, aged and infirm—aged 65 or over	...	...	651
(h) All other cases aged 65 or over	...	...	11
(i) All other cases aged under 65	...	...	67
(j) Special cases (problem families)	...	...	1
Total			770

Evening and Night Helps

Home Helps may be provided outside the normal working hours in cases of emergency, and this is of great assistance in providing for the home care of the aged. Evening helps are engaged to pay a visit in the late evening in order to assist the elderly infirm to bed and to ensure that they are comfortable for the night. This service is usually allocated to the very infirm, where the risk of accidents in the home is considered to be rather high. There were two cases requiring evening help during the year.

A night help is intended to cover emergencies and may be provided to sit up with a sick person who would otherwise be left alone during the night. Help of this nature is provided usually when there are no relatives or in order to relieve a relative of the strain of sitting up during the night for prolonged periods. There were no cases requiring such help during the year.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

Mental Health Services

The services for the mentally ill were provided by four mental welfare officers, now designated Social Workers, from County Council Health Division No. 16.

Mental Health Social work is seen within the wider family context and in anticipation of a generic social service within the next few months.

Under the Mental Health Act, 1959, medical investigations are undertaken by the patient's general practitioner, who often arranges hospital admission with the Consultant Psychiatrist. Domiciliary visits and psychiatric out-patient clinics are available to family doctors to assist them with their patients. Most hospital admissions are of an informal nature but compulsory admission in certain circumstances is undertaken by one of the Mental Health Workers as part of his statutory duties. Close liaison is maintained between the social work staff and the staff of the local psychiatric units. Regular contact is made at both Bridgewater and Stretford Memorial Hospitals—this is particularly essential in order to provide a "follow-up" service in discharges from hospitals.

Preventive work is encouraged by early referral and diagnosis, whilst supportive social services are available where this is fundamental to the patient's treatment. Members of the Mental Health staff also attend the Psychiatric Social Club at Bridgewater Hospital, at the same time running their own Psychiatric Club for female patients each week at St. Matthew's Church Hall.

Delamere House School

Administration of this former training centre was transferred to the local Education Authority in 1971 but close

contact is maintained between the teaching staff and the social workers. Problems associated with the mentally handicapped child, his family and society are often intractable and require a firm relationship between parent, child and worker. This relationship must continue even after the child has left the school and transferred to either an Adult Training Centre or been placed in employment. To cater for these children with severe handicaps, a crèche has operated within the school, affording training for the child and relief to the parents.

Members of the staff are qualified by the Teaching Diploma of the Mentally Handicapped and the school provides a training ground for student teachers and practical placement from training colleges.

Meadowside Adult Training Centre

The policy of this purpose built Centre is to provide a realistic workshop environment and to cultivate a social training for mentally handicapped adults. One member of staff deals especially with educational training to meet a growing demand for the trainees to cope with the problems of a complex modern society. Continued assessment of each individual trainee is undertaken from time to time and the assistance of the Disablement Re-settlement Officer of the Department of Employment and Productivity is welcomed. Through this contact several trainees have been placed in employment.

Each trainee is the responsibility of one social worker who provides the centre staff with confidential reports on the trainee's needs and problems. Again, consultant advice is often arranged between the social worker, centre staff and family doctors for trainees with special problems.

Community Involvement

As well as social activities inside the school and Adult Centre, outside social contact is encouraged. We are indebted to members of the community both as individuals and as members of agencies for their interest and help over the year, indicating a concern and involvement of the community in the problems of mental ill-health. The "Gateway" Club for the Mentally Handicapped, organised by the Stretford and Urmston Society for Mentally Handicapped children, meets at Alker Hall, Flixton each Wednesday.

The Stretford Council of Churches provides a useful function in arranging regular luncheon clubs for all social workers throughout the winter months, providing an opportunity for exchange of ideas between social workers, voluntary workers and the local clergy.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Number of New Cases referred during 1971

	Mentally Ill (incl. Psychopathic)				Mentally subnormal (incl. Severely Subnormal)				Totals			
	Under 16		16 & over		Under 16		16 & over		Under 16		16 & over	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
No. of patients referred to the Local Health Authority during the year by—												
(a) Gen. Practitioners	—	—	17	37	1	—	—	—	1	—	17	37
(b) Hospitals ...	—	1	15	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	15	27
(c) Local Edu. Author. ...	—	—	—	—	2	4	—	—	2	4	—	—
(d) Police or Courts ...	—	—	4	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3
(e) Other sources ...	2	—	10	9	2	2	5	—	4	2	15	9
Total ...	2	1	46	76	5	6	5	—	7	7	51	76

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE
Classification of Patients as at 31st December, 1971

	Mentally ill				Subnormal and Severely Subnormal				Elderly Mentally Infirm		Totals				Grand Total
	Under 16		16 and over		Under 16		16 and over		M	F	Under 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F			M	F	M	F	
1. Classification of patients under L.H.A. care at 31.12.71:—															
(a) No. attending a C.C. Training Centre or Special School	—	—	37	74	17	11	28	30	—	—	17	11	65	104	197
(b) No. attending a Training Centre, Spastic Centre (or special school) administered by a voluntary body ...	—	—	2	—	13	9	18	14	—	—	13	9	20	14	56
(c) No. awaiting admission to a Training Centre or Special Care Unit ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	2	—	1	3
(d) No. resident in hostel or home for aged ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(e) No. awaiting admission to a C.C. hostel ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(f) No. awaiting admission to a home for the aged ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(g) No. attending day hospital ...	—	—	7	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	5	12
(h) Receiving home visits and not included in (a) to (g) above ...	—	—	28	69	4	—	10	15	—	—	4	—	38	84	126
2. No. of Patients in area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31.12.71:—															
(a) In urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care ...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
3. No. of admissions for temporary residential care during 1971:—															
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals ...	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—	3	6
(b) Elsewhere ...	—	—	—	—	6	8	3	1	—	—	6	8	3	1	18

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTIONS 29 and 30

WELFARE SERVICES FOR THE HANDICAPPED

(a) General Classes

A scheme for the welfare of handicapped persons (general classes) provides a range of services available to any person who is substantially and permanently handicapped by any disability, other than a defect of hearing or sight (whose welfare is provided for under separate schemes). A comprehensive register of all such handicapped persons is maintained, and at the end of the year there were 272 persons on the register, classified according to age and disability.

During 1971 adaptations to the houses of thirteen registered handicapped persons were carried out to mitigate the effects of their disabilities and twelve persons had telephones installed in their homes.

Five handicapped persons went to Lakeland View, the County Council Home, six persons went to Prestatyn Holiday Camp, and fourteen persons went to other holiday homes.

Distinguishing badges are issued for fixing to the windscreen and rear windows of cars whose drivers are severely handicapped, in an endeavour to ease their traffic and parking difficulties. At the end of the year there were 28 severely disabled drivers to whom badges had been issued under this scheme. Two badges were also issued to drivers who carry disabled passengers.

Facilities for the tuition and practice of handicrafts are provided through the services of the Occupational Therapist who is employed by Lancashire County Health Division No. 16. The number of handicapped persons visited at home for instruction in occupational therapy was 35 the total number of visits being 330. A handicraft centre was also held weekly at Lostock Clinic and this was attended by 40 handicapped persons.

The Stretford and District Handicapped People's Club is organised on a voluntary basis, to provide a social centre for handicapped persons resident in the Borough. The Club continues to thrive and regular meetings are held on Monday evenings at Moss Park School. Varied programmes of social activities are organised and the Club has been well attended. Ambulance service transport was provided for a number of members who were unable to travel on public service vehicles, and voluntary car transport was also provided in a number of cases.

**Details of Handicapped Persons included on the
Register of Handicapped Persons (General Classes)
as at 31st December, 1971**

Disability	Age Groups										Totals	
	Male					Female					M.	F.
	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-	0-	16-	30-	50-	65-		
A/E	—	—	1	4	7	—	1	—	—	4	12	5
F	—	1	—	4	5	—	—	3	22	34	10	59
G	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3
H/L	1	1	2	13	7	—	—	—	7	11	24	18
Q/T	—	1	1	2	8	—	1	3	6	7	12	17
V	3	2	9	21	15	—	4	9	16	15	50	44
U/W	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	3
X	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Y	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Z	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	1	2	6	4	9
TOTALS	5	5	13	45	45	—	6	17	56	80	113	159

CODE :— A/E Amputation.
 F Arthritis and Rheumatism.
 G Congenital malformations and deformities.
 H/L Diseases of the digestive, genito-urinary, heart or circulatory and respiratory systems, and diseases of the skin.

CODE :— Q/T Injuries and diseases of upper and lower limbs and the spine.
 V Organic nervous diseases.
 U/W Psychoneurosis and psychosis.
 X Tuberculosis (respiratory).
 Y Tuberculosis (other than respiratory).
 Z General diseases and injuries not included above (e.g., asthma, diabetes, malaria).

Welfare Services for the Handicapped

(b) Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The County Council's Welfare Services for Blind and Partially Sighted Persons are provided under a scheme made in accordance with the provisions of Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act, 1948. The administration of these services in respect of residents in the Borough has been delegated to the Borough Council since 1st April, 1962.

Brief details of the scheme are given as follows :—

1. Register of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

The scheme requires that a register should be kept of blind persons and also a register of partially sighted persons, and as a condition for obtaining services under the scheme an applicant must be on one or other of these registers. Persons who are referred for registration are visited in the first instance by a Social Worker to complete preliminary details. Arrangements are then made for the person to be examined by a recognised Ophthalmologist, the fee being paid by the Authority.

During the year 1971, 12 primary examinations and 13 re-examinations were arranged.

(a) Number of registered blind persons as at 31st December, 1971

	Age Group						Total
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	
Males	1	2	1	14	18	16	52
Females	—	3	1	5	12	48	69
Total	1	5	2	19	30	64	121

(b) Number of registered partially sighted persons as at 31st December, 1971.

	Age Group						Total
	0-4	5-15	16-20	21-49	50-64	65 & over	
Males	—	3	—	4	3	1	11
Females	—	3	—	2	3	25	33
Total	—	6	—	6	6	26	44

2. Visiting of Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

When persons have been examined and classified as either blind or partially-sighted they are visited regularly by a Social Worker, who assists generally in promoting their welfare, advising them of all available social services. The Social Worker pays particular attention to those persons who are also suffering from some other form of handicap or disability. Blind and partially sighted persons are advised as to how they can claim financial assistance from the Department of Health and Social Security.

3. Workshops for the Blind

Arrangements have been made for a number of blind persons to be employed in Workshops which are provided by voluntary agencies for the blind. At the end of the year four men and six women registered in the Borough were employed in the workshops, engaged in such occupations as machine knitting, brush-making, mattress making and shoe repairing.

4. Home Employment

Blind persons desirous of engaging in work on their own account may be assisted by having their earnings augmented in accordance with an approved scale. One person was receiving assistance in this way at the end of the year.

5. Employment in Open Industry

Many blind persons do not wish to be employed in a Workshop for the Blind but prefer to work in open industry. In appropriate cases steps may be taken in consultation with the Disablement Resettlement Officer from the Department of Employment and Productivity and the Employment Officer of the Royal National Institute for the Blind to obtain suitable employment.

**Occupations of Blind Persons employed in open industry as at
31st December, 1971**

Occupation	Men	Women	Total
Computer programmer ...	1	—	1
Shorthand Typists and Typists	3	—	3
Telephone Operator ...	2	—	2
Machine Tool Operators ...	4	—	4
Miscellaneous	3	—	3
	—	—	—
	13	—	13
	—	—	—

6. General Social Welfare of the Blind

(a) Library Services

Arrangements are made for the loan of Braille books through the National Library for the Blind.

Talking books are supplied through the Nuffield Talking Book Library for the benefit of blind persons who have been unable to learn Braille. Twenty seven persons were in possession of talking-book reproducing machines at the end of the year.

(b) Social and Handicraft Centres

Social and Handicraft Centres are held at the Civic Theatre, Dorset Street, Stretford on the following days:—

- Social Centre ... Thursdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.
- Handicraft Centre ... Tuesdays, 2-00 p.m. to 4-00 p.m.

The Centres have proved to be highly successful and are very well attended.

(c) Facilities for Holidays

Arrangements may be made for the provision of holidays for blind persons of one or two weeks' duration, longer holidays being arranged only in very exceptional circumstances.

Applicants are assessed to contribute towards the cost of the holiday in accordance with the scale for handicapped persons.

7. Residential Accommodation for Aged Blind Persons

For various reasons it is found in some cases that aged blind persons cannot be looked after satisfactorily at home or they may be living alone and are in need of care and attention within the meaning of Section 21(1)(a) of the National Assistance Act, 1948. In such cases arrangements may be made for their admission to Homes for the Blind managed by Voluntary Organisations. Four persons were resident in such a home during 1971.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Medical examinations carried out by the medical staff during 1971 included the following :—

	No. of examinations
(i) Fitness for employment—County Council employees :—	
(a) No. of medical examinations carried out in connection with posts designated as requiring them	42
(b) No. of forms M.E.5 (statements of fitness) scrutinised	159
(c) No. of medical examinations carried out following scrutiny of Form M.E.5.	1
(ii) For entry to Stretford Borough Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	20
(iii) For entry to other Local Authority Superannuation and Sickness Pay Schemes ...	—
(iv) Extension of Sickness Pay	—
(v) Children in care of Children's Committee ...	22
(vi) Entry to Teachers' Training Colleges ...	89
(vii) Entrants to Teaching Profession	14

NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS REGULATION ACT, 1948 AND SECTION 60 HEALTH SERVICES AND PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1968

All premises used as day nurseries and all child minders as defined in this Act must be registered and comply with the standards adopted by the Local Health Authority.

These standards are designed to prevent overcrowding, to ensure that adequate facilities are available and in general to provide for the health and safety of the children. Periodic inspections are carried out by the medical staff to ensure that the conditions of registration are observed.

There were eleven Registered Child Minders in the Borough as at the 31st December, 1971, the total number of authorised child places being 38. In addition, there was one private Day Nursery, providing a total of 38 authorised child-places, and eight Pre-School Play Groups, providing a total of 213 child-places.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1971

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen.

I have the privilege to present my twenty-third Annual Report on the activities of the General Health Services of the Borough covering all aspects of Environmental Hygiene. The scope of the work in which the Department is engaged can be seen in the pages of this report and the aim to secure better health and an improved environment has been pursued throughout the year on behalf of the residents.

PURER AIR

The contribution of domestic smoke control to the reduction in air pollution continues to gratify all concerned with clean air and the level of winter smoke for the year ended 31st March, 1972 showed a reduction of 81% when compared with the concentration recorded for 1961/62. This remarkable achievement has been accompanied by a most significant reduction in the concentration of sulphur dioxide and a recent assessment showed that the concentration of this invisible pollutant has been more than halved over the same period.

REVISION OF BOUNDARIES

The past year saw the publication of the White Paper on Local Government Reorganisation and the introduction of the Local Government Bill to give effect to proposals to create more effective units of local government. Locally, the absorption of six existing areas of local government (and part of a seventh area) will create a new district of adequate size and resources to mount a sustained programme to promote better health in an improved environment. This should enable the work to be carried out more effectively even though many individuals will lament the loss of the "personal touch" which they claim is essential in providing "local" services.

REVIEW OF FUNCTIONS

Boundary changes in the new order are to be accompanied by a re-allocation of functions between the two tiers of local administration notably refuse disposal and food and drugs sampling which are expected to pass to the new Metropolitan County Council. Undoubtedly the changes envisaged will give an opportunity of redeploying resources of property and manpower and existing local authorities will need to act in concert and in advance of reorganisation to secure uniformity in certain key activities. One such need is to unify the various productivity payments for refuse collection, and another concerns the disposition and suitability of refuse collection depots. Previous reports have emphasised the outmoded and unsatisfactory conditions at the Empress Street Cleansing Depot and this has resulted in proposals for a new Depot when a suitable site has been acquired for its erection. Geographical considerations in respect of a unified refuse collection service for the proposed district of 12H clearly suggest one refuse collection depot for all the territory north of the River Mersey. In consequence the design of the new depot should be such as will be capable of extension in the future.

NEW HOMES FOR OLD

Recent legislation has given strong encouragement to the modernisation and repair of the nation's housing stock by increasing the level of improvement grant and cost limits and by simplification of procedure. The year under review brought occasion for staff changes and the housing section of the Department has been further re-organised to meet the challenge of improving older houses. The pilot improvement area in Old Trafford produced useful lessons and experience and by the turn of the year the need for a General Improvement Area of significant dimensions made itself apparent. To this end a great deal of activity took place to assess the improvement potential of houses in Old Trafford, to involve residents in the exercise, and to formulate an ongoing programme of improvement area implementation. Participation by the residents and the response of property owners indicated an encouraging attitude to the schemes for improving houses and their environment which augurs well for an increasing proportion of modernised homes through improvement grants. Not only will this programme provide satisfactory accommodation for the next thirty years, but it will also maintain the social pattern of Old Trafford and, in course of time, other residential areas where older houses predominate.

Sincere thanks are extended to Members of the Health Committee and Town Council for the continued help and encouragement which have been extended to me and which have made possible the confident implementation of the many duties entrusted to me. Likewise it has been gratifying to receive co-operation and assistance from officers in other departments and this help is gratefully acknowledged not least from members of my own staff without whose loyal support such a satisfactory report could not have been produced.

Yours obediently,

J. KAY,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

(1) CHARACTERISTICS OF THE AREA

(a) Environmental Circumstances

The Borough comprises residential, commercial and industrial development within a large conurbation with well-developed road and rail facilities and in addition port facilities with access to the sea for ocean-going vessels. The district is of fairly level configuration and the town has been developed over the past hundred years at an increasing rate. The industrial complex, which extends into neighbouring local authorities, is one of the largest in Europe and has given rise from time to time to special problems. As will be seen elsewhere in this report the control over air pollution is most satisfactory and a great reduction in smoke, grit and sulphur compounds has been achieved over the years in the Trafford Park Area. This improvement stems from the introduction of more efficient and up-to-date chemical processes and new furnaces and plant for steam raising since the passing of the Clean Air Act, but it has also been accompanied by a reduced volume of manufacturing processes.

The commercial development within the Borough has taken the form, in recent years, of tall blocks of offices and this is still continuing. The standards are very high and more than comply with provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. Older offices and shops in the town centre have been superseded owing to the construction of the shopping precinct and attendant road widening.

The past decade has resulted in a steady upgrading of the condition of residential properties owing to clearance and redevelopment programmes and more recently the improvement of houses both in the public and private sectors. Only a small proportion of dwellings are classified as unfit (2%) to such a degree that they are not reasonably suitable for improvement to the 12 point standard and to be given a "life" of 30 years. On the other hand, many older houses are capable of improvement and these comprise 20% of the housing stock. The movement for modernisation and improvement has already commenced and is expected to proceed at an increasing pace throughout the seventies.

Nationally, air pollution is still a problem and experts claim that domestic smoke is responsible for 85% of the visible pollution of the atmosphere. In respect of the Borough of Stretford, however, winter smoke has been reduced to one fifth of the norm and this represents the elimination of 45,000 tons of bituminous coal from the domestic fuel supply every year. The district enjoys a pure and wholesome supply of

drinking water, comprehensive facilities for drainage, sewerage, and water pollution control, and the prompt and regular collection and removal of refuse from houses and commercial premises.

(b) Pattern of Departmental Duties

The nature, variety and extent of the work involved in investigating complaints and in enforcing statutory, regulatory and bye-law requirements is shown in the following classified statement:—

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Visits and Inspections	Number
Houses—	
Public Health Acts	3,721
Housing Acts	1,216
Clearance Areas	765
Standard Grants, etc.	619
Houses in Multiple Occupation	282
Visits re Mortgages, House Purchase, etc.	246
Rent Acts	43
Improvement Areas	927
Qualification Certificates	563
Infectious Diseases	396
Drainage Inspections and Tests	1,634
Rivers and Streams	20
Vacant Land and Dumps	227
Abandoned Vehicles	94
Rats and Mice Infestation	183
Insect Infestation	506
Visits for Estates Department	674
Factories with Power	98
Factories without Power	8
Workplaces	4
Offices, Shops and R.P. Act—Full Inspection	133
Re-Inspection	104
Places of Public Entertainment	25
Petroleum Acts	166
Schools	18
Shops Act	12
Smoke Observations	205
Boiler Houses	169
Smoke Control Areas	2,784
Interviews with Owners	507
Re-visits to Premises under Notice—P.H. Acts	576
H. Acts	5
Visits re-Dustbins	724
Noise Abatement	14
Miscellaneous	1,513
Meat and Foods—	
Food Inspection	423
Butchers Shops	43
Greengrocers and Fishmongers	30
Grocers and Other Food Shops	175
Bakehouses	10
Fried Fish Shops	21
Dairies and Milk Shops	45
Food Vehicles	57
Ice Cream Premises	41
Restaurants and Canteens	148
Other Food Premises	176
Milk Samples	28
Food and Drug Samples	137
Ice Cream Samples	10
Water Samples	4
Other Samples	1
Visits re Food and Drugs	90
TOTAL	17,630

(c) Enforcement Action

Arising from the foregoing visits and inspections various contraventions of the public health code come to light and are usually remedied by informal action and consultation. In a small number of cases it is found necessary to resort to formal action to secure compliance with environmental standards and the following table summarises the statutory action taken during the year:—

STATUTORY NOTICES

Section of Act	Subject	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1970	Served	Abated	Out-standing 31st Dec., 1971
Public Health Act, 1936 39 91-100	Drainage Conditions prejudicial to health ...	— 4	16 10	6 14	10 —
Public Health Act, 1961 17(1)	Summary powers to remedy stopped-up drain 48 hours notice	2	10	12	—
18 25	Drainage Emergency measures to deal with dangerous buildings ...	— —	2 6	2 6	— —
26 27(1)	Defective premises ... Ruinous and dilapidated buildings ...	9 1	86 2	85 3	10 —
Public Health Act, 1969 1	Recurring nuisances	—	1	1	—
	TOTAL ...	16	133	129	20

(2) FOOD CONTROL

(a) Examination of Foods

All foodstuffs which are offered or exposed for sale must be sound and wholesome in order to protect the interests of the consuming public and regular routine visits are made to this end. In this era of greatly increased packaging of food the likelihood of unsoundness is increased and rotation of stocks and date-stamping of commodities assumes a greater importance. A large measure of co-operation with food manufacturers and food traders has been established and quality control is paramount in their processes and distribution. Unsound food once discovered by the trader or detected by a food inspector is normally surrendered for destruction, and in these circumstances prosecution is not considered to be appropriate. During the year the following quantities of food were found to be unfit for human consumption and were destroyed:—

Class of Food	Weight		
	Tons	Cwts	lbs.
Butchers Meat		18	95
Cooked meat products	2	0	2
Canned Meats		7	31
Other Canned Foods		10	39
Fruit and Vegetables	7	1	17
Frozen Foods (cabinet breakdown)	1	13	30
Other foods	1	3	37
TOTAL	13	14	27

(b) Sampling and Testing of Food

The numerous standards laid down by Government Departments to control the compositional quality of foods, when suitably enforced by sampling and testing, serve to safeguard consumers from irregular practices or the imprudent use of additives, preservatives and colouring matter. The number of irregularities found are usually small (two only last year) and these normally relate to foods which are the subject of complaint and submitted by this department for analysis and judgment to the Public Analyst. During 1971 the food and drugs sampling officer submitted 132 informal samples of food and 8 samples of drugs. One sample of a soft drink proved to be unsatisfactory both in respect of analysis and labelling. The scheme of consultation with neighbouring local authorities to arrange selective sampling and avoid overlapping continued to serve its purpose and we continued to co-operate in the sampling

scheme to detect pesticides residues, but neither of our two samples were found to contain residues above the recommended limits.

Bacteriological samples during the year totalled 51 and included 12 of ice cream, 11 of synthetic cream, 22 of milk and 6 others. With the exception of one sample of ice cream, which failed the test for keeping quality, all samples proved satisfactory.

(c) Food Premises

Although there has been no significant reduction in the quantities of food sold within the Borough there was certainly a marked reduction in the number of separate food premises registered during 1971 as compared with 1970. This was the direct result of the continuing expansion of the Stretford Arndale Shopping precinct in the town centre so that the number of premises fell by more than 100. However, in the case of all the food trades, the provision of wash-hand basins and sinks was satisfactory and high standards of hygiene in buildings, equipment and personnel were maintained. Visits to food premises in relation to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations totalled 1,169 and undoubtedly the concentration of food handling and preparation into 334 separate premises instead of into 447 as at the end of the previous year has facilitated the maintenance of high standards.

It was found necessary to bring three prosecutions in respect of food not of the nature, substance and quality demanded by the purchaser and one relative to unsound food. All cases were proved and fines and costs totalled £75.

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOOD PREMISES

Type of Buisiness	Number
Grocers and provision dealers	93
Greengrocers and fruiterers	40
Meat Shops	41
Bakers and Confectioners	21
Fried Fish Shops	21
Shops selling mainly sugar confectionery	50
Licensed premises, clubs, etc.	65
Other	3
TOTAL	334

(d) Contamination of Food

There were twenty instances during the year of foreign matter or mould in food which were considered to render the food unfit for human consumption. The investigation of four of these complaints resulted in prosecutions, one in respect of butter contaminated by mice, a second in relation to a piece of wood in a bottle of milk, a third concerned a nail in a strawberry tart and a fourth in respect of mouldy meat and potato pies. All cases were proved and the fines and costs imposed totalled £75. Strong warnings were issued in the remaining cases to the food traders responsible for the infringements.

FOREIGN MATTER AND MOULD

Commodity	Foreign Matter		Mould
	Number		Number
	Home Produced Food	Imported Food	
Milk	2	—	—
Cheese	1	—	1
Bread	1	—	—
Meat Pies	2	—	2
Fish	1	—	—
Fruit	3	1	—
Jam... ..	2	—	—
Sweets	1	—	—
Confectionery	1	—	—
Other Foods	1	—	1
TOTALS ...	15	1	4

(3) PREVENTION OF AIR POLLUTION

(a) Measurement and Testing

The department has always taken a keen interest in the monitoring of pollutants in the atmosphere and has played a prominent part in the work of the Standing Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution (Region South West from Manchester). This body has continued to take measurements of air pollution since the year 1947 and now comprises ten co-operating local authorities who collate the results from 43 instruments sited throughout the combined area. The work of the Conference has been concerned progressively with all aspects of clean air, and from the inception co-operation with industrial interests has been a prominent feature.

In the field of domestic smoke control the Technical Sub-Committee has become a forum for the exchange of technical and administrative expertise and this has secured uniformity in the promotion of smoke control programmes. Within the group, the eight authorities who are implementing smoke control Orders have now brought 94,159 dwellings under smoke control which represents 80% of the total.

A dramatic improvement in the air we breathe has been achieved during the past eleven years. This period coincides with the progressive implementation of domestic smoke control and the recorded results show a reduction of 81% in the

concentration of winter smoke. The level of sulphur dioxide has fallen by 50% in the same period, a much greater improvement than was expected.

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE AND SO₂

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre, 1971

TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

Month	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	Average	Highest	Lowest	Average	Highest	Lowest
January ...	127	572	27	160	464	54
February ...	70	596	28	194	473	91
March ...	84	186	32	186	343	53
April ...	77	188	22	168	346	66
May ...	39	98	3	125	194	55
June ...	31	63	11	111	211	65
July ...	28	53	14	115	196	42
August ...	35	147	13	103	283	42
September...	66	187	11	124	219	51
October ...	60	152	18	107	277	30
November.....	96	366	23	207	367	43
December ...	78	243	21	88	398	55
MONTHLY MEAN ...	66			141		

**REDUCTION IN SMOKE CONCENTRATION
MEAN DAILY FIGURES FOR ELEVEN YEARS APRIL
1971 TO MARCH 1972**

Expressed in microgrammes per cubic metre

TOWN HALL, STRETFORD

Period				Summer	Winter	Year
Summer	1961	...	132			
Winter	1961/62	...		394		
Year	1961/62	...				263
Summer	1962	...	123			
Winter	1962/63	...		441		
Year	1962/63	...				282
Summer	1963	...	122			
Winter	1963/64	...		298		
Year	1963/64	...				210
Summer	1964	...	96			
Winter	1964/65	...		309		
Year	1964/65	...				203
Summer	1965	...	97			
Winter	1965/66	...		208		
Year	1965/66	...				153
Summer	1966	...	87			
Winter	1966/67	...		161		
Year	1966/67	...				124
Summer	1967	...	72			
Winter	1967/68	...		222		
Year	1967/68	...				147
Summer	1968	...	59			
Winter	1968/69	...		215		
Year	1968/69	...				137
Summer	1969	...	52			
Winter	1969/70	...		136		
Year	1969/70	...				94
Summer	1970	...	56			
Winter	1970/71	...		99		
Year	1970/71	...				78
Summer	1971	...	46			
Winter	1971/72	...		74		
Year	1971/72	...				60
Reduction over 11 Years				65%	81%	77%

ESTIMATION OF DEPOSITED MATTER
by Standard Deposit Gauge
Milligrammes per square metre per day 1971
A.E.I. LTD., WEST WORKS, TRAFFORD PARK

Month	Rain (ins.)	pH value	In-soluble matter	Soluble matter	Total Solids
January	2.29	4.0	167	95	262
February	1.97	4.6	294	122	416
March	1.65	3.8	190	79	269
April	2.01	4.6	371	115	486
May	2.60	6.4	189(a)	145	334
June	1.97	7.1	745(b)	208	953
July	1.46	7.2	440(b)	116	556
August	4.06	4.7	134	113	247
September	0.99	4.0	115	66	181
October	3.19	4.9	187	89	276
November	3.07	4.0	367	147	514
December	0.83	3.9	121	70	191
MONTHLY MEAN	2.17		277	113	390

- (a) Bottle contained some microbiological growth.
 (b) Bottle contained some soil.

ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE
expressed as mgms. SO₂/day/100 cm² Batch A Pb02
Monthly results during 1971

MONTH	STATIONS	
	Lostock Library	A.E.I. Ltd. West Works
January	1.9	2.7
February	1.3	2.9
March	1.8	2.7
April	1.6	2.5
May	0.9	2.1
June	1.3	2.0
July	0.45	2.0
August	0.9	1.9
September	0.7	2.8
October	1.2	2.0
November	1.5	3.2
December	1.4	2.2

(b) Domestic Smoke Control

The severe cut-back in supplies of solid smokeless fuels prior to the winter of 1970/71 made it necessary to suspend smoke control Orders made before 1964 and this suspension of Areas

1 to 4 remained effective until 30th April, 1971. By this date supplies of solid smokeless fuel could be purchased readily and the effect upon atmospheric conditions was not as detrimental as had been feared.

Conversion of firegrates had been proceeding steadily in No. 14 area and this became operative on 1st July, 1971 making a total of 15,708 premises under smoke control. A further Order was made during the year covering a further 1,995 premises in Area No. 15 and was still awaiting confirmation at the end of the period under review. The number of dwellings covered by the first fourteen Smoke Control Orders represented a replacement of 46,130 tons of bituminous coal by smokeless fuels every year thus eliminating some 1,520 tons of smoke which otherwise would have been emitted annually from the chimneys of dwellinghouses within the Borough.

(c) Industrial Programme

Your Inspectors made 169 visits to boiler houses for the purpose of checking the efficient working of industrial furnaces and steam raising equipment or for the examination of new proposals. During the year there were eleven applications for prior approval to proposals to instal equipment and plant and all applications were granted.

During the course of the year 205 time-recorded smoke observations were made on industrial chimney stacks. The standard of emission was good there being only 10 contraventions recorded but in no case was it found necessary to recommend legal proceedings. Powers to control chimney heights resulted in eight applications and alterations were required in two cases. With this modification agreed the eight applications were approved. The dust and grit content of the air has been significantly reduced and once again there was no need to issue directions for the measurement of dust and grit in chimney stacks.

(4) HOUSING CONDITIONS

(a) Standard of existing property

At the end of the year the number of occupied dwellings within the Borough totalled 18,767. A steady improvement in the general standard of the housing stock has been achieved by the implementation of the clearance programme. Furthermore, the design of the newly erected houses and flats includes all modern amenities to a high standard and smokeless means of space heating. The addition to the housing stock by newly constructed dwellings was of small proportions as only 42 houses and 12 flats were erected during the year.

Demolition of unfit properties accounted for 140 houses in Clearance Areas and Closing Orders were made in respect of four further houses. In order to permit the demolition of the substandard properties, the Estates Department found suitable alternative accommodation for 472 persons representing 140 families displaced by the clearance procedure.

In order to complete the main phase of the clearance programme, 166 unfit houses were included in Compulsory Purchase Orders. Apart from 420 houses not capable of improvement, all the remaining stock of older houses within the Borough are capable of and suitable for modernisation and improvement.

All these houses will be incorporated progressively in general improvement areas and the programme will commence in the area of Old Trafford immediately adjoining the Clifford Ward redevelopment area. Owner occupiers are the first group of property owners to take the opportunity to improve and modernise their homes and during the course of the year 69 standard grants and 3 discretionary improvement grants were approved.

Continued action was taken in respect of houses in multiple occupation as undoubtedly the practice of multiple letting of partially furnished accommodation makes for squalid and unsatisfactory housing conditions. At the end of the year 190 houses were known to be in multiple occupation and of these number at least 100 were in need of repairs or improved amenities. The provisions of the Housing Acts are enabling conditions to be improved and standards of management to be raised. To this end, five direction limits on overcrowding were imposed and it was found that one control order could be terminated.

(b) Repairs to dwellinghouse property

The maintenance of dwellings to a suitable standard of fitness requires continued activity on the part of your Public Health Inspectors and during the course of the year 4,489 inspections and visits of supervision were undertaken in order to secure the execution of necessary repairs in 1,451 houses. The majority of this work is done informally but in the case of 214 dwelling-houses it was found necessary to serve formal notice upon the person having control of the property. There are no houses within the Borough which lack the normal amenities of piped water supply and separate sanitary accommodation but action is still needed to ensure the provision of indoor water closets in many of the older properties. This basic improvement was achieved in 69 dwellings of which 50 were owner occupied and at the end of the year approval had been given for a further 13 standard grants.

(c) Clearance of Unfit Dwellings

Further progress was made during the year in the clearance of unfit houses and the redevelopment of the cleared sites acquired by compulsory purchase. Various planning considerations in respect of the redevelopment called for the variation of phasing of scheduled clearance areas. Official representations were made in respect of the two remaining areas to complete the programme as these had been deferred from 1970. The following table of clearance orders declared in respect of the areas of unfit houses are shown in numerical order because the details of areas numbers 59 and 60 were not included in last year's annual report.

Dwellings Represented as Unfit for Human Habitation

Area No.	Date	Properties	Number	
			Dwellings	Occupants
57	9.2.71	2-68 and 1-67 Barrett Street 26-84 Clifton Street 21, 23, 25 Hullard Street 11-41, 67, 69, 71 and 77 Shrewsbury Street ...	121	372
58	9.2.71	70 with 74-84, 69-81 Barrett Street 2-12 Blair Street 88-98 and 102, 104, 106 Clifton Street 1, 3, 5 Cross Street 81-103a Shrewsbury Street	45	199
59	9.6.70	10, 12, 9 and 11 Princess Avenue 10, 12 Kings Avenue ...	6	39
60	10.11.70	2, 4, 8 and 10 Ayres Road 116-140 with 144-188 Clifton Street 2-72 and 1-27 with 41-71 and 75 and 77 Harper Street 1 St. Bride's Street 105-159 Shrewsbury Street	137	413
		TOTALS ...	309	1,023

Areas 59 and 60 represented previous year.

(d) General Improvement Areas

Considerable progress was made during the year in the formulation of plans for the modernisation of older houses in the Old Trafford area and the experience gained in the pilot scheme of 68 houses made it clear that an area of much greater size was needed in order to stimulate interest and to enable adequate improvements to the environment to be considered. The development work undertaken in the larger area of 860 houses evoked a great deal of interest and by the end of the year there were 28 firm proposals received from owners for the improvement of houses within the area. Alongside this activity, consideration was given at Chief Officer level to the formulation of an environmental plan of improvements. To assist in the finalising of details of such environmental improvements a survey was organised by means of a questionnaire. An important feature of the survey was the use of volunteer enumerators who were actually resident in the proposed improvement area and after a briefing session the resident volunteers proceeded to collect the information regarding house condition, improvement potential, car ownership, pedestrian movement and other factors which would influence the approach to environmental improvements.

The improvement development activities were supplemented by exhibitions sponsored by the building trades at the Stretford Arndale Centre. A display loaned by the Department of the Environment was incorporated into the exhibition and staffed by Public Health Inspectors. The attendance at the exhibition was most gratifying but also gave rise to numerous enquiries from people who were anxious to "improve" modern houses by inserting new window frames, installing central heating, extending kitchens, converting wash houses and coal stores into kitchens and re-wiring power circuits on a ring main. If incorporated in a comprehensive scheme of modernisation in an older house, items of this nature could actually attract grant but certainly not as single items in a house of modern construction. The need to clarify the position was reported to Health Committee and in consequence it was agreed as a general rule that houses to be considered for improvement grant shall have been erected before the 1st January, 1930.

(5) OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT,
1971

(a) Registration and General Inspections

The premises which required to be registered by the local authority totalled 516 at the end of 1971, which represented an increase of 7 in the number of premises on the register. The tendency for numbers to decrease has now been reversed following redevelopment of the town centre and the erection of several large blocks of offices and the disappearance of many of the smaller shops and offices.

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	15	220	27
Retail Shops ...	10	213	72
Wholesale Shops, warehouses ...	4	53	20
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	—	26	13
Fuel storage depots	—	2	1
TOTALS	29	516	133

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises under the Act ... 237.

In this Schedule—

“general inspection” means any inspection of premises to which the Act applies which is undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether all the relevant provisions of the Act and instruments thereunder are complied with as respects those premises; and “registered premises” means any premises in respect of which a notice under section 49 of the Act has been received by a local authority and the expression “premises registered” shall be construed accordingly.

(b) Contraventions of the Act

During the year 237 routine visits were made in pursuance of the Act and this revealed 161 contraventions. These are analysed in the following table, and it will be seen that they relate mainly to sanitary conveniences, the unsatisfactory condition of floors, passages and staircases, the lack of adequate first aid requisites and insufficient temperatures in certain shops during the colder weather. It was not found necessary to institute formal proceedings in respect of any of the contraventions as they were of a minor nature and were remedied promptly. Furthermore, no applications were received for exemption from the provisions of the Act relating to space, temperatures, sanitary conveniences and running water.

ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 9	13	Sitting facilities —
5	Overcrowding 2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) —
6	Temperature 29	15	Eating Facilities —
7	Ventilation 3	16	Floors, passages and stairs ... 10
8	Lighting 1	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery 1
9	Sanitary Conveniences ... 11	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery —
10	Washing facilities 1	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery —
11	Supply of Drinking Water ... —	23	Prohibition of heavy work ... —
12	Clothing Accommodation ... 1	24	First Aid 48
			Lack of Abstract 44
			Other matters 1
			TOTAL ... 161

(c) Reported Accidents

The incidence of accidents reported from registered premises during the year was again of small proportions and all were non-fatal and of a minor nature. The circumstances of the accidents were such that of the 12 reported only 4 accidents called for investigation. No action was found to be necessary in the case of four accidents investigated and informal advice was tendered in respect of the remaining eight.

REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	No. Reported		Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No. Action
	Fatal	Non-Fatal		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	
Offices	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Retail Shops	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	4	1	—	—	1	3
Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	—	4	3	—	—	3	1
Fuel Storage Depots...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	—	12	4	—	—	4	8

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	—	—	—	—	—
Transport	—	—	—	—	—
Falls of persons	2	1	1	3	—
Stepping on or striking against object or person ...	1	—	—	—	—
Handling goods	—	—	1	—	—
Struck by falling object ...	—	—	—	—	—
Fires and Explosions ...	—	—	—	—	—
Electricity	—	—	—	—	—
Use of hand tools	—	—	1	—	—
Not otherwise specified ...	—	—	1	—	—

(6) OTHER ASPECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

(a) Schools and Factories

As stated in previous reports the standard of school premises throughout the Borough is consistently good except that the older Church schools leave something to be desired in both planning and facilities for the staff and pupils. All 32 schools are provided with adequate sanitary accommodation, having modern waterclosets connected to the main sewer. The condition and drainage of all yard surfaces and also the facilities for taking school meals were found to be satisfactory. The arrangements made for regular contract visits to all school premises by the pest control staff for the purpose of survey and treatment against mice and insect pests proved very valuable in preventing any build up of infestation.

Regular visits are also made to the 396 factories employing mechanical power and 28 factories without power within the Borough. In the factories where mechanical power is employed 98 visits were made to check the condition and adequacy of sanitary accommodation, and the 24 defects which were detected were promptly remedied.

(b) Drainage

Because sound and serviceable drainage systems are an hygienic necessity the Department makes repeated visits to ensure that new drains are properly constructed and existing drains are adequately maintained. To give complete control, drawings for all proposed new buildings deposited with the Borough Engineer are referred to the Department for attention to drainage and other matters. Repair work on existing drains is likewise subject to notification and supervision. During the year 1,634 visits were made for the purpose of testing and examining drains, and only in 28 cases was it found necessary to take formal action to secure compliance with drainage regulations. Residential properties are normally drained in combination and all such combined drains constructed prior to November, 1937 vest in the local authority. This imposes a duty on the Council to maintain combined drains but the enabling legislation empowers the recovery of the expenditure incurred from the owners of the several properties deriving benefit from the affected length of drain. All cases of obstruction of combined drains and associated defects were remedied by informal action.

(c) Noise Abatement

Complaints of noise received and investigated during the year numbered fourteen from which it will be realised that noise is not a serious problem within the Borough. Indeed the level of background noise from traffic and industry during the

daytime is generally acceptable apart from specific new sources such as road drills or other features of building industry activities. On the other hand the reduced level of background noise at night makes intermittent noise from domestic sources much more noticeable with resultant complaints of barking dogs, and amplified music. The following statement records the action taken during 1971.

Number	Industrial	Commercial	Construction	Domestic	Total
Complaints received ...	3	3	3	5	14
Cases investigated ...	3	3	3	5	14
Nuisance confirmed ...	3	2	2	5	12
Nuisance remedied informally ...	3	2	2	5	12
Abatement Notices served ...	0	0	0	0	0
Prosecutions ...	0	0	0	0	0

The noise nuisances in the confirmed cases were concerned with the following activities:—

Road Drill ...	2
Radio, etc. ...	4
Telephone Klaxon ...	1
Factory traffic ...	2
Industrial ...	2
Animals ...	1

(7) PEST CONTROL

Rodent and insect pests make inroads into food supplies of man and domesticated animals by actual consumption or despoilation of foodstuffs and can cause considerable damage to the structure of buildings. Complaints are investigated without delay and tried baiting techniques are employed to determine means of ingress into buildings and areas of infestation followed by approved methods of elimination. The activities of the pest control section are not just limited to investigations upon complaint but also feature a system of regular inspection and treatment of commercial and industrial premises, schools, etc. on the basis of annual contacts. The availability of such a service over many years has enabled a firm control of rodent and insect pests to be achieved. In addition to routine and contract work by the pest control staff, the Public Health Inspectorate made 183 visits to investigate particular pest problems. The extent of premises involved in our pest control activities can be seen in the following table which summarises the annual return to the Divisional Pests Officer.

RODENT CONTROL OPERATIONS

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
No of properties in district ...	21,241	5
a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	224	1
b. Number infested by		
Rats	76	1
Mice	168	—
c. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	149	3
d. Number infested by		
Rats	41	3
Mice	77	—

Reference has been made in previous reports to an increasing degree of resistance, on the part of mice, to the anti-coagulant Warfarin and the Department have found a solution to the problem. Following our trials with the stupefying of wild pigeons we formulated a bait containing Alpha Chloralose which has been most successful against mice. Accordingly we are able to offer, at a small charge, a reliable bait formulation to householders and shopkeepers, who prefer to treat their own premises without the intervention of the Department. The services of the Department are also used for the destruction of insect pests both in domestic and commercial premises. Contracts have been secured for insect elimination in canteens and warehouses and this branch of the service is being extended.

Reports of household insect pests during 1970 totalled 113 of which only 51 related to Council dwellings. Suitable treatments were carried out in all cases at infested dwellings. A total of 674 visits were made to ensure that Council houses and flats are free from infestation before reletting.

The control of the rat population in the sewers is a most important prerequisite to avoiding or reducing the incidence of surface infestations because faults in sewers or defects in drains can permit egress of rats to land and buildings. Recent and future redevelopment operations involving demolition of buildings have alerted the Department to anticipate this danger and in consequence attention has been given to the Clifford Ward area and the development of the Stretford Arndale

Centre. Sewers in these areas were again included in the maintenance treatments in March 1971 when Fluoracetamide was used in muslin bags which were introduced into 240 sewer manholes.

Feral pigeons still constitute a threat to public health as flocks take over varying locations in the Borough, usually about high buildings with features which permit convenient perching. The main reservoir of the feral pigeon population however is the industrial complex which surrounds the docks of the Manchester Ship Canal and which contains grain elevators and other sources of food. The scope of the problem is indicated by the estimated number of wild pigeons in the area of the docks at the end of the year, namely, 2,500 birds. The method of control incorporates the use of stupefying bait which is laid at established points at a time when there is the least possibility of disturbance. Our campaigns over the past five years show that a Sunday morning is most suitable and accordingly the stupefying bait is laid before dawn. Once the pigeons have fed they become narcotised and may be collected at will to be humanely destroyed. Approximately 2,000 wild pigeons are taken each year by this method with the co-operation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Local firms who are affected by the large flocks of feral pigeons have co-operated with the Department and have agreed to annual contracts which will be renewed as necessary.

(8) PUBLIC SAFETY

Quantities of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures are stored in 86 installations within the Borough and these are subject to licensing conditions for the purpose of ensuring safe storage. The delivery of petroleum spirit by road tankers is also covered by stringent requirements and during the year all such conditions were satisfied. The testing of underground tanks and pipe lines and the maintenance of associated equipment called for 166 visits during the year. Upon the issue of renewed licences for storage at the end of the year conditions were again imposed defining the risk area and providing for the electrical equipment to be tested triennially and for certificates of suitability to be furnished. Fees for the issue of licences resulted in an income of £370.

The seasonal sale of fireworks from registered premises is regarded as an opportunity to remind shopkeepers of the precautions to be taken in the sale and storage of both fireworks and shop goods. All applicants for registration were issued with a circular letter and a leaflet published by the Central Office of Information.

The number of public hire vehicles which are licensed to ply for hire within the Borough is restricted to sixteen. All these vehicles are of the regulation taxi design and are maintained to good standards. Each year they are tested at the Longford Yard Vehicle Testing Station for roadworthiness. In the year to which this report relates only minor items of wear and tear were reported upon inspection and these were given prompt attention by the owners prior to the annual parade and inspection of hackney carriages at the Town Hall.

(9) PUBLIC MORTUARY

The mortuary service continued during the year in a most satisfactory manner and on 115 occasions bodies were admitted to the mortuary under the direction of the County Police. The following table shows the certified cause of death in each case, sub-divided into five separate categories:—

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Cause of Death	Number of occasions when Mortuary used
Natural Causes	100
Accidental Death	
Crushed Skull 1 ...	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 1 ...	
Asphyxia 1 ...	
Multiple Injury 2 ...	
Drowning 1 ...	
Fire 1 ...	
Fracture of Spine 1 ...	8
Suicide	
Poisoning 1 ...	
Drowning 1 ...	
Carbon Monoxide Poisoning 2 ...	4
Open Verdict	
Non-ascertainable Poisoning 2 ...	2
Misadventure	
Asphyxia 1 ...	1
TOTAL ...	115

(10) PUBLIC CLEANSING

(a) Collection of Solid Wastes

It is gratifying to report that the regular collection of solid waste from dwellings and commercial premises was again conducted in a satisfactory manner during the year. The

continued use of the daily task system ensures that the work is completed on the specified day of collection and the six teams have the added incentive of a productivity agreement which encourages efficient working and furnishes financial reward to men and the savings to the Council.

The frequency of collection is at least weekly at domestic premises with twice weekly collections from tower blocks of flats and nearby maisonettes and from various commercial premises notably the shopping precinct, where bulk containers are in use.

During the year ended 31st March, 1972, the teams accounted for the removal of the contents of 1,031,784 standard dustbins.

The weight of refuse collected by the six teams remains almost the same from year to year but the volume is certainly increasing. In addition to the normal collections from standard dustbins and bulk containers, there is a collection service for household discards and here the rate at which domestic items are replaced continue to increase from year to year. The underlying reason for this service is to avoid the dumping of bulky items of refuse but there is still evidence of indiscriminate dumping in passages and open land particularly in the clearance areas immediately prior and subsequent to the demolition of unfit properties. The Department continued to post warning notices at trouble spots and an intermittent collection of the dumped rubbish is made when men and vehicles are available for this work.

REFUSE COLLECTION RESULTS

Rounds	1	2	3	4	5	6
Man-days	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	1,310	522
Total Bin emptyings	187,252	208,572	218,764	207,428	209,768	28,114
Total Tonnage	2,597	2,662	2,700	2,587	2,415	2,009
Bins per man per day	143	159	167	158	160	
Cwts. per man per day	40	41	41	40	38	bin-lift
No. of dustbins	3,601	4,011	4,207	3,989	4,034	Con- tainers

(b) Refuse Disposal

The year under review saw significant progress in the reclamation of land south of Urmston Lane by means of controlled tipping owing to the need to complete 18 football pitches at the finished level. To make this possible, considerable quantities of solid waste collected by the City of Salford have been received at the tip and a large area is now under grass and the work is proceeding steadily. The additional material accepted at the tip face has meant that the capacity of the

tipping land has been used up more quickly and it is estimated that eleven years tipping capacity still remains when allowance is made for the construction of the A56 by-pass which will account for the loss of at least twelve acres when completed.

Reference has been made in previous reports to the future pattern of refuse disposal in the light of proposals to re-organise local government.

The proposed transfer of this function from the existing district Councils to the new Metropolitan County will mean that the functions of refuse collection are divorced from the function of refuse disposal. All land, plant and equipment used for controlled tipping will be automatically transferred to the Metropolitan County but provision has been made in the Local Government Bill for agency services to operate if necessary for a period of two years from the 1st April, 1974. This could mean that the new district of Trafford will retain operational control of refuse disposal for the time being until the newly created Metropolitan County Authority can assume its duties in full.

(c) Public Conveniences

The administration of public conveniences (except those which are actually allocated within the parks) continued satisfactorily during the year. As members will be aware, there is a wide disparity between the standards which can be maintained in attended conveniences as opposed to those which are unattended. In the town centre the new prestige block opened on the 1st June, 1970, continued to reflect credit upon the Council because they are maintained to a very high standard and cater for disabled persons who need to enter the premises in wheelchairs. Furthermore, the unattended conveniences attract the attention of persons intent upon vandalism and at the end of the year plans were formulated for re-equipping the worst affected toilets and instituting a system of locking the conveniences at night at least for a trial period.

The following is a list of public conveniences controlled by the Health Department:—

Site	Remarks
1. Chester Road (adjoining Stretford Arndale Centre)	Attended full time. Facilities available for handicapped persons
2. Chester Road (Trafford Bar—underground)	Attended part time. Scheduled for closing in 1973.
3. The Quadrant	Unattended
4. Bradfield Road	Unattended
5. Third Avenue	Unattended
6. Chester Road (Dog and Partridge island)	Males only
7. Trafford Bar	Males only
8. Shrewsbury Hotel	Males only
9. Northumberland Hotel	Males only

A programme is now emerging for the provision of additional modern public conveniences and these include a new block at the junction of Chester Road and Warwick Road following improvements to the road pattern. When completed it is intended that the old underground conveniences at Trafford Bar will be closed and the land will probably be absorbed into an improved road pattern at this junction. One further proposal for a new block of public conveniences forms part of the plan for a new community centre in Old Trafford but it seems probable that these will not be attended full time but will be controlled by a Janitor who will exercise other duties in relation to the community centre. For this reason it seems unlikely that the Health Department will be called upon to assume control.

Upon completion of the programme, it will be desirable to close the four outmoded conveniences numbered 6 to 9 on the above list.

(d) Transport

One addition was made to the fleet of refuse collecting vehicles during the year and the oldest Paxit was taken out of regular use for stand by duties. The oldest of the five Paxit compression vehicles operating on the regular rounds was seven years old and due for replacement by September, 1972. The Plating and Testing Regulations are to be applied to refuse collecting vehicles in the coming year and this will make them subject to annual testing by the Ministry of Transport. A programme of testing in conformity with the month of registration of each vehicle was implemented at the end of the year when the vehicles on the following schedule were in service:—

Date Registered	Registration Number	Make of Vehicle	£ Cost	1972 Value £	User
1961 Nov.	544 WTF	Dennis Paxit III	3,725	Nil	Spare
1962 July	2919 TD	Ford Thames Trader	1,147	Nil	Shops (Paper)
1962 Dec.	2564 TE	Dennis Paxit III	3,740	Nil	Spare
1964 June	FTF 896B	Dennis Paxit III	3,990	Nil	Round 2
1965 Oct.	RTE 217C	Dennis Paxit III	3,795	Nil	Round 3
1965 April	MTF 266C	Austin Omnivan	604	Nil	General
1965 June		Muirhill Dumper	140	Nil	Disposal
1966 July	XTE 982D	Austin Van	1,227	251	Salvage, houses
1967 May	DTD 337E	Austin Tipper	1,700	510	Miscellaneous
1967 Aug.	ETJ 787F	Dennis Paxit III	4,317	1,300	Round 4
1967 Oct.	GTB 207F	Dennis Paxit II	2,464	751	Miscellaneous
1968 July		Weatherhill Hydraulic Shovel	5,078	2,034	Disposal
1968 Sept.	MTF 546G	Gibson 50 Bin			
		Hoist Truck	4,673	2,338	Bulk Container
1969 July	RBA 394G	Ford Transit			
		Custom Van	700	420	Pest Control
1969 Dec.	VTB 402H	Dennis Paxit III C	5,535	3,322	Round 1
1970 Mar.		Track Marshall 55	3,906	2,735	Disposal
1971 June	DTF 39J	Dennis Paxit III C	6,222	5,600	Round 5

(e) Salvage

Owing to a general trade recession there was a falling off in the demand by the board mills for wastepaper causing the annual

output to be reduced slightly so that gross income reached £10,880. The terms of the five year contract worked in our favour and the quality of the recovered paper in convenient bales for advantageous loading made our output very acceptable. The quota imposed was beneficial on account of our high output in the reference period. The quantities and value of salvage recovered and despatched from the Depot during the financial year ended 31st March, 1972 are shown in the following table:—

Material	Weight		Income
	Tons	Cwts.	£
Mixed Waste Paper	672	3	7,165·86
Fibreboard	206	9	2,569·57
Newsprint	88	8	1,145·33
TOTAL	967	0	10,880·76

The separate collection of waste paper from dwellinghouses has produced many benefits and not least has made possible increased revenue as shown in the gross income for the past six years:—

Year Ended	Income from Paper Salvage
	£
31st March, 1967	3,818
31st March, 1968	4,967
31st March, 1969	9,057
31st March, 1970	10,300
31st March, 1971	11,220
31st March, 1972	10,880

(f) Cleansing Department Establishment

The previous reduction in the staffing position occasioned by reorganisation for increased productivity has been maintained during the year at a total of 57 men which appears to be adequate to meet the work load of the Department even allowing for sickness and holidays. Turnover of labour has been reduced and the average of the men employed still shows a tendency to fall. Analysis by age groups gives the present position as follows:—

Over 50 years	36%
Over 40 years	14%
Under 40 years	50%

It is gratifying to report that the reduction in sickness and absenteeism during last year was maintained and can be regarded as a benefit of an incentive bonus scheme. A total of 1,138 man-days were lost as against 1,122 in the previous year as shown in the following tables giving a comparison over five years:—

RECORD OF SICKNESS AND ABSENTEEISM

	Man/Days Lost					Proportion of Labour				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Employment:										
Refuse Collection ...	1,596	1,653	1,499	844	1,070	11.0%	17.0%	7.0%	9.5%	9.3%
Refuse Disposal ...	11	—	—	40	2	1.7%	—	—	5.1%	0.3%
Salvage ...	71	26	55	238	66	3.4%	1.4%	3.0%	13.0%	3.6%
Disinfestation ...	15	1	42	—	—	5.6%	—	16.0%	—	—
Motor Repairs ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS ...	1,693	1,680	1,596	1,122	1,138					

	Man/Days Lost					Proportion				
	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Cause of Absence:										
Accidents ...	115	122	12	72	73	6.8%	7.3%	1.0%	6.4%	6.4%
Influenza ...	122	53	173	14	20	7.2%	3.2%	11.0%	1.3%	1.8%
Respiratory Diseases ...	318	291	436	259	138	18.9%	17.3%	27.0%	23.1%	12.1%
Other ailments ...	549	776	598	558	739	32.4%	46.1%	37.0%	49.7%	64.9%
Unknown (unpaid) ...	589	438	377	219	168	34.7%	26.1%	24.0%	19.5%	14.8%
TOTALS ...	1,693	1,680	1,596	1,122	1,138	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

(11) STAFF

The year under review saw changes in the staffing position which coincided with the increasing emphasis on housing conditions and their amelioration envisaged in the Housing Act, 1969. The resignation of one Public Health Inspector to take up service with another local authority resulted in a revision of districts so that the resources of the Department might be redeployed. At the same time the domestic smoke control programme was nearing completion and of two technical assistants engaged on that work one was transferred to our expanding Housing Section. The unexpected resignation of the Senior Housing Inspector in mid 1971 created a further vacancy and this was filled by promotion of an existing officer and the

consequent vacancy was filled during November. The services of the pupil were also employed in the Housing Section (pending his anticipated qualification) and by the end of the year the preparatory work for General Improvement Area work was well in hand. It was clear that a multi-disciplinary approach was needed and steps were being taken by the end of 1971 to make such an improvement team a reality.

The technical assistants continued to discharge their duties most creditably in the sphere of Public Cleansing, Public Conveniences, Smoke Control and House Improvement and indeed all members of the staff have displayed the accustomed loyalty to the aims of the Department in promoting Environmental Health, which has made possible a year of real progress as recorded in this report.

