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**REPORT**  
**ON THE**  
**LOCAL HEALTH**  
**AND**  
**WELFARE SERVICES**  
**OF THE**  
**COUNTY BOROUGH**  
**OF**  
**WALLASEY**

---

**1970**

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.



*With the Compliments  
of the  
Medical Officer of Health*

*Public Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
Wallasey.*

COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**Medical Officer of Health**

and

**Principal**

**School Medical Officer**

FOR THE YEAR

**1970**

---

HOWARD W. HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

*Medical Officer of Health,*

*Principal School Medical Officer, etc.*

Including the Report of the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.).

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and

Principal School Medical Officer

FOR THE YEAR

1970

1970

HOWARD W. TATE, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health

Principal School Medical Officer

Printed by the Borough Council

CHURCH STREET, WALLASEY, CHES.

BY THE WAY PRESS



# CONTENTS

Page	Page
Adult Training Centre .....	83
Ambulance Service .....	53
Ante Natal Clinics .....	29
Air pollution .....	129
Births .....	12
Blind Welfare .....	144
Camping .....	132
Care of Mothers and Young	
Children .....	29
"Chapel-Hey", Mental Health	
Hostel .....	85
Child Health Clinics .....	34
Chiropody Service .....	66
Clearance and Demolition	
Orders .....	106
Clean Linen Service .....	60
*Common Lodging Houses .....	133
Community Welfare .....	143
*Congenital Malformations	
Apparent at Birth .....	33
Convalescence .....	65
*Co-ordination and Co-operation	
with the Hospital and Family	
Doctor Services etc. ....	26
Cytology Clinics .....	63
Day Nurseries .....	39
Deaths .....	15
Dental Services .....	37
Diseases of Animals Acts .....	104
Disinfestation .....	131
Domestic Help Service .....	68
Domestic Servants' Registry .....	133
Economic Conditions .....	18
Environmental Health .....	92
*Factories Act .....	111
Family Planning .....	36
Fertilizers and Feeding	
Stuffs Act .....	137
*Fluoridation of Water Supplies	67
Food and Drugs Act .....	134
*Food Hygiene .....	96
Food Poisoning .....	24
Hairdressers .....	133
Handicapped Persons .....	148
Health Centres .....	29
Health Education .....	60
Health Visiting .....	43
Home Nursing .....	45
Houses Inhabited .....	13
Houses in Multiple Occupation	109
Housing .....	106
Ice Cream .....	97
Illegitimacy .....	18
Immunisation .....	47
Infant Deaths .....	33
Infectious Diseases .....	21
Junior Training Centre .....	82
Lung Cancer .....	14
Maternal Mortality .....	13
Maternity Homes .....	43
Maternity Outfits .....	43
Meat and Food Inspection .....	102
Mental Health Service .....	69
Midwifery Services .....	42
*Milk Supplies .....	101
Milk for School Children .....	102
Noise Nuisances .....	121
Nurseries and Child Minders'	
Regulation Act, 1948 .....	40
Nursing Equipment and	
Apparatus .....	59
Nursing Homes .....	46
Offices, Shops and Railway	
Premises Act, 1963 .....	112
Old Persons Homes .....	141
Pet Shops .....	132
Pharmacy and Poisons Act. ....	138
*Poultry Inspection .....	105
Premature Babies .....	30
Prevention of Illness, Care	
and After-Care .....	56
Rag Flock and Other Filling	
Materials Act .....	131
Rehabilitation .....	141
Riding Establishments .....	105
Rodent Control .....	125
School Health Service -	
Appendix	
*Sewerage and Drainage .....	125
Shops Act .....	120
Smoke Control Areas .....	129
*Statistics .....	12
Stillbirths .....	32
Swimming Pools .....	126
Temporary Accommodation .....	141
Theatrical Employers	
Registration .....	133
Tuberculosis .....	56
Unmarried Mothers .....	41
Vaccination .....	47
Vaccination of School	
Children (B.C.G.) .....	58
*Venereal Disease .....	65
*Water Supply .....	122
Welfare Foods .....	35
Welfare Services .....	140

\* Denotes - Incorporates  
information specifically  
required by Department of  
Health and Social Security.

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Health Department,  
Town Hall,  
WALLASEY.

To: The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the COUNTY  
BOROUGH OF WALLASEY.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting to you the Annual Report on the Health, Welfare and School Health Services of the Borough for the year 1970.

The main event of the year was the opening in September of the new Junior Training Centre at Knutsford Road, Moreton. This new Centre replaces the old condemned premises at 4 Hale Road, Wallasey, and provides 128 places for Wallasey and Birkenhead mentally handicapped children. 24 of the places form a Special Care Unit for the more severely handicapped. A full account of the Centre can be found on Page 82 of the Report.

I would like to take this opportunity of acknowledging the helpful advice of the Officers of the former Ministry of Health in the initial planning of this Centre.

Vital Statistics:

The birth rate for the year was 16.8 per 1,000 population as compared with a rate of 16.9 for 1969. The number of illegitimate live births totalled 175, as compared with 146 in 1969, representing 11 per cent of the total live births.

There were 30 deaths in infants under one year, a decrease of 4 from the previous year, giving an infant mortality rate of 18.37 per 1,000 live births, a slight improvement on the rate of 20.46 for 1969.

The causes of the 30 infant deaths can be found on Page 33.

The early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) was 13.47 compared with a rate of 14.44 for 1969.

There were 29 stillbirths compared with 24 in 1969. The stillbirths combined with the early neo-natal deaths for 1970 give a peri-natal mortality rate of 30.68 a slightly less satisfactory rate than 29.05 for 1969.

The death rate for Wallasey for 1970 was 12.9 per 1,000 population compared with 12.7 for 1969 and a rate for 1970 of 11.7 for England and Wales. Once again Heart Disease and Cancer were the principal causes of death.

Cancer of the lung claimed 70 men and 19 women. 38 of these deaths occurred in persons under the age of 65. The harmful effects of cigarette smoking cannot be too strongly emphasised to all age groups, but especially to the young before they start this perilous and expensive habit.



There was again an increase in deaths from Respiratory Diseases, 227 in 1970 compared with 194 in 1969, and this was associated with Influenza in the Borough which started in December 1969 and continued into the new year.

#### Health Centres:

An application was again received from the Wallasey Executive Council to build a Health Centre in the Upper Brighton area of the town. The Health Committee supported the application but, unfortunately, the Council reversed their decision.

#### Vaccination and Immunisation:

Rubella vaccination was introduced for girls between 11 and 13 years of age. By the end of the year 157 girls had received the vaccine. The object of this immunisation procedure is to give girls protection against Rubella well before they leave school and get married. Rubella when contracted during the first 3-4 months of pregnancy can cause serious harm to the developing foetus, giving rise to serious congenital malformations.

The numbers immunised against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Measles can be found on Pages 47-52 but as reported last year the Wallasey figures are only moderate compared with some Authorities and leave room for improvement, especially those for Measles.

#### Domiciliary Midwifery Service:

There was a further decline in cases delivered on the district, 39 cases compared with 53 in 1969.

At the time of writing this foreword discussions are taking place at officer level on the possibility of implementing some of the interim recommendations of the Peel Report.

#### Health Visiting:

It is regretted that this important section of the Health Department has been below the full establishment throughout the year. The staff have again been busy with Health Education, Care of Mothers and Young Children, with particular regard to families with problems, Cervical Cytology and Family Planning, as well as their duties in the School Health Service.

As reported on Pages 28 the Health Visitors are continuing to work more closely with the general practitioners in group practices and also with other doctors. In this connection it is particularly regretted that the Council decided against providing a Health Centre which would have facilitated further attachments of Health Department nursing staff to work in closer association with the general practitioners.



In order to improve recruitment the Health Committee has decided to employ two trainee Health Visitors and it is hoped that the scheme will commence in the Autumn of 1971.

#### District Nursing Service:

This service was busy throughout the year making 60,274 visits to 1,980 patients. Included in these figures are 42,377 visits to 1,354 persons 65 years and over. The Clean Linen Service continued to be fully used. During the year the District Nursing Service took over the administration and issue of nursing equipment. The old bicycle garage at the Mary Elkin Home was adapted for cleansing and storage of all the smaller articles of nursing equipment. By invitation of one of the Consultant Surgeons at the Victoria Central Hospital a District Nurse now visits the surgical wards as liaison officer between the surgical wards and the community, and in this way it is possible to get patients home earlier and thereby reduce the time spent in hospital.

#### Domestic Help Service:

The Home Help Organiser's report appears on Page 68 and as can be seen from the hours worked the service has again been fully extended. It is regretted that the experiment to recruit younger Helpers to the service did not succeed and it is hoped that some form of training will be made available in the future for young recruits into this valuable domiciliary service.

#### Mental Health Services:

The opening of the new Junior Training Centre has already been mentioned at the beginning of this foreword. The Education Committee will inherit a new purpose built Centre when they take over the education of the mentally handicapped and severely mentally handicapped in April 1971.

A unit for the elderly mentally infirm was opened at "Chapel Hey" Mental Health Hostel for those Wallasey patients in the geriatric wards of the West Cheshire Hospital Group, Chester, who no longer required hospital treatment and constant nursing care.

#### Environmental Health Services:

These services are fully reported in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report commencing on Page 91. It is regretted that owing to the shortage of solid smokeless fuel in the area in November all the Smoke Control Orders in Wallasey had to be temporarily suspended from December 5th until April 30th 1971. It is hoped that the Government will ensure that an adequate supply of all types of smokeless fuel will be available for the winter of 1971/72. The danger of hypothermia developing in elderly people living alone in houses with open grates which can only burn reactive solid smokeless fuels which were in short supply, influenced the Committee in asking the Minister to suspend the Orders.

Slum Clearance, Food Hygiene, Noise Adatement and the Shops, Offices and Railway Premises Act 1963 all received the attention of the Inspectorate. Once again, however, staff shortages occurred for varying periods throughout the year, but fortunately this was not as bad as it was in 1969.

#### Welfare Services:

No new hostels were opened during the year but further talks took place with Officers of the Ministry as to the size of the hostel in the Poulton area.

With the Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act coming into operation midway through the financial year, it became obvious that greater financial resources should be made available to fulfil the requirements of the new Act.

I should like to thank, once again, all Voluntary Organisations in the borough who assist the Health and Welfare Department in their work with the young, the old and the handicapped, also for the many good neighbourly acts by private individuals, which rarely receive any recognition at all.

In 1971 the new Social Services Department will be set up to work under a Director of Social Services, who will be responsible to the new Social Services Committee.

I should like to thank all staff in the Day Nurseries, Home Help Section, Mental Health Section, including the Training Centres and "Chapel Hey", the Welfare Section, including the staff of the eight Welfare Hostels and the Reception Centre, for their good work and loyalty, which I hope they will give to the new Director of Social Services and thus contribute in no small measure to the success of the new family based social services.

#### Conclusion:

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health and Welfare Committees for their continued interest and support throughout the year. Thanks are also due to the Town Clerk and his staff and all other Chief Officials for their helpful advice and co-operation throughout the year, also to members of my staff who have always given me their full and loyal support.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HOWARD W. HALL

Medical Officer of Health.



# PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS of the AUTHORITY

As at 31st December, 1970

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer: HOWARD W. HALL. M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.  
Town Hall, Wallasey, Telephone No. 638 - 7070.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Deputy Principal School Medical Officer:

WILLIAM F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer in Department and School Medical Officer:  
SHEILA BELL, M.B., Ch.B.

Principal Dental Officer;  
W.J. MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Dental Officers:  
W.A. HENDERSON, L.D.S.  
E.G. MASON, L.D.S.

Chief Public Health Inspector:  
A. RIDGWAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:  
G. SHAW.

Senior Public Health Inspectors:  
J.Q. CALLISTER, Housing.  
W. GLADDEN, Smoke Control.  
K.J. WARBRICK, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.  
E. TINDALL, Milk, Dairies, Meat and Diseases of Animals Act.

District Public Health Inspectors:

H. ROBERTS  
C.V. TAYLOR  
P.M. COOPER

R. JONES  
G.K. GREAVES  
I.D. MACMASTER



Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:  
Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., H.V. Cert., N.N.E.B.

#### Health Visitors/School Nurses

Miss K.E. HIGGINS	Miss E.M. MORGAN
Miss M. HUGHES	Miss E. WHITBURN
Miss W. LACY	Miss P. REYNOLDS
Mrs. I.D. WINTERBURN	Miss J. LITTLEMORE
(Part-time)	Mrs. M.J. GRIFFITHS
Mrs. E.P. NOLAN	Mrs. A.P. MENET
(Part-time)	(Part-time)

School Nurses	Tuberculosis Visitors
Mrs. P.I. WILSON	Mrs. L.M. JONES
Mrs. M.S. EDWARDS	Mrs. B. MINISTER
(Part-time)	(Part-time)
Mrs. M. ROWLANDS	
(Part-time)	

#### Municipal Midwives:

Mrs. M.M. JONES	Mrs. P. SHACKLADY
Mrs. M.C.A. SCULLION	Miss I.K. PAISLEY
Mrs. M.E. GALLIMORE	Mrs. J.M. NORRIS

Chief Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:  
W. RIGBY, Cert. Board of Trade, M.I.W.M.A.  
Senior Weights and Measures and Food and Drugs Inspector:  
D.G. FIDLER Cert. Board of Trade, M.I.W.M.A.

Public Analyst (Part-Time):  
TENNYSON HARRIS

Health Education Officer (Part-Time):  
DR. J. FERGUSSON, L.M.S.S.A., M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H., F.R.S.A.

Chief Administrative Assistant:  
G.A. LOXHAM, D.P.A.

Administrative Assistant:  
J.M. GIBSON

#### Clerical Staff:

D. FARQUHAR	Mrs. J. O'NEILL
(Senior Clerk)	(M.O.H. Secretary)
W.R. KIDD	Mrs. E. FORD
J.R. KELLY	Mrs. B. WARD
E.C. GARNER	Miss D. W. SIMPSON
Miss M. BLENCOWE	Mrs. A.E. JONES
Miss B.M. HERRIOT	Miss S. HARDING
Mrs. G. DODD	Mrs. L.A. SMITH
J. ROBINSON	Miss P. RICHARDS
Mrs. J. CUSSONS	Miss H.E.L. PEARSON
Mrs. B.S. WYLIE	Miss J.B. BIRCH

### Matrons of Day Nurseries:

Miss F.E. CHALLONER, Central Park Day Nursery.  
 Miss B.B. RIMMER, Oakdale Day Nursery.  
 Miss P. WARNER, Eastway Day Nursery.

Superintendent District Nursing Service  
 Mrs. K. ELSON, S.R.N., N.D.N. Cert. (Queens Nurse).

### District Nurses:

Miss B. JOY (Senior Nurse)	Mrs. R.E. GIBBINS
Miss M. GOVIER (Part-time)	Mrs. I.A. MATTHEWS
Miss B. HUNTINGTON	Mrs. E.G. JOHNSON
Miss D.E. MURPHY (P/time)	Mrs. E.C. SINCLAIR (P/time)
Mrs. D. CROFT	Mrs. V. CARROLL
Mrs. D. EVANS	Mrs. S.D. SOFTLEY
Miss G.E. JONES	Mrs. M. PEMBERTON
Mrs. J.M. JONES	(P/time)
Mrs. F.N. CEDERHOLM	Mrs. M.P. TRAVIS
Mrs. E.M. INESON	(Enrolled Nurse)
Miss D. DEAKIN	Mrs. D. FOSTER
Mrs. C.M. McALPINE	Mrs. D.M. WOOLEY

### Bath Attendants:

Mrs. D. SARNEY  
 Mrs. E. HETHERINGTON  
 Mrs. M.P. FLEMING

### Domestic Help Organiser:

Miss A. ELCOCK

### Assistant Domestic Help Organiser:

Mrs. M.E. ROBERTS

### Chief Training Officer, Adult Training Centre:

B.R. SPENCE

### Supervisor, Junior Training Centre:

Miss I.P.D. MACDONALD.

### Senior Mental Welfare Officer:

D. EVANS

### Mental Welfare Officers:

Miss M.V. PHILLIPS	Mrs. L.I. THOMPSON
J. L. HARRISON	Miss M.S. ORDISH
K. H. SCREGG	R. L. PARRY

Chapel Hey Residential Mental Health Hostel.

### Superintendent A. PATERSON.

Assistant Superintendent Mrs. L.S. PATERSON S.E.N.

### Assistant Matrons

Mrs. M. STAM  
 Mrs. H.M. BARNES



## WELFARE SERVICES

Senior Welfare Officer:  
D.G. WHARTON

Welfare Officers:  
Mrs. L.I. THOMPSON                      J.L. HARRISON  
K.H. SCREGG                              R.L. PARRY  
Miss M.S. ORDISH

Welfare Officer (Rehabilitation):  
Mrs. M.C. ROE  
Welfare Assistant (Rehabilitation):  
Mrs. B.M. BIDDLE  
Welfare Officer (Handicapped Persons):  
Miss M. SHENNAN  
Welfare Assistant (Handicapped Persons):  
Mrs. D. JACKSON  
Welfare Officer with Administrative Duties:  
I. JAMIESON

Welfare Trainee  
M.N. LANCEFIELD

Handicrafts Teacher (Handicapped Persons);  
Mrs. C.W. GRIFFITH  
Mr. F.J. CORKILL

Home Teachers of the Blind:  
Miss I. BAILLIE                              L. SMITH  
Mrs. E.E. CLAYTON                        Mrs. M. DOWLING

Clerical Staff:  
A.C. HINTON  
Mrs. D. WOODCOCK  
Miss J.M. GITTINS  
N.F. HARVEY  
S.R. SMITH

Matrons of Hostels for the Aged:  
Miss M. ROBERTS "Ferneligh".  
Miss E. SINGLETON-PARSONS "Lamorna".  
Miss B.V. ROBERTS "Redcliffe".  
(Vacant at 31.12.70) - "Seacombe House".  
Mrs. W.M. FITZGERALD "Newholme".  
Mrs. P.A. STANTON "Granville House".  
Mrs. M. PUGH "Osborne House".  
Mrs. J.I. STUDLEY-EDWARDS "Manor Grange".

Warden— Reception Centre: Mrs. C.A. BECKETT.

Warden—"Cherry Tree House" (Flatlets for the Aged)  
Mrs. H.K. DWERRYHOUSE

# STATISTICS, etc.

As prepared by the Department of Health in accordance with Circular 1700

Principal Causes of Death		Principal Causes of Death	
1920	1921	1920	1921
1. Tuberculosis	1. Tuberculosis	1. Tuberculosis	1. Tuberculosis
2. Pneumonia	2. Pneumonia	2. Pneumonia	2. Pneumonia
3. Heart Disease	3. Heart Disease	3. Heart Disease	3. Heart Disease
4. Cancer	4. Cancer	4. Cancer	4. Cancer
5. Stomach Disease	5. Stomach Disease	5. Stomach Disease	5. Stomach Disease
6. Liver Disease	6. Liver Disease	6. Liver Disease	6. Liver Disease
7. Kidney Disease	7. Kidney Disease	7. Kidney Disease	7. Kidney Disease
8. Diabetes	8. Diabetes	8. Diabetes	8. Diabetes
9. Rheumatism	9. Rheumatism	9. Rheumatism	9. Rheumatism
10. Influenza	10. Influenza	10. Influenza	10. Influenza
11. Diphtheria	11. Diphtheria	11. Diphtheria	11. Diphtheria
12. Scarlet Fever	12. Scarlet Fever	12. Scarlet Fever	12. Scarlet Fever
13. Measles	13. Measles	13. Measles	13. Measles
14. Whooping Cough	14. Whooping Cough	14. Whooping Cough	14. Whooping Cough
15. Smallpox	15. Smallpox	15. Smallpox	15. Smallpox
16. Typhoid	16. Typhoid	16. Typhoid	16. Typhoid
17. Cholera	17. Cholera	17. Cholera	17. Cholera
18. Malaria	18. Malaria	18. Malaria	18. Malaria
19. Syphilis	19. Syphilis	19. Syphilis	19. Syphilis
20. Gonorrhea	20. Gonorrhea	20. Gonorrhea	20. Gonorrhea
21. Venereal Disease	21. Venereal Disease	21. Venereal Disease	21. Venereal Disease
22. Leprosy	22. Leprosy	22. Leprosy	22. Leprosy
23. Hansen's Disease	23. Hansen's Disease	23. Hansen's Disease	23. Hansen's Disease
24. Tetanus	24. Tetanus	24. Tetanus	24. Tetanus
25. Botulism	25. Botulism	25. Botulism	25. Botulism
26. Rabies	26. Rabies	26. Rabies	26. Rabies
27. Epilepsy	27. Epilepsy	27. Epilepsy	27. Epilepsy
28. Mental Disease	28. Mental Disease	28. Mental Disease	28. Mental Disease
29. Suicide	29. Suicide	29. Suicide	29. Suicide
30. Homicide	30. Homicide	30. Homicide	30. Homicide
31. Accidents	31. Accidents	31. Accidents	31. Accidents
32. Poisoning	32. Poisoning	32. Poisoning	32. Poisoning
33. Burns	33. Burns	33. Burns	33. Burns
34. Frostbite	34. Frostbite	34. Frostbite	34. Frostbite
35. Suffocation	35. Suffocation	35. Suffocation	35. Suffocation
36. Drowning	36. Drowning	36. Drowning	36. Drowning
37. Electrocution	37. Electrocution	37. Electrocution	37. Electrocution
38. Gunshot	38. Gunshot	38. Gunshot	38. Gunshot
39. Stabbing	39. Stabbing	39. Stabbing	39. Stabbing
40. Blunt Force	40. Blunt Force	40. Blunt Force	40. Blunt Force
41. Hanging	41. Hanging	41. Hanging	41. Hanging
42. Firing Squad	42. Firing Squad	42. Firing Squad	42. Firing Squad
43. Execution	43. Execution	43. Execution	43. Execution
44. War	44. War	44. War	44. War
45. Terrorism	45. Terrorism	45. Terrorism	45. Terrorism
46. Assassination	46. Assassination	46. Assassination	46. Assassination
47. Riot	47. Riot	47. Riot	47. Riot
48. Unsanitary Conditions	48. Unsanitary Conditions	48. Unsanitary Conditions	48. Unsanitary Conditions
49. Lack of Food	49. Lack of Food	49. Lack of Food	49. Lack of Food
50. Lack of Shelter	50. Lack of Shelter	50. Lack of Shelter	50. Lack of Shelter
51. Lack of Clothing	51. Lack of Clothing	51. Lack of Clothing	51. Lack of Clothing
52. Lack of Education	52. Lack of Education	52. Lack of Education	52. Lack of Education
53. Lack of Employment	53. Lack of Employment	53. Lack of Employment	53. Lack of Employment
54. Lack of Transportation	54. Lack of Transportation	54. Lack of Transportation	54. Lack of Transportation
55. Lack of Communication	55. Lack of Communication	55. Lack of Communication	55. Lack of Communication
56. Lack of Healthcare	56. Lack of Healthcare	56. Lack of Healthcare	56. Lack of Healthcare
57. Lack of Social Services	57. Lack of Social Services	57. Lack of Social Services	57. Lack of Social Services
58. Lack of Cultural Activities	58. Lack of Cultural Activities	58. Lack of Cultural Activities	58. Lack of Cultural Activities
59. Lack of Religious Freedom	59. Lack of Religious Freedom	59. Lack of Religious Freedom	59. Lack of Religious Freedom
60. Lack of Political Participation	60. Lack of Political Participation	60. Lack of Political Participation	60. Lack of Political Participation
61. Lack of Economic Stability	61. Lack of Economic Stability	61. Lack of Economic Stability	61. Lack of Economic Stability
62. Lack of Environmental Protection	62. Lack of Environmental Protection	62. Lack of Environmental Protection	62. Lack of Environmental Protection
63. Lack of Technological Advancement	63. Lack of Technological Advancement	63. Lack of Technological Advancement	63. Lack of Technological Advancement
64. Lack of Scientific Research	64. Lack of Scientific Research	64. Lack of Scientific Research	64. Lack of Scientific Research
65. Lack of Artistic Expression	65. Lack of Artistic Expression	65. Lack of Artistic Expression	65. Lack of Artistic Expression
66. Lack of Literary Creativity	66. Lack of Literary Creativity	66. Lack of Literary Creativity	66. Lack of Literary Creativity
67. Lack of Musical Innovation	67. Lack of Musical Innovation	67. Lack of Musical Innovation	67. Lack of Musical Innovation
68. Lack of Cinematic Progress	68. Lack of Cinematic Progress	68. Lack of Cinematic Progress	68. Lack of Cinematic Progress
69. Lack of Theatrical Excellence	69. Lack of Theatrical Excellence	69. Lack of Theatrical Excellence	69. Lack of Theatrical Excellence
70. Lack of Architectural Beauty	70. Lack of Architectural Beauty	70. Lack of Architectural Beauty	70. Lack of Architectural Beauty
71. Lack of Engineering Feats	71. Lack of Engineering Feats	71. Lack of Engineering Feats	71. Lack of Engineering Feats
72. Lack of Scientific Discoveries	72. Lack of Scientific Discoveries	72. Lack of Scientific Discoveries	72. Lack of Scientific Discoveries
73. Lack of Technological Innovations	73. Lack of Technological Innovations	73. Lack of Technological Innovations	73. Lack of Technological Innovations
74. Lack of Medical Breakthroughs	74. Lack of Medical Breakthroughs	74. Lack of Medical Breakthroughs	74. Lack of Medical Breakthroughs
75. Lack of Agricultural Advances	75. Lack of Agricultural Advances	75. Lack of Agricultural Advances	75. Lack of Agricultural Advances
76. Lack of Industrial Progress	76. Lack of Industrial Progress	76. Lack of Industrial Progress	76. Lack of Industrial Progress
77. Lack of Commercial Success	77. Lack of Commercial Success	77. Lack of Commercial Success	77. Lack of Commercial Success
78. Lack of Financial Stability	78. Lack of Financial Stability	78. Lack of Financial Stability	78. Lack of Financial Stability
79. Lack of Economic Growth	79. Lack of Economic Growth	79. Lack of Economic Growth	79. Lack of Economic Growth
80. Lack of Social Progress	80. Lack of Social Progress	80. Lack of Social Progress	80. Lack of Social Progress
81. Lack of Cultural Renaissance	81. Lack of Cultural Renaissance	81. Lack of Cultural Renaissance	81. Lack of Cultural Renaissance
82. Lack of Literary Movement	82. Lack of Literary Movement	82. Lack of Literary Movement	82. Lack of Literary Movement
83. Lack of Musical Style	83. Lack of Musical Style	83. Lack of Musical Style	83. Lack of Musical Style
84. Lack of Cinematic Genre	84. Lack of Cinematic Genre	84. Lack of Cinematic Genre	84. Lack of Cinematic Genre
85. Lack of Theatrical Tradition	85. Lack of Theatrical Tradition	85. Lack of Theatrical Tradition	85. Lack of Theatrical Tradition
86. Lack of Architectural Heritage	86. Lack of Architectural Heritage	86. Lack of Architectural Heritage	86. Lack of Architectural Heritage
87. Lack of Engineering Legacy	87. Lack of Engineering Legacy	87. Lack of Engineering Legacy	87. Lack of Engineering Legacy
88. Lack of Scientific Legacy	88. Lack of Scientific Legacy	88. Lack of Scientific Legacy	88. Lack of Scientific Legacy
89. Lack of Technological Legacy	89. Lack of Technological Legacy	89. Lack of Technological Legacy	89. Lack of Technological Legacy
90. Lack of Medical Legacy	90. Lack of Medical Legacy	90. Lack of Medical Legacy	90. Lack of Medical Legacy
91. Lack of Agricultural Legacy	91. Lack of Agricultural Legacy	91. Lack of Agricultural Legacy	91. Lack of Agricultural Legacy
92. Lack of Industrial Legacy	92. Lack of Industrial Legacy	92. Lack of Industrial Legacy	92. Lack of Industrial Legacy
93. Lack of Commercial Legacy	93. Lack of Commercial Legacy	93. Lack of Commercial Legacy	93. Lack of Commercial Legacy
94. Lack of Financial Legacy	94. Lack of Financial Legacy	94. Lack of Financial Legacy	94. Lack of Financial Legacy
95. Lack of Economic Legacy	95. Lack of Economic Legacy	95. Lack of Economic Legacy	95. Lack of Economic Legacy
96. Lack of Social Legacy	96. Lack of Social Legacy	96. Lack of Social Legacy	96. Lack of Social Legacy
97. Lack of Cultural Legacy	97. Lack of Cultural Legacy	97. Lack of Cultural Legacy	97. Lack of Cultural Legacy
98. Lack of Literary Legacy	98. Lack of Literary Legacy	98. Lack of Literary Legacy	98. Lack of Literary Legacy
99. Lack of Musical Legacy	99. Lack of Musical Legacy	99. Lack of Musical Legacy	99. Lack of Musical Legacy
100. Lack of Cinematic Legacy	100. Lack of Cinematic Legacy	100. Lack of Cinematic Legacy	100. Lack of Cinematic Legacy



# STATISTICS, etc.

(a) As requested by the Department of Health, in accordance with Circular 1/70:-

	Wallasey 1969	England & Wales (for comparison) 1970 (provisional)	1970
Live Births-Males	874	-	814
Females	788	-	819
	<u>1,662</u>	-	<u>1,633</u>
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.9	16.3	16.8
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	8.78	8	11
Still births-Males	12	-	17
Females	13	-	12
	<u>25</u>	-	<u>29</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	14.82	13.0	17
Total live and still births ... ..	1,687	-	1,662
Infant deaths (deaths under one year)			
Males ... ..	22	-	22
Females ... ..	12	-	8
	<u>34</u>	-	<u>30</u>
Infant Mortality Rates-			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	20.46	18.0	18.37
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.79	17.0	17.83
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	27.40	26	22.86
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	14.44	12.0	13.47
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	14.44	11.0	13.47
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under one week com- bined per 1,000 total live and still births)	29.05	23.0	30.68
Maternal Mortality (in- cluding abortion)-			
Number of deaths	1	-	1
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	0.60	-	0.60

	Wallasey	
	1969	1970
(b) Other details:—		
Census population (April, 1961)	103,213	103,213
Registrar General's estimated population at mid year	101,360	100,470
Deaths to 31st December		
Males ... ..	659	691
Females ... ..	681	672
	<u>1,340</u>	<u>1,363</u>
Death rate (unadjusted) per 1,000 of estimated population	13.2	13.6
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population adjusted by area comparability factor of 0.95 (1970)	12.7	12.9
Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population-England and Wales	11.9	11.7
Phthisis death rate per 1,000 of population	.039	.040
Area in acres as ascertained by Ordnance Survey, January, 1935	5,961	5,961
River and sea frontage	-	-
Slightly less than 8 miles	-	-
Inhabited houses at 31st December ... ..	32,619	32,594
Uninhabited houses at 31st December ... ..	681	696
Rateable value of the borough as at 31st December	£3,830,953	£3,852,066
Yield of 1d rate ... ..	£15,450	£15,400

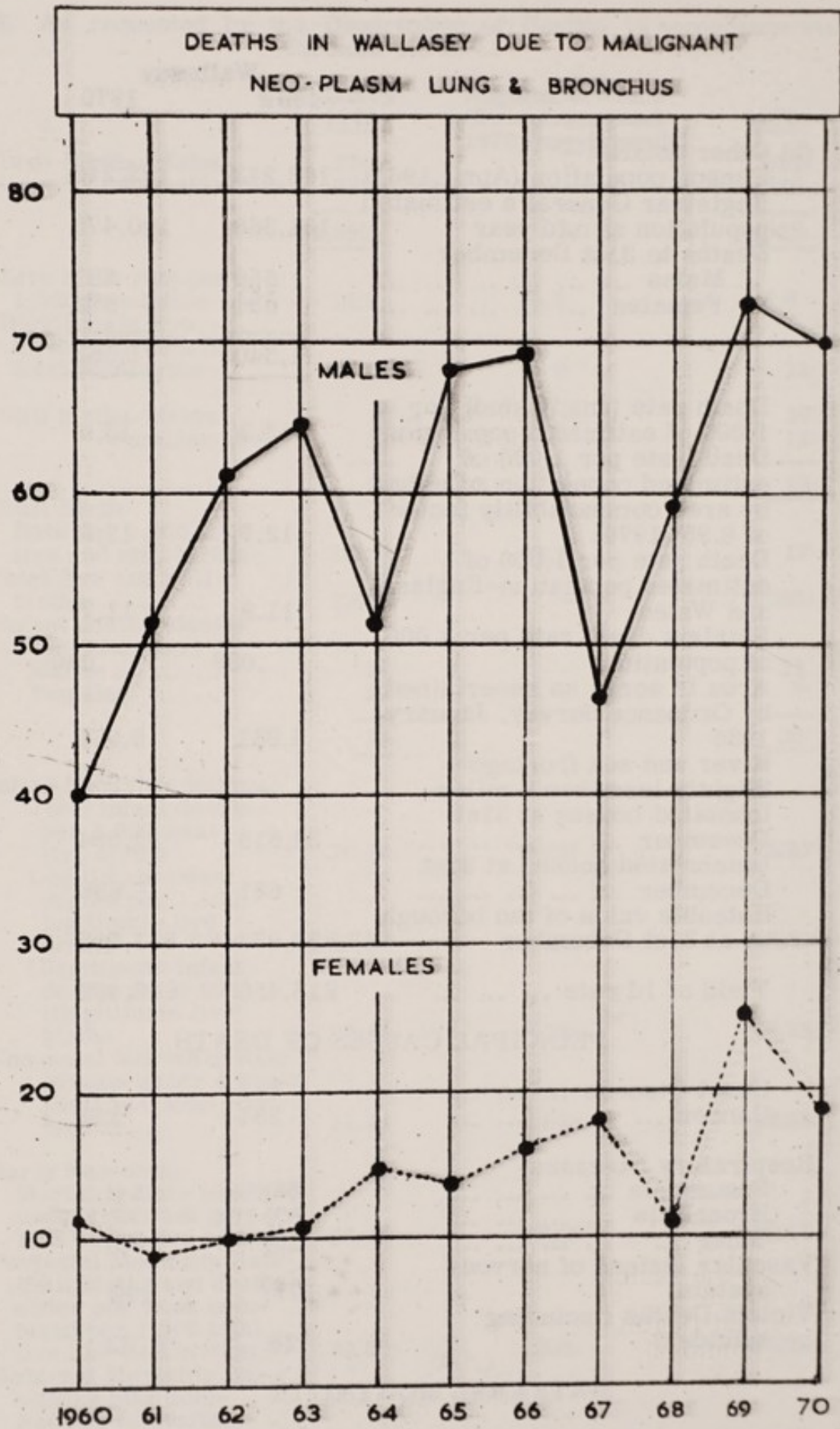
#### PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF DEATH

Heart Disease ... ..	457	450
Cancer ... ..	284	297
Respiratory Diseases—		
Pneumonia ... ..	88)	114)
Bronchitis ... ..	83) 194	78) 227
Other ... ..	23)	35)
Vascular lesions of nervous system	177	162
Violent Deaths (including suicides)	28	33

#### MATERNAL MORTALITY

There was one maternal death in Wallasey during 1970.





## SUMMARY OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1970

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Age in years										
			Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
B5 TUBERCULOSIS OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
B6(1) LATE EFFECTS OF RESPIRATORY T.B.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B6(2) OTHER TUBERCULOSIS	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B18 OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	M	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B19(1) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BUCCAL CAVITY ETC	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1
B19(2) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, OESOPHAGUS ...	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4
B19(3) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, STOMACH ...	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	7	3
B19(4) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, INTESTINE ...	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	6	2	5
B19(5) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LARYNX ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
B19(6) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, LUNG, BRONCHUS	M	70	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	22	29	14
B19(7) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, BREAST ...	M	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6	2	6
B19(8) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, UTERUS ...	F	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	-	4
B19(9) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM, PROSTATE ...	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	5
B19(10) LEUKAEMIA ...	M	7	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	1	2	1
B19(11) OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS ...	M	32	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	2	12	8	6
B20 BENIGN AND UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
B21 DIABETES MELLITUS ...	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1
B22 AVITAMINOSES, ETC. ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(1) OTHER ENDOCRINE ETC. DISEASES ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B23 ANAEMIAS ...	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
B46(3) MENTAL DISORDERS ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B46(4) MULTIPLE SCLEROSIS ...	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B46(5) OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM	M	4	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	2
B26 CHRONIC RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE ...	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	1
B27 HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE ...	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
B28 ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE ...	F	187	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	18	48	64	52
B29 OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE ...	M	43	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	13	23
B30 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE ...	M	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	13	32
B46(6) OTHER DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	10	15
B31 INFLUENZA ...	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	1	3
B32 PNEUMONIA ...	M	48	1	2	1	-	-	2	-	1	3	13	28
B33(1) BRONCHITIS AND EMPHYSEMA ...	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	23	18
B33(2) ASTHMA ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
B46(7) OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM	M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	2
B34 PEPTIC ULCER ...	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
B36 INTESTINAL OBSTRUCTION AND HERNIA ...	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
B37 CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER ...	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2	-
B46(8) OTHER DISEASES OF DIGESTIVE SYSTEM	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	2
B38 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS ...	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
B46(9) OTHER DISEASES, GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	3
B41 OTHER COMPLICATIONS OF PREGNANCY, ETC.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
B46(11) DISEASES OF MUSCULO-SKELETAL SYSTEM	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
B42 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES ...	M	4	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B43 BIRTH INJURY, DIFFICULT LABOUR, ETC.	M	11	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B44 OTHER CAUSES OF PERINATAL MORTALITY	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B45 SYMPTOMS AND ILL DEFINED CONDITIONS	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
BE47 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS ...	M	10	-	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	3	-	1
BE48 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS ...	M	8	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	4
BE49 SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES	M	7	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	1
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	691	16	6	2	2	7	8	17	42	144	214	233
	F	672	6	2	2	1	3	6	10	33	76	130	403



829	OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...</
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TABLE SHOWING

(a) Infant Deaths and Death Rates.  
 (b) Neo-natal deaths and Death Rates.  
 (c) Deaths and Death Rates (infants 4 weeks to 12 months).

Infants			Neo-natal			4 weeks-12 months		
Year	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	% of Total Infant Deaths	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	% of Total Infant Deaths
1947	111	51.1	57	26.9	51.35	54	25.09	48.65
1948	78	43.5	38	20.67	48.72	40	22.35	51.28
1949	64	35.8	34	19.0	53.13	30	16.82	46.87
1950	49	28.7	28	16.41	57.14	21	12.31	42.86
1951	55	32.4	35	20.62	63.63	20	11.19	36.37
1952	56	33.3	43	25.62	76.78	13	7.75	23.22
1953	41	24.7	29	17.51	70.74	12	7.25	29.26
1954	43	25.1	29	16.94	67.44	14	8.12	32.56
1955	41	25.4	29	17.96	70.74	12	7.44	29.26
1956	42	24.07	31	17.77	73.81	11	6.30	26.19
1957	48	26.10	33	17.94	68.75	15	8.16	31.25
1958	44	24.69	32	17.96	72.73	12	6.73	27.27
1959	48	26.06	37	20.09	77.08	11	5.97	22.92
1960	45	24.32	29	15.68	64.44	16	8.64	35.56
1961	36	19.38	24	12.92	66.67	12	6.46	33.33
1962	61	31.25	42	21.52	68.85	19	9.73	31.15
1963	48	24.60	41	21.01	85.42	7	3.59	14.58
1964	40	19.90	34	16.92	85.00	6	2.99	15.00
1965	36	19.54	24	13.03	66.67	12	6.51	33.33
1966	35	19.67	19	10.68	54.2	16	8.99	45.8
1967	45	26.66	33	19.55	73.3	12	7.11	26.7
1968	27	16.47	13	7.93	48.2	14	8.54	51.8
1969	34	20.46	24	14.44	70.59	10	6.02	29.41
1970	30	18.37	22	13.47	73.33	8	4.90	26.67



TABLE SHOWING the Local Adjusted Infantile Mortality rates of the Borough as compared with the figure for the whole of England and Wales for the census years from 1901 to 1951 and consecutive years to 1970.

Year	Wallasey	England and Wales
1901	142.0	151
1911	109.0	130
1921	59.0	83
1931	44.8	66
1941	78.9	60
1951	32.4	29
1952	33.3	27
1953	24.7	27
1954	25.1	25
1955	25.4	25
1956	24.07	24
1957	26.10	23
1958	24.69	23
1959	26.06	22
1960	24.32	22
1961	19.38	22
1962	31.25	22
1963	24.60	21
1964	19.90	20
1965	19.54	19
1966	19.67	19
1967	26.66	18
1968	16.96	18
1969	20.46	18
1970	18.37	18

#### ILLEGITIMACY

During the year there were 175 illegitimate live births (93 Male: 82 Female) recorded by the Registrar-General as belonging to the Borough, compared with 146 in 1969. This gives an illegitimate birthrate of 107.2 per thousand total live births, as compared with 87.8 in 1969.

There were four deaths of illegitimate children during the year. There were two illegitimate still births.

#### ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

The number of unemployed persons in the borough in January, 1970 was 1,741 and in December it was 1,634 compared with 1,175 and 1,538 in January and December, 1969 respectively.

The following numbers and amounts of Unemployment and Supplementary Benefit payments were made by the Wallasey Employment Exchange during December, 1970:-

Total No. of Payments of Unemployment Benefit	4,327
Total No. of Supplementary Benefit Payments	3,389
Total Amount of Unemployment Benefit paid	£33,597. 14s. 10d.
Total Amount of Supplementary Benefit paid	<u>£25,370. 13s. 2d.</u>
Grand Total paid	<u>£58,968. 8s. 0d.</u>



General and Special Accounts of the  
United States Department of the Interior  
for the year ending June 30, 1904

General Account of the Department	1,250,000.00
Special Account of the Department	1,250,000.00
Total Amount of Appropriations	2,500,000.00
Amount Available for Disbursement	2,500,000.00

General Account of the Department	1,250,000.00
Special Account of the Department	1,250,000.00
Total Amount of Appropriations	2,500,000.00
Amount Available for Disbursement	2,500,000.00

The following table shows the amount of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1904, and the amount available for disbursement at the close of the year.

General Account of the Department	1,250,000.00
Special Account of the Department	1,250,000.00
Total Amount of Appropriations	2,500,000.00
Amount Available for Disbursement	2,500,000.00

The following table shows the amount of the appropriation for the year ending June 30, 1904, and the amount available for disbursement at the close of the year.

Occurrence and Control  
of Infectious Diseases



CASES OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES  
NOTIFIED IN WALLASEY DURING 1970

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES	Totals	Cases notified at ages										65 & over	age unknown
		under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64		
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Hepatitis	54	-	-	2	2	3	17	10	9	4	4	2	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	25	2	-	1	1	1	2	-	9	5	3	-	1
Dysentery	5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	82	-	1	3	1	7	56	6	3	3	-	-	2
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	30	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	7	5	9	-	-
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-
Other forms of ..do..	1,194	50	125	174	179	175	456	7	7	1	-	-	20
Measles	36	5	6	4	4	3	11	3	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1,431	59	132	187	188	190	542	26	35	21	19	8	24

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES - INVESTIGATIONS AND VISITS OF SURVEILLANCE

During the year a total of 829 visits were made by the health visitors and public health inspectors to infectious cases and contacts as follows:-

Health Visitors	654
Public Health Inspectors	175
	<hr/>
	829

A total of 354 specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory in connection with the investigations of cases of food poisoning and dysentery.

### Diphtheria

No cases of diphtheria were notified during the year. In fact there have been no cases of diphtheria notified in Wallasey during the last fifteen years i.e. 1956 - 1970. This is of course, highly satisfactory. Unfortunately, there is the danger of being drawn into a false sense of security. Parents are tending to become complacent about the need for immunisation. It must, therefore, be re-emphasised to parents that only through immunisation will the present very satisfactory position be maintained.

### Scarlet Fever

82 cases of scarlet fever were notified during 1970 compared with 51 cases in 1969. There were no deaths.

### Whooping Cough

36 cases of whooping cough were notified, of which 8 had received a full course of immunisation against whooping cough. No case was fatal.

### Measles

There were 1,194 cases of measles notified during 1970 compared with 109 in 1969. Immunisation against measles continued throughout the year, and parents are urged to take advantage of this protective measure as measles can cause serious complications and even prove fatal. There was one measles death early in 1970 in Wallasey.

It is disappointing that there were as many as 1,194 notifications and this shows that much work still has to be done to persuade parents of the need for measles vaccination.

### Poliomyelitis

There were no cases of poliomyelitis during the year.



### Acute Meningitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

### Acute Encephalitis

There were no cases notified during the year.

### Infective Hepatitis

There were 54 cases notified during the year compared with 58 in 1969. In none of the cases was there any evidence to suggest that the virus had been conveyed at the time of injections or transfusions etc.

### Leptospirosis

No cases of leptospirosis were notified during 1970.

### Typhoid Fever

There were no cases of typhoid or Paratyphoid fever notified.

### Dysentery and Food Poisoning

There were 25 cases of food poisoning and 5 confirmed cases of sonne dysentery notified during the year. Visits of surveillance were made by health visitors and public health inspectors, and specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. All cases were kept under surveillance until three consecutive specimens were found to be free from pathogenic organisms.

# PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

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## *Services provided under Part III of The National Health Service Act, 1946.*

Special report on co-ordination and co-operation of the  
Health Department's Services with the Hospital and  
Family Doctor services.

- Section 21—Health Centres.
- „ 22—Care of Mothers and Young Children.
  - „ 23—Midwifery Services.
  - „ 24—Health Visiting.
  - „ 25—Home Nursing.
  - „ 26—Vaccination and Immunisation.
  - „ 27—Ambulance Service.
  - „ 28—Prevention of Illness—Care and After-Care.
  - „ 29—Domestic Help Service.
  - „ 28 and 51—Mental Health Services.



THE CO-ORDINATION AND CO-OPERATION OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S SERVICES WITH THE HOSPITAL AND FAMILY DOCTOR SERVICES, INCLUDING ATTACHMENT OR LIAISON SCHEMES BETWEEN THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT'S DOMICILIARY STAFF AND FAMILY DOCTORS.

The Department of Health and Social Security has again asked that particular reference to the above be made in this report. The three branches of the Health Service, namely, the General Practitioner Services; the Hospital and Specialist Services; and the Local Health Authority Services continue to work in close co-operation in Wallasey. A joint "Health and Welfare Service" Handbook has been published and this gives details of all three services.

(a) Co-operation in Hospital Services.

- (i) The Medical Officer of Health is a member of the Hospital Management Committee and as such, serves on various House Committees and Sub-Committees.
- (ii) The Medical Officer of Health attends Liaison meetings with the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board's Medical staff and also represents the authority on the Liverpool Regional Hospital Board Joint Health Advisory Committee.
- (iii) The Secretary of the North Wirral Hospital Management Committee attends meetings of the Health Committee of the Local Authority in an advisory capacity.
- (iv) The department is given full details of all pre-school and school children discharged from hospital. This facilitates any necessary follow-up by the health visiting and school health service staffs, as appropriate.
- (v) The number of 'early discharges' including those at 48 hours, from the local Maternity Hospital (which is a General Practitioner Unit) has increased very appreciably in recent years, and numbered 1,547 in 1970. Most of these are planned well in advance, thus allowing for the inspection of the home by a domiciliary midwife who advises the hospital whether or not the conditions are such that early discharge is desirable. The department is notified by telephone when the discharge is imminent, thus ensuring that the appropriate services are available without delay.
- (vi) The domiciliary midwives make full use of the Obstetric and Paediatric Flying Squad if an emergency arises, and they accompany any premature infant to the hospital, who requires specialised treatment available only at the Special Care Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead.



- (vii) Many requests are received, directly from Consultants or through the Medical Social Workers of the hospitals for the provision of appropriate domiciliary services on discharge from hospital, including the Home Help Service; District Nursing Service; Health Visiting Service, etc. Applications are also made for placement of patients in Homes for the Aged provided in accordance with Sec. 21 of the National Assistance Act; Rehousing on Medical Grounds; Provision of equipment and the carrying out of adaptations in the homes of handicapped persons, etc.
- (viii) A Hospital Transport Officer was appointed in 1966 to co-ordinate the requests for admission and discharge of patients by ambulance. He holds the rank of Station Officer of the Ambulance Service and is based at Victoria Central Hospital. 50% of his salary is paid by the Local Authority and 50% by the Hospital Management Committee.
- (ix) A health visitor attends the geriatric unit at Mill Lane Hospital on one session per week to discuss the probable social and medical needs of the elderly patient on his/her return from hospital.
- (x) Two tuberculosis visitors of the local authority continue to carry out their duties from the Chest Clinic, Mill Lane, and work in close liaison with the Consultant Chest Physicians. They also take part in the School B.C.G. vaccination scheme, thus ensuring the complete "follow-up" of children found to be strongly Mantoux positive.
- (xi) Mental Welfare staff attend case conferences at the West Cheshire Psychiatric Hospitals whenever possible. This liaison with the Consultant Psychiatrists provides the opportunity of planning appropriate after-care of the patient when he/she is discharged from hospital. In conjunction with the Superintendent of "Chapel Hey" Mental Health Hostel, arrangements are made for the transfer of patients to this Local Authority's Rehabilitation Hostel, details of which are given in the Mental Health Section of this Report.
- (xii) The Department is grateful to the Pathologist at Victoria Central Hospital for her helpful cooperation in connection with the smears taken at the cervical cytology clinics.

(b) With Family Doctor Services.

(i) General

The Clerk of the Wallasey Executive Council attends meetings of the Health Committee of the Local Authority in an advisory capacity.

- (a) A newsletter is forwarded periodically to all general practitioners in the borough, giving details of the occurrence of infectious diseases; the introduction of new services and the changes in the existing domiciliary services of the Local Authority.
  - (b) Health Visitors are available on request from general practitioners for visits to elderly patients on their lists. The number of requests of this nature is increasing, and during the year 1,452 visits were made to 576 elderly persons.
  - (c) All the domiciliary services of the Health Department are available to assist the general practitioner in the care of the sick and elderly patient on his list and most general practitioners in the borough continue to care for their elderly patients after admission to Welfare Homes.
  - (d) Full information of the results obtained at the Cervical Cytology Clinic are conveyed to the general practitioners so that any necessary treatment can be arranged by him.
  - (e) Details of liaison with general practitioners regarding Health Centres are given in the following section of the report.
- (ii) Attachment or liaison schemes between the Health Department's domiciliary staff and family doctors.
- (a) District Nurses: Since 1968 a District Nurse has been allocated to a Group Practice, comprising five doctors, in the Wallasey Village area. In addition to giving treatments as necessary, she receives instructions from the doctors regarding the nursing of patients in their own houses. Further liaison was established during 1969 with the family doctor service in that arrangements were made for a nurse to attend the surgeries of two doctors to discuss the nursing care of their patients, and in 1970 a nurse was allocated to a Group Practice in the Somerville area.
  - (b) Health Visitors: A Health Visitor has, for several years been attached to a Group Practice in the Moreton area, whilst similar arrangements were made on the opening of the Group Practice in Wallasey Village area. In addition, health visiting staff attend the surgeries of two doctors weekly.
  - (c) Midwives: Similarly, the district Midwives appropriate to the area, attend the Wallasey Village Group Practice, one midwife attends a Group Practice in Poulton area, and in 1970 a midwife started to attend a Group Practice in Moreton.



## SECTION 21 — HEALTH CENTRES

No Health Centres have been constructed or are in the course of construction in Wallasey. During the year, as in 1969, a formal approach was made to the Local Authority by the Wallasey Executive Council for the provision of a health centre in the Upper Brighton area of the Borough.

Unfortunately, the project was again deferred.

## SECTION 22—CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

Ante-Natal Clinics

Ante-natal clinics are regularly conducted by the domiciliary midwives. The clinics are held at Water Street and Merton Road Clinics on Monday and Tuesday evenings respectively, from 6.0 p.m. to 7.0 p.m.

During 1970 the ante-natal sessions were discontinued at Leasowe and Moreton Clinics due to total fall-off in attendances. This decline in numbers is in keeping with the general trend in this borough and is due to the very high percentage of hospital confinements.

The continuing decline in ante-natal clinic attendances is illustrated in the following statistics:—

<u>Year</u>	<u>No. of mothers attending.</u>	<u>Attendances</u>
1965	341	1,282
1966	225	906
1967	166	701
1968	164	565
1969	134	407
1970	127	310

A health visitor attends each clinic to give lectures on health education, whilst mothercraft classes are also held.

Owing to the difficulties of recruitment it is regretted that the services of a physiotherapist were not available to conduct relaxation classes.

The midwives work in close co-operation with the general practitioners, and if they encounter any obstetrical abnormality, hypertension, albuminuria, early toxæmia or suspected anaemia they notify the patient's doctor immediately. In this way, therefore, the doctor and midwife give that standard of ante-natal care which is of such paramount importance in diagnosing and dealing with obstetrical abnormalities and the various complications of pregnancy, thereby lowering still further the maternal and perinatal mortality rate.



The value of Health Education in ante-natal care cannot be too strongly stressed, as it is only when the expectant mother has realised the importance of a well-balanced diet and adequate rest, and regular attendance at doctors' and midwives' clinics, that she will be likely to have an uncomplicated confinement and produce a healthy full-term child.

Details are given earlier in this report of the attachment of midwives and health visitors to the general practitioner service.

#### Post Natal Examination

No local authority post natal clinics are held, but the health visitors and midwives stress the importance of patients attending their family doctor for post natal examination.

#### Care of Premature Babies

A premature infant is one weighing five and a half pounds or less at birth, and the table following gives details of the premature births during the year:—

## PREMATURE LIVE BIRTHS

Weight at birth	Born in hospital			Born at home or in nursing home				Still Births Premature			
	Total Births	Died			Total Births	Died			In hospital	At home or in nursing home	
		Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days		Within 24 hrs of birth	In 1 and under 7 days	In 7 and under 28 days			
3 lb. 4 oz. or less (1,500 gms. or less)	17	7	4	-	1	1	1	1	11	-	
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,501-2,000 gms.)	13	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	
Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. (2,001-2,250 gms.)	25	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Over 4 lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,251-2,500 gms.)	45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
TOTALS ...	100	11	6	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	



The services of a well equipped Special Care Baby Unit at St. Catherine's Hospital, Birkenhead, are readily available, and whenever necessary, premature babies are admitted to this unit for special attention, being conveyed in an incubator by Ambulance to hospital.

There is close liaison with the hospital staffs and on discharge, the department is given details of the child's condition and methods of feeding, etc. The details are initially given by telephone, so there is no delay in the provision of the appropriate services.

In those cases where a premature baby is cared for at home, there is close liaison between the domiciliary midwifery and health visiting staffs. Scales for weighing premature infants are available on free loan from the Health Department and 19 families took advantage of this service during the year.

### Stillbirths

There were 29 stillbirths during the year certified by (a) doctors 27; (b) midwives 2.

#### Causes of Stillbirths -

Anencephalic foetus	3
Hydrocephalus - Spina bifida	1
Intra uterine death - Foetal asphyxia	2
Foetal asphyxia - Abruption placentae	1
Placental insufficiency - Hypertension and small abruption placentae	1
Placental insufficiency	3
Foetal anoxia - Antepartum haemorrhage	1
Placental insufficiency - Hyperthyroidism	1
Intra uterine death	1
Intra uterine death - Macerated (cause unknown)	2
Post mature - ? Placental insufficiency	1
Asphyxia by aspiration of meconium - Small placental infarct	1
Intra uterine asphyxia - Prolapsed cord - mother diabetes	1
Intra uterine anoxia - ? Cord entanglement	1
Foetal asphyxia - cord wrapped tight round neck	1
Antepartum haemorrhage - Eclampsia	1
Placental insufficiency - Toxaemia of pregnancy	1
Placental insufficiency - Renal agenesis	1
Placental insufficiency - Uniovular twinning	1
Hydrops foetalis - Rhesus immunisation	2
Intra uterine asphyxia - Prematurity (twins)	2



Infant deaths

Total deaths under 12 months	30
Neo-natal deaths (deaths under 28 days)	23
Early neo-natal deaths (deaths under 7 days)	23
Other infant deaths (one month to 12 months)	7

## Causes of early neo-natal deaths (under 7 days)-

Congenital heart disease	1
Prematurity	5
Cerebral haemorrhage - Prematurity	5
Prematurity - Rhesus disease	1
Respiratory disease syndrome - Prematurity	3
Cerebral anoxia - Prematurity	2
Cerebral anoxia (mother Rh. Negative with Antibodies)	1
Respiratory distress - Inhalation pneumonia	2
Cardio-respiratory failure - ? Toxoplasmosis	1
Twins { Immaturity - atresia of oesophagus & absence of trachea	1
{ Immaturity - Intracranial haemorrhage	1
	<hr/> 23

## Causes of death (one month to 12 months) -

Congenital heart disease	2
Bronchopneumonia	2
Shock due to burns in fire which broke out at home	1
Asphyxia - inhalation of vomit	1
Meningomyelocele	1
	<hr/> 7

Congenital Malformations Apparent at Birth

The Scheme for notifying congenital malformations apparent at birth continued. Any such malformation is recorded by the doctor or midwife on the birth notification which is forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health. A return is made to the General Register Office of every child in the borough (identified only by a number) for whom information has been received of a malformation or malformations present and apparent at birth.

During the year 31 malformations apparent at birth were notified (25 in respect of 24 live births and 6 in respect of 4 stillbirths).

These are summarised in the following table:-

<u>Conditions</u>	<u>Live</u>	<u>Still</u>	<u>Total</u>
Central Nervous System	5	5	10
Alimentary System	1	-	1
Urino-genital System	5	-	5
Limbs	8	1	9
Other Systems	5	-	5
Other Malformations	1	-	1
	<u>25</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>31</u>

### Child Health Clinics

Dr. W.F. Christian, Deputy Medical Officer of Health, reports as follows:-

The main work of these Clinics can be summarised as follows:-

(a) To give advice on the rearing of children - ranging from the early problems of infant feeding to the emotional problems of the toddler and pre-school child.

(b) To medically examine babies at their first attendance and subsequently as necessary.

(c) To advice parents on specific problems which they bring to the health visitor or medical officer.

(d) To educate parents on all matters pertaining to health.

(e) To immunise babies against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis and measles. In addition the health visitors obtain a specimen of blood from babies by heel prick for testing for the presence of phenylketonuria.

Nowadays less emphasis is placed on routine weekly weighing of the child and more attention is paid to assessments of development. When deafness is suspected arrangements are made for the health visitors to test the child's hearing using special techniques which have been learned during in-service training.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those ladies who regularly give their services voluntarily in assisting the health visitors in running the baby clinics.

The clinics at which a doctor attends on each occasion between 2.0 and 4.30 p.m. are as follows:-

Health Clinic	- Mondays:	Hudson Road, Leasowe.
"	- Tuesdays:	Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Water Street, Wallasey.
"	- Wednesdays:	Parish Hall, Wallasey Village, Wallasey.
"	- Thursdays:	Congregational Hall, Princess Road, Wallasey. Merton Road, Wallasey.



The Clinic formerly held each Thursday afternoon at Trinity Church Hall, Manor Road, was transferred to the School Clinic, Merton Road.

The number of attendances during the year was:-

	Water Street	Moreton	Princess Road	Wallasey Village	Trinity Hall/Merton Road	Leasowe	Totals
Children under one year of age.	1,976	2,081	1,976	2,033	1,396	1,198	10,660
Children between one and five years.	476	321	660	308	260	410	2,435

#### Toddlers Clinic

Number of children called up ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	489
Number who attended ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	264

#### Welfare Foods Service

National Dried Milk, cod liver oil, orange juice and vitamin tablets were available as follows:-

#### MORNING

9.0 a.m. to 12.15 p.m.

#### MONDAY

25a, Liscard Village

#### TUESDAY

#### WEDNESDAY

25a, Liscard Village

#### THURSDAY

25a, Liscard Village

#### AFTERNOON

2.0. p.m. to 4.30. p.m.  
(Unless otherwise shown).

25a, Liscard Village  
2.0 p.m. to 5.0. p.m.

Health Clinic  
Hudson Road,  
LEASOWE.

Water Street Clinic

Health Clinic,  
Oakenholt Road,  
MORETON.

Parish Hall.  
Wallasey Village.

Merton Road Clinic,

Princess Road, Clinic,  
Rake Lane.



## MORNING

## AFTERNOON

## FRIDAY

Health Clinic,  
Oakenholt Road,  
MORETON.

25a, Liscard Village

25a, Liscard Village.  
2.0 p.m. to 5.0 p.m.

## SATURDAY

25a, Liscard Village

Details of the numbers of packets, etc., distributed during the year are as follows:-

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
National Dried Milk ..							
Number of packets given free ..	1,027	630	575	714	465	324	372
Number of packets sold... ..	22,341	19,172	16,235	9,073	6,381	4,299	2,743
Cod Liver Oil, Orange Juice, etc.							
Number of bottles of:							
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	2,204	2,197	1,980	1,992	1,798	1,469	1,472
Vitamin Capsules.. ..	3,278	2,680	2,352	2,076	1,998	1,796	1,934
Orange Juice (Free) ... ..	203	196	474	828	417	198	207
" " (Sold) ... ..	18,481	19,078	19,146	18,938	18,659	14,033	19,762

During the year, the number of packets of dried milk (other than National dried milk) cereals, etc., sold at the clinics was 20,241 realising a total of £3,313. 13.3 compared with 25,974 packets sold in 1969 which realised £3,623.16.5.

### Family Planning

Arising from the implementation of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act 1967, agreement was reached in 1969 with the Family Planning Association to provide services on an agency basis. The Association has co-operated to the full and facilities are provided on behalf of the Local Health Authority for patients on both medical and social grounds.

Payment is made on a per capita basis.

The clinic continued to be held at the Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe (Telephone 638-2736) from 7.0 p.m. —8.0 p.m. each Wednesday. In addition Wallasey residents attended the Clinic at 11A Oxtan Road, Birkenhead (Telephone 652-3327).

An additional clinic was opened at Merton Road Clinic (Telephone 638-3424) in April 1970, and although this was a new venture, the attendances were very satisfactory.

The Merseyside Family Planning Association has kindly furnished the following details regarding the clinics, attendances, etc., during the year:-

	<u>Leasowe</u>	<u>Merton Road</u>
New patients	132	89
No. of individual patients	303	149
Repeat visits	468	102
Total attendances	771	251
Consultations (i) Birth control	758	211
(ii) Advice only	13	40
No. of cervical smears taken	91	20

#### Priority Dental Services

The dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age continued to be available from the four dental clinics in the borough.

Approximately one eighth of the time of the Chief Dental Officer and of four dental officers (two of whom are employed on a part time basis) continued to be allocated to this service.

The following are details of the treatments given:-

#### A. Number of Visits for Treatment During Year

	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	194	22
Subsequent Visits	89	24
Total Visits	283	46
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	8	-
Treatment provided during the year-		
Number of Fillings	143	20
Teeth Filled	109	18
Teeth Extracted	182	18
General Anaesthetics given	134	5

	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Emergency Visits By Patients	52	3
Patients X-Rayed	-	2
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (prophylaxis)	17	5
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	57	-
Teeth Root Filled	-	-
Inlays	-	-
Crowns	-	-
Number of Courses of Treat- ment Completed during the Year	154	10
B. Prosthetics		
Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)		1
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures		1
Numbers of Dentures Supplied		3
C. Anaesthetics		
General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers		48
D. Inspections		
	Children 0-4 (incl).	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspec- tions During Year	297	21
Number of Patients who required Treat- ment	158	21



Children    Expectant and  
0-4 (incl). Nursing Mothers

Number of Patients who were Offered Treatment	157	21
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#### E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent Complete Half Days) devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients:

For Treatment	79
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For Health Education -	
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#### Day Nurseries

Dr. E. Grant, who attends on a "sessional" basis reports as follows:-

Wallasey's three Day Nurseries are still very viable and a great deal of excellent work is being undertaken in war-time buildings which are nearing the end of their useful life.

The Day Nurseries have continued to be essential and have done a very good job in looking after many hundreds of young children from a few months of age to 5 years, in spite of increasing problems due to the old buildings. In particular, the heating systems have presented almost insoluble difficulties and a great deal of money has been spent on trying to make conditions bearable during the winter months.

Having commented rather sadly on the adverse factors due entirely to the fabric of these establishments, I would like to pay tribute to the excellent work done by the three Matrons and the Nursery Staff, most of whom are our own products - trained from school leavers to nursery trained nurses and nursery wardens.

Wallasey's Further Education Department has, this year, taken over from Birkenhead the training of Nursery Students from Nursery Classes and Day Nurseries. The demand for these student places still far exceeds the supply - last year there were 18 applicants for the three vacancies and the same applies to the Nursery Classes. So many of these girls get married after completing their N.N.E.B. Course that it is becoming increasingly difficult to staff the Day Nurseries and, of course, the long hours, 7.30 a.m. to 6.0 p.m., does not help our case. Nursery Classes have much shorter hours and longer holidays. Fortunately, quite a number of these married girls are prepared to

help out for varying periods, provided they can bring their children with them, or after they have reached school age.

The fees have once again been raised and this always leads to a falling off in attendance, in spite of the fact that a reduction can be claimed according to the financial means of the parent or parents. These claims are considered sympathetically, and a scale of charges was introduced in July which simplifies the whole procedure.

Admission of the children is still dictated by the social or financial needs of the parent or parents, and because these very young children spend nearly all their waking hours on five days of the week in our Nurseries, they need a lot more love and physical care lavished on them than do those who spend a much shorter day in the Nursery Schools and Classes. In most cases they are much more deprived than are those who attend Play School for Nursery Classes and, therefore, the staff plays a much larger and more important part in the lives of these children. Under such circumstances, I think our young Nursery Nurses, our Deputy Matrons and our Matrons do a grand job and are to be commended for their devotion to these little children. There is no doubt that the majority of these infants are happy and that physical needs are well catered for. They are medically examined, and immunised against all the preventable diseases, by myself, at regular intervals, but they are still naturally prone to the commoner infectious diseases against which they have little immunity. This leads inevitably to a rather disappointing level of attendance.

Details of attendances during the year are as follows:-

Nursery	Number on Register 31/12/70	Number of Places	Average Daily Attendance
Eastway	29	30	24.4
Central	51	50	38.2
Park	44	50	37.9
Oakdale			

Nurseries & Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948.

As from 1st November 1968 all premises in which children are received for a total of two hours or more in the day must be registered with the Local Authority.



In addition, persons, who in their own homes and for reward, look after one or more children under the age of 5 years to whom they are not related, must register if the child/children are received for a total of 2 hours or more in the day.

Non-compliance with these provisions render offenders liable to a penalty of £50 for the first offence and for a subsequent offence, imprisonment up to 3 months, a fine not exceeding £100 or both.

At 31st December 1970 there were 12 playgroups and 25 daily minders registered with the Authority, caring for up to a maximum of 270 and 80 children respectively. The comparative figures for 1969 were 195 and 71.

A comprehensive register, maintained in the department, gives details of accommodation; names and qualifications of staff; equipment of premises; arrangements for feeding; infectious disease precautions, etc.

Prior to a recommendation being made to the Council that premises be registered as a day nursery or a person as a daily minder, a visit is made by the Superintendent Health Visitor to ensure that the proposed arrangements are satisfactory and a report is made to the Medical Officer of Health who, personally, visits the premises. In addition, a public health inspector visits, if necessary, to ensure that the premises and sanitary arrangements and facilities for the preparation and storage of food are satisfactory, and that the size of the premises is adequate for the number of children it is proposed to accommodate. The Chief Fire Officer also visits regarding necessary fire precautions and the Town Planning Section of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department is advised of details of the application for registration.

#### Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children

No Mother and Baby Home is provided within the Borough, but full use is made of the services available through voluntary organisations.

Most of the cases are dealt with initially by the Wallasey Moral Welfare Association whose official worker advises the expectant mother on the social aspects of her problem and arranges, where necessary, for her admission to a suitable home.

During the year the Council granted financial assistance in five cases. These were admitted to homes as follows:—

St. Monica's Home, Liverpool	1
St. Bridget's Home, Chester	2
Chaddeslode Mother & Baby Home, Shrewsbury	2

The mothers were in the following age groups:—  
18 yrs (3); 23 yrs (1); 32 yrs (1).

In the previous year financial assistance was given in nine cases.

## SECTION 23, MIDWIFERY SERVICES

### Domiciliary Midwifery

The Medical Officer of Health continued to act as Medical Supervisor throughout the year. Staff meetings were held approximately once a month and were attended by the Medical Supervisor and the Superintendent Health Visitor.

Mrs. E.E. Hinton, Municipal Midwife for the Moreton area of the Borough, retired in June after 26 years service with the Authority. The Health Committee and all her colleagues in the Department wish her a long and happy retirement and many of the mothers in the Moreton area will miss her cheerful presence.

We were lucky in obtaining the services of Mrs. M.M. Jones to fill the vacancy. She has quickly established good working relations with the doctors in the Moreton area as well as with her patients.

There were only 39 domiciliary confinements for 1970, as compared with 53 for 1969. The number of cases delivered in hospital and other institutions, but discharged and attended by domiciliary midwives before the 10th day, was 1,547 compared with 1,138 in 1969.

The Report of the Sub-Committee of the Standing Maternity and Midwifery Advisory Committee on Domiciliary Midwifery and Maternity Bed Needs was published during the year.

The Report recommends the unification of the Midwifery Services and ultimately 100% hospital delivery. The low domiciliary confinement figures for Wallasey indicates the time must surely be ripe for further discussions with the hospital authorities towards unification, perhaps even in advance of the re-organisation of the whole of the health services.



Number of Deliveries by Domiciliary Midwives in the  
Area During the Year

Cases			Number of Women Delivered in Hospitals and Other Institutions but Discharged and Attended by Domicillary Midwives before the 10th day
Doctor Not Booked	Doctor Booked	Total	
2	37	39	1,547

Maternity Outfits

On application to the midwife in attendance or to the Public Health Department, maternity outfits are supplied free of charge for all domiciliary confinements.

The number of maternity outfits issued during the year was 35.

Maternity Homes

There are no private maternity homes registered in the borough.

SECTION 24 - HEALTH VISITING

The health visitor is not only a State Registered Nurse and State Certified Midwife, but must also possess a special certificate in health visiting. Each health visitor has her own district. Her main role is that of health educator. Her work is connected with the health and welfare of the whole family and includes attendance at ante-natal clinics and child health centres, where advice is given on matters affecting the health of the mother and child. Home visiting is the most important aspect of her work, and particularly after the birth of the baby when she helps and advises the mother on any problems she may have regarding her family. Regular visits are made until the child is of school age and advice is given regarding the facilities which are available for immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, small-pox and measles.

The health visitor herself attends the special sessions held in the clinics for vaccination and immunisation and assists the medical officer. As school nurse she assists the school medical officer at medical examinations, and follows up, by advice in the home, those children requiring special attention.

The staff devote as much time as possible to the welfare of old people, and by their knowledge of the voluntary and statutory social services in the borough are able to put aged persons in touch with those services applicable to their needs.

The tuberculosis visitor visits patients suffering from all forms of tuberculosis and other chest conditions, and acts as liaison officer between home and clinic, keeping the Chest Physician informed of the conditions and needs of the patients and their families.

The following is a summary of work done during the year:—

Health Visitors	Cases	Visits
1. Total (Excluding ineffective visits)	8,288	17,834
2. Children born in 1970.	1,552	4,520
3. Children born in 1969.	1,226	2,808
4. Children born in 1965 - 68	2,762	5,913
5. Total number of children in lines 2 - 4	5,540	13,241
6. Persons aged 65 or over	576	1,452
7. Number included in line 6 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	261	318
8. Mentally disordered persons	38	72
9. Number included in line 8 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	7	4
10. Persons, excluding Maternity cases, discharged from hospital (other than mental hospitals)	96	110
11. Number included in line 10 who were visited at the special request of a G.P. or hospital	48	53
12. Number of tuberculosis households visited	11	13
13. Number of households visited on account of other infectious diseases	363	406
14. Other cases	1,664	2,540
15. Ineffective visits	-	3,473

#### Tuberculosis Visitors

16. Tuberculous households visited	235	1,559
17. Households (other chest conditions)	351	1,476
18. Visits to T.B. contacts and suspects	-	129
19. Other visits	-	359
20. Ineffective visits	-	362
21. Immigrants	19	33



## SECTION 25 - HOME NURSING

Mrs. K. Elson, Superintendent, reports as follows:—

1970 has been a busy year - full of change. Five members left the staff for domestic reasons or to further their careers in other branches of the nursing field. The service nevertheless has been kept at full establishment. Sickness has been at a minimum except for one member of the staff who had to undergo surgery. We all wish her a speedy recovery.

Part of the Nursing Centre has been converted into a cleansing station for medical equipment. This has proved beneficial, as all small items are now kept at the Centre and can be issued to patients without any delay. In May the administration of all equipment was taken over by the Nursing Service. 1,139 articles of equipment have been issued this year. The Clean Linen Service continues to be well used, 174 patients using the service. Further details are given on page 60.

Wallasey Village Medical Centre has now been in operation for over two years and is continuing to be a busy project. In November, Somerville Medical Centre was opened. The nurse attached to this Centre works two hours daily in the surgery attending ambulant patients. Within the next 12 months it is hoped that at least two more practices will be converted and have nurses attached.

Arrangements are being discussed for a nurse to be attached to the local hospital as Liaison Officer between the surgical wards and the community. We expect this will reassure patients, lead to earlier discharge of surgical patients and perhaps a saving of hospital beds.

Negotiations are now completed for hospital students to gain experience in Community Nursing by being seconded to the District Nursing Service for a period of 6 or 8 weeks. This will commence when the General Nursing Council's 1969 Syllabus is implemented for General Nurse Training.

Thanks are extended to the Health Committee, Medical Officer of Health, all members and colleagues of the Health Department for their help and co-operation during the past year.

Wallasey is now a training centre for State Enrolled Nurses wishing to take their National District Nursing Certificate. The coming year will see the first State

Enrolled Nurses in training. The first of many we hope. This past year three State Registered Nurses have taken their District training and gained the National District Nursing Certificate.

Below are figures for the year 1970 of home visits and patients treated at the two Medical Centres. This shows a big increase in the number of patients and treatments given:—

	<u>Patients</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Medical .....	1,562	48,842
Surgical .....	360	9,166
Tuberculosis .....	25	816
Infectious .....	6	17
Maternity Complications .....	-	-
Others .....	27	1,433
	<u>1,980</u>	<u>60,274</u>
Casual Visits (Drs. Surgeries, Chemists, Hospital)		1,031
Included in above		
65 years and over .....	1,354	42,377
5 years and under .....	17	300
More than 24 visits .....	605	48,490
Injections .....	591	15,580
Baths by auxillaries .....	194	4,924
Late visits .....	51	552
Night Nursing .....	3	6 nights
Wallasey Village Medical Centre	520	1,766 treatments
Somerville Medical Centre (7 weeks)	56	100 "

Total of 2,556 patients and 62,140 treatments.

### Nursing Homes

There were 3 Nursing Homes on the register at the end of 1970, compared with 4 in 1969.

Details are given below:—

"Longlands", 11 Atherton Street.	Registered for 8
"Richmond", 80 Penkett Road.	" " 15
Mrs. Dwyer, 23, Sunningdale Road.	" " 14

Visits of inspection are made by the Superintendent Health Visitor (13 routine and 11 special during the year).



## SECTION 26 — VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

General

The important work under this section was continued throughout the year by the Department and was again greatly assisted by the General Practitioners in the Borough.

Poliomyelitis

A total of 1,022 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,037 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1969 were, primary 843 reinforcing 1,354. Details, by age group are as follows:-

## Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sabin	51	652	210	31	61	16	1,021
Totals	51	653	210	31	61	16	1,022

## Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salk	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Sabin	-	12	32	13	892	85	1,034
Totals	-	12	32	13	895	85	1,037

Diphtheria Immunisation

A total of 1,008 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,058 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1969 were primary 806 reinforcing 1,462. Details, by age group, are as follows:-

## Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 15	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D. T. P. P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D. T. P.	72	652	185	26	22	5	962
Diphth/Pertussis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Diphth/Tetanus	1	9	2	-	25	7	44
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	75	661	187	26	47	12	1,008

## Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D. T. P. P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D. T. P.	-	14	51	17	301	26	409
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Diphth./Tetanus	-	8	18	8	555	54	643
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Totals	-	22	69	25	862	80	1,058



### Whooping Cough

A total of 964 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 413 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1969 were, primary 744 reinforcing 552. Details, by age group, are as follows:-

#### Primary Courses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	72	652	185	26	22	5	962
Diphth./Pertussis	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	74	652	185	26	22	5	964

#### Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D.T.P.P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D.T.P.	-	14	51	17	301	26	409
Diphth./Pertussis	-	-	-	-	4	-	4
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	-	14	51	17	305	26	413

### Tetanus

A total of 1,021 persons under 16 years of age completed a primary course of vaccination and 1,091 persons under 16 years of age received reinforcing doses during the year.

The comparable figures for 1969 were, primary 825 reinforcing 1,473. Details, by age group, are as follows:—

#### Primary Courses

Type of Vaccination or dose	Year of Birth					Others under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D. T. P. P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D. T. P.	72	652	185	26	22	5	962
Diphth./Tetanus	1	9	2	-	25	7	44
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	2	13	15
Totals	73	661	187	26	49	25	1,021

#### Reinforcing Doses

Type of Vaccine or dose	Year of Birth					Others Under age 16	Total
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
Quadruple D. T. P. P.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Triple D. T. P.	-	14	51	17	301	26	409
Diphth./Tetanus	-	8	18	8	555	54	643
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	3	36	39
Totals	-	22	69	25	859	116	1,091



### Smallpox Vaccination

A total of 650 persons under 16 years of age were vaccinated and 161 persons under 16 years of age were revaccinated during the year.

The comparable figures for 1969 were, vaccinations 713, revaccinations 61. Details, by age group, are as follows:—

Age at date of vaccination	Number of Persons vaccinated or revaccinated		Number of cases specially reported		
	Vaccinated	Revaccinated	(a) Generalised vaccinia	(b) Post-Vaccinal Encephalomyelitis	Death from complications of vaccination other than (a) and (b)
0-3 months	1	-	-	-	-
3-6 months	7	-	-	-	-
6-9 months	5	-	-	-	-
9-12 months	12	-	-	-	-
1 year	296	1	-	-	-
2-4 years	215	13	-	-	-
5-15 years	114	147	-	-	-
Totals	650	161	-	-	-

### Measles

Measles vaccine was again available and 492 children under the age of 16 received immunising doses. (The comparable figure for 1969 was 482)

Details by age as follows:—

Year of Birth					Others under Age 16	Total
1970	1969	1968	1967	1963-66		
2	135	149	77	119	10	492

### Influenza

Influenza vaccine was again offered to nursing staff etc. who were likely to be subjected to infection in the course of their duties. 173 immunising doses were given during the year.

### Rubella (German Measles)

Notification was received during the year from the Department of Health and Social Security that, following a great deal of research, a vaccine was now available to give protection against Rubella (i.e. German Measles). Should a woman contract German Measles during the first 3 months of pregnancy her baby may be born with serious malformations and consequently it was recommended that the vaccine should be offered to girls between 11 and 13 years of age so that they have protection against the disease before they marry and start a family.

Initially supplies of vaccine were available for 13 year old girls and vaccination was accordingly offered at the clinics and by the General Practitioners in the Borough as from September.

A total of 157 girls under the age of 16 years received protection up to the end of the year.



## SECTION 27 — AMBULANCE SERVICE

There was no change in the administration of the service in Wallasey, which has had a joint Fire and Ambulance Service since the implementation of the National Health Service Act in 1948. The day-to-day administration of the service continued to be carried out by the Chief Fire and Ambulance Officer.

Establishment at 31st December 1970

Ranks	Authorised	Actual
Station Officer (Hospital Transport Officer)	1	1
Sub Officers	2	2
Leading Ambulancemen	7	7
Ambulancemen	32	27
	<u>42</u>	<u>37</u>
Civilian Staff		
Chargeman Mechanic	1	1
Workshop Handyman	1	1
	<u>Totals 44</u>	<u>39</u>

Training

The in-service training courses were continued during the year, based upon the recommendations of the Ambulance Service Advisory Committee.

Details of Training Courses:—

Ambulance Training School, Wrenbury Hall	
Recruit & Refresher Courses	7
Instructors' Course	1

Hospital Transport Officer

In liaison with the hospitals this officer is able to effect the most efficient deployment of ambulance vehicles and manpower.

Operational Calls

The demands for ambulance transport show a decrease during the year of 1,756. This is mainly due to the transfer of non statutory work to the Welfare Department for conveyance by a specially adapted bus, and by strenuous

efforts by the service to ensure that all transport requests are necessary. The spare capacity made available will quickly be taken up by the usual rising trend of general work. Emergency calls, i.e. accident, emergency admissions to hospitals and very urgent calls totalled 5,633. Routine clinic and outpatients requirements amounted to some 29,574 cases. A total of 13,815 patients were conveyed to and from the Moreton and Saughall Massie areas.

The table on page 55 gives details of cases conveyed, etc.

#### Vehicles

The fleet of vehicles comprises:—

- 8 Stretcher case vehicles
- 3 Sitting case vehicles
- 2 Dual purposes vehicles

The total mileage covered by these 13 vehicles during the year was 183,285.

#### Rail Journeys

9 patients were issued with rail warrants and conveyed to their destinations via road: rail and road.



AMBULANCE SERVICE—NUMBER OF CASES CONVEYED—1970

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June.	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Street, Jorks & Domiciliary Accident or Sudden Illness	225	198	209	220	303	309	248	336	257	240	209	266	3,020
Urgent Admissions	397	286	321	166	195	163	165	180	162	196	196	186	2,613
Falicious False Alarms	2	5	3	5	2	7	2	3	4	2	7	3	45
*Mental Patients Admissions	213	310	35	14	14	24	14	12	17	15	18	12	698
Maternity Admissions	33	30	33	42	30	29	31	26	24	33	26	36	373
Infectious Diseases	16	42	22	9	2	9	6	5	6	4	6	6	133
Admissions booked in advance	95	114	91	244	198	237	222	210	210	232	221	204	2,278
Out-patients and Clinics	2,930	2,525	2,439	2,597	2,381	2,553	2,498	2,165	2,326	2,391	2,350	2,119	29,274
*Mental Out-patients	-	-	395	461	527	704	454	466	492	490	393	472	4,854
Other Patients	184	168	164	187	168	302	316	48	276	288	335	137	2,573
Mortuary	11	15	8	4	14	14	6	2	7	4	9	11	105
Mutual Aid	12	9	6	7	7	6	7	6	4	8	10	3	87
Totals	4,118	3,702	3,726	3,956	3,841	4,359	3,969	3,459	3,785	3,903	3,780	,455	46,053

Total Mileage Covered During Year Ended 31/12/70 - 183,285

\*System of coding altered to Split Mental Heading into Admissions and Out-Patients

## SECTION 28 - PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE.

### Tuberculosis

#### No. of Primary Notifications.

<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
35	29	40	34	39	29	32	39	43	50	78

Pulmonary                      30 = 21 men    5 women    4 children  
 Non-pulmonary                5 = 2 men    3 women

#### Classification of Non-pulmonary cases.

1 TB Bladder    1TB Endometritis and salpingitis  
 1 TB Kidney    1TB Gland in neck    1 TB Epididymitis.

#### Table of Primary Notifications.

<u>Notifications</u>		<u>Deaths</u>		<u>Death Rate</u>
<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-pul.</u>	<u>Pul.</u>	<u>Non-pul.</u>	<u>per 1,000</u>
30	5	7	-	.054

#### No. of Notified cases of Tuberculosis on Clinic Register.

1st January, 1970	809
31st December, 1970	805
Transfers from other areas	2
Lost sight of cases returned	-
New cases diagnosed during the year	35

#### Visits by Health Visitors:-

TB cases	1,564
Others	1,475
Total	<u>3,039</u>

### Prevention

No. of new contacts examined during 1970	345
No. of new cases diagnosed during 1970	35
Contact Rate	9.8
No. of new cases detected by contact examination	3
No. of cases detected by School contact examination	-
Home Nursing treated	25
Home Nursing Total Visits	816
B.C.G. Vaccinations	128
Children Mantoux Positive at School	35
No. of contacts attending through above	158
No. of Mantoux positive children at School who attended Clinic	51



## Care

Families receiving clothing &c.	29
Housing defects reported by Health Visitors	9
No. of patients receiving milk	10
No. of cases rehoused	1
No. referred to Education Dept.	-
Home Helps	5
Free School Meals	-
Meals on wheels	5
National Society for cancer relief grants	7

I am grateful to Dr. J. Baxter, Consultant Chest Physician, for the following observations:—

The rise of Primary Notifications this year to 35 (30 Pulmonary and 5 Non-pulmonary) is, at first sight, disappointing after the low figure, 29, of last year. But if this is compared with figures for the past 10 years, it assumes a better aspect. In addition, of the children, two were found by contact examination at the Clinic and therefore treated very promptly with good results. Another child was an immigrant from India who was under treatment on arrival here.

As usual, Respiratory Tuberculosis affects the adult male three times as often as the female, and in the 20 - 25 age group six times as frequently. Of the six males in this age group, two or three were not given B.C.G. and one was B.C.G'd 16 years ago as a contact. He did not have a repeat vaccination at 13. Thus four out of six were unprotected - once more demonstrating the efficacy of this preventive treatment. The number of cases in this age group would have been much higher but for the hard work of the School Medical Service.

Last year only four males over 45 were detected and it was felt that this figure was not an actual estimate of the amount of disease actually present. This year's figure of eleven is more credible - just over half of the total. Only three females over 45 were discovered. With the reduction in Mass Miniature Radiography activity it may be that we shall miss a few cases in this and perhaps other age groups, but there are adequate facilities in Wallasey and General Practitioners can refer cases to both Victoria Central Hospital and Mill Lane for quick x-rays. These are read by our experienced Radiologist who reports quickly.

The number of visits, (3,039), made by our Health Visitors has been almost the same as last year. Their help, given in a kindly and sympathetic manner, is appreciated by all, particularly the old who live alone and have difficulty in communication. Their visits to hospital to help with problems of the in-patient continue to be very valuable.



The Home Nursing Service has made a total of 816 visits, a rise of over 200 this year, and many expressions of gratitude have come from patients who have benefitted by this friendly, cheerful and efficient service.

#### Prevention.

There was a rise in Clinic contact examination of 100 to 345 giving a contact per case rate of 9.8. There were three new cases detected by contact examination. This year 35 children were found to be Mantoux positive at School and 158 contacts of these were seen at the Clinic. These figures are better than in 1969 when only 72 contacts, associated with 26 Mantoux positive children attended. I do not feel we can draw any conclusion, as yet, from the rise in Mantoux positive school children.

#### Care

The Home Help and Meals on Wheels Services have continued to look after our patients in their usual cheerful and helpful fashion and are, as usual, praised.

The National Society for Cancer Relief have given Grants to seven patients and we must thank the Wallasey Council of Social Service for arranging this in company with our Health Visitors.

#### Vaccination of School Children with B.C.G. Vaccine

This is an important measure in the campaign to eradicate tuberculosis from the community and is carried out on school premises, so avoiding time wasting visits to clinics. The parents of children who have reached the age of 12+ years are sent information concerning the purpose of the vaccination and asked to complete a consent form if they wished their children to be vaccinated. Prior to vaccination each child was given a skin test known as a Heaf Test to determine whether he is already sensitised to the tubercle bacillus. Only those who show no reaction to the skin test are vaccinated. Those who show a positive reaction are referred with their family contacts to the Chest Clinic to exclude tuberculosis, as the fact that they reacted to the skin test could mean that they had become infected with the tubercle bacillus and the most likely source of infection would be members of their family. As will be seen from the Table at the beginning of this section, 35 children and 158 contacts of these children were referred to the Chest Clinic during the year. The scheme is not only useful in preventing tuberculosis but serves as a case finding procedure.



Details of the number of children tested and vaccinated are given in the Table which follows:-

#### Primary Mantoux Tests and Vaccination

##### School Children

No. of children offered (per parents) B.C.G.	
Vaccination ... ..	1,931
No. of children accepting (per parents) B.C.G.	
Vaccination ... ..	1,552
No. of children Mantoux Tested ... ..	1,529
No. of children found Mantoux Positive ...	52
Percentage of children Mantoux Positive ...	3.4
No. of children found Mantoux Negative ...	1,483
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G.	
Vaccine ... ..	1,462

##### Re-examinations

No. of children Mantoux Retested ... ..	125
No. of children found Negative ... ..	13
No. of children re-vaccinated with B.C.G.	
Vaccine ... ..	13

#### Provision of Nursing Equipment

In May the administration and issuing of all items of medical and nursing equipment was transferred to the District Nursing Service, 86A Penkett Road, Wallasey (Telephone 639-5709).

The arrangement has obvious advantages, in that the equipment is readily available for issuing as required by the nurses. The larger and heavier items are delivered to the patients' homes by the Departmental van.

During the year a total of 1,139 articles were issued as follows:-

Air Rings	69
Back Rests	140
Beds	7
Bed Blocks	8(4 pairs)
Bed Boards	10
Bed Pans	110
Bed Tables	2
Commodes	176
Crutches	8(4 pairs)
Matresses	2
Knee Cages	57
Rubber Sheets	31

Polythene Sheets (disposable)	199
Self-Lifting Poles	7
Tripods	22
Urinals (Male)	69
" (Female)	21
Walking Aids (Zimmer)	46
Wheelchairs	155
	<hr/>
	1,139

This service, which facilitates the nursing of patients in their own homes, is much appreciated by relatives.

#### Clean Linen Service for the Incontinent Chronic Sick

This service continues to prove invaluable in the nursing of patients in their own homes, and is much appreciated by patients and relatives.

The provision of clean draw sheets, rather than incontinence pads, is preferable in that no problem of disposal arises. The latter would create a very real problem, particularly in the smoke control areas of the borough.

The scheme is available to all persons requiring it, and all cases are investigated by the Superintendent of the District Nursing Service.

Fourteen sheets are left initially for each patient and replaced with clean as necessary - usually twice weekly.

The number of sheets issued during the year totalled 24,378 to 160 cases. Comparable figures for 1969 were 25,507 and 137 respectively.

In addition a clean nightdress service is available to all necessitous cases. 171 nightdresses were issued during the year.

#### Health Education

The health education activities in the Borough are organised by Dr. J. Fergusson, who holds the joint appointment of Health Education Officer for Birkenhead and Walsley.

It was mentioned in last year's report that plans were in hand for streamlining the Health Education Section, with a view to forming a Health Education team to work as a body rather than individuals. Thus a wider range of subjects can be offered to organisations and better use made of the time and equipment available.



During the year the Heads of Schools were all supplied with graduated syllabi, designed to suit Colleges of Further Education, Senior Schools, Middle Schools and Junior Schools. The Health Education Officer on receipt of a request for information about a subject would supply such information after consultation with the specialist, arrange to lecture on the chosen subject, or arrange for the specialist in that subject to give the lecture. In addition to being supplied with these graduated syllabi, the Head Teachers were also supplied with a catalogue of notes, pamphlets, films, film strips and equipment which could be loaned to schools on request to the Health Education Officer.

The reorganisation of the section took place rather late in the year and, although few such requests were received, it is gratifying to note that at the time of writing this report, requests are still being received.

In addition to the school programme, the other work of the section is, of course, still going on and is roughly sub-divided into general campaigns, outside lectures, school lectures, personal lectures and in-service training.

### General Campaigns

#### Venereal Disease:

This was mounted on request from the Department of Health and was rather hampered by the Obscene Publications Act of 1868 which forbids the exhibition of any material dealing with V.D. where it can be seen from a Highway, Road or Public Footpath. The Act has since been rescinded thanks to the efforts of Baroness Birk, Chairman of the Health Education Council. Nevertheless, many measures were taken, such as the broadcasting of a discussion on Venereal Disease over Radio Merseyside. The discussion was largely worked out by Dr. Doyle, the Area Venereologist, and spoken over the radio by Dr. Fergusson and the announcer. Posters were designed and produced by the Wallasey Art School, thanks mainly to the kind offices of Mr. Philip Smith, who has helped in similar matters previously. Such posters were on exhibition in our clinics and in such places as would not contravene the Act of 1868. The notices in public lavatories were replaced with new ones, giving names and addresses of all clinics within a radius of 20 miles of Wallasey. The Borough Engineer was most helpful in this matter. The posters were on display, in addition to our own clinics, in hospital waiting rooms, factory treatment and first aid rooms and also in the foyer of the Health Department.

An article also appeared in the local press. This was written by the reporters, based on factual material supplied by the Health Education Officer.

#### Immunisation:

The Department of Health statistics showed that Wallasey residents were not amongst the best in the country in the matter of taking their children to receive immunisation. The Health Education Section made this the subject of an intensive campaign which had two main aims. The first consisted of lecturing on the subject in as many schools as possible and, where preference had to be considered, was given to girls as the "mothers of the future." Both in Wallasey and in Birkenhead nearly every girls' school was lectured in this way, the lectures being accompanied by the film strip "Vaccination and You."

The other part of the campaign was directed at the parents. Arrangements were made with the Victoria Central Hospital to show a film in the Out-Patients' waiting hall. Unfortunately, Wallasey has no Children's Hospital, but it was noted that many family groups were present. The lectures were very short, but repeated many times as the audience changed. It was accompanied by a short film, shown on a daylight projector, the film being a "Walt Disney" in the form of a cartoon showing how immunisation protects the patient from attacks of disease germs.

The schools in which lectures were given are:—

Moreton Secondary Girls  
 Quarrymount  
 Somerville  
 Wallasey High School  
 Wallasey Technical Grammar School for Girls  
 Oldershaw Grammar School  
 Gorsedale Middle School  
 St. Hilda's Middle School  
 Withensfield Middle School  
 Maris Stella High School

In many cases this necessitated four lectures in one school.

#### Fireworks

Owing to other commitments, no lectures were given but posters were distributed to all schools, public buildings and libraries. Bookmarks pointing out the dangers were also distributed in libraries.



## Drugs

Liaison has been maintained with the police and the conclusions reached were the same as in previous years, that is, that there is no serious trouble in the area and that things were better left "as they are". A film strip series on drug abuse was reviewed and one of the series purchased.

Lectures to organisations not covered by the Education Department

St. John's Ambulance Society -	Smoking
- do -	Cancer
- do -	Four First Aid Lectures
Moreton Youth Centre -	Cancer
St. Hilary's " " - "	"
Moreton Mothers' Union -	"
Good Companions Women's Group -	Cancer
Ranger Guides -	Cancer
Wallasey Rotary Club -	Cancer & Smoking
Wallasey Townswomen's Guild -	Cancer (Early Signs)
Leasowe Clinic -	Cancer (The Million Club)
Co-operative Women's Guild -	Cancer
Union of Catholic Mothers -	Cancer

## Cytology Clinics for the Early Diagnosis of Carcinoma of the Cervix Uteri.

Dr. E.I. Grant, who conducts clinics on a sessional basis reports as follows:—

These clinics seem to go from strength to strength and Wallasey can be well satisfied with its position in the Merseyside League Table. It takes all our available time and staff to keep the waiting list down to reasonable proportions and unless we increase the number of clinics held each week, we are not going to be able to re-call those cases who were first done in 1966. Each week we call up one or two cases for repeats, but this is not really enough and, at the present time, we feel it is wiser to call up "first timers" than to re-call the old cases. The period of waiting between application and appointment is about six weeks, unless the G.P. asks for an urgent examination, and this we comply with at the earliest possible date.

Our statistics are excellent - applications, appointments, attendances, results, and our figures generally compare very favourably with those in all the other Merseyside Boroughs, including Liverpool.

Other gynaecological conditions, apart from cancer, are frequently found, and the G.P.'s are notified and the patients referred back for treatment - I refer to cases of infection, fibroids, erosions, cervical polyps and prolapses, etc. Thus these conditions are dealt with at an early stage and results are likely to be successful.

I would like to repeat the remarks I made last year when I said how fortunate we were in having such an enthusiastic and efficient pathologist at the Victoria Central Hospital as Dr. H. Green.

Dr. Bell, Assistant Medical Officer in Department, and Dr. Meachim also conduct cytology clinics, the former visits Cadbury's Factory periodically, and the latter does two clinics a month, one at Water Street and one at Leasowe Clinic, and I, personally, do six clinics a month. Thus we hold about nine clinics a month; twelve patients are called up to every clinic, but for one reason or another there is not always a 100% attendance.

There is a great deal of clerical and administrative work involved in the organisation of these clinics, and I think we do it very well. Patients and doctors are notified, either by letter or by personal visits from the health visitors. In the event of a malignant case being diagnosed the minimum amount of time is allowed to elapse before the patient is in hospital and surgical treatment commenced.

We have now performed well over 3,000 smears.

The total number of women who attended examination during the year was 677, their ages being as follows:—

Ages.		
20 - 29	(who attended by special arrangement)	124
30 - 39		254
40 - 49		200
50 - 59		87
60 - 65		12
Total women attending		<u>677</u>

In eight cases the result of the smear was "suspicious" and these cases were referred for further investigation. A further seven cases were found to be positive.

In two hundred and eighteen cases it was necessary to take repeat smears. The following is an analysis of the report of the pathologist at Victoria Central Hospital:—



Specimen unsatisfactory	3
Normal cells	615
Inflammatory changes	52
Trichomonas vaginalis	24
Monilia	8
Other conditions	-
Total smears	<u>702</u>

The above summary includes twenty five cases in which two conditions were found.

In addition the Department is very grateful to the Family Planning Association for having taken 111 smears during the year at the Family Planning Clinics.

### Convalescence

Patients are sent for convalescence on the recommendation of the family doctor or hospital consultant. The financial circumstances of each applicant is considered by reference to an assessment scale laid down by the Council and contributions may be required from the patients towards the cost, according to their means.

During 1970 eleven patients were accommodated in the undermentioned homes.

	Males	Females
Sutcliffe Rhodes Lodge, Birkdale	-	5
Lear Home of Recovery, West Kirby	-	6

In addition the cost of patients being admitted to suitable convalescent homes can be defrayed by a private fund, although it was not necessary to draw upon this fund during the year.

### Venereal Disease

I am pleased to report that the numbers of cases of venereal disease showed a slight decrease compared with the previous year. 347 Wallasey residents attended for treatment at centres outside the borough, as follows:-

	Syphilis	Gonorrhoea	Other Conditions	Total
St. James Hospital, Birkenhead	3	64	197	264
Royal Infirmary, Liverpool	-	2	17	19
Seamen's Dispensary & V.D. Clinic, Liverpool	-	7	54	61
Newsham General Hospital	-	2	1	3
	<u>3</u>	<u>75</u>	<u>269</u>	<u>347</u>

The total numbers attending in the previous four years were as follows:—

1966 .....	191
1967 .....	247
1968 .....	309
1969 .....	353

The majority of patients requiring treatment prefer to visit another area and consequently there is no treatment centre in this borough.

The tracing of contacts in the Borough is undertaken by the staff of the special clinic held in St. James Hospital, Birkenhead.

During the year the notices in the public lavatories were replaced with new ones, giving names and addresses of all clinics within a radius of 20 miles of Wallasey. Details of the local health educational efforts against venereal disease are given in the Health Education Section of this report (page 61 ).

#### Chiropody Service

The Chiropody Service continued to make a definite contribution to the care of the aged in the community.

The following are details of treatments given during the year:—

(a) Number of patients registered	...	...	...	2,020
(b) Number of treatments given:—				
(i) Old Age Pensioners	...	...	...	11,238
(ii) Physically Handicapped persons			...	40
(iii) Expectant Mothers	...	...	...	-
				<hr/> 11,278

Of these 10,481 were given at no charge to the beneficiary, 574 were given where the beneficiary paid 3/- and 223 where the beneficiary paid 5/-.

There were 9 Chiropodists participating in the scheme at the end of the year, all of whom satisfied the conditions laid down in the Professions Supplementary to Medicines Act, 1960.



The patients can choose whichever Chiropodist he/she prefers and treatment is given in the Chiropodists' own surgeries or, if necessary, in the patients' homes. During the year 7,155 treatments were given at the surgeries and 4,123 treatments were given in the patients' homes.

The following are eligible for treatment in accordance with the Council's scheme:-

- (a) Male persons who are over the age of 65 and female persons over the age of 60.
- (b) Registered Physically Handicapped persons.
- (c) Expectant Mothers.

The minimum interval between treatments in all but exceptional cases is 6 weeks during the first 9 treatments and 8 weeks for subsequent treatments. Each patient is required to re-apply at the end of each course of treatment.

No charge is made for the treatment to persons in receipt of a Supplementary Pension or Allowance from the Department of Health and Social Security and all other applications are assessed in accordance with the scale approved by the Council and if accepted receive treatment free or at a reduced charge.

#### Fluoridation of Water Supplies

It will be recalled from previous reports that in 1962 the Council passed a resolution in favour of the fluoridation of the water supply.

Unfortunately, in the intervening years, it was not possible to implement the decision as the Wirral Water Board had stated it would be impracticable to supply fluoridated water to any particular Authority within the Board's area, unless the other Authorities to which they supply water were in agreement.

At the request of the Wallasey Executive Council the matter was again considered by the Wallsey County Borough Council in November 1969, and it was then resolved that the authority "is no longer in favour of fluoridation".

It was, however, decided to take more active steps and to implement additional methods of improving dental hygiene in school children.

## SECTION 29 - DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Miss A. Elcock, Home Help Organiser, reports as follows:-

The Home Help figures for 1970 show the usual upward trend in the chronic sick and aged group. Maternity cases, family cases and younger age group cases remain fairly constant, with little or no increase in numbers. This may be due to the fact that people in these latter categories usually have to pay for the service and, therefore, tend to find a private solution to their problems.

A fairly mild winter has certainly helped to reduce the hours lost by Home Help staff due to sickness, consequently it was not necessary to spread out the available help in the way that normal wintery conditions generally impose.

The level of staff turnover has increased above its normal 35%, - it is now nearer 45%, but the rising rate of unemployment, particularly on Merseyside, could affect this figure in the very near future. We are already receiving applications from people made redundant by local firms.

The experiment started last year of recruiting younger people into the Service has not met with much success, the reason being lack of any official training system. Young people, however enthusiastic, need training to balance their lack of experience of life. The older woman comes to the Service already equipped with this experience and, therefore, until such times as proper training is available the experiment has been shelved.

In conclusion, the picture for 1970 is one of growing demand and consequently expansion of responsibilities for all involved in running the Service.

	Maternity	T.B.O.	A.P.	Others	Total
Applications received.	20	-	320	42	382
Applications accepted.	20	-	302	42	364
Applications refused	-	-	18	-	18
Accepted cases cancelled owing to private arrangements, deaths, etc.	1	-	57	7	65



	Maternity	T.B.	O.A.P.	Others	Total
No. of cases help sent	18	-	735	65	818
Cases commenced prior to 1970	1	-	490	30	521
Hours worked	745	46	124,284	7,868	132,943
No. of hours sickness & accident benefit	-	-	-	-	4,368
No. of hours holiday pay	-	-	-	-	10,149
			Total Hours ...		<u>147,460</u>
No. of helpers 31 Dec. 1970 ...		Full time 32) 72 full time Part time 80) equivalent			

## SECTIONS 28 and 51 — MENTAL HEALTH SERVICE

### INTRODUCTION

This will be the last year for the administration of the Mental Health Services by the Health Committee and Medical Officer of Health. Commencing 1971 the Mental Health Service becomes part of the newly created Social Services Department under the guidance and control of the Social Services Committee and Director of Social Services.

During the last 10 years since the Mental Health Act 1959 has been operative, there has been a great expansion of the Community Care of the Mentally Disordered within the Borough. We now have purpose-built Junior and Adult Training Centres and a Mental Health Rehabilitation Hostel. The number and quality of workers in the field including the Mental Welfare Officers has greatly increased. The links with the Hospital Service and Family Doctors built up over the years by the Social Workers have established the desired teamwork approach to Community Care, which will be of tremendous advantage to the 'family centred' Social Services Department.

## STAFF

The establishment is 1 Senior Mental Welfare Officer, 6 Mental Welfare Officers (5 having a dual appointment as Welfare Officer/Mental Welfare Officer) and 1 Trainee Welfare Officer/Mental Welfare Officer.

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer, took up his appointment in July, returning from successfully completing the Certificate in Social Work Course at Liverpool. 2 Mental Welfare Officers were appointed early in the year, one from a neighbouring Authority, whilst the other brought in the experience of many years in the Police Force. The Trainee Welfare Officer/Mental Welfare Officer was appointed to full Officer, leaving this post vacant at the end of the year.

## MENTAL HEALTH REFERRALS (Table 1)

The total number of referrals for casework increased in 1970 to 332 from the previous year's total of 241. The largest increase came from the Hospital referrals where the total for In-patient and Out-patient referrals increased 100%. This source of referral highlights the need for an effective Community Care service.

In an attempt to begin to determine the total number of Mentally Ill within the Borough, a comprehensive record of all referrals has been kept. This includes those referrals which were for information purposes only or for admission to hospital, but not for Casework help.

Table 2 summarises these referrals over a period of 6 months. 487 mentally ill persons were referred (this excludes the Mentally Handicapped who are dealt with separately later in the Report) of which nearly 50% were visited by the Mental Welfare Officers.

At the end of the year there were a total of 313 persons suffering from a Mental Disorder receiving help from the Mental Welfare Officers (see Table 3).

## HOSPITAL ADMISSIONS

Total admissions involving the Mental Health Section dropped in 1970 to 229 compared with 262 in 1969 (see Table 4). Reasons for this are not easily identifiable, but certain factors such as improved treatments at Out-patient Clinics and Day Hospitals, and the long lasting drugs given by injection by the family Doctor are certainly contributable. The trend of 'informality' of admission to hospital with no referral to the Mental Health Section is certainly continuing.



## COMMUNITY CARE (including Prevention Care and After-care)

This aspect of the work of the Mental Health Section depends a great deal upon the individual skills of the workers within the Department. Be they Social Workers, Hostel Workers, or Workers in the Training Centres, it is the personal quality and skill of personality in the worker by which the Mentally Disordered person and their family are aided in achieving a realistic adaptation to Society. The Mental Welfare Officers try to identify the needs of their clients and bring them into contact with the various Services offered by the Local Authority.

The Psychiatric Social Club held at "Chapel Hey" Hostel re-commenced this year on a weekly basis after a break of nearly 2 years. The Craft Classes at Oakenholt Road held mainly for the residents of the Mental Health Hostel were transferred to "Chapel Hey" and are a proven success. At the end of the year 16 persons were attending the Industrial Therapy Organisation in Price Street, Birkenhead, which is administered by the Wirral Association for Mental Health.

In addition to our own Hostel, 2 Mentally Ill and 3 Mentally Handicapped persons were placed in Hostels outside the Borough and supported financially by the Health Committee. The Health Committee also contributed towards the cost of a mentally handicapped woman from Wallasey who is residing in North Wales under a Boarding-Out Scheme run by a hospital. Unfortunately the plans for a Hostel for the Subnormals could not be proceeded with during 1970-71 but it is included in the forward building programme.

## MENTALLY HANDICAPPED

The completion and opening of the new purpose-built Junior Training Centre, incorporating a Special Care Unit, made 1970 another memorable year in the history of provision for the Mentally Handicapped in Wallasey. The first children were admitted on the 10th September. The Centre is situated in close proximity to the Adult Training Centre at Moreton but with vehicular access via Knutsford Road.

By this time next year responsibility for such provision will have passed to the Education Committee (as from 1st April, 1971) whilst the Adult Training Centre will thereafter be administered by the Social Services Committee. Similarly, future responsibility for arrangements relating to the provision of temporary and long-term care, hostels, day care, etc., will also have passed from the Health Committee to the Social Services Committee. The under-mentioned figures will give a clearer picture of the present situation, viz., statistics for the year ending 31st December 1970.

1. (a) Total number of mentally handicapped and severely mentally handicapped receiving Casework support and resident within the Borough on 31st December, 1970.

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Male	32	(36)	66	(66)	98	(102)
Female	23	(21)	45	(54)	68	(75)
	<u>55</u>	<u>(57)</u>	<u>111</u>	<u>(120)</u>	<u>166</u>	<u>(177)</u>

(Figures in brackets represent corresponding figures for previous year - 31.12.69).

The slight decrease in numbers is due to deaths (2) removals from the district, transfers to E.S.N. Special Schools, admissions to hospitals, and the discontinuance of visits in respect of a number of the older fairly well adjusted adults to enable more attention to be given to those needing support and reassurance.

Additional visits are made in respect of persons returning home from institutions for holidays and on trial leave, for reports, supervision, progress etc.,

(b) New (First) Referrals during the year:—

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Male	7	(5)	16	(15)	23	(20)
Female	5	(1)	3	(4)	8	(5)
	<u>12</u>	<u>(6)</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>(19)</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>(25)</u>

It is noticeable that children are being referred at a much earlier age than previously and from a wider range of sources. Four of the five girls were under school age.

Enquiries to many Local Hospitals have established that there are at least 64 patients suffering from Mental Handicap and Severe Mental Handicap receiving long-term institutional care. The findings are summarised below:—

	<u>Under 16 years</u>	<u>16 - 65 years</u>	<u>Above 65 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
Male	11	24	1	36
Female	4	22	2	28
	<u>15</u>	<u>46</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>64</u>



(c) Domiciliary Visiting, Interviews and Supportive Case Work

The past year has seen tremendous efforts to cope with the backlog of work which was inevitable on account of the staffing shortages of the previous year. It has been possible to resume contact with many families who had received scant attention and it is hoped that conditions may permit a continuing improvement. The quality of service which can be given to this particular category of handicap is very much dependent upon the time which can be devoted to each family, as every member is under stress and the stability of the whole family is necessarily at risk.

Similarly, the greater freedom and increased participation of the mentally handicapped in community life and activities inevitably brings hazards, difficulties and anxieties which require skilled handling, support, explanation, encouragement and advice. Recent advances in the understanding of this particular handicap are continually opening up new avenues of knowledge and in consequence, social work practice and techniques need constant review, appraisal, adaptation and sometimes redirection.

2. Institutional Care

(a) Long-term Admissions.

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Male	-	(2)	3	(3)	3	(5)
Female	1	(-)	-	(4)	1	(4)
	<u>1</u>	<u>(2)</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>(7)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(9)</u>

All three male admissions were through the Courts.

Awaiting admission to Long-term Institutional Care:

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Male	1	(1)	3	(3)	4	(4)
Female	1	(-)	1	(1)	2	(1)
	<u>2</u>	<u>(1)</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>(5)</u>

It must again be emphasised that in many instances institutional care is neither appropriate nor beneficial but there is little alternative in the absence of hostel or finances to utilise the limited facilities at present available.

Awaiting residents in Local Authority Home/Hostel - numbers given are in addition to those given above awaiting Institutional care.

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Male	5	(1)	19	(16)	24	(17)
Female	-	(2)	4	(5)	4	(7)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	5	(3)	23	(21)	28	(24)

(b) Short-term Care

Temporary Admissions during 1970 (Hospitals and Hostels):

	<u>Under 16 years</u>		<u>16 years and over</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
Male	3	(8)	12	(8)	15	(16)
Female	2	(1)	3	(5)	5	(6)
	<hr/>		<hr/>		<hr/>	
	5	(9)	15	(13)	20	(24)

No payment was required for any of the Hospital Board places. Formal requests were received from parents for a further three places but these could not be arranged. Such periods of temporary care are essential to (a) provide relief during periods of family crisis or extreme stress, (b) to enable the handicapped person and the relatives to have a spell away from each other for holiday or recuperation and (c) to accustom both to accept and adapt to spells of separation. Hospital beds temporarily vacated by patients on home leave are becoming increasingly difficult to obtain and in any case do not relieve those in greatest need, i.e. the more severely mentally and physically handicapped. Moreover it is quite impossible for hospital personnel to foresee vacancies and make appropriate allocations in time for families to book a holiday.

### 3. Hostels

Local Authority Homes and Hostels and those run by voluntary bodies are few and far between, quickly booked up, comparatively expensive and frequently cater for special categories of sex, age and type or degree of handicap. The pressure for long and short-term hostel accommodation is building up both within the community and from hospitals wishing to discharge patients no longer requiring hospital treatment, and ready for a period of rehabilitation within the community; these could free beds for those genuinely in need of hospital treatment. Until local hostel accommodation is made available the mentally handicapped can



not receive the care to which they are entitled or fully benefit from the services already available. Furthermore, the stresses caused by these gaps in provision claim a large part of social work time which could otherwise be more beneficially deployed.

Day Care and/or Classes for the mentally handicapped with additional severe physical handicap is the other major gap in the rapidly developing services as they exist today, and this might be incorporated in the proposed hostel of the future.

Table 1.

**NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1970**

Referred by	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Mentally Handicapped				Severely Mentally Handicapped				Total
	Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		Under age 16		16 and over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
(a) General practitioners	-	1	32	33	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	69
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	-	-	25	44	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	77
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	-	1	13	57	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	75
(d) Local education authorities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
(e) Police and courts	-	1	10	6	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	20
(f) Other sources	-	1	36	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	3	2	2	2	-	86
(g) Total	-	4	116	179	-	-	2	-	2	1	14	3	5	4	2	-	332

**Note 1** The terms mentally handicapped and severely mentally handicapped are not used in place of subnormal and severely subnormal.

**2** Only one referral should be recorded for one patient unless the local authority ceased to provide services after one referral and before the next.

**3** "Referral" should be limited to persons who are referred to the authority for the provision of services, whether centre or hostel, by means of home visits or otherwise. Referrals made for the purpose of obtaining admission to hos pital should not be counted.



Table 2

## MENTAL ILLNESS (Including Psychopathic Disorder)

## SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS TO MALLASEY DURING 6 MONTHS

	Hospital In- patient and discharge		Hospital Out- patient and Day Treatment		Others (G.P. Police, Relatives, etc.,)		TOTAL		Number visited by Mental Welfare Officers	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 - 16	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	2	-	1
	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-
16 - 65	47	96	10	45	46	115	103	256	61	162
	49	-	35	-	69	-	153	-	101	-
65 +	9	55	2	3	6	33	17	91	9	38
	46	-	1	-	27	-	74	-	29	-
Age Unknown	35	74	6	40	6	18	47	138	3	13
	39	-	40	-	12	-	91	-	10	-
		225		95		167		467		214

Table 3

**NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT  
31st DECEMBER, 1970**

	Mentally ill						Elderly mentally in.iri.*		Psychopathic						Mentally handicapped						Severely Mentally handicapped						Total						
	Under age 16			16 and over			U	H	P	Under age 16			16 and over			U	H	P	Under age 16			16 and over			U	H		P					
	L	P	F	L	P	F				L	P	F	L	P	F				L	P	F	L	P	F					L	P	F		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)														
1 Total number	-	-	34	50	4	18	-	-	1	-	1	3	34	23	31	20	32	22	313														
2 Attending workshops, day centres or training centres (including special units)	-	-	12	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	5	30	17	18	16	116														
3 Awaiting entry to workshops, day centres, or training centres (including special units)	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3														
4 Receiving home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														
5 Awaiting home training	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-														
6 Resident in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	3	7	1	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	32														
7 Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	-	-	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	3	5	-	4	1	33														
8 Resident in other home/hostel	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	5														
9 Boarded out in private household	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1														
10 Attending day hospital	-	-	1	5	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9														
Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2-10	-	-	6	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	-	-	4	3	35														
(b) Others	-	-	14	61	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	13	1	2	7	3	112														



Table 4.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959  
ADMISSIONS TO HOSPITAL INVOLVING THE MENTAL HEALTH SECTION

(1969 figures in brackets)

Section 25. (Admission to hospital for observation up to 28 days)	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe, Birkenhead.	25	13	38
West Cheshire Hospital (Deva)	11	12	23
Moston Hospital, Chester	1	2	3
Ormskirk Hospital	-	1	1
Cheadle Royal Hospital	1	-	1
Sefton General Hospital, Liverpool.	1	-	1
	<u>39</u> (29)	<u>28</u> (40)	<u>67</u> (69)
Section 29 (Emergency Admission to hospital for observation up to 3 days)			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe, Birkenhead	3	2	5
West Cheshire Hospital (Deva)	1	5	6
Moston Hospital, Chester	-	1	1
Greaves Hall Hospital, Southport	1	-	1
	<u>5</u> (15)	<u>8</u> (5)	<u>13</u> (20)
Section 60 (Court Hospital Order)			
Greaves Hall, Southport	<u>3</u> (3)	<u>-</u> (-)	<u>3</u> (3)
Section 5. (Informal Admissions)			
St. Catherine's Hospital Annexe, Birkenhead	17	31	48
West Cheshire Hospital (Deva)	18	28	46
Moston Hospital, Chester	4	18	22
Greaves Hall Hospital, Southport	9	5	14
Trinity Day Hospital, Birkenhead	2	7	9
Crane Hall Hospital, Creese	1	-	1
Thingwall Hall Hospital	2	-	2
Ormskirk Childrens Hospital	-	1	1
Victoria Central Hospital (Med. Unit) Wallasey	1	-	1
Ashton House	-	1	1
Sainthill Hospital	1	-	1
	<u>55</u> (61)	<u>91</u> (88)	<u>146</u> (169)
GRAND TOTALS			
Informal Admissions	55 (61)	91 (88)	146 (169)
Compulsory Admissions	47 (48)	36 (45)	83 (93)
	<u>102</u> (129)	<u>127</u> (133)	<u>229</u> (262)

TABLE 5

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959

## COMPULSORY OBSERVATION TABLE -

1966-70

YEAR	Section 25s + 29s per 100,000 population					Section 29s as % of 25s + 29s			
	England and Wales	Liverpool Region	West Cheshire Hospital Area	Wallasey *	England and Wales	Liverpool Region	West Cheshire Hospital Area	Wallasey *	
1970				80				19	
1969	57	66	61	89	59	39	30	22.5	
1968	58	71	66	79	57	44	28	16.5	
1967	57	78	78	101	55	41	31	36.5	
1966	61	105	83	105	60	54	32	30.5	

\* Wallasey figures expressed as if population is 100,000



	NUMBER OF PATIENTS ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL			NUMBER OF CLIENTS VISITS			NUMBER OF VISITS AND INTERVIEWS		
	Informal	Compulsory	TOTAL	Mentally Ill	Mental Handicaps	TOTAL	Mentally Ill	Mental Handicaps	TOTAL
JANUARY	12	9	21	70	17	87	129	35	164
FEBRUARY	9	5	14	77	29	106	139	46	185
MARCH	15	12	27	78	8	86	169	19	188
APRIL	7	7	14	73	17	90	125	37	162
MAY	14	4	18	80	21	101	177	33	210
JUNE	4	7	11	66	28	94	155	68	222
JULY	16	9	25	112	35	147	238	71	309
AUGUST	18	4	22	86	21	107	177	36	213
SEPTEMBER	14	7	21	101	79	180	191	123	314
OCTOBER	12	9	21	144	49	193	242	114	356
NOVEMBER	12	8	20	150	35	185	300	61	361
DECEMBER	13	2	15	105	56	161	271	105	376
TOTALS	146	83	229	-	-	-	2,312	748	3,060
1969	(169)	(93)	(262)				(2,094)	(585)	(2,679)

(a) Junior Training Centre

Building works progressed during the year on the new replacement Centre in Knutsford Road, Moreton. The building was handed over to the Local Authority by the contractors in the Summer.

The trainees were transferred from the former unsatisfactory premises at 4 Hale Road, Wallasey, as from the commencement of the Autumn term.

As mentioned in last year's report, provision has been made for a domestic science room for the girls: a practical room for the boys where instruction is given in woodwork, etc.: 7 classrooms and a main hall which, in addition to providing dining facilities, is also used for physical education and group activities as well as for the annual concert pantomime, etc. Provision is also made in the "Special Care Unit" for the care of 24 of the more severely mentally handicapped children.

This is a joint project with Birkenhead County Borough and the costs are apportioned between the two Authorities on the basis of usage.

The new building is sited adjacent to the Adult Training Centre in Moreton.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Whitley Council staff were redesignated Supervisor/Teachers and the establishment continued to comprise:-

Supervisor  
Senior Supervisor/Teacher  
6 Teacher/Supervisors  
1 Children's Attendant  
Domestic staff

In addition the establishment of the Special Care Unit at the new Centre is as follows:-

1 Senior Assistant Supervisor  
3 Assistant Supervisors  
2 Children's Attendants

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health continued to make monthly visits to the Centre to check on the health of the children.

Arrangements were made for the children in the Special Care Unit to be conveyed by Ambulance to the Centre and the other children continued to be conveyed by special bus.



Miss I.P. MacDonald, the Supervisor, reports as follows:-

"Various activities have been put into operation during the past twelve months and the following subjects have been covered in the curriculum - Sense Training, Indoor and Outdoor activities, General Knowledge and the 3 R's, Music and Drama, Folk Dancing.

Throughout the year we were looking forward to transferring to our new Centre at Moreton. The children and staff are delighted with their new surroundings; the classrooms are light and airy and we feel the children have benefitted by the change.

The top Junior Class have been working on a 'Milk Project'. We received posters, friezes and filmstrips from the Milk Marketing Board, but the highlight of the project was a visit to a local farm to see cows being milked.

The Senior Boys and Girls commenced their primary training in the use of the various tools, using screws, nails, sandpaper, etc.

In the domestic room the girls are taught the use of the cookers, switching "on" and "off", filling kettles, slicing and cutting bread, making toast, tea and preparing vegetables.

The Senior Boys and Girls set the tables in the dining hall for the mid-day lunch period.

A good number of parents gathered at Harrison Park for our Annual Sports and a record number of parents and friends attended our concert. All sections took part:-

The Nursery groups	- Musical Mimes
Infants, a playlet	- The Snowman
Junior & Infants	- A Choral Nativity

Many parents expressed their appreciation of the lovely new Centre provided for their children.

The staff wish to thank all members of the Health Department for their help in making the move from Hale Road to Knutsford Road a successful event."

Adult Training Centre, Pasture Road, Moreton.

Mr. B.R. Spence, Chief Training Officer, reports as follows:-

Another Instructor qualified this year at the Harris College, Preston, as a Teacher of the Mentally Handicapped Adult. This means that the training Centre has now a compliment of 3 fully qualified members of staff, 2 Ordinary National Certificate holders and 2 holders of the City and Guilds Certificate. The remaining staff have all gained considerable experience in industry and child care before commencing their employment at the Centre.

This year further steps were taken to balance the industrial and social/educational programmes. Physical education was firmly established and also an "Education for Leisure" session on one afternoon per week for the girls.

I am pleased to report that one afternoon per week a group of 10 trainees, between the ages of 16 and 20 years, attend the Woodchurch Swimming Baths with 2 members of staff for swimming instruction. There are now 2 swimmers and the remaining number of the group have overcome their initial fears and are developing their confidence and self-reliance in this activity to an extent which has exceeded all our expectations.

Due to unemployment in the Merseyside area it has been difficult to secure Contract work from local industrial firms. It is hoped there will soon be a halt to this trend.

During the year we held two Open Days, one in May and one in September, which were well attended, not only by parents and relatives of the young people, but also by a fair cross-section of the community. It is hoped to make similar arrangements next year.

The Parents' Evening was held on Tuesday, 23rd June, and was attended by more than 240 people. In addition to the speeches there were exhibitions, country dancing and film shows. The discussions and exchange of opinion between staff and parents were well worth while.

We held our Harvest Festival in October, which again was well attended. 46 trainees undertook readings, drama and choir work. Mr. E. Morris produced the Festival and I would wish to thank him for his good work.

During November we were invited by the Moreton Youth Club to compete in a football match with them at Cadbury's Playing Fields. For this we selected players not only from the trainees attending, but also from those who had left us and taken jobs. After the match (which was drawn 7 - 7) we were invited by the Youth Club to have refreshments in the Youth Centre and to join in the evening's activities. Our thanks are due to the Youth Leader for having arranged this function.



Evening classes are held at the Training Centre each Tuesday evening, as follows:—

Model Making; Art; Dancing; Needlecraft; Games; Oil Painting; Woodwork; Cookery; P.E.; Wine Making.

The attendances averaged 67 per week and the quality of the work undertaken has become very high.

A bazaar was held in October and the amount raised was used to purchase camping equipment for the annual camps. Praise must be given to the Bazaar Committee members who worked so hard during the year to make this so successful a function.

The number of trainees taking part in visits in connection with the "Education for Leisure" programme and also in connection with the educational projects during the year, is as follows:—

January - 52	July - 65
February - 48	August - Holidays
March - 52	September - 96
April - 96	October - 72
May - 116	November - 66
June - 130	December - 24

I would wish, through this report, to place on record my thanks to the staff of the Health Department for their kindness and help in assisting with the administration of the Training Centre.

#### "Chapel Hey" Mental Health Residential Rehabilitation Hostel.

Mr. A. Paterson, Superintendent of the Hostel reports as follows:—

The year 1970 proved to be an eventful one for "Chapel Hey" due to changes in its original role.

The hostel consists of a two storey building, centrally heated and providing 36 single bedroom accommodation, equipped with wash basins and furniture. A large social hall is attached to the building for recreation and other activities.

The building was originally designed to provide accommodation and recreational facilities for patients having been discharged from psychiatric wards of the local hospitals who no longer required hospital treatment, but required a period of rehabilitation before returning to the community.

During the year the Committee resolved that 24 of the beds available would be allocated to patients in the Geriatric Wards and those with chronic disorders that no longer required hospital care.

Hostel accommodation was necessary because many of these patients are unable to return home due to unsatisfactory home conditions or their relatives not being able to cope with the extra domestic tasks or provide the necessary care that is required.

Slight structural alterations were made to the buildings and the first cases to be admitted to the Geriatric Wing were those suffering from long term chronic disorders. Some of them had been patients at the Psychiatric Hospital for many years and in order to cushion the effect of moving into a new environment these patients were first invited to the hostel for afternoon tea and then shown round their prospective home. This proved to be successful and allayed any distress when they were finally admitted. They quickly settled in and found new friends amongst other patients and staff.

Two of these ladies have progressed to such an extent that they are allowed out and able to travel and shop on their own.

Further referrals were made by the Consultant Geriatrician and these patients were visited by the Medical Officer of Health and assessed as to their suitability for admission to the hostel, having regard to their physical and mental condition.

All of the patients admitted are on prolonged medication and treatment for both physical and mental disorders and the administering of this treatment is one of the most important functions of the hostel. This is carried out under the supervision of the Assistant Superintendent having regard to safety, control and use of drugs.

After care is provided by the hospital and all of the geriatric patients return to the hospital from time to time where they are examined by the Consultant Geriatrician who sends on a report to the General Practitioner.

Each patient can nominate the General Practitioner of their own choice who prescribes further treatment as necessary. Chiropody, library and W.R.V.S. mobile shop services are regularly provided and frequent visits by members of the local clergy of all denominations are always well received.



The Welfare Department Handicraft Instructors visit one evening each week to give instruction to all the residents, both young and old, and I wish to tender my thanks for their untiring efforts in providing a service which I know is well appreciated.

Referrals for admission to the hostel continue to be made by the Consultant Psychiatrists, Mental Welfare Officers and Hospital Social Workers for younger patients that require a period of rehabilitation.

These patients are visited at the hospital by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer and myself and are assessed accordingly having regard to their psychiatric and social report, home background, and suitability for employment. The final approval for admission being made by the Medical Officer of Health.

On admission to the hostel the rehabilitation residents are given a period to settle in and later interviewed by the local Disablement Resettlement Officer at the Department of Employment. Close liaison is maintained with the Department of Health and Social Security who are able to provide financial support when required.

It is pleasing to note that many of the residents who have passed through "Chapel Hey" have availed themselves of the opportunities provided by the Welfare Services and become fully proficient in a trade or occupation.

During the year the Social Club was reformed and it is well attended by ex-residents and others who have been invited by the Mental Welfare Officers. It is envisaged that during the coming year the activities of the club will expand to include all hobbies and pastimes.

One of the major problems is finding suitable accommodation for those residents that have completed their period of rehabilitation and are ready to enter fully into the community.

Unfortunately not all of the residents are able to return to the community and some have to return to hospital for further periods of treatment. This is always a sad occasion, especially if good progress has been made and then regressed, which may be due to various reasons.

During the year the hostel received a generous gift of a 16mm sound film projector from the Distribution Committee of Merseyside Hospitals Council and I wish to thank them most sincerely for this gift which will bring pleasure to all.

Apart from the hostel activities, full use is being made of the Social Hall by the Sandbrook Pre-school Play Group which meets every day except Tuesdays. Facilities are also granted to the Sandbrook Senior Citizens Club and the Sandbrook Community Youth Club which meets every Thursday and Friday nights respectively. This ensures that full use is being made of all the available facilities.

From the 1st April the administration of the hostel was transferred from the Health Department to the Welfare Department and I wish to thank all of my colleagues in both departments for their co-operation and support.

Finally may I tender my sincere thanks to all the members of the hostel staff for their loyalty and zeal which enables the hostel to provide a first class service to the community.

#### Rehabilitation Wing

Number of residents on 31st December 1969:- 13.  
(8 Males 5 Females)

Number of residents admitted during year 1970:- 21

Authority	Male	Female
Wallasey	7	6
Cheshire	4	3
Birkenhead	1	-
Total	12	9

Number of residents discharged during year 1970:- 22

Authority	Male	Female	To Home	To Other Accom.	To Hospital
Wallasey	5	4	3	-	6
Cheshire	8	3	8	2	1
Birkenhead	2	-	1	1	-
Total	15	7	12	3	7



Number of residents at 31st December 1970:-- 12  
(5 Males 7 Females)

Geriatric Wing

Number of residents admitted during year 1970:- 19.

Number of residents discharged during year 1970:- 4  
(All to hospital)

Number of residents at 31st December 1970:- 15.

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## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

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- I) Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on the Environmental Health and Hygiene of the Area.
- II) Report of the Chief Weights and Measures Inspector relating to Food and Drugs Act, Fertilisers and Feeding Stuffs Act etc.

## REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH AND HYGIENE OF THE AREA.

I have pleasure in presenting my annual report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year 1970.

### Slum Clearance

During the year 5 Compulsory Purchase Orders and 1 Clearance Order received the approval of the Council. These areas contained 127 houses. 2 voluntary Undertakings to demolish unfit houses, 2 Closing Orders and 4 voluntary Undertakings to close unfit houses were approved by the Council. Voluntary Undertakings to close the basement rooms of 2 premises were also accepted. 2 Public Inquiries were held following objection being made by the owners of houses included for clearance. In both cases the Minister confirmed the Orders. 2 further Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed without objections being received.

### Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

Approval was received from the Minister of State for the Environment for the No. 15 (Sandbrook) Smoke Control Order. The area is approximately 106 acres and contains 37 industrial and commercial premises and 657 dwelling houses. This Area completes the smoke control programme for the west end of the borough.

No. 14 (Belvidere) Smoke Control Area, containing 2,559 premises, came into operation on the 1st July.

During November supplies of solid smokeless fuel were at such a low ebb that it became necessary to apply for suspension of all smoke control orders in Wallasey. The Minister agreed to suspend the orders from the 5th December until the 30th April 1971. It is regretted that the fuel position has caused a setback in our smoke control work, but it is hoped that the Government will ensure an adequate supply of all types of smokeless fuel for the winter of 1971/72.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963

It is pleasing to note that 77% general inspection has been carried out during the year, compared with 65% in 1969. Changes of occupiers, closure of premises, occupiers ceasing to employ staff and new building has again given rise to a floating section on the register. 117 registrations were cancelled during the year and 79 new registrations received, 38 of which were transfers of



occupiers, giving a total of 1,002 registered premises at the end of the year, showing a reduction of 38 compared with 1969.

### Food Hygiene

I am pleased to report an increase in the number of inspections carried out on food premises and catering establishments, this being mainly due to an improvement in the staffing position. 2,986 inspections shows an increase of 597 over those carried out during 1969 and gives an average of nearly 2.6 inspections per food premises within the Borough.

Legal proceedings were taken against the occupier of a catering premises for non-compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations which resulted in a fine of £45 being imposed. A butcher was also fined £10 with £1.15.0d. costs for smoking in a food room.

### Noise Abatement

The problem of noise nuisance is a very difficult one in which there are many variable factors, not least being the sensitivity of the persons subjected to the noise. Legislation protects in general the average reasonable man but this is really no consolation to persons who are, for example, hypersensitive to noise. Good planning and careful attention to the location of potentially noisy processes obviously can be very helpful in this problem and a close liaison is being built up with the Borough Engineer's Planning Department in an effort to counter potential problems at the earliest possible stage.

### Staff

One district inspector resigned to take up a new appointment and two new inspectors were appointed. Two pupils were also appointed and commenced their training in October.

A summary of the staff shortage during the year is as follows:—

One inspector below establishment for the whole of the year and a second inspector for a period of four months. This amounts to a shortage of one and one-third inspectors for the whole of the year, compared with two and one-sixth inspectors in 1969.

May I express my thanks to the Chairman, Members of the Committee, Medical Officer of Health and officers from other departments for their support and co-operation throughout the year. Finally may I thank the members of my staff for their continuing support.

### ABATEMENT OF NUISANCES

The nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act have again been the mainstay for the remedying of defects in dwelling houses.

Complaints during the year numbered 2,831 as compared with 2,508 in 1969. 11,882 visits were made to dwelling houses. 954 preliminary and 585 statutory notices were served during the year. Below is a summary of the defects remedied.

#### Dwelling Houses

	Defects remedied.
1. External repairs executed	1,074
2. Internal repairs executed	770
3. Yards paved or repaired	56
4. Water Supply - improved or reinstated	32
5. W.C's - repaired or cleansed	185
6. Drainage works executed	140
7. Premises cleansed	18
8. Miscellaneous	204
Total	<u>2,479</u>

#### General Environmental Public Health

	Notices Abated
1. Caravan & Camping Sites improved	2
2. Places of Public Entertainment improved	-
3. Schools - improvements	-
4. Hairdressers - improvements	5
5. Keeping of Animals - improvements	-
6. Offensive Trades - improvements	-
7. Other improvements	-
Total	<u>7</u>



# Total Number of Notices Served (All Acts)

	Served	Abated
Preliminary ... ..	1,625	1,569
Statutory ... ..	774	1,015
	<u>2,399</u>	<u>2,584</u>

## Legal Proceedings

No. of Summonses issued ... ..	16
No. of cases heard ... ..	3

In 3 cases "Nuisance orders" were made by the magistrates. The remaining cases were withdrawn as the work was completed prior to the court proceedings.  
Total amount of fines imposed £40.

## No. OF FOOD BUSINESSES EXISTING WITHIN THE BOROUGH AT 31st DECEMBER, 1970.

Classification according to the areas administered by the District Public Health Inspectors.

Type	Seacombe	Egremont	Poulton	Liscard	New Brighton	Wallasey Village	Moreton	Total
+ * School Kitchens and Canteens	10	10	5	7	7	10	9	58
Local Authority Hostels								
+ * Nurseries, etc. .. ..	1	2	-	4	3	1	4	15
+ * Other Local Authority Premises	-	1	1	1	2	-	4	9
+ * Grocers .. ..	5	22	13	9	14	8	7	78
+ * Cafes .. ..	8	6	4	5	73	5	5	106
+ * Greengrocers .. ..	12	23	10	15	12	18	15	105
+ * Confectioners and Bakehouses	8	7	9	6	7	16	2	55
+ * Sweets .. ..	20	31	18	19	37	24	22	171
+ * Butchers .. ..	10	11	7	14	6	11	15	74
+ * Fried Fish .. ..	7	9	5	5	9	5	10	50
+ * Shellfish and Refreshment Stalls	-	-	-	-	21	-	2	23
+ * General .. ..	21	1	7	19	18	8	18	88
+ * Food Preparing Premises ..	-	1	2	4	4	2	2	15
+ * Wet Fish .. ..	5	3	5	4	2	3	6	28
+ * Chemists and Druggists ..	4	6	5	6	4	6	6	37
+ * Club Premises and Canteens	5	3	2	11	11	12	8	52
+ * Licensed Premises .. ..	15	12	11	21	29	11	14	113
+ * Miscellaneous .. ..	3	6	6	1	-	-	-	16
+ * Supermarkets .. ..	2	1	-	5	2	12	10	32
TOTALS .. ..	136	155	110	156	257	152	159	1,125

\* All premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16.

+ All premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19.

## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955: FOOD HYGIENE

Food Premises

No. of Visits to All Premises ... .. 2,986

Viz—

1. a) Cafes, canteens etc.	524
b) School Meals Kitchens and depots	46
c) Food factories	40
d) Licensed Premises	232
e) Food Shops	2,058
f) Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles	39
g) Section 16(a) - Ice Cream	239
h) Section 16(b) - Cooked Meats etc.	102
2. Miscellaneous	47

Work Carried out under Food Hygiene Regulations

1. Structure cleansed or repaired	289
2. Equipment cleansed or repaired	133
3. Hot/cold water supply provided or improved	31
4. Sinks/washbasins provided or improved	27
5. Personal hygiene improved	9
6. Sanitary accommodation, cleansed or improved	89
7. Miscellaneous improvements effected	111
Total	689

Registered Food Premises

The Department of Health and Social Security has requested that a classification of registered premises be included in this report. The required information is as follows:—

	No. of Premises	No. of Visits
Section 16(a) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... ..	648	239
Section 16(b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955 ... ..	203	102
Total	851	341

(N.B.—A classification of the types of premises registered under section 16(a) is given in the part of the report dealing with ice cream).



Summary of Types of Food Premises Registered under  
section 16 (b) Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Bakehouses, Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	46
Meat Pies and Cooked Meats	...				19
Butchers, Sausages	...	...	...	...	54
Sausages and Cooked Meats	...				29
Grocers, Potted Meats	...	...	...	...	2
Boiled Hams	...	...	...	...	11
Cooked Meat Factories	...	...	...	...	2
Other Premises, Meat Pies	...	...	...	...	4
Chicken Roasting	...	...	...	...	36

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS and  
MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES  
REGULATIONS

During the year a cafe was found to be in serious contravention of the regulations and an occupier of a butcher's shop was found smoking in a food room. In both cases, previous warnings had been given. Legal proceedings were instituted and details are given below.

Dirty conditions in cafe	...	£45 Fine
Smoking in Food Room	...	£10 Fine

CONTROL OF ICE CREAM PREMISES

168 samples of ice cream were taken during the year. All were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. The results and classification of the ice cream samples are summarised below.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING 1970

Classification of Samples by Location of Manufacturer.  
Ice Cream Manufactured in Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	61
Grade 2	27
Grade 3	27
Grade 4	18
	<hr/>
	133

Ice Cream Manufactured outside Wallasey

	No. of Samples
Grade 1	17
Grade 2	4
Grade 3	8
Grade 4	6
	<hr/>
	35

Sampling has again been concentrated on soft ice cream which is, in the light of experience, undoubtedly the type most subject to fluctuation in sample quality.

The control of this product at premises within the borough is relatively easy, the cause of poor results being traced by a process of elimination. Over recent years sterilising routines have been adopted which give consistently good results and these are being conscientiously followed by the operators. I am satisfied that regular sampling and thorough investigation on unsatisfactory results has played no small part in the establishment of these satisfactory procedures as a matter of routine. Unsatisfactory results in the Wallasey manufacturers' samples during the year have been traced, in order of occurrence, to:—

1. unsatisfactory sterilisation of mix containers
2. mixes manufactured outside the area being delivered already in an unsatisfactory bacteriological condition.

The problem of mobile vendors is, however, an entirely different one. The requirement of registration by the authority is not there, neither are they in a fixed position where they can be sampled by the inspector whenever he considers it necessary. It is even more difficult to time a visit correctly to enable a spot check on the machine cleaning to be carried out. Consequently, and this is borne out by sample results, the bacteriological quality is far more frequently shown to be unsatisfactory. I am convinced that registration of this type of vehicle would be of great assistance in proper control.

Where manufacturers from outside the borough show unsatisfactory results the details are referred to my colleagues in the appropriate authorities for the necessary action.



Ice Cream Statistics—Relative To The Year 1970

## Registrations Approved

Sale and Storage	...	...	...	...	...	8
Manufacture, Sale and Storage				...	...	1
						<hr/>
				Total	...	9

Registrations Refused	...	...	...	...	Nil
Registrations Cancelled	...	...	...	...	Nil

## Number of Premises on Register at close of Year

Storage only	....	...	...	...	...	4
Storage and Sale		...	...	...	...	624
Manufacture, Storage and Sale				...	...	20
						<hr/>
				Total	...	648

## Results classified according to identity of Manufacturer

Ice Cream sampled at point of sale within the  
County Borough District of Wallasey during 1970.

Factories outside Wallasey-Table I.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade I	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	1	-	-	1	-	Not Classified	
2	2	2	-	-	-	"	"
3	4	3	1	-	-	"	"
4	1	1	-	-	-	"	"
5	1	1	-	-	-	"	"
6	6	2	2	-	2		*
7	9	5	1	3	-		*
8	2	-	-	2	-	Not Classified	
9	2	1	-	-	1	"	"
10	1	-	-	1	-	"	"
11	2	-	-	-	2	"	"
12	4	2	-	1	1	"	"
	35	17 (48.6%)	4 (11.5%)	8 (22.8%)	6 (17.1%)		

Factories located in Wallasey-Table II.

Manu- facturer Code No.	No. of Samples examined	No. of Samples in Provisional Grades				Grading of Manu- facturer by Ministry of Health recom- mended Standards	
		Grade I	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Satis- factory	Unsatis- factory
1	82	32	17	18	15		*
2	5	3	-	2	-		*
3	7	3	1	3	-		*
4	8	7	1	-	-	*	
5	7	4	1	-	2		*
6	4	2	2	-	-	Not Classified	
7	5	1	1	2	1		*
8	1	1	-	-	-	Not Classified	
9	4	3	1	-	-	"	"
10	4	4	-	-	-	"	"
11	2	-	-	2	-	"	"
12	1	-	1	-	-	"	"
13	2	1	1	-	-	"	"
14	1	-	1	-	-	"	"
	133	61 (45.9%)	27 (20.3%)	27 (20.3%)	18 (13.5%)		

## Notes.

1. Figures in parenthesis denote percentages .
2. The indication "Not Classified" in the Grading Columns of the above tables occurs where insufficient samples have been taken.



## CONTROL AND SUPERVISION OF MILK SUPPLIES

All milk supplies are brought into the area already sealed in bottles and cartons, and for some commercial uses in sealed churns, from processing dairies outside the borough to local depots, from which distribution takes place. Pasteurised and sterilised milk forms the bulk of our daily supply, together with a relatively small amount of untreated milk. A small amount of ultra heat treated milk is also being marketed. Sampling has been carried out over the whole range of milk on sale. All samples of untreated milk are subject to the milk ring test for brucellosis, which may give rise to undulant fever in man, and to the animal inoculation test for tuberculosis. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food programme of tuberculosis eradication in cattle has proved most successful and a concentrated effort is now being made to secure the eradication of brucellosis in all herds. Whenever possible the Public Health Laboratory has also carried out tests on untreated milk samples for the presence of *Rickettsia Burneti* which causes Q fever in man.

Nineteen complaints were received involving milk supplies; investigations were carried out in all cases. Warnings were given where necessary to the persons responsible. In one case legal action was taken regarding a dirty milk bottle, a fine of £30 being imposed.

The following is a summary of sampling carried out during the year:-

Source of Sample.	Total	Pasteurised				Sterilised		U.H.T.		Untreated	
		M. Blue		Phosphatase		Turbidity		Colony Count		M. Blue	
		Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail	Pass	Fail
Milk Depots	9	3	-	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Delivery Vehicles	9	5	-	5	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Milk Vending Machines	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
Shops	10	8	-	8	-	1	-	1	-	-	-

### The Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

### The Milk and Dairies (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

During the year checks were made and the necessary action taken to secure the registration of premises selling milk.

### Milk in Schools Scheme

Milk has again been supplied to the schools in one-third pint cartons by two of the main dairy undertakings. During the year 1,810,445 one-third pint cartons were supplied - an increase of 29,737 on the previous year.

### Meat Inspection

There are no slaughterhouses in the Borough.

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Visits made to food shops and to other premises engaged in the distribution, preparation and handling of food resulted in the following foodstuffs being certified as unfit for human consumption:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
1. Fresh meat at retail shops	-	2	26
2. Fish .....	-	-	-
3. Cooked meat and meat products	-	15	18
4. Poultry .....	-	-	-
5. Canned meat .....		2	68
6. Fruit-a) canned and dried .....		6	78
b) raw .....	-	-	-
7. Vegetables a) canned .....	-	-	-
b) raw .....			30
8. Frozen foods .....		16	35
9. Other foods .....		3	75
Total	2	6	106

### Consumer Complaints

152 consumer complaints were received during the year, covering a wide variety of foodstuffs. The broad outlines of these complaints can be extracted from the table set out below. It is interesting to note that 53.9% of complaints relate to foreign bodies in food, or to mouldy foods and the department has continued to give these two subjects a considerable amount of attention during the year.



Type of Food	No. of Complaints	Foreign Objects	Mouldy	Classification of Complaints			Miscellaneous
				Allegedly Unsound	Allegedly Dirty	Parasitic Condition	
Bread	23	15	7	-	-	-	1
Tinned foods	26	7	9	3	-	-	7
Meat & meat products	35	6	9	8	-	2	10
Milk & milk products	26	8	1	2	6	1	8
Confectionery	9	3	4	1	-	1	-
Fish & fish products	4	1	-	1	-	2	-
Sweets	6	3	1	-	-	1	1
Soft drinks	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Butter	2	1	-	-	-	-	1
Vegetables & fruit	3	-	-	2	-	-	1
Cereal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	3	-	2	-	-	-	1
Miscellaneous	13	2	3	-	-	-	9
	152	47 (30.9%)	35 (23%)	17 (11.2%)	7 (4.5%)	7 (4.5%)	39 (25.6%)

In all cases of the presence of foreign objects the management of the firms concerned are interviewed in detail about their process and where loopholes in the system are discovered, advice is given to ensure the best possible protection.

It is again in the field of perishable foods, particularly meat products, where the most complaints arise. The importance to the retailer of a coding system for his perishable goods cannot be over emphasised. It would be a step forward also if he were to obtain the manufacturer's code, which is usually available and gives the date of manufacture. Spot checks by the retailer (a) at the time of delivery and (b) at frequent intervals during the week would then ensure firstly that he was not being served with old stock and secondly that he was not allowing stock to remain on display beyond its reasonable shelf life. The distribution side of the perishable foods trade was again found to be suspect in many instances resulting in complaint and in many of these cases precise blame is very difficult to prove, although suspicions may be strong.

The changing methods of presentation, packaging and sale of food to the public are maintained under constant observation in an attempt to ensure that the food is sold in as good and fresh a condition as possible. To this end much advice has been given by the department and it is hoped that ultimately the results will be reflected in diminishing complaints of stale and mouldy foodstuffs.

Complaints to the department are encouraged and each one receives a very full investigation. Legal proceedings were instituted in five cases. Details of the cases are appended below.

Nature of complaint	Result	
1. Foreign matter in a loaf	£15 Fine	£3.15s. Costs.
2. Mouldy steak and kidney Pie	£20 Fine	
3. Mouldy Loaf ... ..	£25 Fine	£10 Costs.
4. Mouldy Loaf ... ..	£20 Fine	£15 Costs.
5. Mouldy steak and kidney Pie	£10 Fine	£3.14s Costs.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL FISH) REGULATIONS

Cockle beds - Moreton, Leasowe and Wallasey Foreshore

The Liverpool Port Health Authority is the enforcing Authority for the above Regulations and this department acts in liaison with that Authority.

The sterilising plant formerly used in a neighbouring Authority has not been in operation this year. Cockles were, however, still gathered from the beds and sterilisation was carried out at a plant situated in Lancashire.

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACTS AND ORDERS

##### Regulation of Movement of Swine Order 1959

The usual supervision of store pigs moved under licence into piggeries within the area was made, checks showing that the pigs were retained for the required period. Regular routine visits were made to all piggeries.



### Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957

Inspections have been made of all premises and plant affected by this Order and the importance of Strict compliance with the terms of the Order emphasised. It is essential to assist in the prevention of spread of foot and mouth and other diseases that plant operators comply strictly with this piece of legislation.

### General

Observations have been made on the Wallasey docks of incoming vessels to ensure that no dogs, poultry or hay or straw were being illegally landed, contrary to the Regulations imposed for the prevention of spread of animal disease.

### Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district.

### Meat Sterilisation Regulations 1969

These Regulations require the sterilisation of unfit meat, including imported meat, before its entry into the chain of distribution, together with the keeping of records of distribution which will be available to the inspector when he so requires.

Visits were made during the year to premises handling these types of meat as pet foods to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

### Imported Food Regulations 1968

The delivery of containerised food to premises within the district continued during the year. The department is notified by the Port Health Authority of the direct despatch uninspected of these containers and inspection is made by this department's staff at the premises concerned.

### The Riding Establishments Act 1964

Three establishments are licenced under this Act the total number of animals in these premises is twenty eight, twenty four donkeys and four ponies. The premises were all satisfactory and licences were renewed. All animals have been subjected to the quarterly veterinary inspection and were all in good health and well cared for. Checks have been made throughout the year on premises where the odd pony is stabled to ensure that no riding establishments are being operated without being licenced under the Act.

## HOUSING

Rent Act, 1957.

## PART 1: Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	...	3
(2) Number of decisions not to issue certificates		Nil
(3) Number of decisions to issue certificates—		
(a) in respect of some but not all defects		2
(b) in respect of all defects	... ..	1
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule		3
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	... ..	Nil
(6) Number of Certificates issued	... ..	Nil

## PART II: Application for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by Landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates		Nil
(8) Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	... ..	Nil
(9) Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants' objection	... ..	Nil
(10) Certificates cancelled by Local Authority		Nil

Clearance and Demolition of Unfit Houses

Work continued during the year on the clearance of the houses in the Council's third five-year programme. The procedure is protracted, involving detailed inspection, the serving of notices and where objections are lodged, the conducting of a public local inquiry by an Inspector of the Department of the Environment. The following orders, etc., were made during the year:—



Clearance and Demolition of Unfit Houses1. The Wallasey (Clearance No. 145) Radstock Road Compulsory Purchase Order

Radstock Road	Nos. 1 - 17	(odd)
	23 - 31	"
	4 - 40	(even)

2. The Wallasey (Clearance No. 137) Palermo Street Compulsory Purchase Order

Palermo Street	Nos. 1 - 61	(odd)
	2 - 52	(even)
Wheatland Lane	139 - 153	(odd)

3. The Wallasey (Clearance No. 142) Church Crescent Compulsory Purchase Order

Church Crescent	Nos. 2, 3, 4, 5	
Peter Street	" 1 - 11	(odd)

4. The Wallasey (Clearance Nos. 144 & 144A) Brighton Street Compulsory Purchase Order

Brighton Street	Nos. 35 - 51	(odd)
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5. The Wallasey (Clearance No. 147) Upper Rice Lane Compulsory Purchase Order

Rice Lane	Nos. 5 - 11	(odd)
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6. The Wallasey (No. 143) Rudgrave Square Clearance Order

Rudgrave Square	Nos. 5 - 11	(odd)
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Total 125 houses

Closing Orders

5, Poole Road  
3, Peter Street

Voluntary Undertakings to Close

68, Trafalgar Road	43, Byerley Street
5, Shirley Street	12, Cross Street

Voluntary Undertakings to Demolish

10, Hill Grove	76, Union Street
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Voluntary Undertakings to Close part of Buildings

43, Rice Hey Road	61, Martins Lane
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Progress Report of Action under Housing Acts, 1930 - 1961. Position as at  
31st December, 1970

	No. of dwelling houses demolished		Number of persons displaced
	Unfit	Other	
(1) Land coloured "pink" ... ..	1,737	-	4,725
(2) Land coloured "grey" ... ..	-	69	172

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Unfit Houses not included in Clearance Areas

	Number of houses	Number of persons displaced
(1) Housing Act, 1957:-		
(a) Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec. 17 (1) ... ..	531	1,598
(b) Local Authority owned houses subject to certificates of unfitness ... ..	46	98
(c) Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners under Sec. 17 ... ..	32	96
(d) Parts of buildings closed (Sec. 18) ... ..	30	57
(e) Houses made fit:-		
(i) as a result of formal notices under Sec. 9 to 12	416	-
(ii) as a result of informal notices preliminary to formal procedure under Sec. 9 to 12 ... ..	604	-
(f) Closing Orders made under Section 17 ... ..	15	26
(g) Demolition Orders determined and Closing Orders substituted under Section 26 ... ..	-	-
(h) Demolition Orders quashed under Section 24 ... ..	-	-



## Houses in Multiple Occupation

The survey of houses of this type was continued during the year, when 31 houses were inspected. In each case an interview with the owner at the house was arranged and the requirements of the Housing Act, 1961, were explained and discussed. The Fire Prevention Officer and Building Inspector were present at these meetings. The houses surveyed comprised 101 apartments which were occupied, by 158 persons. 6 Statutory Notices were served under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961. Nine of the houses inspected required no works to be executed.

The following table indicates the deficiencies existing in the apartments inspected:—

Natural and artificial lighting	...	...	...	2
Ventilation	...	...	...	7
Water Supply:—				
Hot	...	...	...	26
Cold	...	...	...	14
Personal washing facilities	...	...	...	3
Drainage	...	...	...	-
Sanitary conveniences	...	...	...	2
Facilities for: storage of food	...	...	...	-
Preparation of Food	...	...	...	11
cooking of food	...	...	...	8
Installations for space heating	...	...	...	7

During the year 5 houses ceased to be let in multiple occupation and in 9 houses the work specified in Statutory Notices was completed. Work was in progress in a further 6 houses.

The work under this Act involved 396 visits to sub-let apartments.

Progress in the latter half of the year was curtailed as the Building Surveyor was unable, through shortage of staff to under take the joint inspection of any further houses in multiple occupation.

## Overcrowding and Allocation of Tenancies

The Council continued to operate its Group-plus-Points Scheme for re-housing. Re-housing of families from unfit houses remains outside the points scheme. The following summary shows the share of lettings now in force.

Overcrowded, tenants, and sub-tenants )	
and not overcrowded sub-tenants )	85%
Health ... ..	12%
Emergency ... ..	3%

All overcrowding cases must have been overcrowded for at least one year to obtain the extra points allocated for overcrowding.

During the year the housing circumstances of 173 families were investigated in connection with housing applications, 21 of these as a result of applications for inclusion in the "Overcrowded" group. 9 families were found to be overcrowded for the purposes of the points scheme, which employs a better standard than that of the Housing Act.

Applications for rehousing under Group 111 showed a decrease of 38 on the previous year. 152 applications for rehousing plus 187 applications for transfer from Corporation property were considered. It is only possible for the most urgent cases to be recommended for rehousing under Group 111 of the points scheme and only 25 applicants in this class received the approval of the Medical Officer of Health. In 1 instance the illness giving rise to the need for rehousing was pulmonary tuberculosis. The bulk of the applications came from persons suffering from arthritis, heart disease and high blood pressure. These cases all require ground floor accommodation.

#### Housing Applications 1970

##### Summary of applications for rehousing on Health Grounds

	Tuberculosis		Other Cases	
	Approved	Rejected	Approved	Rejected
Tenants	1	2	21	85
Sub-Tenants living in rooms	-	1	3	39
Totals	1	3	24	124

Of the 187 applications for transfer on medical grounds 30 received the support of the Medical Officer of Health.



## Provision of New Houses

The Borough Architect has provided the following report on the provision of new housing accommodation:-

	During 1970	Post-War Period (inc. 1970)	In Progress 31/12/70
Houses erected by private enterprise ... ..	73	2,596	133
Units of accommodation erected by Local Authority under Housing Acts	59	5,486	96
Tenant Ownership Houses erected by Local Authority	-	174	-
Houses erected by Housing Association	-	15	-

## INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 211. 252 visits were made. An abstract of the results of these inspections in the form required by the \*Department of Employment & Productivity is as follows:-

Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.  
Inspections for Purposes of Provisions as to Health.

Premises	No. on register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories in which sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced ... ..	29	16	-	-
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ... ..	164	215	12	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	18	21	-	-
Totals ... ..	211	252	12	-

Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Found	Remedied	Referred		No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
			To E.H. Inspector	By E.H. Inspector	
State of cleanliness (3.1) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (3.2) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Insufficient temperature (3.3) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (3.4) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (3.5) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (3.7) :-					
(a) Insufficient ... ..	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ... ..	26	27	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ... ..	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ... ..	27	28	-	2	-

Outwork

During 31, 31-12-1970, etc. Number of outworkers in Aug.  
Flat required by section 1.1 ... 5  
Visits made ... .. 4

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Annual Reports Order, 1964 prescribes certain statistics to be contained in local authorities' annual reports. These are to be found in Appendix I. Some further detail has been recorded by the department with a view to indicating the actual conditions found on inspection and these can be found in Appendix II.

During the year the district inspectors again carried out the general inspections of the premises within their district. The staffing position has improved during the year and the inspection rate duly showed improvement, 77% of the registered premises receiving a general inspection.

Of the 775 premises receiving a general inspection contraventions were found at 307. Although this may seem quite a high proportion, it is partially due to the lowered inspection rate in 1968/69. An increase in new registrations can also be expected to contribute to a higher contravention figure as new occupiers are often ignorant of the provisions of the Act.

The following table summarises the contraventions found during general inspections over the last five years and it is evident that as inspection rates fall contraventions increase (generally reflected in the following year's figures) and vice versa.

Contraventions found re:—	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
1. Cleanliness	125	157	58	134	178
2. Temperature	260	91	28	40	40
3. Lighting	55	24	6	8	3
4. Sanitary conveniences	223	191	47	93	101
5. Washing facilities	80	44	26	30	31
6. Drinking water	4	1	-	-	5
7. Seating provision	11	4	4	3	4
8. Floors, passages, stairs	116	99	45	48	50
9. Guarding & operation of machinery	29	29	8	3	9
10. First aid equipment	314	135	67	42	90
No. of general inspections	829	1,066	850	677	775



Plans of new buildings and proposed alterations to existing buildings are submitted to the department for examination for compliance with the Act. Particular attention is paid to the provision of modern shop fronts, where architects tend to neglect the need for ventilation. Examination of plans is a valuable procedure, as any alterations or additions required may be provided for before the work commences.

#### Cleanliness (Section 4)

All premises and fittings must be kept clean and free from accumulations of rubbish.

178 contraventions were found with regard to cleanliness, but in most cases applied only to parts of premises, and should not be taken to imply total uncleanliness.

There will, of course, always be a certain steady state level in this category, as some premises are arriving at their due date for redecoration. This is, however, the highest figure for the last five years and falls in the year following the lowest inspection rate. It is certainly the type of contravention that can be reduced by regular inspection.

#### Overcrowding (Section 5)

Rooms in which people work must not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to health. In this connection the space occupied by furniture, machinery, etc. is taken into account. In rooms other than those to which the public resort a minimum standard is laid down by the Act, with which all premises must comply. This relates to space per employee which must be 400 cu. ft. per person, discounting any ceiling height over 10 ft.

I am pleased to report that no cases of overcrowding were found during the year and the 991 persons employed in offices were working under satisfactory conditions.

#### Temperature (Section 6)

A reasonable temperature must be maintained in every workroom. A statutory minimum of 16°C (60.8°F) after the first hour for work other than that involving severe physical effort is specified by the Act. Safeguards are provided where this temperature may cause deterioration of goods and in this instance suitable effective points of heating must be provided and employees given reasonable opportunities to use them.

40 notifications of contraventions under this section were made, but 29 related to lack of provision of a thermometer. All the offices inspected were found to be maintained above the required temperature, but during the very cold weather some shops were found to have insufficient means of heating.

#### Ventilation (Section 7)

In all workrooms effective and suitable means of ventilation must be provided.

The ventilation of premises has in general remained adequate and the contraventions found related mainly to the maintenance or improvement of existing ventilation.

Modern designed shop fronts in some instances overlook the need for ventilation and considerable attention is given when alterations are proposed that adequate means of ventilation will be provided.

One unusual aspect of the department's requirements under this Section has been the fact that apparently extractor fans have been removed and used as a point of entry in the burglary of premises. A liaison has therefore been set up with the Crime Prevention Section of the Police Force whereby they are notified by this department of addresses where additional ventilation has been required.

#### Lighting (Section 8)

Suitable and sufficient lighting must be provided and maintained in all parts of premises where people work or pass.

Other than in 3 cases, lighting was found to be adequate, though there are still grounds for improvement. In many of the older premises the lighting becomes poorer when one moves away from the main sales area, the worst lit rooms usually being stock rooms and store rooms.

In general, new premises show a great improvement, good lighting standards being adopted throughout, in contrast to the minimal lighting of rear areas which was common practice even in new buildings some years ago.

#### Sanitary Conveniences (Section 9)

Suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation must be provided. The Sanitary Accommodation Regulations made under the Act lay down numerical standards, together with other conditions regarding privacy, etc.



101 contraventions were found, mainly due to lack of cleanliness and general maintenance.

There will obviously always be occasions when the cleaning of these areas is not up to standard, but the general level has shown a big improvement over the years, the best conditions again coinciding with frequent inspection.

#### Washing Facilities (Section 10)

Suitable and sufficient washing facilities must be provided, including a supply of clean, running hot and cold water, soap and towels, etc. The Washing Facilities Regulations made under the Act detail the type and number of the facilities required relative to the number of employees.

All registered premises have the required facilities and in the 31 contraventions found, the omissions were the failure to maintain a supply of hot water and the provision of soap, etc.

#### Drinking Water (Section 11)

An adequate supply of wholesome water must be conveniently available to employees.

In 5 instances the drinking water facility was not satisfactory; all these contraventions were in new registrations. Four of the five had a water supply available but the fifth was a lock-up shop with no water supply in the shop.

#### Accommodation for Clothing (Section 12)

Suitable accommodation for the hanging of outdoor clothing must be provided. 14 contraventions were found 5 being in new registrations and the remainder relating to the maintenance of existing provision.

#### Seating (Sections 13 & 14)

Seats for sedentary workers must be suitable in design, construction and dimensions. Foot rests must be provided if necessary. Where employees have opportunities for sitting without detriment to the work, sufficient conveniently accessible seats must be provided. In shops such seats must be in the ratio of at least 1 to every 3 employees.

I am again pleased to report that seating provided in offices was found to be suitable and adequate for the employees' needs and that in only 4 cases was inadequate seating found in shop premises.

#### Facilities for Eating (Section 15)

4 contraventions were found under this section (3 in new registrations). Few employees appear to take meals on the premises other than where a recognised canteen is available.

#### Floors, Passages and Stairs (Section 16)

All floors, stairs, steps and passages must be soundly constructed and maintained and kept free from obstruction and slippery substances. Handrails must be provided to staircases and open sides must be guarded. Openings in floors must be securely fenced.

50 contraventions were found under this section, the majority of which were due to the worn condition of floor coverings and the obstruction of passageways by the depositing of goods.

Of the 16 accidents reported during the year 5 were due to the condition of the floor or staircase, thus emphasising the need for the enforcement of the requirements of this section of the Act.

#### Dangerous Machinery (Sections 17, 18 & 19)

All dangerous parts of machinery must be securely fenced unless they are so placed or constructed as to be safe. No person under the age of 18 years may clean any machinery if this exposes him to any risk of injury and on certain machines an untrained person may not work unless under supervision.

I have to report that 9 contraventions were found in which machinery was not effectively guarded.

3 accidents occurred during the year attributed to machinery and all were involved in the use of bandsaws at two different premises. The guarding of this type of equipment is ~~difficult~~ but it is felt that some improvement can be effected. The matter is being taken up with the manufacturers.

#### Hoists and Lifts (Section 20)

Premises in which there are lifts or hoists have to comply with certain requirements as to the construction, maintenance and examination. All lifts shall be examined



twice yearly by a competent person and the report of the examination retained by the owner of the building for a period of two years.

Where the examination shows that a lift cannot continue to be used with safety, a copy of the report must be sent to the local authority within twenty-eight days for their enforcement of the requirements of the Act.

It was found that inspections of the lift apparatus were being carried out at more frequent intervals than the twice yearly rate specified by the Regulations and in fact an average figure appears to be two-monthly intervals.

The certificates of inspection are in fact, however, not commonly available for inspection on the premises where the lift is situated, generally being at a head office often outside the district. Letters have therefore been sent in these instances requesting that the certificate or a photo copy be forwarded to individual premises to enable a satisfactory check to be made.

One adverse examination report was received and this related to an old, disused hoist on licensed premises. The matter was taken up with the company and the hoist has been completely removed and the shaft sealed and made safe.

#### Prohibition of Heavy Work (Section 23)

No person may be required in the course of his work to lift, carry or move a load so heavy as to be likely to cause him injury.

No injuries have been reported this year due to lifting of excessive loads.

#### Exemptions and Prosecutions (Section 46)

No exemptions were granted and no legal proceedings were taken.

#### Accidents

Accident notification is steadily declining and whilst it would be gratifying to think that this may be due to education and enforcement of safety and accident provisions of the Act, one does rather feel that the decline is also due to lack of notification. Liaison is still maintained with the ambulance service, who notify the department of accident calls to premises covered by the Act and district inspectors have been asked to remind occupiers of their obligations.

No. of accidents reported ... ..	16
No. of accidents investigated ... ..	16

## Causation

1. Falls of persons	
(a) on stairs ... ..	1
(b) slipping ... ..	4
2. Dropping objects while handling	
(a) struck by falling object ... ..	6
(b) other ... ..	1
3. Striking stationary objects ... ..	1
4. Machinery ... ..	3

## Injuries sustained

(a) sprains and strains ... ..	2
(b) open wounds/surface injuries ... ..	7
(c) bruising and crushing ... ..	6
(d) burns ... ..	1

## ACCIDENTS 1970

	Adults 18 & over		Young Persons under 18		Total
	males	females	males	females	
Offices	1	-	-	-	1
Retail shops	3	6	2	1	12
Wholesale shops & warehouses	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establish- ments	1	2	-	-	3

6 informal warnings were given, but in no case was it necessary to institute proceedings.

16 accidents only were reported this year.



APPENDIX I  
REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of Registered premises at end of year	No. of premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices	9	178	178
Retail shops	65	705	517
Wholesale shops	1	9	5
Catering establishments	4	110	75
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	79	1002	775

No. of visits of all kinds by Inspectors  
to registered premises ... .. 2058

"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 regarding those premises. "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.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	991
Retail shops	2724
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	52
Catering establishments - open to public	835
Canteens	3
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	4605
Total Males	1473
Total Females	3132

Inspectors

All the Public Health Inspectors are appointed under the Act. Assuming full establishment, eight Inspectors would carry out inspections under this Act in addition to their other duties.

## APPENDIX II

## PREMISES AT WHICH CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Class of Premises	No. of contraventions
Offices	10
Retail Shops	236
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	8
Catering Establishments and Canteens	53
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	<u>307</u>

## PREMISES AT WHICH ALL CONTRAVENTIONS REMEDIED

Offices	7
Retail Shops	378
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-
Catering Establishments and Canteens	38
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	<u>423</u>

## DETAILS OF CONTRAVENTIONS FOUND

Unregistered after verbal warning	65
Cleanliness	178
Temperature	40
Ventilation	9
Lighting	3
Sanitary accommodation	101
Washing facilities	31
Drinking water	5
Clothing accommodation	14
Seating	4
Eating facilities	4
Floors, passages and stairs	50
Safety and operation of machinery	9
First aid facilities	90
Abstracts	74
Total	<u>677</u>

## ADMINISTRATION OF THE SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The number of routine visits to shops was 1202 and 32 reinspections were made to secure abatement of the contraventions summarised in the following table.



## Nature of Contraventions remedied.

Notices and documents provided ... .. 8

## Hours of Employment

Contraventions detected and remedied ... Nil

## Hours of Closing and Sunday trading

Number of contraventions noted ... .. Nil

## NOISE ABATEMENT

During the year 39 complaints were received regarding 29 noise sources alleged to be causing nuisance. 8 of the sources were industrial 14 commercial and 7 domestic. Some of the complaints again concerned noise at night and the frequent night tour of trouble spots was maintained during the year. It was not found necessary to serve any statutory notices, informal action being sufficient to ensure that the necessary works were put in hand.

Thirty-nine complaints were received during the year involving twenty nine different noise sources.

Eight of these complaints were industrial and in all cases the department agreed that nuisance existed and after representations had been made to the firms concerned six were remedied by the end of the year. Work is due to start shortly which will result in the remedy of the seventh and the remaining one, which was due to night fuel deliveries to a factory, has not occurred for some time and appears to have resolved itself. Mersey Tunnel works gave rise to some complaint and in one case nuisance was experienced by an unfortunate resident whose house was immediately adjoining an entrance to a main site where constant deliveries by heavy vehicles were taking place. An alternative delivery access was not practicable and it was obviously not possible to make adequate reductions at source. The Tunnel Committee agreed to buy the house in question and the occupier was thus able to rehouse herself in an area with an acceptable noise climate. Fans, saws and industrial machinery were again culprits in causing disturbance and despite careful attention being given to plans where such equipment is shown and recommendations being made to ensure nuisance does not occur the odd case does not come to light until complaint is received.

Complaints involving commercial premises and activities gave rise to problems and some of these proved to be quite difficult to remedy to the satisfaction of the complainant. A case in point is one of a launderette which opened in a terrace of shops, the rear and first floor of which were occupied as dwellings. Readings at the complainant's showed a sound pressure level of 44 dBA with



all equipment on. Basically the rear of the complainant's premises was normally very quiet being sheltered from main road traffic and other sources by virtue of its being a portion of a series of outriggers in the terrace. Noise sources at the launderette included a boiler, circulating pump and fluid flow noise, exhaust ducting from dryers and dry cleaning unit, compressor from dry cleaning machine and certain inflows to the main water storage tank which was on the party wall. No measures had been taken to reduce noise or vibration and considerable works were required by the department which secured a reduction of 13 dBA. The average readings were then very low - 31/32 dBA - although still noticeable and consequently a source of annoyance to the complainant. The situation is however that nothing short of major reconstruction works would now return the complainant's conditions to their previous state and whilst I am in complete sympathy with the complainant, who should I feel not be subjected to constant intrusive noise from his neighbour, however low the level, I cannot recommend further action under existing legislation where defences available in law are more than adequate in these particular circumstances.

Of the twenty-nine sources of nuisance complained of twenty-two had been remedied by the end of the year.

### WATER SUPPLY

The water supply for the borough is obtained from the Wirral Water Board, whose head office is at Allport Road Bromborough.

#### Quantity

The total rate of consumption of water in the town was 43.5 gallons per head per day of which 33 gallons was for domestic purposes and 10.5 gallons for industry and commerce.

#### Source and treatment

The water supply to the borough is obtained from three sources, Lake Alwen in North Wales, the River Dee and from deep boreholes within the area of supply. For distribution purposes the borough is divided into three zones: (1) Poulton, part of Seacombe, Leasowe and Moreton via Crosshill Reservoir; (2) Saughall Massie via Heswall Reservoir, and (3) the remainder of Wallasey via Gorsehill Reservoir.

The supply from Lake Alwen is treated at source by coagulation, filtration, pH correction and chloramine dosing. The River Dee supply receives similar treatment, except that sterilisation is by means of super-chlorination and that activated carbon and chlorine dioxide are used



to control taste. The borehole supplies are chlorinated, but because of pressure of demand it has been necessary temporarily to discontinue softening. All new mains are treated with a solution of Chlorine by means of a portable chlorinator. There are no houses in the borough without a piped supply, except six bungalows at "Castlefields", Leasowe Road, which are supplied by means of a standpipe.

The supply to the area has increased and this increase has had to be met in general by a greater proportion of borehole water from Seaview Road. Accordingly in the areas fed from Gorsehill Reservoir the average hardness has increased. The high output from the borehole source will have to continue until additional water from the River Dee can be supplied to the North end of the Wirral and when this work has been completed the borehole supply will be stood down.

#### Chemical and Bacteriological Examination

Regular sampling both chemical and bacteriological is carried out by the Wirral Water Board throughout their chain of distribution.

The Public Health Inspectors also take random samples for examination and the results, all of which are satisfactory, are summarised below.

##### (i) Boreholes at Seaview Road

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37.° C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	18	21	21
1-5	4	2	1
6-10	-	1	2
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
Over 50	2	-	-
	24	24	24

## (ii) Random Distribution Points within the Town Area.

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	o 1 day at 37. C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	45	94	91
1-5	40	-	2
6-10	6	-	-
11-20	1	-	-
21-50	Nil	-	1
Over 50	3	1	1
	95	95	95

Typical Chemical Analyses

All results in Parts per Million (Mg./L.)

Area supplied by Crosshill Reservoir

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	436
	15 minutes	...	0.16
Oxygen required to oxidise in	...	...	...
	4 hours	...	0.32
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	...	...	None
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	...	...	None
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	...	...	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	...	...	4.4
Combined Chlorine	...	...	91
Hardness: Carbonate	...	...	109
Non Carbonate	...	...	123
Total	...	...	232
Iron	...	...	0.1
Lead	...	...	0.01
pH Value	...	...	7.3
Lead solvency (maximum)	...	...	0.10
Fluorine	...	...	less than 0.1

Observations: The water is quite suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.



## Area supplied by Gorsehill Reservoir

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	548
	15 minutes	...	...	0.32
Oxygen required to oxidise in	...	...	...	
	4 hours	...	...	0.40
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	0.02
Albuminoid nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	0.04
Nitrous nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	None
Nitric nitrogen as N.	...	...	...	3.0
Combined Chlorine	...	...	...	115
Hardness: Carbonate	...	...	...	86
Non-Carbonate	...	...	...	206
Total	...	...	...	292
Copper	...	...	...	0.08
Iron	...	...	...	0.2
Lead	...	...	...	None
pH Value	...	...	...	6.5
Lead solvency (maximum)	...	...	...	0.06
Fluorine	...	...	less than	0.1

Observations: The water is quite suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

The water supply of the area has been satisfactory both as to quality and quantity. Hardness has been the source of the complaint from some areas of the town but the reason for this is commented on earlier and the situation should return to normal in the fairly near future. The water is not plumbo solvent and the fluoride content for all sources is less than 0.1 parts per million.

## SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

House Drainage

Visits by public health inspectors	...	...	...	204
Drainage works executed	...	...	...	140
Drain Tests	...	...	...	31

Reconstruction work was carried out to sections of sewers in Upton Road and Sandbrook Lane, costing £7,500 and £3,500 respectively.

Work commenced on the North Wirral Sewerage Scheme, costing £2,500,000.

## RODENT CONTROL

Sewer Treatments

Staff shortages and sickness made it impossible to carry out a sewer treatment during the year.

### Surface Infestations

All complaints received by the department were attended to, but it was not possible to carry out block control treatments and survey work was minimal, again due to staff difficulties. Warfarin is the principal poison in use but warfarin resistance is encountered in some of the mouse infestations and in these instances alpha chloralose, trapping and tracking dusts are used where appropriate.

Further details in the form required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are appended as follows:—

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than Sewers		
1. Number of properties in district	37,857	41
2. A Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	923	-
B Number infested by		
(i) Rats	192	-
(ii) Mice	544	-
3. A Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	76	-
B Number infested by		
(i) Rats	24	-
(ii) Mice	6	-

### PUBLIC HEALTH CONTROL OF SWIMMING BATHS

Swimming facilities in Wallasey include the indoor baths at Guinea Gap, the outdoor pools at New Brighton and Harrison Drive. In each case sea water is used, the water being pumped from the River Mersey for Guinea Gap Baths, from the Marine Lake for New Brighton Pool and from the Irish Sea for the Derby Bathing Pool. During operation, the swimming water undergoes a constant filtration process utilising Bell's Gravity Filters and modern chlorination equipment is used to ensure a



safe and sterile water. The turnover period at Guinea Gap is once every three hours and at the two outdoor pools once every five hours. Guinea Gap Baths remain open for public use throughout the year and the water is heated; the two outdoor pools are only in use during the summer months and the water is not heated.

81 visits of inspection were made to the Council's swimming baths by the public health inspectors. Samples for bacteriological examination numbered 155.

Readings of chlorine levels at all the pools were taken regularly by the public health inspectors and these proved satisfactory in all cases.

The hydrotherapy pool at Ellera Park Special School was also kept under observation. 16 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and chlorine tests were carried out, all of which proved satisfactory.

#### Derby Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37°C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	14	18	18
1-5	5	-	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	-	-	-
21-50	-	1	1
Over 50	-	-	-
	19	19	19

#### New Brighton Pool

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37°C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	8	17	17
1-5	10	2	2
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	2	-	-
21-50	-	1	1
Over 50	-	-	-
	20	20	20

## Guinea Gap Baths (2 Pools)

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37°C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls
0	58	109	109
1-5	40	4	4
6-10	6	1	-
11-20	2	1	1
21-50	6	1	2
Over 50	4	-	-
	116	116	116

## Elleray Park Special School

No. of Organisms	No. of Samples		
	1 day at 37°C.	B. Coli. (Type 1) per 100 mls.	Total Coli. organisms per 100 mls.
0	10	16	16
1-5	5	-	-
6-10	-	-	-
11-20	1	-	-
21-50	-	-	-
Over 50	-	-	-
	16	16	16

Chemical Examination - Specimen Analysis (Guinea Gap No. 2 Bath).

Analytical results expressed in parts per million:—

Total solid matter in solution	...	...	...	18,360
Oxygen required to oxidise in 15 minutes				0.36
		4 hours	...	0.88
Albuminoid nitrogen as N	...	...	...	0.23
Ammoniacal nitrogen as N	...	...	...	0.12
Nitrous nitrogen as N	...	...	slight trace	
Nitric nitrogen as N	...	...	...	2.4
Combined chlorine	...	...	...	9,088
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	Nil
pH Value	...	...	...	6.9
Hardness: Carbonate	...	...	...	162
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	2,900
Total	...	...	...	3,062

The water was pale yellow and clear and is quite satisfactory for bathing purposes.



## AIR POLLUTION

### Summary of Observations and Visits

#### Clean Air

1. Industrial Observations:—	a) Smoke	...	...	13
	b) Dust or Effluvia	...	...	74
2. Industrial Visits	...	...	...	133
3. Smoke Control Area Visits				
	a) On survey	...	...	1,164
	b) Works in progress	...	...	3,063
	c) Re. contraventions	...	...	39
	d) Re. unauthorised fuel transactions	...	...	5
4. Visits to Volumetric Sampling Instruments				710
5. Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2,349

#### Measurement of Air Pollution

Four volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide instruments continued to be operated by the inspectorate. These are situated at the Eastway Day Nursery Moreton; Fire Station, Liscard; Water Department, Seaview Road and Gorsedale Road School, Seacombe. The department's measurements are used in the national survey of air pollution.

### SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

The No. 15 (Sandbrook) Area, comprising 698 premises was confirmed by the Ministry, the operative date being 1st July, 1971.

The No. 14 (Belvidere) Area, comprising 2,708 premises became operative on 1st July, 1970.

#### Contraventions

Routine observations were made during the year in the operative areas to secure compliance with the orders. As a result of observations 9 warning letters were sent to occupiers of houses in the areas.

The nature of the various offences was as follows:—

Burning Coal	...	...	...	...	9
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No legal proceedings were instituted during the year.

## SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.

Order No.	Name and Date	Acreage	No. of dwellings	No. of other premises	Date of Operation	Stage of Development
1.	The Wallasey (Church St.) Smoke Control Order No. 1 1958.	11	271	4	1.10.1959	Operative
2.	The Wallasey (Moreton) Smoke Control Order No. 2. 1959.	125	1,070	25	1. 9.1960	Operative
3.	The Wallasey (Upton Rd.) Smoke Control Order No. 3. 1959.	31	241	6	1.10.1960	Operative
4.	The Wallasey (Fender Lane) Smoke Control Order No. 4. 1960.	340	635	1	1. 2.1961	Operative
5.	The Wallasey (Brighton St.) Smoke Control Order No. 5. 1960.	107	1,679	241	1. 5.1962	Operative
6.	The Wallasey (Leasowe) Smoke Control Order No. 6. 1960.	1,920	3,390	70	1. 9.1962	Operative
7.	The Wallasey (Seacombe/Poulton) Smoke Control Order No. 7. 1961.	710	6,058	482	1. 7.1964	Operative
8.	The Wallasey (Lingham) Smoke Control Order No. 8. 1962.	335	1,581	30	1. 9.1963	Operative
9.	The Wallasey (Upton Park) Smoke Control Order No. 9. 1962.	93	36	-	1. 5.1963	Operative
10.	The Wallasey (New Brighton) Smoke Control Order No. 10. 1963.	329	2,683	342	1. 7.1965	Operative
11.	The Wallasey (Breck Road) Smoke Control Order No. 11. 1965.	240	1,767	111	1.10.1966	Operative
12.	The Wallasey (Warren) Smoke Control Order No. 12. 1966.	396	1,752	63	1.10.1967	Operative
13.	The Wallasey (Saugball Massie) Smoke Control Order No. 13. 1967.	344	1,579	119	1.10.1968	Operative
14.	The Wallasey (Belvidere) Smoke Control Order No. 14. 1968.	260	2,559	149	1. 7.1970	Operative
15.	The Wallasey (Sandbrook) Smoke Control Order 1970	106	637	39	1. 7.1971	Confirmed
16.	The Wallasey (Egremont) Proposed Smoke Control Order No. 16.	150	2,416	169		Survey Commenced



## DISINFESTATION

The annual increase in demand for this service was again apparent this year, complaints showing a substantial increase.

It is apparent that the department's service is now very well known throughout the borough. Cockroaches, fleas and ants were the principal pests for which treatment was required. In addition to the treatments carried out many people visit the department for advice and bring specimens for identification.

### Inspections following complaint

(1) No. of private houses inspected	...	...	225
(2) No. of local authority houses inspected	...	...	103
(3) No. of premises other than dwelling houses inspected	...	...	39
(4) *No. of premises showing infestations of:			
(a) Bed Bugs	...	...	10
(b) Fleas	...	...	62
(c) Cockroaches	...	...	107
(d) Ants	...	...	59
(e) Clover mite	...	...	9
(f) Others	...	...	106

\*Occasionally premises are found to be infested with more than one type of insect.

### Treatment by Council's Operative

No. of Treatments commenced	....	...	325
No. of treatment revisits	...	...	362
completed	...	...	292

### Disinfection.

No. of visits	...	...	...	...	...	2
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## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT.

3 samples of these materials were taken during the year, all of which proved satisfactory.

## CONTROL OF CAMPING

Six private sites were licensed, from the end of March until the first week in October. In addition to the above a branch of the Caravan Club held a camp on land situated on the promenade which is owned by the Corporation.

No. of sites licensed for tents during 1970 ...	2
No. of sites licensed for caravans during 1970	4
No. of cases of unlicensed camping detected during 1970 ... ..	2
No. of visits to unlicensed land ... ..	12
No. of visits to licensed land ... ..	98

## NURSING HOMES

### OLD PERSONS' HOMES

### CHILDREN'S NURSERIES

All the above classes of premises require registration by the Local Authority and the department makes inspections and recommendations to ensure suitable environmental conditions at premises which are the subject of an application for registration.

Thirteen such reports were made during the year on proposals to establish eight old persons' homes, three day nurseries and two nursing homes.

## KEEPING OF ANIMALS AND PET SHOPS

The total number of pet shops is 7. All the licences are subject to standard conditions approved the Council regard having been paid to recommendations of the Association of Municipal Corporations and the R.S.P.C.A.

Visits to pet shops ... ..	13
Visits to other premises ... ..	7
Animal nuisances abated ... ..	Nil

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

The Act requires the licensing of premises used for the boarding of animals. Two such premises were licensed and inspected during the year.



## MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

Schools ... ..	51
Cinemas, dance halls, etc ... ..	7
Local Land Charges (search) ... ..	1,763
Interviews with building contractors .. ...	448
Other visits ... ..	355

## WALLASEY CORPORATION ACT, 1958

Registration of Hairdressers

During the year 4 applications were granted for the registration of premises for use as hairdressing establishments, there being a total of 168 premises registered within the Borough.

Bye-laws to govern the cleanliness of premises, equipment and operatives are in operation.

## PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS AMENDMENTS ACT, 1907

Female Domestic Servants' Registry

No applications were received during the year.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

## THEATRICAL EMPLOYERS REGISTRATION ACT, 1925.

No applications for registration were received during the year.

REPORT OF MR. W. RIGBY, CHIEF INSPECTOR OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES, RELATING TO:—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT - COMPOSITION, LABELLING AND SAMPLING OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

The duties of the Department under this Act and the many regulations made thereunder are primarily aimed at ensuring that food and drugs sold are of genuine composition, that labelling as to designation and composition is done properly and accurately, that unlawful substances are not present in foods and that certain permitted substances are present only within the limits specified e.g. preservative in sausage or pickles. During the year 369 samples were obtained and forwarded to the Public Analyst for analysis. Of these, 62 were ordinary milk samples and all were found to be genuine. Ordinary milk averaged 3.66% (3%) milk fat and 8.69% (8.5%) solids not fat, whilst for Channel Islands Milk the average was 4.58% (4%) milk fat and 8.98% (8.5%) solids not fat; the figures in brackets indicate the standards set by regulations. 22 of these milk samples were tested for, and found to be free from, any antibiotic substances.

Articles submitted for analysis were as follows:—

Article Analysed	Total Number Analysed	Unsatis- factory
Baby Food	2	-
Beverages (incl. Soft drinks)	25	4
Bread & Flour Confectionery	11	-
Cereals	4	-
Cheese and Cheese Spreads	11	-
Condiments and Spices	14	1
Cream	7	-
Cake Pastry & Pudding Mixtures	12	-
Dried Vegetables	4	-
Fats	7	-
Fish & Fish Products	14	-
Fruit & Veg. - Bottled or Canned	33	3
Ice Cream & Ice Lollies	17	-
Intoxicating Liquor	7	-
Meat & Meat Products (other than meat pies, sausage rolls & sausages)	43	1
Meat Pies and Sausage Rolls	11	3
Medicines & Tonics	3	-
Milk	62	-
Milk Products	5	-
Pickles	13	-
Preserves	9	-
Sausages	27	6
Soup	3	-
Sugar Confectionery	7	-
Miscellaneous Foods and Drugs	18	-
	<u>369</u>	<u>18</u>



Samples adversely reported upon were:—

Steak & Kidney Pie — deficient in kidney	Further sample genuine
Seafood Dressing with Brandy - contained less than 0.5% Brandy - should have been described as Brandy Flavoured	Referred to local authority where food manufactured - manufacturers undertook to correct this matter.
Steak & Kidney Pie — deficient in kidney	Referred to local authority where article made - manufacturers to correct.
Fruit Salad — ingredients incorrectly listed on label	Importers informed
Sausage containing preservative - sold without display of required notice (one also deficient in meat)	6 Sellers cautioned
Stewed Steak in gravy- deficient in meat	Further samples genuine
Raspberries in syrup- deficient in fruit	Informal sample Formal sample - Foreign packers informed
Sparkling Glucose Drink - claims considered unjustified	Medical opinion sought and found to be inconclusive - claims thought to be 'marginal'. Distributors in- formed.
Cornish Pasty — deficient in meat	Makers cautioned
Shandy - deficient in proof spirit	3 manufacturers informed - there is no legal standard at present although the minimum generally adopted by public analysts is 1.5% proof spirit.

## Complaints

Complaints received from members of the public included allegations that intoxicating liquor had been adulterated (3), that a packet of oats contained sawdust, that a jar of pickles contained 'watered' vinegar and was deficient of one of the stated ingredients and that a tin of roast pork in gravy was deficient in meat - none of these was substantiated by the Public Analyst's findings.

A further complaint related to a tin of food the contents of which were found to be different from that described on the label. This was caused by a shop assistant wrongly re-labelling the tin - despite the firm's standing instruction that tins should not be re-labelled but removed from stock; a warning was issued.

Foods affected by legislative amendments during the year have included:—

### 1. Soft Drinks

#### (a) Cyclamates

With effect from 1st January, 1970, regulations prohibited the use of cyclamates in food and drink. This action was taken as a result of doubts raised following experiments in U.S.A. One of the main effects of this ban has been that saccharin remains as the only permitted artificial sweetener in the manufacture of soft drinks. All samples (19) taken since the ban have revealed an absence of cyclamates (cyclamates were not used by all soft drink manufacturers and, where they were used, they were normally in quantities well below the maxima laid down in regulations).

#### (b) 'Permitted Artificial Sweetener' - labels

The period during which soft drinks containing saccharin may be sold under labels declaring the presence of "permitted artificial sweetener" has been extended until 31st December, 1971. After that date such labels will have to declare specifically that the soft drinks contain saccharin.

#### (c) Brominated Edible Vegetable Oils

Regulations removed brominated edible vegetable oils from the list of emulsifiers and stabilisers permitted in food with effect from 1st September, 1970. These brominated oils have been in use



mainly in the preparation of some soft drinks and the recommendation for removal from the list was made following the results of experimental work in Canada. None of the banned oils have been found in samples taken since the operative date.

## 2. Cheese

New regulations came into operation on 31st January, 1970, and differ from the superseded regulations in regard to some of the labelling provisions, in permitting additional varieties of cheese to be sold under their varietal names without further description and in permitting calcium hydroxide as an ingredient in cheese. No contravention of these regulations has been revealed to date.

## 3. Cream

The Cream Regulations, 1970, superseded the Food Standards (Cream) Order, 1951, and specified requirements for the description, composition, labelling and advertisement of cream; they came into operation on 1st June, 1970. Cream samples have been satisfactory.

## The Labelling of Food Regulations, 1970

These regulations revoked the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967, on 31st March, 1970, (before those regulations came into operation, other than for food containing cyclamates). They supersede the present Labelling of Food Order, 1953, on 1st January, 1973, thus giving time for manufacturers, packers, etc. to produce new labels, alter compositional formulae, where necessary, and to clear existing stocks.

## FERTILISERS AND FEEDING STUFFS ACT

Under this Act sellers of fertilisers and cattle and poultry feeding stuffs are required to furnish to a purchaser a statutory statement giving certain information as to the composition of the article. Inspectors take samples on manufacturers' and retailers' premises, following procedures laid down by regulations; these samples are submitted to the Public Analyst and appropriate action taken whenever an article is found not to comply with the particulars contained in the statutory statement.

During the year, a total of 24 samples (13 Fertilisers and 11 Feeding Stuffs) were submitted for analysis and all were found to comply with the legal requirements.

#### PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT

This Act requires retailers, who are not qualified chemists, to be registered with the Local Authority if they wish to sell certain poisonous substances detailed in the Poisons List; various domestic, horticultural and hair-dressing preparations are subject to this legislation. Premises of retailers are normally inspected in conjunction with other duties performed by the Department's officers. Registration details for the year:—

Applications for re-registration	75
Applications for registration	6
Number of premises on register at 31.12.70	81



## Welfare Services

( National Assistance Act, 1948 )

## WELFARE SERVICES

Residential Accommodation

Throughout the year the eight Homes for Old Persons' were full, any vacancies which arose being filled immediately.

During the year the administration of "Chapel Hey" Hostel was transferred to the Welfare Section and twenty four of the thirty six beds allocated for old people.

At the end of the year there were 390 persons on the Waiting List for accommodation in the Homes, compared with 273 at the beginning.

The following are the statistics relating to accommodation provided by or on behalf of the Council in 1970.

	<u>Number</u> <u>resident</u> <u>on 1.1.70</u>	<u>Admissions</u> <u>during</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Discharges</u> <u>during</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Number</u> <u>resident</u> <u>on 31.12.70</u>
"Lamorna"	19	5	5	19
"Redcliffe"	17	12	10	19
"Newholme"	38	19	20	37
"Manor Grange"	17	12	11	18
"Fernleigh"	67	107	107	67
"Osborne House"	36	27	27	36
"Seacombe House"	38	18	16	40
"Granville House"	39	30	30	39
"Chapel Hey"	-	19	4	15
David Lewis Colony	2	-	-	2
Home for Epileptics, Maghull	7	1	-	8
Langho Epileptic, Colony, Blackburn	1	-	-	1
Turner Memorial Home, Liverpool	3	-	-	3
Leeds House, New Brighton	-	-	-	-
"Springhill" Nelson	1	-	-	1
Tithebarn Home, Crosby	1	-	-	1
Cheshire C.C. "The Rookery"	1	-	1	-
Cheshire C.C. Sutton Beeches	1	-	-	1
Charles Best House, Parkgate	-	-	-	-
Cressingham House, Wallasey	4	1	-	5
Daresbury Hall, Warrington	2	-	-	2
Catholic Blind Institute, Liverpool	1	-	-	1
Lancs. C.C. Peterfield House	1	-	-	1
Chester C.C. Kinderley House	1	-	-	1
St. Clare's Convent, St. Asaph	2	-	-	2
Spastics Society, Angers House	1	-	-	1
Hill Homes, Delia Grotten, Highgate	-	-	-	-
Salvation Army, Orrell Hey	-	-	-	-
Bootle	-	-	-	-
British Legion, Lister House	-	-	-	-
Cripples Help Society, Tan-y-Bryn	1	1	1	1
Salvation Army, "Holm Hill"	1	-	-	1
Church Army, "Inglis Lodge"	1	-	-	1
Nazareth House, Wrexham	-	1	-	1
M'chester Family Unit for Spastics	-	-	-	-
"Southfield".	-	2	-	2
"Old Ben", Birkdale, Southport	-	1	-	1
	303	256	232	327



## Temporary Accommodation

	<u>Number resident</u> <u>at 1.1.70</u>	<u>Admissions</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Discharges</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Resident at</u> <u>31.12.70</u>
Reception Centre,				
51, Martins Lane	21	99	99	21
1a, Hope Street	8	-	-	8
18, Egerton Grove	5	-	-	5
53, Oxtou Road	3	5	3	5
84, Littledale Road	6	8	6	8
75, Withens Lane	8	-	-	8
2a, Wilton Street	4	4	4	4
2, Wilton Street	5	-	-	5
14, Water Street	5	6	6	5
1, Westminster Road	12	-	-	12
104, Poulton Road	5	7	5	7
106, Poulton Road	6	5	6	5
80, Liscard Road	10	-	-	10
19, Cecil Road	5	-	-	5
10, The Grove	10	7	10	7

Rehabilitation Work

99 people have been admitted to the Reception Centre during the past 12 months, 9 of these families have been re-housed privately, 5 families have been re-housed into Welfare Property, and 4 families re-housed from Intermediate Accommodation into Council property.

12 of the 14 families residing in intermediate property are improving steadily.

The number of cases requiring financial supervision is greatly increased from the Local Authority Housing Estates.

The general public give freely gifts of furniture and clothing, but the demands still exceeds the supply.

Private Landlords and Estate Agents are co-operative in helping with accommodation, when available, rents are continuing to rise and the situation is increasingly difficult to find accommodation where children are accepted.

The County Court help considerably by drawing to our attention cases before the eviction stage, consequently it is often possible by supervision to prevent these evictions taking place.

The co-operation of all Departments within the Local Authority is good.

Registration of Old Persons' Homes

There were at the end of 1970, nine Homes in Wallasey registered under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948. These Homes are visited regularly by Welfare Officers to ensure that the National Assistance (Conduct of Homes) Regulations, 1962, are complied with.

Removal of Persons in need of care and attention  
(Section 47 National Assistance Act, 1948)

During the year under the above Act, one woman was admitted to a Corporation Home for Old Persons from her own home.

Burial of the dead

During the year under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 12 burials were arranged in cases where it appeared that no suitable arrangements for the burial had been or were being made.

The cost of 11 were completely recovered, but the cost of the remaining one was not recoverable.

Protection of Property

It is the duty of the Welfare Committee to ensure the safety of moveable property of persons when they enter Homes or Hospitals if no other suitable arrangements are being made. This entails notifying the Police that the house is empty, checking that doors and windows are secure, and possibly taking into protection valuables, cash or furniture.

All items except cash are stored in Welfare Committee premises small items of value being kept in a safe. Cash is handed to the Borough Treasurer who places it in Suspense Account.

Occasionally advice is given to the relatives of mental patients on the procedure to be adopted when applying for appointment as Receiver of the Patient's Estate.

The Court of Protection and the Official Solicitor are notified of cases which may be their concern. Both these bodies are given any assistance they require with these cases.

Recovery of expenses from persons liable to maintain Dependents

It has not been necessary to apply to the Petty Sessional Court for any recovery of expenses during the year.

Entertainments and Outings

The Annual Coach Outing for residents of the Corporation Homes was again enjoyed by all who participated. The tour was round the Wirral beauty spots with tea taken at an Hotel.



The Christmas festivities in the Homes were of the usual high standard, every effort being made to give the old people as happy a time as possible.

Throughout the year Schools, Churches etc., and private individuals donated gifts of flowers, fruit and other articles for use by the residents. These were gratefully accepted.

### Community Welfare

Community care means the care of people otherwise than in Institutions, and it is thought to be a better way of caring for the aged because it encourages continued independence and self-help, and the aged persons emotional needs of affection and interest from relatives and friends are more easily satisfied in their own homes, and it is of course more economical than maintenance in a Local Authority Home.

The first line of support in the community is the family, and that is considered to be the best form of community care where the aged person either lives with his/her own children or receives regular daily visits and care from his/her own relatives.

The family itself needs the full support of the Local Authority domiciliary services, financial assistance and medical attention being provided by the Department of Health and Social Security.

The District Nursing Service made 42,377 visits to 1,354 persons over the age of 65 years during 1970, and the Home Help Service devoted 122,308 hours to the care of the aged in the Borough.

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service delivered 32,331 meals to housebound aged people and the Wallasey Voluntary Old Peoples' Welfare Committee members visited the lonely and provided extra comfort.

Meals provided in the Hostels for the Aged people living in the community amounted to 9,174 dinners throughout the year. This included 4,561 dinners provided at the Lunch Club situated at "Seacombe House". The lunch club run by the W.R.V.S. in Mill Lane catered for 1,379 meals during the same period.

The Libraries offer services to elderly and housebound readers. The service to the Housebound is on a fortnightly basis. Books for 7 of the 8 Old Persons' Homes are delivered when the Matrons contact the library for a fresh supply and a fortnightly call is made at the 8th Home. The average monthly issue of books to the elderly and housebound was 520.

The four Welfare Officers were busy throughout the year, and there was a marked increase in the applications for admission to Residential Homes.

The main source of referral are General Practitioners, Hospitals, Voluntary Organisations, District Nursing Service, relatives and direct application by the aged persons concerned.

There were 312 women and 78 men on the Waiting List on the 31st December, 1970.

The Welfare Officers visit and give information to the aged of services available and arrange for the provision of domiciliary services, such as Home Help, Meals-on-Wheels, District Nurse, Chiropody Service, or Voluntary Visitor, which may enable old persons to continue living in their own homes. The Welfare Officers provide the link between the services available and the aged person in need, and they are the focal point in community care.

#### Registration of Blind Persons

During the 12 months ending 31st December, 1970, 62 people were examined by Dr. W.D. Hamilton, Ophthalmic Surgeon, of these 42 were registered blind and 21 placed on the Partially Sighted Register.

Of the 42 registered blind, blindness occurred in the following age groups.

Age Group	Males	Females
1	-	-
2	-	-
3	-	-
4	-	-
5 - 10	-	-
11 - 15	-	-
16 - 20	-	-
21 - 29	-	-
30 - 39	-	-
40 - 49	-	-



Age Group	Males	Females
50 - 59	-	2
60 - 64	2	3
65 - 69	2	2
70 - 79	5	8
80 - 84	-	-
85 - 89	-	12
90 and over	1	5
	<u>10</u>	<u>32</u>

Statement Re Incidence of blindness in registered new cases

	Glaucoma	Cataract	Others
1. Number of cases registered during the year for whom the following is recommended:			
(a) No Treatment	3	5	19
(b) Treatment, (medical, surgical, optical)	1	5	4
2. Number of cases registered during the year at (a) and (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	1	2	2

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

1. Total number of cases notified during the year  
NIL
2. Number of cases in which -
  - (a) Vision lost
  - (b) Vision impaired  
NIL
  - (c) Treatment continuing at end of year

	Males	Females	Total
Number on Register at 1.1.70	116	193	309
Number added during the year -			
New Cases	10	32	42
Transfers from other area	1	1	2
	<u>127</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>353</u>

Less number of removals from  
register owing to —  
Leaving Wallasey  
Deaths

2	1	3
10	21	31
<hr/> 12	<hr/> 22	<hr/> 34
<hr/> 115	<hr/> 204	<hr/> 319

During the year the Social Welfare Officers of the Blind made a total of 2,697 visits to Blind persons and 323 visits to partially sighted persons within the Borough, supervising their general welfare ensuring that the correct statutory benefits were being received, and arranging for the provision of other services were necessary. The staff is comprised of 2 full-time and 2 part-time certificated Officers.

### Craft Classes

In the Moreton area the Tuesday afternoon class is still increasing in numbers and will probably do so for some years to come owing to the rapid development of the area. This class is held in the purpose-built craft room situated within the Borough building Oakenholt Road.

The Wednesday afternoon class is held in the centre at Cambridge Road and is well attended.

The crafts taught at each of the classes include, Basketry, Chaircaning, stool-seating, rug making, hand-knitting etc.,

Articles made at the classes were exhibited and sold at the annual Gala in Central Park in July, and also at the exhibition and sale of work held in November at the A.B.C. Cinema, Liscard the latter being by kind permission of the Manager, Mr. Roberts.

A very successful sale was also held in Moreton in December.

### Social Afternoons

Social Afternoons are held on alternate Fridays at the Cambridge Road Centre. Grateful thanks are due to the many artists who voluntarily give of their time to entertain at these Socials.

### Outings

A full day Outing took place the destination being Llandudno approximately 180 blind and partially sighted persons, some with guides, attended.



Before the coaches left Wallasey on a sunny day early in July they were visited by his Worship the Mayor and Mayoress who extended their best wishes for a happy day.

Once again a half day Outing was held for benefit of those persons who find a full day too long and tiring, the party went to Southport approximately 50 persons taking part.

In December a Christmas Dinner was held at the Riverside Restaurant New Brighton. The number of persons attending this dinner was in the region of 250 and among the guests were his Worship the Mayor of Wallasey and the Mayoress, accompanied by Councillor D. Ross, Chairman of the Welfare Committee. A splendid entertainment was provided by voluntary artists.

#### General

The rental for Talking Book Machines is now being paid for by the Welfare Committee.

#### Free Travel Vouchers

Free Travel Vouchers are still issued through the courtesy of the Merseyside Passenger Transport Executive (Wirral) to all Registered Blind Persons resident in the Borough.

The Crosville Motor Bus Company also allotted 17 free passes. These facilities are gratefully appreciated by the recipients.

#### Voluntary Services

Grateful thanks are due to those organisations which have helped the Blind persons of Wallasey by providing social and other events and entertainments, and to individuals who have given other services in many and varied ways. It is with gratitude that we thank the ladies who have come unfailingly to the classes and socials to prepare the refreshments.

The Meals-on-Wheels service excellently provided by the W.R.V.S. has continued to benefit a number of the blind and partially sighted persons within the Borough.

Many of the people who attended the classes and socials were very kindly brought to the centre by voluntary transport and drivers to whom sincere thanks are extended.

## WELFARE OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

(Other than Blind and Partially Sighted)

During the year one Welfare Officer and one Welfare Assistant were employed for domiciliary visits to handicapped persons.

Personal and domestic aids continue to be supplied to individual cases to enable them to become more independent. Adaptations such as widening and fixing sliding doors, handrails, ramps etc., have been undertaken at both privately owned and Corporation properties. Concrete run-ways and motor crossings have been constructed to accommodate users of invalid tricycles and mini-cars issued by the Department of Health and Social Security, together with other necessary alterations to existing premises. Aids and adaptations have been provided in 162 cases during the past 12 months.

Further War Pensioners and civilians have been supplied with mini-cars through the Department of Health and Social Security. If no garage is available for these cars the Local Authority assists in procuring one.

Disabled Drivers Car Badges are obtainable on application to the Welfare Department by eligible persons.

The two Handicraft Centres in Wallasey and Moreton are open on 3 days and 2 days a week respectively, approximately 60 handicapped persons attending.

Transport is provided in a specially adapted bus. Both male and female handicraft instructors are employed for the purpose of providing diversionary employment. An Annual Exhibition and Sale of Work is arranged to market the goods made.

A Spring Party was arranged for those attending the Centres at the Riverside Restaurant, New Brighton.

The Rotary and Round Table organisations, together with individual voluntary transport workers provided cars to enable handicapped persons to attend various social outings throughout the year.

The W.R.V.S. also provide transport when requested on behalf of disabled persons, and their Meals-on-Wheels Service is beneficial to many handicapped housebound people. The Clothing Service is frequently called upon.

Financial assistance was provided to enable several disabled people to enjoy holidays during the summer months.



The Chiropody Service, free or financially assisted according to circumstances, is available to handicapped persons on the recommendation of the General Practitioner.

Close touch is kept with statutory and voluntary organisations concerned with the welfare of the disabled in the area. The Domestic Help Service is particularly important to housebound severely disabled people who live alone.

### Rehabilitation, Training, and Employment.

Courses of rehabilitation and training are provided by the Department of Employment and Productivity and the day Centre at Aintree continues to prove beneficial to Wallasey men who are able to travel there each day without difficulty. The Courses help to build up a maximum degree of fitness, so restoring the mens confidence in their ability to get and keep a job after illness, injury or long unemployment.

The Remploy Factory, Poulton, gives employment to approximately 60 handicapped men and women from Birkenhead and Wallasey. Their products of candlewick articles and different types of bedding are in much demand. The employees are financially independent, working a five-day week, most of them using invalid tricycles as their transport. They could not be employed in open industry.

The Anne Glassey Workshop receives an annual grant from the Wallasey Council and provides permanent employment for several patients who have recovered from Tuberculosis, in addition to their rehabilitation courses for other patients. Their products of machine knitted garments, Christmas Cards and Crackers, are well known in many areas.

### Voluntary Organisations for Disabled

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Benevolent Society and the Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul receive a per capita grant from the Wallasey Council in respect of Wallasey deaf residents. The Social Centres at Princes Way, Liverpool, and Ashville Road, Birkenhead, are well attended by deaf people from Merseyside.

The Wallasey Hard of Hearing Club meet every Monday evening at the Corporation Welfare Centre, Cambridge Road. It is an active club for the 30 members, and Outings and Social Evenings are arranged on their behalf.

The Wirral Disabled Drivers' Association hold their weekly meetings at the Welfare Centre. Motor Coach

Outings and tricycle runs were successfully organised and the Annual Dinner was very well attended by over 100 disabled people as well as members of the Wallasey Council.

The Welfare Department is represented on the following Committees:-

The Liverpool Adult Deaf and Dumb Society.  
 The Catholic Deaf Society of St. Vincent de Paul.  
 The Liverpool Council of Social Service.  
 The Wallasey Disablement Advisory Committee.  
 The Wallasey Spastic Association.  
 The Wirral Disabled Drivers' Association.  
 The Wirral Branch of the Multiple Sclerosis Society.

### STATISTICS OF REGISTRATION

#### REGISTERS OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS

		Under 16 years	16-64 years	65 years and over
General Classes	M	4	288	165
	F	5	221	216
Deaf without speech	M	-	18	4
	F	-	15	8
Deaf with speech	M	-	2	1
	F	-	4	6
Hard of Hearing	M	-	5	4
	F	-	3	8

Total - 977

Included in the above figures are:-

		Employed	Unemployed	In Homes	Total
Spastics	M	3	3	2	25
	F	6	8	3	
Epileptics	M	7	11	5	36
	F	2	6	5	



COUNTY BOROUGH OF WALLASEY  
**EDUCATION COMMITTEE**



# REPORT

OF THE

Principal School Medical Officer  
For the Year 1970

the Board of Education and the Board of Trustees of the County of Walla Walla, Washington, for the year ending June 30, 1930.

# COUNTY BOARD OF WALLA WALLA

## EDUCATION COMMITTEE

The Education Committee of the County Board of Walla Walla, Washington, has the honor to submit herewith its report for the year ending June 30, 1930.

### REPORT OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

For the year ending June 30, 1930.

The Education Committee of the County Board of Walla Walla, Washington, has the honor to submit herewith its report for the year ending June 30, 1930.

NAME	AGE	SEX	EDUCATION
John A. Smith	25	M	High School
John B. Smith	25	M	High School
John C. Smith	25	M	High School
John D. Smith	25	M	High School
John E. Smith	25	M	High School
John F. Smith	25	M	High School
John G. Smith	25	M	High School
John H. Smith	25	M	High School
John I. Smith	25	M	High School
John J. Smith	25	M	High School

The Education Committee of the County Board of Walla Walla, Washington, has the honor to submit herewith its report for the year ending June 30, 1930.

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## STAFF

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer: Dr. H.W.HALL, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health & Deputy Principal School Medical Officer: Dr. W.F. CHRISTIAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and School Medical Officers:

Dr. SHEILA BELL, M.B., Ch.B.  
 Dr. ESME I. GRANT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.  
 (part-time sessional basis)  
 Dr. RUTH MEACHIM, L.R.C.P. (E), L.R.C.S.  
 (E), L.R.F.P. & S. (G) (part-time sessional basis)

Principal School Dental Officer:

Mr. W.J.MEAKIN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

School Dental Officers:

Mr. W.A.HENDERSON, L.D.S.  
 Mr. E.G. MASON, L.D.S.

Dental Surgery Assistants:

Mrs. U. BROWN  
 Mrs. A. HENDER  
 Mrs. K. MASON  
 Mrs. W.A. HEYES

Superintendent Health Visitor/School Nurse:

Mrs. K. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
 Certificate

Health Visitors/School Nurses:

Mrs. E.E.P. NOLAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
 Certificate (part-time)  
 Miss E.M. MORGAN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
 Certificate  
 Miss E. WHITBURN, S.R.N. S.C.M. H.V. Certificate  
 Miss K.E. HIGGINS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),  
 H.V. Certificate  
 Miss M. HUGHES, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),  
 H.V. Certificate  
 Miss J. LITTLEMORE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
 Certificate  
 Miss P. REYNOLDS, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1),  
 H.V. Certificate  
 Mrs. M.J. GRIFFITHS, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
 Certificate  
 Miss W. LACY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate

Mrs. E.E.BROWN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Certificate (part-time) resigned 30.9.70.  
 Mrs. A.P. MENET, S.R.N. (Part 1) H.V. Certificate  
 Mrs. D. WINTERBURN, S.R.N., S.C.M., (Part 1) H.V. Certificate (part-time) appointed 7.9.70.  
 Mrs. P.I. WILSON, S.R.N., Q.I.D.N.S.  
 Mrs. M.D. ROWLANDS, S.R.N. (Part-time)  
 Mrs. M.S. EDWARDS, S.R.N. (part-time)

Visiting Specialists:

Mr. J.D. ELLIOTT EDWARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S. (Ophthalmic Specialist)  
 Mr. J.C. SANDEMAN, M.B., M.Ch. Ortho. F.R.C.S., F.C.S. (S.A.), F.R.C.S.E. (Orthopaedic Specialist)

Dr. G.EGAN, M.D., Ch.B., D.P.M. (Psychiatrist)

Physiotherapists:

Mr. K.JONES, M.C.S.P.  
 Mrs. P.A.PENNY, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)

Speech Therapist:

Mrs. M.A.Salsbury, L.C.S.T. (part-time) resigned 24.5.70.  
 Miss M.J.MacKEDDIE, L.C.S.T. appointed 19.2.70.

Educational Psychologist:

Mr. B.A.BOURNE, B.A. (Hons.) Cert. Ed.

Social Worker:

Mrs. U.BARRETT-LENNARD, Diploma in Social Science

Administrative Staff:

Mr. W.R.KIDD  
 Mrs. B. RADCLIFFE  
 Mrs. E.E.HILL (part-time)  
 Mrs. G.V. PATTINSON  
 Mrs. B.H. MAUNDER (part-time) resigned 28.6.70.  
 Mrs. M.G. HENDERSON (part-time) appointed 19.6.70.

Audiometrician:

Mrs. J.E.RODGERS (part-time) resigned 27.11.70.  
 Mrs. J. WEBSTER (part-time) appointed 16.11.70.

Health Education Officer:

Dr. J. FERGUSON, L.M.S.S.A., M.I.H.E., M.R.S.H., F.R.S.A. (part-time)



Town Hall,  
Wallasey.  
May 1971.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Education Committee:

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Report on the  
School Health Service for the year 1970.

The general standard of health of the school child in Wallasey remains very high and, on the whole, the service offered is well received by parents, but it is regretted that there are a few exceptions to this. As it will be seen throughout the Report, advice is freely available through School Medical Officers, the School Health Visitors and Nurses, Dental Officers and others engaged in the service, in relation to all matters of health and hygiene. Despite warnings over the years, it is still unfortunate that many parents do not show real concern for their children's dental health. The Principal School Dental Officer has pointed out this on numerous occasions in previous reports.

It is pleasing to record the excellent co-operation which exists between the Health Visitors, the Educational Psychologist and the Speech Therapist, in the earliest possible ascertainment of handicapped children. I would like to express my appreciation to Dr. A.M. Brown, Principal Medical Officer (School Health), Liverpool, for the interest he has shown in assessing Wallasey children with hearing difficulties, particularly in regard to pre-school children, who are able to attend the Olive Street Assessment Centre with their parents for pre-school training and, in certain cases, for subsequent admission to the Alice Elliott School for the Deaf.

It will be seen, from the body of the Report, That as from 1st April 1971, the Junior Training Centre, previously administered by the Health Committee, will be transferred to the Education Committee and will be renamed the Moreton Cross School. Severely handicapped children will no longer be regarded as being unsuitable for education in school. I am sure this will be welcomed by parents of these children and, in fact, by all who have the interest of handicapped children at heart.

I should like to acknowledge the support and co-operation of the Director of Education and his Staff, and the interest shown by the Members of the Education Committee.

I am,  
Your obedient Servant,  
HOWARD W. HALL.  
Principal School Medical Officer.

## ANNUAL REPORT - SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1970

## Staff

During the year we were fortunate in securing the services of a full time Speech Therapist - who commenced in February. The previous Therapist, who had been working on a part-time basis, was unable to continue on account of domestic commitments. There still remains a part-time vacancy, and consequently there is a growing waiting list of cases needing attention.

The increasing number of incontinent and severely handicapped children being admitted to the Elleray Park Day Special School has put an increasing burden on the nurse, who works exclusively at this school. As a result the committee were asked to make her appointment a full time one and this was done. However, the situation is still not satisfactory. We have now reached the point when additional nursing help is needed and the Committee have agreed to the appointment of a nursing auxiliary to start early in 1971.

## Liaison with Hospitals

The Department continues to receive notifications from hospitals when children are discharged, giving the diagnosis on discharge. This enables us to arrange follow up visits where these are indicated - e.g. in cases of poisoning, the School Health Visitor will call on the home and advise on the correct storage of dangerous substances and drugs, or if the child appears to be handicapped, investigations will be made by the School Medical Officer to decide whether placement in a special school would be advisable. At present there are approximately 15 severely handicapped children in Elleray Park School suffering from spina bifida, with or without hydrocephalus who need regular supervision by paediatric or orthopaedic surgeons. To obviate the need for these children to attend hospital, the surgeons concerned visit Elleray Park each term, together with representatives of the appliance firms, and examine these children and order any investigation or changes in appliances which are indicated.

## Liaison with General Practitioners

Children suffering from conditions other than ocular, orthopaedic or psychological, who require the advice of a consultant, are referred first of all to their family doctors with a letter advising them of the condition present. In the case of ocular, orthopaedic or psychological disorders, the children are referred to the local authority's own consultants who attend various local



authority clinics each week. When a direct referral to a consultant takes place in this way, a letter is sent to the general practitioner following the medical examination, informing him of the consultant's findings. General practitioners are also advised when their patients have been ascertained by the School Medical Officer as requiring special education and have been placed in a special school.

#### Ascertainment of Children with Mental Handicap

Under the provisions of the Education Act, 1944, mentally handicapped children have to be ascertained by a medical officer of the local authority and recommended to the authority as being unsuitable for education at school. If the authority decides that the child is unsuitable for education at school, the training of the child then becomes the responsibility of the Health Committee. Until this year there has been no provision below the age of 7 years for children who are of doubtful educability, other than the Junior Training Centre. However, from September of this year, two Assessment Progress Units have been opened. One at Eastway School and one at Park School. These Units are intended to accept children between the ages of 4 to 7 years. The maximum number of children at each Unit being 10. These Units should prove of great value as it is often extremely difficult to decide on the educability of some of these children, even after several examinations, and when placed in the ordinary infants' schools for a trial period they can impose a heavy burden on the class teacher, who already has a class of 40 boisterous children to cope with. There has been a need for such provision for a long time.

Another impending change in this aspect of school health work is the abolition of the distinction between those who are suitable and those who are unsuitable for education at school on account of mental handicap. Under the Education (Handicapped Children) Act, 1970, Junior Training Centres will become part of the school system and this Act will come into force from 1st April 1971. In future, therefore, all children, when they reach school age, will become the responsibility of the Education Department. However, pre-school assessment will still be necessary to decide the appropriate placement for the child and this is one function of the Units described above, but movement between the new special school and the infants' schools will be facilitated as both will be administered by the Education Department. Under the existing legislation parents have a right of appeal against the decision of the Education Authority that their child is unsuitable for education at school. In future an appeal, if made, will be against the type of school recommended

for their child, and no doubt the present procedure for this type of appeal will continue to be followed.

#### Ascertainment of Children with Hearing Defects

To an increasing extent, children below school age with defective hearing are being referred to us from various sources - e.g. The E.N.T. Consultant, Wallasey, the E.N.T. Consultant, Birkenhead Children's Hospital, and Dr. Llewellyn at Clatterbridge Hospital. As the Education Authority are responsible for providing special educational treatment for handicapped children from the age of two years, these children are referred to Liverpool's Assessment Clinic at Olive Street, attending once a week initially. There is a growing need for a unit for partially hearing children, with appropriately trained staff, in Wallasey.

On reaching school age, new entrants are tested for impaired hearing by a part-time audiometrician. During the year, her sessions were increased from four to eight per week, but these were still insufficient to enable full screening to be carried out. As the Audiometrician found she was unable to give us eight sessions per week, she resigned, and authority was obtained from the Committee to appoint a successor for ten sessions per week. As this new appointment was made at the end of November, the full effect will not be seen in this year's figures.

#### Medical Inspections

The number of Periodic Medical Inspections carried out during the year was as follows; the figures for the previous two years are shown for comparison:

Entrants			Leavers			Others		
1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968	1970	1969	1968
1,550	1,647	1,743	1,286	827	1,095	1,647	1,500	1,756

Special Inspections (which include cases seen at school at the request of the staff or school nurse and cases seen for the first time by the school medical officers at the clinics).

1970	1969	1968
1,113	1,148	974

Reinspections (children noted at previous periodic inspection as suffering from some defect or disability which required periodic review).



1970	1969	1968
388	196	196

The general condition of pupils examined at routine inspections was as follows:-

	Number	Percentage
Satisfactory	4,483	100%
Unsatisfactory	NIL	NIL

Elleray Park Day Special School for Physically Handicapped Children and Claremount Day Special School for E.S.N. children were visited monthly by Dr. Christian.

The children on the registers of these two day special schools are medically examined prior to their transfer to these schools and regularly (approximately once a year) as long as they remain there. This closer medical supervision of the handicapped children is necessary to ensure that the measures prescribed to mitigate or alleviate the handicaps are being conscientiously adopted by the parents, as for example the wearing of hearing aids for deafness, the attendance at the clinic or hospital for treatment for discharging ears or for the provision or repair of spectacles, and regular physiotherapy when the muscles of the limbs are affected by cerebral palsy or poliomyelitis.

As a result of these medical inspections, a variety of medical and psychological conditions are brought to light which require treatment or observation. The tables on pages XXVII and XXVIII show the number of defects found during the year.

All children at the intermediate medical inspection are tested with the Ishihara Charts for any defects of colour vision. Head teachers are informed when a defect is found as this knowledge may help in deciding on a career.

The visual acuity of school children is tested at the following times by the School Health Visitors:-

- (a) School Entry. As very few children know their letters at this inspection, the "E" test is used.
- (b) Between 7 and 8 years.
- (c) During the first year in the Grammar or Secondary School.

- (d) During the last year in the Grammar or Secondary School.

When defects are found, arrangements are made for the affected children to attend the school eye clinics where they will be examined by a specialist, or if they so wish they can visit a sight testing optician.

Of course parents can, at any time, bring their children to see the school doctor at the clinic if they suspect the presence of an ocular defect, and if a defect is found an appointment will be made to see the Eye Specialist.

The following facilities are provided for the school-children in the Borough:-

#### Minor Ailments Clinics

Staffed by a nurse, at which minor injuries, skin sepsis, warts, sprains, are treated. To enable the nurses to spend more time inspecting children in school, sessions were reduced during the year. The numbers of children attending these clinics have fallen in recent years.

#### Consultation Clinics

Attended by a Medical Officer at which medical and psychological problems can be investigated in more detail than is possible at a school inspection. Children with warts that do not respond to treatment at the minor ailments clinics, are also treated with carbon dioxide "snow" at these clinics.

#### Audiology Clinics

For the assessment of children's hearing, using a pure tone audiometer, and for the treatment of those children whose hearing is found to be defective.

#### Speech Therapy Clinics

At which a qualified speech therapist treats a variety of speech disorders.

#### Eye Clinics

At which a visiting ophthalmic specialist carries out refractions and orders spectacles where necessary.



### Orthopaedic Clinics

At which a visiting orthopaedic surgeon examines and prescribes treatment for children with defects of bones, joints or musculature.

### Child Guidance Clinic

At which a team consisting of a visiting child psychiatrist, an educational psychologist, and a social worker, treat children with a variety of educational and psychological problems.

### Ultra Violet Light Clinics

At which debilitated children and children with certain skin conditions are exposed to the rays from an ultra violet lamp.

### Enuresis Clinics

At which suitable cases are recommended to use an electric alarm device to cure their bedwetting.

### Convalescence

Arrangements are made for children for whom no other provision would be adequate, to be sent to a convalescent home for a period of four to eight weeks.

Parents of children can avail themselves of any of the services listed above, or, if they wish, can obtain treatment through their family doctors.

### Other Duties of School Medical Officers

As well as medically inspecting school children, the school medical officers carry out the following duties:-

The ascertainment of children who require special educational treatment in an ordinary school, a day special school, or a residential special school.

The testing of children in the secondary schools for evidence of tuberculin sensitivity and the vaccination with B.C.G. vaccine of those showing no sensitivity. This vaccine will protect the children from tuberculosis for a number of years.

The inoculation of children to protect them against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, measles and German measles (girls 11-13 years).

The examination of children who wish to take up employment out of school hours, to take part in public entertainment, or to go to school camps.

The medical examination of candidates for training colleges, and teachers appointed to this authority.

The examination of all persons employed in the school meals service who are concerned with the handling, preparation, or cooking of food.

The visiting in their own houses of those children who are receiving home teaching under the provisions of Section 56 of the Education Act 1944. During the year 4 children were receiving home teaching.

An important aspect of our work is health education. No opportunity is lost during the performance of the aforementioned functions to advise both parents and children on matters of health.

The medical staff are available to visit Junior and Secondary Schools to give talks on health matters and to show films on subjects such as the dangers of smoking, at the request of head teachers.

The school medical officers are seeing an increasing number of overweight children, who should be kept to a fairly strict diet, to prevent their condition leading to orthopaedic deformities. However, parents are reluctant to keep their children to a diet, or limit their carbohydrate intake.

Dr. Bell has supervised those children who have been referred to the service with intractable enuresis, and during the year 21 enuresis machines were loaned to parents. Success was achieved in 9 cases, but 12 cases were not successful. In the 9 who achieved success, one was completely dry in one month, and the other 8 were dry after 2 to 3 months. Lack of success in the other 12 was due to a number of reasons. In 5 cases the child was such a heavy sleeper that the alarm did not wake the child, but woke brothers and sisters, and so was not continued. In 3 cases the machine was only effective when the schools were on holiday, and this presupposes there was a psychological reason for the enuresis associated with school. In 3 cases the children lived in disturbed, overcrowded households in which there was lack of continuity in the use of the machine.

#### Orthopaedic Clinic

We are fortunate to have the services of Mr. Sandeman,



Orthopaedic Surgeon, who visits the Wallasey school clinics each week to examine children referred to him by school medical officers and family doctors. During the year he saw 409 new cases and re-examined 910 cases. Of these 14 were admitted to hospital for surgery. A table showing in more detail the work done during the year, is given later in the Report. The abnormalities were for the most part in the lower limbs and the use of heel seats or heel cups to correct the position of the foot, instead of having the shoes altered, has been continued. This method has proved cheaper and easier to administer and, in addition, the results have improved. Cases for whom heel seats have been prescribed, have now been followed up for three years, and has proved long enough for prognostic evaluation. Mr. Sandeman intends to publish an article in due course on the use of heel seats.

Patients with curvature of the spine are referred to Professor Roaf, where they receive specialised therapy, at the Royal Liverpool Children's Hospital.

Mr. Sandeman is now seeing all children with cerebral palsy or club feet at the school clinics, as the physiotherapy is of such a standard that in this way the best results are achieved.

### Report on the work of the Orthopaedic Clinic

Number of Sessions held at the Authority's Clinics	54
Number of New Cases .. .. .	409
Number of Re-examinations .. .. .	910
Number of Cases discharged cured .. .. .	223

Anatomical Classification of Conditions	New Cases				Re-examinations				Discharged			
	Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Pre-Sch Age		School Age		Cured	Left	Treatment Refused	Hospital
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.				
Foot	59	24	108	99	84	72	235	199	143	11	7	4
Lower Limb	24	21	10	19	48	51	59	77	68	3	3	4
Pelvis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Spine & Thorax	4	3	4	8	15	8	18	16	5	2	1	3
Upper Limb	1	1	2	-	-	-	3	1	3	-	-	-
Face & Skull	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Central Nervous System	2	2	1	-	-	3	10	8	2	1	-	2
Other Conditions	1	1	1	2	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	1
Nothing Abnormal Diagnosed	2	2	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

### Physiotherapy Report 1970

Total Cases on Register ... .. .	2,021
Attendances for Treatment ... .. .	3,577
New Cases for Physiotherapy Treatment	112
Orthopaedic Cases of School Age treated	963
"                    " treated at School ...	27
New "                    " of School Age ... .. .	306
"                    "                    " discharged	178
Number of heel seats fitted ... .. .	578
"                    " Orthopaedic Cases admitted to Hospital ... .. .	14



# Physiotherapy Report 1970

	Visiting Orthopaedic Surgeon's Clinic			Artificial Sunlight Clinic		Asthma		Remedial Exs. incl Breathing Exs other than Asthma		Electrotherapy	
	New Pts.	Total Atts.	Disch.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.	New	No. Trts.
January ..	23	85	10	14	333	1	11	3	103	4	2
February ..	22	106	17	1	209	-	15	1	155	1	16
March ..	34	194	35	1	224	-	7	1	123	-	14
April ..	36	100	21	-	209	1	2	6	94	12	8
May ..	38	89	7	-	172	1	3	7	159	2	12
June ..	32	91	15	2	159	-	2	-	160	-	13
July ..	50	141	32	2	-	-	3	-	94	-	17
August ..	18	76	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	24	101	14	10	179	2	4	5	133	2	6
October ..	57	114	21	16	220	2	2	2	124	3	11
November ..	27	121	10	10	156	1	9	2	126	7	12
December ..	48	101	22	-	190	-	1	-	75	-	10
TOTALS ..	409	1,319	223	56	2,051	8	59	27	1,346	31	121

### School Psychological Service

This valuable service continues to be conducted by a team consisting of Dr. Egan, Psychiatrist, Mr. Bourne, Educational Psychologist, and Mrs. Barrett-Lennard, Social Worker. Dr. Egan Visits on a sessional basis and Mr. Bourne and Mrs. Barrett-Lennard are full time members of the Department.

Dr. Egan reports that the case load is growing and, if a satisfactory service is to be given to meet the requirements of the Borough, two psychiatric sessions per week will be insufficient. He suggests there is a need for two more sessions each week, especially in view of the proposed building of a school for maladjusted children.

1970 was an auspicious year in the history of the Educational & Child Guidance Services in Wallasey, for not only were the services of three extra remedial teachers made available to it but in addition two Assessment/Progress Classes were opened in the Borough, where children in the 4 to 7 year age range with learning or behaviour difficulties could be placed. Such provision, although not sufficient to cope with the total demand, at least now ensures that children referred to both the Educational and Child Guidance Services, for whom previously only advice could be given, can now receive practical help. Moreover, the proposed extension of remedial help into Middle Schools from September will be an additional service upon which the Educational and Child Guidance Clinics can call after children have been referred to the Clinic on account of educational retardation.

The Younghusband report of 1959 defines the liaison between services for the assessment and treatment of children as "co-ordination between allies", and it is particularly gratifying in this regard to place on record a practical example of such liaison between the staff of the Medical Officer of Health and the Educational Guidance Service, for no less than 21 new cases of pre-school age during 1970 were referred either by the Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors, or the Speech Therapist, which is 24% of total referrals to the Service during this very vital pre-school period, the referrals of new cases from all sources at this early age accounting for 28% of the total, compared with 16% in the previous year.



The two Assessment/Progress Classes referred to above, one in Eastway School and one in Park School, have at present a total of 19 children on roll, 6 of pre-school age, and it is particularly rewarding to witness the benefits which these children have received, linguistically, socially and educationally, by early placement in a teaching situation which can often afford tuition on an individual basis. One hopes that such provision will be further extended in the near future thereby reducing the travelling involved, particularly for children in the New Brighton and Leasowe areas of the Borough.

The Remedial Service in Schools, which was extended from September 1970, would seem to be contributing significantly to the amelioration of the reading difficulties of the majority of children who are included in the small groups for extra help, but there are a few children who even in such small groups do not make satisfactory progress, particularly those suffering from dyslalia or severe articulation defects. It would appear, moreover, from the result of a Survey carried out in December, that such children, irrespective of intelligence, are virtually certain to be retarded in reading, a wastage of educational potential which could perhaps best be combated by the provision of a Speech Unit for such children between the ages of 5 to 9, where attendance would be full time, the class size would be small, and the teaching would be highly specialised, supported of course by the frequent visits of the Speech Therapist.

If 1970 was a particularly gratifying one locally as far as extra provision for the handicapped pupil is concerned, then 1971 would appear to augur equally as well, with the transfer of Training Centres to the Education Service from April, the opening of a Partial Hearing Unit in September, the promise of a school for Maladjusted Pupils, and the setting up in January under the control of the new Social Services Department, of a Reception Assessment Centre at Wimbrick Hey. Such provision will, of course, add to the pressures upon an already overburdened service, but nonetheless it will be accepted as both a challenge and as a significant advancement in the assistance which is being offered to the handicapped pupil in Wallasey.

An analysis of the work of the Clinic is made below:—

### CASES REFERRED

Current cases, 1st January, 1970.	91
To be reviewed	2
New Cases. 1970.	91
Cases re-opened. 1970.	20
	<hr/>
	204

The new cases were referred from the following sources, through either the Director of Education or the Principal School Medical Officer:—

Head Teachers	39
Parents	21
Family Doctor	9
Medical Officer of Health	11
Director of Education	2
Health Visitors	5
Psychiatric Social Worker	1
N.S.P.C.C.	1
Consultant Psychiatrist	1
Consultant Paediatrician	1
	<hr/>
	91

The disposal of the cases dealt with during the year falls under the following headings:--

Cases Closed during 1970	127
Improved	82
Report and advice only	40
Left the district	2
Social work only	2
Residential School recommended	1
	<hr/>
Current Cases at 1.1.71.	77
	<hr/>
	204



The diagnoses of new cases referred during 1970 are classified below:—

Behaviour disorders	38
Delinquent tendencies	18
Emotional instability	17
School refusal	4
Habit disorders	6
Truancy	4
Educational advice	1
Speech difficulties	3
	<hr/>
	91

Referrals by age to both the Child Guidance Clinic and the School Psychological Service, (i.e. registered cases.)

Age	Child Guidance	Educational (registered)	Educational (investigation in school)
Pre-school	8	32	1
5-6	8	10	1
6-7	6	15	4
7-8	9	23	5
8-9	6	9	2
9-10	10	6	4
10-11	9	3	7
11-12	4	2	1
12-13	11	4	-
13-14	11	1	-
14-15	12	-	-
15-16	3	-	-
16-18	-	2	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	97*	107	25

\* Six of these cases not referred by Psychiatrist.

The cases referred to the Educational Child Guidance Clinic or those investigated in School only for Educational advice were referred from the following sources:—

	Tests in Educ. C.G.C.	Tests in Schools
Head Teachers	49	20
School Medical Officer, including Health Visitors	24	2
Director of Education	3	1
Speech Therapist	7	-
Parents	2	2
Physiotherapist	1	-
Consultant Psychiatrist	1	-
Cases reviewed and re-tested	20	-
	<u>107</u>	<u>25</u>
	<u>TOTAL 132</u>	

The work of the Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Social Worker and Remedial Teacher is set out in the following tables:—

Psychiatrist:

New Case Diagnostic Interviews	91
Re-opened Case Interviews	20
Treatments	127
	<u>238</u>

Psychologist

Psychological Tests and Interviews (Clinic)	204
Psychological Tests and Interviews (Schools)	25
Psychological Reports	224
Remedial Sessions	28
School Visits	191
Parent Interviews	219

Social Worker:—

	Clinic Cases	School Welfare Cases
Home Visits	796	13
Clinic Interviews	694	20
School Enquiries	244	14
Other Consultations	822	14
	<u>2,556</u>	<u>61</u>

Remedial Teachers:—

Remedial Sessions	1,320
Courses	2
Surveys	1



## Speech Therapy

At present we have one full time Speech Therapist who reports that there is an urgent need for another full time Therapist. The importance of speech therapy in assisting children to make adequate education progress is mentioned in the previous section dealing with the Schools Psychological Service. However, in the past we have had no response to repeated advertisements and are unlikely to be more successful in the future as there is a national shortage of Speech Therapists.

Because the problem is less deep rooted, the Speech Therapist would like to be able to devote more attention to the pre-school child with articulatory and language difficulties and in addition if the mothers' interest can be aroused she can do a great deal in the home to help.

Fortunately, our Health Visitors are alert to the problem of the child with defective hearing and refer these children at an early age. Miss MacKeddie has thus been able to form a number of stimulation groups for these children.

## Speech Therapy

Total number of attendance .. .. .	2,473
Number of patients receiving regular treatment during this period .. .. .	72
Number of patients receiving treatment at intervals during this period .. .. .	29
Number of patients admitted .. .. .	101
Number of patients discharged .. .. .	47

## Classification of Patients admitted:

Dyslalia (defect of articulation) and or	}	
Retarded speech or language development		50
Dyseneia .. .. .		4
Stammer .. .. .		28
Voice disorders .. .. .		5
Normal Non-fluency .. .. .		14
Total		101

## Classification of Patients Discharged:

Cured .. .. .	37
Left district .. .. .	3
Unco-operative .. .. .	6
Left school .. .. .	1
Total	47

## Classification of the Waiting List:

Patients interviewed and awaiting treatment	67
Patients not yet interviewed	42
Total	109

Finally the staff of the School Health Service would like to thank the teaching staff of the schools visited for their assistance throughout the year in enabling the work of the department to proceed smoothly.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF TEACHERS OR INTENDING  
TEACHERS.—Min. of Education Circ. 249 of 1952  
Total Number Examined, 1970

Teachers				Intending Teachers					
Male	..	..	12	Male	..	..	..	..	33
Female	..	..	10	Female	..	..	..	..	77
Total			22	Total					110

### School Meals Service

During the year 48 new staff were medically examined and X-rayed on entering the Service.

### Minor Ailments Clinics

Minor Ailments Clinics are held at each of the School clinics as follows:—

Merton Road Clinic-Wednesday morning.  
Water Street Clinic-Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings up to 10.0 a.m.  
Moreton Clinic-Monday, Wednesday and Friday mornings up to 10.0 a.m.  
Hudson Road Clinic-Monday to Friday mornings up to 10.0 a.m.

A doctor is in attendance at Merton Road Clinic each Wednesday morning and at Water Street Clinic each Monday morning. A variety of minor ailments, such as infected ears, infected eyes, impetigo, cuts, burns and warts are treated at these clinics, whilst at the doctors' sessions, medical and psychological problems, as distinct from the minor ailment, can be investigated and the appropriate advice or treatment given.

EXAMINATIONS OF CHILDREN FOR EMPLOYMENT,  
ENTERTAINMENT, HOLIDAYS ABROAD, ETC.

Employment .. .. .	203
Entertainment .. .. .	1
Holidays Abroad, etc. .. .. .	-
	<hr/>
	204



## B.C.G. VACCINATION

No. of children offered (per parents)	
B.C.G. Vaccination .. .. .	1,931
No. of children accepting (per parents)	
B.C.G. Vaccination .. .. .	1,552
Percentage of Parents accepting vaccination	80.37%
No. of children Mantoux tested .. .. .	1,529
No. of children found Mantoux positive .. .. .	52
Percentage of children Mantoux positive .. .. .	3.40%
No. of children found Mantoux negative .. .. .	1,483
No. of children vaccinated with B.C.G. Vaccine	1,462

SUMMARY OF THE WORK CARRIED OUT BY THE  
SCHOOL HEALTH VISITORS DURING THE YEAR 1970

## Health Surveys and Infestation with Vermin

Health Surveys .. .. .	79
No. of Clinics Sessions re Cleansing .. .. .	17
No. of Examinations .. .. .	21,040
No. of individual children found unclean	889

## Home Visits

Cleanliness .. .. .	563
Medical Treatment .. .. .	243
Hospital References .. .. .	16
Miscellaneous .. .. .	401
Ineffective visits, i.e. No. Access .. .. .	193

## Other

Visits to Nursery School .. .. .	12
Visits to Special Schools .. .. .	43

ELLERAY PARK DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL FOR PHYSI-  
CALLY HANDICAPPED/DELICATE CHILDREN

The physically handicapped children are well provided for at Elleray Park Day Special School, and in order to cope with the problems of incontinence and lack of mobility which are a special feature of children with spina bifida and hydrocephalus, the staff of the school includes a nurse full-time, two nursery assistants who assist in the classrooms, and two house mothers who assist with toileting some of the children and bringing them from the classroom for physiotherapy. Many severely handicapped children are admitted from Birkenhead County Borough and a few from Cheshire County area, and the statistics below show the number involved. We are getting increasing pressure from child specialists and ear, nose and throat consultants to admit children to the school before they are five years of age, but at present the staffing position is such that this is not feasible.

During the year, a total of 25 children were admitted to the school, 21 being Wallasey children and 4 from Birkenhead. The classification of their defects or diseases being as follows:—

#### Wallasey Children

Delicate	5
Asthma .. .. .	2
Epilepsy .. .. .	2
Brain damage .. .. .	2
Congenital heart disease .. .. .	1
Scoliosis .. .. .	1
Perthes disease .. .. .	1
Spina bifida .. .. .	2
Hydrocephalus .. .. .	1
Migraine .. .. .	1
Spastic quadraplegia .. .. .	1
Congenital dislocation of hip .. .. .	1
Fallots tetralogy .. .. .	1

#### Birkenhead Children

Cerebral tumor .. .. .	1
Muscular dystrophy .. .. .	1
Heart defect .. .. .	1
Spastic paraplegia .. .. .	1

During 1970, a total of 24 children left the school, 18 being Wallasey children, 4 from Birkenhead and 2 from the Cheshire County area, for the following reasons:—

#### Wallasey Birkenhead Cheshire

Attained 16 years of age	6	1	1
Transferred to ordinary schools	3	-	-
Transferred to Claremount Day Special School	1	-	-
Transferred to school for the deaf	1	-	-
Transferred to hospital school	1	-	-
Transferred to Junior Training Centre	3	-	-
Transferred to residential special schools	2	1	1
Left the district	1	-	-
Withdrawn	-	1	-
Deceased	-	1	-



The total number of children in attendance at Elleray Park School as at the 21st January 1971, was 105. The classification of their defects or diseases is as follows:- Cerebral palsy 14, spina bifida 17, muscular dystrophy 3, haemophilia 1; post poliomyelitis 1, congenital and rheumatic heart disease 11, congenital deformities of limbs 3, Perthes disease 1, other physical handicaps 22, partially sighted 1, partially hearing 2, delicate 17, E.S.N. 1, epilepsy 8, speech defects 3. Of these, 80 are Wallasey Children, 19 Birkenhead and 6 from Cheshire County.

#### Report of the Principal School Dental Officer.

Wallasey has had a fairly reasonable dentist/patient ratio compared with many towns in the North West, and the effects arising from a reduction during the year in the number of general dental practitioners in the Central Wallasey area had the result of underlining the interdependence of two services, one centrally governed, the other locally controlled, though centrally subsidised in part.

From the statistics, it will be noted that the number of treatment sessions was less than in 1969. Following this reduction of dental practitioners, already mentioned, our two part-time dental officers, who have been employed since 1967, found themselves fully committed to their own local practices, and gradually reduced their sessions, until by the end of the year they had resigned from our service. Mrs. W. Wynne, whose place they had filled when she resigned as a full-time officer, kindly agreed to help out with one session per week.

The present staffing position, apart from Mrs. Wynne, is myself and two full-time dental officers who, having served the Authority for over 30 years, are within sight of retirement. It is a paradox that whilst Central Government is anxious to have a viable school service, it provides such a radical contrast in its conditions of employment, that unless the Authority is prepared to offer favourable incentives, its chances of filling full-time posts are negligible. The absence of any applications from young married men during my eight years in Wallasey is indicative of the poor career prospects, and nobody will dispute that a service which fails to attract the entry of such persons, whether it be in dentistry or any other profession, should give rise to concern. When nearly 30 students qualify at Liverpool University alone at the end of each year, the excuse of a national shortage, which may have been valid in the early days of the National Health Service when all treatment was free, no longer holds good.

The effect of this, albeit probably temporary, shortage of dentists in Wallasey was to result in the pursuit of

potential patients in search of a dentist, and statistically to increase the number of children brought to our clinics by over 500. This increased demand has been difficult to meet, and towards the end of the year was reflected in a sharp rise at gas sessions of emergency treatments. It was intriguing to note how easily parents, who could not get an early appointment with a National Health Service dentist, expected to be provided with treatment without delay from our service which, despite its noble beginnings 50 years ago as a social service, suffered in status when in 1948 the "private dentist", an inaccurate terminology, but used with great aplomb by all sections of democracy, supplied treatment free from the state instead of the old service free from the rates.

As a result of a visit by a dental officer from the Department of Education and Science, my previous request for aspirators was granted and, with the increase in gas cases, these were welcome to reduce to some degree the inevitable hazards associated with general anaesthetics, which ought not to be regarded lightly by laymen. The Department of Education and Science has played a considerable role in improving Local Authorities' dental services, and its recommendations do bear out that our requests are valid, though I would not agree that under its present wide terms of reference the school service can function in an effective form.

The decision not to implement the scheme for a Health Centre is another illustration of the close association of two sections of the overall Health Services, for whilst that group of general medical practitioners are frustrated in their willingness to work within a Local Authority building, so our service cannot leave a sub-standard dental clinic at Merton Road, and the future development of our service is halted.

Following the Council's decision to rescind their previous approval to fluoridation of the water supplies, the Health Committee requested a resume of other preventive measures, which was given by me, and from this list it was decided to supply the toddlers with oral hygiene kits. I cannot pretend that this is going to accomplish much, but I was impressed by the sincerity of some of the members who regretted the fluoridation decision and wanted to make some contribution, and I thank the Health Committee for this active form of concern.

Finally I would like to comment on the proposed increased National Health dental charges, which are to take place early next year, and will eventually reduce free treatment below the age of eighteen. The idea of placing more responsibility on the individual to look after



his own teeth is sound, if it is recognised that dental caries is, in the main, a neglect disease. The more frequent the visits, the less arduous is the treatment, and the cost to the patient will be reduced. Unfortunately this is only a pipe dream because neither Central nor Local Government have taken all the preventive and legislative measures either singly or in concert to prepare the new citizen. At the age of eighteen the young adult has not reached full dental maturity, and the cost of treatment will be a deterrent, as previous charges have proved. I fear that this action will reduce dental standards and undo the long and tedious efforts which the school service began in the nineteen twenties, and to which it is still committed under the Education Act to ensure that each child leaves school in a state of reasonable dental fitness. Until we can achieve this, and it will not be accomplished by treating the effect and not the cause, it is difficult to understand this policy, for dental caries exists in epidemic proportions, is the most widespread disease known to man, and involves the country in a greater cost than any other physical disease.

The answer lies in Central Government realising that if it wants to cut the massive cost of treatment, it must release more money to Local Authorities who, bedevilled with ever increasing financial burdens, may be to some degree forgiven if they are saved some expenditure when the state treats through it's service instead of ours, and feel relieved about it. It is not in this atmosphere of economic difficulty that fluoridation should become a question of cost. When the state takes upon itself the full cost of implementing what each successive government of both political parties believe essential to reducing dental caries, when it is willing to ensure that each school meal ends with a fibrous cleansing foodstuff instead of a plateful of pudding, by subsidising the cost, when the tax on toothpaste is removed and not left at a higher rate than sweetstuffs, then it will have shown by example what the parent can do to prevent his child's teeth decaying.

I should like to thank all Head Teachers and their staff, together with those members of public health, who try to get the message across that decayed teeth are not an inevitable part of life and false teeth the culmination.

## MEDICAL INSPECTION, 1970.

## MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS

## PART I—MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS (INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

TABLE A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Number of pupils on register ... .. 17,415

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected			
		Satisfactory		Unsatisfactory	
		No.	% of Col.2	No.	% of Col.2
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1966 and later	31	31	100.00	-	-
1965	417	417	100.00	-	-
1964	1,037	1,037	100.00	-	-
1963	65	65	100.00	-	-
1962	38	38	100.00	-	-
1961	17	17	100.00	-	-
1960	20	20	100.00	-	-
1959	430	430	100.00	-	-
1958	796	796	100.00	-	-
1957	346	346	100.00	-	-
1956	118	118	100.00	-	-
1955 and earlier	1,168	1,168	100.00	-	-
TOTAL	4,483	4,483	100.00	Nil	Nil

TABLE B.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS  
(excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin)

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)	For defective vision (excluding squint)	For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1966 and later	-	17	17
1965	22	157	132
1964	66	396	303
1963	8	25	18
1962	8	16	11
1961	3	13	8
1960	4	11	9
1959	21	138	133
1958	93	193	212
1957	49	93	97
1956	19	34	32
1955 and earlier	285	359	415
TOTAL	578	1,452	1,387



TABLE C.—OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections ... ..	1,113
Number of Re-inspections ... ..	388
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,501</b>

TABLE D.—INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.

(a) Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons ... ..	21,040
(b) Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ... ..	889
(c) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	2
(d) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ... ..	2

## PART II—DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION DURING THE YEAR

PART II TABLE A. — PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease (2)	PERIODIC INSPECTIONS							
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
	(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
skin ... ..	50	57	127	80	94	89	271	226
eyes—(a) Vision ... ..	104	132	299	46	175	107	578	285
(b) Squint ... ..	72	43	17	4	26	15	115	62
(c) Other ... ..	13	13	6	10	13	15	32	38
ears—(a) Hearing ... ..	55	79	8	21	17	40	80	140
(b) Otitis Media ... ..	18	68	5	20	12	44	35	132
(c) Other ... ..	28	26	19	7	15	24	62	57
nose and Throat ... ..	62	362	18	102	19	149	99	613
speech ... ..	22	24	5	1	6	10	33	35
lymphatic Glands ... ..	5	183	—	24	7	42	12	249
heart ... ..	5	19	4	15	5	9	14	43
lungs ... ..	39	56	14	9	27	45	80	110
developmental—								
(a) Hernia ... ..	6	12	1	4	3	2	10	18
(b) Other ... ..	25	70	24	69	24	96	73	235
orthopaedic—								
(a) Posture ... ..	1	11	10	9	6	25	17	45
(b) Feet ... ..	131	151	64	85	105	112	300	348
(c) Other ... ..	21	39	19	35	27	38	67	112
nervous System—								
(a) Epilepsy ... ..	7	9	8	—	10	5	25	14
(b) Other ... ..	3	5	3	5	7	12	13	22
psychological—								
(a) Development ... ..	5	12	1	11	5	24	11	47
(b) Stability ... ..	30	89	13	25	16	54	59	168
abdomen ... ..	3	11	3	4	3	8	9	23
urter ... ..	10	3	21	4	4	2	35	9

## PART II TABLE B.—SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Defect or Disease	SPECIAL INSPECTIONS	
	Pupils requiring Treatment	Pupils requiring Observation
Skin .. .. .	37(466)*	-
Eyes-(a) Vision .. .. .	30	4
(b) Squint .. .. .	9	-
(c) Other .. .. .	28	-
Ears-(a) Hearing .. .. .	4	-
(b) Otitis Media .. .. .	7	1
(c) Other .. .. .	42	3
Nose and Throat .. .. .	13	1
Speech .. .. .	9	1
Lymphatic Glands .. .. .	-	-
Heart .. .. .	1	-
Lungs .. .. .	6	-
Developmental-		
(a) Hernia .. .. .	-	-
(b) Other .. .. .	-	-
Orthopaedic-		
(a) Posture .. .. .	-	-
(b) Feet .. .. .	38	2
(c) Other .. .. .	5	-
Nervous System-		
(a) Epilepsy .. .. .	1	-
(b) Other .. .. .	4	-
Psychological-		
(a) Development .. .. .	7	-
(b) Stability .. .. .	2	-
Abdomen .. .. .	1	-
Other .. .. .	105	13

\* No. of pupils found to require treatment for Warts or Verrucae and the majority of these cases were treated with carbon dioxide snow.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED  
AND ASSISTED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS  
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)

PART III TABLE A.—EYE DISEASES AND DEFECTIVE  
VISION AND SQUINT.

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint ... ..	239
Errors of refraction (including squint)	1,778
Total	2,017
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	786



TABLES B.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE  
AND THROAT

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(a) for diseases of the ear ... ..	2
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	128
(c) for other nose and throat conditions	22
Received other forms of treatment ...	121
Total	273
Hearing Tests - Undertaken by Audiometrician—	
New Cases ... ..	684
Re-tests ... ..	408
Cases referred to School M.O. ... ..	452
Cases referred to own doctor ... ..	20
Cases referred to consultants ... ..	4
Total	1,568
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(a) in 1970 ... ..	12
(b) in previous years ... ..	27

TABLE C.—ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(a) Pupils treated at clinics or out- patient departments ... ..	963
(b) Pupils treated at school for postural defects ... ..	27
Total	990

TABLE D.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN  
(excluding uncleanliness, for which see Table D of Part 1)

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—(a) Scalp ... ..	—
(b) Body ... ..	—
Scabies ... ..	5
Impetigo ... ..	65
Other skin diseases ... ..	55
Total	125

TABLE E.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics ...	204

TABLE F.—SPEECH THERAPY

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Received regular treatment ... ..	72
Received treatment at irregular intervals	29
Total pupils treated by Speech Therapist	<u>101</u>

TABLE G.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(a) Pupils with minor ailments ... ..	1,936
(b) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements ... ..	-
(c) Pupils who received B.C.G. vaccination	1,462
(d) Pupils who received Hospital in-patient treatment-	
Medical ... ..	316
Surgical ... ..	161
Orthopaedic ... ..	78
Total (a) - (d)	<u>3,953</u>

PART IV.—DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT  
CARRIED OUT BY THE AUTHORITY

## ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 and over	Total
First Visits ... ..	1,454	1,476	293	3,223
Subsequent visits ...	1,259	2,248	419	3,926
Total visits ... ..	2,713	3,724	712	7,149
Additional courses of treatment commenced	163	108	24	295
Total courses of treat- ment commenced ...	1,617	1,584	317	3,518
Courses of treatment completed ... ..				2,960
Fillings in permanent teeth ... ..	1,134	2,867	688	4,689
Fillings in deciduous teeth ... ..	458	49	-	507
Permanent teeth filled	891	2,408	547	3,846
Deciduous teeth filled	425	48	-	473
Permanent teeth extracted ... ..	116	501	117	734
Deciduous teeth extracted ... ..	1,347	555	-	1,902
General anaesthetics	841	581	62	1,484
Emergencies ... ..	371	192	42	605



Number of Pupils x-rayed ... ..	183
Prophylaxis ... ..	1,080
Teeth otherwise conserved ... ..	330
Number of teeth root filled ... ..	11
Inlays ... ..	2
Crowns ... ..	4

## ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during year ...	25
Cases completed during year ... ..	56
Cases discontinued during year ... ..	2
No. of removable appliances fitted ...	56
No. of fixed appliances fitted ... ..	4
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	66

## PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 and over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time) ... ..	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	1	5	8	14
Number of dentures supplied	1	7	8	16

## ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers 761

## INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school Number of Pupils	10,078
(b) First inspection at clinic Number of Pupils	1,940
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	4,990
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment ... ..	4,985
(c) Pupils re inspected at school clinic ... ..	326
Number of (c) found to require treatment ...	286

## SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment ... ..	1,260
Sessions devoted to inspection ... ..	99
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	6

## Minor Ailments and other Clinics

Monday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments and S.M.O.'s Clinic
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey	Ophthalmic Clinic 2nd and 4th only (Mr. E. Edwards by appointment only)
Tuesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. E. Edwards by appointment only)
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	-	-
Wednesday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	S.M.O.'s Clinic Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton	Minor Ailments
		Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...	Minor Ailments
		Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey	Minor Ailments
	(p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...	Immunisation (1st Wednesday each month)



Thursday	(a.m.)	<p>Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p> <p>Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...</p>	<p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards 1st Thursday by appointment only)</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p>
	(p.m.)	-	-
Friday	(a.m.)	<p>School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ...</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...</p>	<p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards 2nd, 4th &amp; 5th by appointment only)</p> <p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards 3rd Friday by appointment only) Minor Ailments</p> <p>Minor Ailments</p> <p>Ophthalmic Clinic (Mr. Edwards 1st Friday by appointment only) Minor Ailments</p>
	(p.m.)	<p>School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey ... Health Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe ...</p> <p>Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Rd., Moreton</p>	<p>S.M.O.'s Clinic (1st, 3rd &amp; 5th Friday) Immunisation (3rd Friday each month)</p> <p>Immunisation (2nd &amp; 4th Friday each month)</p>

### Speech Therapy Clinics

Monday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe. Clare Mount School, Wallasey.
Tuesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Elleray Park School, Wallasey.
Wednesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. School Clinic, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Thursday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	Elleray Park School, Wallasey School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
Friday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Visits. School Clinic, Water Street, Wallasey.

### Physiotherapy Clinics

Monday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Tuesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. (Remedial Exercises & Individual Treatments) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)
Wednesday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Individual Treatments)
Thursday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	Orthopaedic Specialist Clinic, School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey (Individual Treatments) Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments)
Friday	(a.m.) (p.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey (U.V.L. and Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments) School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments) Elleray Park Special School, Wallasey. (Individual Treatments)



### School Dental Clinics

Monday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	As Monday a.m.
Tuesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Wednesday	(a.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	As Wednesday a.m.
Thursday	(a.m.)	School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
	(p.m.)	Child Welfare Centre, Water Street, Wallasey. School Clinic, Merton Road, Wallasey. Child Welfare Centre, Oakenholt Road, Moreton. Child Welfare Centre, Hudson Road, Leasowe.
Friday	(a.m.)	As Thursday p.m.
	(p.m.)	As Thursday p.m.

### CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

(Psychiatric Department)

Town Hall, Wallasey, Dr. G. Egan; M.D., CH.B., D.P.M.,

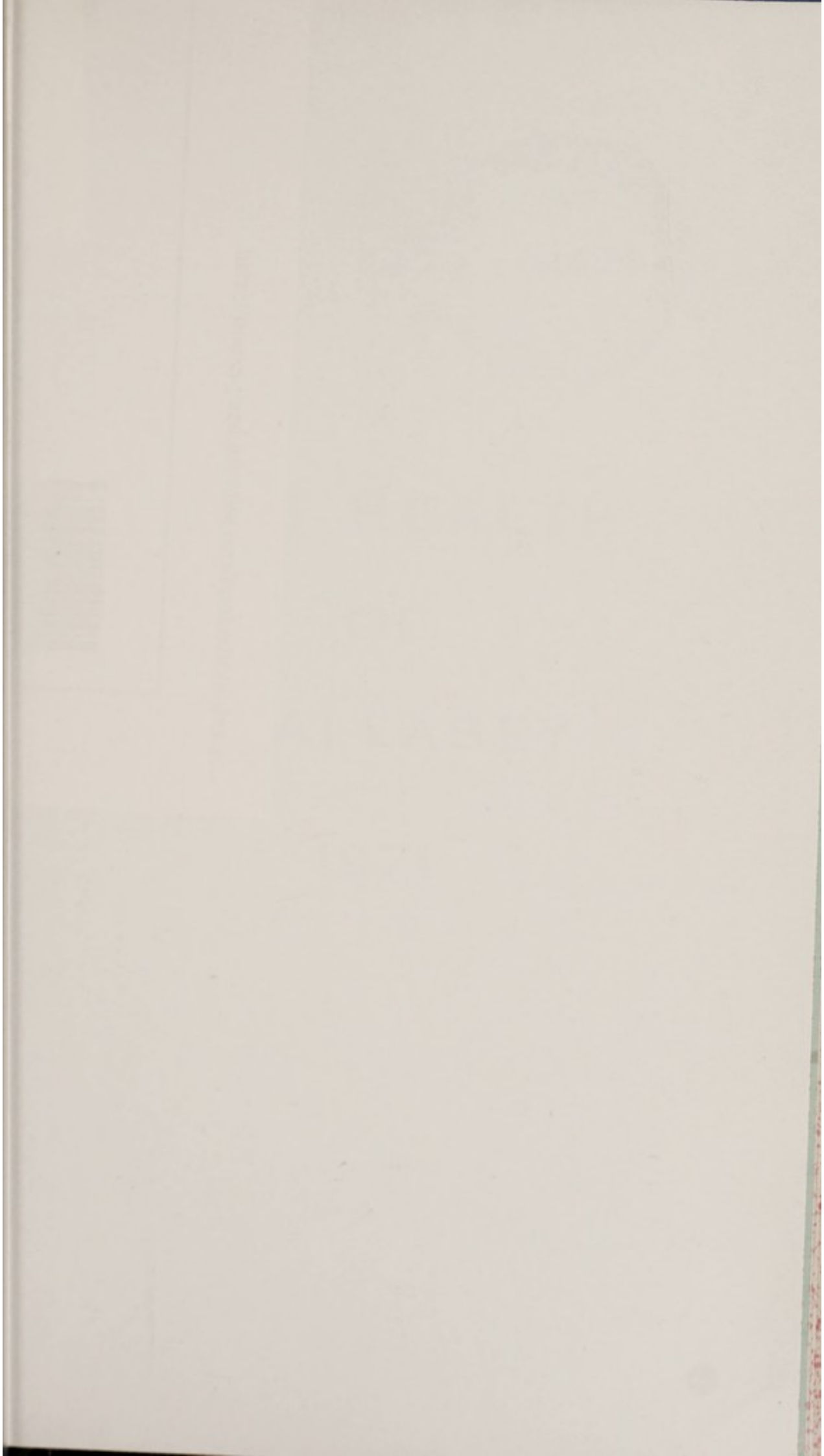
Tuesday afternoons and Thursday mornings.

## Handicapped Pupils - Year 1970

Year Ended 31st December, 1970	Blind	Partially Sighted	Deaf	Partially Deaf	Physically Handicapped	Delicate	Mal-adjusted	E.S.N.	Epileptic	Speech Defects	Total
(1) Newly assessed as needing special Educational Treatment at Special Schools or Boarding Homes	1	1	-	-	8	1	1	18	1	-	31
(2) Newly placed in Special Schools or Boarding Homes	1	-	-	-	8	1	-	10	1	-	21
(3) As at 31st January, 1971 Pupils on Registers of Maintained Special Schools:- (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	- -	1 -	7 1	7 -	73 -	17 -	- -	117 7	8 -	3 -	233 8
(4) Pupils on Registers of Non-Maintained Special Schools:- (a) Day Pupils (b) Boarding Pupils	1 3	- 4	- 2	- 1	- -	- -	- 1	- -	- 2	- -	1 13
(5) On the Registers of Independent Schools under arrangements made by the Authority	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	1	-	-	5
(6) Pupils requiring places in Special Schools:- (a) Day (b) Boarding	4 -	5 1	10 -	8 -	74 2	17 -	4 1	125 10	10 -	3 -	260 13
(7) Pupils being educated under the provisions of Sec. 56 of the Education Act, 1944:- (a) In Hospitals (b) At Home	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 4

CHILDREN FOUND UNSUITABLE FOR SCHOOL-YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1970.





Date	Description	Debit	Credit	Balance
1/1/20	Opening Balance			100.00
1/5/20	Payment to Supplier	20.00		80.00
1/10/20	Receipt from Customer		15.00	95.00
1/15/20	Payment to Supplier	10.00		85.00
1/20/20	Receipt from Customer		10.00	95.00
1/25/20	Payment to Supplier	5.00		90.00
1/30/20	Receipt from Customer		5.00	95.00
2/5/20	Payment to Supplier	10.00		85.00
2/10/20	Receipt from Customer		10.00	95.00
2/15/20	Payment to Supplier	5.00		90.00
2/20/20	Receipt from Customer		5.00	95.00
2/25/20	Payment to Supplier	10.00		85.00
2/28/20	Receipt from Customer		10.00	95.00