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Bromley (London, England). London Borough.

Publication/Creation

[1973?]

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LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH AND PRINCIPAL
SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER

1972

L.R.L. EDWARDS,
M.D.(Lond.), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer

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BROMLEY, BR1 3TF

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INDEX

	Pages
Health Visiting (continued)	
Health Education	
Case Conference	
Health Committee	1
Staff of the Health Committee	2
Medical and Dental Staff	2
Nursing and Allied Staffs	3
Public Health Inspector's Staff	4
Chiropody	4
Administrative Staff	4
Introduction	6
Health Education and Home Safety	
GENERAL:	
Health Education	
Home Safety	
Vital and Other Statistics	7
Births	7
Infant Mortality	7,9
Maternal Mortality	8,9
Deaths	8,9
Cancer Death Rates	8
Population	8
Births Registered	8
Birth Notification	9
Tuberculosis	9
Street Accidents	9
Meteorological Observations	9
Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life for 1972 (Table)	10
Accidental Deaths	14
Deaths from Cancer	14
PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES:	
Child Health Clinics	15
Vaccination and Immunisation	15
Welfare Foods	16
Hearing Tests	16
Cervical Cytology	16
Family Planning	16
Liaison with Local Hospitals	16
Chiropody	16
Nursing Homes	17
Midwifery	17
Deliveries Attended by Midwives	18
Care of Premature Infants	18
Home Nursing	
Attachment/Liaison Scheme	18
Ancillary Staff	19
Training	19
Hospital Liaison	19
Marie Curie Memorial Foundation	19
Statistics	19
Health Visiting	
Establishment	20
Training	20
Home Visits	20

1	1902	1902
2	1902	1902
3	1902	1902
4	1902	1902
5	1902	1902
6	1902	1902
7	1902	1902
8	1902	1902
9	1902	1902
10	1902	1902
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92	1902	1902
93	1902	1902
94	1902	1902
95	1902	1902
96	1902	1902
97	1902	1902
98	1902	1902
99	1902	1902
100	1902	1902

	Pages
Health Visiting (continued).	
Health Education	20
Case Conferences	20
Clinic Sessions	20
School Health	20
Conclusion	20
Medical Arrangements For Long Stay Immigrants	21
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47	
National Assistance (Amending), Act, 1951	21
Medical Examination of Staff	21
Venereal Disease	22
Health Education and Home Safety	
Health Education	23
Home Safety	
London Ambulance Service	25
DENTAL SERVICES:	
Dental Sessions	26
Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under 5 years (as at December, 1972).	27
Attendances and Treatment School Children	28
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES:	
General	30
Food Poisoning (Table)	31
Infective Jaundice	32
Leptospirosis	32
Malaria	32
Measles	32
Meningitis	32
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	32
Poliomyelitis	32
Scarlet Fever	32
Smallpox	32
Tetanus	33
Tuberculosis	33
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	34
Whooping Cough	34
Infectious Diseases (Table)	35
ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:	
Clean Air	36
Housing	36
Places Where People Work	36
Staff and Structure	37
Food Sampling - 1972 (Table)	38
Unsound Food	52
Bacteriological Examinations (Milk and Ice-Cream)	53
Meat Inspections	54
Food Complaints	55

	<i>Pages</i>
Food and Drugs Act, Section 16	56
Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967	57
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960	58
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations	58
Housing and Slum Clearance 1972	59
Clearance Areas	59
Closing Orders/Demolition Orders	59
General Improvement Areas	59
Qualification Certificates	59
Housing Repairs	59
Qualifications Certificates	61
Rent Act 1957	62
Housing Inspections	62
Notices	62
Moveable Dwellings	63
Drainage and Sewerage	64
Disinfection	65
Disinfestation	65
Pest Control	66
Rodent Infestation	66
Fox Control	66
Pigeon Control	66
Wasp Nest Destruction	67
Atmospheric Pollution and Table	68, 69
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	70
Part I - Factories Act, 1961	73
Part VIII - Factories Act, 1961	74
Mortuaries	75
Swimming Baths	76
Diseases of Animals Act, 1951	77
Riding Establishment Acts, 19 & 1970	77
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	77
Regulation of movement of Swine Order	77
Riding Establishments Acts 1974 and 1970	77
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	77
Swine Vesicular Disease	77
Animal Keepers	77
Dumping of Dead Animals	77
Riding Establishment Act, 1964	77
Pet Animal Act, 1951	78
Animal Boarding Establishments	78
Summary of Public Health Inspector's Visits	79
General	79
Food Hygiene	79
Factories	79
Clean Air	79
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	80
General Inspections	80
Housing	80
Infectious Diseases	80
Food Inspection	80
Sampling	80
Miscellaneous	80
Complaints	81
Housing Inspections	81
Drainage	81
Sanitary Appliances	81
Dampness	81
Water Supply	81
General Items	81
Notices Served	82
Informal Notices	82
Statutory Notices	82

	HEALTH COMMITTEE	Pages
Water Supply		83
Average Results of the Chemical Examination of Water Supplied To the London Borough of Bromley for 1972	(Table)	84
Bacteriological Results - Yearly Averages 1972	(Table)	85
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE		
School Health Service Index	M.B. Kennard, B.O.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.	86
Vice-Chairman	Mrs. S.M. Smead	
The Mayor	Alderman M. Neubart	
Aldermen	Miss B.H. James, O.B.E., J.P.	
Councillors	M.G.C. Anderson	
	M. Blaney	
	Mrs. J. Bryant	
	D.W.J. Eves	
	M.E. Forster	
	C.B. Gaster	
	D.W. Griffin	
	R.J. Kelsey	
	S.L.G. Randall	
	Mrs. G.L. Roberts	
	E.C.H. Smith, M.B.F.	
	W.H. Stevenson	
	A.M. Wilkinson	
	Mrs. M.J. Wilson	
Co-opted Members	Mrs. P. Drew	
	H.J. Lester, O.B.E., J.P., F.C.A.	
	G.D. Stilwell, M.B.C.S., L.R.C.P.	
	Mrs. M.E. Thomas	

HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December 1972)

Chairman : M.B. Kenward, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.

Vice-Chairman : Mrs. S.M. Stead

The Mayor : Alderman M. Neubert

Alderman : Miss B.H. James, O.B.E., J.P.

Councillors : M.G.C. Anderson

M.I. Blazey

Mrs. J. Bryant

D.W.J. Eves

M.E. Forster

C.R. Gaster

D.W. Giffin

R.J. Kelaway

S.J.C. Randall

Mrs. O.L. Roberts

E.C.H. Smith, M.B.E.

W.H. Stevenson

A.M. Wilkinson

Mrs. M.L. Wilson

Co-opted Members : Mrs. P. Drew

H.J. Lester, O.B.E., J.P., F.C.A.

G.D. Stilwell, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Mrs. M.E. Thomas

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as at 31st December, 1972)

MEDICAL AND DENTAL STAFF:

Medical Officer of Health and Principal School Medical Officer:

L.R.L. Edwards, M.D.(Lond) M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

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

A.J.I. Kelynack, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Principal Medical Officer (School Health) :

P.A. Currie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Principal Medical Officer (Personal Health) :

(Mrs.) A.J. Jones, M.B., Ch.B.

Medical Officers in Department :

(Mrs.) R.H. Flett, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. D.(Obst) R.C.O.G.

(Mrs.) G.L. Hobbs, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

E. Gaynor Lewis, M.B., B.Ch., D.T.M.H.

(Miss) M.E. Lyttle, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O.

(Mrs) B.R. Luscombe, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

(Mrs.) V.N. Menon, M.B., B.S., D.C.H.

(Mrs.) I.F. Maclean, M.B., Ch.B.

D.J. Thornton, M.B., Ch.B.

(Mrs.) J.C. Van Essen, M.B., Ch.B.

10 General Practitioners attend clinics on a sessional basis.

Principal Dental Officer:

(Mrs.) C.M. Lindsay, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow)

Dental Officers:

R.G. Cooper, B.D.S., L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng)

(Mrs.) I.T. Creed, L.D.S., R.C.S.(Eng)

(Mrs.) M.M. Alford, L.D.S., R.C.S.I.

(Mrs.) M.I. Kininmonth, L.D.S.

(Mrs.) A.R. Leach, B.D.S.

J.M. Farquharson, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glas)

4 Dental Officers (Sessional)

1 Dental Hygienist

10 Dental Surgery Assistants.

Physiotherapist:

(Mrs.) V. Norman M.C.S.P. (Sessional)

Senior Speech Therapist:

(Miss) V.M. Connery, L.C.S.T.

1 Speech Therapist

5 Speech Therapists (Sessional)

Orthoptist:

(Miss) J. Madden D.B.O. (Part-time)

Orthopaedic Surgeon: (in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board)

K.F. Hulbert, F.R.C.S.

Ophthalmologists:

4 Sessional

Chest Physician: (in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board)

E.W. Street, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Psychiatrist: (in conjunction with Regional Hospital Board)

1 (Part-time)

NURSING & ALLIED STAFFS:

Superintendent Home Nursing Service:

Mrs. J.M.W. Teare, S.R.N.

Deputy Superintendent Home Nursing Service:

Mrs. D.H. Sear S.R.N., Q.N.

40 Home Nurses.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

Miss B.N. Chandler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Dip.Soc.Studies (Lond)

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor:

Mrs. L.A. Hamilton, S.R.N., C.M.B. Part 1, H.V.Cert.

Group Advisor:

Miss C.M. Paxton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

39 Health Visitors,

7 Part-time Health Visitors

7 Student Health Visitors.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss M.C. Martin, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Deputy Supervisor of Midwives:

Miss J.S. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M.

21 District Midwives,

1 Part-time midwife.

1 Cytology Nurse (Sessional)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' STAFF :

Chief Public Health Inspector;

J.C. Kermode, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

W.T. Weedy, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Divisional Public Health Inspectors:

D.K. Evans, M.A., P.H.I.

P.R. Light, M.A., P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

E.V. Williams, M.A., P.H.I.

13 Public Health Inspectors

3 Technical Assistants

5 Trainee Public Health Inspectors,

1 Senior Rodent Operator,

7 Rodent Operators

3 Disinfector/Handymen

2 Mortuary Keepers

CHIROPODY:

Chief Chiropodist :

A.S. Jones, S.R.C., M.C.R.S.

2 Senior Chiropodists

7 Chiropodists (Sessional)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF :

Chief Administrative Officer:

D.J. Tinson

Central Administration:

Senior Administrative Officer:

W. Hancock

4 Administrative Assistants

1 Secretary

5 Clerical Assistants

2 Clerks

3 Shorthand Typists

- 2 Enquiry Clerks/Receptionists
- 1 Driver/Storekeeper
- 23 Clinic Clerks (part-time)

Environmental Health

Senior Administrative Assistant:

B. Adams

- 2 Administrative Assistants
- 3 Clerical Assistants
- 5 Clerks
- 2 Shorthand Typists

Personal Health

Senior Administrative Officer:

Miss D.W. Gardner

- 2 Administrative Assistants
- 5 Clerical Assistants
- 14 Clerks

Health Education & Home Safety Officer :

Mrs. M.E. Eves, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. cert

To:

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In introducing the Annual Report for the year 1972 on the services administered by the Health Department of the London Borough of Bromley, it can be said at once that the year was one in which significant progress was made in both the personal and the environmental health services of the Borough.

One of the principal themes running through the following pages is that of strengthening and improving the links between the Local Authority and hospital services, a logical development that was taking place in advance of the forthcoming changes in the organisation of the National Health Service. Links with local hospitals and their services had been established not only through liaison committees for maternity and cytology, but also through attachments of medical officers, health visitors and district nurses. Extension of the "domino" scheme ensured in addition continuity of midwifery care for the mother before, during and after her confinement. Under this scheme the domiciliary midwives deliver selected patients in hospital subsequently completing the post-natal care in the mother's home.

A new development was the adoption during the year of the Family Planning Association scheme whereby patients attending the Association's clinics were able to obtain free advice and supplies if needed on medical grounds. The year also saw another important advance in this field with the inauguration of a domiciliary family planning service as a result of which a doctor and nurse team became available to visit those in need of advice but who were unable to attend a clinic.

In the field of child health, increasing emphasis is being placed on the complete developmental assessment of children with the aim of ensuring that the individual's full potential is achieved as a result of the optimum physical, intellectual, emotional and social development. Departures from the normal can be detected at an early stage when there is the best chance of putting matters right. Attendance at appropriate training courses has enabled the Medical Officers to keep up to date with recent knowledge.

The beneficial work of health education continues, and holds out hope for the future prevention of avoidable illness and accidental injury, in so far as these can be influenced by the individuals understanding of the factors affecting personal health. The modern techniques of communication using the great variety of audio-visual aids and materials that are now available are fully employed in the work of health education and can be highly effective. Also during the year the Bromley, Beckenham and Orpington Home Safety Committees united to form the London Borough of Bromley Home Safety Committee and the excellent work carried out over many years by the individual committees will be combined in a concerted effort to reduce the toll of home accidents within the Borough.

Once again it is pleasing to report that there were no serious outbreaks of infectious disease. This is a continuing tribute to the immunisation procedures resulting from the scientific discoveries that have been so effective in preventing the killing infectious illnesses of the past.

In the field of environmental health, the half-way stage was attained in the effort to make the Borough entirely smoke free, in my opinion one of the most beneficial environmental improvements of recent years. The difficult staff situation in the environmental health section had an inhibiting effect on much of the routine visiting work of the department, such as visits to food premises. It is important that this work, which is of such significance to the health of the community, should not be allowed to drift into arrears.

For the efficient supervision and performance of the work of the department during the year thanks are due to the heads of sections, in particular to Mr. D.J. Tinson, Chief Administrative Officer, and to the loyal service of the administrative and professional staff during a very busy year. Good wishes also go from the staff to the Medical Officer of Health Dr. L.R.L. Edwards, who has retired at the time this report is being compiled.

Finally thanks are due to the members of the Council and especially to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement in a year that was to some extent overshadowed by impending change.

A.J.I. Kelynack
Deputy Medical Officer of Health

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS

Population (mid year 1972)	302,650
Area (Acres)	37,530
Density of population (persons per acre)	8.15
Rateable value 1971 at 1.4.72	£17,740,000
Product of 1p Rate	£172,300
Rate in pound 1972/1973 (Domestic)	75p

BIRTHS

Live births	3,971
-------------	-------

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1889	1801	3690
Illegitimate	155	146	301

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated total population 13.0

Adjusted birth rate for comparison with other areas
(Area comparability factor for births : 1.01) 12.7

Illegitimate live births : 3% of all live births

Crude birth rate for Greater London 14.1

Birth rate for England and Wales 14.8

Stillbirths

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	26	16	42
Illegitimate	-	-	4

Stillbirth rate for 1,000 live and stillbirths 11.0

Stillbirth rate for Greater London 11.2

Stillbirth rate for England and Wales 12.0

Total births (live and still)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1915	1817	3732
Illegitimate	155	150	305
Total of all live and stillbirths	2070	1967	4037

GENERAL

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of infants under 1 year of age

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	24	24	48
Illegitimate	4	3	7

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births 18

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births 18

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births 21

Infant mortality rate for Greater London per 1,000 live births 17.1

Infant mortality rate for England and Wales 17

Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) 13

Neonatal mortality rate for Greater London 11.7

Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales 12

Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) 12

Early neonatal mortality rate for Greater London 8.8

Early neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales 10

THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE LONDON BOROUGH OF SURREY

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen:

In introducing the Annual Report for the year 1972 on the services administered by the Health Department of the London Borough of Surrey, it can be said at once that the year was one in which significant progress was made in both the personal and the environmental health services of the Borough.

One of the principal themes running through the following pages is that of strengthening and improving the links between the Local Authority and hospital services, a logical development that was taking place in advance of the forthcoming changes in the organisation of the National Health Service. Links with local hospitals and their services have been established not only through liaison committees for maternity and cytology, but also through attachments of medical officers, health visitors and district nurses. Extension of the "donor" scheme entered in earlier reports to include more cases for the mother before, during and after confinement. Unlikely, sometimes very delicate, liaison with selected patients in hospital subsequently completing the postnatal care in the mother's home.

A new development was the adoption during the year of the Family Planning Association scheme whereby patients attending the Association's clinics were able to obtain free advice and supplies of contraceptives at medical grounds. The year also saw another important advance in this field with the inauguration of a dedicated family planning service as a result of which a doctor and nurse were made available to offer advice in confidence and to provide a service to women.

GENERAL

In the field of child health, increasing emphasis is being placed on the complete development of children with the aim of ensuring that the individual's full potential is achieved as a result of the optimum physical, intellectual, emotional and social development. Departures from the normal can be detected at an early stage when there is the best chance of setting matters right. Arrangements for appropriate training courses has enabled Medical Officers to keep up to date with recent knowledge.

The beneficial work of health education continues, and holds out hope for the future prevention of avoidable illness and accidental injury, in as far as these can be influenced by the individual's understanding of the factors affecting personal health. The modern techniques of communication using the great variety of audio-visual aids and materials that are now available are fully employed in the work of health education and can be highly effective. Also during the year the Surrey, Stockerham and Dorking Home Safety Committee asked to form the London Borough of Surrey Home Safety Committee and the excellent work carried out over many years by the individual committees will be combined in a concerted effort to reduce the toll of home accidents within the Borough.

Once again it is pleasing to report that there were no serious outbreaks of infectious diseases. This is a continuing tribute to the immunisation procedures resulting from the scientific discoveries that have led to effective in preventing the killing infectious illnesses of the past.

In the field of environmental health, the half-way stage was attained in the effort to make the Borough entirely smoke free, in my opinion one of the most beneficial environmental improvements of recent years. The difficult staff situation in the environmental health department had an inhibiting effect on much of the routine visiting work of the department, such as visits to food premises. It is important that this work, which is of such significance to the health of the community, should not be allowed to drift into arrears.

For the efficient supervision and performance of the work of the department during the year much is due to the heads of services, in particular to Mr. D.J. Turner, Chief Administrative Officer, and to the loyal service of the administrative and professional staff during a very busy year. Good wishes also go from the staff to the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. C.H.L. Edwards, who has retired at the time this report is being compiled.

Finally thanks are due to the members of the Council and especially to the Chairmen and members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement in a year that was most eventful and challenging.

A.J. Edwards

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS

Population (mid year 1972)	306,550
Area (Acres)	37,583
Density of population (persons per acre)	8.15
Rateable value as at 1.4.72	£17,740,000
Product of 1p Rate	£172,300
Rate in pound 1972/1973 (Domestic)	79p

BIRTHS

Live births	3,971
-------------	-------

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1869	1801	3670
Illegitimate	155	146	301

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated total population 13.0

Adjusted birth rate for comparison with other areas 13.1
(Area comparability factor for births : 1.01)

Illegitimate live births : 8% of all live births

Crude birth rate for Greater London 14.1

Birth rate for England and Wales 14.8

Stillbirths

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	26	16	42
Illegitimate	-	4	4
Stillbirth rate for 1,000 live and stillbirths			11.0
Stillbirth rate for Greater London			11.2
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales			12.0

Total births (live and still) 4,017

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	1895	1817	3712
Illegitimate	155	150	305
Total of all live and stillbirths	2050	1967	4017

INFANT MORTALITY

(Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age)

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	38	28	66
Illegitimate	4	3	7
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 total live births			18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			18
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			23
Infant mortality rate for Greater London per 1,000 live births			17.1
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales			17
Neonatal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)			13
Neonatal mortality rate for Greater London			11.7
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales			12
Early neonatal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)			12
Early neonatal mortality rate for Greater London			9.8
Early neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales			10

Infant Mortality (Contd.)

Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live births and stillbirths)	23
Perinatal mortality rate for Greater London	20.9
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales	22

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal deaths (including abortions)	NIL
Maternal mortality rate for Greater London per 1,000 live and stillbirths (excluding deaths due to abortion)	0.20

DEATHS

	Males	Females	Total
	1568	1671	3239
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated total population	10.6		
Adjusted rate for comparison with other areas (Area comparability factor for deaths = .98)	10.4		
Crude death rate for Greater London per 1,000 population	11.8		
Death rate for England and Wales	12.1		

CANCER DEATH RATES

All forms (per 1,000 population)	2.3
Lung and Bronchus (per 1,000 population)	0.65
Other forms (per 1,000 population)	1.65

POPULATION

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Borough, mid-year 1972, was 306,550. This figure gives a density of 8.15 persons to the acre.

The natural increase of population, measured by excess of births over deaths, was 732. The figure for 1971 was 1167.

BIRTHS REGISTERED

There were 3971 live births allocated to the Borough during 1972 after adjustments for inward and outward transfers, this being a decrease of 311 on the figure for the previous year.

Of the 3971 live births, 2024 were males and 1947 were females.

The crude birth rate for the Borough was 13.0 per 1,000 population and the adjusted birth rate, for use when comparing one area with another, was 13.1.

The birth rate for 1972 was 1.0 lower than that recorded for 1971 and it is below the figures of 14.1 and 14.8 for Greater London and England and Wales respectively.

In addition to the live births there were 46 stillbirths, representing a rate of 11 per thousand total births. This rate is comparable with that of 11.2 for Greater London and 12 for the country as a whole. The figure for the Borough for 1971 was 12 per 1,000 total births.

Sex	LIVE BIRTHS			STILL BIRTHS		
	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total	Legitimate	Illegitimate	Total
Males	1869	155	2024	26	-	26
Females	1801	146	1947	16	4	20
Totals	3670	301	3971	42	4	46

BIRTH NOTIFICATION

A total of 4049 births were notified as having occurred in the Borough. Of this number 3807 were institutional and 242 domiciliary births. 46 stillbirths actually occurred in the area. 1 of these was at a domiciliary confinement.

DEATHS

3239 deaths were registered in 1972, giving a crude death rate of 10.6 per 1,000 population. This rate, when standardised by the comparability factor, gives a figure of 10.4 for comparison purposes. The rates for Greater London and England and Wales were 11.8 and 12.1 respectively.

The following table shows cause of death as given in the Registrar-General's statistics.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal death occurred in the Borough during the year. The maternal mortality rate for Greater London for 1972 was 0.20 per 1,000 total births. (This figure is based on less than 100 occurrences)

TUBERCULOSIS

There were 3 deaths attributed to tuberculosis of the respiratory system, one to the late effects of respiratory tuberculosis, and one to non-respiratory tuberculosis, giving a death rate of 0.016 per 1,000 population.

INFANT MORTALITY

There were 73 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during 1972. 66 of these were legitimate and 7 illegitimate, giving a rate of 18 per 1,000 total births. The rates for Greater London and England and Wales were 17.1 and 17.0 respectively.

Of the 73 infant deaths, 52 were under four weeks old, giving a neonatal mortality rate of 13 per 1,000 total live births. The neonatal mortality for Greater London was 11.7 and for England and Wales 12.0. There were 47 deaths of infants under one week of age, giving an early neonatal mortality rate of 12.0 per 1,000 total live births. The rates for Greater London and England and Wales were 9.8 and 10.0. The perinatal mortality rate for the Borough (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined, per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) was 23.0 and those for Greater London and England and Wales were 20.9 and 22.0 respectively.

STREET ACCIDENTS

1812 street accidents occurred in the Borough during 1972. 2451 persons were injured and 36 died. These totals include 441 children under 15 years of age who were injured, and 4 who died.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Total Rainfall

The average total rainfall taken over the Borough as a whole was 557.9 mm.

Temperatures

The lowest minimum temperature of 1972 was -10.0 degrees Centigrade which was recorded on 31st January.

The highest maximum temperature of 1972 was 27.0 degrees Centigrade which was recorded on 24th August.

The mean minimum daily temperature for 1972 was 6.2 degrees Centigrade.

The mean maximum daily temperature for 1972 was 13.3 degrees Centigrade.

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE FOR 1972
(Registrar-General's Return)

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	Age in years									
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over	
1 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
2 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
3 Late effects of respiratory T.B.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
4 Other Tuberculosis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
5 Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
6 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
7 Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	
8 Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3	
9 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	8	10	
	F	25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6	12	
10 Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	39	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8	2	15	12	
	F	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	14	13	35	
11 Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
12 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	161	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13	51	49	43	
	F	38	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	9	12	11	
13 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	
	F	94	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	16	24	23	26	
14 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	
15 Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	8	
16 Leukaemia	M	9	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	
	F	11	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	1	2	

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE FOR 1972 (continued)
(Registrar-General's Return)

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under year	Age in years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
17 Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	91	-	-	-	3	1	3	4	8	23	24	25
	F	91	-	-	1	-	1	-	3	16	16	27	27
18 Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19 Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
	F	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	8
20 Avitaminoses, etc.	M	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
21 Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	M	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1
22 Anaemias	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
23 Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
24 Mental Disorders	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
25 Meningitis	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
26 Multiple Sclerosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	1	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
27 Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	18	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	3	3	6	1
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	9
28 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	2
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	5	8
29 Hypertensive Disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	5
	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15
30 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	456	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	48	116	149	135
	F	378	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	30	84	253
31 Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	14	29
	F	86	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	10	71
32 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	140	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	6	10	35	86
	F	274	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	4	18	59	191

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE FOR 1972 (continued).
(Registrar-General's Return)

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under year	Age in years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
33 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	63	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	15	18	25
	F	110	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	16	87
34 Influenza	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
35 Pneumonia	M	145	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	1	7	29	103
	F	192	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	3	10	16	160
36 Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	102	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	4	12	36	48
	F	26	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	19
37 Asthma	M	5	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
38 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	13	-	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	7	1
	F	18	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	5
39 Peptic Ulcer	M	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	6
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
40 Appendicitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
41 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2	1
	F	12	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	7
42 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	3	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1
43 Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	3
	F	18	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	10
44 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	2
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	4
45 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7
46 Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4	2
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
47 Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE FOR 1972 (continued).
(Registrar-General's Return)

Cause of death	Sex	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under year	Ages in years								
					1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
48 Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal system	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5
49 Congenital Anomalies	M	13	7	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	11	6	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
50 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, ETC.	M	13	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
51 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	7	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
52 Symptoms and ill Defined Conditions	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
53 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	35	-	-	-	4	4	2	2	1	11	7	4
	F	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	1	3	3
54 All other Accidents	M	15	-	-	-	2	3	1	-	2	1	3	3
	F	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	9
55 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	9	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	2	3	1	-
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	3	3	1
56 All Other External Causes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	1,568	30	12	7	15	13	12	30	113	306	450	580
	F	1,671	22	9	5	3	8	5	20	80	171	320	1,028

1935 1936 1937 1938 1939 1940 1941 1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950 1951 1952 1953 1954 1955 1956 1957 1958 1959 1960 1961 1962 1963 1964 1965 1966 1967 1968 1969 1970 1971 1972 1973 1974 1975 1976 1977 1978 1979 1980 1981 1982 1983 1984 1985 1986 1987 1988 1989 1990 1991 1992 1993 1994 1995 1996 1997 1998 1999 2000 2001 2002 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 2024 2025 2026 2027 2028 2029 2030 2031 2032 2033 2034 2035 2036 2037 2038 2039 2040 2041 2042 2043 2044 2045 2046 2047 2048 2049 2050 2051 2052 2053 2054 2055 2056 2057 2058 2059 2060 2061 2062 2063 2064 2065 2066 2067 2068 2069 2070 2071 2072 2073 2074 2075 2076 2077 2078 2079 2080 2081 2082 2083 2084 2085 2086 2087 2088 2089 2090 2091 2092 2093 2094 2095 2096 2097 2098 2099 2100

DEATHS FROM CANCER

	MALE					FEMALE					TOTAL				
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968	1972	1971	1970	1969	1968
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM STOMACH	32	36	33	35	53	25	31	37	34	39	57	67	70	69	92
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM LUNG, BRONCHUS	161	159	151	168	221	38	42	46	36	54	199	201	197	204	275
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM BREAST	1	-	-	-	2	94	72	56	83	114	95	72	56	83	116
MALIGNANT NEOPLASM UTERUS	-	-	-	-	-	9	23	22	20	39	9	23	22	20	39
OTHER MALIGNANT & LYMPHATIC NEOPLASMS	177	184	146	220	221	180	186	186	191	256	357	370	332	411	477
TOTALS	371	379	330	423	497	346	354	347	364	502	717	733	677	787	999

Rates per 1,000 population

All Forms	2.3
Lung and bronchus	0.65
Other Forms	1.65

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS

During the year 75 residents died from accidents of all kinds, including 46 in motor vehicle accidents.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services are provided under part III of the National Health Service Act of 1945.

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Audrey Jones, M.B., Ch.B., Principal Medical Officer.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

The total number of premises used is still 35, of which 5 are purpose built, 5 adapted and the remainder hired and occupied on a seasonal basis. There were an average of 40 doctor sessions per week. Local Authority Medical Officers are becoming increasingly orientated towards the developmental assessment of children. Physical, intellectual, emotional and social growth are all necessary for a child to reach his best potential. Risk and observation registers are kept to follow up those who are at risk of developing a handicap, because of an adverse genetic or perinatal history or other factors influencing progress, so that the most appropriate help can be instigated if it is required. There is close liaison with the Maternity and Paediatric Departments of the local hospitals. All babies have a test by the midwife about 6-10 days after birth to detect the presence of phenylketonuria which if untreated may lead to mental subnormality.

The number of sessions held at these clinics totalled 2,383, an average of approximately 47 per week. The number of children who attended the clinics was 5,385 and the total number of attendances 70,952. These figures represent increases compared with the previous year of 251 and 258 respectively.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Primary courses completed:

	1972	Year of Birth			1965-68	Others under 15	Total
Measles	187	1413	1030	237	137	8	3,000
Diphtheria	142	2275	978	98	66	9	3,573
Whooping Cough	142	2205	928	89	34	7	3,415
Tetanus	142	2279	978	99	22	75	3,548
Poliomyelitis	52	2301	883	80	129	7	3,455

Reinforcing doses:

	1972	Year of Birth				Others under 15	Total
Diphtheria	1	150	355	86	3140	145	3,731
Whooping Cough	-	127	268	35	391	29	1,150
Tetanus	1	152	355	75	3153	324	3,960
Poliomyelitis	3	75	125	51	2852	217	3,328

Cooperative Statistics:

Percentage of children born in 1970 and vaccinated by 31.12.72.

	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
England and Wales	79	81	80
Brussels	94	87	85

Rubella and B.C.G. were offered routinely, as is mentioned in the Annual Report of the School Health Service. The number of girls vaccinated against Rubella, between their 11th and 14th birthday was 1,732.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These services are provided under part III of the National Health Service Act of 1946

MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH

Audrey Jones, M.B., Ch.B., Principal Medical Officer.

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

CHILD HEALTH CLINICS

The total number of premises used is still 35, of which 6 are purpose built, 5 adapted and the remainder hired and occupied on a sessional basis. There were an average of 40 doctor sessions per week. Local Authority Medical Officers are becoming increasingly orientated towards the developmental assessment of children. Physical, intellectual, emotional and social growth are all necessary for a child to reach his best potential. Risk and observation registers are kept to follow up those who are at risk of developing a handicap, because of an adverse genetic or perinatal history or later factors influencing progress, so that the most appropriate help can be instigated if it is required. There is close liaison here with the Maternity and Paediatric Departments of the local hospitals. All babies have a test by the midwife about 8-10 days after birth to detect the presence of phenylketonuria which if untreated may lead to mental subnormality.

The number of sessions held at these clinics totalled 2,386, an average of approximately 47 per week. The number of children who attended the clinics was 5,385 and the total number of attendances 70,952. These figures represent increases compared with the previous year of 281 and 258 respectively.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Primary courses completed:

	Year of Birth					Others	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68	under 16	
Measles	157	1411	1030	237	187	8	3,030
Diphtheria	142	2278	978	98	68	9	3,573
Whooping Cough	142	2205	928	89	34	7	3,405
Tetanus	142	2279	978	99	72	75	3,648
Poliomyelitis	82	2301	886	80	129	7	3,485

Reinforcing doses:

	Year of Birth					Others	Total
	1972	1971	1970	1969	1965-68	under 16	
Diphtheria	1	150	266	66	3140	148	3,771
Whooping Cough	-	127	208	35	791	29	1,190
Tetanus	1	152	268	71	3153	324	3,969
Poliomyelitis	3	78	126	51	2853	217	3,328

Comparative Statistics:

Percentage of children born in 1970 and vaccinated by 31.12.72.

	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Poliomyelitis
England and Wales	79	81	80
Bromley	84	87	86

Rubella and B.C.G. were offered routinely, as is mentioned in the Annual Report of the School Health Service. The number of girls vaccinated against Rubella, between their 11th and 14th birthday was 1,792.

WELFARE FOODS

Sales of these foods were:

	Number Issued	Issued Free
National Dried Milk	3,424	345
Cod Liver Oil	14	-
Vitamin A & D Tablets	3,596	5
Vitamin A & D plus C Tablets	213	5
Vitamin A D & C Tablets	1,785	13
Orange Juice	28,691	50
Vitamin Drops	14,775	707

HEARING TESTS

All mothers are invited to have their babies tested routinely for hearing at 6-9 months of age. Where there is difficulty in obtaining a response the child is either referred to his family doctor or to the Local Authority Audiology Clinic for further testing. Older children whose hearing is suspect, or where speech is slow to develop, are also referred. During the year a total of 133 children were seen at this Clinic.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY

Regular clinics were held at 8 centres and extra ones held where the demand warranted. An average of 12 clinics per month were held, no appointment being necessary. Further publicity was given in the local newspapers in 1972 resulting in an increase in attendances. A national scheme for the recall of patients every five years began in 1972.

Details of attendances during the year are as follows:

Number of clinics held	144
Total number of tests carried out	2164
Number of positive cases	6
Number of repeat tests	328
Number of cases referred to General Practitioner for other conditions	29

FAMILY PLANNING

The Family Planning Association Agency Scheme began in April whereby patients attending any of the F.P.A. clinics had their fees and supplies paid for by the Borough if this was needed on Medical grounds, i.e. where the health would suffer by the increased mental, physical or social burden of a pregnancy.

The F.P.A. opened three more clinics bringing the total to 12; this resulted in about 30 doctor sessions per week. A domiciliary service also commenced in which a doctor/nurse team visited those who needed advice but could not attend a clinic.

LIAISON WITH LOCAL HOSPITALS

Liaison with Local Hospitals continued through Maternity and Cytology Liaison Committees.

One Medical Officer regularly attends the Phoenix Centre at Farnborough Hospital. There is a Health Visitor attending the Paediatric Outpatients Department at Sydenham and Farnborough, and another is attached to the Lennard Hospital Geriatric Day Unit. The District Nursing Sisters visit the Lennard Hospital and surgical wards to see patients prior to discharge home and into their car. The midwives continue to assess the suitability of patients' homes for early discharge from hospital after a confinement. The Principal Medical Officers give talks and lectures on aspects of community health to pupils and students when required to do so.

CHIROPODY

This Authority provided service to 5,884 persons over the age of 65 years, 131 physically handicapped or disabled persons and 2 expectant mothers. The total treatment figures were:-

7,371 treatments given in Borough Clinics
 12,259 patients received treatment in their own home
 1,939 treatments were given in the 9 Borough Residential Homes
 9,054 treatments were given to Borough patients in private
 chiropodists' surgeries

Grand Total 30,623 treatments

If the total number of treatments given during 1972 is compared with the number in the previous year (31,377) it will be seen that there was a decrease of 2.4 per cent.

In spite of a chronic shortage of chiropodists the full time staff again numbered three, while 11 sessional and 27 contractual chiropodists were also employed.

A clinic was opened within the Bertha James Day Centre but that at Princes Plain was temporarily closed.

The Council raised the charge for chiropody treatment from 40p to 50p in 1972 for those not receiving a supplementary benefit.

NURSING HOMES

	1972	1971
Number of Homes registered at year end	12	14
Homes closed during the year	4	1
Homes registered during the year	2	-
Number of beds provided at year end	315	349

MIDWIFERY

Miss M.C. Martin, S.R.N. S.C.M.
 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives

The scheme for domiciliary Midwives to deliver selected patients in hospital and then to complete the post-natal care in the mother's home has extended to the Orpington and Farnborough areas. The 'Domino' Scheme, as it is known, is working well and not only ensures the continuity of Midwifery care for the mother before, during and after her confinement but is also felt to be an important step towards the integration of the hospitals and Local Authority Maternity Services under the National Health Service re-organisation.

Regular meetings between Senior Nursing Officers from the hospital and Local Authority Nursing and Health Visiting Services are taking place also with integration in mind.

The new single period (one year) Midwifery training commenced in the Bromley Group of Hospitals in July 1972, and the first pupils were seconded for community experience with the domiciliary teaching midwives in November, 1972. The number of teaching midwives in the Local Authority service has been increased to accommodate extra pupils. Besides giving three months domiciliary experience to 38 pupil midwives, arrangements have been made for 59 other students to gain knowledge of this aspect of the community nursing service.

Maternity Sisters in hospital who feel they would like community experience are being welcomed by the domiciliary midwives to spend a day with them. This experience is followed up by an insight into the administration of the service at Sherman House.

Four midwives went to statutory refresher courses this year and another four attended a family planning conference.

The need for more emphasis on Health Education and Parentcraft is recognised and two midwives attended National Childbirth seminars on Preparation for Childbirth and another midwife participated in a series of classes on parentcraft at the Royal College of Midwives.

Four more attended a clinical teaching course run by Bromley Group of Hospitals for trained staff and another midwife has been seconded to attend a clinical teaching course at the Royal College of Midwives.

One midwife was granted special leave to attend the International Congress of Midwives in Washington in November. She was financed by the local branch of the Royal College of Midwives as a result of many fund raising efforts in the previous twelve months.

DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY MIDWIVES

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by midwives was 234, the number of hospital confinements conducted by domiciliary midwives 95, and the number of cases delivered in hospitals and other institutions but discharged and attended by midwives 1,151. The total number of visits by midwives during 1972 was 22,885.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

485 women attended these classes compared with 354 in 1971.

Each attended on average about three classes.

CARE OF PREMATURE INFANTS

(1) Number of live premature babies notified during 1972 who were born:

1. At home or in a nursing home	5
2. In hospital	206

(2) The number of those born at home or in a nursing home:

who were nursed entirely there	4
who were transferred to hospital on or before the 28th day	1
who died during the first 24 hours	1
who died in 1 and under 7 days	-
who died in 7 and under 28 days	1
who survived at the end of one month	3

(3) The number of those born in hospital:

who died during the first 24 hours	18
who died in 1 and under 7 days	7
who died in 7 and under 28 days	-
who survived at the end of one month	181

(4) The number of premature stillbirths who were born:

(a) at home or in a nursing home	-
(b) in hospital	31

Notifications of Intention to Practice

In accordance with the rules of the Central Midwives Board 152 Midwives notified their intention to practice within the Borough during the year 1972.

Congenital Malformations

68 notifications were received of which 58 were in respect of live births and 10 of stillbirths. The total number of malformations was 117 and the number of children with multiple malformations was 22.

HOME NURSING

Mrs. J.W.M. Teare, S.R.N.

ATTACHMENT/LIAISON SCHEME

The attachment of District Nursing Sisters to general practitioners throughout the Borough has been completed. A total of 26 attachments have been made and the scheme is working smoothly. This has resulted in closer communication between general practitioner and district nurse; and where suitable facilities exist, the district nurse is in attendance at the surgery to give treatment to patients. Additionally, where necessary, the district nurse

makes follow-up visits to patients, consequently relieving the general practitioner of a number of visits. The scheme has been favourably accepted and the role of the district nurse has been more clearly defined to general practitioners and the public generally.

ANCILLARY STAFF

The recruitment of 3 nursing auxiliaries to our establishment has been an essential contribution in relieving district nurses in bathing duties. On appointment a period of in-service training is given to the auxiliaries who work under close supervision by the trained staff, who make periodic visits to the patients being attended. Recently, there has been a noticeable increase in demand for this service by hospitals and general practitioners.

TRAINING

All newly joined staff are required to take a course conducted by the Kent County Council and obtain the National District Nursing Certificate. During the year, 7 district nurses were successful and awarded the certificate. The Kent County Council Refresher Course for district nurses was attended by most of the staff. Arrangements were also made for staff to attend various day courses and conferences. During the year, 2 senior members of the staff have attended management courses arranged by Thames Polytechnic and Royal College of Nursing.

HOSPITAL LIAISON

Liaison between hospitals and Local Authority nursing staff has been improved. District nursing sisters are now invited to hospital sisters' study days and this is much appreciated. Sisters from the Bromley Hospital Group have also accompanied district nurses on observation visits. Since the introduction of a revised training syllabus for student nurses, 12 students from Orpington and Farnborough Hospitals have had the community care experience. This has obviously been of great assistance to the student in her understanding of the work carried out in the community and services that are available to patients on discharge from hospital.

We were invited to participate in the local Hospitals Careers Week, held at Farnborough. A stand was provided for the Local Authority and manned by our nursing staff.

MARIE CURIE MEMORIAL FOUNDATION

The night nursing service for terminal carcinoma cases has again proved to be of great benefit.

STATISTICS

During the year 4,428 persons were nursed. This represented an increase when compared with the previous year of 1,157. The number of visits to patients totalled 84,182 i.e. 5,679 more than in 1971.

HEALTH VISITING

Miss B N Chandler, SRN, SCM, HV Cert.Dip.Soc.Studies (Lond)

Establishment

It was agreed that two School/Clinic Nurses should be appointed to assist with routine work, and this has proved a benefit in giving the Health Visitors more visiting time. During the year 6 Health Visitors left, one for a promotion post and 5 for domestic reasons, and were replaced by 6 new appointments, 4 of which were sponsored Student Health Visitors who joined the staff on qualification. At the end of the year there were 45 Health Visitors and 2 School/Clinic Nurses in post.

Training

8 Nurses with basic SRN and Midwifery or Obstetric qualifications were sponsored by Bromley to take their Health Visitor training and 10 were given experience with the Fieldwork Instructors in this Borough who were sponsored by other areas. 37 Student Midwives, 50 Student Nurses, 14 Pupil Nurses and 8 Students from other professions were given an insight into the Health Visitors' work. The programming of this undertaking was carried out by the Deputy Superintendent who also gave lectures and conducted discussions before and after the fieldwork placements. The Health Visitors attended the KCC Refresher Course and were grateful to be invited once again, and attended various study days in hospitals and at the London Boroughs Training Committee to keep up to date with current developments. 2 Health Visitors went on a two week Refresher Course, 2 took Fieldwork Instructors' Course, the Deputy Superintendent took a course for Administrators concerned with training and the Superintendent Health Visitor went on a 2 week Middle Management Course.

Home Visits

The improvement in recruitment has been reflected in the increase in home visits to all age groups, a total of 60,332 effective visits were paid and 11,300 where no reply was obtained. These visits include first visits to 1,973 children between 5 and 16 years, 5,302 to persons aged 17-64 years and 952 to persons aged 65 and over. 629 visits were paid to households where one member suffered from tuberculosis and 493 to persons with other serious chest conditions. 4,621 other visits were paid for various reasons including visits to long stay immigrants and people with psycho-social problems.

Health Education

277 sessions were held when the Health Visitor or School Nurse did group teaching and these included talks to school children, expectant parents, groups in other professions and clubs for the elderly and other groups interested in healthy living.

Case Conferences

109 formal and informal case conferences were attended where the Health Visitor could usefully contribute.

Clinic Sessions

4,134 Maternal and Child Health Clinics (many in General Practitioner Surgeries) and 660 other clinic sessions were conducted by the Health Visitors.

School Health

The Hygiene and Medical Inspections are reported on in the School Health Section all of which were prepared and/or attended by the Health Visitors or School/Clinic Nurses.

Conclusion

It is apparent that this year a better service was given to the total population by the Health Visitors. This has given them more job satisfaction in reaching more members of the public and helping towards optimum health by offering their knowledge in the individual situation of the person involved.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

Arrangements to cover the special problems which arise in connection with the health and treatment of long-stay immigrants to this country have been laid down by the Department of Health and Social Security.

During the year 227 persons were notified to the Department and 169 successfully visited. This not infrequently involved more than one visit. Some persons were not known at the address given and other, despite repeated visits, had not been contacted by the end of the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47 NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Under this section of the Act as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, powers are given to the local authority for the compulsory removal of persons suffering from grave chronic disease, or who are aged, infirm or physically handicapped and who are living in insanitary conditions and unable to devote to themselves and not receiving from other persons proper care and attention.

Although several cases were visited and investigated during the year it was not found necessary in any instance to apply for a removal order as, with the assistance of other interested bodies, it was possible to effect improvement in the conditions found to exist.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF STAFF

Staff who are eligible for admission to the Council's Superannuation Scheme are required to complete a medical questionnaire. From the information given it is decided whether the candidate can be regarded as fit, if necessary for a medical examination to be carried out before a decision is made.

Other examinations are arranged following prolonged sick leave and in cases of retirement on health grounds; candidates may also be examined at the request of the Chief Officer to assess their fitness for employment.

In addition to these examinations of the Council's staff, a similar procedure is carried out for the West Kent Sewerage Board and for the Stockwell Teachers' Training College.

A considerable number of medical examinations take place as a result of applications by residents in the Borough for admission to Teacher Training Colleges, and also from the requirements of the Department of Education and Science that teachers taking up their first teaching appointment should be medically examined.

The statistical details for this are given below:

Total number of Health Declaration forms received	1,386
Number of recommendations without medical examinations	1,185
Number of medical examinations carried out:	
(a) For admission to Superannuation Scheme	201
(b) Training College candidates	454
(c) Teachers First Appointments	84
(d) Premature retirement in prolonged sick leave	15
(e) For other Authorities	10
(f) For West Kent Main Sewerage Board	27
(g) For Heavy Goods Vehicles Licences	89
	880

Candidates examined for this Borough by other Authorities 8

VENEREAL DISEASE

Under the National Health Act of 1946 diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases became a responsibility of the Regional Hospital Boards and the functions of the local health authorities were limited to those of prevention. This involves the tracing of contacts wherever possible, and health education.

There are no treatment centres for these diseases within the Borough.

I am indebted to the physicians at the undermentioned treatment centres for the following statistics for 1972:-

New Cases of Residents treated during 1972:

Treatment Centre	Syphilis		Gonorrhoea	Other Genital Infections	Other Conditions	TOTAL
	Primary and Secondary	Other				
Croydon General Hospital	1	3	17	146	60	227
Dreadnought Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich	-	-	10	26	25	65
Greenwich District Hospital	-	-	9	21	23	53
Middlesex Hospital	-	-	1	4	6	11
St. Bartholomew's Hospital	-	-	2	30	9	41
St. Giles's Hospital	-	-	5	22	16	43
St. John's Hospital	-	-	25	180	87	292
St. Thomas's Hospital	-	-	16	41	19	76
Westminster Hospital	-	-	5	18	6	29
Whitechapel Clinic The London Hospital	-	-	9	31	13	53
	1	3	99	519	264	886

HEALTH EDUCATION & HOME SAFETY

Health Education

It is obvious that to motivate the general public into taking action against illness and disease continual education and correct information must be given to them, as they themselves will not necessarily seek out such information to improve and maintain their health. The promotion of good health as a community ideal has been the prime object of the Health Education Section throughout the past year. The section continued its role as a co-ordinating unit in specific and general health subjects as well as awakening and supporting health education consciousness within the community. Both statutory and voluntary functions were involved and good liaison was established with potential and practising health educators by way of advice, aids, equipment, projects and syllabuses.

To widen and stimulate the health patterns of the community, training schemes for adults who are in constant contact with the younger generation proved to be a valuable method. The "in-service" training programme on Health Education for Primary School teachers was held throughout the Spring Term at Stockwell College and the well attended course for Girl Guides at Bromley Town Hall during November and December brought requests for further courses. Health Education was also included as part of the Home Help "in-service" training scheme and, coupled with a general campaign on Hypothermia, the problems concerning the elderly of our community were conveyed to as many as possible.

Many talks were given on Health Education. Supporting, for example, the school-teachers with their health lessons, talks were given to Parents' Associations. It was indeed gratifying to see the interest expressed by the parents. Parents are always anxious to expand their knowledge on health matters and the majority do realise their responsibilities towards their children. Elderly persons clubs, Youth clubs, Young Wives Groups and many Voluntary Societies have requested talks covering a variety of health subjects including drugs, diets, care of feet, teeth, eyes or the new baby, and the health educators have been only too pleased to give the correct information to an interested audience.

Great use was made of the section as a resource centre. Over the past year continual assessments of new materials and techniques were made, and support can now be given to the health visitors, midwives and schools with more up-to-date audio visual aids and background materials. It was beneficial to work with the Public Health Inspectors in the production of an exhibition presenting a Clean Food Campaign in July.

The Health Education Section has, by working with National Campaigns and with continual surveys and gathering of information, communicated the need to improve the Borough's health.

Home Safety

The amalgamation of Bromley, Beckenham and Orpington Home Safety Committees to form the London Borough of Bromley Home Safety Committee in September 1972, brought about a more united effort to reduce the number of home accidents within the borough.

As the follow-up surveys showed, two local campaigns were well received by the general public.

The hospitals within the Bromley Group gave a 'nil' return on firework casualties for November, 1972. This was due partly to the national campaign on the subject on television, the radio and in the press but also to the enthusiastic response on the part of local residents and traders to the request to display the firework poster which we produced. Many associations and groups also adopted the suggestion of arranging organised firework displays.

The continual high number of poisonings reported throughout the year resulted in the "Return Unwanted Medicine and Tablets" campaign.

With the co-operation of the local dispensing chemists, the campaign produced an overwhelming response but, more important, also succeeded in making householders more conscious of the dangers of misusing medicines and tablets.

Despite the efforts of the Home Safety Committee to reduce the home accident figures, it is obvious that more people must be made to realise that it is only by their own efforts of establishing, maintaining and renewing their standards of safety within their own homes that any substantial in-road can be made into the high accidents which occur yearly.

Home Accidents

1971		1972	
Adults	5236	Adults	5341
Children	3621	Children	3776
Total:	8857	Total:	9117

LONDON AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service for the whole of Greater London is provided by the G.L.C. Ambulance stations within the Borough are sited in Crown Lane, Bromley, and Croydon Road, Penge, but service is provided in addition from other stations sited outside of the Borough. There is a main Control in Bromley which covers the whole of South-East London for non-emergency work. All emergency calls are routed directly to a Central Ambulance Control at Ambulance Headquarters which directs ambulances by radio and by direct telephone lines to ambulance stations.

DENTAL SERVICES

DENTAL SERVICES

Mrs. C.M. Lindsay L.D.S., R.F.F.S. (Glasgow)
Principal Dental Officer

The total number of deciduous and permanent fillings is roughly the same as 1971, although there is a considerable increase in the output of crowns and inlays.

An increase in conservative treatment was expected, but owing to the illness of one dental officer and the difficulty of replacing another who left the district, there was a loss of working time of approximately six man weeks. However, the Borough has been fortunate in securing the services of another dental officer.

The Borough now has a full complement of dental staff.

In this affluent society it is increasingly difficult to curb the amount of sugar and sweetstuffs consumed, in spite of innumerable talks and instructions on oral hygiene and dietary habits. Accordingly the number of extractions continues to increase. The total number of extractions, however, is considerably less by comparison than most of the London Boroughs.

The topical application of fluoride is proving very successful, but as has been stated the time expended on this treatment is considerable and cannot be expanded to the detriment of other treatment. However, hygienists and some of the dental officers are doing as much as they possibly can.

May I take this opportunity to thank the Head Teachers and Staff who have so readily assisted in the dental health campaign and also the Health Visitors who have always been most co-operative with the dental department.

To Dr. Morris and Mr. Miller our thanks are also due for their excellent anaesthetics throughout the year.

The loyalty and co-operation of the dental staff, dental officers, and dental surgery assistants, has been most helpful and has been very much appreciated.

DENTAL SERVICES

SUMMARY

Sessions devoted to treatment	3348
Sessions devoted to inspection	223
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	76

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SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	3348
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**DENTAL SERVICES FOR EXPECTANT AND NURSING MOTHERS AND
CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS (as at December 1972)**

A. Attendances and Treatment

Number of Visits for Treatment During Year	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
First Visit	600	75
Subsequent Visits	453	52
Total Visits	1053	127
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year	30	4
Treatment provided during the year - Number of Fillings	1091	92
Teeth Filled	904	52
Teeth Extracted	52	23
General Anaesthetics given	19	5
Emergency Visits by Patients	18	8
Patients X-Rayed	1	14
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis)	112	61
Teeth Otherwise Conserved	133	-
Teeth Root Filled	-	3
Inlays	-	4
Crowns	-	2
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the year	412	66

B. Prosthetics

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time)	-	2
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures	-	2
Number of Dentures Supplied	-	4

C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers	30	-
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D. Inspections

	Children 0-4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients given First Inspections During Year	322	18
Number of Patients in A and D above who required Treatment	94	14
Number of Patients in B and E above who were offered treatment	87	13
Number of Patients re-inspected during year	-	-

E. Sessions

Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent Complete Half Days) Devoted to Maternity and Child Health Patients	For Treatment For Health Education	157.7 38
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ATTENDANCES AND TREATMENT - SCHOOL CHILDREN

	Ages 5 to 9	Ages 10 to 14	Ages 15 & over	Total
First Visit	3494	1990	372	5856
Subsequent Visits	7026	8564	989	16579
Total Visits	10520	10554	1361	22435
Additional courses of treatment commenced	479	224	32	735
Fillings in permanent teeth	2940	5835	1654	10429
Fillings in deciduous teeth	8768	978	-	9746
Permanent teeth extracted	194	322	52	568
Deciduous teeth extracted	1387	455	-	1842
General anaesthetics	523	259	18	800
Emergencies	293	95	35	423
Number of Pupils X-rayed				254
Prophylaxis				2917
Teeth otherwise conserved				325
Number of teeth root filled				20
Inlays				10
Crowns				47
Courses of treatment completed				6550

ORTHODONTICS

New cases commenced during year	241
Cases completed during year	135
Cases discontinued during year	3
Number of removable appliances fitted	306
Number of fixed appliances fitted	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	2

PROSTHETICS

	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 & over	Total
Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	-	-	-	-
Pupils supplied with other den- tures (first time)	-	1	4	5
Number of dentures supplied	-	2	4	6

ANAESTHETICS

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	-
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INSPECTIONS

(a) First inspection at school, number of pupils	31921
(b) First inspection at clinic, number of pupils	3328
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	14119
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	11207
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school or clinic	687
Number of (c) found to require treatment	338

SESSIONS

Sessions devoted to treatment	3348
Sessions devoted to inspection	223
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	76

2-Subsequent Visits	10020
Total Visits	10020
Additional courses of treatment commenced	478
Filling in temporary teeth	878
Filling in deciduous teeth	124
Removal of teeth extracted	1387
Deciduous teeth extracted	253
General anaesthetics	290
Emergency	290
Number of Painless X-rayed	290
Teeth otherwise concerned	290
Number of teeth not filled	290
Teeth	290
Crowns	290
Courses of treatment completed	290

Flow cases commenced during year	132
Cases completed during year	132
Cases discontinued during year	132
Number of removable appliances fitted	132
Number of fixed appliances fitted	132
Patients referred to Hospital Consultant	132

Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L.	132
Patients supplied with other dentures	132
Number of dentures supplied	132
Patients supplied with F.U. or F.L.	132
Patients supplied with other dentures	132
Number of dentures supplied	132

General Anaesthetics administered by	132
General Anaesthetics administered by	132
General Anaesthetics administered by	132

(a) First inspection at school	132
(b) First inspection at clinic	132
(c) First inspection at school or clinic	132
(d) First inspection at school or clinic	132
(e) First inspection at school or clinic	132
(f) First inspection at school or clinic	132

INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES

GENERAL

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Department during the year was 1,939. This was a decrease compared with the previous year when 2,525 cases were reported, the difference being mainly accounted for by a smaller number of cases of measles compared with 12/1. Although the large numbers of measles that used to occur in previous years are a thing of the past as a result of the availability of vaccination against measles, it would nevertheless be beneficial if the proportion of children receiving this protection could be increased and this is highlighted by the fact that the great majority of cases in 1972 affected children under the age of 15 years.

There were also reductions in the numbers of cases of scarlet fever, whooping cough, infectious mononucleosis, and food poisoning, also contributing to the improved picture. It is pleasing once again to report the absence from the figures of any cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis, a tribute to the programmes of immunisation against these infections which were only recently such a threat to the health of the community.

Provisionary surveillance of measles reports of all possible infectious diseases continued, particularly in respect of measles and chicken pox, but no cases of these infections occurred.

Statistical details of the various infectious diseases are given below under separate headings and, unless otherwise stated, no deaths from these infections occurred.

CHICKEN POX

No cases of this infection occurred but the Department was concerned with the surveillance of two returning holiday-makers who were possible contacts of this infection.

DIPHTHERIA

INFECTIOUS

AND

OTHER DISEASES

Once again I am pleased to report that no cases of diphtheria were notified in the Borough during the year.

ENTEROVIRUS

During the year 15 cases of this infection were reported compared with 23 during the preceding year, and were, with one exception, of the mild common type. The single exception was of flaccid paralysis infection affecting a resident who had contracted the infection abroad. Once again the illness was mild.

FOOD POISONING

During the year 10 cases of food poisoning were notified, a decrease compared with the previous year. Details of all the cases notified and of others that came to light as a result of the investigation carried out are given in the table below. In the majority of instances illnesses were limited to members of the household group and were mainly isolated cases, of illness or family infections. There was only one general outbreak affecting 5 persons. There were no deaths during the year resulting from food poisoning infections.

GENERAL

The total number of cases of infectious disease notified to the Department during the year was 1,039. This was a decrease compared with the previous year when 1,658 cases were reported, the difference being mainly accounted for by a smaller number of cases of measles compared with 1971. Although the large epidemics of measles that used to occur in alternate years are a thing of the past as a result of the availability of vaccination against measles, it would nevertheless be beneficial if the proportion of children receiving this protection could be increased and this is highlighted by the fact that the great majority of cases in 1972 affected children under the age of 15 years.

There were also reductions in the numbers of cases of scarlet fever, whooping cough, infective jaundice, and food poisoning, also contributing to the improved picture. It is pleasing once again to report the absence from the Borough of any cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis, a tribute to the programmes of immunisation against these infections which were only recently such a threat to the health of the community.

Precautionary surveillance of travellers exposed to possible infection overseas continued, particularly in respect of smallpox and cholera, but no cases of these infections occurred.

Statistical details of the various infectious diseases are given below under separate headings and, unless otherwise stated, no deaths from these infections occurred.

CHOLERA

No case of the infection occurred but the Department was concerned with the surveillance of two returning holiday-makers who were possible contacts of this infection.

DIPHTHERIA

Once again I am pleased to report that no case of diphtheria was notified in the Borough during the year.

DYSENTERY

During the year 15 cases of this infection were reported compared with 13 during the preceding year, and were, with one exception, of the mild sonne type. The single exception was of flexner dysentery infection affecting a resident who had contracted the infection abroad. Once again the illness was mild.

FOOD POISONING

During the year 10 cases of food poisoning were notified, a decrease compared with the previous year. Details of all the cases notified and of others that came to light as a result of the investigation carried out are shown in the table below. In the majority of instances illnesses were caused by organisms of the salmonella group and were mainly isolated cases, of illness or family infections. There was only one general outbreak affecting 5 persons. There were no deaths during the year resulting from food poisoning infection.

FOOD POISONING Incidents and Cases

Causative Agent	GENERAL OUTBREAKS		FAMILY OUTBREAKS		SPORADIC CASES notified or ascertained	TOTAL No. of outbreaks and sporadic Cases cols. (1 + 3 + 5)	TOTAL No. of cases cols. (2 + 4 + 5)
	No. of Separate outbreaks	No. of Cases notified or ascertained	No. of Separate outbreaks	No. of Cases notified or ascertained			
1. <i>S. typhimurium</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2. Other <i>Salmonellae</i>	-	-	4	10	7	11	17
3. <i>Cl. welchii</i>	-	-	-	-	14	14	14
4. <i>Staph. aureus</i>	1	5	-	-	1	1	5
5. Other causes	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
6. Cause unknown	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
7. TOTAL	1	5	4	10	23	28	38

DETAILS OF FOOD POISONING DUE TO *SALMONELLAE* OTHER THAN *S. TYPHIMURIUM*

Type of <i>Salmonellae</i>	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Derby	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haardt	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Virchow	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Haifa	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Anatum	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
Newport	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Meleagridis	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Panama	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Enteritidis	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Thompson	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

A total of 31 notifications of infective jaundice were received during the year, a similar figure to the previous year when 35 cases were reported. The general pattern of the infection continued to be of sporadic cases and the illnesses were generally mild in nature, a wide range of age groups being affected. A single death from this cause occurred during the year.

LEPTOSPIROSIS

No case was notified during the year.

MALARIA

One case of malaria was reported during the year in the case of a resident who had recently returned from Africa.

MEASLES

A total of 853 cases were notified during the year compared with 1,390 in 1971. Most of the notifications related to children under the age of 15 years and the following table shows the incidence of the infection in the Borough since 1965.

Year	No. of cases notified
1965	5119
1966	1236
1967	4299
1968	398
1969	1041
1970	668
1971	1390
1972	853

MENINGITIS

There was an increase in the incidence of this infection compared with the previous year, 21 cases being reported during the year compared with 8 during 1971. There were two deaths reported.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM

One notification was received during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS

No case of this infection was notified during the year.

SCARLET FEVER

This infection decreased slightly compared with the previous year.

SMALLPOX

No case occurred in 1970 but in accordance with the usual arrangements, it was necessary for a number of travellers from overseas who had been possible contacts of the infection to be kept under surveillance. Notification of these contacts was received from the Port Health Authorities. Altogether 42 persons were placed under surveillance in this way during the year.

The Department was called upon to authenticate the signature of the Doctor on 2,694 international certificates of vaccination during the year. The corresponding figure for 1971 was 9,637.

TETANUS

1 case of tetanus was notified during the year. The patient whose infection derived from an injury to his foot when he stepped on a rusty nail, made a good recovery.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of new cases notified showed little change compared with the previous year, 46 cases being reported compared with 42 notifications in 1971. I am once again particularly indebted to the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. E.W. Street, and his colleagues, for their expert advice in connection with preventive measures when cases of this illness have occurred in schools, or similar communities. In one instance during the year, a pupil residing at a boarding school was found to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and with the co-operation of the Chest Clinic the necessary investigations and preventive measures were taken.

The Mass x-Ray Units which operate under the auspices of the South East Metropolitan Hospital Board, continued to pay regular visits to sites in the Borough, these sessions being available to the public without charge.

The total number of cases on the register showed a further decline from 2,649 at the beginning of the year to 2,573 at the end of the year.

There were 5 deaths attributed to the disease compared with 4 in the preceding year.

The following are details of the recordings in the Register for the year ended 31st December, 1972:-

	Respiratory		Other forms		Total No.
	M	F	M	F	
No. on Register at 1.1.72	1,305	1,030	143	171	2,649
No. of cases notified during 1972	26	14	5	1	46
No. of cases coming to knowledge after death	1	1	-	-	2
Restored to Register	-	1	-	-	1
Inward Transfers	9	6	-	-	15
	1,341	1,052	148	172	2,713
Deletions - deaths, removals, recoveries etc.	67	64	3	6	140
Number of cases on register at 31.12.72	1,274	988	145	166	2,573

New cases and mortality:-

Age Groups	New cases notified or otherwise revealed. (Not including Inward Transfers)				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
5-14 years	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24 years	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-44 years	5	4	2	-	-	-	-	-
45-64 years	5	3	-	1	1	1	-	-
65 years and over	8	4	2	-	1	1	-	1
Age unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	26	14	5	1	2	2	-	1
Inward Transfers	9	6	-	-				
TOTALS	35	20	5	1				

TYPHOID & PARATYPHOID FEVER

1 case of paratyphoid fever occurred during the year. The patient contracted the infection during travels abroad. Investigations were carried out in connection with 1 suspected case of typhoid fever but the diagnosis was subsequently not confirmed. In a number of other instances investigations were undertaken in the case of residents who had been in contact with confirmed cases of the infection or had been otherwise at risk, but no case of the illness occurred.

WHOOPING COUGH

There was a considerable reduction in the number of notifications compared with the previous year, the total in 1972 being 7 as against 77 received during 1971. This is a very pleasing statistic with which to close these comments on infectious disease in the Borough during 1972.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1972

Number of Cases Notified in Age Groups

	Under 1 year		1 and under 5		5 and under 15		15 and under 25		25 and under 35		35 and under 45		45 and under 65		65 and upwards		Age unknown		TOTAL All ages	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Dysentery	-	1	5	3	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	7	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	6	2	2	2	-	4	2	-	1	-	-	16	15
Measles	11	15	168	173	251	204	3	2	1	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	9	11	443	410
Meningitis	1	2	2	1	8	3	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	6
Scarlet Fever	-	-	8	4	17	15	-	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	23
Tuberculosis (Pul.)	-	-	2	-	2	2	4	1	1	1	4	3	5	3	8	4	-	-	26	14
Tuberculosis (Non Pul.)	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	5	1
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	3
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Encephelitis	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	15	18	188	183	286	231	17	12	10	10	7	7	12	7	10	5	9	12	554	485

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

CLEAN AIR

1972 has been a year of substantial progress in the field of environmental health. The delay caused by the cut in the clean air programme in 1971 was overcome and indeed overtaken, with the result that six districts were treated Smoke Control Areas in place of the usual three. These encompassed 5,525 acres and brought a further 18,634 premises under control, thus substantially passing the half way point in the effort to make the Borough 100% smoke free. The improved condition of the atmosphere is apparent to all.

HOUSING

In the housing field the Department has played a significant part in launching the new concept of General Improvement Areas, in which an effort to provide essential amenities (bath, internal w.c., hot water supply etc.) to all dwellings in a designated area is co-ordinated with a plan to improve the environmental appearance by tree planting and other visually imaginative features. Several areas in the Borough were considered, and it was decided that a part of Penge should be the first to receive treatment. This became the Penge East General Improvement Area.

After inspection of the houses, mostly in multiple occupation, comprising the Palace Square/Palace Road Area of Penge, the Council decided that it was beyond improvement and a decision was taken later to redevelop, involving purchase and demolition of all properties. Additionally, the largest Clearance Area so far identified in the Borough, consisting of old and decrepit cottage-type properties in Baldo Road, Bromley, was surveyed and represented. All families living in these dwellings will be rehoused by the Council and the future use of the land will have to be decided upon.

PLACES WHERE PEOPLE WORK

The Offices Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963 has opened up a new dimension in the multifarious duties of the Public Health Inspector. There are 2743 such premises in the Borough, already registered under the Act. The object is to promote and ensure the welfare, health and safety of the persons employed in or visiting such premises, which include retail and wholesale shops, catering establishments, canteens, warehouses, etc.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

The welfare sections stipulate minimum space required for employees, scale of washing and sanitary accommodation, provision and adequacy of heating, lighting, ventilating, etc.

Little is known by the public of the role of the Inspector in ensuring the safety of persons working in these premises. This work includes the guarding of office machinery, bacon slicing apparatus and other mechanical aids which are now installed in many establishments. All accidents occurring must be reported by the occupier.

Accidents reported followed the usual pattern, falls constituting the largest group reported and the handling of goods the second largest. Strains, cuts and bruises were again the most common injuries sustained. There were no fatal injuries.

This concise comment on the "accident pattern" for the year does nothing to reveal the considerable time spent by the Inspectorate in investigating the cause of accidents. Every effort is made to probe all notified accidents, however trivial they seem to be, even when it is obvious from the notification that the cause is due neither to a contravention nor to negligence on the part of the employer. It is felt that a prompt and sympathetic investigation will encourage employers to notify all future accidents when they realise that the primary reason for the investigation is to establish the cause of the accident and not merely to assign blame.

Local Authorities are required to send quarterly reports on notified accidents to the Department of Employment, indicating by code numbers the type of premises, the cause of accident, and the type and site of the injury. These reports when collated enable the Department to view the situation nationally and are a constant reminder of the need for remedial legislation. Liaison is maintained through a designated Deputy Superintending H.M. Factory Inspector.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES 1972

		Number of Cases Notified in Age Groups																Age unknown		65 and upwards		45 and under 65		35 and under 45		25 and under 35		15 and under 25		5 and under 15		1 and under 5		Under 1 year		TOTAL All ages																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice	Measles	Meningitis	Scarlet Fever	Tuberculosis (Pub.)	Tuberculosis (Non Pub.)	Whooping Cough	Malaria	Cryptosporidiosis	Tetanus	Scaphylophilia	Spontaneous	TOTAL	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M

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Place Where People Work Continued.

At local level, the opportunity sometimes occurs for the Inspector to make recommendations to prevent a recurrence of an accident. In one such case a locking device on a piece of machinery, distributed nationally, was suggested to prevent an arm of the machine falling when not in use. This was adopted and later led to the modification of all the Company's machines.

For many years now falls have constituted the largest group of accidents reported and the handling of goods the second. Most falls occur on the same level, usually due to persons slipping on wet or greasy floors or tripping over small objects left lying about. In the second group, over-reaching and lifting fairly heavy articles in an awkward manner accounted for the resultant strains and sprains. Most of these accidents occurred in packing departments and warehouses.

On the lighter side, one report read - 'sat on her typing chair which collapsed, one of the legs breaking off'. Nevertheless, a serious investigation was made and the manufacturers of the chair were asked to consider strengthening the joining of the base support arms to the central pivot, either by additional welding or re-design.

The Act recognises that prevention is better than cure and deals with matters such as the fencing of exposed parts of machinery, the training and supervision of persons working at dangerous machines and the prohibition of persons under the age of 18 years cleaning machinery if there is a risk of injury by a moving part.

Special regulations may also be made by the Minister for protecting persons against the risk of bodily injury arising out of the use of any machinery or equipment. An example of these are the Hoists & Lifts Regulations of 1960. These relate to any premises to which the Act applies, where power driven or manually operated lifts are installed. The Regulations require that such lifts are examined every six months by a competent engineer.

A copy of the engineer's report has to be sent to the person responsible for complying with the Regulations (the occupier) and if the report shows that the lift cannot continue to be used with safety a copy of the report has to be sent by the Engineer to the Local Authority which is responsible for ensuring that the defects are remedied.

Through this process many lifts in the borough have had repairs carried out although none were found to be in a seriously unsafe condition. Beer hoists in public houses were found to need most attention due to frayed suspension ropes and worn parts. Enclosures were also needed in the cellars to prevent persons coming into contact with the moving parts.

Further particulars of the work are included in the body of the report.

STAFF AND STRUCTURE

Unfortunately, the staff situation in the Environmental Health Section has deteriorated and this has had its inevitable effect on the routine visiting of food premises, slaughterhouses, factories, caravans, pet animal shops and boarding premises, riding stables, and the many other properties which are dealt with under legislation which the Inspectorate has a duty to enforce. Having regard to the coming reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974, a decision was taken to carry out a review of the staffing and organisation of the Section with a view to correcting the staff deficiency and strengthening the structure. This was in progress when the year ended.

ARTICLE				NO. EXAMINED		NO. ADULTERATED	
				FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL
	Baby Foods	..	..	-	4	-	-
	Beer	..	..	-	11	-	-
(a)	Biscuits	..	..	-	2	-	1
	Brandy	..	..	1	-	-	-
(b)	Bread and Bread Rolls	..	..	-	23	-	15
(c)	Butter	..	..	-	21	-	4
	Cakes	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Cake Decorations	..	..	-	2	-	-
	Cake Mixes	..	..	-	2	-	-
	Caramel Dessert	..	..	-	1	-	-
(d)	Cereal and Cereal Products	..	..	-	23	-	5
(e)	Cheese	..	..	-	16	-	5
	Cheese spread	..	..	-	4	-	-
(f)	Chocolate and cocoa products	..	..	-	22	-	4
	Cider	..	..	-	1	-	-
(g)	Coffee beans	..	..	-	1	-	1
	Colouring matters	..	..	-	5	-	-
(h)	Cream	..	..	-	6	-	2
	Cream desserts	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Cream of Tartar	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Diabetic foods	..	..	-	3	-	-
	Drugs	..	..	-	25	-	-
	Eggs and egg products	..	..	-	3	-	-
(j)	Fish and fish products	..	..	-	13	-	2
	Fish spread	..	..	-	13	-	-
(k)	Flour	..	..	-	5	-	2
	Fruit, dried	..	..	-	5	-	-
	Fruit, fresh	..	..	-	4	-	-
(l)	Fruit products (including tinned fruit)	..	..	-	28	-	6
	Gin	..	..	2	-	-	-
	Ice cream	..	..	-	32	-	-
	Ice lollie	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Ice pops	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Jam and preserves	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Liqueur chocolates	..	..	-	3	-	-
	Margarine	..	..	-	2	-	-
(m)	Meat and meat products (including tinned meat)	..	..	-	58	-	9
	Meat spreads	..	..	-	16	-	-
	Meat tenderiser	..	..	-	1	-	-
(n)	Milk and milk bottles	..	..	-	83	-	19
	Milk (dried)	..	..	-	5	-	-
(o)	Milk (tinned)	..	..	-	1	-	1
	Milk shake mix	..	..	-	1	-	-
	Mixed drinks	..	..	-	2	-	-
(p)	Non-brewed condiment	..	..	-	2	-	1
	Oils and fats	..	..	-	18	-	-
	Pastry	..	..	-	1	-	-
(q)	Puddings	..	..	-	2	-	2
	Rum	..	..	2	-	-	-
	Saccharin tablets	..	..	-	1	-	-
(r)	Salads	..	..	-	4	-	1
	Salad cream and dressing	..	..	-	7	-	-
	Sauces and pickles	..	..	-	12	-	-
(s)	Sausages and sausage meat	..	..	-	38	-	5
(t)	Sausage rolls	..	..	-	2	-	1
	Slimming foods	..	..	-	19	-	-
(u)	Soft drinks	..	..	-	12	-	2

ARTICLE	NO. EXAMINED		NO. ADULTERATED	
	FORMAL	INFORMAL	FORMAL	INFORMAL
Soup	-	12	-	-
(v) Spices and flavourings	-	45	-	1
(w) Sugar and sugar products	-	2	-	1
(x) Sweets	-	23	-	2
Synthetic cream	-	1	-	-
Tea	-	14	-	-
Vegetables (dehydrated)	-	1	-	-
(y) Vegetables (frozen)	-	3	-	3
(z) Vegetables (tinned)	-	6	-	4
(Aa) Vegetable products	-	5	-	1
Vegetarian foods	-	7	-	-
Vinegar	-	13	-	-
Vitamin food	-	1	-	-
Vodka	2	1	-	-
Whisky	2	-	-	-
TOTALS	9	705	-	100

- (m) Serial No. 5146
Canned Chicken
Composition: Embedded in the jelly associated with the chicken was a damaged specimen of a house fly, *Musca Domestica*, which gave a positive reaction for phosphatase enzymes, which indicated it had gained access after the can had been opened. Investigated. Warning letter to importer.
- (m) Serial No. 5053
Steak and Kidney Pudding
Composition: Associated with the steak and kidney pudding was a snail (*Kentish, Monacha Cantriana*) which probably derived from the peas. It would occur in the vicinity of pea and bean fields and even on these plants. Investigated. Source of foreign matter not confirmed.
- (m) Serial No. 5095
Meat Extract
Composition: Nineteen crystals of common salt, weighing 0.7g, were isolated from the sample. Glass which was thought to be present was not found. Investigated. Attention of manufacturer drawn to complaint.
- (j) Serial No. 5096
Smoked Haddock with butter
Composition: The small dipterous fly embedded in the surface of the butter pat is an Empid Fly of the genus *Platypalpus*. These are small flies which are generally found out of doors on small plants. Investigated. Warning letter to processors.
- (n) Serial No. 5046
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: The internal surface of the bottle was soiled locally by small brown specks due to the presence of iron and mould growths. Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5082
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: Adherent to the inner surface of the bottle over an area of 2 by $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch were fragments of iron and rust. Investigated. Drawn to attention of bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5093
Milk
Composition: The material adhering to the inner periphery of the base of the bottle consisted of fragments of a set sand cement mixture. Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5121
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: The pink and grey residues in the milk were of the nature of distemper or similar paint residues. They contained appreciable amounts of chalk. Investigated. Warning letter to bottler.

- (n) Serial No. 5134
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: This sample was submitted with a complaint that there was no cream line. The fat content was however normal (3.5 per cent) and the absence of a cream line could be ascribed to homogenisation. The bottle should however have been so marked.
Investigated. Attention of bottler drawn to matter.
- (n) Serial No. 5048
Channel Islands Milk
Composition: The internal surface of the bottle was soiled locally by feathery growths of mould and/or algae. These varied in colour from green and pink to brown and it was noticed some were free in the milk.
Investigated. Warning letter to bottler.
- (h) Serial No. 5068
Single Cream
Composition: The foreign particles, mainly on the underside of the lid, had probably derived from the filling machine.
Investigated. Drawn to attention of bottler.
- (h) Serial No. 5089
Double Cream
Composition: Methylene Blue Test "Unsatisfactory".
Repeat samples. Satisfactory.
- (c) Serial No. 5055
Butter
Composition: Affected by small mould growths (2 by 1 mm.) limited mainly to the area of the edge of the wrapping paper.
Investigated. Warning letter to vendor.
- (e) Serial No. 5085
Soft Cheese, Medium Fat
Composition: The fat figure was 8.2 and the solids 26.3 per cent. This is a low fat soft cheese. For Medium Fat Soft Cheese fat should be between 10 and 20 and solids 30 or more.
Trial sample - not offered for sale. Local manufacturer advised of result, amending proportions accordingly.
- (1) Serial No. 5145
Canned Fruit
Composition: The wood louse associated with the canned fruit gave a positive phosphatase reaction, indicating it was not processed with the fruit.
Facts of complaint not verified.
- (1) Serial No. 5178
Raspberries in Syrup
Composition: The insect found in the fruit was a Shield Bug (*Palomina prasina*) and is known to be a pest of shrubs in most European countries. The absence of phosphatase enzymes indicated that it had been heated.
Warning letter to importer. Embassy of exporting country notified.

- (1) Serial No. 5110
Blackcurrant Tart
Composition: Adherent to the head of the drawing pin associated with the tart was a sugar and flour mixture stained with fruit juice. It was not possible to assess whether a metal object such as this pin had been heated but the adherence of food residues to it indicated it was in the tart during production.
Investigated. Warning letter to baker.
- (Aa) Serial No. 5047
Tomato Juice
Composition: The contents of the opened can of tomato juice had attacked the can and acidity had developed so that it was not possible to assess its original quality.
Matter investigated.
No further action.
- (z) Serial No. 5083
Six tins of peeled tomatoes
Composition: Of the six cans one was slightly 'blown'. Internally five showed slight attack of the can and one showed marked attack. The contents of this can were examined for metals with the following results: Lead 0.8, Copper 3.9, Zinc 7.5, Tin 236 and Iron 63 p.p.m. The iron figure is rather high and could impart a metallic taste.
Warning letter to importer.
Embassy of exporting country notified.
- (z) Serial No. 5061
Baked Beans
Composition: When examined the greenish areas on the interior of the can showed the presence of iron, the lacquer and tin having been stripped at these points. However, the can had been opened for some time before examination and the condition of the sample could have changed since opening.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to canner.
- (k) Serial No. 5094
Self-Raising Flour and mouse dropping
Composition: On sieving the flour two rodent droppings were isolated making a total of three in the sample.
Investigated. Source of impurity not confirmed.
- (b) Serial No. 5045
Bread
Composition: Associated with the bread was a piece of string 16" long which could have been used to tie the neck of a sack of flour. It had been baked in the loaf.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to baker.
- (b) Serial No. 5069
Bread
Composition: The felt washer, half an inch in diameter, had a number of dough fragments firmly adherent to it and on one side there was evidence of slight charring. These findings are compatible with the washer being adherent to the loaf base during baking.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to baker.

- (b) Serial No. 5084
Bread
Composition: On the basal crust of the white cut loaf was an irregularly shaped black patch measuring 3" by 1" overall, the substance of which had penetrated into some of the slices to $\frac{1}{4}$ ". It consisted of charred dough together with iron, mineral oil and some vegetable fibres.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to baker.
- (q) Serial No. 5054
Christmas Pudding
Composition: The foreign body from the Christmas Pudding consisted of a rubber fragment and was probably part of the apparatus used in manufacture.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to manufacturer.
- (d) Serial No. 5161
Breakfast Cereal
Composition: The sample contained a piece of dark material which consisted of slightly charred wheat structures.
Matter investigated. No further action.
- (d) Serial No. 5133
Meatless Sausages
Composition: Associated with the sample was part of a Bluebottle Fly. The presence of phosphatase enzymes in its tissues indicated it had not been heated.
After investigation
warning letter to manufacturer.
- (w) Serial No. 5051
Soft Brown Sugar
Composition: The sugar was in a poor condition in that it contained lentils, rust, wood splinters, tobacco shreds and general debris. In addition, two rodent droppings were found in the sample.
Matter investigated. Warning letter to manufacturer.
- (x) Serial No. 5147
A sweet
Composition: Firmly adherent to the sweet was a piece of pink gauze approximately 1" square and on its lower surface was a thin layer of loose fibres consisting of viscose rayon.
Legal proceedings.
Manufacturer fined £20 with £16 costs.
- (p) Serial No. 5108
Non-brewed condiment
Composition: The acetic acid content of 3.2 per cent was below the limit of 4.0 per cent.
Correspondence with Manufacturer. Repeat sample satisfactory.
- (g) Serial No. 5109
Coffee Beans
Composition: Associated with the sample was a stone measuring 8 x 6 x 4 mm. and weighing 0.45g. It consisted of quartz (sand).
Matter investigated.
Warning letters to packers and vendor.
- (v) Serial No. 5052
French Mustard
Composition: The deterioration of the mustard is due to a small puncture in the lid of the jar.
Investigated. Warning letter to manufacturer.

- (n) Serial No. 5270
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: The base of the bottle was soiled internally with a sooty deposit. Matter investigated.
Warning letter to bottler.
- (n) Serial No. 5225
Channel Islands Pasteurised Milk
Composition: The blue material adherent in small patches to the interior of the glass of the bottle consisted of a blue iron pigment, probably Prussian Blue. Two small pieces were found free in the milk. Matter investigated.
Warning letter to bottler.
- (c) Serial No. FC.786)
Unsalted butter } Composition: The
Control Sample } butter was affected
(c) Unsalted butter } by mould growths. Legal proceedings. Vendor fined £20 with £16 costs.
- (l) Serial No. 5226
Raspberries in Syrup
Composition: The three Coleopterous larvae found in the can of raspberries gave a negative phosphatase test, indicating that the larvae had been heated. Warning letter to importers.
Embassy of producing country notified.
- (y) Serial No. 5285
Frozen Peas
Composition: Two greenish-brown lumps of material associated with the peas consisted entirely of vegetable structures: the larger measured approximately 9 mm. in diameter and the smaller 3 mm. Matter investigated.
Warning letter to processors.
- (u) Serial No. 5187
Flavoured Drink
Composition: A complaint as to the flavour and colour of a proprietary soft drink was considered and while no variation in flavour was noted it was accepted that the colour was abnormal. After investigation, matter drawn to attention of manufacturer.
- (u) Serial No. 5195
Ginger Wine, Non-alcoholic
Composition: This article, not being a fermented product, cannot be described as a wine. It was suggested that the description Ginger Cordial was appropriate. Article not offered for sale to general public. Trial sample only. Manufacturer advised accordingly.
- (f) Serial No. 5227
Chocolate Drops
Composition: The chocolate drops were rather sticky and had a rancid odour indicating old stock or unsatisfactory storage conditions. In addition, some of the chocolate drops had small patches of the mould *Aspergillus* on them. Matter investigated. No other action on account of doubt as to identification of vendor.
- (m) Serial No. 5314
Pork Meat - Canned
Composition: The sample contained a brass strip, 14 mm. long and 2 mm. wide, with perforations 1 mm. in diameter down its length. It was probably a fragment of a sieve. Matter investigated. Warning letter to processor.

- (m) Serial No. 5554
Corned Beef
Composition: The dark coloured 'bodies' in the corned beef were connective tissue which had acquired a dark colour in processing. Matter investigated. Condition brought to attention of manufacturer.
- (m) Serial No. 5381
Pork Shoulder and Ham-Canned
Composition: Associated with the sample was a ferrous metal fragment 4 mm. long and 2 mm. wide at the base, and about 1 mm. thick, which could have been part of a staple used for tagging carcasses. Matter investigated. Warning letter to processor.
- (m) Serial No. 5454
Pork Shoulder and Ham - Canned
Composition: The discolouration of the meat was due to the presence of iron and/or rust particles admixed with the meat fibres. Legal proceedings. Manufacturer fined £25 plus £17 costs.
- (m) Serial No. 5439
Bacon
Composition: The soiling of the fat was due to iron or rust particles which could have derived from the cutter. Matter investigated. Warning letter to vendor.
- (s) Serial No. 5411
Pork Sausages
Composition: The sample contained 250 parts per million sulphite preservative which should have been declared. Vendor warned. Preservative notice now displayed. Satisfactory.
- (m) Serial No. 5316
Meat Pie
Composition: An half-inch tin-tack, associated with the sample, showed residues of meat and flour firmly adherent to its surface, but there was no indication of the possible site of the tack in the pie itself. Matter investigated. Warning letter to manufacturer.
- (t) Serial No. 5469
Sausage Roll
Composition: Embedded in the meat portion of the sausage roll was a lesser house fly. The absence of phosphatase enzymes in its tissues, and its close association with the roll indicated that it was baked with it. Matter investigated. Warning letter to vendor.
- (n) Serial No. 5347
Pasteurised Milk (two one-pint bottles)
Composition: Sample (a) contained three wool fibres 5 mm. in length, and eight small specks of plant matter less than 0.1 mm. in diameter. Sample (b) contained a few wool fibres of similar length to those in (a), two fragments of plant matter less than 0.1 in diameter and three specks of dirt. Matter investigated. Warning letter to bottler.

- (n) Serial No. 5365
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: Adherent to the inner surface of the base of the bottle were a number of fragments of a set sand cement mixture. Two small fragments were also noted free in the milk.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to bottler.
- (n) Serial No. 5467
Milk
Composition: The bottle was soiled internally by a band about 5 mm. wide passing round the circumference. The deposit contained chalk and denatured milk and was not completely removed with warm (160°F) caustic soda for ten minutes. It is possible that the incrustation was present before the last filling.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to bottler.
- (n) Serial No. 5507
Pasteurised Milk
Composition: Three brown patches, about 1/10" diameter, of milk solids and mould hyphae, were adherent to the inside of the bottle near the bottom rim, indicating that the bottle had not been cleaned properly.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to bottler.
- (e) Serial No. 5424
Cheddar Cheese
Composition: The dark specks on the surface consisted of iron rust and, in one case, a fragment of mould growth. All the contamination was at, or near, the surface and may, therefore, have occurred at the cutting stage.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to vendor.
- (e) Serial No. 5335
Full Fat Cheese
Composition: The article was full fat soft cheese and should have been so described. The composition was satisfactory for such a cheese.
Correspondence with retailer. Cheese now properly labelled.
- (e) Serial No. 5336
Full Fat Creamery Cheese
Composition: The article was full fat soft cheese and should have been so described. The composition was satisfactory for such a cheese.
Correspondence with retailer. Cheese now properly labelled.
- (q) Serial No. 5492
Creamed Rice Milk Pudding
Composition: On the surface of the opened tin of rice pudding adjacent to the side seam was a patch of mould approximately 12 mm. by 6 mm. There was a small hole in the can at the point where the mould had grown.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to canner.

- (1) Serial No. 5346
Plums - Canned
Composition: A male Oriental Cockroach (*Blatta Orientalis*) about 25 mm. in body length was associated with the canned plums. The absence of phosphatase enzymes in its tissues indicated it had been heated. Matter investigated. Warning letter to importer and attention of Embassy of exporting country notified.
- (1) Serial No. 5440
Apricot Pie
Composition: The two small pellets embedded in the pastry consisted of vegetable matter with similar structures to those of apricots and they could have derived from the filling material. Matter investigated and drawn to attention of baker.
- (z) Serial No. 5350
Tomatoes - Canned
Composition: The two globules of metal removed from the can, and the smaller globules removed from the seam, consisted of tin/lead solder. Matter investigated. Warning letter to importers. Embassy of exporting country notified.
- (z) Serial No. 5348
Butter Beans
Composition: Associated with the butter beans was an irregularly shaped piece of rusted iron about 0.5 mm. thick and 30 by 45 mm. overall. It was noted that one of the beans showed a discolouration due to contact with iron, which suggests possible contact with the foreign body. Matter investigated. Warning letter to canner.
- (b) Serial No. 5410
Bread
Composition: The bristle associated with the bread was of plant origin. It was 25 mm. in length and had breadcrumbs firmly adherent to its surface. Matter investigated. Warning letter to baker.
- (b) Serial No. 5468
Bread Rolls
Composition: The nine bread rolls were all very dirty at the base. A wooden splinter, approximately 18 mm. long, was partially embedded in one of the rolls and had probably penetrated the roll after baking. A piece of plastic film was embedded in the base of a second roll. It was 10 mm. in diameter and the presence of zinc oxide indicated it was part of a surgical dressing. A third roll had a currant embedded in the side of it. Matter investigated. Strong warning letter to baker.
- (b) Serial No. 5470
Bread
Composition: Embedded in the loaf were parts of a buff and green flour sack label. The label was in four pieces which fitted together to form a rectangle approximately 3 by 5 cm. The label had been baked in the bread. Legal proceedings. Baker fined £50 with £10 costs.

	Nature of Unsatisfactory Sample	Remarks
(b)	<p>Serial No. 5480</p> <p>Bread Rolls</p> <p>Composition: Three pieces of P.V.C. type plastic were embedded 12 mm. inside one of the rolls, the largest piece being 25 by 6 mm. In addition, five more pieces were embedded in the bottom of the roll, the largest piece being 10 by 5 mm. Similar pieces of plastic were found in the other roll.</p>	<p>Matter investigated.</p> <p>Warning letter to baker.</p>
(b)	<p>Serial No. 5493</p> <p>Bread</p> <p>Composition: Embedded in each of the slices of bread was a piece of chewing gum approximately 50 by 5 mm. The adjacent bread was closely adhering to the chewing gum, which appeared to have been baked in the loaf.</p>	<p>Legal proceedings. Baker fined £75 with £16 costs.</p>
(b)	<p>Serial No. 5509</p> <p>Bread</p> <p>Composition: The bread contained pieces of a rubber band which had been baked with it.</p>	<p>Matter investigated.</p> <p>Warning letter to baker.</p>
(a)	<p>Serial No. 5481</p> <p>Stone removed from biscuits</p> <p>Composition: The dark red 'stone' was about 5 mm. by 4 mm. in size and had a flat surface, suggesting it may have been part of a tile. Small starchy fragments were present on its rougher surfaces, compatible with its having originated in the biscuit.</p>	<p>Matter investigated.</p> <p>Warning letter to manufacturer.</p>
(d)	<p>Serial No. 5441</p> <p>Breakfast Cereal</p> <p>Composition: A Dipterous fly was embedded in the inner wrapper of the cereal. No foreign matter was present in the cereal itself.</p>	<p>Matter investigated and drawn to the attention of firms concerned.</p>
(x)	<p>Serial No. 5397</p> <p>Sweets</p> <p>Composition: Embedded in the boiled sweets were two lengths of springy iron wire 13 mm. and 7 mm. long, and 0.2 mm. in diameter. One end of the longer piece was rounded as if forming the tip of a wire brush and when a piece was withdrawn from the partly consumed sweet, the cavity left in the sweet was found to be discoloured.</p>	<p>Matter investigated.</p> <p>Warning letter to manufacturer.</p>
(f)	<p>Serial No. 5361</p> <p>Chocolate covered Coconut Ice Bar</p> <p>Composition: A voluntary list of ingredients for the coconut ice was present but the chocolate coating should have been included.</p>	<p>Correspondence with manufacturers. Label amended. Now satisfactory.</p>

- (f) Serial No. 5380
Chocolate
Composition: The chocolate was infested by larvae and adults of the saw-toothed grain beetle which was thought to have gained access via the dried vine fruit in the chocolate.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to vendor.
- (s) Serial No. 5688
Pork Sausages
Composition: The samples contained sulphite without the necessary declaration.
Correspondence with vendors.
Appropriate notice now exhibited. Satisfactory.
- (s) Serial No. 5679
Pork Sausages
Composition: The sample contained 60% meat whereas pork sausages should contain not less than 65% meat. The sample also contained sulphite without the necessary declaration.
Repeat formal sample in progress.
- (s) Serial No. 5693
Wire in Pork Sausage
Composition: The wire, which was scored as if it had passed through the mixer, had meat and cereal adherent to it.
Matter investigated.
Warning letter to manufacturer.
- (s) Serial No. 5689
Beef Sausages
Composition: The sausages contained sulphite without the necessary declaration.
Correspondence with vendors.
Appropriate notice now exhibited. Satisfactory.
- (j) Serial No. 5600
Fish Cake
Composition: Associated with the sample were pupae of a Bluebottle fly.
Investigated. Warning letter to manufacturer.
- (n) Serial No. 5572
Milk
Composition: The interior surface of the glass of the bottle was soiled by an adherent film of denatured milk in which dirt particles were embedded.
Legal proceedings.
Bottlers fined £30 plus £25 costs.
- (n) Serial No. 5690
Milk
Composition: The interior of the bottle was soiled by a band of discoloured denatured milk about 50 mm. wide.
Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5615
Milk
Composition: Material adhering to the inside surface of the base of the bottle consisted of a set sand cement mixture.
Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5691
Milk
Composition: Fragments of cement, discoloured by iron, were adherent to the side and base of the bottle. One fragment was free in the milk.
Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.

- (n) Serial No. 5585
Milk Bottle
Composition: The interior surface of the bottle showed numerous small dark coloured mould growths. Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5601
Milk
Composition: The internal surface of the bottle was soiled by an adherent film in which mould and algae had grown. Two small fragments were loose in the milk. Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (n) Serial No. 5599
Milk
Composition: Three pupae of a phorid fly were attached to the inner surface of the glass of the bottle. Investigated. Warning letter to bottlers.
- (o) Serial No. 5677
Evaporated Milk F.C.
Composition: The milk had deteriorated due to a small hole in the can. Investigated. Warning letter to vendors.
- (c) Serial No. 5724
Butter
Composition: One of three half pound blocks of butter, showed signs of incipient rancidity. Investigated. Warning letter to vendors.
- (e) Serial No. 5630
Cheese
Composition: A house-fly was found to be embedded in the cheese. Investigated. Warning letter to vendors. Embassy of exporting country notified.
- (y) Serial No. 5647
Peas
Composition: The slug associated with the peas was 26 mm. long, and of the species *Agriolnax Reticulatus* which is a widely distributed species and known to feed on a variety of plants. Investigated. Warning letter to processors.
- (y) Serial No. 5740
Peas
Composition: The snail associated with the peas was 9 mm. in diameter and 6 mm. in thickness, and could have been graded as a pea. Investigated. Warning letter to processors.
- (r) Serial No. 5586
Mixed Salad
Composition: The salad contained four glass fragments, the largest being 3 by 3 mm. Investigated. Warning letter to importer. Embassy of exporting country notified.
- (k) Serial No. 5598
Flour
Composition: The flour contained a larva of the Codling Moth and a human hair. Investigated. No further action.

- (b) Serial No. 5587
Bread
Composition: A rusty staple associated with the sliced white loaf, had fragments of crumb adherent to it and there were areas of rust staining on the crumb of two slices of the bread. Investigated. Warning letter to bakers.
- (b) Serial No. 5645
Bread
Composition: Firmly embedded in the crumb of the bread was a piece of black foam rubber 10 by 3 by 1.5 mm. Investigated. Warning letter to bakers.
- (b) Serial No. 5653
Bread
Composition: There were areas of discolouration in the crust and crumb due to the presence of soiled dough containing iron and mineral oil. Investigated. Warning letter to bakers.
- (b) Serial No. 5692
Bread
Composition: Dark coloured material from a cavity in the crumb of the loaf consisted of bakehouse char. Investigated. Matter drawn to attention of bakers.
- (b) Serial No. 5646
Bread
Composition: The cut surface of the loaf had four areas of discolouration. Examination showed mould growths in each case. Investigated. Warning letter to bakers.
- (d) Serial No. 5708
Cereal
Composition: The triangular fragment of metal associated with the cereal was an aluminium iron alloy at one corner of which a fragment of cereal was adherent. Investigated. Warning letter to manufacturer.
- (b) Serial No. 5723
Bread Roll
Composition: A lump of soiled and discoloured dough was embedded in the crumb of the roll. It contained rust, mineral oil and a few small fragments of tea leaves. The close association with the crumb of the roll indicates it was baked in the roll. Investigated. Warning letter to bakers.
- (d) Serial No. 5570
Short Grain Rice
Composition: The rice contained two dead and one live larva of the food infesting moth, *Plodia interpunctella*. Also present were small pieces of stone and general debris, as well as webbing and excreta from the larvae. Investigated. Warning letters to importers, manufacturer and vendor.
- (f) Serial No. 5707
Loose Chocolates
Composition: The chocolates showed evidence of infestation by the larvae of the moth, *Plodia interpunctella*. Investigated. Warning letters to importers and vendor.

UN SOUND FOOD

A total of 32 tons 3 cwts. of food unfit for human consumption was surrendered to Public Health Inspectors during the year, as shown below :-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>
Meat and Offal at Slaughterhouse	-	2
Meat and Offal at Wholesale and Retail Premises ...	2	-
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	-	1
Canned Meats	-	14
Other Canned Foods	2	6
Fish (Fresh)	-	9
Fruit and Vegetables (Fresh)	1	6
Frozen Foods	16	5
Other Foods	9	-
Total	32	3

All surrendered foodstuffs are collected and destroyed under the Health Inspectors' supervision. Breakdowns of refrigerated cabinets and cold stores accounted for the large quantity of frozen foods surrendered. Manufacturers and distributors are aware of the danger of refreezing thawed out foodstuffs and both they and the inspectorate advise retailers accordingly. Surrendered thawed out stocks are readily replaced by manufacturers upon production of Health Inspectors surrender certificates.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF MILK

Samples of designated milks were taken and submitted for examination with the following results :-

									Satisfied	Failed
Phosphatase Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	-
Methylene Blue Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	151	6
Ring Test	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	-

The tests shown in the above table were applied for the following purposes :-

Phosphatase Tests :- Applied to 'Pasteurised' milk, to determine that the milk was satisfactorily pasteurised.

Methylene Blue Tests :- Applied to 'Untreated' and 'Pasteurised' milks to indicate that the bacterial content was within the prescribed standard.

Ring Test :- Applied to untreated milk to determine the presence of 'Brucellus abortus'.

Where samples failed to satisfy the prescribed tests, investigations were undertaken and further samples obtained, the tests of which proved satisfactory.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLES OF ICE CREAM

Samples taken during the year give the following results :-

Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29 - Satisfactory
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5 - Satisfactory
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil - Unsatisfactory
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 - Unsatisfactory

Follow-up samples were obtained from the supplier whose product had given a Grade IV result. These further samples were satisfactory.

MEAT INSPECTION

Annual licences were granted to two slaughtermen and the licence for one private slaughter-house was also renewed during the year.

The carcasses of all animals slaughtered within the Borough were inspected and regular routine visits and inspections were made to distributing depots and retail butchers' shops.

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed.	33	3	7	500	113	-
Number NOT inspected	-	-	-	-	-	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	7	-	-	23	12	-
Tuberculosis only.						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Cysticerci.						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	1	-
Carcasses submitted to refrigeration.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-

Approved charges totalling £24.81 were made for the inspection, by Public Health Inspectors, of the carcasses shown in the above table.

Amount of Meat Condemned ... 2cwt.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

The 128 complaints received regarding alleged unsatisfactory items of food was 33 less than those received in the previous year. This decrease was mainly in respect of bread and flour confectionery, and the conditions of milk and milk bottles.

A full investigation was made of every complaint and for various reasons 12% were found to be unjustified. Amongst the remainder some were considered to be sufficiently serious to warrant prosecutions, whilst the balance were dealt with by the issue of written warnings.

The complaints came within the following categories:-

	Alleged Condition		
	Foreign Bodies, Dirty etc.	Mouldy	Other Conditions
Bread and flour confectionery	22	5	1
Tinned foodstuffs	17	3	2
Perishable articles (Pies, Sausages etc.)	3	8	1
Milk, Cream and milk bottles	20	-	3
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	4	-	1
Cereals	1	-	-
Miscellaneous	14	4	14
Butter	-	1	1
Cheese	2	-	1

Foreign bodies and conditions identified in the specimens were -

Bread and flour confectionery :

Wood splinters, mould, chewing gum, rubber band, small piece of metal, bakehouse char, small metal bolt, pieces of plastic, drawing pin.

Tinned foodstuffs :

Insects, solder, small pieces of metal, fish hook (in Salmon), mould, discolouration of insides of tins, pieces of glass.

Pies, Sausages etc :

Mould, a tin tack, piece of wire, insects.

Milk and milk bottles :

Pieces of plastic, paint, bottle top, stains on inside of bottles, cement.

Cereals :

Larvae, mould, metal.

Chocolate and sugar confectionery :

Sticking plaster, discolouration, insects, piece of wire, larvae.

Miscellaneous :

Insects in cooked chicken, dirt on oven ready chicken, mould and dirty marks on bacon, mould on potatoes, tainted bacon, larvae in fish cakes, sour evaporated milk, insects in frozen peas, mould in bottled beer, mould in yogurt, cider fermented cloudy.

Butter :

Rancid condition, mould.

Cheese :

Insects, staleness

Food Complaints (Contd.)

Complaints were also made that wrapped gammon, baby food and vitamin tablets were on sale after the expiry date marked on the packets.

There were other complaints regarding the appearance and taste of foods which on investigation proved unfounded.

During 1972, 99 warning letters were issued and legal proceedings were also taken, as shown below:-

Prosecutions :

			<u>Fined</u>	<u>Costs</u>
FC 768	Sticking plaster in sweet :-	Manufacturers	£20	£16
FC 786	Mouldy butter :-	Vendor	£26	£16
FC 787	Mouldy Pork Pie :-	Vendor	£30	£10
FC 816	Foreign matter in Spam :-	Manufacturer	£25	£17
FC 829	Foreign matter and mould on loaf :-	Baker	£50	£16
FC 832	Chewing gum in bread :-	Baker	£75	£16
FC 842	Dirty milk bottle	Dairyman	£50	£25

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, SECTION 16

Number of Food Premises registered under the above-mentioned Act for :-

- (a) Sale or manufacture for purposes of sale of ice-cream or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale ... 541
- (b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale ... 159

SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY ACT 1967

There is only one establishment in the Borough to which this Act applies. This is a turkey farm where all the birds are raised in hygienic conditions and are slaughtered during December for the Christmas trade. The slaughtering is carried out on the premises in specially equipped units provided with electrical stunning devices. After slaughter the birds are dry-plucked and put into chilled storage.

Approximately 4500 birds were slaughtered and all were found to be fit for human consumption.

Foreign matter in tins	4	1	FC 818
Foreign matter and mould on food	2	1	FC 828
on food	2	1	FC 802
Chewing gum in bread	2	1	FC 842
Dirty milk bottle	2	1	
Chocolate and wafer confectionery	4	1	
Cereals	4	1	
Miscellaneous	4	1	
Number of food premises registered under the above-mentioned Act for:			
(a) Sale or manufacture for purposes of sale of ice-cream in the shops of ice-cream intended for sale	14	4	148

(b) The preparation or manufacture of food intended for sale			
Bread and flour confectionery	14	4	148
Timed foodstuffs	14	4	
Pies, Sausages etc.	14	4	
Milk and milk products	14	4	
Cereals	14	4	
Chocolate and wafer confectionery	14	4	
Miscellaneous	14	4	
Enter	14	4	
Cheese	14	4	

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

5091 visits were made to premises where the provisions of these regulations apply. The table headed 'Summary of Inspectors' Visits' gives a breakdown of the number of visits paid to various types of premises. Some contraventions were found and 77 informal notices were served.

Two stall holders were prosecuted for offences under the regulations and were fined £10 and £25 respectively.

The following premises in the Borough are subject to the requirements of the above-mentioned Regulations :-

Bakers & Bakehouses	101
Butchers	157
Confectioners	186
Milk Dealers	172
Clubs and Hotels	95
Chemists	63
Fishmongers (wet, dried & fried)	58
Greengrocers	135
Grocers	274
Hospitals, Nursing Homes and Old Peoples Homes	76
Canteens	100
Public Houses	145
School Canteens & Services	115
Cafes & Restaurants	132

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS

Licences to deal in specially designated milks were currently held as under :-

Dealers (Pasteurisers)	1
Pasteurised	140
Sterilised	102
Ultra Heat Treated	120
Untreated	34

Continuing the progress made in previous years in dealing with the most urgent housing problems, detailed surveys of properties on the listed slum clearance programme were made. Several of the dwellings listed were found not to be unfit but capable of rehabilitation. However, Clearance Area representations were made in respect of properties in Maple Road, Penge and Waldo Road, Bromley.

House condition surveys were also found necessary to establish the condition of property in Lullington Road, Anerley and in Palace Road/Palace Square, South Norwood. These were subsequently declared Redevelopment Areas.

During the course of the year several basements, parts of houses and individual houses were found to be unfit and Closing Order or Demolition Order procedures were adopted.

Clearance Areas

31, 33, 35, 37, 39 & 41 Maple Road, Penge
15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35, 37, 39, 41, 43, 45, 47,
14, 16, 18, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30, 32, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 Waldo Road, Bromley

Closing Orders/Demolition Orders

In 1972 13 Closing Orders relating to basements and parts of houses and 2 Demolition Orders were made.

During the year one property subject to a Demolition Order was rehabilitated and the Demolition Order was revoked. Three Undertakings from owners not to use unfit properties for human habitation were accepted.

General Improvement Areas

A considerable amount of work devolved on to the Department as a result of the Declaration of the Penge East General Improvement Area. Staff were in attendance at the Show House which was open in the area for several months, and meetings with tenants, owners and other interested bodies to further the improvement of their dwellings continued.

Qualification Certificates

Although the number of inspections and visits required as a result of the receipt of applications for Qualification Certificates fell during the year, a great deal of work was involved. The Regulation of Rents under the Housing Finance Act 1972 will eventually obviate the Qualification Certificate procedure. Detailed figures of Applications, inspections made, etc. appear on Page of this report.

Housing Repairs, etc.

Details of action taken under the Housing and Public Health Acts during the year are appended :-

Repair - Housing and Public Health Acts

Number of houses rendered fit by owners after service of

Informal Notices - 384 Formal Notices - 77

Beyond Repair - Housing Act 1957

Undertakings accepted (Sec.16)	3
Closing Orders made (Sec.17)	1
Demolition Orders made (Sec.17)	2
Closing Orders made (Sec.18)	12
Closing Orders determined (Sec.27)	-
Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders substituted (Sec.28)	-
Revocation of Demolition Order	1
Houses demolished following demolition orders	1

Housing and Slum Clearance (Contd.)

Housing Repairs, etc. (Contd.)

Clearance Areas

Represented during year	2
Houses unfit for human habitation	37
Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	-
Houses on land acquired under Sec.43(2)	-
People to be displaced (a) Individuals	102
(b) Families	36
Houses demolished by Local Authority or owners (a) Unfit	2
(b) Others	31
Persons displaced from houses to be demolished or closed (a) Individuals	161
(b) Families	61

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings

Preliminary Notices served	2
Immediate Improvement Notices served	1
Formal undertakings given by owners to execute improvement work	7
Houses where works of improvement were completed during the year	2

Re-housing

The following information has been supplied by the Housing Manager in respect of 1972 :-

New houses built	316
Families housed from waiting list	505
On waiting list at 31st December 1972	5340

* * *

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

During the year, 153 applications were made, 174 certificates were issued, and 63 applications were refused, thus bringing the overall totals since 1969 to 1324 Applications received, 848 Certificates issued and 308 Certificates refused. In 185 instances owners were required to carry out items of repair before the issue of Certificates could be approved, the variety and extent of the items being as follows :-

Baths	3
Brickwork and Pointing	28
Ceilings	25
Doors	32
Electric Wiring	13
Fireplaces and Boilers	4
Fences and Gates	25
Gutters and Downpipes	26
Gullies	9
Manhole Covers	2
Floors, damp and defective	10
Paintwork, External	50
Plaster - Walls	51
Skirting Board	12
Paving	25
Roofs	32
Rendering	19
Sink Wastes	6
Sinks	3
Stairs, defective	7
Steps	7
Tiling	9
Windows, frames	51
putties	27
cills	19
ill fitting	90
glazing	22
sashcords	15
reveal	4
Walls, damp and defective	54
Water heaters	12
Water taps	13
Water tanks	2
Washbasins	11
W.C's, pans	9
cisterns	5

At the end of the year 33 applications were in abeyance, pending the completion of repairs required before the issue of certificate could be approved.

RENT ACT 1957

No applications were made for Certificates of Disrepair during 1972.

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

Defects Remedies, Nuisances Abated by Informal Action.

Drainage

Drains:	Constructed or Reconstructed	102
	Repaired	234
	Cleansed	1,248

Cesspools:

Provided	-
Overflowing	11
Leaking	12
Abolished	5

Sanitary Appliances

Sinks, etc., provided	49
Sinks, etc., repaired	27
W.C's provided	19
W.C's repaired	71

Dampness

Roofs and rainwater fittings	426
Walls and stacks	420
Damp-proof courses and floors	182

Water Supply

Provided	4
Installations repaired	122

General Items

Wallplaster	414
Ceiling Plaster	208
Floors	231
Rooms cleansed or redecorated	116
Windows and doors	454
Lighting	22
Ventilation	21
Staircases	43
Fireplaces, etc. (ex.Clean Air)	6
Yard paving and drainage	157
Dustbins	76
Food storage and preparation	90
Nuisances from animals abated	27
Accumulation removed	268
Premises disinfested	147
Premises disinfected	13

NOTICES

Infringements found, either as a result of routine inspections, or following the investigations of complaints, are dealt with by informally requesting the owners or agents to apply a suitable remedy. If these requests are not acceded to after an appropriate interval Statutory Notices are served. 427 Informal Notices were issued of which 283 had been complied with by the end of the year. 126 Statutory Notices were served. During the year 148 Statutory Notices were fully complied with, of which 41 had been served prior to 1972.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960 prohibits the use of land as a caravan site without a licence. Site licences are issued by Local Authorities who may attach conditions to them to enforce a satisfactory standard of environment for the caravan dwellers.

At the end of the year there were six licences in force in the borough.

Particulars of the licensed sites are as follows -

<u>LOCATION OF LICENSED SITES</u>	<u>NO. OF VANS PERMITTED</u>
The Paddock, Downe Road, Keston	12
Lower Hockendon Farm, Hockendon, Swanley	1
Crittendon Caravan Park, Pond Lane, High Street, West Wickham	35
Chalk Pit Caravan Site, St. Paul's Cray	25
11 Heathfield Road, Keston	23
Restavon, Berry's Green Road, Cudham, Nr. Biggin Hill	60

In addition to the above, the Caravan Club of Great Britain has a site for 80-100 vans at Crystal Palace which is very popular for short stays particularly with foreign visitors.

The Council has provided a site for twelve gipsy families at Star Lane, St. Mary Cray which is managed by the Housing Department. Accommodation for an additional three families at this site is being considered.

Rodent Infestation

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The number of complaints received rose by 11% compared with last year. The number of rat infestations dealt with rose by 7% and mouse infestations rose by 32%.

Control of the trunk soil sewerage system is vested in the West Kent Main Sewerage Board and the Greater London Council.

Certain types of public sewers and private drains, when found to be obstructed, are cleared by employees of the Health Department. There were 2240 calls made on this service of which 998 related to private drains for which approved clearance charges were made.

The Borough Engineer states that the following sewerage was provided during 1972 -

Foul Sewers	6,282 yards
Surface water sewers	8,312 yards

		Type of Property	
		Non Agricultural	Agricultural
<u>Properties other than Sewers</u>			
1.	Number of properties in district	124,980	313
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	4,990	47
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	1,518	223
	(ii) Mice	474	11
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	262	24
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	203	555
	(ii) Mice	21	1

One hundred and forty-four requests were received for rat and mouse infestations. One hundred and forty-four requests were received for rat and mouse infestations. One hundred and forty-four requests were received for rat and mouse infestations.

The work of deciding where control has to be exercised requires considerable judgement and the comparative figures given above speak for themselves.

The policy of the Council to deal only with those cases which are the subject of complaint was re-affirmed by the Health Committee following the receipt of a petition from a local group of housewives. Many of the houses destroyed were found to be suffering from Mould and were in poor physical condition.

Pigeon Control

The control of feral pigeons has been actively pursued in order to reduce the size of flocks roosting on public and private buildings and thereby causing a nuisance. Railway bridges are favourite of a roosting place and these are visited at night time on a routine basis. During the year 4,237 pigeons were destroyed.

DISINFECTION

A steam disinfection plant and sufficient appropriate equipment is maintained to provide for the disinfection of bedding, clothing and premises, should an outbreak of infectious disease occur. This service is provided free of charge in respect of notifiable infectious diseases. Fortunately the demands upon this service were minimal during 1972. Some requests were received for disinfection when notifiable diseases were not involved. These were mainly in respect of clothing and bedding and in such cases an approved charge was made.

LOCATION	NO. OF VANS PROVIDED
Four Sewers	12
Surface water sewers	1
Lower Hockenden Farm, Hockenden, Swanley	35
Crittenden Caravan Park, Road Lane, High Street, West Wickham	25
Chalk Pit Caravan Site, St. Paul's Cray	23
17 Heathfield Road, Keston	50
Restrayon, Berry's Green Road, Cutham, Nr. Biggin Hill	

In addition to the above, the Caravan Club of Great Britain has a site for 80-100 vans at Crystal Palace which is very popular for short stays particularly with foreign visitors.

The Council has provided a site for twelve gipsy families at Star Lane, St. Mary Cray which is managed by the Housing Department. Accommodation for an additional three families at this site is being considered.

DISINFESTATION

One hundred and forty-four requests were received for the treatment of premises and articles infested by vermin and insects; these were dealt with by the use of insecticides in either liquid or powder form. This service was undertaken on payment of approved charges.

PEST CONTROL

Rodent Infestation

The number of complaints received rose by 11% compared with last year. The number of rat infestations dealt with rose by 9% and mouse infestation rose by 32%.

This considerable upward trend in the number of mouse infestations was apparently experienced in most of the other London Boroughs and led to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries organizing a survey in the Greater London area. This was undertaken in October/November and 500 premises were visited in Bromley by the Inspectorate.

The Public Health Committee adjourned consideration of a free service for mouse complaints pending the result of the survey.

SEWERS: Rat infestation in the sewers is still controlled at a very low level.

Treatments are carried out in the Spring and Autumn with the assistance of the Borough Engineer's department in the lifting of sewer manhole covers.

		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
<u>Properties other than Sewers</u>			
1.	Number of properties in district	124,980	313
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	4,990	47
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	1,518	223
	(ii) Mice	474	11
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	962	24
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	203	555
	(ii) Mice	21	1

Fox Control

During 1972 there were 649 complaints regarding foxes, this was a decrease of 101 in relation to complaints received the previous year. The number of foxes killed was 279 this being 23 less than in the previous year.

The task of deciding where control has to be exercised requires considerable judgement and the comparative figures given above speak for themselves.

The policy of the Council to deal only with those foxes which are the subject of complaint was re-affirmed by the Health Committee following the receipt of a petition from a local group of conservationists. Many of the foxes destroyed were found to be suffering from Mange and were in poor physical condition.

Pigeon Control

The control of feral pigeons has been actively pursued in order to reduce the size of flocks roosting on public and private buildings and thereby causing a nuisance. Railway bridges are favourites as a nesting place and these are visited at night time on a routine basis. During the year 4,237 pigeons were destroyed.

Wasp Nest Destruction

The cool Summer weather of 1972 was not conducive to wasp colony development. Only three hundred and forty-nine applications were received for the destruction of wasp nests, as compared with seven hundred and fifty in 1971. These nests were destroyed on payment of approved charges.

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SEWERS: Rat infestation in the sewers is still controlled at a very low level.

Treatments are carried out in the Spring and Autumn with the assistance of the Borough Engineer's department in the lifting of sewer manhole covers.

Type of Property		Properties other than Sewers	
Non Agricultural		Agricultural	
1.	Number of properties in district	124,980	313
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	4,890	47
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	1,818 474	223 11
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	982	24
	(b) Number infested by (i) Rats (ii) Mice	208 21	888 1

For Control
The Council has no intention of dealing with rat infestation with the aid of the Borough Engineer's department and the Council's own staff. The Council's policy is to deal with rat infestation by the use of traps and poison.

The task of deciding where control has to be exercised requires considerable judgement and the comparative figures given above speak for themselves.

The policy of the Council to deal only with those foxes which are the subject of complaint was reaffirmed by the Health Committee following the receipt of a petition from a local group of conservationists. Many of the foxes destroyed were found to be suffering from mange and were in poor physical condition.

Pigeon Control
The control of feral pigeons has been actively pursued in order to reduce the size of flocks roosting on public and private buildings and thereby causing a nuisance. Railway bridges are favoured as a nesting place and these are visited at night time on a routine basis. During the year 4,237 pigeons were destroyed.

(A) Registrations and General Inspections.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Considerable progress was made during the year towards the target of bringing the whole of the Borough under smoke control by 1977. Smoke Control Orders in respect of three areas situated respectively in Bickley Ward, Farnborough Ward with an adjacent part of Keston and Hayes Ward, and Manor House Ward came into operation on 1st July 1972, and three Orders covering Chislehurst Ward, St. Paul's Cray Ward (part) and Eden Park Ward on 1st December 1972. The six areas embraced approximately 5505 acres of the Borough and 18,534 premises. As a result of these Orders becoming operative, approximately 42% of the total acreage of the Borough, and 60% of its premises, are now under smoke control.

A Smoke Control Order in respect of approximately 203 houses in the Penge East General Improvement Area was confirmed by the Department of the Environment in April.

A survey of three areas in Bromley Common Ward, St. Paul's Cray Ward and Shortlands Ward was carried out during the year, with a view to Smoke Control Orders being made by the Council in 1973.

The Table on page No. shows the parts of the Borough covered by Smoke Control Orders.

Complaints were received during the latter part of the year concerning dark smoke caused by the burning of scrap cable in order to remove the polyvinyl-chloride insulation. The recovery process was being carried out by itinerant dealers on farmland in the St. Mary Cray area. As this process is registrable under the Alkali etc. Act and Orders, the matter was referred to the Alkali Inspectorate and as a result of the joint action which was taken with the Health Department, the process was discontinued.

Smoke Control Order No.	Wards	Operative Date	Acres	Premises
Borough of Bromley No.1	Bromley Common (part)	1.10.60	11	284
Borough of Bromley No.2	Hayes & Keston (part)	1.10.60	70	443
Borough of Bromley No.3	Hayes & Keston (part)	1.12.61	175	1,118
Borough of Bromley No.4	Hayes & Keston (part)	1.12.62	130	896
Borough of Bromley No.5	Hayes & Keston (part)	1.12.63	411	1,161
Borough of Bromley No.6	Hayes, Keston (part), Martins Hill and Town (part)	1. 7.65	654	1,175
Chislehurst & Sidcup U.D.C. No.1	Mottingham South	1. 7.64	225	2,417
Chislehurst & Sidcup U.D.C. No.2	Mottingham North	1. 7.65	425	1,731
Borough of Beckenham No.1	Manor House Ward (part), Eden Park Ward (part), West Wickham South (part)	1.11.61	307	2,667
Borough of Beckenham No.2	West Wickham South (part)	1.10.63	534	2,870
Borough of Beckenham No.3	West Wickham North	1.11.65	1,016	2,260
Penge U.D.C. No.1	Penge (part)	1. 9.62	67	691
Penge U.D.C. No.2	Penge (part)	1.10.63	48	738
London Borough of Bromley No.1	Penge (part)	1.11.66	68	1,193
London Borough of Bromley No.2	West Wickham North (part)	1.11.66	359	2,003
London Borough of Bromley No.3	Martins Hill and Town Ward (part)	1.11.66	278	1,954
London Borough of Bromley No.4	Petts Wood (part)	1.12.67	685	3,423
London Borough of Bromley No.5	Martins Hill, Town Ward (part), Plaistow and Sundridge (part)	1.12.67	268	3,164
London Borough of Bromley No.6	Anerley	1.12.67	346	2,436
London Borough of Bromley No.7	Plaistow and Sundridge (part)	1.12.68	620	3,247
London Borough of Bromley No.8	Petts Wood (part)	1.12.68	420	1,936
London Borough of Bromley No.9	Petts Wood (part)	1.12.68	210	950
London Borough of Bromley No.10	Plaistow, Sundridge, Bickley (parts)	1. 7.71	923	2,361
London Borough of Bromley No.11	Farnborough (part)	1. 7.71	921	3,176
London Borough of Bromley No.12	Copers Cope (part)	1. 7.71	790	3,433
London Borough of Bromley No.13	Bickley (part)	1. 7.72	674	4,464
London Borough of Bromley No.14	Farnborough (part)	1. 7.72	1,261	2,649
London Borough of Bromley No.15	Manor House	1. 7.72	341	2,484
London Borough of Bromley No.16	Chislehurst Ward	1.12.72	1,812	3,896
London Borough of Bromley No.17	St. Paul's Cray (part)	1.12.72	963	2,688
London Borough of Bromley No.18	Eden Park Ward	1.12.72	454	2,353

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

(A) Registrations and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	No. of premises Registered during the year	No. of Registered Premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises receiving a General Inspection
Offices	23	820	458
Retail Shops	35	1,662	1,044
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	65	52
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	4	183	183
Fuel Storage Depots.	-	13	13
Totals	64	2,743	1,750

Total number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises under the Act:- 2,309

(B) Analysis of Contraventions

Section	No. of Contraventions found	Section	No. of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 10	15	Eating facilities 2
5	Overcrowding 3	16	Floors, passages and stairs 24
6	Temperature 13	17	Fencing exposed machinery 7
7	Ventilation 13	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery -
8	Lighting 5	19	Training young persons working at dangerous machinery -
9	Sanitary conveniences 12	23	Prohibition of heavy work -
10	Washing facilities 11	24	First Aid-General Provisions 18
11	Supply of drinking water 17	50	Exhibition of abstract of Act 22

Continued/.

Section	No. of Contraventions found	Section	No. of Contraventions found
12	Clothing accommodation 4	-7	Lifts and Hoists - defects 18
13	Sitting facilities 2		
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) -		
		TOTAL	170

(C) Exemptions

Nos. of applications received - NIL

(D) Prosecutions

Number instituted - NIL

Number of complaints (or Summary applications made under Section 22) - NIL

Number of interim orders granted - NIL

(E) Reported Accidents

Workplace	No. Reported	Total No. Investigated	Action Recommended			No Action
			Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advise	
Offices	7	7	-	-	2	5
Retail Shops	52	52	-	-	11	41
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	8	8	-	-	2	6
Catering Establishments open to public	3	3	-	-	-	3
Canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel Storage Depots	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	70	70	-	-	15	55

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS:

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery	-	4	-	-	-
Transport	1	2	1	-	-
Falls of Persons	6	14	2	1	-
					Continued/.

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to public, canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	4	-	-	-
Handling goods	-	11	4	1	-
Struck by falling object	-	8	1	2	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	7	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	-	-

3. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecution was instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Referred (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (2.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (2.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (2.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (2.4)	3	3	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (2.7)	-	-	-	3	-
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	3	3	-

**Prescribed Particulars on the Administration
of the Factories Act, 1961**

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	55	63	-	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	764	328	4	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' Premises)	43	177	-	-
Total	862	568	4	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

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

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 133 and 134)

<p style="text-align: center;">Public Schools</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</p>
<p>Making etc. of wearing apparel</p> <p>Making up etc. of household linen</p> <p>Making etc. of lace</p> <p>Making of boxes, or other receptacles made wholly or partially of paper</p>	<p style="text-align: right;">86</p> <p style="text-align: right;">2</p> <p style="text-align: right;">1</p> <p style="text-align: right;">6</p>

MORTUARIES

The Council maintains two mortuaries at which suitable facilities are provided for the Pathologist to carry out post mortem examinations. There were seven hundred and forty-four such examinations during 1972.

Mention was made in last years report of the likelihood of the Mortuary at Beaverwood, Chislehurst, being closed down. It is now evident that this closure will be effected in 1973.

No. of outwashes in 1972 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e)	No. of outwashes in 1972 (f) (g) (h) (i) (j)	No. of outwashes in 1972 (k) (l) (m) (n) (o)	No. of outwashes in 1972 (p) (q) (r) (s) (t)	No. of outwashes in 1972 (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)
(1) Factors in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be observed by the Local Authority	55	10	10	10
(11) Factors in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be observed by the Local Authority	10	10	10	10
(111) Other areas in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are to be observed by the Local Authority	43	10	10	10
Total	108	30	30	30

27. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which defects were found
	Found (2)	Reported (3)	By H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ward of cleanliness (5.1)	1	1	1	1	1
Overcrowding (5.2)	1	1	1	1	1
Unreasonable temperature (5.2)	1	1	1	1	1
Inadequate ventilation (5.4)	1	1	1	1	1
Inadequate drainage of floors (5.6)	1	1	1	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences (5.7)	1	1	1	1	1
(a) Inadequate	1	1	1	1	1
(b) Unsound or defective	1	1	1	1	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	1	1	1
Other offences against the Act (5.8) including offences relating to (5.8.1)	1	1	1	1	1
Total	5	5	5	5	5

SWIMMING BATHS

64 Samples of water were taken from swimming baths and pools available for public use, and were subjected to bacterial and chemical examination. In one instance the water was not entirely satisfactory and this situation was remedied by the cleansing of filters. The remainder of the samples were of satisfactory standard.

There are the following baths and pools in the Borough:-

Clubs, Hotels, etc.	6
Municipally owned	4
Council Schools	14
Private Schools	8
Greater London Council	3

The Greater London Council's Scientific Branch controls the three pools at the Crystal Palace Sports Centre, and reports on samples taken by that Branch were submitted monthly.

Swimming baths and pools owned by the London Borough of Bromley are controlled by the Baths Manager and Engineer, who also provides practical assistance and advice in the management of Council School Baths.

The first outbreak of this disease occurred on the 11th December 1972 in Southampton and by the end of the year there had been 34 outbreaks. All of England south of Lancashire and Yorkshire became a 'controlled area' which meant that pigs could only be moved under controlled area licences. The cause of the outbreak was thought to be infected swill and as a precautionary measure all owners of swill boiling plants in the Borough were notified in writing of the extreme precautions which must be taken.

Animal Keepers etc.

Within the Borough animals are kept at the under-mentioned premises which were visited and inspected - no irregularities were found.

No. of premises	Inspections	
28	75	Black Keeper
30	88	Farms
43	128	Pig Keepers
24	82	Poultry Keepers
3	9	Horses
1	13	Staghouses
1	1	Laboratory - Research
14	14	Riding Establishments
14	18	Animal Boarding Establishments

DUMPING OF DEAD ANIMALS

When dead animals, or parts of animals, are found dumped on waste land or farm etc. it is a matter of immediate concern to discover if death was caused by any infectious condition.

There were three separate occasions when such dumpings were discovered, namely 3rd May - 3 calves, 6th July - a pig, and 28th July - 3 calves, stomachs and intestines.

Post mortem examinations were carried out, and it was found that the deaths had not been caused by any infectious condition. The carcasses were suitably disposed of by burial in lime, the stomachs etc. of the calves being buried.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1982

Fourteen applicants were received for the grant of licences to keep Riding Establishments. The premises were inspected and were referred to, and reported upon, by a Veterinary Surgeon and a Fire Prevention Officer. All animals available to be hired from the premises were also examined by Veterinary Surgeons. Conditions were satisfactory and the licences were issued. During the year eighty-one routine inspections were made and on twenty-three occasions minor infringements were found and were remedied by informal action.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1951

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACTS 1964 & 1970

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Certain duties under these Acts are undertaken on behalf of the London Borough of Bromley by the City of London's Veterinary Department to the co-operation of whose Officers I am indebted.

Regulation of Movement of Swine Order

Under the terms of this order one hundred and fifty four movement licences were received and the movements of the animals concerned were verified.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACTS 1964 & 1970

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Licences to keep premises coming within the provisions of these Acts are issued annually. All such premises were inspected and recommendations for the renewal of licences were made. One new licence was issued in respect of an Animal Boarding Establishment.

Swine Vesicular Disease

The first outbreak of this disease occurred on the 11th December 1972 in Staffordshire and by the end of the year there had been 34 outbreaks. All of England south of Lancashire and Yorkshire became a 'controlled area' which meant that pigs could only be moved under controlled area licences. The cause of the original outbreak was thought to be infected swill and as a precautionary measure all owners of swill boiling plants in the Borough were notified in writing of the extreme precautions which must be taken.

Animal Keepers etc.

Within the Borough animals are kept at the under-mentioned premises which were visited and inspected - no irregularities were found.

	No. of premises	Inspections
Stock Keeper	28	72
Farms	38	95
Pig Keepers	43	128
Poultry Keepers	24	62
Horses	3	9
Slaughterhouse	1	12
Laboratory- Research	1	1
Riding Establishments	14	14
Animal Boarding Establishments	14	16

DUMPING OF DEAD ANIMALS

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Post mortem examinations were carried out, and it was found that the deaths had not been caused by any infectious condition. The carcasses were suitably disposed of by burial in lime, the stomachs etc. of the calves being burned.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT 1964

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Licences to deal in "Pet Animals" as defined by the Act were issued to twenty-eight applicants. The majority of the businesses were on a small scale selling fish, tortoises, birds and small animals. Seventy-eight visits were made to the premises, no contraventions of the terms of the licences were found.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Fourteen licences were granted to persons to keep Boarding Establishments for Animals. Provision is made at these premises for boarding 435 dogs and 346 cats.

Seventy-seven visits were made to these premises during the year. No contraventions of the terms of the licences were found.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS		KEEPING OF ANIMALS	
Housing Act (Clearances)	18	Merchandise Marks	18
Housing Act (Improvement)	18	Noise Abatement	18
Housing Act (Mortgage Redemption)	18	Nursing Homes and Child Minders	18
Housing Act (Mortgage Redemption)	18	Pet Animals	18
Overcrowding	18	Pharmacy and Medicine	18
Beet Act	18	Pigeons	18
	18	Public Conveniences	18
INFECTIOUS DISEASES		Rag Flock	18
Canal	18	Riding Establishments	18
Food Poisoning	18	Rivers, etc.	18
Disinfection	18	Robert Control (Agricultural)	18
Surveillance	18	Robert Control (Non-Agricultural)	18
	18	Schools	18
FOOD INSPECTION		Swimming Baths - Public	18
Slaughterhouses	18	Swimming Baths - Private	18
Wholesale (Meat)	18	Theatres, etc.	18
Shops, etc. (Meat)	18	Venerous Diseases	18
Poultry	18	Water supply	18
Other Foods	18		18
SAMPLING		FOOD HYGIENE	
Egg Production	18	Bakery	18
Fertilisers	18	Bakery, shops	18
Food and Food	18	Butchers	18
Ice Cream	18	Confectioners	18
Milk	18	Dairies	18
Water (Drinking)	18	Fishmongers	18
Water (Drinking)	18	Food Factories	18
Water (Drinking)	18	Greenhouses	18
Water (Drinking)	18	Grocers	18
Water (Drinking)	18	Public Houses	18
Rag Flock	18	Premises registered under Section 18 - Food and Drugs Act	18
	18	Restaurants, etc.	18
MISCELLANEOUS		Staphylococcus	18
Quarantine	18	Stalls, etc.	18
	18	Wholesale premises	18
CLEAN AIR		FACTORIES	
Power	18	Power	18
Non-power	18	Non-power	18
Sites	18	Sites	18
Outworkers	18	Outworkers	18
Nuisances	18	Nuisances	18
Industrial	18	Industrial	18
Smoke Control Areas	18	Smoke Control Areas	18

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' VISITS

GENERAL

Accumulations	595
Agriculture Welfare	12
Animal Boarding	77
Caravans	354
Cesspools	1,005
Drainage	2,267
Filthy premises	52
Hairdressers	156
Keeping of Animals	53
Merchandise Marks	8
Noise Abatement	416
Nursing Homes and Child Minders	219
Pet Animals	78
Pharmacy and Medicine	20
Piggeries	28
Pigeons	71
Public Conveniences	143
Rag Flock	8
Riding Establishments	81
Rivers, etc.	91
Rodent Control (Agricultural)	18
Rodent Control (Non-Agricultural)	893
Schools	83
Swimming Baths - Public	10
Swimming Baths - Private	23
Theatres etc.	16
Vermineous premises	258
Water supply	156

FOOD HYGIENE

Bakehouses	247
Bakers' shops	411
Butchers	755
Confectioners	379
Dairies	294
Fishmongers	91
Food Factories	41
Greengrocers	526
Grocers	1,039
Public Houses	263
Premises registered under Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act	161
Restaurants, etc.	661
Slaughterhouses	44
Stalls, etc.	131
Wholesale premises	48

FACTORIES

Power	328
Non-power	63
Sites	177
Outworkers	21

CLEAN AIR

Nuisances	326
Industrial	347
Smoke Control Areas	987

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT

GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Offices	458
Retail Shops	1,046
Wholesale shops and warehouses	53
Catering Est. & Canteens	387
Fuel Storage Depots	36
Visits of all kinds (incl. above)	2,553

HOUSING

Public Health Acts	6,358
Housing Acts (Clearance)	514
Housing Acts (Improvement)	1,933
Houses in Multiple Occupation	428
Overcrowding	112
Rent Act	406

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

General	692
Food Poisoning	127
Disinfection	5
Surveillance	265

FOOD INSPECTION

Slaughterhouses	149
Wholesale (Meat)	61
Shops etc. (Meat)	259
Poultry	101
Other Foods	696

SAMPLING

Egg Products etc.	-
Fertilisers	-
Food and Drugs	533
Ice Cream	68
Milk	185
Water (Drinking)	30
Water (Rivers etc.)	10
Water (Swimming Baths)	39
Rag Flock etc.	-

MISCELLANEOUS

Demolition Sites	74
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COMPLAINTS RECEIVED

Accumulations	450
Drainage	1,291
General Sanitary Defects	996
Keeping of Animals	65
Insects	331
Noise	202
Smoke	290
Verminous premises	192
Dry Cleaning Plant - Ventilation	1
Industrial Fumes	4
Land Pollution	1
Water supply	12
Food	86

HOUSING INSPECTIONS

DRAINAGE

Drains constructed or reconstructed	102
Drains repaired	234
Drains cleansed	1,248
Cesspools provided	-
Cesspools overflowing	11
Cesspools leaking	12
Cesspools abolished	5

SANITARY APPLIANCES

Sinks etc. provided	49
Sinks etc. repaired	27
W.C's provided	19
W.C's repaired	71

DAMPNESS

Roofs and rainwater fittings	426
Walls and stacks	420
D.P.C's and floors	182

WATER SUPPLY

Provided	4
Installations repaired	122

GENERAL ITEMS

Wall plaster	414
Ceiling Plaster	208
Floors	231
Rooms cleansed or decorated	116
Windows and doors	454
Lighting	22
Ventilation	21
Staircase	43
Fireplaces etc. (ex Clean Air)	6
Yard Paving and drainage	157
Dustbins	76
Food storage and preparation	90
Nuisance from animals abated	27
Accumulations removed	268
Premises disinfested	147
Premises disinfected	13
Rodent Survey	32

NOTICES SERVED

Informal Notices :

Public Health and Housing	427
Others	164

Complied with at the end of the year:

Public Health and Housing	283
Others	82

Statutory Notices :

Public Health Act	125
Housing Act	-
Clean Air Act	6
Greater London Council General Powers Act	4

Complied with at the end of the year :

Public Health Act	159
Housing Act	-
Clean Air Act	3
Greater London Council General Powers Act	4

The main water supply in the borough is provided by the Metropolitan Water Board, and I am indebted to the Director of Water Examination of that Authority for the following information:-

1. (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to (i) quality, and (ii) quantity throughout 1972.
- (b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service after the analytical results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

- (c) (i) The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar-General's estimates at 30th June, 1972, was 306,370.

(ii) No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.

- (d) No artificial fluoride is being added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.

2. (a) The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:-

River Thames-derived water from the Thames Valley group of works.

Well water from Eynsford, Horton Kirby, Lullingstone, Merton, North Orpington, Orpington, Shortlands, Sundridge, and West Wickham Pumping Stations.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

- (b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are shown to be not plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead.

WATER SUPPLY

Provided	4
Installations repaired	122

GENERAL ITEMS

Wall plaster	413
Ceiling Plaster	236
Floors	231
Rooms cleaned or decorated	116
Windows and doors	434
Lighting	22
Ventilation	21
Staircase	43
Hearths etc. (ex Clean Air)	6
Yard Paving and drainage	167
Quilns	76
Food storage and preparation	90
Houses where animals stored	27
Accumulations removed	309
Premises disinfected	147
Premises disinfected	13
Robot Survey	22

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY FOR 1972

Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	Number of Samples	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from K_2MnO_4 4 hrs at 27° C.	B.O.D. 5 days at 20° C.	Hardness (total) $CaCO_3$	Hardness (non-carbonate) $CaCO_3$	Magnesium as Mg	Sodium as Na	Potassium as K	Chloride as Cl	Phosphate as PO_4	Silicate as SiO_2	Sulphate as SO_4	Natural Fluoride as F	Surface-active material as Mancol OT	CO_2	Turbidity units	Colour (Borgess units)	pH value	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)
River Thames-derived	364	0.031	0.069	6.9	1.06	—	274	82	5.0	24.5	5.5	35	2.8	10	58	0.15	0.02	—	0.1	13	7.9	570
Eynsford	8	0.002	0.010	5.5	0.07		280	40	2.5			17				0.10		30	0.1	0	7.3	490
Horton Kirby	8	0.003	0.014	5.6	0.10		270	55	2.6			20				0.11		29	0.1	1	7.3	490
Lullingstone	7	0.005	0.014	5.1	0.10		262	34	2.3			16				0.09		27	0.1	1	7.3	460
Merton	1	0.070	0.016	0.5	0.04		244	24	13.0			23				0.40		—	1.3	22	7.3	450
Nth.Orpington	8	0.006	0.013	6.1	0.07		273	30	2.5			15				0.08		36	0.1	1	7.2	500
Orpington	4	0.002	0.015	8.5	0.08		296	52	2.5			19				0.08		40	0.1	1	7.2	550
Shortlands	12	0.003	0.011	6.7	0.12		290	72	4.0			26				0.10		31	0.1	1	7.1	550
Sundridge	16	0.006	0.013	4.3	0.08		224	58	3.0			20				0.09		20	0.1	1	7.5	420
West Wickham	4	0.002	0.011	6.6	0.11		267	35	2.5			15				0.09		35	0.1	1	7.2	490

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS—YEARLY AVERAGES, 1972.
FOR WATER SUPPLIED TO THE LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY

Source of supply	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count		Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
River Thames-derived	8 087	42.3	—	41.94	10.2	56.76	4.0	3 891	10.0		99.85	99.97
Eynsford Well	182	0.0	10	100.0	—	100.0	—	244	0.2	14	100.0	100.0
Eynsford Borehole	214	0.1	3	100.0	—	100.0	—					
Horton Kirby No.1	115	0.0	62	87.83	0.3		0.1	248	0.1	11	100.0	100.0
Horton Kirby No.2	163	0.0	2	98.77	—	99.39	—					
Lullingstone No.1	107	0.1	67	99.1	—	99.1	—	251	0.1	31	100.0	100.0
Lullingstone No.2	182	0.1	3	100.0	—	100.0	—					
Merton Abbey	1	—	—	100.0	—	100.0	—	1	5.7	—	100.0	100.0
North Orpington No.1	198	3.7	36	18.69	13.7	38.89	3.0	253	0.6	60	99.60	99.60
North Orpington No.2	189	1.0	89	22.75	10.5	49.21	2.2					
Orpington	248	0.1	87	98.79	—	100.0	—	252	0.0	5	100.0	100.0
Shortlands No.1	160	0.0	10	98.75	0.1	99.38	—	253	0.1	3	100.0	100.0
Shortlands No.2	150	0.0	11	100.0	—	100.0	—					
Shortlands No.3	213	0.1	22	100.0	—	100.0	—	249	0.3	55	100.0	100.0
Sundridge No.1	139	0.0	13	100.0	—	100.0	—					
Sundridge No.2	153	0.1	6	100.0	—	100.0	—	181	0.2	108	100.0	100.0
Sundridge No.3	193	0.1	63	100.0	—	100.0	—					
Sundridge No.4	184	0.1	29	100.0	—	100.0	—					
West Wickham	182	0.1	172	97.80	—	100.0	—					

ANALYSES SUPPLIED BY THE CHEMIST EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO THE LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY FOR 1972

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

INDEX

* Councillor F. J. Packer, F.C.I.S. (Chairman)	
* Councillor J. P. David (Vice-Chairman)	
Alderman M. J. Neubert (Mayor)	
Alderman Mrs. A. L. Gunn, J.P.	
Alderman Miss B. B. James, J.P.	
	<i>Page</i>
Members of Education Committee	87
Staff of the School Health Section	88
Prefatory letter	89
School Health Service	92
Medical Inspections	94
Special Inspections	94
Re-Inspections	94
Follow-up Examinations	94
Cleanliness Inspections	95
Defects - Periodic and Special Medical Examinations	96
Minor Ailments	99
Treatment of Ailments	99
Ophthalmic Clinics	99
Orthoptic Clinic	99
Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat	100
Orthopaedic Clinic	100
Physiotherapy Clinic	100
Diseases of the Skin	100
B.C.G. Vaccination	101
Ruebella	101
Infectious Diseases	102
Speech Therapy	103
Child Guidance	104
School Psychological Service	106
Audiology Service	111
Handicapped Pupils	114
Cheyne Hospital	118
Phoenix Centre	118
Special Schools	118
Employment of Young Children	122
Other Medical Examinations	122
School Meals and Milk Service	123
Health Visiting	123
Health Education and Home Safety	124
Physical Education	124
Clinics	127

* Mr. B. L. Harvey
 The Rev. Canon S. J. Hoffman, M.A.
 Mrs. E. M. Hurdley, C.B.E., B.A.
 * Mr. J. W. Watts
 Mrs. E. G. Wheeler
 Mr. S. E. Whittingham, M.A., J.P.

* Deputy Members of Primary Education and Welfare Sub-Committees (one vacancy)

CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER - B. B. Sandrough, M.A., Dip.Ed.

MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December 1972)

- * Councillor F. J. Packer, F.C.I.S. (Chairman)
- * Councillor J. F. David (Vice-Chairman)
- Alderman M. J. Neubert (Mayor)
- Alderman Mrs. A. L. Gunn, J.P.
- Alderman Miss B. H. James, J.P.
- Alderman C. H. E. Pratt
- * Alderman R. A. Sanderson, J.P.
- Councillor Mrs. J. Bryant
- * Councillor Mrs. N. V. Carter
- * Councillor R. D. Foister
- * Councillor D. W. Giffin
- Councillor Mrs. M. I. F. Harvey
- * Councillor R. W. Huzzard
- Councillor R. J. Inniss
- * Councillor R. A. Knox-Johnston
- * Councillor Mrs. M. C. McClure, B.Sc.
- Councillor M. J. Mason
- Councillor H. J. Palmer
- Councillor K. A. Pawsey
- Councillor Miss B. Pedley, B.A.
- Councillor C. G. Priest
- * Councillor Mrs. J. Tatham
- Councillor W. F. D. Walker
- Councillor St. J. E. F. Ward
- * Councillor O. K. Williams
- Councillor Mrs. J. K. Wykes

Co-opted Members:

- * Mr. J. Atkins, J.P.
- Mr. N. K. H. Bailey, B.A., B.Sc.,
- Mr. J. Davies
- Miss M. C. Grobel, M.A.
- * Mr. N. L. Hevey
- The Rev. Canon S. H. Hoffman, M.A.
- Miss E. M. Huxstep, C.B.E., B.A.
- * Mr. J. W. Watts
- Mrs. K. G. Wheeler
- Mr. S. E. Willingham, M.A., J.P.

- * Denotes Members of Primary Education and Welfare Sub-Committee. (one vacancy)

CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER – D. R. Barraclough, M.A., Dip.Ed.

LONDON BOROUGH OF BROMLEY
STAFF OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SECTION
 (as at 31st December, 1972)

Principal School Medical Officer

L.R.L. Edwards, M.D. (Lond), M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Principal School Medical Officer

A. J. I. Kelynack, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

Principal Medical Officer

P. A. Currie, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

* 9 Medical Officers in Department

Principal Dental Officer

Mrs. C. M. Lindsay, L.D.S., R.F.P.S. (Glasgow)

- * 6 Dental Officers
- * 4 Sessional Dental Officers
- * 9 Dental Surgery Assistants
- * 1 Dental Hygienist
- * 2 Anaesthetists (sessional)

Senior Speech Therapist

- * Miss V. M. Connery, L.C.S.T.
- * 1 Speech Therapist (Full time)
- + 5 Speech Therapists
- + 4 Ophthalmologists
- + 1 Orthoptist
- + 1 Physiotherapist
- + 1 Orthopaedic Surgeon
- + 1 Consultant Psychiatrist

Superintendent Health Visitor

- * Miss B. N. Chandler, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert., Dip.Soc.Studies (Lond)

Deputy Superintendent Health Visitor

- * Mrs. L. A. Hamilton, S.R.N., C.M.B. Part 1., H.V.Cert.

Group Adviser

- * Miss C. M. Paxton, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.Cert.
- * 38 Health Visitors
- + 7 Health Visitors
- 2 School/Clinic Nurses

Chief Administrative Officer

D. J. Tinson, Inter., D.M.A.

Senior Administrative Officer

Miss D. W. Gardner

- 1 Administrative Assistant
- 10 Clerical Assistants
- 2 Clinic Clerks (Full time)
- + 2 Clinic Clerks

* Also employed in the Maternal and Child Health Service

+ Part time

TO: THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the eighth annual report of the School Health Service of the London Borough of Bromley.

There was no special outbreak of infectious disease, and in general the health of schoolchildren is satisfactory. The pattern of measles incidence follows that of previous years.

A Table indicating defects found on periodic and special medical inspections though not required in future by the Department of Education and Science, has been included as the information was available and enable a final local comparison with previous tables to be recorded.

There was an increase of 2,353 routine medical inspections which was an improvement on previous years. A contributory factor has been the employment of a school nurse for vision testing and an audiometrician for hearing tests thus freeing more time of the Medical Officers in Department for these examinations.

DENTAL HEALTH

Even though comparing favourably with most London Boroughs indications are that dental good health if expressed by a diminishing tooth extraction rate, still leaves much to be desired. The Principal School Dental Officer refers to the harmful effects of consuming sugar and sweetstuffs, and comments favourably on a small trial of topical application of fluoride, and on the co-operation of Head Teachers and Staff in a Dental Health Campaign.

IMMUNISATION SERVICE

The acceptance rate for Rubella (German Measles) vaccination reached a record 79.9%, and this vaccination has now been offered to all eligible groups. The acceptance rate for B.C.G. vaccination for the prevention of tuberculosis was 91.5%.

SPEECH THERAPY

Changes and shortages of staff have continued in this section. Consequently, while the number of children referred to clinics increased from 209 to 221, the number of attendances fell from 4,583 to 3,579. However, the service is being spread in as rational a manner as possible and while there was a decrease in the number of home and school visits, there was an increase in the number of initial interviews and of attendances at Special Schools (excluding Goddington) and at special opportunity classes.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

A most precise and comprehensive report summarises the provisions for children within the scope of the School Psychological Service; and also indicates the extent of commitment of this service beyond its original brief as the result of new legislative requirements arising in the past 3 years.

Of particular interest is the anticipated additional work arising from four capital educational projects planned for handicapped children during 1973/74/75 of a school for Physically Handicapped, a Day School for Maladjusted, a Day School for Severely Sub-Normal, and a Secondary Partially Hearing Unit.

Most important has been the extension of the risk age range from the narrower limits of 5 to 15 years to one starting at 2 years or even before and extending to 16 years and even beyond both for private provisions and under the National Health Service.

In view of National Health Service Reorganisation it is especially relevant to note the supporting services now given to National Health Service Hospitals and Centres and to the Local Authority Social Services Department, and the need for any new authority to maintain these services to the present high standard of provision.

Anomalies of referral procedures to Child Guidance Clinics should be rectified after 1974.

The analysis of referrals indicates various associations where further research could prove fruitful, and high in priority should be research as to why boys form 72% of the total of referrals for learning and behaviour problems.

AUDIOLOGY

In this report a very valid point is made that time spent in excluding deafness is as justifiable as time spent in identifying and diagnosing deafness. It is, therefore, reassuring to note that 4,866 children (8 years) out of a total 5,095 passed the necessary audiometric examination. The further educational provision for hearing impaired children is set out in the Report, and especial praise is due to the staff of the Peripatetic Service of Teachers of the Deaf and to the Head Teachers and staff concerned with the Unit at Darrick Wood.

Members will be aware of the need for secondary provision within the Borough for children with impaired hearing, and the progress towards this end that has already been achieved.

The co-operation of two Medical Officers interested in this speciality of School Health with the Peripatetic Teachers of the Deaf, the development of aids in ordinary classrooms, the supervision at the Hearing Clinic, and counselling services to parents and teachers, has helped to retain as many partially hearing children as possible in their neighbourhood schools.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

The handicapped pupil attends an ordinary school for preference both for social and educational reasons, and in Bromley the splendid co-operation of Head Teachers, the School Health Section and the Social Services Department, assures that such children are correctly identified and placed, and that their parents receive informed counsel in their care both at home and at school.

A report from the Department of Education and Science on a National Survey of the welfare of physically handicapped children attending neighbourhood schools indicates the criteria by which certain children should be selected for special schools and suggests that studies should continue on the welfare needs of children who attend neighbourhood schools.

The building of a Special School for handicapped children adjacent to Coopers School, Chislehurst, has commenced, and also during the year a new Phoenix Centre at Farnborough Hospital, presented to the Hospital by the Spastic Society was opened by Sir Keith Joseph, Bt. M.P., Secretary of State for Social Services. The Centre has impressed all by its spaciousness and comprehensive planning for the needs of a wide range of spastic children who now attend.

Cheyne Hospital School, West Wickham, also provides for physically handicapped children and during the year the hospital admitted six children transferred from Leybourne Grange Hospital.

The activities at the five Special Day Schools, are dealt with in detail towards the end of the Report and the special defects of children attending these schools are noted.

1 Administrative Assistant

10 Clinical Assistants

2 Clinic Clerks (Full time)

2 Clinic Clerks

* Also employed in the Maternal and Child Health Service

* Part time

HEALTH EDUCATION AND HOME SAFETY

This is an aspect of preventive medicine that has interested me intensely throughout my career in the School Health Service.

In this Borough the service has benefited from the splendid efforts of Mr. J. Bretton who retired in 1972. His reports were most factual and comprehensive, and contained much practical common sense advice. He was a popular figure in all the schools. Mrs. Eves, who succeeded him, brought a valuable approach of experience in health visiting, midwifery and nursing, coupled with a flair for organisation. Both Officers were concerned with the scheme now developed in the Secondary Schools of education for health and personal relationships. Both Officers developed the seasonal campaigns on Health Hazards and Home Accidents which are a continuing feature in schools.

Health Education must be regarded as complementary to Physical Education and the valuable activities of that section of the Education Department are set out clearly in the final pages of this Annual Report.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Education Committee for their support and advice in the past year. This Report may well be the last under present arrangements and therefore an occasion to express the hope that the service given to the Education Authority may continue to be efficient, humane, and with local understanding of problems.

The Principal Dental Officer, Mrs. C. M. Lindsay, will be retiring in 1973, and I would pay tribute to the manner in which she has managed the dental service with tact and efficiency throughout our association in the London Borough of Bromley from 1965.

Dr. P. A. Currie, Principal Medical Officer, supported by Miss D. Gardner, has been responsible for the day to day medical administration of the service, and it is a tribute to them that problems have been so few, and that this Report, like its predecessors, has been so precisely compiled.

The co-operation of Mr. Barraclough, Chief Education Officer, of Mr. Chamberlain, and other members of the Education Staff has been invaluable in giving great support to the School Health Service throughout the year.

Finally, I would offer my most sincere thanks and good wishes for the future to the medical, nursing, administrative and clerical staff of the School Health Section.

L.R.L. Edwards,
Principal School Medical Officer.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The Borough has a duty to provide for the medical inspection at appropriate intervals and to make arrangements for securing the provision of free medical and dental treatment to pupils in attendance at Maintained Schools. The School Health Service, under the direction of the Principal School Medical Officer, administers these services on behalf of the Borough.

It is the aim of the School Health Service, in collaboration with the Education Department, to be satisfied, by means of these medical examinations, that every child is able to receive the type of education best suited to his age, aptitude and ability.

There are 34 Secondary Schools (including 2 Direct Grant) and 90 Primary Schools in the Borough; also 4 special day schools for educationally subnormal children, and one hospital school.

In January there were 48,174 pupils (an increase of 55) on the registers of the Maintained Primary, Secondary, Special and Nursery Schools.

It is the aim to give statutory routine medical inspections to all pupils entering the infants' school and to repeat these when they reach the age of 10 years and 14 years. In addition at 8 years of age pupils are given routine tests of vision and hearing alone; a full medical examination is undertaken at this age only if, for any reason, it appears necessary. Further, when at any time during a child's school career the head teacher, parent or doctor is concerned about the health of a particular child in relation to school education or activity, arrangements are made for special examinations to be carried out. Private schools may participate in the School Health Service at request.

The total number of children attending both Maintained and Independent Schools who were examined in the routine age groups was 14,646. The physical condition of all the pupils inspected was satisfactory and 1,819 pupils (12.4%) were found to require treatment.

A further 5,199 children were given routine tests of vision and hearing, as a result of which 215 pupils (4.1%) were referred for treatment because of visual defects and 47 pupils (0.9%) were referred for treatment because of hearing defects.

Follow-up examinations, referrals to General Practitioners, specialist clinics and to Hospital Consultants were arranged as and when necessary. Further details of these examinations will be found later in the report.

It will be appreciated that Medical Officers devote about half of their time to the School Health Service. The arrangement of identification of an area based around the Child Health Clinics has worked very satisfactorily, as it enabled a continuity of service to be given to the family.

It will have been noted in the figures reported above that an increased number of children have been routinely tested for vision and hearing. Whereas in previous years sweep testing in the 8 year old children was carried out by Medical Officers at special vision and hearing sessions, this service has now been taken over by the Audiometrician and School Nurse – the first to be appointed to the School Health Service. The former received training at the Audiology Clinic and during this year has completed audiometric testing of all 8 year old children within the Borough, details of which are enumerated later in this Report.

Particulars of the numbers of children issued with free milk certificates under the Education (Milk) Act 1971 since it became operative in the latter part of that year are shown under School Meals and Milk Service.

It was possible during the year to release several Medical Officers for attendance at formal Courses, in addition to which some were able to attend either one day or half day Conferences.

There has been continued difficulty in filling the post for a part-time Psychotherapist as only 2 applicants were interviewed and both subsequently withdrew from the appointment.

In March of this year a report was received from the Department of Education and Science of a survey made on physically handicapped children in normal schools. A considerable amount of detail and figures are contained in this report, but the conclusion which is quoted is worthy of note:

CONCLUSION

It is the wish of many parents that their child should attend an ordinary school, both for social and educational reasons. In Circular 276, issued on 25 June, 1954 by the Department of Education and Science it states that "no handicapped pupil should be sent to a special school who can be satisfactorily educated in an ordinary school". Where a special school is necessary, a day school is preferable if it offers a satisfactory and practical solution.

It has been shown that 10,200 physically handicapped children are, in fact attending ordinary schools. For some this may be the right placement but for others the more sheltered environment of the special school with smaller classes, intensive medical and nursing care and a full range of therapies available may be more suitable. Those in the special schools tend to be the most severely physically handicapped; many having multiple defects.

This survey by its very nature and the inclusion of multiple observers and many variables can only produce a value judgement which cannot be standardised. It may, however, be considered to be an indication that further study of the needs of physically handicapped children in ordinary schools might be appropriate."

As no Borough was identified local figures are not available for publication.

Two years have now elapsed since the separation of the Health and Welfare Departments, but liaison has been maintained with what is now known as Social Services on a very happy and reciprocal basis, particularly with a free exchange of information on handicapped pupils.

The report would be incomplete without an appreciative reference to the great co-operation and goodwill which is extended to the School Health Service, by the Head Teachers and staff of schools within the Borough, when medical examinations are carried out. This enables the maximum number of children to be seen, which is especially to be remembered where real difficulties of accommodation exist.

**MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY AND SECONDARY SCHOOLS
(INCLUDING NURSERY AND SPECIAL SCHOOLS)**

TABLE A. - PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
		No.	No.				
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1968 and later	13	13	—		1	2	4
1967	841	841	—		40	51	90
1966	2,489	2,489	—		117	289	391
1965	195	195	—		13	15	28
1964	68	68	—	3,396*	10	14	23
1963	102	102	—	1,683*	10	16	26
1962	3,596	3,596	—		145	191	331
1961	2,622	2,622	—		156	268	410
1960	104	104	—		6	3	9
1959	70	70	—		4	11	15
1958	3,482	3,482	—		260	233	469
1957 and earlier	154	154	—		11	12	23
TOTAL	13,736	13,736	—	5,079*	773	1,105	1,819

The physical condition of all the children inspected was satisfactory.

* Tests of Vision and Hearing only at age of eight years.

215 Pupils referred for treatment because of Visual Defect.

47 Pupils referred for treatment because of Hearing Defect.

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections	2,245
Number of Re-inspections	3,129
	<u>5,374</u>

SPECIAL INSPECTIONS

Special inspections are carried out at any time during a child's school career if the head teacher, family doctor, parent or health visitor is concerned about the health of a particular child. A total of 2,245 special inspections was carried out during the year.

RE-INSPECTIONS

A re-inspection is an inspection arising out of one of the periodic medical inspections or out of a special inspection. A total of 3,129 re-inspections was carried out during the year.

FOLLOW-UP EXAMINATIONS

Follow-up examinations, referrals to General Practitioners, Specialist Clinics, and to Hospital Consultants are arranged as and when necessary.

CLEANLINESS INSPECTIONS

These inspections are carried out by the Health Visitors. Children in the Infants Departments are inspected during the first six weeks of each term.

Inspections in the Junior and Secondary schools are also carried out each term unless clear inspections are reported for three consecutive terms.

In addition to the above, inspections are carried out at any time if and when necessary.

- | | | |
|-----|--|--------|
| (a) | Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by Health Visitors | 45,670 |
| (b) | Total number of individual pupils found to be infested | 328 |
| (c) | Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) | 75 |
| (d) | Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) | 2 |

T = TREATMENT
O = OBSERVATION

**DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS
MAINTAINED SCHOOLS**

Defects Code No (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTION
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
4	Skin.....	T	12	78	185	275	11
		O	8	26	58	92	9
5	Eyes — a. Vision.....	T	41	271	461	773	279
		O	118	298	1133	1549	944
	b. Squint.....	T	5	8	27	40	2
		O	3	6	43	52	5
	c. Other.....	T	1	14	28	43	—
		O	1	3	22	26	1
6	Ears — a. Hearing.....	T	12	15	66	93	112
		O	169	70	717	956	536
	b. Otitis Media.....	T	3	—	13	16	1
		O	8	1	43	52	1
	c. Other.....	T	—	2	5	7	1
		O	1	2	5	8	—
7	Nose and Throat.....	T	5	31	85	121	2
		O	29	19	203	251	25
8	Speech.....	T	4	2	31	37	24
		O	22	1	84	107	19
9	Lymphatic Glands.....	T	—	—	3	3	—
		O	1	3	21	25	—
10	Heart.....	T	—	4	6	10	1
		O	4	20	60	84	5
11	Lungs.....	T	—	18	45	63	4
		O	9	19	86	114	10
12	Developmental — a. Hernia.....	T	1	5	7	13	5
		O	6	6	26	38	11
	b. Other.....	T	2	7	39	48	15
		O	10	18	139	167	40
13	Orthopaedic — a. Posture.....	T	1	8	5	14	7
		O	1	26	79	106	8
	b. Feet.....	T	2	13	57	72	14
		O	2	18	112	132	8
	c. Other.....	T	1	15	28	44	5
		O	4	17	55	76	10
14	Nervous System— a. Epilepsy.....	T	—	9	18	27	—
		O	2	1	17	20	3
	b. Other.....	T	—	—	7	7	2
		O	8	12	61	81	15
15	Psychological — a. Development.....	T	3	3	8	14	6
		O	7	19	119	145	21
	b. Stability.....	T	—	5	21	26	22
		O	18	50	292	360	55
16	Abdomen.....	T	1	3	20	24	14
		O	6	8	86	100	16
17	Other.....	T	—	6	4	10	20
		O	8	68	243	319	11

T = TREATMENT

O = OBSERVATION

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Independent Schools, which so desire, have continued to participate in the School Health Service. At present 14 such schools take advantage of the facilities provided by the Service. Subject to their parents' consent pupils attending these schools receive routine medical inspections (at the same ages as children attending main-tained schools), and also have the advantage of access, where necessary, to the specialist clinics. Arrangements are also made as and when necessary for the special examination of any child.

During the year 910 children were medically inspected and a further 120 children received tests of vision and hearing only.

Further details, with a summary of the various defects found at these examinations are as follows:-

PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups inspected (By year of Birth)	No. of pupils who have received a full medical examination	PHYSICAL CONDITION OF PUPILS INSPECTED		No. of pupils found not to warrant a medical examination	Pupils found to require treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin)		
		Satisfactory No.	Unsatisfactory No.		for defective vision (excluding squint)	for any other condition recorded at Part II	Total individual pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1968 and later	4	4	—		—	—	—
1967	97	97	—		3	16	19
1966	72	72	—		1	4	5
1965	22	22	—		—	4	4
1964	14	14	—		—	—	—
1963	12	12	—	120*	—	—	—
1962	179	179	—		16	24	38
1961	139	139	—		5	15	20
1960	17	17	—		3	2	5
1959	4	4	—		—	—	—
1958	315	315	—		13	28	39
1957 and earlier	35	35	—		3	10	13
TOTAL	910	910	—	120*	44	103	143

The physical condition of all the children inspected was satisfactory

* Tests of Vision and Hearing only at age of eight years

Pupils referred for treatment because of Visual Defects = 2

Pupils referred for treatment because of Hearing Defects = Nil

OTHER INSPECTIONS

Number of Special Inspections 110

Number of Re-inspections 90

200

DEFECTS FOUND BY PERIODIC AND SPECIAL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)		PERIODIC INSPECTIONS				SPECIAL INSPECTION
			ENTRANTS	LEAVERS	OTHERS	TOTAL	
4	Skin.....	T	7	10	20	37	1
		O	1	3	8	12	2
5	Eyes – a. Vision.....	T	3	17	23	43	17
		O	19	30	66	115	46
	b. Squint.....	T	2	2	—	4	—
		O	—	—	1	1	—
	c. Other.....	T	—	1	1	2	—
		O	—	1	2	3	—
6	Ears – a. Hearing.....	T	—	1	—	1	—
		O	22	7	30	59	16
	b. Otitis Media.....	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	7	—	1	8	—
	c. Other.....	T	—	—	2	2	—
		O	—	—	1	1	—
7	Nose and Throat.....	T	2	2	3	7	—
		O	6	2	14	22	5
8	Speech.....	T	1	—	2	3	—
		O	2	—	1	3	—
9	Lymphatic Glands.....	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	—	1	3	4	—
10	Heart.....	T	—	—	2	2	—
		O	2	—	—	2	—
11	Lungs.....	T	1	—	1	2	1
		O	—	2	10	12	—
12	Developmental – a. Hernia.....	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	3	—	1	4	—
	b. Other.....	T	1	6	—	7	—
		O	2	1	2	5	3
13	Orthopaedic – a. Posture.....	T	—	1	2	3	1
		O	1	6	10	17	2
	b. Feet.....	T	1	—	5	6	1
		O	2	4	10	16	2
	c. Other.....	T	—	2	1	3	—
		O	3	6	3	12	1
14	Nervous System a. Epilepsy.....	T	—	—	—	—	—
		O	—	—	1	1	—
	b. Other.....	T	—	1	—	1	—
		O	—	1	1	2	—
15	Psychological – a. Development.....	T	1	—	—	1	—
		O	3	1	1	5	2
	b. Stability.....	T	—	—	2	2	—
		O	2	5	21	28	—
16	Abdomen.....	T	—	1	1	2	—
		O	3	2	4	9	2
17	Other.....	T	—	5	—	5	—
		O	1	15	12	28	12

T = TREATMENT

O = OBSERVATION

MINOR AILMENTS

Minor ailments are treated by the Health Visitors at the Clinics, or at school if requested by the Head Teacher.

These arrangements are found to avoid loss of school time which would otherwise be inevitable.

During the year a total of 252 pupils was treated.

TREATMENT OF PUPILS

EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT

Number of cases known to have been dealt with:-

External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	11
Errors of refraction (including squint)	3,984
Total	3,995

Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed ... 1,734

OPHTHALMIC CLINICS

These Clinics are situated at Beckenham, Bromley, Chislehurst, Orpington, Penge and St. Paul's Cray. A total of 9 weekly sessions is held at these centres. In addition, a session is held every other week at Bromley.

A total of 837 new cases and 3,147 re-examinations was seen at the Clinics.

It would seem unnecessary to stress how vital it is that children's vision should be checked. It is not universally appreciated how defects of vision are often accepted by a child, and the parents are, therefore, not alerted to their existence.

In spite of this it is surprising the wastage that occurs from appointments not being kept. Regrettably, in some cases no message is received either, which leads to difficulties in making up full appointment lists.

ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

Patients seen at this Clinic are always referred by an Ophthalmologist. Two weekly sessions are held at the Bromley North Clinic, and one session per week at The Willows Clinic, Chislehurst. Patients not living in the areas served by these two clinics are seen at the nearest local Hospital.

The following types of cases are referred:-

- Cases of obvious strabismus or squint.
- Patients suspected of having a strabismus.
- Amblyopic patients.
- Patients with any ocular muscle imbalance.
- Patients who are complaining of ocular symptoms, the cause of which is not obvious to the Ophthalmologist.

Details of treatments and attendances are as follows:-

Number of new cases	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	77
Number on treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
Number on occlusion	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52
Number under observation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	149
Number of treatments given	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44
Number of cures with operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Number of cures without operation	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50
Cases discharged - cured	a) Functional for binocular single vision							36
	b) Cosmetic							27

Total number of attendances ...	586
Transferred or left the district ...	21
Number of sessions ...	141
Number on waiting list at 31.12.72 ...	Nil

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 ...	—
(b)	for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	452
(c)	for other nose and throat conditions ...	321
	Total	773

Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids:-

(a)	during 1972 ...	21
(b)	in previous years ...	85

ORTHOPAEDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

Number known to have been treated

(a)	Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients ...	112
(b)	Pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	—
		112

ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

The Clinic is situated at Bromley North and caters for the surrounding population. Other parts of the area are covered by various Hospital Out-patient Departments. The attendances continued to be good and the Clinic is held according to need, which is approximately once a month.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Cases are treated at the Bromley North and Beckenham Town Hall Clinics and at Hospital Out-patient Departments.

The majority of cases attending for treatment were referred direct from the Orthopaedic Consultant. Cases of general debility were referred to the Clinics for a course of sunlight.

A total of 899 attendances was made at the two Clinics and of these 753 were for remedial exercises, etc., and 146 for sunlight.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Number of pupils known to have been treated

Ringworm — (a)	Scalp ...	—
(b)	Body ...	—
Scabies ...		12
Impetigo ...		—
Other skin diseases ...		181
		193

B.C.G. VACCINATION

In the effort to eradicate tuberculosis, B.C.G. vaccination was again undertaken, with parental consent, on children in the 13-14 year age group, who are found to need this form of protection following upon a skin test. In addition, those who are shown by the skin test to need further investigation are referred, with the approval of the family doctor, to the appropriate Chest Clinic.

During the year 3,309 children received a skin test and the 2,806 negative reactors received B.C.G. vaccination. Of the 297 children who were found to have a positive reaction to the skin test, 81 were referred to the appropriate Chest Clinic for further investigation. No further action was necessary in the case of the remaining 216 children who gave a positive reaction because of previous B.C.G. vaccination.

RUBELLA

Rubella vaccination was initially introduced into the School Health Service Immunisation Programme in September, 1970.

At that time the Department of Health and Social Security recommended that vaccination against Rubella (German Measles) should be offered to all girls between their 11th and 14th birthdays, with initial priority being given to the older girls in this group. This to ensure that as many girls as possible were offered protection against Rubella by vaccination, before reaching child-bearing age. Although the disease itself is mild, there are well-established associations between an attack of Rubella during pregnancy and the occurrence of serious abnormalities in the unborn child. Due to an intensive programme in 1971, vaccination of the lowest possible age group within the category laid down, has now been achieved.

During the year the following programme of Rubella vaccinations was carried out:-

Age Group	Term	No. of Vaccs. carried out
1960	Autumn	1,677

It is gratifying to record that the average acceptance rate for the vaccination was 79.9%

Number of Attendances:-

1. Clinics 3,578
2. Special School/Outstanding Clinics
Hospital and Special Department
Clinics 1,701

The numbers for Spring Term 1971
include Godington, as no speech therapist
was available to work there.

- Number of Home Visits 26
Number of School Visits 22
Number of Initial Interviews 176

Distribution of Cases:-

- Detected Speech & Language Development 227
Problems 162
Inherited Deafness 29
Acquired Deafness 18
Scurvy 44
Gifted (special) 15

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

524 notifications of infectious diseases in children of school age were received during the year.

Details of the notifications received are as below:-

DISEASE	TOTAL NO. OF CASES	1st QUARTER	2nd QUARTER	3rd QUARTER	4th QUARTER
Dysentery	3	1	2	—	—
Food Poisoning	1	—	—	1	—
Infective Jaundice	7	2	4	—	1
Measles	456	147	116	164	29
Meningitis	13	3	—	4	6
Scarlet Fever	32	13	7	5	7
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	6	2	2	2	—
Whooping Cough	4	2	—	1	1
Encephalitis	2	—	—	1	1
TOTALS:	524	170	131	178	45

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Cases are treated at the Burnley North and Breckenhall Town Hall Clinics and at Hospital Out-patient Departments.

The majority of cases attending for treatment were referred direct from the Orthopaedic Consultant. Cases of general debility were referred to the Clinics for a course of sunlight.

A total of 899 attendances was made at the two Clinics and of these 755 were for muscular atrophy, etc., and 144 for sunlight.

DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding uncleanliness)

Number of pupils known to have been treated

Ringworm: (a) Scalp	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Body	—	—	—	—	—
Scabies	—	—	—	—	12
Impetigo	—	—	—	—	—
Other skin diseases	—	—	—	—	101
					<u>103</u>

SPEECH THERAPY

Once again there have been changes in staff. Early in the year we lost one full time and one part-time therapist, but we were fortunate in gaining the services of three part-time therapists in September. Nevertheless, as the waiting list indicates, the Speech Therapy services are seriously understaffed and in some areas children are having to wait for more than a year before they can receive treatment.

Again we have not had a Speech Therapist available to work at Goddington School.

As a part of their practical training students from The Central School of Speech Therapy and The Oldrey-Fleming School of Speech Therapy have been attending the Bromley Clinic and students from The Kingdon-Ward School of Speech Therapy have been attending the sessions held in the Special Opportunity Classes at St. Paul's Wood School, Leeson School and Midfield School.

Conferences and Courses attended during the year included a 4-day Conference of the College of Speech Therapists which the Senior Speech Therapist attended; a weekend Course of the National Society for Autistic Children was attended by one of the Therapists, who also attended a one-day Symposium sponsored by the I.L.E.A.

The figures for 1972 are as follows:-

Number of children referred by:-

1. Medical Officers in Department	111
2. Head Teachers	47
3. Hospital Consultants	8
4. General Practitioners	9
5. Parents	14
6. Health Visitors	26
7. Educational Psychologists	2
8. Other Districts	4

Total: 221

Number of children seen in Clinic 553

Number of children seen in Special
Schools (including Cheyne Hospital
and Special Opportunity Classes) 81
634

Number of Attendances:-

1. Clinics	3,579
2. Special Schools (including Cheyne Hospital and Special Opportunity Classes)	1,321

The numbers for Special Schools do not include Goddington, as no Speech Therapist was available to work there.

Number of Home Visits	76
Number of School Visits	50
Number of initial interviews	176

Distribution of Cases:-

Retarded Speech & Language Development	227
Dyslalia	162
Interdental Sigmatism	59
Lateral Sigmatism	16
Stammer	44
Cleft Palate (repaired)	15

Deaf	11
Dysphasia – Language Difficulties	14
Hypernasality	8
Hyponasality	0
Dysphonia	3
Dysarthria	5
Mentally Retarded	48
	<hr/>
	612

Twenty two cases seen in the Clinic have not been classified as therapy was either not indicated, or being received elsewhere.

Cases closed:—

Improved	41
Removed	12
Refused Appointments	9
Non-attendance after first interview	11
Failed Initial Appointment	5
Therapy not indicated	7
Therapy elsewhere	4
Left School	3
	<hr/>
	92

At the close of the year the numbers on the Waiting List were almost treble those of 1971. The figures are as follows:—

Assessed and Awaiting Treatment	82
Awaiting Assessment	104
	<hr/>
Total (including 18 children considered to be priority cases)	186

CHILD GUIDANCE

Through various sources, cases of psychological disturbance come to light and are referred, if necessary to the appropriate Child Guidance Clinic.

These Clinics which are spaced throughout the district, are held in Hospital premises except at "The Willows". Red Hill, Chislehurst, which is the Council's own premises. The remaining Child Guidance Clinic sessions are held at Farnborough Hospital, "Stepping Stones", Bromley Hospital and at Sydenham Hospital, which serves the Borough of Bromley although it is outside the geographical limits. One Consultant Psychiatrist is now responsible for the Child Guidance work at local hospitals and at our own Clinic at Chislehurst.

I am grateful to Dr. Rodriguez, the Consultant Psychiatrist for the following report in respect of the Chislehurst Child Guidance Clinic.

During 1972 the demands made on the Clinic have remained fairly constant as regards the number of new referrals and new cases taken on for treatment, but there has been a marked increase in the number of interviews carried out by the Psychiatrist and Social Worker. The median length of the waiting list was about 10 weeks – more than half the cases had their diagnostic interview within 2 months of being referred. Some urgent cases were seen within 48 hours. The waiting list is still long and continues to be a source of frustration to parents and referring agencies. Treatment facilities are still insufficient, and it is not possible to offer adequate treatment for all the children still referred while the post of Child Psychotherapist remains unfilled. The appointment of a fourth Psychologist to the School Psychological Service was most welcome, as for some time, because of so many other commitments, the School Psychological Service had reduced drastically the amount of work undertaken at this Clinic.

The staff of the Clinic, as in previous years, has co-operated with other care-giving agencies through informal meetings, case conferences and discussions.

With the reorganisation of the National Health Service in 1974, some uncertainty exists about the future of psychiatric services for children in the London Borough of Bromley.

Staff:

Medical Staff: Dr. R. Rodriguez MD., MRCP., DPM., MRC. Psych. has continued to act as Consultant Psychiatrist and Medical Director (4 sessions per week).

Educational Psychologists: Miss A. Griffiths and Mr. T. Russell, who recently joined the School Psychological Service have visited the Clinic to carry out psychological assessments and also for weekly case discussions. Their efforts in increasing communication with schools has been greatly appreciated.

Social Worker: Mrs. Walton was appointed full time Social Worker in September 1972. This is most welcome, as this for the first time, has meant there has been full time professional coverage at the Clinic.

Child Psychotherapist: This post is still vacant.

Clerical Staff: Mrs Gurr has given valuable service as Clinic Secretary, assisted by Mrs. Lane (one morning per week).

Building and Equipment:

Some much needed decorations were carried out during the year. The shortcomings of the present building were partly highlighted by the failure to appoint a Psychotherapist, as the sessions can only be held on a Thursday. It is not possible to have a full team (Psychiatrist, Psychologist, Social Worker and Psychotherapist) to work simultaneously at this Clinic, as there are not enough rooms available.

Referral and Treatment:

68 children from the Borough were investigated and taken on for treatment (1971 = 78). Approximately another 180/200 children were seen by Dr. Rodriguez in the hospitals of the Bromley Group. School Medical Officers and General Practitioners continue to refer nearly 50% of the children seen at this Clinic.

Co-operation with outside agencies:

As in previous years, close co-operation was maintained with other disciplines in the field of education and child care, and there were discussions with School Medical Officers, Head Teachers, Education Welfare Officers, Social Service Department Workers, Probation Officers and Health Visitors. Inter-disciplinary case conferences were held at this Clinic. Dr. Rodriguez attended the quarterly meetings with other Child Psychiatrists working for the South-East Regional Metropolitan Hospital Board.

Six students attended the Clinic:—

1— Social Services Student

5— Health Visitor Students

Details of referrals and attendances during the year are as follows:—

Waiting List:

(a) Awaiting first interview	31
(b) Interviews and awaiting treatment	Nil

In attendance:

(a) Active	87
(b) Periodic Review (holiday cases)	25

Number of cases closed: 74

Number of applications withdrawn
(Failed repeatedly to attend for diagnostic
interview)

15

Source of referral:

Probation Officers	3
Court	2
Head Teachers	8
Medical Officers in Department	18
General Practitioners	32
Parents	19
Social Services Department	5
Hospital (Paediatricians and Psychiatrists)	2
Chief Education Officer	1
School Psychological Service	6
Others	8
Total	104

Number of new patients taken on for treatment during each month:

January	6	May	6	September	7
February	7	June	6	October	10
March	8	July	5	November	6
April	—	August	2	December	5

Number of Psychiatric Interviews:

Quarter to 31st March, 1972	275
Quarter to 30th June, 1972	226
Quarter to 30th September, 1972	211
Quarter to 31st December, 1972	263
Total	975

Number of Social Workers Interviews:

263
178
190
<u>274</u>
905

Number of Home Visits by Psychiatric Social Worker:

61

Number of School Visits:

Psychiatric Social Worker
Educational Psychologists

12

No figures available

The Social Workers made 21 visits to different outside agencies, and attended Court on 2 occasions.

SCHOOL PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICE

I am grateful to Mr. D. R. Barraclough, Chief Education Officer, for the following report on the School Psychological Service:-

The School Psychological Service is intimately concerned with both the education and the welfare of children. Not surprisingly, the new Acts*, together with other educational changes such as the raising of the school leaving age and the effects of a vigorous population growth within the Borough, have imposed new demands resulting in subtle but continuous changes in the working of the Service. It seems desirable to look at the extent to which the service has thus found itself committed beyond its original brief within the Borough.

(A) Summary of Provisions for Children relating to the work of S.P.S.

The Service is concerned with all children resident or at school (L.E.A., direct grant or private) in the Borough. The provisions for children can be classified broadly within three categories, as follows:

1. Within the Educational framework
 - 1a L.E.A. ** Provisions
 - (i) Total population 49,399 (summer term)

(ii) Total number of schools *** 122, thus:

22 Junior
68 Infant and Primary
32 Secondary

(iii) Total number of special establishments 28 **** thus:

4 Special Day Schools
5 Infant Opportunity Classes
4 Special Infant Units
3 Voluntary Play Groups (S.S.N.)
2 Partially Hearing Units (Nursery & Primary)
9 Tutorial: Remedial and Maladjusted
1 Child Guidance Clinic

* Children and Young Persons Act 1969
Social Services Act 1970
Education (Handicapped) Act 1971

** And Direct Grant Schools

*** Excluding Special Schools dealt with under (iii)

**** This number is to increase to possibly 32 units by 1975 as follows:

1 P.H. School, all ages, at Coopers (?1973)
1 Day S.S.N. School in the Crays (?1974)
1 Secondary Partially Hearing Unit, Darrick Wood (?1973/74)
1 Day Maladjusted School shared with Bexley (?1975)

1b Private Provisions

(i) Total population not known
(ii) Total number of private schools 24 (Infant, Junior & Secondary)
(iii) Boarding and other day schools outside the Borough which
Borough children attend, variable number.

Now all the children are the responsibility of the Education Authority throughout their educational careers. For some this responsibility may start as early as 2 years of age and for some it may extend well beyond the age of 16 into some form of further education and training. This Service now finds itself required to cover a considerably extended age range. Its original commitment was to children between the ages of 5 and 15 years.

2. Within the National Health Service (under re-organisation by 1974)

Total number of provisions 7*, thus:

Bromley Hospital Child Guidance Clinic
Farnborough Hospital Paediatric Department
Farnborough Hospital Psychiatric Clinic
Phoenix Centre for Spastic Primary Classes and Nursery Group
Cheyne Hospital Primary School
Nursery Group
S.S.N. Group

Now all children, whether normal or handicapped and whatever the nature, degree and number of handicaps, are the responsibility of the Education Authority. This Service now finds itself required to apply its resources to an increasingly varied and complex range of problems attending the handicapped. This has considerably widened the scope of the Service. Its original brief excluded the handicapped, who were then the responsibility of the Health Authority.

3. Within the Social Services Department

Total number of special establishments 2**, thus:

Reception/Assessment Hostel (all ages), Reynolds House
Adult Training Centre

Children who are made subjects of Care Orders should now have their personal needs assessed by a multi-disciplinary team which includes a psychologist. The Children's Department has become incorporated in the new Social Services Department, with wider involvement in community care, and inevitably would request the psychologist's advice about children in a wider variety of instances than just those in which a formal Care Order has been made. The School Psychological Service now faces increasing demands from an entirely new Department.

Over half the special provisions for children have been established during the past three years to meet the requirements of the new Acts. It is expected that they should continue to grow in the next few years as the full extent of the educational needs of the handicapped becomes more clearly understood.

- * This number is to increase to 8 by 1975 with the proposed S.S.N. Unit at Cheyne Hospital.
- ** This number is to increase to 4 by 1975 with the proposed S.S.N. Hostel in Bromley for children up to 16 years (?1973) and another Reception/Assessment Hostel.

(B) Analysis of work carried out in the 1971-72 Academic Year

Whatever the growth in diversity and complexity of duties, the work of the Service is still best presented under the three main categories of individual psychological investigations, group studies and general education advisory activities.

Individual Psychological Investigations

The psychological investigation of an individual child includes the necessary interviews and dialogues with parents, teachers and any other professional concerned in the case. During the course of the year, many children are put forward by their schools as presenting some problems. Some of these can be resolved through discussion with the teachers on the spot. Such cases are not included in the number of individual investigations, because they would not have been reported on; these numbers do not figure in the statistics of the Annual Report but come under the umbrella term of advisory activity.

This year, 623 children were investigated and reported on by the three Educational Psychologists who manned the Service. Table I below sets out details of the referral agencies and the incidence of boys and girls referred.

TABLE I REFERRALS

Total number of children seen and reported on individually during the academic year 1.9.71-31.8.72.

SOURCE	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL NO. OF CHILDREN
(a) Schools	293	110	403 (307)**
(b) Hospitals	98	44	142 (169)**
L.E.A. Clinics	—	—	—
(c) Miscellaneous:	54	24	78
S.M.O.	(5)	(2)	(7)
C.E.O.	(40)	(19)	(59)
Parent	(4)	(1)	(5)
G.P.	(1)	(—)	(1)
Probation Officer	(—)	(1)	(1)
Child Care Officer	(4)	(1)	(5)
TOTALS	445	178	623(556)**
** These figures refer to the 1970/71 referrals; the first year when the Service had had three full-time Educational psychologists on establishment.			

There is an increase in the total number of children seen as usual, the heaviest demand by far comes from the schools. Over the past years this demand has grown*. Some transient working difficulties in connection with the Local Education Authority Child Guidance Clinic at The Willows may explain the apparent slight drop in the number of children seen in the hospital clinics. Their demands, on the whole, remain fairly constant.

- * There is still a large waiting list of children referred but not investigated. It is some relief to note that the waiting list has decreased to 160 children this year.

It is interesting to note the relatively high number of boys seen. They form 72% of the total. A closer examination of the returns shown in the appendices, which carry more detailed statistics indicates that the majority of problems are related to, or reveal, learning difficulties. This appears more obviously within the younger age groups. The discrepancy between the sexes is consistently large enough to warrant closer investigation as to possible contributing causes. Unfortunately, the present staffing ratio of the Service does not permit a research project of this nature to be undertaken as part of the general work. It remains, however, an aspect of work which needs to be considered for future development.

Children are referred to the Service for a variety of reasons by a variety of agencies; mostly, it would seem, their problems prove to be of an educational nature. Just over half of all children referred fall into three categories:- behaviour problems, learning difficulties and general retardation.

It would seem that learning problems attend mostly the children of average and below average intelligence. Behaviour problems – whether within the home or in the schools – seem to occur more among children of average and above average intelligence.

There are few cases referred for queried developmental retardation. This category concerns young, pre-school infants. It would seem that young infants may wrongly present a clinical picture of retardation, as most prove to be slow rather than subnormal.

A total of 196 children (S.S.N., E.S.N., and Dull) were identified as slow children in practice. One fifth would have clearly fallen in the field of special educational provision; the remaining four-fifths would have been retained within framework of the ordinary schools. For a few of them, boarding school placement would have been required.

The recommendations made by the Educational Psychologists when investigating individual cases, seem to fall mainly into eight categories. Some of these are mutually exclusive but most are not; in fact, frequently multiple recommendations occur. Table II below lists the eight main categories and the number of children involved with each of them.

TABLE II

Distribution of main categories of recommendation made by the Educational Psychologists during the academic year 1.9.71 – 31.8.72.

RECOMMENDATION	BOYS	GIRLS	TOTAL
1. Advice to Parents	59	32	91
2. Advice to Teachers	248	94	342
3. Remedial Teaching Provision	43	9	52*
4. Remedial Maladjusted Provision	9	4	13**
5. E.S.N. Placement	36	17	53***
6. S.S.N. Placement	8	2	10
7. Special Opportunity Class (Inf.) Placement	11	6	17
8. Referred to Child Guidance Clinic	14	8	22
TOTALS	428	172	600

* Only 3 of these were implemented during the year.

** Only 1 of these was implemented during the year.

*** The total number implemented is not known precisely.

AUDIOLOGY SERVICE

Two Medical Officers have particular responsibilities in this field and I am happy to submit this report:—

All the Medical Officers continue to carry out sweep frequency tests during medical examinations at their schools and give particular emphasis to these at the entrant routine medical examinations.

Whereas in previous years sweep testing in the eight year old children was also done by the Medical Officers at special Sessions, this service is now undertaken by the newly appointed Audiometrician. Following a period of training at the Audiology Clinic, these children were then tested with the following results.

	Passed	Failed	Absent		Total pupils tested
First Test	4733	362 +	(165)		5095
	Passed	Failed second test	To own G.P.	Failed appointment	carried forward
Second test of failures (362) + above	133	69 *	15	55	90

* Referred to Medical Officer in Department.

Total number of sessions 165

Average number of pupils per session 31

We have maintained weekly diagnostic sessions at the Audiology Clinic at Beckenham where we see referrals from Child Health Clinics, Schools, School Psychological Service, Speech Therapists and General Practitioners. In our work there we regard the exclusion of deafness in a child to be quite as justified of the time allotted to us as is the time spent in identifying and diagnosing a hearing loss.

Details of attendances at the Audiology Clinic are as follows:—

Number of sessions held		41
	No. of children seen	No. of attendances
Over 2 years of age	76	84
Under 2 years of age	57	66
	<u>133</u>	<u>150</u>

The Ascertainment Team meetings are now well established. They are held about twice a term when every effort is made to plan educational provision to suit the individual needs of the child, and to make specific recommendations to the Chief Education Officer.

The total number of sessions held this year was 7 and the number of children discussed was 47.

We hope the truth is not obscured by the cliché to say that the interest of the child is our only consideration at these meetings and that there exists a stimulating and agreeable relationship between the members in trying to fulfil this aim.

ALSO UNDER THE HEADING "AUDIOLOGY SERVICE" I AM GRATEFUL TO MR. D. R. BARRACLOUGH, CHIEF EDUCATION OFFICER, FOR THE FOLLOWING REPORT ON THE SERVICE FOR THE HEARING IMPAIRED CHILD:-

The total number of hearing impaired children in Bromley, as of July 31st 1972, who come under the regular supervision of a teacher of the deaf is 122, 116 of which have hearing aids. 5 of this total live in Bexley but attend the Darrick Wood Unit, and 31 are educated outside the Borough. Of the remaining 86, 17 are at Darrick Wood and 69 are covered by the Peripatetic Service.

i.e. Children attending the Darrick Wood Unit:-

Nursery -	Infant groups	13	(including 2 from Bexley)
	Junior Class	9	(including 3 from Bexley)
	Total	22	(including 5 from Bexley)

Peripatetic Service:

The following receive regular help from a teacher of the deaf:

Pre-school children with hearing aids	6
Children with hearing aids attending normal schools within the Borough	17
Hearing impaired children without hearing aids	6
Total	29

In addition, the Peripatetic Service has some responsibility for the following:

Children with hearing aids educated outside the Borough:

(a) in residential placement -	18	(including 1 placed because of maladjustment)
(b) in day placement -	13	(including 3 in normal I.L.E.A. schools)
	31	

Other children with hearing aids attending normal schools within the Borough - 40

Total for Peripatetic Service = 100. Full total = 122

The Darrick Wood Unit

In addition to the 22 children attending full-time, 1 pre-school deaf child in the Autumn term and 2 in the Summer term each spend three or four trial sessions a week at the Unit as a preparation for full-time admission when older. This has been found most helpful both for adjusting the children to the Unit routine, and for assessing their suitability for permanent admission. The mothers of the children provided the transport and have generally felt that the benefits of this arrangement have outweighed the personal inconvenience.

Varying amounts of integration, as appropriate to the individual hearing impaired child, has continued with the hearing Infant and Junior children; this has included participation in school outings and functions - although the Unit children have also gone on visits within their own groups. Even the profoundly deaf children can gain in verbal communication skills and social ease from controlled contacts with their hearing contemporaries and the practice of integration has the support of Mrs Jordan and Mr. Langley the Headteachers of the Infant and Junior Schools respectively; extension of it was also urged by Dr. D. C. Wollman, H.M.I., of the Department of Education and Science when he visited the Unit in January 1972.

Discussions on secondary provision within the Borough for children with impaired hearing has been continuing, the interest in and helpful advice on the project having been obtained of Mr. J. E. J. John of the Department of Audiology and Education of the Deaf at Manchester University.

The Peripatetic Service

29 pre-school and school age children have been receiving regular help from the Peripatetic Teachers of the Deaf at home, in school or at the Beckenham Audiology Clinic. This help varies in intervals from twice a week to once a fortnight and takes the form of speech improvement, auditory training, parent guidance, language development, remedial reading, number work etc. About two thirds of the teachers' time is devoted to these regular cases; one session a week is spent at the Audiology Clinic with Medical Officers of the Health Department and most of the remaining time at schools assessing new cases and checking on children with hearing aids etc. In our endeavour to retain as many partially hearing children as possible in their neighbourhood schools we have been helped not only by their parents but also by many busy teachers who involve themselves actively in the childrens progress.

Apart from the weekly clinics with either Dr. Lewis or Dr. Luscombe both of whom take a keen interest in our work and give us unfailing assistance, there have been in the course of the year several meetings of the ascertainment team, consisting of these two School Medical Officers, The Educational Psychologists and the Teachers of the Deaf. These assess the progress of our hearing impaired children and consider any who may be causing concern. Two meetings have been held at Darrick Wood and the remainder at the School Psychological Service centre at St. Paul's Wood Hill. These meetings have been productive of useful advice and more so this year as a result of our jointly devising a comprehensive report form for completion by the teachers of the children.

Not included in our statistical analysis are the increasing number of children with minor hearing defects being brought to our notice not only by the Principal School Medical Officer but also by the Heads of schools. Many of these appreciate our function of helping to avoid any educational retardation due to a loss of hearing by ascertaining and advising on its existence as early as possible. We depend on their interest for this and are grateful for it.

Some of our children have participated in research conducted by Miss Alison Barclay of the Institute of Education at London University into ways in which children with severely impaired hearing can be helped to keep up in ordinary schools. This has involved them in tests and experimental studies and their parents and teachers in the completion of questionnaires; they have all co-operated very willingly. Although the findings are not yet complete we hope they will suggest further ways of adapting deaf and partially hearing children to their neighbourhood environment.

Expenditure has been mainly on consolidating the provision of hearing aids and other amplifying equipment — e.g. individual inductance loops in ordinary classrooms. Although this may suggest disproportionate expenditure on one child, this system has great advantages for that child.

Throughout the year the interest and helpfulness of parents, teachers and others whose work brings them into the field of deaf education has been marked. We much appreciate this, and would also like to thank the administrative staff concerned with us, whose knowledge of our work and whose efforts on our behalf it is easy to expect.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

It is the duty of the local authority to ascertain those children in its area who, having attained the age of two years, may require special educational treatment. These children usually come to the attention of the School Health Service through the Health Visitors, the Chief Education Officer, Parents and Hospitals.

The officially recognised types of handicaps are:— Blind, Partially sighted, Deaf, Partially Hearing, Physically Handicapped, Delicate, Maladjusted, Educationally Sub-Normal, Epileptic, Speech Defects, Dyslectic, Autistic and Blind-Deaf; no return is made at present for the last 3 categories to the Department of Education and Science.

Once a child has been ascertained as handicapped, surveillance is maintained and recommendations for special educational treatment are forwarded to the Chief Education Officer for his consideration and action. Special appointments are arranged for the Medical Officer to see these children, either at a Clinic or at the child's home, depending usually on the degree or type of handicap. Before a recommendation is made the advice of the various appropriate Hospital Consultants, with whom there is a very close liaison, is sought.

During the year 64 boys and 26 girls were assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools. Details of the various handicaps are included in Table Part I (New assessments and placements)

The Borough is fortunate in possessing four day special schools for educationally sub-normal pupils, and a report on each of these schools will be found later in this Report. In addition classes for severely sub-normal pupils have been provided in 4 schools — details of which are available in the report of the School Psychological Service.

As anticipated building was started on the special school for handicapped children which is sited between the two main blocks of Coopers School Chislehurst.

Obtaining the best possible arrangements for the education of the handicapped child require time and patience, but the effort involved is fully justified by the results obtained. It should be stressed that the assessment of a handicapped child does not consist merely in appraising the defects. The assets — what the child can do, the total environment etc., must not be forgotten. Further, there is a new approach to this often purely clinical examination, namely an attempt to see the child in the home and school environment because a handicap or defect can have a different meaning to a Doctor, a Parent or a Child.

RETURN OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN

PART I

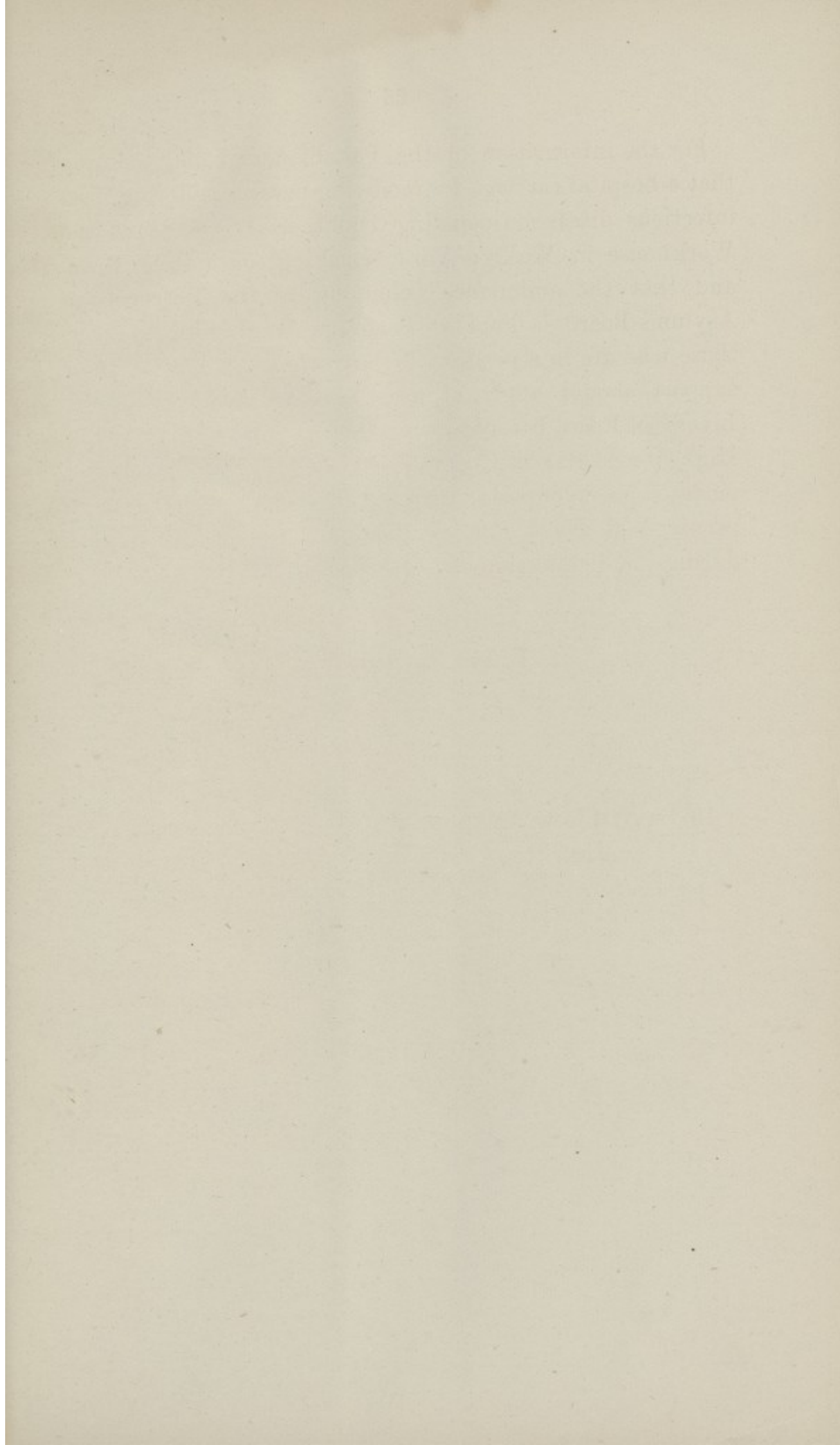
New assessments and placements

During the calendar year ended 31st December, 1972			Blind (1)	P.S. (2)	Deaf (3)	Pt.Hg. (4)	P.H. (5)	Del. (6)	Mal. (7)	E.S.N. (8)	Epil. (9)	Sp. Def. (10)	TOTAL (11)
A	How many handicapped children were newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes?	Boys	—	—	1	—	4	5	13	41	—	—	64
		Girls	—	1	1	—	2	4	2	19	1	—	30
B	How many children were newly placed in special schools (other than hospital special schools) or boarding homes?	(i) of those included at A above	Boys	—	—	—	—	1	4	10	35	—	50
			Girls	—	1	—	—	—	4	1	13	1	20
		(ii) of those assessed prior to January 1972	Boys	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	9	1	14
			Girls	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	—	6
		(iii) TOTAL newly placed - B(i) and (ii)	Boys	—	—	—	—	2	6	11	44	1	64
			Girls	—	1	—	—	1	4	1	18	1	26

PART II

HANDICAPPED PUPILS AWAITING PLACEMENT AND RECEIVING SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT (6-12)

Children from the authority's area as at 25 January 1973				Blind (1)		P.S. (2)		Deaf (3)		Pt. Hg. (4)		P.H. (5)		Del. (6)		Mal. (7)		E.S.N. (8)		Epil. (9)		Sp. Def. (10)		Total (11)					
Awaiting places in special schools.				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls				
Under 5 years of age	1. waiting before 1 January 1972	(a)	day places																										
		(b)	boarding places																										
	2. newly assessed since 1 January 1972	(a)	day places							1						2									3				
		(b)	boarding places																										
Aged 5 years and over	3. Waiting before 1 January 1972	(a)	day places													7	3							7	3				
		(b)	boarding places												1										1				
	4. Newly assessed since 1 January 1972	(a)	day places													1									1				
		(b)	boarding places										1		2		1								4				
5. Total number of children awaiting admission to special schools, 1 to 4 above.				(a)	day places							1				10	3							11	3				
				(b)	boarding places									1		2	1	1							4	1			
6. Maintained Special Schools including attached units and hospital Special Schools.				(a)	day			4	2			5	1			13	9	8	2			256	161			286	175		
				(b)	boarding	1						1	1	1	1	6	9	5	3	1		29	13			44	27		
7. Non-maintained Special Schools including attached units and hospital Special Schools.				(a)	day							3	3												3	3			
				(b)	boarding	1	3	2				7	1		1	4	2	4	5	7	1	10		4	4	1	40	17	
8. Independent schools under arrangements made by the Authority.				(a)	day							2				1		1							2	3			
				(b)	boarding							2	2				37	4	21	8					62	16			
9. Special classes in ordinary schools (assume all day)												7	7	5	6	1			4	2	29	23	1		4	1	51	39	
10. Total on registers - 6 to 9 above				(a)	day			4	2			12	9	5	6	17	14	8	2	5	2	286	184	1		4	1	342	220
				(b)	boarding	2	3	2				10	4	1	2	12	13	9	8	45	5	60	21	4	4	1		146	60
11. Boarded in homes and not already included above.																	2	2								2	2		
12. Educated under arrangements made by the Authority in accordance with Section 56 of the Education Act 1944.				(a)	in hospitals																								
				(b)	in other groups eg units for spastics							7	6													7	6		
				(c)	at home							1	2			1										1	3		
13. Total number of handicapped children awaiting places in special schools: receiving education in special schools: independent schools: special classes and units under Section 56 of the Education Act 1944: and boarded in homes. Totals of 5, 10, 11 and 12.																													
						2	3	6	2			22	13	6	8	38	35	18	11	54	10	357	208	5	4	5	1	513	295



I am grateful to Dr. R. J. Harris, Senior Paediatric Registrar, Farnborough Hospital, for the following report:-

The school at Cheyne has continued to give the children full and interesting treatment. Young children have continued to be admitted to the Nursery class of day pupils, and to take advantage of the comprehensive physiotherapeutic services offered. The children concerned have benefited from this arrangement.

The number of admissions during 1972 were 7, with 6 discharged and 1 death.

In addition 9 children spent varying periods of time at the hospital during the holidays.

The 6 children from Leybourne Grange have shown some improvement in the past year; their future is as yet undecided.

THE PHOENIX CENTRE FOR CHILDREN WITH CEREBRAL PALSY

I am grateful to Dr. C. H. Upjohn, Consultant Paediatrician, Farnborough Hospital, for the following report:-

The new Centre presented by the Spastics Society was opened by Sir Keith Joseph, Bt., M.P. Secretary of State for Social Services on 26th September, 1972. The ceremony was attended by a large gathering of people representing various departments of the Hospital and Local Authority, and also many groups and individuals who had contributed generously towards the £60,000 required for the new building and equipment.

The children and staff are now happily settled in the new Centre and are benefiting greatly from all the facilities and increased space in the specially designed building. The number of children attending is now 39, 22 attend daily and 17 attend selective afternoon groups at regular intervals. There have been 13 new patients admitted to the Centre since January, 1972, and 6 patients have left, 5 to go to other schools, and 1 moved away from the district.

Mrs. N. Dawson, Senior Physiotherapist and also in charge of the day to day administration of the Unit, retired in December after eight years work in the Phoenix Centre. All her valuable work was much appreciated and she was given a leaving present by the Parents' Group, and a Hospital party was also held for her in the Phoenix Centre. Miss M. Sage has been appointed as Senior Physiotherapist to succeed Mrs. Dawson. Mrs. A. Waterhouse continues as Senior Teacher, and is assisted by Mrs. Bray, who teaches the senior group, and Miss B. Cook who has replaced Mrs. J. Williams as Teacher for the Nursery Group. Other members of the therapy staff continue their appointments, including Mrs. S. Walster as Senior Occupational Therapist, assisted by Mrs. R. Rosier who has been appointed as an additional part-time Occupational Therapist, Miss P. Park as Physiotherapist and Mrs. E. Clarke and Mrs. R. MacKenzie as Speech Therapists, Mrs. Woodbridge, Nursery Warden, and her staff, with numerous voluntary helpers, too many to mention by name. Mrs. A. Dalton was also appointed as Receptionist, who took up her duties in September. This is a new appointment and has greatly contributed to the day to day organisation of the Unit.

SPECIAL DAY SCHOOLS FOR EDUCATIONALLY SUB-NORMAL CHILDREN

Goddington School, Orpington

Number on roll:- Boys 80, Girls 48

During the year routine medical inspections were carried out, and as a result three children were referred to the Ophthalmic clinic, one hearing defect has been referred and one child with torticollis was referred and has since been operated on. Rubella vaccination was carried out on four girls.

There have been twelve school leavers and of these, three girls were transferred to a training centre, two to ESN/Maladjusted School - Swaylands (residential) and one to a residential epileptic hospital school.

Special defects in the school are currently as follows:

Hearing defect	-	3
Hearing - under investigation	-	2
Defects of vision	-	15
Epileptics	-	9
Sturge Weber syndrome with epilepsy	-	2
Arrested hydrocephalus with petit mal	-	1
Congenital heart lesion	-	1 (operated)
Mongols	-	2

The Bromley & Bexley Special Schools Sports Association was formed and Mrs Rackham, the Head Teacher, Goddington School, was elected Secretary, since when there have been 2 swimming galas and two sports days, a cross-country run and football matches. The swimming pool is now covered and swimming takes place during all the months except November to February.

The senior boys and girls of Goddington School worked on a six months educational programme on the dimensions and role of housecraft based on the organisation and preparation needed for a wedding. It involved work in budgeting, needlework, cake making, planning the music for the wedding, the lay-out of the invitation card etc. Work was also done on the health aspects of marriage and family and a visit to the Family Planning Clinic was arranged, and subsequently a mock wedding took place at the local Baptist Church Hall, when the following talk was given:-

"At this point in the service I usually address the bride and groom, but as this is not a real wedding, I felt this would be a good time to explain why we are here.

The Senior Boys & Girls of Goddington have been working for the past six months on an educational and social developmental project based on the organisation and preparation needed for a wedding. The bride's dress was a present from a parent and the veil lent by the sister of one of the Senior Girls. But the bridesmaids' dresses and head-dresses were made by the girls themselves as were also the table decorations for the reception. The food was prepared by the Senior Boys, who also made the cake. The groom decorated the cake himself, helped by a Class 7 boy who made the fondant flowers. The children have taken photographs of these processes which they will develop themselves.

I have visited the school twice to talk about the religious meaning of a wedding. The girls have visited at my home for coffee and also came along twice to church.

In Handicraft, home maintenance and interior decoration and renovation has been thoroughly explored. Health education has included visits to local clinics and has included much time spent discussing the morals and responsibilities of marriage.

In English lessons the invitations were planned, letters asking friends to be bridesmaids, forms were filled in from the local Housing Office, "thank-you" letters were written for presents and the home-movie film sequence planned.

Mathematics lessons were very busy costing all the activities, hire of cars, halls, cost of church, choir, flowers, food, wine, the honeymoon etc. Also the cost of furnishing and running a small flat.

The hymns and music were chosen by the children, and the school choir is very thrilled to be actually singing in the choir stalls of the church.

As you can see, the involvement of the children in this event has been very full, and will continue after today with follow-up work at the school. Perhaps the greatest value is in the poise and confidence which has obviously developed in the children through this experience of taking the learning situation out of schools."

The seniors have felt a continued interest in the project after the wedding and have done drawings and a film of the entire work of the school.

A medical examination was carried out on new entrants during their first term and all the other children had their annual medical inspection during the other terms with appointments for their parents to attend.

Every child in the school is a slow learner, many have disabilities and defects causing this and several have multiple handicaps under the following classifications:

Asthma and respiratory disease	9
Autistic	2
Brain damage	9
Colour blind	1
Delicate	8
Epilepsy or petit mal	5
Hearing defect	4
Heart defect	3
Hydrocephalus (arrested)	2
Mongolism	3
Muscular disease or weakness	4
Ophthalmic disease	4
Obesity	3
Physically handicapped	4
Psychological, emotional and behaviour problems	18
Problems of deprivation	27
Speech defects	12
Language, as distinct from speech difficulties.	17

Forty-one children wear glasses or were referred to the Eye Clinic for vision defects.

The services of the Speech Therapist are absolutely necessary, and a third of the total number are receiving regular speech and language development therapy in school.

B.C.G. vaccinations were carried out on 6 boys and girls, and Rubella vaccination was given to 6 senior girls.

There were 12 school leavers who obtained a variety of different jobs, mostly of a routine nature and under supervision.

All the activities of the school are geared to help independence to stimulate and to create interest, to allow the pupils to gain confidence and ability so that when they leave school they will be able to gain useful employment within their capabilities.

Sporting activities have included canoeing on the lake at Stockwell College and a camping trip.

Outings to London and Educational visits took place to Southwark Cathedral, London Bridge, Covent Garden (old and new), Gatwick Airport, Horniman's Museum, Knole Park, Windsor Safari, Whittington Church, St. Leonards-on-Sea and Crystal Palace Football Ground. Many of these outings have been made possible by the presentation of a Mini-Coach to the school.

The heated swimming pool is in use all the year round and each one who is physically capable is taught to swim which is an important asset. The pool is in the process of having new chlorination and filtration equipment, part of which is being carried out as an engineering project by the senior boys.

The year concluded with a Christmas Fayre with entertainment from a school choir and a country dance team giving a real sense of achievement.

During the year 19 pupils were admitted and 20 left; two attend normal schools part-time.

Of the leavers 13 are fully employed, 4 were transferred to other schools and 3 moved out of the Borough.

Routine medicals, with referrals as necessary; B.C.G. and Rubella vaccinations were carried out as usual.

The school now has regular visits both from a Speech Therapist and an Educational Psychologist which have proved to be of great value to pupils and staff. The Peripatetic Teacher of the Deaf also visits.

There were two staff changes during the year.

School activities have been increased by the introduction of badminton and many boys have become interested in billiards and snooker.

Community work now includes the invitation of old age pensioners to lunches prepared and cooked by senior girls.

Outside visits and activities continue with wide variety and are much enjoyed by all age groups as are the traditional annual events.

All members of the staff work very hard to produce self-confidence and happiness in all the pupils and encourage them to integrate successfully both into employment and the outside community.

Special defects in the school currently are as follows:-

Defective Vision	32
Partially Hearing	2
Delicate or Physically Defective	8
Maladjusted	19
Epileptic	10
Severe Speech Defects	9

Woodbrook School, Beckenham.

Number on roll:

Boys 67

Girls 34

During the Spring and Summer terms thirteen children left Woodbrook School. Of this number five were school leavers and now attend Astley Adult Training Centre. Another two children left during the Autumn term. There were ten new entrants during the year.

Every child was medically examined during the year and B.C.G. and Rubella vaccinations were carried out.

Many of the children have multiple handicaps. The following is a classification of the conditions associated with severe mental retardation. In many, the cause of the mental retardation is unknown.

Down's Syndrome	30
Epilepsy	12
Cerebral Palsy	10
Birth Trauma	8
Arrested Hydrocephalus	4
Post-encephalitis)	3
Encephalopathy	
Autism and secondary autistic features	3
Rubenstein Taylor Syndrome	1
Hypercalcaemia	1

Lowe's Syndrome	1
Recessive genes	2
Phenylketonuria	1
Rhesus incompatibility	1

Associated with the above are other defects – cardiac conditions, eye defects, epilepsy, spasticity, speech defects, hyperactivity, bronchitis, skin disorders, partially hearing and diabetes.

There were three families with two children from each family attending the school.

At the beginning of the year there was a shortage of speech therapists but the situation improved, which resulted in more regular therapy since the Autumn term. There were fifteen children having regular treatment and four others periodically.

The addition of another classroom has provided further facilities and a slight decrease in class numbers. The appointment of a teacher for manual instructions has given the more senior boys opportunities which they enjoy very much.

The introduction of swimming and horse riding to the curriculum has been greeted with great enthusiasm. Football and outside activities are much appreciated by the pupils. For the first time the pupils took part in the Special Schools Sports Day at Goddington. This is hoped to be held at Woodbrook in the future.

The supply of a hoist to the special care unit is a very useful addition.

The staff have continued to work hard to give each child as much help as possible. The co-operation and help of the head teacher, Mrs Walton and the physiotherapist, Mrs MacLachlan with the medical inspections has been greatly appreciated.

EMPLOYMENT OF YOUNG CHILDREN

258 children were examined by the Medical Officers in Department during the year. Certificates were issued in all cases.

	Boys	Girls
Delivery of milk	7	—
Delivery of newspapers	120	36
Delivery of meat	1	—
Delivery of groceries	1	—
Light framework	1	—
Car cleaning	1	—
Shop Assistant	6	30
Shelf filler	3	4
Hairdresser's Assistant	—	5
Library Assistant	1	3
Entertainment	3	15
Waitress/Waiter	1	2
Domestic	1	2
Bath Attendant	—	1
General Help	—	7
Table clearing	4	3
	<u>150</u>	<u>108</u>

OTHER MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following examinations were carried out by Medical Officers during the year:-

Training College candidates	..	..	..	454
Teachers	..	..	..	84
Total	..	..	..	<u>538</u>

SCHOOL MEALS AND MILK SERVICES

The average daily number of meals served during 1972 was 34,100. The corresponding average for 1971 was 31,500, an increase of 8%. A return submitted by schools for a day in the Autumn Term 1972 showed that the number of children taking a 1/3 pint of milk was 11,133 and a further 16 children of primary school age were receiving free milk for reasons of health.

A similar return in respect of meals was also completed, showing that 33,084 meals were taken, including 2,531 which were free meals. The return also disclosed that 1,669 primary and 3,434 secondary school children were bringing a sandwich meal each day.

EDUCATION (MILK) ACT 1971

Under the above Act, free school milk is no longer provided after the age of 7 years (except to children attending special schools) unless there are health indications that it should be continued.

YEAR	NO. REFERRED	CERTIFICATE ISSUED	CERTIFICATE NOT ISSUED	PARENTS REFUSED MEDICAL EXAMINATION
* 1971	150	14	123	13
1972	26	5	21	—

- * These figures were not quoted in the 1971 Report as the Act was not implemented until the latter part of that year, 1972 being the first full year.

THE HEALTH VISITOR IN THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The routine work of the Health Visitor in the School Health Service has been assisted since the Autumn of 1972 by the employment of two full time School/Clinic Nurses.

4,094 School Medical Sessions were attended by Health Visitors or School Nurses.

45,670 Children were examined at Hygiene Inspections which is 6,638 more children than last year, resulting in 328 home visits to parents to give advice and instruction for treatment of head infestation. This shows a decrease in the percentage of cases since last year.

An additional 1,973 home visits were made to the parents of children between ages of 5 years and 16 years of age to give advice and discuss their various problems.

252 Children attended minor ailments clinics by request of their parents for treatment of various conditions, necessitating 1,084 follow-up visits, and for employment certificate examinations.

A total of 19 Health Education Sessions was given by Health Visitors in Junior and Secondary Schools.

The work of the Health Visitor and School Nurse reflects the continuity of care provided for the child linking his home care with the school medical services.

HEALTH EDUCATION AND HOME SAFETY

Every good wish is offered to Mr. J. Bretton, who retired in April 1972, and who has been responsible, since the formation of the London Borough of Bromley, for Health Education and Home Safety. His pleasant and enthusiastic disposition, coupled with his untiring energy, will be greatly missed by children and adults alike.

Mrs. M.E. Eves, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert, was appointed Health Education Officer/Home Safety Officer, in July, 1972. With an extensive and varied career in nursing, midwifery and the public health field, including considerable experience with assisting health education in schools, the forward looking approach to health education will be continued and expanded.

The adoption of the 'Health and Social Education Working Parties' suggested scheme of education for health and personal relationships in Secondary Schools, has established a closer link between health and education departments, resulting in the better promotion of united health education for the London Borough of Bromley.

Many teachers have sought the advice of the Health Education Officer in compiling their programmes. Talks by Public Health Inspectors, Health Visitors and the Health Education Officer have been given in the schools and the loan of visual aids from the Health Department have proved very popular with teachers.

At the one-day conference on Health Education for Primary Schools in October, 1972, it was the unanimous wish of those attending that a policy similar to that adopted by the Secondary Schools should apply and, accordingly, an in-service training course on Health Education will be arranged for the Spring Term 1973.

Home Safety is also promoted under the umbrella of Health Education. The Schools and the Health Education Section by following the National Home Safety Campaigns suggested by R.O.S.P.A., are showing a more united publicity of the dangers within the home. The gratifying result of no reported firework accidents produced by the intensive Campaign organised within the Borough by the Health Education Officer and supported by the Schools, proves that a combined effort from all levels will encourage the desired effects of reducing home accidents.

Mr. D. R. Barraclough, Chief Education Officer, has submitted the following report:

PHYSICAL EDUCATION

In a year which has seen many signs of change in Bromley on the broad educational front there is little in Physical Education that is new to report. However, if there is not much breaking of new ground there is certainly an intensive cultivation of the tried and approved that gives much pleasure especially in that part of the planned programme which is bringing into existence many more games halls in the new larger secondary schools. These large structures enable the staff to carry out a more elastic programme and at the same time provide a welcome antidote to the problem of games coaching which so often suffers from the vagaries of the English climate.

Major sports continue to flourish in schools and it is fair comment to say that more Hockey, more Cricket, more Rugby, more Soccer, more Basketball, more Netball and more Volleyball are being played by the young people of Bromley in schools than ever before. This contradicts the often repeated statement that the major games are no longer popular and that the young are more attracted by the individual pursuits. In support of this claim about the major games it should be noted that in one secondary school last year the various school teams played three-hundred and forty games and in another they had played over a hundred by just half term this present season. This intensive use of school grounds makes it impossible to provide any further use for the general public of any school grass area. One school possesses an all-weather porous pitch and others are planned. If they possessed simple floodlighting, it would be possible to use the facility until ten o'clock at night without detriment to the surface. One major development is that of larger sports halls in place of or, sometimes, in addition to the traditional gymnasias. These new structures are the largest spaces yet built in the service of education and much time and thought has gone into their planning so that they can be used for a very wide range of activities. These Games Halls can be used if necessary for any major school gathering and the sacrosanct nature of a fine wooden gymnasium floor has given way to a multi-purpose surface which is capable of withstanding even the ravages of stiletto heels. Before very

long the Borough will possess nine of these very important adjuncts to the social and physical life of the schools. If the campaign of 'Sport for All' is to become a reality all major schools should have a sports complex as a self-contained unit consisting of a Games Hall, a floodlit hard porous area and a pool so that in any of the neighbourhoods there will exist play and leisure areas which people can reach without travelling great distances. This might encourage adults once again to walk to their fun!

Physical Education has much to give the less able and the handicapped child. This year great efforts have been made to develop the work suitable for this section of the schools' community and the results have been very rewarding. At adult level, the swimming pool at St. Olave's School has been a great boon for a group of seriously physically handicapped people who each week come together for swimming recreation and social enjoyment. They have raised considerable funds to help themselves and are now competing with similar people at places such as Stoke Mandeville and even gaining gold and silver medals for their efforts. For every handicapped swimmer whether limbless, blind or spastic, there is a voluntary helper who, apart from looking after the safety of the swimmer, also becomes a friend and a companion in the very highest sense. They give without thought of reward and find justification enough in the new-found happiness of their charges. Swimming, Archery, Table Tennis are available for the disabled. Ways will be found of extending the range of activities - Billiards and Athletics will shortly become available - so that for every sport there will be found the 'wheelchair' equivalent. Opportunities are being found to raise the physical ability of seriously mentally-handicapped youngsters through play and games, who as a result become more self-reliant and less in need of help from those in whose care they are placed. In Mrs. Rye, the Borough is singularly fortunate in processing an Adviser with special ability in this kind of work. Under her leadership rapid progress is being made with the integration of these pupils into the normal school system.

She has now been with us for five terms and has strengthened the Advisory team with her great experience and understanding of the pupils who attend schools for handicapped children. In the realm of her specialism she has conducted, in infants' schools secondary schools and special schools in Bromley, courses in movement education, courses in games skills and courses in National Dance and in Modern Educational Dance.

In outdoor pursuits, much work has been done in the Borough, especially in the training of teachers in Mountain Leadership, Camping and Orienteering and, on the pupils' side, in work connected with The Duke of Edinburgh Award and courses concerned with adventure and initiative. The latter courses have taken place at the camp site at Leigh where the existence of river, rock, forest, scrub and grassland provides a wider range of activities involving orienteering, ecology, improvisation, adventure, endurance, camping, cooking and map-reading.

All this work and much more is monitored by a very fine band of dedicated P.E. teachers. Between them they encourage the growth of forty-three sports in the Borough. It is a pleasure to record the gratitude and appreciation of the Authority for all their fine efforts.

CLINICS**ADDRESS****WEEKLY SESSIONS**

Held as follows: (By appointment only)

OPHTHALMIC:

School Clinic,
The Willows,
Red Hill, Chislehurst.

Monday — a.m.

School House,
55 Chislehurst Road
Orpington.

Monday — all day

Mickleham Road Clinic,
St. Paul's Cray

Monday — a.m.

North Clinic
Station Road,
Bromley.

Monday — a.m.

Wednesday — a.m.

Friday — p.m.

Saturday — a.m.

Saturday — a.m. (Alternate)

School Clinic,
Town Hall, Beckenham.

Wednesday — a.m.

School Clinic,
Oakfield Road, Penge.

Friday — a.m.

ORTHOPTIC:

North Clinic,
Station Road, Bromley.

Tuesday — all day

School Clinic,
The Willows,
Red Hill, Chislehurst.

Thursday — a.m.

*** ORTHOPAEDIC**

North Clinic,
Station Road, Bromley

Friday — p.m.
(monthly)*** PHYSIOTHERAPY:**

School Clinic,
Town Hall, Beckenham

Monday — p.m.
Thursday — a.m.

North Clinic,
Station Road, Bromley

Tuesday — a.m.
Friday — a.m.

* Children living in Beckenham and Bromley are referred to these Clinics.

Children living in the remainder of the Borough are referred to: Orpington Hospital; Farnborough Hospital; Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup; or to the Children's Hospital, Sydenham.

SPEECH:

Assemblies of God Church Rooms, Tuesday)
Masons Hill, Bromley. Wednesday) All

Thursday) Day

Monday — a.m.

School Clinic,
Town Hall, Beckenham.

Monday) All

Tuesday) Day

Friday)

Thursday — p.m.

The Clinic
Kimmeridge Road,
Mottingham, S.E.9.

Tuesday)

Wednesday) a.m.

Thursday)

Hawes Down School Clinic
Hawes Lane, West Wickham.

Tuesday)

Wednesday) p.m.

School Clinic,
The Willows,
Redhill, Chislehurst.

Monday — p.m.

Friday — a.m.

CLINICS	ADDRESS	WEEKLY SESSIONS	
* CHILD GUIDANCE:	The Willows,	Tuesday)	
	Red Hill, Chislehurst.	Friday)	all day
* Cases are also referred to the Child Guidance Clinics at Bromley Hospital, and the Children's Hospital, Sydenham. Cases may also be seen at the Child Guidance Clinic at Farnborough Hospital, having been referred via the Paediatricians.			
DENTAL	School Clinic,		
	The Willows,	Monday)	all day
	Redhill, Chislehurst.	Wednesday)	
	School House,	Monday)	
	55 Chislehurst Road,	Tuesday)	
	Orpington.	Wednesday)	all day
		Thursday)	
		Friday)	
	Mickleham Road,	Monday)	
	St. Paul's Cray	Tuesday)	
		Wednesday)	all day
		Thursday)	
		Friday)	
	Kimmeridge Road,	Tuesday)	
	Mottingham	Thursday)	all day
		Friday)	
	North Clinic,	Monday)	
	Station Road,	Tuesday)	
	Bromley.	Wednesday)	all day
		Thursday)	
		Friday)	
	South Clinic,	Monday)	
	Princes Plain	Tuesday)	
	Bromley.	Wednesday)	all day
		Thursday)	
	The Pavilion,		
	Recreation Ground,	Friday - a.m. only	
	Church Road,		
	Biggin Hill.		
	School Clinic,	Monday)	
	Town Hall,	Tuesday)	
	Beckenham.	Wednesday)	a.m. only
		Thursday)	
		Friday)	
	Hawes Down Clinic,	Monday)	
	Hawes Lane,	Tuesday)	
	West Wickham.	Wednesday)	a.m. only
		Thursday)	
		Friday)	
	School Clinic,	Monday)	
	Oakfield Road,	Tuesday)	
	Penge.	Wednesday)	all day
		Thursday)	
		Friday)	

CLINIC

ADDRESS

WEEKLY SESSIONS

Held as follows: (By appointment only)

* SPECIAL EXAMINATION CLINICS

School Clinic,
Oakfield Road, Penge.

2nd and 4th Thursday in month
9.30 – 12 noon.

The Willows,
Red Hill, Chislehurst.

2nd and 4th Thursday in month
4.15 – 5.0 p.m.

Mickleham Road Clinic,
St. Paul's Cray.

2nd and 4th Thursday in month
4.15 – 5.0 p.m.

School House,
55 Chislehurst Road,
Orpington.

2nd Friday in month,
9.30 – 12 noon.

* In addition to these fixed times, appointments are arranged as and when necessary at other clinics for the purpose of carrying out special examinations etc.

MINOR AILMENT FACILITIES – See page

