

**[Report 1970] / Medical Officer of Health, Gosport Borough.**

**Contributors**

Gosport (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1970

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/aq33r9u2>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

BOROUGH OF GOSPORT



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
DIVISIONAL MEDICAL OFFICER

I. D. M. NELSON

M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.

---

1970




BOROUGH OF GOSPORT  
HEALTH AND WELFARE  
AND  
SCHOOL HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

*With the Compliments  
of  
J. D. M. Nelson  
M.B., B.CH., B.A.O., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Divisional Medical Officer.*

TOWN HALL,  
GOSPORT.

TELEPHONE 1  
GOSPORT 84242.





Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2017 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

<https://archive.org/details/b29263888>

# C O N T E N T S

	Page
PREFACE	1 - 2
HEALTH & WELFARE COMMITTEE	3
STAFF	3
Section	
1 VITAL STATISTICS	4 - 6
Employment	7 - 9
2 HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA	
Care of Mothers and Young Children	
Births	10
Early Discharge from Maternity Units	10
Premature Infants	10
Congenital Abnormalities	10
Ante-Natal Clinics	10
Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes	11
Child Health Clinics	11
Dental Treatment	11
Mother and Baby Homes	12
Welfare Foods	12
Day Nursery	12
Registered Nurseries and Daily Minders	13
Midwifery	13
Health Visiting	14
Developmental and Audiology Clinic	14
Home Nursing	15
Vaccination and Immunisation	16
Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care	
Tuberculosis	17
B.C.G. Vaccination	17
Cervical Cytology Clinic	17
Family Planning	17
Medical Loan Equipment	18
Chiropody	18
Health Education	19
Home Help Service	19
Mental Health Service	20 - 23
Nursing Homes	23
Hospitals	23
Ambulance Facilities	23
Venereal Diseases	24
Laboratory Facilities	24



Section		Page
3	DELEGATED WELFARE SERVICES	
	Physically Handicapped	25
	Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers	25
	Blind and Partially Sighted	25
	Deaf and Dumb and Hard of Hearing	26
4	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES	
	Sewerage	27
	Water - Public Supply	27
	Swimming Baths and Pools	27
	Clean Air	28
	Rodent and Pest Control	28
	Noise Abatement Act 1960	29
	Other Environmental Pollutions	30
	Mosquito Control	30
	Infectious Diseases	30
	Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963	31
	Immigrants	32
	The Standards for School Premises Regulations	32
	Public Conveniences	32
	Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act 1960	33
	Factories Act 1961	33
	Notices	33
	Housing	34 -35
	Inspection and Supervision of Food	36 -40
5	CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE	41
	CLERGY and SOCIAL WORKERS MEETINGS	41
6	SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE	
	Gosport Committee for Education	42
	School Provision	42
	Clinics	42 -46
	Medical Inspections	46 -48
	Handicapped Pupils	48
	Youth Employment Service	49
7	SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE	50 -51



B O R O U G H   O F   G O S P O R T

1.

Health and Welfare  
Department,  
Town Hall,  
GOSPORT.

May 1970.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

The national need to plan ahead, improve efficiency and make the best use of our available resources has been reiterated frequently in the past few years. In this area the South Hampshire plan Advisory Committee finished publishing 27 Study Reports of the area and suggested four possibilities for the future. The work of the Committee and their officers has stimulated many residents in South Hampshire to consider seriously the future of the area and has been a great help in setting the right atmosphere for the acceptance of change.

Hampshire County Council too have continued their policy of planning for future Health Centres in the area. I reported last year on the opening of Rowner Health Centre and now, because of the demand for services there, suggestions for increasing the accommodation have been accepted and these should further improve the facilities. It is with pleasure that I report the receipt of monies given by the townspeople for buying an electrocardiograph machine for the Centre. Voluntary support for the Health and Social Services in Gosport is not unusual, but when it became known that this E.C.G. machine was necessary, the Crown Bingo Club and the Gosport Care Committee for Chest Diseases were jointly able to allocate the cost for this equipment and it is now in regular use in the Centre and is much appreciated by the General Practitioners.

The year of this report was World Conservation Year and at national level we had a new name - the Department of the Environment. Both these reflect, I hope, the concern of nations and our own Government about how we should be caring for our surroundings and learning how they closely affect all of us. A White Paper was published in May - The Protection of the Environment and The Fight against Pollution. In it the Government set out their intentions and concluded that "we must pay attention to pollution which, while it does not harm public health, yet does harm the amenities and the enjoyment of life." They give as one of their priorities "...to act where pollution affects ordinary pleasure and contentment of people in the quality of their life."

Bringing this concern and aim down to local level, it is vital that we take note of the continuing oil pollution in the Solent. Practically all year we have had notices warning the public about oil on the beaches. With an oil refinery nearby and tankers continually passing to and fro, as well as Channel spillage and groundings, oil is now, unfortunately, an "accepted nuisance."



I wish all the local authorities in the Solent area would set their sights higher and concentrate their efforts to use their considerable influence to get more urgent action.

I might comment on many other aspects of the work of the department but a good idea of our various interests and duties will be gained by those who care to read the report. I only make two comments. Many have been amazed and saddened by a new type of problem which now presents itself here as elsewhere. The "battered baby" has tragically come into prominence and I am glad to say that the co-operation and interchange of information between all statutory and voluntary workers who are employed in this area on child care is first class. Those who have to deal with these cases are well aware of where they can get help and support. I have no doubt that this co-operation and co-ordination stems from our Co-ordinating Committee and its off-shoot, the Clergy and Social Workers Group.

My second comment is on Family Planning. The demand for advice constantly increases and we are fortunate that the staff have been able to give so much help on what is, perhaps, our most pressing national problem and it is my hope that in the future reorganisation of the National Health Service, family planning advice will be a free service.

Lastly, I wish again to thank not only my own colleagues who contribute to this report but also Miss D. M. Ellis, Youth Employment Officer, for her remarks on the Youth Employment situation, Dr. J.M. Couchman, the Consultant in Venereal Diseases for the area, for the details about venereal diseases in Gosport, Mr. A. A. Hart, the Manager of the Gosport Branch of the Department of Employment and Productivity, for his comments on the employment situation with the useful table of various occupations in the town, and Mr. C. Thomas, the Borough Engineer for his contribution to the section on the Environmental Services with an account of the drainage improvements in the town.

I. D. M. NELSON

Medical Officer of Health  
and  
Divisional Medical Officer



## HEALTH AND WELFARE COMMITTEE

3.

His Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor R. A. Kirkin,  
M.I.N. A.R.Ae.S. A.Inst.Ext.E.)

The Deputy Mayor: Alderman V. E. J. Neal C.C.

Chairman: Alderman Mrs. G. M. Skipper

Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. P. Davies

Alderman: J. Keast M.A.

Councillors: N.G. Atkins

A. Briggs

H.W. Cooley I.S.M.

R.A. Dimmer

P.D. Greene

R.J. Irwin

Dr. P.V. Pritchard

R.L. Richards

P.M. Wilding

### STAFF

Deputy Medical Officer of Health &  
Deputy Divisional Medical Officer

E.M. Wallis, M.B. Ch.B.  
D. Obst. R.C.O.G., D.P.H.

Departmental Medical Officer

G.T. Balean, M.B. B.S. M.R.C.S.  
L.R.C.P. D.T.M. & H.

Departmental Medical Officers  
(part-time)

R. Bradmore, M.B. Ch.B. D.C.H.  
C.P.H.

M. Gray, M.B. Ch.B. L.R.C.P.  
M.R.C.S.

A.D. Munro, M.B. Ch.B.  
M. Whitwham, M.B. Ch.B.

Chest Physician (part-time)

J.C. Hesketh, M.B. B.S.  
M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Consultant Child Psychiatrist  
(part-time)

D.R. Thornber, M.B. B.S. D.P.M.

Area Dental Officer

H.J. Miller, L.D.S. R.C.S.

School Eye Clinic Oculist (part-time)

A.E. Barrett, M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.  
D.O.M.S.

Consultant in Venereal Diseases for  
the Area

J.M. Couchman, D.S.C. M.A. B.M.  
B.Ch. M.R.C.S. L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H.G. Cope, Cert. R.S.I. Meat &  
Foods, Sanitary Science

Area Nursing Officer (part-time)

Miss D.M. Wagner, S.R.C. S.C.M.  
H.V. Cert. Q.N.

Home Help Organiser

Mrs. D. Moore

Matron, Podds House Day Nursery

Mrs. J. Boord (to 26.4.70)  
Mrs. G.M.J. Long NNEB (from  
27.4.70)

Chief Administrative Assistant

Mr. B. Bayford M.I.W.S.P. M.R.I.P.A

SECTION 1EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	6,770
Population	Census 1961 66,800
	Estimated 1970 76,600
Estimated Number of Inhabited Houses	27,890
Rateable Value	£3,114,432

<u>Live Births:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>
Total	830	781	1,611	21.0	19.7
Legitimate	780	729	1,509		
Illegitimate	50	52	102		

<u>Still Births:</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Live &amp; Still Births</u>	
Total	6	6	12	7.0	
Legitimate	5	6	11		
Illegitimate	1	-	1		

Total Live & Still Births:

Total	836	787	1,623
Legitimate	785	735	1,520
Illegitimate	51	52	103

<u>Infant Deaths (under 1 yr. of age)</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Live Births</u>
Total	11	12	23	14.0
Legitimate	11	12	23	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	

Infant Deaths (under 4 wks. of age)

Total	8	6	14
Legitimate	8	6	14
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Deaths (under 1 wk. of age)

Total	8	5	13
Legitimate	8	5	13
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Stillbirths & Deaths (under 1 wk. of age)

	<u>Rate per 1,000 Live &amp; Still Births</u>	
	14	11
	25	15.0

Maternal Mortality: NilIllegitimate Live Births: 50 52 102 6% of Live Births

<u>Deaths:</u>				<u>Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	
				<u>Crude</u>	<u>Adjusted</u>
	321	381	702	9.2	10.9



Infectious Diseases;

Corrected Notifications:	1969	1970
Dysentery	12	9
Food Poisoning	4	2
Measles	265	350
Meningococcal Infection	1	1
Scarlet Fever	27	15
Tuberculosis, Pulmonary	2	3
Tuberculosis, Non-Pulmonary	1	-
Whooping Cough	4	9
Infective Hepatitis	87	14

Total Deaths in Sex and Age Groups

	M	F
Under 4 weeks	8	6
4 weeks and under 1 year	3	7
1 to 4 years	1	3
5 to 14 years	7	-
15 to 24 years	7	2
25 to 34 years	3	2
35 to 44 years	3	9
45 to 54 years	24	17
55 to 64 years	50	32
65 to 74 years	99	98
75 years and Over	116	205
	321	381



6. Some Causes of Death at Different Periods of Life

	Sex	Total 4 weeks & under 1 year										75 & Over
		All Ages	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Malignant Neoplasms:												
Oesophagus	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Stomach	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	
Intestine	M	12	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	4	4	2
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	9	
Lung )	M	29	-	-	-	-	-	5	7	12	5	
Bronchus)	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	
Breast	F	14	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	5	2	
Uterus	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	-	
Prostate	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	
Leukaemia	M	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	22	-	1	2	2	-	1	2	1	8	5
	F	19	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	3	4	5
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2
Hypertensive Disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	1
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	5	8
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	88	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	22	27	29
	F	90	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	35	47
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	12
	F	31	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	20
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	39	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	17	17
	F	70	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	6	14	46
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
	F	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	13
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	9	8
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	7	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Other Accidents	M	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-

Total Deaths ALL Causes..... M. 321  
F. 381



EMPLOYMENT IN GOSPORT 1970

When one of the larger employers of female workers closed in March because of recruitment difficulties, the full range of the Department of Employment's services was made available. The redeployment of the workers affected however (mainly women sewing machinists, packers, pressers, etc.) proved much less of a problem than anticipated. Interviews were arranged at the factory with staff requesting these and a specialist officer from the Professional and Executive Register interviewed senior staff requiring assistance. All vacancies were well canvassed and close liaison maintained with nearby Employment Exchanges.

The number of persons to lose their jobs on the closure of a joinery works was only about 30 men but resettlement took a little longer here because of the skills involved.

There are, however, two noteworthy developments. In one case, sizeable existing factory premises were taken by a manufacturer of plastic items and expansion is already envisaged. The other development was in a smaller firm engaged in the manufacture of specialised electronic components.

A further development within the Area Management Scheme (introduced in 1968) concerned reorganisation in the field of the resettlement of disabled persons. Under the new scheme full-time Disablement Resettlement Officers are based at Area Offices (for this area, the Portsmouth Employment Exchange) and visit linked offices and hospitals within the area on a systematic basis. The advantages of this set-up over the previous service are that the new D.R.Os are men and women who are fully trained, devoting their whole time to the resettlement of the disabled. In the case of Gosport Employment Exchange, for example, the D.R.O. normally visits the office on at least two full days each week. Supporting staff, specially trained, deal with preliminary details and subsequent recommendations of the D.R.O. In very exceptional cases, arrangements can be made for the D.R.O. to visit the person at his/her home.

About 70 disabled persons were found jobs in 1970, rather fewer than in the previous year but not too disheartening a result having regard to the general tightening of the employment situation. From an average of about 45 disabled persons registered for employment at any one time, just under one-third were restricted to work under sheltered conditions.



Altogether 1,926 persons (1,276 men and 650 women) were assisted by Gosport Employment Exchange in finding suitable employment. This was quite a good achievement when it is remembered that the unemployment rate was higher throughout 1970 than in the previous year - 470 compared with 395 in 1969.

The highest figure recorded was 545 in February (partly due to the normal seasonal increase with weather conditions affecting building and outside work) and the lowest was 399 in October.

Interest in the vocational training scheme was maintained, approximately the same number of applications having been received as in 1969. Again, the most popular trades were in engineering and Southampton Government Training Centre was the most favoured by applicants because of its nearness to their homes. In some cases this factor entailed a delay in starting courses which might have been available at other Centres.

Statistics showing the local working population have just become available for 1969 and shows that the total has increased by 243 since June 1968 and by 1,051 compared with the same month in 1967. These increases can generally be regarded as being spread fairly evenly over industry and commerce. Direct comparisons are difficult because the "Standard Industrial Classification" the basis on which classification is made, was revised in 1968 as a result of changes in organisation and relative importance of a number of industries since the previous edition was published in 1958.

The following table shows the estimated number of insured employees in Gosport Employment Exchange area (based on the issue of National Insurance Cards). The Department's statistics of employment are built up from information obtained on counting National Insurance Cards Annually. As certain classes of people whose contributions are paid by some means other than that of affixing stamps to a card are not included in this count i.e. serving members of the Armed Forces and established non-industrial civil servants, the estimates of the working population for Gosport are clearly therefore lower than would otherwise be expected. The figures given are restricted to persons actually working within the Gosport boundaries and exclude persons who work in Portsmouth or other nearby localities.



Estimated Number of Insured Employees in Gosport Employment Exchange Area - Based on the issue of National Insurance Cards.

<u>End of June 1969</u>			
<u>Extractive:</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Agriculture, Forestry, Fishing	37	13	50
Mining and Quarrying	12	-	12
<u>Total Extractive</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>62</u>
<u>Manufacturing:</u>			
Food, Drink and Tobacco	255	128	383
Coal and Petroleum Products	-	-	-
Chemical and Allied Industries	1,220	295	1,515
Metal Manufacture	-	-	-
Mechanical Engineering	827	117	944
Instrument Engineering	-	-	-
Electrical Engineering	1,160	1,896	3,056
Ship Building and Marine Engineering	487	41	528
Vehicles	1,192	110	1,302
Metal Goods not specified elsewhere	93	24	117
Textiles	29	28	57
Leather, Leather Goods and Fur	-	-	-
Clothing and Footwear	85	437	522
Bricks, Pottery, Glass, Cement etc.	4	-	4
Timber, Furniture etc.	61	-	61
Paper, Printing and Publishing	210	203	413
Other manufacturing industries	53	95	148
<u>Total Manufacturing</u>	<u>5,676</u>	<u>3,374</u>	<u>9,050</u>
<u>Services</u>			
Construction	1,255	51	1,306
Gas, Electricity and Water	84	4	88
Transport and Communication	138	46	184
Distributive Trades	618	1,313	1,931
Insurance, Banking, Finance and Business Services	137	167	304
Professional and Scientific Services	406	1,527	1,933
Miscellaneous Services	513	916	1,429
Public Administration Defence	1,518	538	2,056
Ex H.M.F. and no Industry	61	5	66
<u>Total Services</u>	<u>4,730</u>	<u>4,567</u>	<u>9,297</u>
<u>GRAND TOTAL</u>	<u>10,455</u>	<u>7,954</u>	<u>18,409</u>



SECTION 2PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREACare of Mothers and Young ChildrenLive and Still Births

	Live Births	Still Births	Total	% of Total Births
Domiciliary	297	-	297	19.1
Institutional	1,253	9	1,262	80.9
TOTALS	1,550	9	1,559	

Early Discharges from Maternity Units

	1969	1970
Before 48 hours		
Number	172	230
% of Total Institutional Births	14.8%	18.2%
% of Total Births	10.8%	14.7%
Over 48 hours and before 10th day		
Number	194	238
% of Total Institutional Births	16.6%	18.8%
% of Total Births	12.2%	15.2%
Total		
Number	366	468
% of Total Institutional Births	31.4%	37.0%
% of Total Births	23.1%	30.0%

Premature Infants

Born in Hospital	90	94
Born at Home	15	3
Total	105	97

Congenital Abnormalities

There is full co-operation with general practitioners, hospitals and maternity homes for the notification of congenital defects apparent at birth. Birth notification cards record these defects and where necessary a questionnaire about details is completed. Monthly returns are made to the Registrar General.

Congenital Malformations notified during 1970:

Live Births.....	28
Still Births.....	3
Total Live and Still Births..	31

Died: 3 under one week (Ages - 1 hour, 2 hours, 4 days)

Ante-Natal Clinics

These continued to be held by General Practitioners in their surgeries with the assistance of their attached midwives and occasionally Health Visitors.



Ante-Natal Relaxation Classes

	<u>Number of Classes</u>	<u>Number of Women Attending</u>				<u>Total Attendances</u>
		<u>Total Sessions</u>	<u>Hospital Bookings</u>	<u>Home Bookings</u>	<u>Total</u>	
The Gables	6	37	24	55	79	156
Rowner C.H.C.	5	34	24	11	35	146
Rowner Surgery	5	30	90	125	215	221
	16	101	138	191	329	523

Child Health Clinics

Bridgemary	Iona Church Hall, Fisher Road Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Elson	Blake Maternity Home, Ham Lane, Elson, Gosport. Tuesday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m. & 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Forton	Crossways Hall, Forton Road, Gosport Thursday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
The Gables	The Gables Clinic, 3 Spring Garden Lane, Gosport. Wednesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. & Thursday 10 a.m. to noon
Lee-on-the-Solent	Lowry Hall, High Street, Lee-on-the-Solent Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Rowner I	Rowner Health Centre, 143 Rowner Lane, Gosport. Thursday & Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Rowner II	Community Centre, Nimrod Drive, Gosport. Monday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

	1969	1970
Total Sessions at all Clinics	524	552
Total Attendances at all Centres	20,639	18,295
Total Number of Children seen by Medical Officer	5,392	4,767
Total Number of Children referred for special treatment or advice to G.P. or Specialist or Special Clinic	83	66
Number of Children on "At Risk" Register at end of year	673	776

Dental Treatment

	<u>Expectant &amp; Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children Under Five</u>
Numbers:		
Examined	77	443
Treated	87	440
Made Dentally Fit	88	439



	<u>Expectant &amp; Nursing Mothers</u>	<u>Children Under Five</u>
Treatment Provided;		
Scalings and Gum Treatment	157	375
Fillings	342	948
Silver Nitrate Treatment	-	322
Extractions	49	179
General Anaesthetics	6	73
Radiographs	18	5

#### Mother and Baby Homes

There are none in the Borough. Financial responsibility is accepted for cases sent to Homes elsewhere and there were 2 in 1970.

There is full co-operation for the care of illegitimate children between Health Visitors, County Children's Officers, Welfare Officers and the Moral Welfare Worker for the Portsmouth Diocesan Council for Social Work, who acts as the agent for the Borough. The report of the Moral Welfare Worker shows 36 cases this year involving illegitimate children with the mothers varying from 16 to 32 years of age. Some details are as follows:

Babies kept by Mother.....	13
Babies Adopted.....	12
Private Adoption.....	1
Not yet delivered.....	8
Moved from District.....	2
Single.....	31
Married with husband.....	2
Married apart from husband.....	3
First Pregnancies.....	30
Second Pregnancies.....	5
Third Pregnancies.....	1

#### Welfare Foods

Distribution of National Welfare Foods continued to be at Child Health Clinics when open. (When no C.H.C. is open, emergency supplies may be obtained from the Health Department).

	1969	1970
Sales: National Dried Milk (tins)	5,162	2,822
Orange Juice (bottles)	23,861	22,680
Cod Liver Oil	1,108	824
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	1,501	1,501

Proprietary Welfare Foods continue to be sold at Child Health Clinics and sales in the financial year 1970-71 amounted to £4,326.

#### Day Nursery

Mrs. J. A. Boord, who had been Matron of the Day Nursery for 5 years, left to move to Scotland with her family in April and was replaced by Mrs. G. M. Long.



In the latter part of the year the extensive scheme of modernisation and modification was carried out. This scheme, costing approximately £9,000, involved the demolition of the existing conservatory and the addition of a new extension wing, electrical wiring, toilets and the modernization of the baby room.

During these alterations, which lasted three months, one half of the Nursery was accommodated at Sunshine House, National Children's Home, and the other half in the Brockhurst Baptist Church Hall, Netherton Road. A mini-bus service transported children to and from the Children's Home.

Podds House was re-occupied in the middle of December 1970.

	<u>Priority</u>		<u>Non-Priority</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>		<u>Cases</u>	
	1969	1970	1969	1970	1969	1970
On Register at End of Year	53	53	9	5	62	58
Total Half-day Attendances	19,870	19,664	4,505	2,331	20,375	21,995
Average Half-day Attendances	39	41	9	4	48	45

#### Registered Nurseries and Daily Minders

	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>	
Playgroups	13	16	20	
Childminders	10	87	94	
	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Providing</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Providing</u>
	<u>All Day</u>	<u>Sessional</u>	<u>All Day</u>	<u>Sessional</u>
	<u>Care</u>	<u>Care</u>	<u>Care</u>	<u>Care</u>
No. of premises or persons	-	20	72	22
No. of children permitted	-	611	128	112

#### Midwifery

The establishment of midwives remained unchanged at 10. We now have 5 midwives approved as teachers and they continue to take Student Midwives from the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, for their district experience.

Once again there has been a decrease in the number of home confinements but there has been an increase in the early hospital discharges and these patients are attended by the Domiciliary Midwives.

In April this year we started a new scheme whereby Domiciliary Midwives are able to take their patients into the Blake Maternity Home for delivery and then discharge them to their own home after 48 hours. During 1970, the Domiciliary Midwives conducted 50 of this type of confinement.

<u>Home Confinements</u>		<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Doctor Booked:	Present at Birth	134	118
	Not Present at Birth	291	204
		<u>425</u>	<u>322</u>



14.

	1969	1970
Doctor Not Booked: Present at Birth	2	2
Not Present at Birth	5	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>2</u>
Total: Doctor Present at Birth	136	120
Doctor Not Present at Birth	296	204

#### Early Hospital Discharges

Before 48 hours	172	230
48 hours and before 10th day	194	238
	<u>366</u>	<u>468</u>

Total Midwifery Visits 12,286 11,388

Midwifery Attendances at Ante-Natal Clinics  
(at G.P. Surgeries) 1,251 1,316

#### Health Visiting

The establishment remains unchanged.

#### Developmental and Audiology Clinics

Clinic sessions are held twice-monthly, the Audiologist attending alternate sessions.

Although it is felt that the clinic fulfils a useful function it falls far short of what is required for the full assessment of handicapped children and for supporting parents. There is a need for an assessment unit where children can be admitted for observation for whatever period is necessary. Such a unit should be attached to a day nursery so that some integration with normal children can take place and should have a team of visiting medical, psychological and education specialists.

<u>Audiology Clinic</u>	New Cases.....69
	Total Attendances.....80

Developmental Clinic

Cases on Register:	Referred in 1967, 1968, 1969 & 1970 and still on register for recall at end of year.....	41
Total Attendances:	New patients plus old.....	37
New Cases:	i.e. referred for the first time in 1970.....	15

Mental Retardation/Immaturity Relative to Chronological Age:

Mongol.....	2
Cerebral Palsy.....	1
Christmas Disease.....	1
Hypsarhythmia.....	1
Retarded/Immature, no known associated factor....	5
Congenital Defects.....	2
Multiple Genetic Abnormalities.....	1 13

Speech Defect..... 1 1

Neurological defect:

Monoplegia.....	1	<u>1</u>
		<u>15</u>

Children with observed defects admitted to school or  
other education, January 1970 to December 1970..... 3

Education Disposal - Ordinary School..... 3

Home Nursing

The establishment was increased this year by the addition of one State Enrolled Nurse. It will be seen that there has been a good increase in the amount of nursing care given in the community.

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
New Cases under 5 years	4	14
New Cases aged 65 years and over	525	467
Other New Cases	256	514
Total New Cases	785	995
Total Visits	22,393	28,138
Total Visits for Injections only	6,679	7,413



### Vaccination and Immunisation

From 1st April all immunisation and vaccination within the Borough was included in the Hampshire County Council computer scheme. By this method details of a child are entered at birth into the computer and appointments are sent for all immunisations and vaccinations at the appropriate times in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security's approved timetable.

All doctors within the Borough are included in the scheme.

<u>Smallpox</u>		No. Vaccinated		No. Re-Vaccinated	
Age at	Date Vaccination	1969	1970	1969	1970
	Under 1 year	18	-	-	-
	1 year	814	271	-	-
	2 - 4 years	154	400	52	21
	5 - 15 years	57	35	247	237
	Total	1,043	706	299	258

### Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough, Poliomyelitis and Measles

	Year of Birth					Others Under 16	Total	Total 1969
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1963- 1966			
<b>Primary Courses:</b>								
Triple Antigen	4	835	413	21	10	-	1283	771
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	1	6	-	4	2	13	23
Diphtheria Only	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Tetanus	-	-	-	1	6	27	34	62
Poliomyelitis	4	843	424	27	16	11	1325	924
Measles	2	534	468	107	213	29	1353	1198
Total Diphtheria	4	836	419	22	14	2	1297	794
Total Whooping Cough	4	835	413	21	10	-	1283	771
Total Tetanus	4	836	419	22	20	29	1330	856
Total Poliomyelitis	4	843	424	27	16	11	1325	924
<b>Re-inforcing Doses:</b>								
Triple Antigen	-	12	117	46	274	30	479	880
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	-	7	7	518	36	568	624
Diphtheria Only	-	-	-	1	3	-	4	-
Poliomyelitis	-	11	91	40	985	106	1233	1437
Total Diphtheria	-	12	124	54	795	66	1051	1504
Total Whooping Cough	-	12	117	46	274	30	479	880
Total Tetanus	-	12	124	53	792	66	1047	1504
Total Poliomyelitis	-	11	91	40	985	106	1233	1437

### Rubella Vaccination

During the year 1970, an effective vaccine against Rubella (German Measles) became generally available and has been offered to girls of the age of 13. It is hoped that by April 1971 the entire age group will have been offered this protection. The object of the campaign is to ensure that women are protected from possible attacks of German Measles during pregnancy. This relatively minor disease causes major handicapping conditions in a high proportion of children where a mother has become infected with the virus during the first three months of pregnancy. The vaccine in current use appears to be very acceptable with minimal side effects.



## Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care

### Tuberculosis

Extra Nourishment (Milk and Eggs) were approved for 6 cases recommended by the Chest Physician in 1970.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

The lower figure for children vaccinated in secondary schools for the current year is the result of the vaccination being phased for the school academic year as opposed to the calendar year. During 1970 one large secondary school was not visited. The children of appropriate age were vaccinated in the autumn term of 1969 and the spring term of 1971.

The number of persons vaccinated through the Authority's approved arrangements under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act is as follows:

Contacts:	Skin Tested.....	28
	Positive.....	3
	Negative.....	25
	Vaccinated.....	21

Secondary Schools are visited by a Departmental Medical Officer.

School Children and Students:	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Skin Tested	567	826	820
Positive	41	211	220
Negative	526	615	600
Vaccinated	488	614	599

### Cervical Cytology Clinic

An appointment system is operated and approximately 20 patients are seen at each Session every Tuesday afternoon.

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total Attendances	729	747
Total Smears Taken	723	747
Positive Results	Nil	Nil
Other Minor Infections	34	29

On Waiting List at 31st December 1970 - 122

### Family Planning

The Family Planning Clinic is held at The Gables, Spring Garden Lane, every Thursday evening and, by appointment only, on Tuesday and Wednesday mornings. The Wednesday Clinic is mainly for the fitting of I.U.C.Ds.

By 31st December 1970, 3,229 visits had been made by patients.



### Medical Loan Equipment

Medical Aids and Equipment for issue on loan to patients treated at home are provided through the British Red Cross Society as agents for the Local Health Authority. By arrangement with the County Welfare Officer, medical aids for handicapped persons are also supplied in this way. Allowances for these services are made in the County Council's annual grant to the Society.

Articles are loaned on production of a covering medical certificate. No charge is made for the first four weeks of loan: thereafter a hiring fee is charged (ranging from 6d to 3/- per week according to cost of article). No charge is made for T.B. or Social Security patients.

The Society have four Medical Loan Depots in the Borough:

B.R.C.S. Headquarters, 175 Elson Road.

B.R.C.S. Centre, Beach Road, Lee-on-the-Solent.

Town - 36 St. Edwards Road.

Bridgemary - The Leisure, Cunningham Drive.

Some medical aids and equipment are also available from the St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Special items of equipment, such as bed hoists, ripple beds, sleighs, are available on approved medical recommendation.

### Chiropody

This service for the elderly, expectant mothers and handicapped persons, continues to be operated by the British Red Cross Society as agents for the Local Health Authority.

Chiropodists attend the following Clinics in the Borough:

British Red Cross Society:

175 Elson Road

Thursdays, all day. Except  
1st Thursday in month, a.m.  
only.

The Gables, Spring Garden Lane

Every Tuesday, Thursday and  
Friday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
(Until June).

The Anchorage, Willis Road

Tuesday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Wednesday, 9 a.m. to 12 noon  
Thursday, 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.  
1 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
Friday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.  
(From June).

Bridgemary Community Centre

Monday, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Beach Road, Lee-on-the-Solent

Tuesday, p.m. only.  
Thursday, p.m. as necessary.



Arrangements are made, when necessary, for transport of patients to Clinics and also for domiciliary visits by the chiropodists.

Persons Treated:	B.R.C.S.
Aged 65 and Over	1,071
Expectant Mothers	1
Others	31
	<u>1,103</u>
Treatments Given:	
At Clinics	4,339
Patients' Homes	1,947
Old Peoples Homes	25
	<u>6,311</u>

### Health Education

The pattern of work here continues as before. A theme is determined either from the health department activities locally or from what is topical in the national health field. Posters about the theme are then agreed and these are displayed at the Health Education "Poster Stations". Modern posters well-displayed for a short period in places where the general public congregate have far greater impact than odd posters which are left on display too long. This year we were able to make use of the excellent display windows in the Town Hall which face the busy High Street.

Talks to schools and other organisations continued always with the help of films or slides. Common topics were Smoking and Health, Drugs and the work of the Health Services. The latter was usefully illustrated by the fine collection of slides about our local services which were made in the department. Family Planning was a topic which caused much interest and we were constantly asked to give talks on this subject.

It is useful to see that the schools, especially secondary schools, value the help we give them. The Area Nursing Officer and the Medical Officer of Health are now accepted members of the team of people called on regularly by the teachers to give talks and take part in discussions ranging across the whole field of Health and Social Services.

### Home Help Service

The number of Home Helps employed is as follows:

- |   |                      |
|---|----------------------|
| (a) Wholetime.....3                     | (b) Part-time.....98 |
| (c) Whole-time equivalent of (b).....44 |                      |

The actual hours served and the number of cases where help was provided were:

Home Helps to Households for persons:	
Aged 65 and over on first visit.....	478
Aged under 65 on first visit.....	135
	<u>613</u>

Total hours assistance provided - 92,957. Travelling time - 6,963½.



Mental Health Service

On 1st April 1971, the Mental Health Services will be transferred to the new Social Service Department and come under the Director of Social Services. It will cease to be a delegated function. In this area the policy of attaching Mental Health Social Workers to General Practitioners has been outstandingly successful and the close co-operation between Family Doctor and Social Worker which has been achieved has resulted in an improvement in the service to the people of Gosport. It is to be greatly hoped that the transfer to the Social Service Department will not result in the disintegration of the close liaison which has been carefully fostered since the commencement of the attachment scheme in 1963. As in 1969, 59 per cent of all new referrals to the service have come from General Practitioners.

Difficulties in staffing arose during the second half of the year. The anticipated changes in the service have inevitably made staff feel unsettled and some members of staff at such times will wish to move into fields where their future role can be envisaged with certainty. There is also a general reluctance for applicants to come forward for vacant posts until they know precisely what duties they are going to be required to carry out. In order to give adequate cover to the area, and with the agreement of the County Medical Officer, assistance was given from the Fareham area in the last two months of the year and extending into the new year. This has had the beneficial effect of increasing the liaison between the two areas and anticipates the amalgamation which will take place in April 1971. The fall in the number of persons in the category of mentally ill receiving home visits fell from 315 in 1969 to 192 in 1970. This can in part be attributed to the shortage of social workers, although there may be an added factor of a normal fluctuation in the incidence of mental illness.

TOTAL REFERRALS  
OF ALL CASES  
1970

	Mentally Ill		Psycho pathic		Subnormal			Severely Subnormal		Total
	16 and Over		16 & Over		Under 16	16 & Over		16 & Over		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	M	F	
General Practitioners	43	111	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	157
Hospitals:										
On Discharge from In-patient Treatment	12	9	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	22
After or during Out-patient or Day Treatment	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
TOTAL	57	123	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	184
Local Education Authorities	2	1	-	-	2	5	-	-	-	10
Police & Courts	4	6	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other Sources	23	53	1	1	1	-	4	2	1	86
TOTAL	86	183	2	4	3	5	5	2	1	291



	Mentally Ill		Elderly Mental Infirm		Psychopathic		Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total All Ages		
	16 & Over	M F	M F	M F	16 & Over	M F	Under 16	M F	16 & Over	M F	Under 16	M F	16 & Over	M F	M	F	Ttl
Number of Persons under LHA Care, 31st December 1970.																	
Attending Training Centre	1	-	-	-	-	-	10	6	10	14	14	9	6	12	41	41	82
Awaiting Entry to Training Centre	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Resident in L.A.Home/Hostel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	4
Receiving Home Visits and not included above	54	138	4	14	2	4	5	3	15	17	1	1	4	11	85	188	273
TOTAL	55	138	4	14	2	4	15	9	27	32	15	12	10	23	128	232	360
Awaiting Admission to Hospital at 31st December 1970.																	
Admission for Temporary Residential Care.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) N.H.S. Hospitals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(b) L.A.Residential Accommodation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

## Admissions to Hospital

	1968	1969	1970
Informal	102	146	70
For Observation	17	15	11
For Treatment	6	1	6
Emergency	32	21	10
	157	183	97



### St. Francis Junior Training Centre

It is anticipated that junior training centres will be taken over by the local education authority in April 1971 and in future years reports will be made under the School Health Service section, where the children will be listed with other handicapped pupils. With the change, an administrative anomaly will be ended and I am sure that educationalists will owe their debt to the Mental Health Services for their work with mentally handicapped children and that social competence will remain the educationalists goal.

On 31st December, 39 of the 70 children on the register at St. Francis Training Centre were Gosport children (24 boys and 15 girls). Medical inspections have been organised into regular monthly sessions, with a doctor and health visitor in attendance. In addition, there have been sessions for immunisation.

It is, perhaps, of interest on this last occasion or reporting on the activities of the Centre to give an idea of what is covered in a normal school day. In the reception class the following are covered: Social Training, Sense Training, Organised Play and Games and Free Play. In the Nursery class this programme is continued with the predominance on play, both organised and free. These two classes join together every morning with actions, band and musical movement. Older children are divided into Junior Intermediates, Senior Intermediates and Senior. From the Junior Intermediate stage the children are really starting to learn and are able to sit for longer periods and have a higher degree of concentration. Sense Training and Organised Play are continued and more academic work is undertaken, always with the emphasis on useful skills and practical application, e.g. useful reading and number-work and time-telling, as well as recreational activity. Four of the senior children can read and write simple sentences. Social Training and Personal Hygiene are taught as subjects and the senior children have a "Project for a Month" to increase their interest in, and awareness of, the world in which they live.

It has sometimes been said that there are difficulties in transferring children from Training Centres into the school system. No difficulties of this nature have been experienced in this area. During 1970 two children were admitted to Compton Diagnostic Unit, one was transferred to a day school for the educationally subnormal, one to a day school for maladjusted and one child was admitted to an ordinary infant school.

The Voluntary Committee have again made great efforts on behalf of the children and it is hoped that the change in administration will not lead to a diminution in interest and support for mentally handicapped children from non-statutory bodies.

The annual holiday was spent at a hotel on the Isle of Wight and was a great success. It is hoped that it will be possible to continue the annual holidays under the new administration as its value to the children cannot be questioned. The staff comment that the children were marvellous but the same comment is appropriate to the staff who have served the children so well and who have proved the point of the children's educability in the true sense of the word.



### Hampshire Training Industries (Senior Training Centre)

During the year, of the 84 trainees attending the Centre, 14 were from the Gosport area. It is of interest that of the 11 new admissions during the period, 4 came from local Secondary Modern Schools and one from a Residential School for the Educationally Sub-normal. Only 2 transferred from St. Francis Junior Training Centre.

The activities of the Centre were fully supported again during the year by the Parents and Friends Association holding Jumble Sales and other fund-raising activities and providing outings for the trainees. Socials and dances were again held during the year providing a form of social training for the trainees and, of course, allowing the essential exchanges between Parents and Staff. The social year ended with trainees, parents and staff enjoying a bumper Christmas social and annual draw evening and with the traditional Christmas lunch party.

### Nursing Homes

There were no changes in Registered Nursing Homes:

	<u>Registered Number of Beds</u>
Arosmor, 50 Marine Parade West, Lee-on-the-Solent	10
Langdale, 7 The Avenue, Alverstoke	12
Thalassa, 79 Western Way, Alverstoke	23

### Hospitals

	<u>Tel. No.</u>
Blackbrook Maternity Home, Titchfield Road, Fareham	Fareham 2275
Blake Maternity Home, Ham Lane, Gosport	Gosport 81662
Eye and Ear Hospital, Portsmouth	Portsmouth 21711
Gosport War Memorial Hospital, Bury Road, Gosport	Gosport 81225
Haslar Hospital, Gosport (Naval)	Portsmouth 22351
Knowle Hospital, Fareham (Psychiatric)	Wickham 2271
Queen Alexandra Hospital, Cosham, Portsmouth	Cosham 79451
Royal Portsmouth Hospital	Portsmouth 22281
St. Christopher's Hospital, Fareham	Fareham 2338
St. James Hospital, Portsmouth (Psychiatric)	Portsmouth 35211
St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth	Portsmouth 22331

### Ambulance Facilities

The Ambulance Service is not a delegated service and is administered by the County Council. The Ambulance Station in the Borough is situated in Privett Road. A two-way short-wave radio system is operated. Written requests for transport should be sent to the County Ambulance Officer, The Castle, Winchester. Telephone: Winchester 61644.



Under normal circumstances, transport can be provided only on the authority of a doctor but, in an emergency, an ambulance can be obtained by anyone dialling "999".

### Venereal Diseases

Close liaison has been established between a Health Visitor in Gosport and the Health Visitor attached to the Special Treatment Centre. During 1970 she has been requested to follow-up six cases who have failed appointments or had other problems. She has not had to do any contact tracing.

Clinic: St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth. Tel. Portsmouth 22331.

Mondays	4.30 to 7 p.m.
Tuesdays, Thursdays, Fridays	9.30 to noon & 4.30 to 7 p.m.
Wednesdays	2 to 7 p.m.

Total Cases:	Males:	198	Females:	100
Syphilis		1		1
Gonorrhoea		20		9
Non-Gonococcal			Trichomonas	
Urethritis		81	Vaginalis	13
Other Conditions		96		77

### Laboratory Facilities

Public Health Laboratory Service,  
Milton Road, Portsmouth. Tel. Portsmouth 22331

Public Analyst's Laboratory,  
Trafalgar Place, Clive Road,  
Portsmouth Tel. Portsmouth 23641



S E C T I O N    3DELEGATED WELFARE SERVICESPhysically Handicapped

Medical Aids and Equipment are supplied through the Medical Loan Depots of the British Red Cross Society. Financial aid is given in approved cases for any necessary adaptations in the home, the case contributing to the cost according to an assessment scale. In cases of adaptations to Council Houses, the cost is shared equally between the Health and Welfare and Housing Committees.

Adaptations were undertaken in 13 cases: this work included the provision of two toilets. The total cost for the 13 cases was nearly £300.

Other work during the year has been in the continued visiting of the disabled and in the provision of the smaller aids and gadgets to help them become more independent in their homes.

Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

These badges, of a national pattern and colour to assist ready identification, are issued in approved cases to disabled drivers suffering from a permanent and substantial disability which causes severe difficulty in walking. They are for identification purposes only and confer no legal rights. The Council has approved free parking for disabled drivers only (not with passengers) displaying badges at Stokes Bay and Lee-on-the-Solent municipal car parks where parking fees are charged during the summer season.

Badges are valid for one year and reminders are sent to current holders prior to renewal date. At the end of 1970 there were 25 residents holding current badges.

Blind and Partially Sighted

The statutory duties for the Blind and Partially sighted are now carried out by the Hampshire County Council and the voluntary duties by the Hampshire Association for the Care of the Blind.

The Social Worker for the Blind, Mrs. J. Dawson-Place, who is employed by the County Council, has continued to work in the area during the whole of the year. She works from the Area Welfare Office, 20 High Street, Fareham.

During the year, 1,130 domiciliary visits were made, 42 Braille lessons and 28 Moon lessons and 90 individual domiciliary handicraft lessons were given.

Handicraft classes and socials were held regularly every week.

The transport for the weekly social club has been provided by the local Rotary Club.

The local Voluntary Committee has organized a summer outing, a Christmas party as well as regular weekly social activities and home visiting.



Registered Blind Persons:

Aged 16 - 64:	Males	Females	Total
Employed Under Sheltered Conditions	2	1	3
Employed Under Ordinary Conditions	9	1	10
Not Employed	6	19	25
Aged 65 and Over			
Not Employed	31	80	111
	48	101	149

Blind Persons in Residential Accommodation

Blind with Other Defects:

Physically Defective	5	30	35
Deaf with Speech	-	1	1
Deaf without Speech	-	2	2
Hard of Hearing	6	6	12
Physically Defective and Hard of Hearing	4	5	9
	15	44	59

Registered under Disabled Persons (Employment)

<u>Act 1944</u>	6	4	10
-----------------	---	---	----

Registered Partially-Sighted Persons:

Aged 5 - 15			
Attending special schools	2	1	3
Attending other schools	2	2	4
Aged 16 - 64			
Near and Prospectively Blind	1	1	2
Mainly Industrially Handicapped:			
Employed	6	-	6
Aged 65 and Over			
Near and Prospectively Blind	2	8	10
	13	12	25

Deaf and Dumb and Hard of Hearing

The Missioner Welfare Officer for the Hampshire, Isle of Wight and Channel Islands Association for the Deaf reports that in Gosport there are 24 persons registered.



SECTION 4ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICESSewerage

## Modernisation of Ejector Stations:

The last stage of the scheme converting the underground sewage pumping stations from compressed air ejection to individual electrical pumping was completed during the year and the Air Compressing Station in Westfield Road Depot, which had been operating continuously since 1909, was taken out of commission and dismantled.

## Flooding Relief Measures:

The policy was continued during the year of providing surface water drainage in areas where none previously existed, in order to eliminate the local flooding occurring in times of heavy and prolonged rainfall and to disconnect road drainage from the foul sewerage system.

The drainage in the St. Thomas' Road/Priory Road area, begun in 1969, was completed and a new system laid in Clayhall Road from Haslar Road to St. Mark's Terrace. The section of Brune Lane between Rowner Lane and St. Nicholas Avenue was also provided with surface water drainage and the ditch, to which the water previously drained, filled in and converted into a footway.

## General

- (a) Sewer cleansing and descaling works were carried out during the year by the sewer jetting machine as part of general maintenance work.
- (b) A section of foul sewer was reconstructed in Charden Road where bad ground had caused a partial collapse of the sewer at a depth of 12 ft. below the surface.

Water - Public Supply

All dwelling houses have an indoor supply of mains water. Throughout the year the supply was adequate and the quality satisfactory.

The usual reports on sampling, the investigation of complaints and other matters related to the supply were received from the Water Company.

Swimming Baths and Pools

The swimming baths and paddling pools owned by the Council are all open-air ones and available to the public from May to September only. The children's swimming pool at Lee-on-the-Solent and the paddling pools both there and at Stokes Bay attract a large number of visitors during the peak holiday period. This makes it difficult to ensure adequate chlorination at all times. The bacteriological standard for water in pools is very high; of 48 samples only 3 were reported as unsatisfactory.



3 schools have open-air swimming pools and one a covered pool; one infants' school has a paddling pool. All are chlorinated. Of 33 samples of water from these pools, 31 were satisfactory.

### Clean Air

7 complaints of nuisance from smoke were received. None of these was about emissions from factory chimneys. 2 concerned the burning of industrial waste in the open air; one was about a domestic bonfire; 3 were of emissions from domestic chimney stacks; one was of smoke and fumes from a mobile fish and chip van. In no case was it necessary to resort to formal action to secure abatement.

Once again the attention of Ministry of Defence establishments had to be drawn to excessive emissions from boiler stacks and also to nuisance arising from the burning of waste material in the open.

5 notices were received of intention to install furnaces; all were satisfactory.

A clause in the Gosport Corporation Act 1970 enabled action to be taken where emissions from domestic chimneys caused a nuisance due to insufficient height of a stack. Two such nuisances were investigated.

### Rodent and Pest Control

2,482 premises were inspected following complaints of rats or mice. 320 were found to be infested with rats, as against 360 in 1969.

The number of mouse infestations found rose, however, from 180 in 1969 to 277. This considerable increase agrees with findings in other areas but is difficult to explain. It was in part accounted for by the finding of many new infestations in newly built properties. Field mice were responsible for a number of these.

In view of the resistance of rodents to Warfarin, which is known, other baits have been used and have proved quite effective.

Surveys were made from time to time of conditions at the Council's refuse tip but on no occasion was any major rodent infestation found.

The sewers were test-baited as and when conditions permitted and no evidence of rat infestation was discovered.

The fleas found to be present at all premises disinfested following complaints were animal fleas; these numbered 34 as against 25 in 1969. The only human flea seen during the year was one found on her person by a factory worker; the origin remained unknown.

23 older Council Houses which became vacant were given precautionary treatments against possible flea or bug infestations. 5 other houses were also treated.

There were no major problems arising from the breeding of flies at the Corporation tip or elsewhere.



Complaints and requests for advice were received about a variety of insects other than those mentioned above. They included wasps, garden beetles, carpet beetles, cockroaches, house mites, silverfish and moths. 2 complaints of "maggots" were traced to dead birds in chimneys; old birds' nests were also found to be harbouring insects which infested dwellings.

### Noise Abatement Act, 1960

12 complaints were received about various sources of noise but it was very difficult in some cases to substantiate the existence of a nuisance.

Large extractor fans at factories were once again the main cause for complaint. 6 complaints were received involving three factories. In each case the management was co-operative. At one factory about which previous complaints had been made, newer and bigger fans were installed yet the noise level was reduced to less than it had been beforehand.

Of the two other factories concerned, one was new and so situated that only one householder had cause to complain. The problem was not loudness but a high-frequency "whine" which was difficult to reduce to an acceptable level without materially decreasing the efficiency of the plant involved. Screening was provided and the matter was still under investigation at the close of the year.

The other factory is surrounded by dwellings, some of which are within a few feet and complaints of noise from plant, heavy traffic in and out of the factory and clatter from utensils were almost inevitable. Nevertheless, the situation has been much improved.

Other complaints have been about barking dogs and noisy tenants in overhead flats.

Investigations also took place into noise from hovercraft operating in Portsmouth Harbour and the Solent. Sound level readings were taken at various points and times and under a variety of weather conditions. It was not possible to establish any noise pattern nor was there any significant increase over the background noise, except at Haslar sea wall, where sometimes the craft were well inshore. Wind force and direction were the biggest factors in determining the amount of noise registered, the variations in measurement being quite considerable, although much more sophisticated equipment would be needed to plot an accurate noise curve.

The general level of background noise increases noticeably each year due largely to road traffic, particularly heavy vehicles. On the main roads there is little diminution until a very late hour. It is of interest that some older people who had lived for many years adjacent to arterial roads found the build-up of noise so intolerable that they moved to quieter areas whilst younger people did not complain having, seemingly, grown up amid a noise environment.



## Other Environmental Pollutions

### Oil on Beaches

On several occasions considerable quantities of crude oil were washed up at both Stokes Bay and Lee-on-the-Solent. A great deal of work was necessary to clear this and it was very difficult at times for the public to use the beaches without getting the smelly, tarry substance on their clothes or person.

### Dumping

This occurred at more places and in increased quantities. The material dumped included cars, furniture, perambulators, old iron, tins, bottles, builders' waste and garden refuse. Any piece of unused ground, large or small, no matter by whom owned nor how inaccessible, became a target for dumpers. Land owned by the Council or the Ministry of Defence seemed to be particularly attractive for this purpose, one of the worst dumps being in the town area.

### Smell

Periodically a nauseating stench giving rise to complaints arose from two areas. Both were creeks, the origin of the smell at one being a sewage disposal works outside the Borough and at the other rotting vegetation uncovered at low tide. The latter problem will be resolved when work agreed by the Council is carried out.

### Trade Effluents

Several such discharges are made both into creeks and sewers. The problem is receiving attention by the Council and other bodies with the object of securing some acceptable standards for these effluents.

### Mosquito Control

From being a major concern only a few years ago this problem has now diminished and it is possible for all land, except that owned by the Ministry of Defence, to be treated as part of their routine duties by the operators who carry out general pest control work. Not so long ago it was necessary to take on a full-time operator for up to six months of the year. The period was gradually reduced to a few weeks solely for the treatment of the Ministry of Defence land. The Council was reimbursed for the cost of this work on Ministry of Defence property.

The improved state of affairs is due largely to a reduction in the size of breeding areas by in-filling and to the destruction of larvae very early in the year in those places where drainage and/or other remedial work cannot or has not yet been carried out.

### Infectious Diseases

There was a considerable drop in the number of cases of Infective Hepatitis notified - 14 as against 87 in 1969. Each case was from a different household and all but two were people under 30 years of age. It was not possible to establish any connection between the cases nor to discover any causative agent. Failure to do this arises largely from the long and indeterminate incubation period.



A few cases of Salmonella infections occurred. In only one instance was there more than one case in a family. 2 of those affected contracted the infection whilst on holiday abroad and 3 whilst on holiday in other places in Britain.

Only 6 cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified involving 4 families; this was a lower incidence than usual.

Over a period of some months a survey was conducted by the Public Health Laboratory at Portsmouth into possible bowel infections in people working in restaurants. The survey covered several Local Authority areas and a number of faecal specimens were submitted from British and other Nationals in the Borough. In no case was any pathogenic organism found.

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Inadequate heating gave rise to several complaints from shop workers. In one large store this was due to a breakdown in the boiler installation; it was remedied promptly. Some shops using electricity as a source of heat suffered during the period of industrial action by power station workers.

Lighting gave rise to few problems but in one office premises the reflectors of fluorescent tubes were so discoloured that the amount of light reaching the desks was less than half the acceptable minimum.

There are very few shops with conveyor belts or goods lifts but where these are installed attention was paid to the guard systems; no contraventions were noted.

10 additional premises were registered and the total is now 629, made up thus:-

Offices.....	105
Retail shops.....	441
Wholesale shops.....	4
Catering Establishments.....	79

981 males and 2,109 females are employed in these premises.

483 visits were made and 24 written notices served. These dealt with 64 items covering structural disrepair, redecoration, floor coverings, seating, sanitary accommodation, heating, first aid, outfits, provision of thermometers, abstracts of the Regulations for display, clothing accommodation, hot water and eating facilities.

No prosecutions were taken during the year nor were any applications received for exemption from certain specified parts of the Act.

12 shops were built on an Admiralty Housing Estate and leased to private traders. The provisions of the Act relating to these are therefore administered by H.M. Factory Inspectorate, a situation which it is understood has not arisen in any other Local Authority area.

14 reports of accidents to employees were received, none of which was fatal or caused serious injury.



The causes were:-

Falling objects.....	4
Hand-held cutting tools.....	3
Lifting heavy weights.....	3
Slipping on floor.....	3
Handling meat (splinter of bone)....	1

The injuries were cuts 4, strains 4, bruises 4, septic thumb 1, and fractured wrist 1. Power tools or machinery were not involved in any case nor could blame be attached to the employers.

One report which seems worthy of quote read: "Mr. X. was cutting a carcass of lamb when he misjudged the position of his right thumb in relation to the chopper."

### Immigrants

The arrival of 7 long-term immigrants was notified and visits were made to these. They came from Hong Kong (3), Guyana, India, Italy and Kenya.

### The Standards for School Premises Regulations

The addition of temporary classrooms and the consequent increase in the number of pupils again reduced the amenity standards at some schools as no corresponding increase was made in the toilet facilities. The problem was raised with those responsible and although not yet resolved is receiving particular attention. It is gratifying to note, indeed, that the temporary additional space to be provided at one school will be equipped with the necessary toilet accommodation.

Extensive alterations and extensions to be carried out at two other large schools will also help to improve the amenity standards.

In the minor works programme the Schools Maintenance Surveyor proposes to effect further improvements to amenities and to remedy some of the defects and deficiencies brought to his notice earlier but still awaiting attention for financial reasons.

### Public Conveniences

The only new convenience built was that on an Admiralty housing development. This was erected by the Ministry of Public Buildings and Works and on completion taken over by the Borough Council.

The lack of a suitable site had long made the provision of a convenience at Hardway impracticable but the acquisition by the Council of some land there made it possible to reconsider this project.

In view of the age, condition and high cost of maintenance of the conveniences at Lee-on-the-Solent foreshore, The Crossways and Anns Hill Road junction, it was agreed they be closed. A new convenience to replace the last two will be built in the Camden Town area on a site to be developed as a car park.

The proposed change to decimal currency in February, 1971, required consideration to be given to the matter of replacing all coin locks as there would be no new coin corresponding in size or value to the existing penny. It was decided not to replace the



coin locks but to review the situation after one year.

33.

Wilful damage continued to cause concern and on several occasions necessitated the closing of part or all of a convenience until repairs were effected.

#### Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act 1960

Very little progress was made with the preparation of the land for the proposed new Council-owned caravan site near Stokes Bay. The demand for temporary sites in the holiday season increases and the present site is always full, with sometimes a considerable "overflow" at weekends in to other parts of the beachlands. The problem calls for urgent attention. The only other large site in the Borough belongs to the Admiralty and is for Service personnel only.

2 additional site licences for individual caravans were granted during the year, bringing the number of these to 7.

#### Factories Act 1961

##### A. Health Inspections:

	<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written</u> <u>Notices</u>
1. Factories in which law about cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors is enforced by the Local Authority	5	5	-
2. Factories not included in 1. in which law about sanitary conveniences is enforced by the Local Authority	133	120	7
3. Other premises in which law about sanitary conveniences is enforced by Local Authority (excluding Outworkers)	3	3	-

##### B. Cases in which defects were found:

Unsuitable or defective sanitary conveniences.....7  
Other offences.....-

##### C. Outworkers.....9

All were employed in the repair or alteration of wearing apparel. The drop in numbers from 41 in 1968 to the present figure has been due mainly to the closing of a large factory engaged in making clothes.

#### Notices

Informal Notices: under Public Health, Food & Drugs, Offices, Shops and Railway Premises and Factories Acts.....234



34.	Statutory Notices.....	49
	Notices Complied with....	186

### Defects and Contraventions Remedied

Defects:	In houses.....	149
	About drainage.....	11
	Concerning water closets..	14
	Offensive accumulations....	6
Contraventions:	Food Premises (including	
	delivery vehicles..	139
	Other premises.....	61

### HOUSING

#### Action taken:

No. of houses made fit by informal action..	64
No. of houses made fit by formal action....	31
Closing Orders.....	6
Demolition Orders.....	2

Three factors have contributed to the increase in the number of houses improved and repaired. These are: the larger sums available for the provision of amenities, the extra grants towards the repair of houses where a full improvement grant is applicable and the ability to secure rent increases in the case of controlled properties by the Qualification Certificate procedure. All these matters were contained in the Housing Act 1969.

167 visits were made about applications for grants, as against 58 in 1969.

88 of the applications were for Standard Grants and 79 for Improvement Grants (formerly called Discretionary Grants).

90 applications were received for Qualification Certificates. 68 of these were for houses provided already with standard amenities, 22 for houses where one or more amenities were lacking. 37 certificates were issued and 3 refused. Of the remainder, some were subsequently withdrawn and others still awaiting action by owners or agents to fulfil the conditions necessary for the issue of a certificate. More than half the applications were incorrect in some way which called for many interviews with applicants and tenants and revisits to properties.

A number of objections were received from tenants but most of these were resolved by agreement. The most frequent reason for objecting was that one or more of the amenities had been installed by themselves, not by the landlord. Those who raised this point were advised that the Local Authority could only take note of the existence or lack of amenities and that matters about which they felt aggrieved should be referred to the Rent Officer when he visited the house.



Where certificates were refused the reason in each case was that amenities which were not in being on the operative date (25th August 1969) had been provided since then but prior to making an application; the form for this purpose states very clearly that this is not acceptable.

The Camden Town area was declared a General Improvement Area and owners were encouraged to improve their properties.

25 applications for grants to do this were received.

Major works of repair and improvement were carried out to houses both in that area and elsewhere only when the owner could secure vacant possession. Such reconditioned houses were usually sold and because the price was comparatively low there was a ready market.

Houses in the area adjacent to Forton Road scheduled for industrial redevelopment gave rise to problems because of deterioration due to age and neglect. Most of the properties in that area are now owned by the Borough Council. Many of these are empty and boarded-up and the overall picture of the area is very depressing. It is to be hoped that some action will be possible in the near future which will enable the whole site to be cleared and redeveloped.

### Housing Progress

Housing Units built:

	<u>During</u> <u>1970</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>Post-War</u>
Permanent (by Local Authority)	215	10,528
" (by Private Enterprise)	255	
Temporary (pre-fab.) by L.A.	-	208
War Destroyed Houses re-built	-	170

### Houses in Multiple Occupation

The total of such houses known to be so used is very small. For large properties in residential areas the grants now available for conversion to self-contained flats makes this a project worthy of consideration. Not only does it relieve the owner of the supervision necessary for properties in multiple occupation but also provides much more acceptable accommodation.

2 properties formerly multi-occupied became empty. Both had for some time presented problems but these should not recur. A house not previously known to be so used came to our notice late in the year and the owner was advised of his obligations.

### Overcrowding

Only one complaint of overcrowding was received but this was easily resolved.



# 36. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Premises registered: 1 Dairy: 67 Distributors.

Licences:

Pasteurisers	1
Dealers (Prepacked) (Pasteurised)	55
(Sterilised)	25
(Untreated)	8
(Ultra Heat Treated)	30

## Milk Sampling (Bacteriological):-

	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Tests</u>	<u>Passed</u>	<u>Failed</u>
Pasteurised	41	Phosphatase	41	-
		Methylene Blue	36	1
		(4 Void)		
Channel Island Pasteurised	11	Phosphatase	11	-
		Methylene Blue	9	1
		(1 Void)		
Sterilised	3	Turbidity	3	-
Untreated	6	Methylene Blue	5	-
		(1 Void)		
		Ring Test	6	-
Raw (taken on delivery to Dairy)	53	Methylene Blue	51	2
		Ring Test	39	14
U.H.T.	2	Colony Count	2	-

The Phosphatase Test shows whether milk has been pasteurised efficiently, the Methylene Blue test is for keeping quality and the Ring Test is a preliminary test for the presence of the Brucella Abortus organism. That organism is destroyed by heat-treatment so the test is made only on raw milk samples. These are also examined for the presence of antibiotics which should be absent. None was found in any of the samples.

15 samples of raw milk were positive on the Ring Test; 8 of these were positive on the follow-up culture test. 4 of them were samples of bulk milk taken from the delivery tanker and 4 from churns supplied by individual farmers. The findings in respect of tanker milk were reported to the Milk Marketing Board and the others to the Local Authorities in whose area the milk was produced.

The scheme for eradicating the Brucella organism from raw milk supplies was strengthened both nationally and locally and should hasten the achievement of this.

By the end of the year all milk except that designated as "Channel Island" was being delivered to the only large dairy by tanker. The Public Health Laboratory agreed to examine samples from individual farms when a bulk sample indicated the presence of the Brucella organism. This procedure was adopted and when one of the farm samples was reported positive the Local Authority for that area was told. Unfortunately the lapse of time between taking the



bulk sample and getting a positive report for a particular farm is sufficient for infected animals to be sold. If this is done in the open market it is difficult to trace a particular animal.

### Food and Drug Sampling

	<u>Genuine</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Formal</u>	<u>Informal</u>
Milk	-	90	-	1	-	91
Other Foods	13	39	1	3	14	42
Drugs	-	6	-	-	-	6
	13	135	1	4	14	139

9 samples of milk were below the presumptive limits of the Sale of Milk Regulations for solids-not-fat but as there was no evidence of added water these were reported genuine. The Analyst attributed the poor quality of the milk to the condition of the cows.

### Action Taken about Unsatisfactory Samples:

Minced Beef & Gravy	11.6% deficient of proper proportion of meat.	A follow-up sample also showed a deficiency of meat. The vendor and producer were advised and stocks withdrawn immediately.
Pork Sausages	11% deficient of proper proportion of meat	No follow-up sample could be taken as the producer had ceased making pork sausages.
Channel Island Untreated Milk	7.5% deficient of proper proportion of fat.	Follow-up samples were taken and these were satisfactory.
Chicken Pies	Deficient in meat content	The manufacturer was using a formulation which should, in theory, have given satisfactory results but arranged to discuss the problem with the Public Analyst early in 1971. Follow-up samples will then be taken.

### Food - Complaints

The number of complaints received was 67, the same as in 1969. Comments on the main classes of food involved and the complaints to which they gave rise follow:

#### Meat and Meat Products:

15 complaints; 10 of these concerned manufactured products such as pasties, pork pies, sausages, sausage rolls and chicken pies. The other 5 were about bacon, chicken, ham, carcass meat and minced meat. Mould, taste, foreign bodies and odour were the main causes. Not all complaints were substantiated on investigation.

One complaint of pies was made 9 days after purchase; the pies



meanwhile were stored in the freezing compartment of a domestic refrigerator and when produced were as hard as stone.

#### Canned Food:

16 complaints: they were mainly of foreign bodies and unsoundness due to mould and other causes. Meat, fruit, vegetables, milk puddings and baby foods were involved. Cans with inferior inside tinning or with minute holes were responsible for the complaints of unfitness of the contents. It was not always possible to substantiate complaints about foreign bodies.

#### Bread:

11 complaints; 7 of these were of mould but in only 2 cases did the vendor appear to be at fault. In 3 cases the bread was sold in sealed polythene bags, a material so impervious to moisture that condensation was almost inevitable if the bread were not properly cooled before wrapping. The manufacturers were advised.

3 complaints were of "dirty" bread but investigation showed that edible oil used in the bakery and carbonised flour were responsible, not bad hygienic practices.

The remaining complaint was of the alleged presence of a hack-saw blade. This was not substantiated.

The remaining food complaints covered a wide range of foods and a variety of causes. One of the more interesting concerned Ultra-heat-treated milk sold in tetrapacks. This was said to have a bitter taste. Investigations showed that other milk of the same batch was affected, and from extensive enquiries made two possible causes emerged. These were heat-resistant organisms and a taint due to something eaten by the cows. No more positive information could be gleaned and no other complaints were received.

Court action was taken against the vendor of mouldy sausages and against the manufacturer of a bread roll which contained a cockroach.

#### Ice Cream

Premises registered: For manufacture and sale.....4  
For sale only.....190

#### Results of samples:

	TOTAL	Grade				Percentage			
		1	2	3	4	Grade 1	Grade 1 or 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
1969	84	33	18	19	14	39.3%	60.9%	22.5%	16.6%
1970	67	35	14	7	11	52.2%	73.1%	10.5%	16.4%

The grading is indicative of the bacteriological content of ice-cream as shown by the time taken to decolourise the dye, Methylene Blue. Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory; Grades 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.



The number of samples taken in each of the three main groups were:-

Bulk heat-treated ice cream sold from cans.....	51
Soft ice cream sold direct from the machine where it is made..	10
Wrapped brickettes.....	6

All the brickettes were reported as satisfactory and 8 of the soft ice cream samples.

73.1% of all samples were reported as being satisfactory as against 60.9% in 1969.

Heat-treated ice cream manufactured in the Borough was sold in bulk to a number of vendors with mobile vehicles trading under various names. For this reason, 31 of the 51 samples of this type of ice cream were from the same source, though obtained from several places and traders. Whenever possible check samples were taken from the factory on the same day as samples of the same product from elsewhere. This helped to determine where the fault lay in the event of samples being reported as unsatisfactory.

None of 20 iced lolly samples was unsatisfactory. These products are examined for the presence of coliform and other organisms and all samples gave either a nil or a very low count. This is very gratifying as it shows a big step forward in the past few years in the hygiene of producing this confection.

### Food Hygiene

Notices were served on the occupiers of 54 food premises for contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations. These covered a wide variety of matters, including structural disrepair, poor decorative conditions, lack of storage for outdoor clothes, unsatisfactory working surfaces, lack of hot water, sinks and personal washing facilities, defective and/or unclean equipment and utensils, failure to protect food from contamination and unsuitable sanitary accommodation.

Advice about minor infringements are given frequently by Inspectors on their routine visits.

The problem of lack of protection of food continues, particularly in butchers' shops. Cooked and raw meat were seen exposed in such a position that risk of contamination by customers was, or should have been, obvious to the trader. Quite appreciable progress has been achieved in the endeavour to secure more satisfactory conditions but some of the larger firms are very dilatory in implementing their promises to provide adequate protection.

The opening of several additional take-away-meal shops has re-emphasised the need to pay close attention to this type of out-catering establishment.

The proper use of refrigerators and cold cabinets is not always understood by shopkeepers, one of whom saw nothing wrong in placing unsold meat pies and pasties in the refrigerator and taking them out the following day to expose for sale. How often this was done before the practice came to our notice is not known. Manufacturers of pies



and other similar products issue to retailers advice on the correct way to store their products but this is not always followed.

Food traders are encouraged to ban dogs and more of them are doing this. Notices which can be placed in shop windows for this purpose are supplied free on request. Customers are also asked by a few shops not to smoke but a much wider extension of this is needed.

At one wholesale premises where a considerable quantity of open food was handled, conditions were such that authority was given for action to be taken in the Magistrates' Court. This threat of imminent prosecution resulted in a rapid improvement and there was no Court action.

#### Food Premises in the Borough

##### No. of Premises

Grocers	115
Public Houses	62
Butchers	36
Confectioners	68
Fishmongers	20
Greengrocers	30
Cafes, Restaurants, School Canteens	87
Off-Licences	11
Bakers	7
Dairies	1
Supermarkets	8



## SECTION 5

### CO-ORDINATING COMMITTEE

It is twenty years since the concept of a Co-ordinating Committee was put forward. The idea was to make sure that all statutory and voluntary agencies in social and allied fields worked together to prevent neglect or ill-treatment of children in their own homes.

As reported previously the co-operation amongst all kinds of workers caring for families in this area who need help and advice is good. There are many small ad hoc meetings taking place constantly where two to four workers agree on the best way to help a family so that there is good co-ordination and application of services where these are needed.

With the new administrative arrangements for social services now to be brought into being, I hope that the good relations established here will continue. The Committee met six times during the year and discussed matters of general policy and a few intractable cases.

### CLERGY and SOCIAL WORKERS MEETINGS

Again I am pleased to report that these meetings continued as before and were held in the David Bogue Hall during the lunch hour by kind permission of the Reverend A. A. Tomlinson.

There were seven meetings with attendances varying from 30-55 with a Speaker giving a talk for 20 - 30 minutes, followed by questions. The topics are chosen for general and instructive interest to the members and it is accepted by everyone that these short lunch-time meetings are most valuable.



SECTION 6SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICESGosport Committee for Education

Chairman: Alderman J. F. Fairhall  
 Vice-Chairman: Councillor H. W. Cooley I.S.M.

Aldermen: Mrs. B. Carter  
 W. A. Chidlow  
 J. Keast  
 R. T. Millard  
 V. E. J. Neal  
 Mrs. G. M. Skipper

Councillors: Mrs. F. B. Behrendt  
 H. F. Candy  
 J. H. S. Gillingham  
 T. R. Keith  
 Dr. P. V. Pritchard  
 Dr. H. J. Taylor

Commander R. B. Cooper

Reverend T. Foley: Reverend L. C. G. Munro:  
 Reverend A. A. Tomlinson

Miss M. N. B. Tyrrell

Messrs. V. Jones: P. H. Thomas:  
 F. G. Tompkins: A. E. Way.

SCHOOL PROVISION

Number of children on the school registers at end of Year: 14,040

		Number of Schools	Average Number of Children Attending
Primary Schools	County	21	6,578
	Voluntary	6	2,036
Secondary Schools	County	2	2,711
Grammar School	County	1	960
Bilateral School	County	1	1,616
Nursery School	County	1	32
Foxbury Special School		1	107

CLINICSSchool Clinic

This Clinic, held on alternate Monday mornings at 3 Spring Garden Lane and served by the Departmental Medical Officer, is a Diagnostic or Special Investigation Clinic.



The statistics of the work carried out at this Clinic are set out below:- 43.

Number of Children examined for employment.....	190
Number of Children for special observation.....	27
Number of Students examined for admission to Training College....	70
Number of Teachers examined.....	8

### Enuretic Clinic

Alternate Monday mornings by appointment only.

The clinic continues to give a useful service with a two-thirds cure rate for cases where the alarm is used. The populations treated by the alarm and by other methods are not identical. Many who use the alarm have been unsuccessfully treated by other methods first and in a number of cases the psychological effect of clinic attendance and the prospect of help is enough to result in cure. Such cases are listed amongst those successfully treated by other methods. The only other method as such used in this clinic is calendar keeping although cases frequently give a history of having taken various types of medication. It is my opinion that general practitioners ought not to be requested by clinics to use the amphetamine group of drugs in order to attain wakefulness in enuretic children. The less these drugs are available in the community the better. Since this clinic was started in 1964, we have had no child in which deep sleep has been a problem. Where it is reported it can, in our experience, be overcome by more fresh air in the bedroom, fewer bed covers and a piece of hardboard under the mattress. I would postulate, however, that enuretic children do not, in fact, as a group sleep more heavily than others but that their higher centres have become conditioned to ignoring the stimulus of bed-wetting. In explaining this to parents a useful analogy is the response of a mother to her baby's cry.

Number of New Cases.....37

Source of Referral: S.M.O.....30  
G.P.....6  
Other.....1

Number of Re-Examinations.....22

Total Seen...59

Number of Cases Where Alarm Issued.....26

(a) Treatment Completed.....18

Outcome: Cured.....10  
Failed.....6  
Improved.....2

(b) Treatment Incomplete.....8

Number of Cases Awaiting Alarm.....3

Number of Cases Treated by other Methods.....13

(a) Treatment Completed.....8

Outcome: Cured.....8

(b) Treatment Incomplete.....5

Number of Cases Not Taken on for Treatment.....17

Number of Cases Waiting to be Seen 31.12.70.....8



### Special Clinics

The following Clinics are held at 3 Spring Garden Lane:

#### Child Guidance

Psychiatrist: Tuesday all day. Friday all day.  
 Psychologist: As required.  
 Psychiatric Social Worker: Tuesday all day. Friday all day.  
 Children seen by appointment only.

#### Speech Therapy

Wednesday and Friday all day.  
 Tuesday mornings (1st and 3rd in month).  
 Tuesday afternoons (2nd, 4th and 5th in month).  
 Children seen by appointment only.

Clinic Sessions held.....	184
Consultations.....	53
Treatments.....	688
New Cases referred during the year.....	57
New Cases commencing treatment during the year.....	50
Continued from 1969.....	112

Total Children Treated...162

Children Discharged.....	61
Number on Register, 31.12.70	
(a) Under Treatment.....	89
(b) Awaiting Treatment after consultation.....	12
	101

Waiting List (awaiting consultation) on 31.12.70....9

Children Discharged - Results of Treatment:

<u>Reason for Discharge</u>	<u>No</u> <u>Improvement</u>	<u>Improved</u>	<u>Speech</u> <u>Satisfactory</u>
Failure to continue attendance	8	2	-
No further response anticipated	-	5	27
Left District or School	9	10	-
	17	17	27

Type of Defect Under Treatment 31.12.70:

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Dyslalia	38	9	47
Stammer	12	2	14
Cleft Palate	1	1	2
Delayed Speech Development	8	5	13
Dual Defects	4	-	4
Others	14	7	21
	77	24	101



For the last two months of the year, the area was without the services of a Speech Therapist and at the time of writing the vacancy is still unfilled. The shortage of Speech Therapists is nation-wide. It would appear that too few young people, mainly women, are training and amongst those who complete the course, the marriage rate is high. Except in large centralised departments, the Speech Therapist's conditions of work tend to give her little daily contact with colleagues, either in her own field or with other school health service personnel. As modern society tends to look to work as the vehicle via which social contacts are made, this may be a major factor in the poor recruitment to the profession and account for the few married Speech Therapists who return as their families grow older.

### Audiometric Clinic

Thursday afternoons weekly, alternate Monday mornings and additional sessions as required.

Children seen by appointment only.

The number of Clinic sessions was increased during the course of 1969 and the full effect of this is seen in the figures for the current year. Attendances have doubled and General Practitioners are using the service to an increasing extent.

The Audiology Clinic, under the direction of a Consultant Otologist, has been operating since October 1969 and its function of seeing children where a persisting hearing loss is having significant educational effects is now defined. From the autumn of 1970, two sessions per academic term have been held solely for Gosport children and the sessions are attended by a School Medical Officer and a School Nurse from this area. This arrangement makes for easier liaison with the Consultant and the Educational Audiological team. The Clinic is held in the Partially-Hearing Unit at Wallisdean County Primary School.

Number of New Cases Seen.....	464
Source of Referral of New Cases:	
(i) G.P.....	38
(ii) S.M.O.....	419
(iii) Hospital.....	2
(iv) Other.....	5
Number of Cases Referred to General Practitioner.....	7
Number of Cases Referred to Hospital by Us.....	22
Number of Cases Referred to Audiology Clinic, Fareham.....	40
Outcome of Hospital Referral	
(i) No treatment.....	1
(ii) Treatment.....	8
(iii) Not Known.....	22
Number of Re-examinations Seen.....	237
Total of Attendances at Clinic.....	701

### Hearing Aids

Number of children in schools at 31.12.70 known to have been provided with Hearing Aids.....26



46.	Special Schools.....	8
	Ordinary Schools.....	10
	Wallisdean County Primary - Partially Hearing Unit...	4
	Portchester, Wicor County Infants P.H.U.....	3
	Portsmouth, Penhale P.H.U.....	1

#### Hospital Board Special Clinic

##### Ophthalmic:

Gosport War Memorial Hospital

Wednesday afternoons and 3rd Monday afternoon

1st, 2nd and 4th Monday afternoons) 30.1.70 - 30.3.70

Alternate Friday mornings )& 1.6.70 - 6.9.70

Children seen by appointment only.

#### PERIODIC MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

##### Number of Children Examined:

##### Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth)

##### Number of Pupils Inspected

##### Boys      Girls      Total

1966 and later	30	15	45
1965	246	233	479
1964	482	484	966
1963	46	46	92
1962	29	25	54
1961	19	14	33
1960	15	12	27
1959	15	10	25
1958	6	14	20
1957	3	10	13
1956	19	11	30
1955 and earlier	158	202	360
Totals	1,068	1,076	2,144
1969 Totals	1,041	1,152	2,193

##### Periodic Inspection of Leavers:

Full Periodic Medical Inspection.....	39
Partial Medical Inspection for Particular Defects...	230
Interview Only (not examined).....	106

Total 375

1969 Total 615

##### Physical Condition of Children Examined:

	<u>Satisfactory</u>		<u>Unsatisfactory</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Boys	1,068	100.00	-	.00
Girls	1,075	99.91	1	.09
Totals	2,143	99.95	1	.05
1969	(2,192)	(99.95)	(1)	(.05)



Other Examinations

Special Examinations.....	659	(701)
Re-Inspections.....	2,511	(2,317)
	<u>3,170</u>	<u>(3,018)</u>

Result of Inspections

The following table shows the defects found at periodic and special inspections:

T = Treatment      O = Observation

Defect or Disease	Periodic Inspections								Special Inspect-ions	
	Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total			
	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O	T	O
Skin	28	71	2	8	3	7	33	86	2	6
Eyes (a) Vision	49	68	2	2	3	11	54	81	5	5
(b) Squint	31	22	-	1	6	4	37	27	-	-
(c) Others	13	24	-	-	-	2	13	26	-	2
Ears (a) Hearing	13	210	2	2	2	11	17	223	7	7
(b) Otitis Media	6	199	-	2	1	7	7	208	1	2
(c) Others	4	73	-	4	-	1	4	78	-	2
Nose and Throat	24	315	2	2	1	12	27	329	-	11
Speech	24	101	-	2	1	-	25	103	4	9
Lymphatic Glands	2	120	-	-	-	4	2	124	-	1
Heart	4	22	-	-	-	-	4	22	-	4
Lungs	19	68	-	1	1	4	20	73	1	8
Developmental										
(a) Hernia	4	12	-	-	-	1	4	13	-	-
(b) Other	5	96	-	-	3	5	8	101	-	3
Orthopaedic										
(a) Posture	5	25	-	2	-	5	5	32	-	1
(b) Feet	14	90	1	7	3	6	18	103	-	6
(c) Other	5	68	-	8	-	6	5	82	-	3
Nervous System										
(a) Epilepsy	2	10	-	-	1	-	3	10	-	2
(b) Other	2	54	-	1	-	2	2	57	-	4
Psychological										
(a) Development	1	17	-	-	-	-	1	17	-	5
(b) Stability	1	69	-	3	-	11	1	83	1	7
Abdomen	3	22	-	1	-	2	3	25	-	4
Other	11	59	-	6	-	3	11	68	5	38
Menstruation	-	-	-	5	-	-	-	5	-	3
Totals 1970	270	1815	9	57	25	104	304	1976	26	133
Totals 1969	278	1571	25	95	18	92	321	1758	36	187

During 1970 it was decided to extend the principle of selection for medical inspection to the fourth year medical examination, which is for many pupils their last contact with the School Medical Service prior to leaving school. For several years some School Medical Officers have worked on a system of interviews only for this group of pupils unless there were some specific indication for medical examination, but this has never been universally popular. However, with the shortage of doctors in the school medical field, we have felt that the



universal examination of fourth year pupils is a luxury which cannot be afforded until such time as it is determined whether this examination shall replace the medical examination of young persons entering industry and other employment fields. It is perhaps of interest that many parents and a significant number, although rather fewer pupils, request an examination for reassurance at this stage.

From the beginning of the September term a further innovation in inspection procedure was instituted with the object of the more economic deployment of the School Health Service team. It was decided that School Nurses could usefully see a proportion of children to decide whether there were any necessity for the child to be examined by a medical officer. One of the problems of selecting children on the basis of a questionnaire completed by parents is that it is often difficult to determine what significance to place on the information supplied. It is felt that School Nurses can and should be used to an increasing extent to ensure that the doctors use their time to the best advantage. The new system will offer the School Nurse a satisfying opportunity to exercise her clinical judgment as a nurse and give her new openings for practical health teaching.

### Handicapped Pupils

<u>Category</u>	<u>Number on Register at 31.12.70</u>
Blind	-
Partially Sighted	3
Deaf	2
Partially Hearing	18
Delicate	8
Physically Handicapped	21
Educationally Subnormal	77
Maladjusted	28
Epileptic	3
Speech Defective	4
	<u>164</u>

The inadequacy of provision for day special education in the area for certain categories of handicapped pupils has caused increasing concern during the course of the year. While the methods by which handicapped pupils are taught is the province of educationalists, the inability to supply the children's total needs has profound effect on the whole child, often causing the child acute psychological stress which sometimes leads to a breakdown and the need for Child Guidance referral. In others it may lead to antisocial or delinquent behaviour. Unsatisfactory adjustment to working life is a further aspect of the problem. Although numerically the greatest shortfall of places for the handicapped is in the provision for the educationally subnormal, the absence of provision for the maladjusted on a day basis is also a cause for great dissatisfaction. Only a small minority of maladjusted children in need of special schooling require a residential placement and many would be better to continue to live at home while receiving special schooling. There are also a number of children who have been excluded from school because of behaviour problems or who suffer from school phobia who are receiving home tuition and who would



be better taught in small groups which special day units could provide.

During 1970, 17 children who had been ascertained as being in need of special schooling as Educationally Subnormal were reviewed shortly before they reached statutory school leaving age. Of these 11 were recommended for friendly supervision. With the help of the Careers Advisory Service we are making an attempt to find out what happens to these young people after they leave school and how they fare in working life. This survey will have to continue for a few years before any firm conclusions can be reached.

### Youth Employment Service

The employment situation remained fairly static.

One large establishment closed down during the year but, fortunately the young people discharged were absorbed without difficulty into other employment with the exception of one young lady who suffers with epilepsy and with whom we are having difficulty in finding other employment.

Difficulty was experienced in placing boys of less than average ability due mainly to the lack of vacancies of an unskilled nature, e.g. building.

### St. Francis Training Centre

It has now become a routine practice to send a Dental Trainee to the St. Francis Training Centre three times a year. The great advantage of using this method is that, quite apart from the convenience of having dentistry on the premises, the Dental Surgeon has become well known and accepted by these particular patients. This factor is a great help when it comes to the Dental Treatment. Beyond this facilities offered by the Portsmouth Royal Hospital have been freely used where necessary.



SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICEGeneral

During the year 1970, four Dental Surgeries were staffed and maintained. The establishment includes two Dental Ancillaries but since they are not possible to obtain, four surgeries only were maintained instead of six. The absence of ancillaries is keenly felt since it means a reduction, not only in patients given treatment, but also a reduction in time given to Dental Health work. It is hoped that two Dental Ancillaries will become available to Gosport, probably in September 1971, although definite appointments have not yet been made.

It is considered that some expression of gratitude should be made to Senior Dental Surgeons who continue to work in their surgeries after the date of their retirement. If it were not for this the Dental Service might well have been impaired. Fortunately it would appear that for various reasons more Dental Surgeons are entering the School Dental Service and the opportunities for appointing new Dental Officers are somewhat better.

The returns of work for the year show a resemblance to the previous year. The number of patients treated and attendances for treatment being almost the same. The number of courses of treatment completed also shows little variation. It is felt that some expansion must take place to meet the needs of a school population which is increasing.

Rowner Health Centre

The dental services in this centre were reported on last year. The results so far indicate that there is considerable scope for the Dental Services in this area. Accordingly the appointment of ancillary help is being treated as a question of urgency and also it is recommended that the dental premises be extended. This last matter may take some time to bring about. It also raises the question of what policy to adopt in any future building of Dental Surgeries - the recommendation has been made that future dental buildings be designed as large multiple clinics rather than small individual units. In this way the most economical use of dental manpower, including the use of supervised ancillary help, is to be made.

St. Francis Training Centre

It has now become a routine practice to send a Dental Trailer to the St. Francis Training Centre three times a year. The great advantage of using this method is that, quite apart from the convenience of having dentistry on the premises, the Dental Surgeon has become well known and accepted by these particular patients. This factor is a great help when it comes to the Dental Treatment. Beyond this facilities offered by the Portsmouth Royal Hospital have been freely used where necessary.



## Fluoridation

This still remains a very controversial issue and one which is by no means settled as yet.

## In Conclusion

It is possible that changes in administration and in method may take place during the next few years over wide areas of Local Government and in which the School Dental Service may well be included. These changes as yet do not seem to be precisely formulated. When they do take place they must, of necessity, be based on the existing organisation in terms of personnel and buildings. It would appear that the most useful thing to do at the moment is to maintain these to the maximum efficiency possible.

## Dental Treatment of School Children

1. Attendances for treatment including "Emergency" & Orthodontic..	12,809
2. Emergencies.....	788
3. Number actually treated.....	3,696
4. Additional Courses of Treatment Commenced.....	599
5. Fillings:-	
Permanent Teeth.....	6,376
Deciduous Teeth.....	3,488
6. Teeth filled:-	
Permanent Teeth.....	5,364
Deciduous Teeth.....	3,186
7. Extractions - Carious:-	
Permanent Teeth.....	534
Deciduous Teeth.....	1,776
8. Extractions - Orthodontic:-	
Permanent Teeth.....	262
Deciduous Teeth.....	502
9. No. of General Anaesthetics by Medical Anaesthetists.....	1,026
10. No. of Patients X-Rayed.....	363
11. Prophylaxis.....	1,669
12. Gum Treatment.....	604
13. Teeth otherwise Conserved.....	1,228
14. Other Operations:-	
Permanent Teeth.....	875
Deciduous Teeth.....	969
15. Teeth Root Filled.....	40
16. Inlays.....	2
17. Crowns.....	32
18. Number of Dentures.....	21
19. Courses of Treatment Completed.....	3,785
20. Orthodontics - Attendances.....	2,761



This still remains a very controversial issue and one which is by no means settled as yet.

# In Conclusion

## General

and that the only way to prevent this is by having a law passed which would require the school board to have a dentist on the staff and to have the dentist examine the children and to have the dentist recommend the proper treatment for the children. This is the only way to prevent this and to have the dentist recommend the proper treatment for the children.

## Additional Treatment of School Children

1. Attendance for treatment including emergency treatment.
2. Number actually treated.
3. Number actually treated.
4. Additional cost of treatment.
5. Billings.
6. Teeth filled.
7. Teeth filled.
8. Teeth filled.
9. No. of General Anesthetics by Medical Anesthetists.
10. No. of Patients X-Rayed.
11. Prophylaxis.
12. Teeth filled.
13. Teeth filled.
14. Teeth filled.
15. Teeth filled.
16. Teeth filled.
17. Teeth filled.
18. Teeth filled.
19. Teeth filled.
20. Teeth filled.

## 15. Dental Training Centre

relaxation of the dental profession and to have a dental training centre established in the city. This is the only way to prevent this and to have the dentist recommend the proper treatment for the children.







1917-18 34182.5

1918-19 34182.5

1919-20 34182.5

1920-21 34182.5