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**BOROUGH**



**OF POOLE**



**THE**

**HEALTH of POOLE**

**1969**

**James Hutton M.D., D.P.H.**



# **THE HEALTH of POOLE**

## PREFACE

To the Worshipful Mayor, Town Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Borough and County  
of the Town of Poole.

**James Hutton** M.D., D.P.H.

I have the honour to submit for your  
consideration my Annual Report on the work  
of the Health Department in 1969.

JAMES HUTTON

Medical Officer of Health

**1969**

THE

STATUTE

BOOK

MADE IN GREAT BRITAIN

1969

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JAMES HUTTON

Medical Officer of Health

LETTER

To the Worshipful Mayor, and Aldermen and  
Councillors of the Borough and County  
of the Town of Poole.

I have the honor to submit for your  
consideration my Annual Report on the work  
of the Health Department in 1925.

JAMES WATSON

Medical Officer of Health

COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1962

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. D.I. MONTAGHE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J.H. BOWEN

Aldermen:

Miss J.M. BIRROD, J.P.

R.C. BART

Mrs. E.M. WICKINGS, J.P.

A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P. (Mayor)

(ex officio)

T.E. GIBSON, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors:

J.L. BROWN

R.J. GARLAND

R. HAIN, J.P. (Deputy Mayor)

J.W.B. HARRIS

E.W. HOGAN

S.G. PHARCE

J. PURDY

W.B. RIGGS (Clerk)

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. E.D. ADWIN

Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Miss J.E. FISHER


Mrs. J.A. GIBBY

Ex-officio - J.C. Chairman

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COMMITTEES AND STAFF, 1969

PUBLIC HEALTH AND PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Mrs. D.I. MONTAGUE

Vice-Chairman: Councillor J.N. SORTON

Aldermen:

Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.  
R.C. HART  
Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P. (Mayor)  
(ex officio)  
T.W. SHERRIN, M.B.E., J.P.

Councillors:

J.L. BROWN  
R.J. GARLAND  
R. HANN, J.P. (Deputy Mayor)  
J.Q.E. MEARS

E.M. MOXHAM  
S.G. PEARCE  
J. PURDIE  
W.S. RIGLER (Sheriff)

Co-opted Members:

Mrs. S.D. AUBIN  
Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Miss I.E. EVERED  
Mrs. J.A. GREBBY

Ex-Officio - R. Fare (D.C.C. Chairman)

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health )  
Port Medical Officer )  
Borough School Medical Officer)

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health )  
Deputy Port Medical Officer )

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Chief Administrative Assistant:

K.F. STOUT, D.M.A.

Borough Environmental Health

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

Alan KIRKMAN, Cert. as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

F.K.W. FRANCIS, Cert. as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:

F. BURGIN, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

K.C. CLARK, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

S.T. DAVIES, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector.

Public Health Inspectors:(Continued)

R.M. IMPETT, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector.

L.G. RINGROW, Cert. as Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector and Smoke Inspector

R.C. STENTIFORD, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector (Died 6.10.69)

R.R. TUCKER, Cert. as Public Health Inspector and Meat and Food Inspector

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

Two posts

Senior Clerk:

A.R.C. PARSONS and three Clerks

Public Analyst:

H. DEDICOAT, F.R.I.C., Southampton

Veterinary Surgeon:

Lt. Col. J.S. KINGSTON, M.B.E., M.R.C.V.S.

DELEGATED HEALTH, WELFARE AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Assistant Medical Officers and School Medical Officers: (3 and 1 part time)

Isobel R.S. PATTERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Rosa STRUNIN, M.D. (Berlin)

H.C. WILLIAMSON, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Dental Officers:

(4)

F.E.R. WILLIAMS, L.D.S. (Senior)

A.C.S. BARNARD, L.D.S., R.C.S.

A.G. GAPPER, L.D.S., R.C.S. (Eng)

C. GREEN, L.D.S., R.C.S.

Anaesthetist:

R.W. ADAM, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., L.R.F.P.S., L.D.S., R.F.P.S., M.D.D. (Part time)

Dental Surgery Assistants:

(4)

Borough Nursing Officer:

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

Deputy Borough Nursing Officer:

Miss D.B. WAGLAND, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V. Cert. (Resigned 30.4.69)

Liaison Health Visitors:

(2)

(Old People and Handicapped)

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

(Tuberculosis)

Mrs. L. SCHOFIELD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss L.G. BRIDGWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

**Health Visitors:**

**(General Purposes  
also School Nurses)**

(15)\*

- Miss B.O. BINNINGTON, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert. (Resigned 4.1.69)
- Mrs. J.O. CARTER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Miss S.A. CHAMPION, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Mrs. D.A. CLAY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
Q.N., H.V. Cert.
- Miss H. GREAVES, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
Q.N., H.V. Cert.
- Miss D.R. HEELIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Miss M.E. HEMMINGS, S.R.N., C.M.B.,  
Pt. 1, H.V. Cert.
- Miss J.K. JENNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert. (Appointed 1.4.69)
- Miss V. KUSEL, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Miss J.E. MORRIS, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Miss A. MORTON, S.R.N., C.M.B.,  
Part 1, H.V. Cert.
- Mrs. V. NARBETT, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Miss B.M. PETLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
R.F.N., H.V. Cert.
- Miss I. PITTOCK, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.
- Miss B.D. TURNER, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
H.V. Cert.

\* Mrs. Schofield transferred to  
Old People and Handicapped  
Liaison

**Domiciliary Midwives:**

(11)

- Mrs. A.J. CLEARY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
- Miss A.D.E.M. HARDY, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss J.E. HOLLOMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss M.L. HUNT, N.N.E.B., R.S.C.N.,  
S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss C.V. IMBER, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss V.A. LISK, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Mrs. M. TERRY, S.C.M. (Resigned 31.12.69)
- Miss E.F. TUGWELL, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Miss V.E. WHITE, S.R.N., S.C.M.

**District Nurses:**

**(18 and 2 Part-time)**

**(Male)**

**(Female)**

- J.W. BENTLEY, S.R.N., Q.N.
- L. DAVIES, S.R.N., R.M.N., Q.N.
- Mrs. P.A. BANKS, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Mrs. A.B. BURDETT, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
- Mrs. J. BUTLER, S.R.N.
- Mrs. S.M. CAMPBELL, S.R.N.
- Miss D.E. CHAPMAN, S.R.N., S.C.M.
- Mrs. B. CLARKSON, S.R.N.
- Mrs. E.A. CONNOR, R.M.N., S.R.N.
- Mrs. D. FORD, S.R.N., S.C.M.,
- Miss P.A.C. HARDY, S.R.N., R.S.C.N.
- Mrs. R.J. HATTON, S.R.N. (Part-time)
- Mrs. D.M. LITTLE, S.R.N.
- Mrs. M.I. MacINNES, S.R.N., Q.N.
- Miss P.E. PERRY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
Q.N.

**District Nurses: (Continued)**

(Female)

Mrs. M.I. PULSFORD, S.R.N.,  
(Part-time)  
Mrs. S. REDDING, S.R.N.  
Mrs. A.N. SMEATON, S.R.N.  
Miss P.A. SMEE, S.R.N., Q.N.  
Mrs. M.M.D. THOMSON, R.G.N.  
C.M.B., Pt. 1.

**Nursing Assistants:**

(Whole time equivalent 6)

Mrs. D.M. HARWOOD, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Appointed 1.12.69)  
Miss E.M. KERSHAW, S.E.N.  
Mrs. J.M. PERKS, S.E.N.  
(Appointed 1.1.69)  
Mrs. P.H. ROPER, S.R.N.  
(Resigned 31.10.69)  
Miss M.D. SMITH, S.R.N., S.C.M.  
(Part-time)  
Mrs. T.G. TOLLEY, S.R.N., S.C.M.,  
Q.N. (Part-time)(Resigned 28.6.69)  
Mrs. E.E. WICKS, S.E.N.  
(Appointed 11.8.69)  
Miss J.P. WIDDICOMBE, S.E.N.  
(Appointed 1.4.69)

**Day Nursery - Matron:**

Mrs. M.W. BACON, S.R.N.  
(Retired 30.9.69)  
Miss R. HUTTON, R.S.C.N., S.R.N.  
(Appointed 1.9.69)  
Mrs. J.M. BEAUMONT, C.N.N.  
(Resigned 6.1.69)  
Miss R. HUTTON, R.S.C.N., S.R.N.  
(Appointed 11.2.69)

- Deputy:

and four Nursery Assistants.

**Clinic Assistants: (5)**

**Domestic Help Organiser:**

Mrs. M.P. GOODLAND  
Mrs. N. WOLLEN  
Mrs. D.C. COX (Appointed 22.9.69)

Assistant:

Assistant:  
(Part-time)

**Mental Welfare Officers:**

K.W. BAMFORD (Senior)  
Mrs. J.L. DAVEY  
P.J. HOLLOWAY (Appointed 21.7.69)  
D.A. POPE (Appointed 1.5.69)  
N.T. STEDMAN (Resigned 26.2.69)  
J.H. WICKENS (Part-time)

**Training Centre**

**Adult: Manager**  
**Senior Supervisor**

R.J. ERBETTA  
Mrs. J.D. SYKES  
Seven Supervisors

**Junior: Head Teacher**

Mrs. D.F. HOLLEYHEAD  
Seven Teachers, one Trainee Teacher,  
four Attendants and one  
Physiotherapist (Part-time)

Home Teachers (Blind): (3) E.S. GRINT  
Miss P.E.A. GILES  
Miss S.J.R. LOWE

Administrative Assistants: Mrs. B. ECTOR  
C.A. FOX  
D. RATCLIFFE  
J. WAY  
J.H. WICKENS

Thirteen full time Clerks  
and one half time Clerk

MEDICAL AUXILIARIES

Oral Hygienist: Vacant  
Speech Therapist: Miss H.V.A. BARRETT, L.C.S.T.  
Psychiatric Social Worker: Miss A.D. FILLITER  
Physiotherapist: Miss D. BUTLER, M.C.S.P. (Part-time)  
Audiometrician: Mrs. K. REAL

CONSULTANT SERVICES

These services are provided by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board  
in the local hospitals or in clinics.

DORSET COUNTY COUNCIL OFFICERS SECONDED TO POOLE (Part-time)

Senior Officer for  
Mental Health: H. PALING.  
Chief Welfare Officer  
for the Blind: R.L. SWAFFIELD  
Home Teacher  
(Mental Health): Mrs. H.R.M. EDDEN.

HOSPITALS, CLINICS, TREATMENT CENTRES

AND OTHER ESTABLISHMENTS

HOSPITALS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Poole General Hospital,  
Longfleet Road, Poole

Surgical beds ... ..	90
Medical beds ... ..	65
Children ... ..	55
Obstetric beds .. ...	54
Orthopaedic beds ... ..	60
Infectious Diseases beds	20
Special Care Baby Unit	16
Radiotherapy ... ..	26
Gynaecological beds ... ..	30
Geriatric Beds ... ..	30
Chest ... ..	10
Surgical Sepsis ... ..	10
Day Beds ... ..	10
Private Ward Beds ... ..	8
Intensive Therapy ... ..	6
Physical Medicine ... ..	4
Dental/Unclassified ... ..	6
Neurology ... ..	4
Staff Sick Bay beds ... ..	5

Alderney Hospital,  
Ringwood Road, Parkstone

Chronic Sick beds ... .. 28

St. Ann's Hospital,  
Haven Road, Canford Cliffs

Psychiatric beds ... .. 75

612

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES AS AT 31st DECEMBER 1969

Permanent Clinics:

Branksome Clinic

Layton Road, Parkstone  
(Telephone Parkstone 714)

Hamworthy

Lanark Close, Hamworthy,  
(Telephone Poole 3881)

Hillbourne Clinic

Kitchener Crescent, Waterloo,  
(Telephone Broadstone 3516)

Old Town

67 Market Street, Poole.  
(Telephone Poole 5458)

Oakdale

337 Wimborne Road, Oakdale,  
(Telephone Poole 2211)

Poole Central Clinic

Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole  
(Telephone Poole 5151)

Day Nursery

Ashley Road, Parkstone  
(Telephone Parkstone 1295)

Adult Training Centre

Plantation Road, Poole.  
(Telephone Broadstone 3083)

Junior Training Centre

Plantation Road, Poole  
(Telephone Broadstone 3239)

Premises Hired for Sessional Use:

Broadstone	War Memorial Hall, Broadstone
Newtown	Methodist Church Hall, Ringwood Road
Herbert Avenue	Baptist Church Hall, Herbert Avenue
Turlin Moor	St. Gabriels Church Hall, Keysworth Road
Wallisdown	St. Saviour's Church, Scott Road
(a) Dental Clinics:	by appointment
Branksome	Daily
Hamworthy	Monday, Tuesday and Friday
Hillbourne	Monday, Wednesday and Thursdays
Poole Central Clinic	Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
(b) Relaxation and Mother-craft Classes:	
Hamworthy	Thursdays, 2.00 p.m.
Hillbourne	Wednesdays 2.00 p.m.
Branksome	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m.
(c) Cytology Clinic:	By appointment
Branksome	Wednesdays, 9.00 a.m. 1st Wednesday 2.00 p.m.
Central	Fridays, 9.00 a.m.
Hamworthy	Mondays, 9.00 a.m. 2nd, 3rd 4th Monday 2.00 p.m.
Hillbourne	2nd and 4th Tuesday, 9.00 a.m.
(d) Contraception Clinic:	By appointment
Branksome	Wednesdays, 9.00 a.m.
Central	Friday, 9.00 a.m.
Hamworthy	Mondays, 9.00 a.m. 2nd, 3rd, 4th Mondays, 2.00 p.m.
Hillbourne	2nd and 4th Tuesday, 9.00 a.m.
(e) Infant Welfare Centres:	
Branksome	Tuesday and Friday, 2.00 p.m.
Broadstone	Thursdays, 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	Wednesday, 2.00 p.m.
Herbert Avenue	Thursdays, 10.00 a.m.
Hillbourne	Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Newtown	Thursdays, 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	Fridays and 1st and 3rd Mondays, 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	Wednesdays, 10.00 a.m.
Turlin Moor	Mondays, 2.00 p.m.
Wallisdown	Tuesdays, 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	Wednesdays, 2.00 p.m. and Thursdays 10.00 a.m.
(f) Diphtheria Immunisation, Poliomyelitis Vaccination, Smallpox Vaccination, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Inoculations:	
Branksome	1st Tuesdays 9.30 a.m.
Broadstone	3rd Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Hamworthy	3rd Wednesday 2.00 p.m.
Herbert Avenue	1st Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Hillbourne	2nd Tuesday 2.00 p.m.
Newtown	4th Thursday 2.00 p.m.
Oakdale	4th Friday 2.00 p.m.
Old Town	2nd Wednesday 10.00 a.m.
Wallisdown	2nd Tuesday 2.00 p.m.
Poole Central Clinic	3rd Wednesday 2.00 p.m.



- (g) Child Guidance Clinic: By appointment  
 Poole Central Clinic Tuesday and Friday 9.30 a.m.  
 Alternate Fridays 2.00 p.m.  
 Alternate Thursday 9.30 a.m.  
 and 2.00 p.m.
- (h) Audiology Clinic: By appointment  
 Poole Central Clinic
- (i) Speech Therapy Clinic By appointment  
 Poole Central Clinic Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays,  
 9.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Tuesdays  
 9.30 a.m.  
 Branksome Thursdays 9.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m.  
 Hamworthy Tuesdays 2.00 p.m.
- (j) Physiotherapy (Asthma) Clinic: By appointment  
 Poole Central Clinic Wednesdays
- (k) Enuresis Clinic: By appointment  
 Poole Central Clinic Mondays
- (l) Chiropody Clinic (for the Elderly) - in conjunction with the  
 British Red Cross Society By appointment  
 Branksome Thursday and Friday  
 Hamworthy Friday  
 Oakdale Clinic Tuesday  
 Poole Central Clinic Monday, Wednesday

#### AMBULANCE SERVICE

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, this service is provided by the Dorset County Council. The Poole Section of the Ambulance Service is located in the ambulance station in Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Dorchester 1760 (Emergency) - Poole 3274 (Enquiries)), where a day and night service is maintained.

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

##### Pathological:

Sited at Poole General Hospital under the direction of Dr. J.S. Howell.

##### Public Health:

The Public Health Laboratory, Poole General Hospital, under the direction of Dr. G.J.G. King.

The County Laboratory, Glyde Path Road, Dorchester, under the direction of Dr. G.H. Tee, Consultant Pathologist.

#### CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER BRANCHES OF THE SERVICE

The closest working arrangements exist with the Hospital Service at many levels.

The Deputy Medical Officer of Health lectures in the Nurses's Training School.

Health Visitors and Welfare Officers perform active liaison work with the Hospital in relation to Paediatrics, Diabetes, Geriatrics, Mental Health and the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

LOCAL  
INFORMATION

- General Information
- Department of Health
- Education
- Public Health
- Medical Services
- Public Health Department
- Public Health Department

The County Medical Officer of Health lectures in the evening at the County School.  
 Health visitors and health officers perform visits and give the hospital in relation to health, diabetes, dentistry, mental health and the welfare of the hospital buildings.

- |     |  |   |
|-----|--|---|
| (1) | Health Officer                         | By appointment  |
|     | Public Health Officer                  |   |
| (2) | Speech Therapy Clinic                  | By appointment  |
|     | Public Health Officer                  | Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. and 1.00 p.m. Tuesday 9.30 a.m. |
|     | Physiotherapy                          | Monday 9.30 a.m. and 2.00 p.m. Tuesday 2.00 p.m.                        |
| (3) | Physiotherapy (Athletic) Clinic        | By appointment  |
|     | Public Health Officer                  | Wednesday   |
| (4) | Speech Clinic                          | By appointment  |
|     | Public Health Officer                  | Monday  |
| (5) | Physiotherapy Clinic (for the Elderly) | in conjunction with the British Red Cross Society                       |
|     |  | By appointment  |
|     | Physiotherapy                          | Thursday and Friday   |
|     | Physiotherapy                          | Friday  |
|     | Orthodontic Clinic                     | Tuesday   |
|     | Public Health Officer                  | Monday, Wednesday   |

AMBULANCE SERVICE

Under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946, the service is provided by the County Council. The Public Health Officer of the Ambulance Service is located at the Ambulance Station at Churchfield Road, Poole (Telephone: Douglas 201) (Douglas 201) Poole 201 (Douglas 201), where a day and night service is maintained.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

- Pathologists:
- Based at Poole General Hospital under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. Fildes.
- Bacteriologist:
- The Public Health Laboratory, Poole General Hospital, under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. Fildes.
- The County Laboratory, Glyde Park Road, Bournemouth, under the direction of Dr. G. P. Cox, Consultant Pathologist.

CO-OPERATION AND CO-ORDINATION WITH OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE SERVICE

The closest working arrangements exist with the Hospital Services at many levels.



LOCAL  
INFORMATION

General Statistics  
Description of the Borough  
Meteorology  
Causes of Death  
Statistics relating to Births and Deaths  
Comments on Statistics

LOCAL INFORMATION

Area of Borough: 15,760 acres, not including 2,725 acres of tidal waters and foreshore.

Population:

As estimated by Registrar General at

30th June, 1969 ... .. 101,930

Census, 1961: Registrar General's Report ... .. 92,111

Total number of Inhabited Houses (from Rate Book)

as at December, 1968 ... .. 35,411

Rateable value at 1st April, 1970 ... .. 5,954,275

Sum represented by a Penny Rate ... .. 24,700

Between the romantic New Forest and the famous Hardy Country lies the County of the Town of Poole, set like a jewel on its magnificent harbour which has earned for itself the title of the "Lakeland of Dorset". Encircled by colourful heaths and pinewoods and with that glorious stretch of golden sands along the centre of Poole Bay.

Few coastal towns can claim to possess so much unspoiled natural scenery within their boundaries. Sheltered on the North and East by its wooded hills and bounded by the course of the river Stour, the modern borough is the largest town in Dorset, one of the largest in the South West of England and the largest municipal borough in the country.

In addition to being a resort and a most attractive residential district there are within its boundaries a considerable number of light engineering works and other modern factories which are occupied in the production of motor trucks, tippers and cranes, art metal work, agricultural implements, brooms and brushes, garden ornaments, chemicals, cosmetics, compressors and pumps, aircraft tooling, foundry products, industrial models, coachwork, caravans, electrical fittings and components, electric organs, scaffolding, pre-cast concrete products, joinery, school, bank and church fittings, thermal insulation, convector heaters, hurricane lanterns and research and development on automation projects.

Various food and confectionery manufacturers have established their model factories in the Borough where highest quality products are processed and packed under ideal conditions.

There has been a pottery on the East Quay at Poole for nearly a hundred years. The modern works and greatly extended showrooms of Poole Pottery Limited are well known for they have been producing the famous "Poole Pottery" since 1921.

Poole is noted as a centre for ship building and marine engineering. Local timber yards, which process and market a wide range of homegrown and foreign timbers, also specialise in boat-building timbers.

## METEOROLOGY

### Sunshine

The total hours of sunshine recorded for 1969 amounted to 1689.1 hours, which is 177.4 hours above the figure for the previous year and 30.9 hours below the annual average for the period 1931 - 1960. The sunniest month was June with 274.8 hours, an average of 9.16 hours a day and the highest June figure since 1962.

The average daily sunshine for the year was 4.63 hours. The sunniest day for the whole of the year occurred on the 19th May when 14.3 hours of bright sunshine were measured. This compares with last year when May, was again the month with the sunniest day. On that occasion, 14.5 hours of sunshine were measured on the 31st.

### Rainfall

The total rainfall recorded for the year was 28.30 inches being some 2.9 inches lower than the previous year, and the driest year for five years. The number of wet days was 126 (0.01 inches and above) which is 26 days fewer than during last year. The wettest month was November, when 4.81 inches of rain was recorded over 17 wet days. October was the driest month of the year with only 0.31 inches, being the driest October for more than ten years, and, the driest single month since June 1962. Thunderstorms occurred on 5 days during the year.

### Temperature

The mean temperature for the year was 50.5°F., which is the same as last year. The average maximum temperature was 57.6°F (14.2°C), being 0.9°F above the 1968 temperature. The average minimum temperature for the year was 43.8°F (6.6°C) which is 0.5°F lower than last year.

July was the warmest month with an average maximum of 71.4°F (21.9°C). This was the warmest month since August 1964 when an average of 73.6°F (23.1°C) was recorded.

February was the coldest month with an average minimum temperature of 31°F. (-0.6°C) making it the coldest month since December, 1963. The highest temperature recorded was 80 deg. F. (26.7°C) and this occurred on the 15th July and 10th of August.

The lowest minimum temperature was 20°F. (-6.7°C) on the 9th February, being 2 degrees F. below the minimum reading for the previous year, and the lowest since 1966.

The lowest grass minimum also occurred on the 9th February with 13°F (-10.6°C). Lower than last year by 2 degrees F. and the lowest grass minimum since 1966, when, a reading of 11 degrees F. (-11.6°C) was obtained.

Air frosts were recorded on 57 days, which is an increase of 17 over the previous year. There were also 95 ground frosts, 16 more than last year.

### Visibility

Fog was reported at 0900 hrs. GMT. on twelve occasions with visibilities of less than 1100 yards. This compares with 1964 when fog was also observed at this time on 12 days also, intervening years have shown fog on fewer occasions.

### Wind Speed

No gales were reported, when the twice daily readings are taken at 0900 and 1700 hrs. GMT, throughout the year.

<u>Wind Direction</u>	N	NNE	NE	ENE	E	ESE	SE	SSE	S	SSW	SW	WSW	W	WNW	NW	NNW
	17	24	30	34	21	10	11	11	8	13	16	43	17	37	13	18

42 Calm days were also reported at the times of the daily observations.

(Supplied by the Registrar General)

Causes of Death	M	F	Total
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	-	1	1
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
Other Tuberculosis, incl. late effects	1	3	4
Meningococcal infection	1	-	1
Syphilis and its sequelae	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, Buccal cavity etc.,	3	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, Oesophagus	3	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, Stomach	13	10	23
Malignant neoplasm, Intestine	20	25	45
Malignant neoplasm, Larynx	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	67	11	78
Malignant neoplasm, Breast	-	31	31
Malignant neoplasm, Uterus	-	10	10
Malignant neoplasm, Prostate	9	-	9
Leukaemia	10	1	11
Other malignant neoplasms	36	46	82
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	2	3	5
Diabetes Mellitus	1	7	8
Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	1
Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	3	3
Anaemias	1	2	3
Mental Disorders	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system, etc.	7	12	19
Chronic Rheumatic Heart disease	4	9	13
Hypertensive disease	14	6	20
Ischaemic Heart disease	186	129	315
Other forms of heart disease	31	48	79
Cerebrovascular disease	54	122	176
Other diseases of circulatory system	19	49	68
Influenza	7	4	11
Pneumonia	39	28	67
Bronchitis and Emphysema	41	10	51
Asthma	4	1	5
Other diseases of Respiratory system	2	1	3
Peptic ulcer	7	4	11
Intestinal obstruction and Hernia	3	3	6
Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2
Other diseases of Digestive System	3	8	11
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	2	3
Other diseases, Genito-urinary System	2	11	13
Diseases of Musculo-skeletal System	1	1	2
Congenital Anomalies	5	5	10
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	8	1	9
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	2	4
Symptoms and Ill Defined conditions	-	6	6
Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	3	9
All other Accidents	9	11	20
Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries	9	6	15
All other External causes	-	2	2
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>648</b>	<b>1,289</b>



VITAL STATISTICS 1969

Corrected May 1970

England and Wales		Poole	
<b>LIVE BIRTHS</b>			
	Number: Male	Legitimate 728, illegitimate 66	
	Female	" 699, " 63	1,556
16.3	Crude Rate (per 1000 population) (C.F. 1.12) (adjusted 17.1)		15.3
	Ratio of Local adjusted birth rate to national rate		1.05
	ILLEGITIMATE live births per cent of total live births		8.3
<b>STILLBIRTHS</b>			
	Number: Male	Legitimate 11, illegitimate 0)	
	Female	" 8, " 0)	19
13.0	Rate (per 1000 live and still births)		12.1
	TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		1,575
<b>INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)</b>			
	Number: Male	Legitimate 14, illegitimate 3)	
	Female	" 12, " 0)	29
<b>Infant Mortality Rates</b>			
18.0	Total infant deaths per 1000 live births		18.6
17.0	Legit. "	" " Legit. live births	18.2
25.0	Illegit."	" " Illegit. live births	23.3
<b>Neo-natal Mortality Rate</b>			
12.0	Deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 live births		12.9
<b>Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate</b>			
10.0	Deaths in 1st week per 1000 live births		10.9
<b>Peri-natal Mortality Rate</b>			
23.0	Stillbirths and Deaths under 1 week per 1000 total births		22.9
<b>MATERNAL MORTALITY</b>			
	Number of deaths		0
0.19	Rate per 1000 total births (live and still)		0

DEATHS		
	Male 641 .....	1,289
	Female 648 .....	
11.9	Crude Rate per 1000 population (C.F. 0.82) .....	12.6
	(adjusted 10.3)	
	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate .....	0.87
DEATHS FROM SPECIAL CAUSES		
CANCER:		
	Number: Male 165).....	310
	Female 145)	
2.350	Rate per 1000 population .....	3.041
TUBERCULOSIS		
	Number: Male Respiratory 1, other 1).....	5
	Female " " 0, " 3)	
	Rates per 1000 population:	
0.022	Respiratory .....	0.01
0.015	Other .....	0.04
PREMATURE LIVE BIRTH RATE		
6.6	(per cent of live births) .....	7.1
(1968)		
	DELIVERIES DOMICILIARY 12.6%	
	INSTITUTIONAL 87.4%	
	Ratio 1 Domiciliary to 7 Institutional	
4.5	NATURAL INCREASE Births minus deaths per 1000 population ....	2.6

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS - 1957 to 1969

	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Estimated Total Population - mid-year, in 1000's	89.40	90.16	90.69	92.92	93.75	94.77	95.58	96.39	97.52	99.35	101.93
Births Rate - Live births per 1,000 population	13.4 16.5	15.1 17.1	15.1 17.4	15.7 18.0	16.4 18.2	15.9 18.4	16.0 18.1	16.6 17.7	14.9 17.2	15.7 16.9	15.3 16.3
Premature Birth Rate - percentage of live births	6.3 6.7	6.1 6.7	5.1 6.7	5.6 7.6	5.5 7.7	4.8 6.4	5.2 6.4	5.1 6.5	5.3 6.5	5.1 6.6	7.1 -
Still Birth Rate - per 1,000 total (live and Still) births	24.4 21.0	17.4 19.8	18.7 19.1	22.1 18.1	14.7 17.2	17.6 16.3	14.8 15.8	14.8 15.4	21.5 14.8	15.8 14.3	12.1 13.0
Death Rate	13.0 11.6	12.8 11.5	12.8 11.9	13.4 11.9	14.7 12.2	12.5 11.3	12.1 11.5	12.9 11.7	12.4 11.2	13.0 11.9	12.6 11.9
Natural Increase (births minus deaths per 1,000 population)	0.5 4.9	2.2 4.9	2.3 5.5	2.3 6.1	1.7 6.0	3.3 7.2	3.9 6.6	3.7 5.9	2.6 6.0	2.7 5.0	2.6 4.5
Infant Mortality - Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	16.6 22.2	18.4 21.9	19.8 21.4	20.6 21.4	18.2 20.9	14.0 20.0	16.9 19.0	13.9 19.0	19.2 18.3	15.4 18.0	18.6 18.0
Neo-Natal Mortality - Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	13.3 15.8	14.0 15.6	11.7 15.5	15.8 15.1	10.4 14.2	8.6 13.8	12.4 13.0	8.7 12.9	13.7 12.5	12.2 12.3	12.9 12.0
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	9.7 13.5	10.9 13.1	11.7 13.0	13.0 12.9	7.8 12.3	7.3 12.1	11.1 11.3	7.5 11.1	11.7 10.8	10.3 10.5	10.9 10.0
Deaths from puerperal Causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.81 0.38	0 0.39	0 0.33	1.341 0.35	0 0.28	0 0.25	0 0.25	0 0.26	0 0.20	0 0.24	0 0.19
Peri-natal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	34.1 34.1	28.8 32.8	30.2 32.0	34.9 30.8	22.4 29.3	24.8 28.2	25.7 26.9	22.1 26.3	32.9 25.4	25.9 25.0	22.9 23.0

STATISTICS - POOLE - 1901 to 1969

Year	Population	Infantile Mortality*	Birth Rate*	Death Rate+	Marriage Rate	Cancer Death Rate	Pulmonary Tuberculosis Death Rate
1901	19461	93	27.4	13.9	-	-	-
1911	♂+ 38886	126	24.0	14.0	14.1	-	-
1921	++ 43649	73.9	21.8	11.9	16.7	1.2	0.96
1931	++ 57211	43.2	15.9	12.5	16.5	1.81	0.85
1941	L 69960	53.5	15.0	13.5	19.0	2.0	0.51
1951	++ 82958	31.6	14.8	13.5	16.8	1.83	0.19
1952	83270	31.4	13.9	12.5	15.0	2.26	0.28
1953	83520	24.8	13.5	12.7	15.4	2.33	0.18
1954	84540	31.6	13.6	12.2	16.2	2.27	0.22
1955	85540	25.6	13.3	12.9	15.7	2.314	0.116
1956	86010	30.8	13.6	12.4	17.4	2.382	0.093
1957	87440	19.4	13.0	12.5	17.4	2.196	0.080
1958	88390	22.2	14.3	12.0	17.0	2.160	0.090
1959	89400	16.6	13.4	13.0	16.9	2.360	0.067
1960	90160	18.4	15.1	12.8	16.6	2.428	0.044
1961	++ 92111	19.8	15.7	12.8	17.7	2.437	0.055
1962	92920	20.6	15.7	13.4	17.3	2.389	0.075
1963	93750	18.2	16.4	14.7	-	3.019	0.043
1964	94770	14.0	15.9	12.5	-	2.585	0.042
1965	95580	16.9	16.0	12.1	-	2.438	0.052
1966	96390	13.9	16.6	12.9	17.5	2.604	0.031
1967	97520	19.2	14.9	12.4	16.9	2.553	0.01
1968	99350	15.4	15.7	13.0	18.2	2.708	0.03
1969	101930	18.6	15.3	12.6	18.4	3.041	0.01

\* per 1,000 related live births (1931 - 56)

+ per 1,000 of population

++ Census

♂ 1906 Borough enlarged by the addition of Branksome Urban District

L 1933 Borough enlarged by the addition of Canford Magna District

COMMENTARY ON STATISTICS

This year is noteworthy in that the population estimate exceeds the 100,000 mark; being recorded as just under 102,000. Births showed little change and deaths were as in the previous year. Still births fell to an unexpectedly low level.

Infant deaths were marginally greater than national average, apparently due to an increase in deaths from acute infection in the later part of the first year of life.

Deaths in the first week of life remained unchanged in spite of the lowering of the still birth rate, which might have been expected to cause an increase in the early neo-natal deaths.

The deaths of persons under the age of 65 years accounted for 26% of the total, the main cause being Cancer (35.5%) and Heart Disease (23%). Where location could be established, Cancers were found to occur in the Lung (27.7%), Breast (12.6%), Stomach (3.3%) and Uterus (3.3%).

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS - 1957 to 1964

	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Estimated Total Population - mid-year, in 1000's	101.5	100.0	98.5	97.0	95.5	94.0	92.5	91.0
Marriages - Live births per 1,000 population	15.3	15.2	15.1	15.0	14.9	14.8	14.7	14.6
Premature Birth Rate - percentage of live births	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.4	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
Still Birth Rate - per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Death Rate - per 1,000 population	10.9	10.8	10.7	10.6	10.5	10.4	10.3	10.2
Natural Increase (Births minus Deaths) per 1,000 population	0.6	0.2	-0.2	-0.6	-1.0	-1.4	-1.8	-2.2
Infant Mortality - Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Neo-natal Mortality - Deaths under 1 month per 1,000 live births	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births	10.8	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5
Deaths from puerperal Causes per 1,000 total (live and still) births	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Pero-natal Mortality (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.2	11.3	11.4	11.5	11.6

# ENVIRONMENTAL

## 1. WATER SUPPLY

# HEALTH

# SERVICES

(a) The Poole and East Dorset Water Board which obtains its supplies from deep wells in the chalk;

(b) District Water Company whose supply is obtained from a deep well and the River Avon;

(c) The Eastport School supply from an artesian well augmented when necessary from a deep supply from the Poole and East Dorset Water Company.

(d) There is no public supply of water from the River Avon.

**This section of the Report is prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/70 and presented in two parts:**

**PART I Reports**

**PART II Appendices giving tabular statements and particulars specifically required**

## 2. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES

The drainage of the Borough is by a separate system of separate sewers of sewers for sewage and storm water being generally considered satisfactory.

Poole Purification Works has now a capacity of 120,000 gallons per day the second half of which was partially commissioned in July 1967. The modification of design and manufacturing faults in relation to the works was carried out during 1967 and at the end of the year the majority had been completed so that it is intended that the works of the Poole Purification Works and Wilderley Road sewage pumping station will be started early in 1970.

The electric rising main was completed during the year and electric from Poole was then wired to Poole Purification Works where the maximum flow was increased to 70,000 population.

Construction work on the storm and sewage sewerage system during the year and by the end of the year the 18" diameter storm rising main was completed from Poole to Winton and works were carried out between Winton and Poole. The scheme is considered to be satisfactory and satisfactory by all concerned.

A special flood report was submitted in April 1967 to the Health Authorities, to measure subsidence and flooding of private sewers.

The existing pumping station at Poole Purification Works was reconstructed with new and more powerful pumps to overcome a long history of flooding and to allow for increasing development in the area.

The following information is provided for your information and is not intended to be used as a basis for any action. It is the responsibility of the user to verify the accuracy of the information provided.

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This section of the report is presented in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1480 and presented in two parts.

PART I - Reports  
PART II - Appendices giving further information and particularly specifically requested

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### PART 1

#### REPORTS

##### 1. WATER SUPPLY

The Borough is supplied with water from three main sources, viz.

- (a) The Poole and East Dorset Water Board which obtains its supplies from deep wells in the chalk;
- (b) The Bournemouth and District Water Company whose water is obtained from a deep well and the River Avon;
- (c) The Canford School supply from an artesian well augmented when necessary from a piped supply from the Bournemouth and District Water Company;
- (d) There are a few wells or springs serving single houses in the remote rural parts of the Borough.

All of the piped supplies are properly treated, checked daily and are satisfactory in quality and quantity.

It was not necessary to take any action during the year in respect of any contamination of these supplies.

##### 2. SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The drainage of the Borough is by a "separate system", i.e. separate networks of sewers for sewage and storm water respectively - they are generally considered satisfactory.

Poole Purification Works has now a capacity of 100,000 population, the second half of which was partially commissioned in July 1969. The rectification of design and manufacturing faults in certain machinery in these new works was carried out during 1969 and at the end of the year, the majority had been completed so that it is intended that the operation of Parkstone Cemetery and Wilderton Road sewage pumping stations could be started early in 1970.

The Sterte rising main was completed during the year and sewage from Sterte was then directed to Poole Purification Works where the population load was increased to 70,000 population.

Construction work on the Bearwood sewerage scheme started during the summer and by the end of the year, the 12" diameter plastics rising main was completed from Canford to Bearwood and sewers were started in Wheelers Lane and Wood Lane. The scheme is scheduled to be completed and operational by mid-1971.

A relief foul sewer was constructed in Springdale Avenue, Broadstone, to overcome surcharging and flooding of private properties.

The existing pumping station on Fairview Crescent was reconstructed with new and more powerful pumps to overcome a local sewage overloading problem and to allow for increasing development in the area.



A relief surface water sewer was constructed between Blandford Road, Hamworthy and a new outfall near Woodlands Avenue to overcome a flooding problem in certain Woodlands Avenue properties.

#### Cesspools and Pail Closets.

There are 383 premises with cesspools in the Borough of which some 160 are in the Bearwood Sewerage Scheme area and there are also 36 pail closets. The majority of the remaining 223 cesspools and pail closets lie in the undeveloped areas of the Borough and it is unlikely that the majority of these will be sewered. Four bungalows and two factories in St. George's Avenue were put on to main drainage in 1969 and it is expected that a small group in Mannings Heath Road will be sewered shortly as a result of development and private street works schemes in the area.

### 3. PUBLIC CLEANSING AND REFUSE DISPOSAL.

Refuse is processed by pulverisation or incineration. The main method for dealing with domestic and trade refuse is by a pulverisation plant with rotating drums. The plant reduces the material to small particles, speeds the biological processes and renders the material less bulky which reduces transport costs and provides better compaction. The pulverised material is used for land reclamation and is deposited in accordance with the recommendations of the Ministry of Health with regard to tipping of refuse. The present tipping at Whitecliff of pulverised refuse was continued during the year.

In this land reclamation from the harbour, a bund is thrown out and arms built back to the land forming small lagoons. These lagoons are piped to the harbour so that the water is constantly being changed to prevent any chance of septicity. In the infilling, a layer of inert material is first laid to a height of 1' 0" above water level. On this is placed the "rejects" which consist of plastic materials, old rags and tins. The pulverised refuse is layered on the rejects and the whole is immediately covered with 1' 0" of soil. One cell of the incinerator is used for the destruction of animal carcasses, condemned foods and infested or infected material, but it is hoped that a new incinerator will be installed in the near future.

The Council also provides at the Waterloo Depot, a large container which is available for the reception of any unwanted articles, which cannot be received under the collection scheme. Persons can bring their material to this point and it is removed weekly by the contractors for tipping in a suitable tip outside the Borough. This service will go a long way to reduce the offensive accumulations which litter the countryside.

#### House refuse collection and disposal

Net cost for the year - £181,789.  
Net cost per ton of refuse collected - £5. 17s. 3d.  
Net cost per 1,000 of population - £1,829 15s. 8d.  
Net cost per 1,000 bins emptied (44,000 bins) - £4131 Os. Od.  
Total tonnage of refuse collected - 31,007

#### Street Cleansing and Gully Cleansing

Mileage of roads cleansed - 204  
Net cost per mile - £184. 6s. 6d.  
Net cost per 1,000 of population (street cleansing) - £379 8s. 3d.  
Net cost per 1,000 population (gully cleansing) - £38. 3s. 7d.  
Net cost per 1,000 gullies cleansed - £270. Os. Od.  
Total number of gully cleansings - 13,929  
Cost of street cleansing - £37,603  
Cost of gully emptying - £3,780

### 4. SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

(Appendix "B" shows a summary of the Inspectors' work and visits).

a. Complaints

The public still look on the Health Department, and Public Health Inspectors in particular, as the main department to which they can register complaints of all types. All complaints are sympathetically dealt with in the department - personally or by telephone or letter and each complaint is investigated normally within 24 hours. Whilst the department does act as an advisory centre, the main place of advice is in the home, in the shop, the office, factory or on the site.  
884 complaints were dealt with in 1969.

b. Odour Control

Pollution is a current cause for concern and under this heading it is appropriate to consider nuisances from smells.

The nuisance from the disused claypit at Hamworthy was successfully abated last year. After much discussion, persuasion and issue of summonses, the owner finally increased the rate of filling and reduced the immense volume of water by continual pumping with some chemical control of the effluent. By the end of the year sufficient control had been established to confidently expect that in 1970 there should be no serious nuisance and if slight nuisance arises this could easily and quickly be dealt with.

c. Noise Control

48 complaints were received of noise during the year. This was an increase on the previous year and again shows that the public are not prepared to accept annoyance from noise both from new sources and even from more established sources. In 43 cases nuisance was confirmed and in 39 of these the noise was abated sufficiently to prevent further complaint.

The department had a special 'purge' on noise from road breakers and compressors. The Highways Committee co-operated in this in that contractors on Council contracts were called upon to fit mufflers at all times. Whenever an unmuffled road breaker was used and to which the department's attention was drawn, immediate action was taken to see that mufflers were fitted and practically 100% success was achieved. There was an increase in complaints due to barking dogs.

d. Clean Air

The Clean Air Act 1968 came into full operation during the year including the provision relating to the burning of 'open fires' on industrial premises, i.e. emission of smoke other than from a chimney. This re-enacted a power which the Council have in a local Act and of approximately 12 recorded incidents, in two cases legal proceedings were taken and fines obtained, mainly for the resulting publicity. Complaints of dark smoke from chimneys were very infrequent and generally resulted when there was some break down in control.

The department was notified of 69 applications for approval of chimney heights in relation to new fuel burning plant. In 16 cases it was necessary to ask for adjustments to meet our requirements, but this was done informally.

Regarding emissions of grit and dust there was much consultation during the year with a local foundry who were proposing to alter their plans. The firm are most anxious to meet the Authority's requirements but instead of installing complete flue gas cleaning they have partly converted to electric melting and if this is successful could resort to this method for all their requirements and thus reduce to a minimum any grit and dust problem.

The three stations for the measurement of air pollution - smoke and sulphur dioxide - were carried on during the year and results are shown in Appendix D.1 and D.2. Appendix D.3 shows the trends in pollution since 1964. It is only over a 5 or 6 year period such trends can be observed.

An unusual complaint during the year was of greenish yellow spots appearing over a house and garden which the complainant alleged was evidence of pollution from aircraft. This proved to be due to pollen deposits - a natural phenomenon - but the complainant was not entirely satisfied.

APPENDIX "D" 1 Measurement of atmospheric pollution - SMOKE  
APPENDIX "D" 2 Measurement of atmospheric pollution - SULPHUR

e. Disinfestation and Pest Control

Again in 1969 there were only two infestations by bugs but the departmental staff qualified to carry out this work had a busy year in relation to other pests. Some 33 disinfestations were carried out for other vermin and 117 for insect pests. These matters included mosquito control, and wasps nests. A very unusual case was a tramp who was treated for a very heavy personal infestation of lice. A number of cases of scabies were treated during the year.

It is now understood that the Hurn Reception Centre has closed down and limited disinfestation facilities at the Central Clinic are likely to be increasingly used as there are no cleansing facilities at Poole General Hospital.

One should pay tribute here to the staff who carry out what can be an arduous and distasteful duty.

f. Rodent Control

The free service provided by the Council for the destruction of rats and mice operated quite well during the year. A service within 24 hours is given and the success of such a service is measured by the number of re-infestations. These were very few. Some concern is expressed however, that mice in the Old Town appear to be coming Warfarin resistant. However, in consultation with a private servicing company, alternative baits were used and control re-established. All of the Rodent Control staff had refresher courses on this subject during the year.

APPENDIX F. Details of action taken.

g. Caravans, Camp sites and Gypsies

The two holiday sites at Rockley and Merley were operated again. There was little change at Rockley which is an extremely well run site, but at Merley the scheme to provide drainage to each caravan standing was successful and 26 vans connected to this system during the year.

Only two individual caravans were licensed during the year and this after consultation with the Town Planning Department.

It is pleasing to report progress in relation to the gypsy problem. Negotiations in the permanent site at Mannings Heath Road were carried out and detailed plans drawn up for 22 sites. Each standing would be provided with main water and drainage and a separate w.c. and a play area for the children. There would be laundry facilities and storage building together with a central bath. There would be accommodation for vehicles but NO accommodation for scrap or other storage and work.

It is hoped to provide at Alderney a temporary site for the remaining Gypsies on the Heath. This temporary site, having the basic facilities, would be run down in a few years. Progress is slow in relation to this problem but 1970 should see the most rapid progress.

The latest census for Gypsies shows 50 families and 219 persons.

h. Swimming Baths

There are two open air swimming baths, one owned by the Council and the other private, available to the public during the Summer, and a small covered heated bath for use throughout the year. Each of these is equipped with continuous filtration and chlorination plant. The Council have lodged proposals with the Ministry for a new modern swimming pool, a badly needed amenity for the town and the department advised on the plans. If the new bath is to be much delayed the plant at the Council owned open air bath would need repair and renewal.

In addition there are eleven private swimming baths in schools and institutions and with one exception all have continuous filtration and chlorination plant.

92 water samples were taken for bacteriological examination 90% of which were satisfactory, suitable action being taken in regard to the unsatisfactory samples. This is in addition to the regular check on residual chlorine.

Increasingly private swimming baths are being installed at the larger houses and the department are being asked to give appropriate advice during the season.

APPENDIX "E" Samples of Swimming Bath Water.

i. Common Lodging Houses

There is only one common lodging house in the Borough and this really caters for weekly lodgers. It is well run and has accommodation for 27 males.

j. Keeping of Animals

(i) Diseases of Animals

The Inspectors are designated as Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Act and are liable to be called out at any time of the day or night. Fortunately in 1969 there was no outbreak of Foot and Mouth or other animal diseases but the emergency stand-by arrangements have to be maintained.

(ii) Animal Boarding Establishments

There are two premises registered under this Act. They are inspected from time to time without previous notice by the Borough Veterinary Officer and the public health inspectors. Both premises were found to be satisfactory.

(iii) Riding Establishments

Two premises are registered under the Act and are visited both by the Borough Veterinary Officer and the Public Health Inspector without prior notice. The premises have been found to be satisfactory.

(iv) Pet Animals Act

There are 11 premises registered under the Act and these are visited from time to time by the Borough Veterinary Officer and the Public Health Inspector without warning. The premises and animals have been found to have been well kept.

The Meat Sterilization Regulations, 1969 came into operation during the year. The Council's investigations into outbreaks of Food Poisoning resulting from the handling of pet animal meat, helped the Ministry to bring forward these regulations which now require all raw pet meat from knackers yards and condemned meat from slaughterhouses to be sterilised before sale. This caused difficulty in the trade but is a necessary public health measure.

Fifteen visits were paid to Pet Meat Shops and thirty-one visits to licensed premises.

(v) General

The Inspectors keep a close watch on piggeries, stables and poultry premises. A special watch is kept to see that the provisions of the Swill Boiling Regulations are complied with. During the year 286 visits were made with regard to the keeping of animals.

k. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The department have considerable duties in ensuring compliance with the above Act with the exception of premises used by the Crown and local authorities.

There are 1212 premises registered under the Act, an increase of 31 in the year. The Act covers cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, safety of premises, machinery and lifts, training of staff and first aid. 1090 premises received a general inspection during the year but the number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises was 3836.

In contraventions found, there was an increase in matters relating to cleanliness, temperature, washing facilities and the floors, passages and staircases and general provisions in regard to first aid.

Inspectors were sent on special courses in relation to dangerous machinery and lifts and hoists.

Whilst this Act is a comprehensive Act it is not embracing in that <sup>all</sup> employees of certain establishments, i.e. places of public entertainment (cinemas, bowling alleys) and hotels, with the exception of certain parts are not covered by the Health and welfare provisions. During the year the department again advised after an accident at a bowling alley but the Council have no statutory powers in this matter.

- APPENDIX "C 1" Premises, inspections etc.
- APPENDIX "C 2" Contraventions and work executed
- APPENDIX "C 3" Exemptions granted
- APPENDIX "C 4" Accidents.

1. HOUSING

(i) General

(a) Number of houses in occupation in the Borough

The total number of dwelling houses occupied and void was 36,229. 1494 houses were still under construction on 31st December 1969.

Year	Over £30		Under £30		Total		Popu- lation	Perons per occupied house
	Occu- pied	Void	Occu- pied	Void	Occu- pied	Void		
1969	34872	815	539	3	35411	818	101930	2.9

(b) New house construction 1969

1. Total number of houses completed in 1969 ... ..	1033
2. Houses in above which form part of municipal scheme ... ..	137
3. Total number of houses under construction at 31st December, 1969 ... ..	1494
4. Houses in above which form part of Municipal scheme ... ..	235
4a. Almshouses, Hamworthy ... ..	29
5. Number of houses included in Municipal schemes, approved but not actually under construction at 31st December, 1969 ... ..	152

(ii) Housing Act, 1969

At the end of the year this important Act came into operation and should prove to be an effective weapon. For years the Public Health Inspectors have been endeavouring to maintain the tenanted private housing sector in a reasonable state of repair against a background of bad economics. The landlords can now expect a fair rent and the tenant a good house. The qualification certificate procedure, although rather complicated and lengthy should work satisfactorily and at the end of the year over 70 applications had been received for Qualification Certificates. The standard of repair that can now be asked for is, and should be, high and the Act appears to be coming accepted by both landlord and tenant. Many enquiries have been dealt with at the Health Department the traditional place where tenants have always come to seek independent advice and information - on the state of their properties but the best advice is given at the time of the inspection in the home of the tenant and his family.

(iii) Routine Inspection and Repair

This work was considerably stepped up during the year, in fact the number of inspections was more than doubled to 3908 yet the number of houses found with defects was lower. Most of these defects are remedied by informal action and statutory notices are served where necessary.

(iv) Housing Improvements

The housing survey of the town was largely completed at the end of the year and this showed that the number of houses lacking the basic amenities, i.e. bath, sink, wash basin, hot water and internal w.c., was much lower than anticipated. It is estimated that there are some 2,000 houses lacking these amenities. A substantial problem but one that can be tackled. It is obvious that there has been a steady improvement over the years largely by private action and the growth of owner occupation.

(v) Improvement Areas

The department continued to stimulate work in the area improvement. The No. 2 Improvement Area, under the Housing Act, 1964 was wound up at the end of the year but by persuasion and without the service of any legal notices, most of the houses lacking the basic amenities, apart from those occupied by elderly tenants who do not wish to be upset, had been improved.

It is encouraging that the other departments of the Council are now showing interest in this work and a joint liaison committee has been set up. The department are actively engaged in preparing three areas for consideration under the Housing Act 1969 but choosing an area that is not subject to major redevelopment or road proposals is not easy.

(vi) Houses in Multiple Occupation

Again Poole is fortunate that, as with unfit housing generally, they do not have a serious problem compared with other parts of the country but the number of older larger houses that are being sublet in multiple occupation is growing and their discovery, investigation and control is time consuming but essential. With the high price of land and new housing this problem will continue to grow. There are approximately 102 known to come under this category in Poole but all are not in need of the department's attention. The legislation under the Housing Act, 1961 is directed at those which do not come to a reasonable standard. Previously, of necessity, the department had to accept a standard where amenities such as baths, showers and w.c.'s were shared but with the advent of the 1969 Act, it is hoped that standards can be raised. Close liaison is maintained with the Planning Department in this regard.

In addition, liaison with the Fire Officer regarding means of escape in case of fire was maintained and houses lacking these essential requirements have been the subject of immediate notices.

(vii) Slum Clearance

This term is now a misnomer in Poole in that all the areas of unfit housing have been cleared and most of the sites redeveloped. From time to time the department comes across an odd house that is unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense but action can be taken very quickly. During the year 2 houses were submitted to the Council for closure or demolition and 2 orders were made.

m. FOOD

(i) Food Hygiene - Premises

The regular and routine inspection of all types of food premises in the Borough was continued during the year. Practically all premises now comply with the structural requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations so that inspections can concentrate on the cleanliness and personal aspects of the Regulations. In all 5415 inspections were made mainly without prior warning. In 46 instances it was necessary to draw the occupier's attention to various matters.

Normally it is not necessary for the department to take legal proceedings but failure of one large firm to improve their standards did result in summonses being issued during the year principally in relation to dirty conditions and risk of contamination. After a long delay the case was heard early in 1970. The hearing took two full days and the Council obtained fines totalling £150 principally in relation to the dirty conditions and accumulations. As with many other authorities the summonses in respect of risk of contamination were either lost or withdrawn as under the present Regulations proving risk of contamination is extremely difficult if not impossible.

The publicity resulting from this case has had effect in the town and Inspectors now find that their requests receive immediate attention.

(ii) Food Hygiene - Stalls and Delivery Vehicles

172 Inspections of vans and stalls were made and, by and large, compliance with the 1966 Regulations was found. However, in respect of one stall and one vehicle, legal proceedings were taken regarding non compliance - Fines totalling £40 were obtained.

(iii) Food Hygiene - Education

One of the outstanding achievements of 1969 was the setting up in conjunction with the Bournemouth County Borough, of a food hygiene course of 4 illustrated lectures with a small examination at the conclusion. The course is designed for all branches of the food trade and approval was received from the Hotel and Catering Industries and the Food, Drink and Tobacco Industries Training Boards. Successful candidates were awarded a certificate presented to the food handlers by the Chairman of the Health Committee. Two courses were completed during the year and 34 certificates issued. Further courses have been arranged both in the Health Department

and at hotels in the town. One course has been specially arranged for persons in supermarkets.

(iv) Meat Inspection

This important work of 100% inspection was carried on at the one pig slaughterhouse in the Borough which is used in connection with the food factory attached. The slaughterhouse is modern and well maintained. The number of pigs inspected was similar to last year but due to increases in productivity this number was telescoped into a smaller working week. Needless to say the Public Health Inspector's had to similarly step up their productivity.

(v) Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises in the district.

(vi) Other Food Inspection

The department is called in by traders to give advice with regard to all food stuffs about which there may be doubts and undertakes the disposal of all surrendered and condemned foods. These are destroyed in the Corporation destructor or other suitable outlets.

APPENDIX "N" Inspection of Other Foods.

(vii) Milk Supplies

Supervision of the milk supplies in the Borough is carried out by the inspection of dairies, checking of plant and dairy methods, by the analysis of milk and the bacteriological examination of milk and milk containers.

378 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination and of these 22 failed the methylene blue test. No samples failed the phosphase test. The failures were mainly from a dairy outside the Borough and the matter was passed to the neighbouring authority for action. Further samples were successful.

The supervision of dairy-farms is the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

During the year 505 inspections were made to dairies, milk shops and dairy plants and 26 batches of washed containers were taken for examination.

APPENDIX O.1 - Milk Supply

APPENDIX O.2 - Bottle Rinses.

(viii) Ice-cream Supplies

There are no ice-cream factories in the Borough although some premises produce soft ice cream for retail sale direct.

Samples are taken at random for bacteriological and chemical examination. There are 285 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream.

APPENDIX "P" - Ice-cream, bacteriological sampling.

(ix) Food and Drugs Sampling

In 1969 the number of samples taken was increased in line with the increase in population of Poole. The sampling programme is drawn up in conjunction with adjoining authorities so that a comprehensive coverage of the field is made. Samples are taken both for nature, substance and quality and for labelling requirements.

68 formal samples of foods were taken and 143 informal samples. Six reports were unsatisfactory in respect of analysis and one for labelling. These were taken up with the manufacturer. 143 samples of milk from schools, institutions, general dairies and milk shops were taken and all these were satisfactory. 16 informal samples of drugs were obtained, one was unsatisfactory and referred to the manufacturer.



One interesting case at the end of the year was a complaint that a person was ill after drinking gin and orange. Subsequent sampling and analysis showed that the orange contained excess copper - copper being an emetic.

Copper was found to come from the orange squash and although repeat samples of unopened bottles of squash were satisfactory the matter was taken up with the producer in another authority area. Here samples from the plant showed that under certain circumstances copper can gain admittance. The plant was altered and the copper alloy fittings removed.

#### APPENDIX "Q" - Food and Drugs Sampling.

##### (x) Bacteriological Sampling

893 samples of food were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory. These included, milk, cream, ice-cream, shellfish and meat products. In conjunction with the Public Health Laboratory Service a survey of cream was made and of the 63 samples submitted 25 appeared unsatisfactory. The result of this survey by the Public Health Laboratory Service is awaited with interest.

##### (xi) Food Complaints

97 complaints of food both in regard to foreign matter and mould were received by the department. This showed an increase over the previous year. The highest number of complaints was in regard to bread and in particular mould on bread.

These matters were taken up with the bread manufacturers who are taking appropriate action but the bread industry are looking closely at their problems in this field and the move towards coloured wrappers in order to indicate the date of sale is applauded. The summer was particularly warm and humid, consequently the complaints of mould increased up to 36.

In one case legal proceedings were taken and fines of £10 imposed for the sale of mouldy chocolate roofs.

##### (xii) Milk Supplies - Brucella Abortus

All milk in the area is heat treated.

(i) No of samples of raw milk examined	Nil
(ii) No. of positive samples found	-
(iii) Action taken in respect of positive samples	-

#### n. Factories Act

All factories are regularly inspected and no special difficulties were found. There were a few minor contraventions but these are usually dealt with informally. During the year 1102 visits were made and 9 contraventions were discovered.

APPENDIX "G" for details of inspections etc.

#### o. Outworkers

109 visits were made to outworkers' premises and it was not found necessary to take any steps with regard to unwholesome or infected premises. There are no outworkers dealing with foodstuffs.

APPENDIX "H" for details.

#### p. Persons in Need of Care

S. 47 National Assistance Act, 1948.

It was not necessary to invoke compulsory powers during the year.

5. FOOD POISONING

There were no general outbreaks of food poisoning during the year but there was one family outbreak involving 10 cases and four sporadic cases. In all a total of 14 persons affected.

The one family outbreak is interesting in that it occurred in a home for elderly persons. With the co-operation of the general practitioner, early notification was received. Investigation and sample showed that staphylococcus aureus was isolated from the suspected food - tongue and from two other patients. Investigation at the shop where the tongue was sliced showed that one member of the staff had the same strain of staphylococcus in the nose. The food handler ceased to handle open food and reported to her doctor for successful treatment.

In all, some 41 incidents of enteritis and similar conditions were investigated. The co-operation of the local Medical Practitioners and particularly the Director and staff of the Public Health Laboratory at Poole General Hospital is greatly appreciated. Now that the Laboratory is stationed in Poole even closer liaison is maintained.

178 specimens, mainly of faeces and urine were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory.

6. HEALTH EDUCATION

Again despite shortage of staff and limitations of expenditure, this important work of health education was carried on and further extended during the year. Reference has been made under 'Food Hygiene' to the courses arranged jointly with Bournemouth Health Department and the Industrial Training Boards. The department are increasingly called upon to give talks to schools, technical colleges and other training courses in the various aspects of their work. This is in addition to the increased requests from various organisations in the town for talks generally outside office hours.

The collection of slides that have been built up by the department over a number of years are the most useful aid in this health education work and the department, in conjunction with Bournemouth, are exploring the possibility of purchasing film material.

PART II

APPENDIX A

WATER SUPPLY

a. Details of Piped supplies

Supplier	Approximate Number of Persons Supplied	Approximate Number of houses supplied	Number of standpipes	Fluoride content (Fluorine as F.)
Dorset Water Board ) ) ) Bournemouth and District) Water Co. )	101,000	28,000	Nil	0.2 p.p.m.
		7,000	Nil	0.1 p.p.m.
Canford School	525		Nil	2.5 p.p.m.

Typical Reports

	PEDWB	BDWC	CANFORD
<b>(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION</b>			
Colour-Hazen units	5	5	5
Appearance	Clear and Bright	Clear and Bright	Slightly turbid
Taste	Normal	Normal	Normal
	Normal	Normal	Normal
<b>(b) GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION</b> (Results in Parts Per Million)			
Reaction (pH value)	7.5	7.0	7.4
Free Carbon Dioxide as (CO <sub>2</sub> )	25	6	18
Free & Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.02	0.02	0.20
Albuminoid Nitrogen (As N)	0.02	0.04	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	<0.01	<0.01	<0.01
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	4.5	3.0	<0.5
Total Hardness			
by E.D.T.A. method			
(as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	260	230	235
Temporary Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	230	190	215
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	30	40	20
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO <sub>3</sub> )	230	190	215
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	<0.05	0.05	0.05
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	350	295	340
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil	Nil
<b>(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS</b> (Results in Parts Per Million)			
Calcium as Ca	100	87	65
Magnesium as Mg	2.5	2.5	18
Sodium as Na	12	10	31
Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	138	114	129
Chloride as Cl	20	16	26
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	14	19	33
Nitrate as NO <sub>3</sub>	20	13	<2
Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub>	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	10	12	22
Iron as Fe	<0.05	<0.05	0.35
Lead as Pb	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Copper as Cu	<0.05	<0.05	<0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.2	0.5	0.1
Fluorine as F	0.15	0.08	2.2
Detergent	Absent	Absent	Absent
Microscopical Appearance	No visible suspended matter	No visible suspended matter	No visible suspended matter

**APPENDIX B**

**SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS' WORK**

**VISITS**

**Animals:**

Pet Animals Act	...	31
Pet Meat Shops	...	15
Animal Boarding Establishments	...	10
Piggeries and Stables	...	65
Swill Plants	...	38
Keeping of Other Animals	...	96
Agricultural Premises	...	77
Diseases of Animals (Town and Port)	...	132

**464**

**Clean Air:**

Clean Air Act	...	654
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**654**

**Drainage:**

.....	.....	1417
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**1417**

**Food:**

Meat Inspection at Slaughterhouse	...	465
Other Food Inspection	...	697
Sampling	...	1900

**3062**

VISITS (Continued)

Port:

Ships ... ..	306
Deratting Exemption Certificate ... ..	43
General ... ..	470
	<hr/>
	819

Public Places:

Places of Public Entertainment ... ..	59
Public Conveniences ... ..	509
Swimming Pools ... ..	129
Camps ... ..	32
Schools ... ..	210
	<hr/>
	939

Refuse and Accumulations:

Visits ... ..	948
	<hr/>
	948

Water Supply:

Visits ... ..	179
	<hr/>
	179

General:

Persons in need of care ... ..	28
General visits ... ..	1994
Interviews ... ..	1465
	<hr/>
	3487

APPENDIX B (Continued)

VISITS (Continued)

Food Premises:

Catering ... ..	1098
Bakehouses ... ..	105
Butchers ... ..	296
Fishmonger ... ..	228
Grocer ... ..	776
Greengrocer ... ..	322
Milk shops and dairies ... ..	505
Ice cream premises ... ..	799
Licensed premises ... ..	368
Food factories ... ..	102
Vans and stalls ... ..	172
Slaughterhouse ... ..	147
Other food premises ... ..	497
	<hr/>
	5415

Housing:

Houses ... ..	6214
Common Lodging Houses & Houses in Multiple Occupation ... ..	1479
Rent Act ... ..	-
Caravans ... ..	254
	<hr/>
	7947

Infection & Pests:

Investigations into diseases ... ..	198
Pests ... ..	215
Verminous premises ... ..	34
Rodent Control ... ..	220
	<hr/>
	667

Industrial Premises:

Office ... ..	882
Shops ... ..	2952
Railway Premises ... ..	2
Factories ... ..	1102
Outworkers ... ..	109
Workplaces ... ..	316
Hairdressers ... ..	133
Offensive Trades ... ..	86
	<hr/>
	5582

Nuisances:

Filthy Premises/Articles ... ..	13
Noise and Vibration ... ..	579
Ditches, etc. ... ..	118
Other complaints ... ..	420
	<hr/>
	1130

Total number of inspections ... ..	<hr/> <hr/> 32710
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WORK DONE

AIRBORNE

Housing:

No. of houses inspected for housing defects ... ..	3908
No. of houses recorded under Housing Regulations .. ..	3908
No. of houses requiring repair ... ..	101
No. of houses repaired without formal action ... ..	91
No. of houses repaired after formal action ... ..	16

Drainage:

Choked drains, cleared ... ..	546
Drains altered, repaired or reconstructed ... ..	-
Drains tested ... ..	-
Certificate tests carried out ... ..	-
Cesspool drainage connected to sewer ... ..	-

Refuse:

Dustbins provided/Accumulations removed ... ..	20
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Disinfections, etc., carried out:

Infectious diseases ... ..	4
Verminous premises ... ..	35
Insect pests, etc. ... ..	117

General:

Food premises - number where defects remedied ... ..	46
Industrial premises - number where defects remedied ... ..	48
Premises in which animals kept - number where defects remedied ... ..	-
Other premises - number where defects remedied or nuisance abated ... ..	64
Complaints investigated ... ..	884

Notices:

No. of informal notices served ... ..	361
No. of informal notices complied with ... ..	252
No. of statutory notices served ... ..	15
No. of statutory notices complied with ... ..	17



Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

	Number registered during year	Total No. registered at end of year	No. Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	32	380	316
Retail Shops	35	684	627
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	2	35	35
Catering Establishments open to the public	-	108	108
Fuel Storage Depots	1	5	4

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises: 3,836

TABLE C

Analysis of persons employed in Registered premises by Workplace:

Offices	3063
Retail Shops	3206
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	308
Catering Establishments open to the public	983
Canteens	33
Fuel Storage Depots	34
	<b>Total</b>
	7627
	<b>Males</b>
	3874
	<b>Females</b>
	3753

APPENDIX C 2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Analysis of Contraventions and Works Done

In respect of:-	<u>Contraventions</u>	<u>Work Done</u>
Sec. 4: Cleanliness ... ..	24	9
Sec. 5: Overcrowding ... ..	-	1
Sec. 6: Temperature ... ..	20	7
Sec. 7: Ventilation ... ..	7	8
Sec. 8: Lighting ... ..	2	3
Sec. 9: Sanitary Conveniences ... ..	15	6
Sec.10: Washing Facilities ....	19	11
Sec.11: Supply of drinking water ... ..	-	-
Sec.12: Accommodation for clothing ... ..	-	4
Sec.13: Sitting Facilities ... ..	-	-
Sec.14: Seats for Sedentary Workers ... ..	-	-
Sec.15: Eating Facilities ... ..	-	-
Sec.16: Floors, passages, stairs ... ..	18	11
Sec.17: Fencing exposed parts of machinery	2	-
Sec.18: Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery ... ..	-	-
Sec.19: Training of persons working at dangerous machinery ... ..	-	-
Sec.23: Prohibition of heavy work ... ..	-	-
Sec.24: First Aid - General Provisions ...	32	8
Sec.50: Abstract of the Act displayed ...	16	19
<b>TOTAL</b> ... ..	<u>155</u>	<u>87</u>

APPENDIX C 3

EXEMPTIONS - NIL

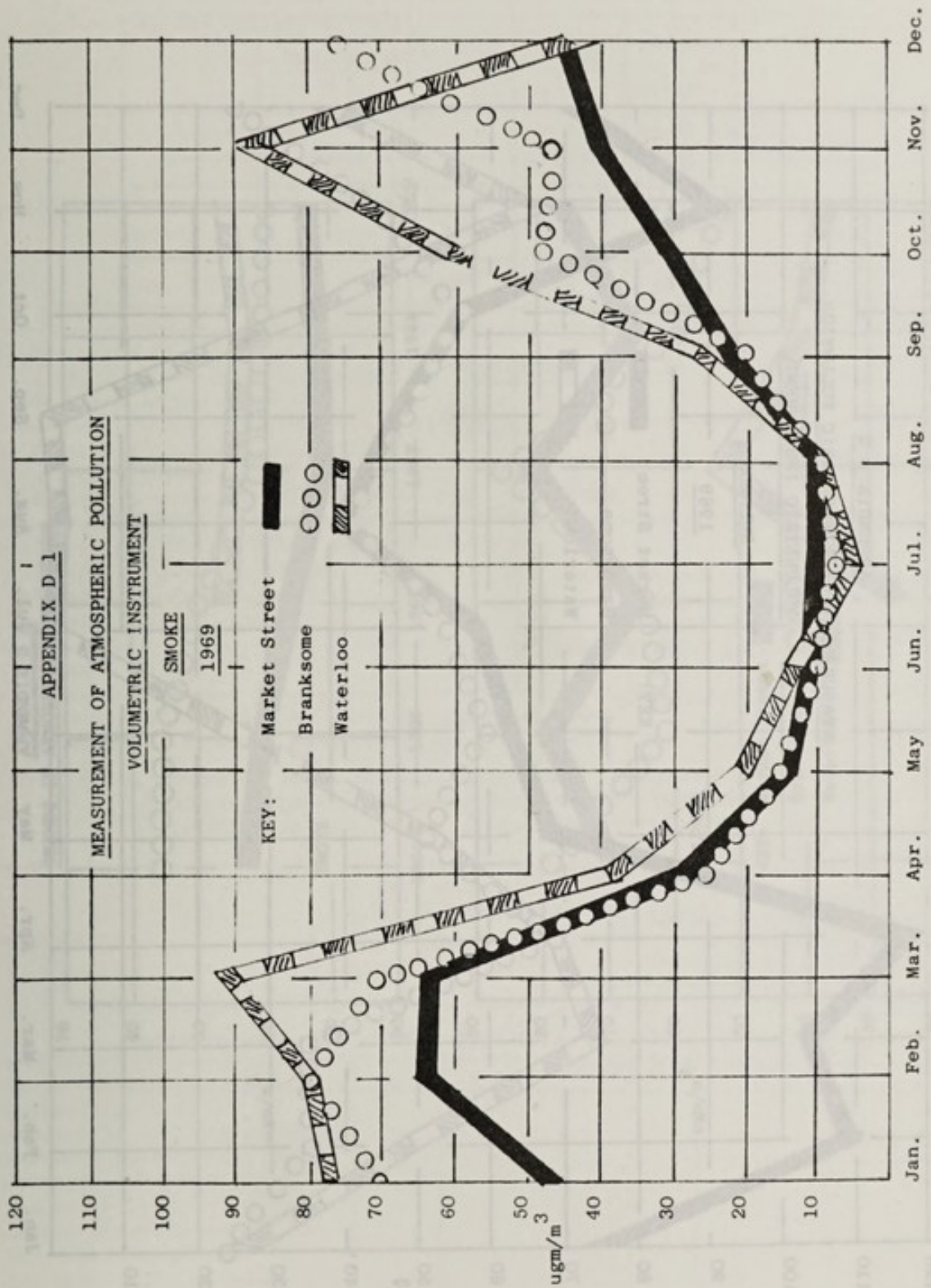
APPENDIX C 4

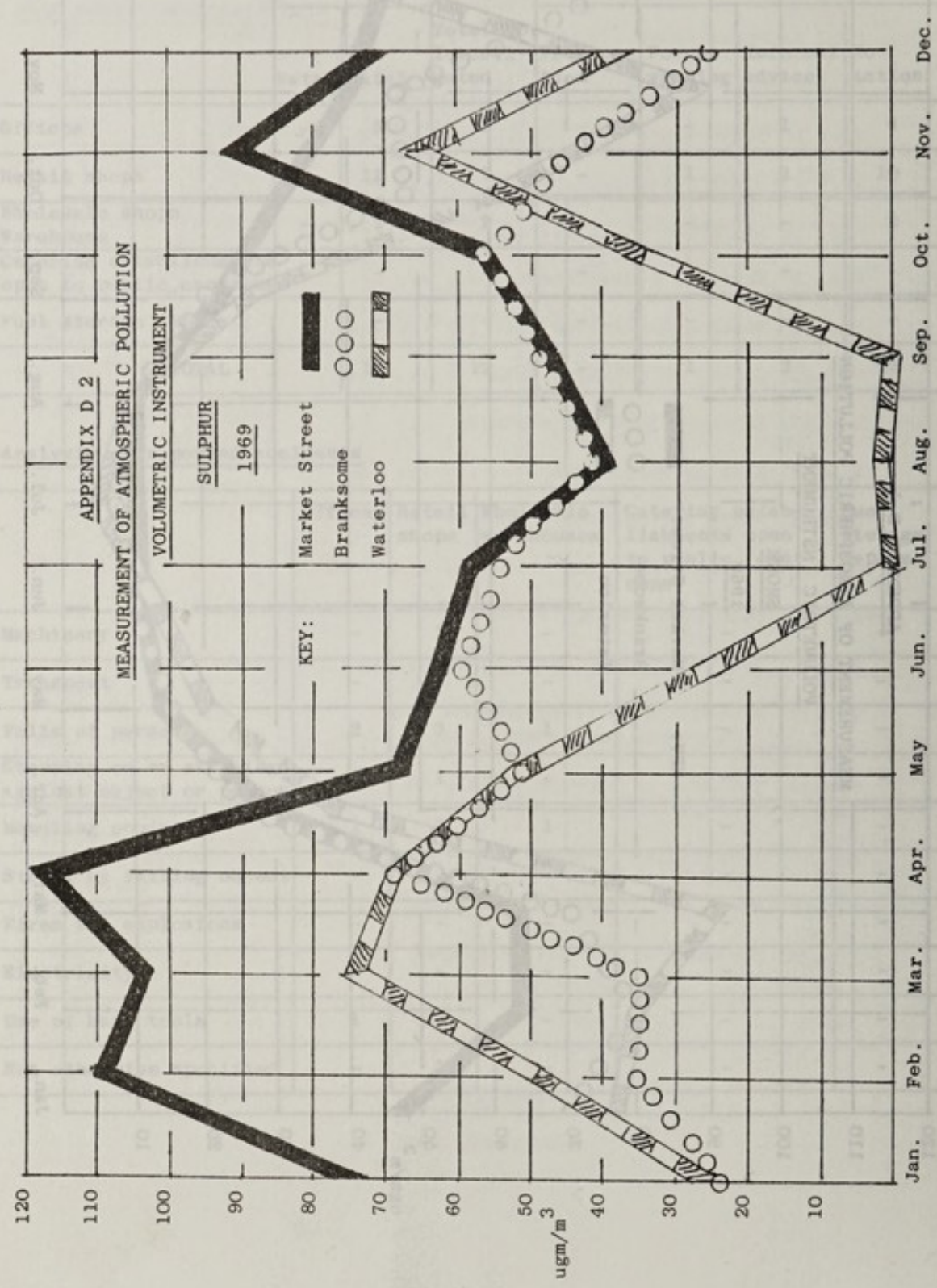
REPORTED ACCIDENTS

<u>Workplace</u>	<u>Number Reported</u>		<u>Total No. Investigated</u>	<u>Action Recommended</u>			
	<u>Fatal</u>	<u>Non Fatal</u>		<u>Prosecution</u>	<u>Formal warning</u>	<u>Informal advice</u>	<u>No action</u>
Offices	-	5	3	-	-	1	4
Retail shops	-	12	7	-	1	1	10
Wholesale shops	-	2	2	-	-	-	2
Warehouse	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	-	19	12	-	1	2	16

Analysis of reported accidents

	<u>Offices</u>	<u>Retail shops</u>	<u>Wholesale warehouses</u>	<u>Catering establishments open to public, canteens</u>	<u>Fuel storage depots</u>
Machinery	-	1	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	2	3	1	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2	1	-	-	-
Handling goods	1	2	1	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-	-	-
Fires and explosions	-	-	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	1	3	-	-	-
Not otherwise specified	-	1	-	-	-

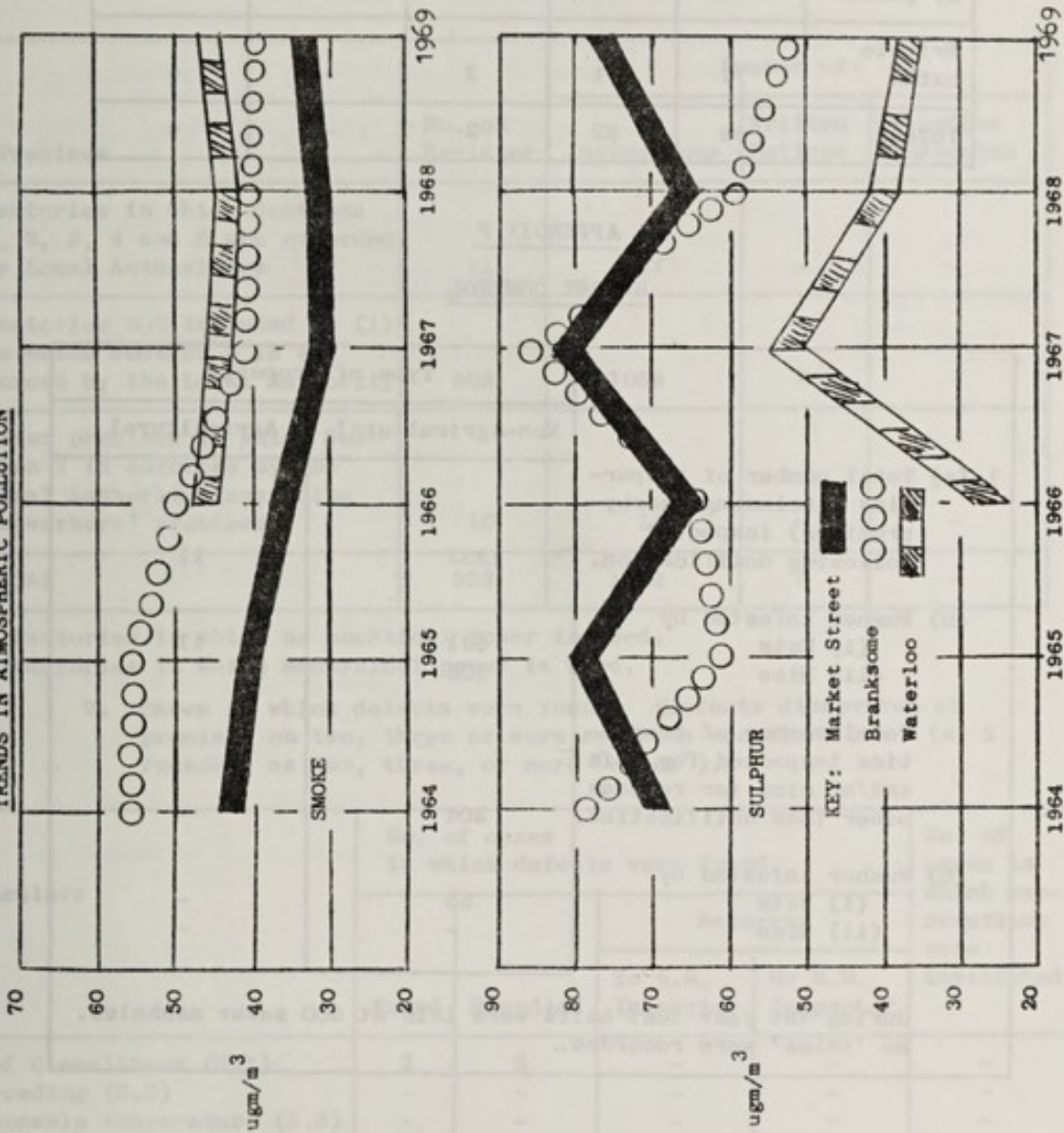




FACTORY EMISSIONS

The number of factories registered is 522.  
The number of licences issued is 1102.  
The number of factories which are not registered is 100.

APPENDIX D 3  
TRENDS IN ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION



APPENDIX E

SWIMMING BATH WATER SAMPLES

Baths	Number of samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
Baths used by public	21	21	-	-	-
Private baths	77	71	2	-	4
TOTALS	98	92	2	-	4

APPENDIX F

RODENT CONTROL

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1 (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification.	1333	11
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	631	11
(ii) Mice	106	
2 (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification.	204	-
(b) Number infested by		
(i) Rats	55	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

During the year test baits were laid at 600 sewer manholes. No 'takes' were recorded.

APPENDIX G

FACTORY INSPECTION

The number of factories registered is 523.

The number of inspection made during the year was 1102.

Particulars of the inspections of factories are set out in the following table:

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937-61

Part 1 of the Act

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

Premises	No. on Register	Number of:		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
* (1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities	11	27	-	-
+ (2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	502	1059	7	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	10	16	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>1102</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Factories in which no mechanical power is used.

+ Factories in which mechanical power is used.

2. Cases in which defects were found. (Defects discovered at premises on two, three or more separate occasions are reckoned as two, three, or more "cases").

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	2	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	8	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	2	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>





APPENDIX I

Housing Inspection

1. <u>Inspection</u>		
a. Number of houses inspected under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 . . . . .	3908	
b. Number of houses found with defects . . . . .	101	
c. Number of houses considered to be unfit for human habitation . . . . .	-	
2. <u>Informal Action</u>		
d. Number of houses where defects remedied by informal action . . . . .	91	
e. Number of houses voluntarily closed . . . . .	-	
f. Number of houses voluntarily demolished . . . . .	3	
3. <u>Formal Action</u>		
(i) <u>Repairs</u>		
g. Number of Statutory Notices served . . . . .	14	
h. Number of Statutory Notices complied . . . . .	16	
(ii) <u>Closing Orders</u>		
j. Number of Closing Orders made . . . . .	1	
k. Number of Closing Orders rescinded . . . . .	-	
(iii) <u>Demolition Orders</u>		
l. Number of Demolition Orders made . . . . .	1	
m. Number of Demolition Orders rescinded . . . . .	-	

APPENDIX J

SLUM CLEARANCE

TABLE A - Outstanding Areas as at 31.12.69

No.	Area Streets	No. of Houses	Date of Representation	Orders Made			Stage Reached
				Date made	x C.P.O. or C.O.	Date confirmed	
51	Towngate Street/Chapel Lane	10	1.9.61	3.10.61	C.P.O.	7.9.62	Site cleared with exception of 27 and 29 Towngate Street
49	Towngate Street	3	1.9.61	3.10.61	C.O.	14.6.62	Houses not yet demolished
77	New Street	2	24.7.67	31.10.67	C.P.O.	20.3.68	4 New Street demolished

TABLE B - INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Closing Orders	Demolition Orders	Corporation Property on Purchased by Corporation
26 High Street	37 Glencee Road	-

HOUSING ACT 1969

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

IMPROVEMENT CASES

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(2) under consideration at end of period ... ..	11
No. of certificates of provisional approval issued ... ..	-
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 46(3) ... ..	-

STANDARD AMENITIES ALREADY PROVIDED

No. of applications for qualification certificates under section 44(1) under consideration at end of period ... ..	70
No. of qualification certificates issued under section 45(2) in respect of:-	
(i) dwellings with rateable value of £90 or more in Greater London or of £60 or more elsewhere ... ..	-
(ii) dwellings with rateable value of £60 to less than £90 in Greater London or of £40 to less than £60 elsewhere. ... ..	2
(iii) dwellings with rateable value of less than £60 in Greater London or less than £40 elsewhere ... ..	-

EXEMPTION FOR LOW-INCOME TENANTS FROM SECTION 54

No. of certificates issued under section 55 ... ..	-
--	---

APPENDIX K

RENT ACT, 1957

Part I. Applications for certificates of disrepair

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

Part II. Applications for cancellation of certificates

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

No.	Area	No. of flats
51	Trompske Street/Chauhan Lane	10
48	Trompske Street	4
47	New Street	9



APPENDIX L (Continued)

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Improvement of Food Premises in 1969

1.	No. of premises dealt with:		
	No. reconstructed ... ..		-
	No. where major improvements carried out ... ..		-
	No. where minor improvements carried out ... ..		46
			<hr/>
			46
			<hr/>
2.	Summary of improvements secured: ... ..		28
	Premises cleansed or redecorated ... ..		28
	Washing facilities provided or improved ... ..		6
	Cleansing facilities provided or improved ... ..		2
	Refrigerated storage provided ... ..		-
	Other food storage accommodation provided ... ..		-
	Facilities for protection of food provided ... ..		-
	Sanitary accommodation provided or improved ... ..		4
	Other improvements secured ... ..		14
			<hr/>
			54
			<hr/>
3.	No. of unsatisfactory premises voluntarily closed		-

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls, and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

Legal Proceedings

1.	PART II - General Requirements ... ..		1
2.	PART III - Handling of Food ... ..		-
3.	PART IV - Stalls and vehicles ... ..		4
			<hr/>
			5
			<hr/>

Total Fines - £40

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

1.	PART II - General Requirements ... ..		-
2.	PART III - Handling of Food ... ..		-
3.	PART IV - Food Premises ... ..		3
			<hr/>
			3
			<hr/>

Total Fines - £150

APPENDIX M

MEAT INSPECTION AND CONDEMNATION

Carcases Inspected at Slaughterhouse

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Totals
Number killed	-	-	-	-	21,972	21,972
Number inspected	-	-	-	-	21,972	21,972
All diseases except tuberculosis - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	16	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3,989	3,989
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	18.2	18.2
Tuberculosis only - whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	312	312
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.4	1.4

Meat Condemned

Meat	Tuberculosis	Other Diseases	Unsound	Total Weight
Beef	-	-	-	-
Veal	-	-	-	-
Mutton	-	-	-	-
Pork	4,398	4,045	-	8,443
Offal	1,454	16,136	-	17,590
TOTAL	5,852	20,181	-	26,033

The total weight of meat and edible offal  
condemned in 1969 was 11 tons 12 cwts. 1 qtr. 21 lbs.



APPENDIX N

Other Food Condemned

Tinned foods	6,645 lbs.
Bacon, poultry, rabbits, meat products	1,578 lbs.
Fish	378 lbs.
Fats (butter, margarine, cheese, etc.)	-
Fruit and vegetables	-
Dried fruits	-
Cereals, flour and flour products	-
Eggs	97 lbs.
Other foods	2,121 lbs.
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10,819</b>

Weight of Food Condemned

<b>Meat</b>			
(Table M)	(26,033) lbs.	-	11 tons 12 cwt. 1 qtr. 21 lbs.
<b>Other Food</b>			
(Table N)	(10,819) lbs.	-	4 tons 16 cwt. 2 qtrs. 11 lbs.
			<u>16 tons 9 cwt. 0 qtrs. 4 lbs.</u>

Item	Weight	Other	Total
Meat	26,033	-	26,033
Other Food	10,819	-	10,819
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36,852</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>36,852</b>

APPENDIX O

MILK SUPPLY

Dairies and Milk Shops

The number of Milk Distributors registered in the Borough is as follows:

Wholesale Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Wholesale and Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Retail Distributors	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Sellers of pre-packed milk only	...	...	...	...	...	...	223

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963:

The following licences were granted for a period ending 31st December, 1970:

Dealers' (Pre-packed Milk) Licences authorising the use of special designations -

"Pasteurised"	...	...	...	...	...	...	15
"Sterilised"	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
"Ultra Heat Treated"	...	...	...	...	...	...	2

Samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples	Results of Tests					
		Phosphatase		Methylene Blue		Turbidity	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	378	378	-	356	22	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>378</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>356</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

Bottle Washing

Result of Bacteriological Examination in 1969

Satisfactory (not more than 600 organisms per pint bottle)	Fairly Satisfactory (over 600, under 2,000 organisms per pint bottle)	Unsatisfactory (over 2,000 organisms per pint bottle)
26	12	7

APPENDIX P

ICE CREAM

Bacteriological Examinations

Type	No. taken	Grade I *	Grade II *	Grade III	Grade IV	Grade IV Percentage (unsatisfactory)
From Retailers - Bulk Ice-cream	28	14	3	5	6	21.4
From Retailers - Pre-packed Ice-cream	19	19	-	-	-	-
From Retailers - Soft Ice-cream	24	13	1	5	5	20.8
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>15.5</b>

\* Considered to be satisfactory

OTHER FOODS

Food	No. of Samples	No. Unsatisfactory
Sausage	22	-
Meat Pies, Gelatine etc.	185	7
Sliced Meats	10	3
Other Meat Products	36	2
Shell fish	52	2
Flour Confectionery	2	-
*Fresh Cream	63	25

\* Special Survey in conjunction with Public Health Laboratory Service.

APPENDIX Q

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

(1)

	Number of Samples		Unsatisfactory Reports		Legal Proceedings Instituted	Total Number of convictions secured
	Formal	Informal	Analysis	Labelling		
FOODS	68	317	6	1	-	-
DRUGS	-	16	1	-	-	-

(11)

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	Number Unsatisfactory	
		Analysis	Labelling
MILK	147	-	-
CREAM	3	-	-
SOFT DRINKS	9	-	-
WINE	4	-	-
ICE-CREAM	3	-	-
SAUSAGES	5	1	-
MEAT PRODUCTS	19	1	-
TINNED MEAT PRODUCTS	4	-	-

(111) Number of samples taken for pesticide residues 15

**APPENDIX C**  
**FLORIDA**  
**FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLING**  
**1935**

(10)

Total Number of Inspections	Number of Samples Analyzed	Number of Samples Retained	Number of Samples Referred to Federal Government	Number of Samples Referred to State Government	Number of Samples Referred to Local Government	Total Number of Inspections
10	111	1	1	1	1	10
1	1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1	1

FOODS

DRUGS

(11)

Commodity	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Inspections	Total Inspections
MILK	47	1	48
EGGS	3	1	4
MEAT	11	1	12
SOFT DRINKS	2	1	3
WINE	4	1	5
ICE-CREAM	3	1	4
CONDENSED MILK	1	1	2
CONDENSED EGGS	1	1	2
CONDENSED MEAT	1	1	2
CONDENSED SOFT DRINKS	1	1	2
CONDENSED WINE	1	1	2
CONDENSED ICE-CREAM	1	1	2
CONDENSED MILK	1	1	2
CONDENSED EGGS	1	1	2
CONDENSED MEAT	1	1	2
CONDENSED SOFT DRINKS	1	1	2
CONDENSED WINE	1	1	2
CONDENSED ICE-CREAM	1	1	2
CONDENSED MILK	1	1	2
CONDENSED EGGS	1	1	2
CONDENSED MEAT	1	1	2
CONDENSED SOFT DRINKS	1	1	2
CONDENSED WINE	1	1	2
CONDENSED ICE-CREAM	1	1	2

(12)

\* Special Survey in cooperation with Public Health Laboratory Service.

# PORT HEALTH SERVICE

Introduction

Committee

Port of Poole

- I. Staff
- II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year
- III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year
- IV. Inland Barge Traffic
- V. Water Supply
- VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952
- VII. Smallpox
- VIII. Venereal Disease
- IX. Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships
- X. Observations on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships
- XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague
- XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports
- XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance
- XIV. Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948
- XV. Medical Inspection of Allens
- XVI. Miscellaneous

PORT  
HEALTH  
SERVICE

PORT HEALTH SERVICE

INTRODUCTION

The report is submitted in accordance with Article 12 (4) of the Public Health Officers (Port Health Districts) Regulations, 1959. As a result of the Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952, the Minister of Health reviewed the form and scope of the Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Health and in Port Form 20 enclosed with Circular 33/52 dated 5th November, 1952, he prescribed the form and sequence which the reports should follow.

One requirement of the Minister is that the information required by Sections I, V, VI, VIII, XIV, XV and XVI (all marked with asterisk) need only be given in full every fifth year and for the intermediate years only the changes which have occurred during the year covered by the report need be included. The full information required in these Sections is set out in the Annual Report for 1965 and therefore, only changes are recorded in this report.

In presenting this report I have pleasure in taking the opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Harbour Master, Captain W.C. Allinson and the Officers of H.M. Customs for their ready co-operation and help during the year, and to the Port Health Inspector Mr. C.B.T. Glover and his Deputies, Mr. A.H. Kirkman and Mr. F.K.W. Francis, for their willing assistance and interest in the work.

JAMES WATSON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. MCKENZIE, M.D., C.S.D., D.P.H.

Port Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Port Health Inspectors:

A.H. KIRKMAN, M.A.P.H.I.

F.K.W. FRANCIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk: A.R.C. IRVINE





HEALTH COMMITTEE 1969/70  
(acting as Port Health Authority)

Chairman:

Councillor Mrs. D.I. Montague

Vice Chairman:

Councillor J.N. Sorton

Aldermen:

R.C. HART

T.W. SHERRIN, M.B.E., J.P.

Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.

Councillors:

E.M. MOXHAM

J.L. BROWN

J. PURDIE

W.S. RIGLER

S.G. PEARCE

R.J. GARLAND

J.Q.E. MEARS

R. HANN

Co-opted Members:

Miss I.E. EVERED

Mrs. S.D. AUBIN

Dr. D. CAMPBELL

Mrs. J.A. GREBBY

OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Clerk to the Port Health Authority:

J.G. HILLIER, Town Clerk

Medical Officer of Health:

JAMES HUTTON, M.D., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. McCUTCHION, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

Port Health Inspector:

C.B.T. GLOVER, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Port Health Inspectors:

ALAN H. KIRKMAN, M.A.P.H.I.

F.K.W. FRANCIS, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Clerk: A.R.C. PARSONS

## THE PORT OF POOLE

### Constitution of the Port Health Authority.

By an order of the Local Government Board dated 21st September, 1887, and an amending order dated 27th February, 1909 a Port Sanitary Authority was constituted to exercise the powers and function assigned by the Order.

The style "Port Sanitary Authority" was changed to "Port Health Authority" in 1936.

The Port Health Authority is the Mayor, Aldermen and Burgesses of the Borough, acting by the Council.

### Limits of Jurisdiction.

The present limits of jurisdiction were fixed in 1909, as follows:-

"The jurisdiction of the said Port Sanitary Authority shall extend to all that part of the said Port of Poole aforesaid which lies to landward of a line drawn from the seaward extremity of the eastern boundary of the Borough of Poole to the seaward extremity of the headland known as Standfast Point: together with the waters of the said part of the Port and all docks, basins, harbours, creeks, rivers, channels, roads, bays and streams within that part of the said Port, and the place or places which may from time to time be appointed as the Customs Boarding Station or Stations for that part of the said Port, and the place or places for the time being appointed for the mooring or anchoring of ships for the said part of the said Port under any regulations for the prevention of the spread of disease issued under the authority of the Statutes in that behalf, and for the purposes of any such Regulations as aforesaid shall also extend to any ship which in pursuance thereof, or of any directions given thereunder shall be moored or anchored at the place appointed thereunder as aforesaid, or which shall be on its way thither."

### Port Facilities.

Poole is chiefly a cargo port and its trade is mainly carried on with other British ports and those on the coasts of France, Belgium, Holland and Germany, and there is also a regular trade with the Baltic Ports.

During the summer season the port is the base for day pleasure boats operating between local seaside resorts and this is the only passenger traffic apart from yachts.

Inshore fishing is still carried on and the report on the shellfish industry is dealt with in Section XV.

The public quay accommodation consists of 3,270 feet frontage i.e.,

Hamworthy Quay	270 feet at 15 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum - for tankers
	500 feet at 15 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum ) for
Town Quay	1000 feet at 16 ft. Admiralty Chart Datum ) general
	1000 feet at 15 ft. to 10 ft. do. ) cargo
	500 feet shallow berthing (for yachts)

The general cargo quay at Hamworthy is served by rail.

Unloading equipment at the port consists of seven travelling cranes, three mobile cranes and three coal transporters. During the year on the eastern end of the Town Quay two silo's for the loading and unloading of grain were erected.

There are nine ship and boat yards for the building and repairing of ships.

There is in the harbour an extensive safe anchorage. The depth of the water at the Harbour Bar is 13 ft. - Admiralty Chart Datum and the range varies from about 7 feet at springs to a few inches at neaps. Both the flood and ebb

tides run at about three-quarters of a knot at the Bar. At the Haven entrance the maximum is 4½ knots with about 3½ knots for Brownsea Roads while in the rest of the Harbour 2 knots is seldom exceeded.

1. Staff - No change.

Address and telephone number of Medical Officer of Health;

Office: Public Health Department  
Central Clinic,  
Civic Centre,  
Park Road,  
Poole.

Tel: Poole 5151

Home: 23 Pearce Avenue,  
Parkstone,  
Poole.

Tel: Parkstone 4140

The telegraphic address of the Port Health Authority is registered as "Portelth Poole".

II. Amount of Shipping Entering the Port During the Year

Table B

Ships from	Number	Tonnage	Number Inspected		Number of Ships reported as having had, during the voyage infectious disease on board
			by the Medical Officer of Health	by the Port Health Inspector	
Foreign Ports	*251	54,130	-	200	NIL
Coastwise	1,004	357,456	-	72	NIL
TOTAL	1,255	411,586	-	272	NIL

\* Does not include yachts.

III. Character of Shipping and Trade During the Year

Table C

<p>Passenger Traffic - mostly yacht traffic : Inwards 1673 Outwards 1421</p> <p>Cargo Traffic:</p> <p>Principal IMPORTS - Oil, Coal, Coke, Timber, Fertilisers, Grain, Paper Pulp.</p> <p>Principal EXPORTS - Barley, Scrap Metal, Clay, Caravans.</p> <p>Principal ports from which ships arrive:-</p> <p>Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Ymuiden, Antwerp, Hamburg, Le Havre, Kaliniograd, Gdansk, Kotka, and other Baltic timber ports.</p>
--

IV. Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic in the port.

\*V. Water Supply

1. Source of supply for the district and shipping.

No change.

2. Reports of tests for contamination.

The town supply was sampled every two or three days through the year and every sample was reported as Class I "highly satisfactory". During the year 25 samples of water were taken direct from the quay hydrants used for shipping in a special survey. Of those 18 were reported as Class I, 3 as Class II, and 4 as Class IV. As the mains supply was beyond suspicion, the unsatisfactory results were most certainly due to surface water contamination of the hydrants boxes. Further discussions have been held with the Harbour Commissioner to effect improvements in the hydrants.

Seventeen samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination from ships and of these 14 were reported as Class I, 1 in Class II, 1 in Class III and 1 in Class IV. The two unsatisfactory samples were from local pleasure vessels and repeat samples were satisfactory.

3. Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes.

No change.

4. Number and sanitary condition of water boats, and power of control of the Authority.

In 1969 no water boats operated within the harbour.

\*VI. Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

1. List of Infected Areas (Regulation 6).

No change.

2. Radio Messages.

No change.

3. Notifications otherwise than by radio (Regulation 14 (1) (b))

No change.

4. Mooring stations (Regulations 22 and 30)

No change.

5. Arrangements for dealing with Infectious Diseases.

(a) Hospital accommodation for persons suffering from infectious diseases (other than smallpox).

No change.

(b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts.

No change.

(c) Cleansing and Disinfection.

A steam disinfecting station is now available at Stokewood Road, Bournemouth, under the control of Bournemouth County Borough and arrangements have been made for joint use.

Other disinfection can be carried out at the Public Health Department, Central Clinic, Civic Centre, Park Road, Poole, where a Cleansing Station is also available.

The Corporation has a sufficient and qualified staff for the disinfection of ships.

## VII. Smallpox

1. Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district.

Weyhill Hospital, Andover, Hants.

2. Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital.

Transport of smallpox cases would be carried out by the Ambulance Service of the Dorset County Council operating from the Poole Ambulance Depot.

The vaccinal state of the 17 ambulance personnel at this depot is 1 vaccinated in 1965, 3 in 1967, 2 in 1968 and the remainder in 1969. Steps were taken at the end of the year to bring the vaccinal state of all personnel up to date.

3. Name of smallpox consultant available.

Dr. A.F. Turner, County Hall, Dorchester.

4. Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox.

Suspected material is sent to:

Dr. A.D. Macrae  
Virus Reference Laboratory,  
Central Public Health Laboratory,  
Colindale, London N.W.9.

Tel: Colindale 6041

## VIII. VENEREAL DISEASE - ARRANGEMENTS FOR EXAMINATION AND TREATMENT

For FIRST EXAMINATION or DIAGNOSIS - No Appointment Required.

<b>MONDAY:</b>	Special Clinic, R.V. Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth	4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. (Males and Females)
<b>TUESDAY:</b>	Outpatients Dept., Poole General Hospital	5.00 p.m.
<b>WEDNESDAY:</b>	Special Clinic, R.V. Hospital, Shelley Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth	2.00 p.m. - 4.00 p.m. (Females) 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. (Males)
<b>FRIDAY:</b>	Outpatients Dept., Poole General Hospital	5.00 p.m.
	Special Clinic, R.V. Hospital Shelley Road, Boscombe, Bournemouth	4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. (Males and Females)

NOT Bank Holidays.

For TREATMENT only - No Appointment Required.

- (a) As above

or

- (b) For SEAMEN at Poole General Hospital, at any time (treatment only) on production of your "Treatment Card" and evidence of being a Seaman.

IX. Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships

Category	Disease	Number of cases during the year		Number of ships concerned
		Passengers	Crew	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports but have been disposed of before arrival.	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Cases landed from other ships	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

X. Observations on the occurrence of Malaria in Ships

None.

XI. Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for Plague.

None necessary.

XII. Measures against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

Poole is a "Designated Approved Port" for the issue of Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates in accordance with Article 17 of the International Sanitary Regulations, 1951 and Articles 19, 20 and 21 of the Port Health (Ships) Regulations 1952 are enforced in the Port. Both the Port Health Inspector and the Deputy Port Health Inspectors have been trained in deratisation procedure and have complete responsibility for supervision of this work.

1. During routine inspection of ships by the Port Health Inspectors, masters and crew are questioned as to the presence of rats. The ship in general and the crew's quarters in particular are examined for evidence of infestation. Where evidence is found or suspected a detailed search of the ship - including the holds - is made by the Port Health Inspectors and the Rodent Control Staff who endeavour to secure one or more rats for bacteriological and pathological examinations.

Whenever a Deratting Certificate or Deratting Exemption Certificate is found to be out of date or a certificate is needed, a detailed inspection and search of the ship is made jointly by the Port Health Inspector and the Rodent Control Staff before a certificate is issued or renewed. A similar procedure is adopted before the issue or renewal of Rodent Control Certificates for coastal ships.

2. Bacteriological and pathological examinations of rodents are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory, Bournemouth, (Director, G.J.G. King, M.B., B.Ch.). No rats were obtained from ships during the year.

3. Small infestations of rats on ships are dealt with directly by the Rodent Control Staff, using standard trapping and baiting methods. Major infestations requiring large scale fumigations are carried out by any one of the commercial contractors on the Authority's List, the arrangements being made direct by the owners or agents.

4. The Port Health Inspectors work in every close liaison with the ship designers and ship builders in the area to secure proper ratproofing in the ships built in the Port. Very few opportunities arise for the improvement of structures of other ships owing to their very short stay in the Port.

**Table E**

**Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports**

Category	Number
Black rats	NIL
Brown rats	NIL
Species not known	NIL
Sent for examination	NIL
Infected with Plague	NIL

The local authority and private contractors continued their regular survey and treatment of rats in and around the warehouses and other buildings on the quays. From the local authority point of view these treatments are reducing in number.

Category	Number	Remarks
Company	47	
Inspection Districts	-	
By special authority	47	
By ratproofing	21	
By other methods	26	

Inspection and treatment of rats in and around the warehouses and other buildings on the quays.

Category	Number	Remarks
By special authority	47	
By ratproofing	21	
By other methods	26	

The local authority and private contractors continued their regular survey and treatment of rats in and around the warehouses and other buildings on the quays. From the local authority point of view these treatments are reducing in number.



Table F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates issued during the year for Ships from Foreign Ports

After fumigation with		Number of Deratting Certificates Issued			Total Certificates Issued
		After H.C.N. (State Method)	After Trapping	After Poisoning	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	7.
NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	27

Rodent Control Certificates

Two Rodent Control Certificates were issued during the year

XIII. Inspection of Ships for Nuisance

Table G

Inspection and Notices

Nature and number of Inspections	Notices Served		Result of serving Notices
	Statutory Notices	Other Notices	
Routine Inspections	272	6	5 complied; 1 ship sailed
Re-inspections	37	-	-
Re water supplies	43	2	2 - local ships samples repeated - satisfactory
Infectious Diseases	-	-	-
Searches for Rodent Control	43	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>395</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>-</b>

**\*XIV Public Health (Shellfish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948**

The oyster industry carried on during the year and samples were taken from every batch of oysters before despatch.

(See Table H Overleaf)

Two operators of oyster layings send their shellfish for cleansing to London and Whitstable.

The other two continue to submit their oysters to U/V ray treatment in the local plant. A satisfactory standard of purity of tank water and shellfish has been maintained.

In addition to operating the shellfish cleansing station the oyster company is also carrying out research and development into increasing the commercial export of shellfish including clams from Poole Harbour.

As well as oysters, a number of samples of clams relaid in the harbour, and samples of harbour water, were submitted for bacteriological examination. These results tended to show that the clams needed to be subjected to similar cleansing as oysters before they could be released for human consumption. Discussions with the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food, Southern Sea Fisheries Authorities and the Public Health Laboratory were carried out.

Month	Number of oysters sampled	Number of clams sampled	Number of water samples	Number of oysters cleared	Number of clams cleared	Number of water samples cleared
Jan	10	5	1	10	5	1
Feb	15	8	2	15	8	2
Mar	20	12	3	20	12	3
Apr	25	15	4	25	15	4
May	30	20	5	30	20	5
Jun	35	25	6	35	25	6
Jul	40	30	7	40	30	7
Aug	45	35	8	45	35	8
Sep	50	40	9	50	40	9
Oct	55	45	10	55	45	10
Nov	60	50	11	60	50	11
Dec	65	55	12	65	55	12
Total	540	360	60	540	360	60

Table H

Table H

Shellfish	Number of Samples	Class I Satisfactory		Class II Suspicious	Class III Unsatisfactory	Maximum number of faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish in any sample
		0 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish	1-5 faecal coli per 1 ml. of shellfish			
Prawns Treated	1	1	-	-	-	-
Cockles Treated	5	5	-	-	-	-
Clams Untreated	7	2	4	1	-	8
Clams Treated	2	2	-	-	-	-
Oysters Untreated	2	2	-	-	-	-
Oysters Treated	35	33	1	1	-	12
TOTAL	52	45	5	2	-	-

Results of Bacteriological Examination of Shellfish Cleansing Tank Water, 1969

Number of Samples	Class I	Class II	Class III	Class IV
22	20	2	-	-

\*XV. Medical Inspection of Aliens

No change.

\*XVI. Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No change.

Pollution of the Harbour

The waters of Poole Harbour are subject to intermittent sewage pollution from various sources. It is believed that some of the pollution comes from Poole Bay which receives the sewage from the three towns on its shores but as inland treatment works proceed this should be reduced. A growing source of pollution is undoubtedly the increase in the use of the harbour for recreational purposes, i.e. yachting, marinas etc.

The scheme for the diversion of all Poole sewage from the sea to the sewage disposal works proceeded satisfactorily in 1969. Further substantial reduction in the amount discharged into the sea was made.

Diseases of Animals Acts

The Port Health Inspectors are also Inspectors under the Diseases of Animals Acts. All ships from abroad are inspected in order to ensure that the requirements of the Acts are complied with. During 1969, 122 visits were made with regard to the Diseases of Animals Acts. Detention notices were served on the Masters of 26 ships with regard to 24 dogs, 2 cats. No contraventions were observed.

Sickness and injuries

Four cases of minor sickness and injury were reported aboard ships during the year and all received suitable treatment.

Vaccination is arranged as required.

Clean Air Act

There were no records of any emission of smoke from any ship during the year.

Houseboats

Confirmation of the byelaws for houseboats is still awaited from the Ministry. One houseboat was abandoned during the year and disposal arranged with the Harbour Master.

No change.

XVI. Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No change.

Inspection of the Harbour

Shellfish	Number of Samples	Class I Antigenicity	Class II Antigenicity	Class III Quantitative	Maximum number of legal units
French Shellfish	1	0	0	0	0
British Shellfish	5	0	0	0	0
Class I French Shellfish	2	0	0	0	0
Class I British Shellfish	3	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	0	0	0	0

Results of shellfish inspection

Continuation of the analysis for homophages in shell water for the year and a half. The homophages were not detected during the year and a half.

There were no reports of any infection of man from any shell water.

Clean Air Act

Vaccination is required.

Four cases of enteric fever were reported during the year and all received suitable treatment.

Sickness in animals

No contraventions were observed.

Notices were served on the owners of the boats in regard to the Act. The results of the Act are reported in the Annual Report of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1921.

The Port Health Inspector has also inspected under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1921, the boats and inspected in regard to the Act. The results of the Act are reported in the Annual Report of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1921.

The scheme for the diversion of all Pools sewage from the sea to the sewage disposal works proceeded satisfactorily in 1921. Further substantial ventilation having been discharged into the sea and the

The waters of Pools Harbour are subject to intermittent sewage pollution from various sources. It is believed that some of the pollution from Pools Bay which receives the sewage from the three towns mentioned above but a raised treatment works should be provided to reduce the growing source of pollution as undoubtedly the increase in the shellfish harbour for recreational purposes, i.e. bathing, fishing, etc.

Table B

INFECTIOUS DISEASE  
PREVALENCE  
CONTROL

*Incidence of Infection*

*Preventive Inoculation*

INFECTION  
PREVENTION  
CONTROL

THE  
JOURNAL OF

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL  
OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

INCIDENCE OF INFECTION

The incidence of infectious disease was low.

No deaths resulted from measles, whooping cough, scarlet fever, diphtheria nor recent poliomyelitis.

Food poisoning is referred to on page 30.

Number of tuberculosis cases on register at 31st December, 1969 was 613.

TABLE I

Additions to and deletions from Tuberculosis Register

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total		Grand Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
<b>Additions to Register:</b>							
New notifications	10	4	5	1	15	5	20
Transfers in	7	5	-	-	7	5	12
Re-notified	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
	18	9	5	1	23	10	33
<b>Deletions from Register:</b>							
Transfers out	1	3	-	3	1	6	7
Died	1	-	1	3	2	3	5
Died (other cause)	5	4	2	-	7	4	11
Cured	1	3	13	4	14	7	21
Lost sight of	-	-	2	2	2	2	4
	8	10	18	12	26	22	48



TABLE II

TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications and Deaths in recent years

Year	First Notifications		Formerly notified now residents		Deaths	
	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms	Pulmonary	Other forms
1925	59	18	12	1	33	6
1930	61	14	3	1	48	6
1935	47	14	12	-	52	3
1940	47	13	1	-	39	11
1945	49	11	27	2	37	5
1950	68	16	39	6	27	3
1955	55	5	35	1	10	1
1960	50	9	24	1	4	-
1961	21	8	25	1	5	-
1962	21	1	21	2	7	-
1963	29	6	20	3	4	2
1964	20	3	14	2	4	-
1965	12	4	23	-	5	1
1966	21	6	9	2	3	-
1967	13	4	8	-	1	-
1968	10	3	5	-	3	-
1969	14	6	12	-	1	4

TABLE III

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification and deaths in 1969 by age groups

Age Period	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-respiratory		Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	4	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
45 - 64	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-
Over 65	3	1	3	-	1	-	-	-
Unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

**TABLE IV**  
**Yearly Summary of Notifiable Diseases - 1969**  
**(other than Tuberculosis)**

Disease	At all ages	Under 1 year	1-2 years	3-4 years	5-9 years	10-14 years	15-24 years	25 and over	Age Unknown
Measles	215	6	57	52	92	1	-	-	7
Whooping Cough	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	11	-	-	-	2	1	3	5	-
Acute Meningitis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Under 5 years	5-14 years	14-44 years	45-64 years	65 and over	Age Unknown		
Acute Encephalitis (P.I.)	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	4	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>236</b>								

PREVENTIVE INOCULATION

Preventive inoculation is available for:

Smallpox  
Diphtheria  
Whooping Cough  
Tetanus  
Poliomyelitis  
Measles  
Tuberculosis (B.C.G.)

TABLE V

Smallpox Vaccination

Number of Children vaccinated against Smallpox - 1969

Age	Under	1	2-4	5-15	Total
Primary	23	381	145	54	603

In addition 106 children were re-vaccinated

TABLE VI

Diphtheria Immunisation

Number of children who received diphtheria immunisation during 1969

	Children born in years						Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Under 16 years	
Primary	71	569	55	21	39	10	765
Re-inforcing	-	64	199	47	1109	37	1456

TABLE VII

Whooping Cough Immunisation

Number of children who received whooping cough immunisation during 1969

	Children born in years						Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Under 16 years	
Primary	71	535	34	10	7	1	658
Re-inforcing	-	37	115	17	189	10	368

TABLE VIII

Tetanus Immunisation

Number of children who received Tetanus Immunisation during 1969

	Children born in years						Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Under 16 years	
Primary	71	569	55	21	39	101	856
Re-inforcing	-	64	199	50	1110	129	1552

TABLE IX

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated against Poliomyelitis during 1969

	Children born in years						Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Under 16 years	
Primary	57	619	81	42	64	18	881
Re-inforcing	-	32	88	38	1167	153	1478

TABLE X

Measles Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated against Measles during 1969

Children born in years						Total
1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-65	Under 16 years	
-	304	322	156	215	20	1017

TABLE XI

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

During 1969 B.C.G. vaccination was offered to children born during 1956 in attendance at independent and maintained schools, and to those who had been absent or missed vaccination in earlier years. Children with a Grade I positive reaction to the Heaf test were given B.C.G. vaccination this year.

Number in Group	Number Tested	Number of Positive Reactors		Percentage Positive (No previous B.C.G.)	Number Vaccinated
		Previous B.C.G.			
		No	Yes		
1243	1041	145	76	15	889

WASTAVILLE TOWNSHIP

TABLE VIII

Number of children who received Tetracycline vaccination during 1955

Tetracycline Vaccination

Number of children who received Tetracycline vaccination during 1955

Age Group	Children born in years					Total
	1955	1954	1953	1952	Under 15 years	
5-14	71	500	32	21	102	824
15-24	-	60	100	100	120	180

NOTE - Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of total

TABLE IX

Poliovaccine Vaccination

Number of children vaccinated against poliovaccine during 1955

Age Group	Children born in years			Total
	1955	1954	1953	
5-14	52	52	104	104

Age Group	Children born in years					Total
	1955	1954	1953	1952	Under 15 years	
5-14	52	510	31	42	54	689
15-24	-	32	32	32	102	136

Age Group	Children born in years			Total
	1955	1954	1953	
5-14	72	501	101	674

Age Group	Children born in years					Total
	1955	1954	1953	1952	Under 15 years	
5-14	-	304	322	122	212	660
15-24	101	30	30	30	91	751

TABLE X

D.C.C. Vaccination against Tetanus

NOTE - Figures in parentheses indicate percentage of total

Age Group	Number in Group	Number of Positive Responses		Percentage Positive Responses (D.C.C.)	Number Vaccinated
		No.	%		
5-14	1061	142	13	13	824

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Committee

Schools

Liaison

The Work of the School Health Service

Medical and Dental Inspection

Part time Employment of School Children

Special Clinics:

- Child Guidance
- Speech
- Physiotherapy
- Enuresis
- Audiology

Remedial Exercises

Handicapped Pupils

Juvenile Delinquency

Infectious Disease in School Children

Infestation Treatment

Tuberculin Testing and B.C.G. Vaccination

School Meals and Milk

Medical Examination of Teachers and Entrants to  
Training Colleges

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

Committee

Report

1918

The Work of the School Health Service

Medical and Dental Inspection

Part Two: Employment of School Children

Special Clinics

Child Diseases

Spinal

Eye Diseases

Ear, Nose and Throat

Antitoxin

Sanitary Measures

Sanitation of Buildings

Sanitary Education

Infectious Diseases in School Children

Sanitation of Food

Thermometer Testing and U.S.C. Vaccination

School Meals and Milk

Medical Examination of Teachers and Parents

Training Colleges

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION, DECEMBER, 1969

Chairman: Alderman Miss J.M. BISGOOD, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: Alderman T.W. SHERRIN, M.B.E., J.P.

His Worship the Mayor: Alderman A. LLOYD-ALLEN, J.P.

**Aldermen:**

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Mrs. E.M. HICKINSON, J.P.

L.F. CULL

**Councillors:**

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B.Sc. (Econ)  
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The Rev. W. DICKINSON  
Miss N.L. McGUINNESS, B.A.  
Mr. H.J.G. SIMMONDS

The Rev. Canon R. CREED  
MEREDITH  
Mr. L.G. ADAMS  
Mr. J.C. RICHARDS



## SCHOOLS

### Primary Schools

There are in the Borough 24 Primary Schools, of which 19, comprising 26 departments, are County Primary Schools provided and maintained by the Local Education Authority and 5 are Voluntary Primary Schools, of which 3, comprising 6 departments are Church of England and 2 comprising 4 departments, are Roman Catholic.

### Nursery Classes

There is one Nursery Class associated with the Partially Hearing Unit.

### Secondary Schools

There are 10 Secondary Schools in the Borough, 2 Grammar, 7 County Modern and 1 Voluntary Aided Roman Catholic Modern School.

### Private Schools

There are 7 private Schools in the Borough.

Private Schools do not come within the scope of the School Health Service, but under Section 78 of the Education Act of 1944 a Local Education Authority may make arrangements with the proprietor of such a school for the provision of certain ancillary services, including medical inspection and treatment.

The Local Education Authority have not taken action under this Section.

<u>Accommodation</u>	<u>Average number on Roll during 1969</u>	<u>Average Attendances</u>	<u>Percentage Attendance</u>
Grammar Schools	1579	1478	93.6
Other Secondary Schools	4225	3859	91.3
Primary Schools	9263	8560	92.4
	<u>15067</u>	<u>13897</u>	<u>92.2</u>

### Special School and Class Facilities in Poole

#### Partially Hearing Unit

Sylvan School (Nursery)	- 8 Day Places
Sylvan School (Infants)	- 8 Day Places
Branksome Heath (Juniors)	- 8 Day Places

## Special Classes for Educationally sub-normal pupils:

### Primary

Alderney	2	
Branksome Heath	2	
Hamworthy	1	- 240 places
Heatherlands J.M.	2	
Hillbourne J.M.	1	
Oakdale	2	
South Road	1	
Turlin Moor	1	

### Secondary

Henry Harbin Boys	2	
Henry Harbin Girls	2	
Herbert Carter	3	- 240 places
Kemp Welch Boys	3	
Kemp Welch Girls	2	

Special Class for maladjusted children  
"Greenways" - 40 part-time  
Day Places

Victoria Home for Crippled Children,  
Lindsay Road, Branksome Park,  
Poole, Dorset - 36 Boarding  
12 Day Places

Poole, Bournemouth and District Spastics  
Centre, Langside Avenue,  
Wallisdown, Poole - 40 Day Places

### LIAISON

Excellent relationships exist between the local hospitals and general medical practitioners on one hand and the School Health Service on the other as detailed in earlier reports.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children deals with cases of child neglect and is frequently most helpful in persuading disinterested or neglectful parents to have essential treatment carried out where this has been recommended by the School Medical Officer. Mr. G.L. Thompson, the Local Inspector, dealt satisfactorily with many difficult cases of neglect, ill treatment etc., involving 80 school children by giving kind but firm advice in the home.

### THE WORK OF THE SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The work of the School Health Service may be summarised as follows:

- (1) Routine and special inspection and re-inspection.
- (2) Examination of children for fitness for part-time employment.
- (3) Class by class inspection by the school nurse.
- (4) Special Clinics.
- (5) Ascertainment and classification of handicapped pupils.
- (6) Immunisation and vaccination.
- (7) Investigation and control of infectious disease.
- (8) Dental inspection and treatment.
- (9) Hygiene and sanitation of school premises, including school kitchens and canteens.

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL INSPECTION

The School Health Service Regulations, 1959, omit specific requirements as to the occasions on which medical and dental inspections are carried out.

In accordance with the above Regulations parents are given the opportunity, so far as is reasonable and practicable, of being present at every medical inspection and at the first dental inspection of each pupil.

Routine medical examinations are carried out in Poole as follows:

- (a) As soon as possible after entry to an Infant School.
- (b) As soon as possible after entry to a Junior School.
- (c) As soon as possible after entry to a Senior School.
- (d) During the term before the term in which the child is due to leave school.

If, at a school medical examination, a child is found to be suffering from a defect, the parent is advised or the child is referred for treatment to the family doctor, the appropriate clinic or hospital.

A child who has been found, at routine inspection, to be suffering from a defect is re-examined at intervals. Other "special" examinations are carried out at the request of the parent, the teacher or the school nurse. Such examination may be carried out at a routine inspection or at an inspection arranged for that purpose.

### Medical Records

Records of all children attending maintained schools in the Borough are centralised in the School Health Section of the Health Department. This facilitates arrangements for medical inspection and follow-up and for the maintenance of complete medical histories from the information which is continually reaching the Section from Consultants, Hospitals, Clinics, etc.

### Dental Records

These are filed at the appropriate surgeries for ease of reference and maintenance.

### Result of Medical Inspection

During 1969, 5,992 children were examined at routine medical inspections. Of these, 1,547 were found to have defects requiring treatment (excluding dental diseases and infestation with vermin.)

In addition 622 special inspections and 925 re-examinations were carried out during the year.

## Physical Condition

Two categories are used in the classification of a child's physical condition namely Satisfactory and Unsatisfactory.

The child's category is decided not only on a nutritional basis but also according to the presence or absence of defects. The figures for 1969 show that 99.9% of those examined were satisfactory, leaving 0.1% unsatisfactory. Details are as follows:-

Age Groups Inspected (by years of Birth.)	No. of Pupils Inspected	Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected	
		SATISFACTORY	UNSATISFACTORY
		Number (3)	Number (4)
1965 and later	1	1	-
1964	843	841	2
1963	672	672	-
1962	501	501	-
1961	670	669	1
1960	354	354	-
1959	136	136	-
1958	541	541	-
1957	627	627	-
1956	252	251	1
1955	267	267	-
1954 and earlier	1128	1126	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5992</b>	<b>5986</b>	<b>6</b>

### Class Inspection by School Nurse.

At routine medical inspections, parents usually attempt to present their children in as clean a state as possible so that the presence of verminous conditions may easily be overlooked. Rapid general surveys are made periodically by the School Nurses with the object of detecting verminous conditions and the presence of infectious and contagious disease.

During these rapid surveys 19,877 individual examinations were carried out during 1969. Children found to be suffering from infectious or contagious conditions or any other condition requiring medical attention were referred to the school clinic or the family doctor. 151 children were found to be infested with head lice, and arrangements were made for their treatment at home.

Scabies is treated by the Health Visitor or District Nurse by appointment. Fourteen school children were treated during 1969, making twenty-five attendances.

DEFECTS FOUND AT SCHOOL MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

	Periodic Inspections						TOTAL (including all other age groups inspected)			
	Entrants			Leavers			Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Treatment	Requiring Observation					
Skin	31	43	61	20	166	112	-	-	-	
Eyes -										
(a) Vision	43	41	214	63	518	321	3	1	1	
(b) Squint	39	9	18	3	95	36	-	-	-	
(c) Other	13	6	3	8	30	41	-	-	-	
Ears -										
(a) Hearing	18	55	1	7	27	117	5	2	2	
(b) Otitis Media	8	33	5	7	19	61	-	-	-	
(c) Other	7	28	1	6	13	87	-	-	-	
Nose and Throat	46	175	16	15	106	348	1	1	1	
Speech	27	69	1	7	57	124	-	-	-	
Lymphatic Glands	1	33	-	3	1	66	-	-	-	
Heart	2	15	1	4	3	38	4	-	-	
Lungs	20	29	7	21	68	108	9	3	3	
Developmental -										
(a) Hernia	5	17	-	-	7	26	-	-	-	
(b) Other	6	33	1	3	16	82	-	-	-	
Orthopaedic -										
(a) Posture	1	2	17	7	31	18	1	-	-	
(b) Feet	63	42	25	40	170	194	1	2	2	
(c) Other	14	42	11	8	54	92	-	-	-	
Nervous System -										
(a) Epilepsy	2	5	8	1	22	10	2	-	-	
(b) Other	-	4	1	3	3	16	-	-	-	
Psychological -										
(a) Development	-	39	39	5	193	143	129	-	-	
(b) Stability	10	115	6	7	81	233	113	2	2	
Abdomen	5	11	1	4	13	22	-	-	-	
Other	7	31	42	13	124	95	1	-	-	

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

During 1969 the ratio of fillings completed, to extractions, remained high, indicating continuation of the policy of conserving rather than extracting teeth.

The demand for the correction of misplaced or overcrowded teeth continued and difficult cases, some for advice and others for treatment, were referred to Mr. Hooper, the Orthodontic Specialist, at Boscombe Hospital to whom we owe our thanks.

The number of children with gross caries, discovered at school inspections in the Branksome area, remains high enforcing full chairside attention. Paradoxically a sweet factory churns out the cariogenic materials within a stones throw of the dental officers working to save teeth at Branksome. Perhaps the Fruit Growers Association could be persuaded to provide apples at reduced prices to be eaten at the end of school meals or at the mid-morning break. The sticky residue produced by the admixture of milk and biscuits renders the mouth a perfect site for dental decay. Milk allocation to children who are not undernourished could be replaced by the provision of one apple per day per child.

Our Dental Health Education programme has been furthered by the distribution of mugs, toothbrushes and toothpaste to some of the younger children in schools. We have continued our talks to patients and parents and distributed leaflets and posters to schools and clinics.

Until prevention becomes reality children's teeth continue to decay and other irregularities requiring orthodontic treatment still occur. Treatment is therefore an essential part of a public dental service.

Elimination of pain and the correction of faults is necessary but this is not the only role of children's dentistry. A child is introduced to dentistry by clinical treatment, but the reaction of the child to his first appointments has a great influence on his future attitude to dental treatment and also to his dental health. Conservative treatment saves teeth but does not reduce the prevalence of the disease. If we insert a filling in a tooth the effect of dental decay is treated, but we are not treating the cause of the disease. This can only be done by preventive dentistry.

Dental Health Education encourages the public and dental patients to take an active personal role in preserving their dental health. The responsibility lies with local authority dentists, private practitioners and particularly and most of all with parents.

Not only is dental health important to render the mouth aesthetically and functionally acceptable but the health of the individual may be in jeopardy if dental health is not carefully maintained.

"An apple a day keeps both dentist and doctor away".

F.E.R. Williams, L.D.S.,U.(Bristol)  
Borough School Dental Officer

## Attendances and Treatment

First visit	2,754
Subsequent visits	5,163
Total visits	7,917
Additional courses of treatment commenced	327
Fillings in permanent teeth	5,326
Fillings in deciduous teeth	3,252
Permanent teeth filled	5,072
Deciduous teeth filled	2,946
Permanent teeth extracted	537
Deciduous teeth extracted	1,182
General anaesthetics	613
Emergencies	307
Number of pupils x-rayed	301
Prophylaxis	392
Teeth otherwise conserved	618
Number of teeth root filled	33
Inlays	-
Crowns	8
Courses of treatment completed	3,000

## Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	99
New cases commenced during year	48
Cases completed during year	31
Cases discontinued during year	2
No. of removable appliances fitted	66
No. of fixed appliances fitted	-
Pupils referred to Hospital Consultant	2

## Prosthetics

Pupils supplied with F.U. or F.L. (first time)	6
Pupils supplied with other dentures (first time)	6
Number of dentures supplied	13

## Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics administered by Dental Officers	-
by Doctor (Anaesthetist)	613

## Inspections

(a) First inspections at school. Number of pupils	13,144
(b) First inspection at clinic. Number of pupils	2,754
Number of (a) + (b) found to require treatment	7,010
Number of (a) + (b) offered treatment	6,174
(c) Pupils re-inspected at school clinic	324
Number of (c) found to require treatment	317

## Sessions

Sessions devoted to treatment	1,439
Sessions devoted to inspection	91
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	2

## PART TIME EMPLOYMENT OF SCHOOL CHILDREN

A Local Education Authority has power, under Section 59 of the Education Act, 1944 to prohibit or restrict the employment of a school child if it is considered that such employment would be prejudicial to his health or would otherwise render him unfit to derive full benefit from his education.

During 1969, 149 certificates of fitness for employment were issued.

No child was considered unfit for employment.

Eight children were examined and found fit to be employed in entertainments during the year.

POOLE CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CLINIC

ANNUAL REPORT, 1969

This year has seen the retirement of Dr. Whiles and his replacement by myself at the end of January. Dr. Zinna joined the Clinic team at the end of May, and there are now 5 Clinics held each week in Poole. The number of children referred continues to show an increase, the total number seen during the year being 523, which is an increase of 27 over the last year. The number of new referrals showed an increase of 12 to 191. Owing to the number of referrals, it was decided that children from the Blandford area should be seen in the Dorchester Clinic, and this has been done since October 1969.

A closer relationship is being built up between the Child and Family Guidance Clinic and the schools with the aid of the Educational Psychologist and the School Medical Officers. The psychologist is in a position to perform extremely valuable work when visiting the schools, by being able to discuss at first hand the school's difficulties with any individual Clinic child, and by indicating ways in which help can be given. Unfortunately, his time for this work is limited, and consequently there is still insufficient exchange of information between Clinic and schools.

The practice of holding weekly case conferences continues, and these are attended by the staff of Greenways Remedial Unit in order that the children attending there may be kept under review, and help given with their problems and those of their families, as necessary. It has been possible for Dr. Zinna, with a Psychiatric Social Worker, to visit Greenways monthly during term time, to discuss the problems of the children in his care. Similar visits are also made to the Wimborne Day Special School, and I am planning to join in with these.

These are a number of children attending Greenways who because of their emotional disturbance, are unable to attend an ordinary school. As full-time education cannot yet be given at Greenways, these children are only receiving part-time education. Provision for full-time education is urgently needed at Greenways, in order that these children may receive the maximum benefit, not only academically, but in dealing with their emotional problems, in order that they may be fitted to take their place in the community.

There have been an increasing number of pre-school and infants' school children who need specialised help to enable them to adjust to other children and to the ordinary infants' school. The play group at Greenways Remedial Unit has been invaluable in giving these children the right start in their school lives, but the numbers in any one group must be limited if it is to be successful. A waiting list of young children needing treatment built up during the latter half of last year, but these are now receiving treatment, as a part-time teacher has been appointed for this group.

A.J. Belsham  
Consultant Children's Psychiatrist

CHILD AND FAMILY GUIDANCE CLINIC

YEAR ENDED 31st December, 1969 (POOLE)

Total number of children seen during the year 1969	...	...	...	523
New cases seen during 1969	...	...	...	191
Children awaiting investigation on 31.12.69	...	...	...	22
Cases closed during 1969	...	...	...	216
Total number of cases under observation or treatment	...	...	...	
		on 31.12.69	...	302



ANALYSIS OF NEW CASES INVESTIGATED DURING 1969

Sources of Referral of New Cases

Medical Officers ... ..	29
General Practitioners and Hospitals ... ..	94
Education Officer and Headteachers ... ..	49
Children's Officer ... ..	7
Probation Officer .. ..	2
Other Sources .. ..	10
	<u>191</u>

Problems for which Children were Referred

Psychosomatic .. ..	6
Behaviour Problems ... ..	69
Nervous Symptoms ... ..	53
Enuresis ... ..	13
Special Advice ... ..	23
Educational Difficulties ... ..	23
School Refusal ... ..	4
	<u>191</u>

Age Groups

Pre-School ... ..	17
Infant School .. ..	32
Junior School .. ..	77
Secondary School ... ..	65
	<u>191</u>

Recommendations made on New Cases

Still under investigation .. ..	30
Diagnosis and advice only .. ..	42
Superficial treatment .. ..	62
Intensive treatment advised ... ..	27
Residential treatment advised .. ..	8
Admitted to hospital for treatment or investigation ... ..	3
Special Day School for Maladjusted Children, Poole ... ..	19
	<u>191</u>

ANALYSIS OF CASES CLOSED DURING 1969

Satisfactory ... ..	50
Improved ... ..	46
Diagnosis and Advice ... ..	72
Transferred to Other Agencies .. ..	21
Removed ... ..	12
Unco-operative and )	
Not Improved ) ... ..	15
	<u>216</u>

SPEECH THERAPY

During 1969 full clinic sessions continued to be held at the Central, Hamworthy and Branksome Clinics. Towards the end of the year a monthly session was started at the Junior Poole Training Centre, at which some children who the staff felt would benefit from Speech Therapy, were assessed. The teachers were then given advice and work to do with the children concerned.

During the Autumn term, the afternoon session at Hamworthy Clinic was re-arranged so that the first half was spent at Turlin Moor School. This was a result of a number of requests from the Headmaster and parents. In view of the poor attendance and distance from Hamworthy Clinic, this arrangement has been organized temporarily for a trial period. As at the Clinic, the parents are seen at the school and when necessary, the teachers are asked to help. So far, this arrangement has proved to be satisfactory.

One child has continued to attend the Central Clinic from the Victoria Home for Crippled Children, as they have as yet been unable to obtain their own therapist.

During 1969 a survey has been made of speech defective children in all the Poole Schools. This survey was one of a series of periodic surveys which are organized every few years. The Headteachers of all 34 schools (primary, secondary and grammar) were asked to submit a list of children with speech defects, including where necessary those who had failed appointments or had had previous treatment.

Initially 348 children were listed, of which 228 were assessed at school, 90 were already attending or referred, and 30 were absent. Of those assessed, 90 primary and 10 secondary children appeared to justify Speech Therapy and 81 primary and 9 secondary school children justified re-assessment at a later date. 38 children listed did not appear to justify speech therapy, having an adequate language and articulatory ability.

As a result of this survey, almost as many children again were found, both in the primary and secondary schools, to need treatment as were attending prior to the visits. Slightly less needed further assessment and possible treatment later on. Of those requiring Speech Therapy in the primary schools, there were twice as many boys as girls. Over half were under 7 years of age. Of those requiring re-assessment in the primary schools, there were three times as many boys as girls and half were again under 7 years of age. This re-affirms the fact that considerably more boys than girls suffer from defective speech. A similar situation was found in the secondary and grammar schools, where as many needed Speech Therapy as were attending already.

This survey of speech defective children in the school population has increased those known to require Speech Therapy from approximately 1% to 2% in the primary schools, with a further 1% requiring re-assessment. In the secondary schools the percentages are much lower, but in much the same proportion to one another. In the 1960 detailed school survey, the percentage of speech defective children was higher, being approximately 3% of the combined primary and secondary school population, whereas in 1969 speech defective children constituted just under 2% of the total school population.

In the Clinics a total of 248, including some pre-school children, have been treated, which included 126 new referrals. From 100 children requiring Speech Therapy who were assessed at school, 69 have been taken off the waiting list. The remaining 57 new children seen were referred through the usual channels.

91 children were discharged during 1969 (approximately 16 proved to be unco-operative about keeping appointments). Parental co-operation and attendance has, on the whole, been good, but as before a drop has been consistently noticed during the school holidays.

On December 31st, 1969, the waiting list was 45, partly as a result of the school survey, and the caseload was 157.

As before, the predominant speech difficulties have been various problems of articulation and associated language difficulties. The more severe post-operative cleft palate cases continued to be referred from the Plastic and Oral Surgery Unit at Odstock Hospital.

Throughout the year, the co-operation and assistance of the members of staff at all three Clinics has been much appreciated.

#### ANALYSIS OF YEAR'S WORK

Number of cases treated ... ..	248
Number of cases discharged ... ..	91
Number of cases under treatment ... ..	157
Number of cases on the waiting list ... ..	45
Total number of Attendances ... ..	2,093

ANALYSIS OF SCHOOL SURVEY

	<u>Primary Schools</u>	<u>Secondary and Grammar Schools</u>
Children Listed Initially by Headteachers	317	31
Additional Number Requiring Speech Therapy	(59 male & 90 31 female)	(5 male & 10 5 female)
Number Requiring Re-assessment	(61 male & 81 20 female)	(7 male & 9 2 female)
Number Already Attending prior to Survey	99	12

Helen V.A. Barrett  
Speech Therapist

ENURESIS CLINIC

The Enuresis Clinic has now completed its first decade of service and the buzzers have been issued on 568 occasions. In the trial period at the beginning only six buzzers were in use, but as the effectiveness of this method was proved, more were obtained and in 1963 eighteen were available to deal with the rapidly increasing waiting list.

A simple relay circuit coupled to a warning device and a light, and powered by a 6 volt battery provided the means of indicating that urine was bridging the gap between the two insulated metallic bed mats. This type of buzzer was found to be efficient and reliable, and also economical to maintain. The ferrous wire mats, however, were expensive to replace and these were in time changed to the aluminium foil type which was equally satisfactory at one eighth of the cost.

During this year, several of the original buzzers began to show signs of deterioration due to continuous use, and nine modern transistor models were acquired. At the end of the year twenty-five buzzers were in use.

Summary of Treatment during 1969

	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of children treated	52	34	86
Carried forward from 1968	14	4	18
Number who completed the treatment	30	26	56
Successful			
Including 4 boys who had previously relapsed	11	11	22
Very much improved			
Including 2 boys and 1 girl who had previously relapsed	6	3	9
Improved			
(Enuresis recurring more than once a month)	3	7	10
Unsuccessful			
Including 1 boy previously unsuccessful	10	5	15
Number who relapsed during 1968			
Including 1 boy previously relapsed	5	3	8
Number continuing treatment in 1970			
Including 4 boys previously relapsed	17	5	22

H.C. Williamson, M.B., B.Ch.,  
B.A.O., D.P.H.

PHYSIOTHERAPY CLINIC

Facts

Attendance at this Clinic is authorised by a School Medical Officer or Family Doctor.

Requests may be received from other Medical Auxiliaries, Head Teachers and Consultants.

My colleague, Mrs. Carter, M.C.S.P. has kindly co-operated and helped with the clinic as need arises, and in my absence.

Figures

Number attending	
December 31st 1968	14
Number attending	
December 31st 1969	16
Number of attendances 1969	428
Number of New Cases	25
Number of Patients Discharged	9
Number of Doctors	
Review Clinics	4

Miss D.E. Butler, M.C.S.P.  
Physiotherapist

AUDIOLOGY UNIT

At the end of the Autumn term Mr. and Mrs. Rushmer, whose work contributed in great measure to the successful operation of the Audiology Unit and to the Partially Hearing Service as a whole, were seconded for overseas service for three years as teachers of the deaf in the Bahamas.

The services of the Audiology Unit may be split into the following sections:-

AUDIOLOGY

Poole children, mainly pre-school who have failed to pass the Health Visitors screening tests, are referred for advice from the Head of the Deaf Department as to whether or not a hearing defect exists.

Statistics for this Section for 1969 are as follows:-

Remaining under investigation from previous year	16
New cases referred during the year	18
	<u>34</u>

Disposal:

Referred to Hearing Assessment Clinic	-
No significant hearing loss	17
Closed - Unco-operative	-
Closed - Left District	5
Remaining under investigation 31.12.69	12
	<u>34</u>

HEARING ASSESSMENT CLINIC

Children are referred for assessment by the Panel from various sources including the Audiology Clinic, Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons and other Local Authorities.

Statistics for 1969 are as follows:

Remaining under assessment from previous year	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
New cases referred during the year:	POOLE	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
	BOURNEMOUTH	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
										<u>16</u>
Assessed as Deaf	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Assessed as Partially Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Some defect of hearing - for review	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	-
Remaining under assessment 31.12.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Closed - No significant hearing loss	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Unco-operative	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Left District	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
										<u>16</u>

PROGRESS REVIEW CLINIC

Children who have attended the Assessment Clinic and been ascertained as having defective hearing requiring special educational treatment (either in the Poole Partially Hearing Unit or by Peripatetic help from a teacher of the deaf), are reviewed at Quarterly Progress Review Clinics. Every effort is made to have all such children reviewed by the Panel at least every two years.

Statistics for 1969 are as follows:

Total number of children on Review list 31.12.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
Number reviewed during 1969	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

SCREENING TESTS USING A PURE TONE AUDIOMETER

Sweep tests at 20 decibels are carried out in Primary Schools on all children shortly after admission. The Schools Audiometrician also completes a full audiogram on children whose hearing is considered doubtful at a school medical inspection.

Number of children tested during 1969	Normal	Still under observation	Referred to Medical Officer
1,891	1,541	127	223

Children with abnormalities are investigated further and appropriate treatment arranged either through the minor ailment clinic, the family doctor, the hospital consultant or the Audiology Unit.

REMEDIAL EXERCISES

Remedial teachers in schools and part-time physiotherapists treated 110 pupils for postural defects during 1969. The last part-time physiotherapists retired at the end of the year and this service in schools is discontinued.

HANDICAPPED PUPILS

Handicapped pupils are defined in Part II of the Handicapped Pupils and Special Schools Regulations, 1959, as pupils who require special educational treatment, by reason of their being:

- |                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| (a) Blind                    | (f) Epileptic                           |
| (b) Partially sighted        | (g) Maladjusted                         |
| (c) Deaf                     | (h) Physically handicapped              |
| (d) Partially hearing        | (i) Pupils suffering from speech defect |
| (e) Educationally sub-normal | (j) Delicate                            |

Details of the handicapped pupils examined and placed in the various categories during 1969 and the numbers on the register on 31st December, 1969 are as follows:

	Ascertained in 1969	Total on Register 31.12.69
Blind ... ..	-	1
Partially sighted ... ..	2	3
Deaf ... ..	-	3
Partially Hearing ... ..	4	26
Delicate ... ..	-	1
Educationally sub-normal ...	111	576
Epileptic ... ..	2	3
Maladjusted ... ..	21	102
Physically handicapped ....	5	31
Speech defect ... ..	-	-
	<u>145</u>	<u>746</u>

Of the 111 educationally sub-normal pupils ascertained during the year 108 were recommended for special educational treatment in an ordinary school, and three for admission to a day special school.

In addition to those examined and ascertained as handicapped pupils above:

24 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be still handicapped.

32 handicapped pupils were re-examined and found to be no longer handicapped.

16 pupils were examined and recommended for care and guidance after leaving school.

31 pupils were examined but were not deemed to require care and guidance after leaving school.

During the year no reports were issued in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944.

20 children were examined but were found to require no special educational treatment at present.

All handicapped pupils in attendance at schools in the borough, together with those at Wimborne Day Special School, are given an annual medical examination when their placement is also briefly reviewed.

#### HANDICAPPED PUPILS IN SPECIAL SCHOOLS

Category	No. at end of 1968	Admitted during 1969	Discharged during 1969	No. at end of 1969
Blind	1	-	1	-
Partially sighted	2	-	-	2
Deaf	2	1	-	3
Partially hearing	1	-	-	1
Delicate	1	-	-	1
Physically handicapped (Residential)	11	3	2	12
(Day)	7	1	-	8
E.S.N. (Residential)	5	3	-	8
E.S.N. (Day)	31	10	8	33
Maladjusted includes Penwithen Hostel	23	10	10	23
Epileptic	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>91</b>



MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR SUPERANNUATION  
AND FITNESS FOR APPOINTMENT

During the year 40 teachers were given medical and X-ray examinations.

In accordance with Ministry of Education Circular No. 249, 86 entrants to training colleges were examined.

PERSONAL HEALTH  
AND  
WELFARE SERVICES

Administration

National Health Service Act, 1948

- Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Midwifery
- Health Visiting
- Home Nursing
- Examination and Vaccination
- University Work
- Promotion of Illness, care and after-care
  - Tuberculosis
  - Reproductive Cytology
  - Arterial Care
  - Liaison with Children's care, Christchurch Hospital
  - Chiropractic
  - Mobile Health
  - Immunisation Work
- Promotion of teaching of families
- Health Education
- Physiotherapy
- Mental Health

National Assistance Act, 1948

- Welfare of the Blind
- Welfare of the Deaf
- Welfare of the Physically Handicapped



MEDICAL EXAMINATION FOR REGISTRATION

AND FITNESS FOR SERVICE

Regulation 1000 of the Army Medical Service, 1911, provides that every person applying for the rank of Surgeon-General, Surgeon, Medical Officer, or Medical Staff Officer shall be examined by a Medical Officer of the Army Medical Service, and the results of the examination shall be reported to the Surgeon-General of the Army.

In accordance with the provisions of the Army Medical Service, 1911, the following is a list of the names of the persons who have been examined by the Medical Officer of the Army Medical Service, and the results of the examination.

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

The following is a list of the names of the persons who have been examined by the Medical Officer of the Army Medical Service, and the results of the examination. The names are arranged in alphabetical order of the surnames.

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RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

RESULTS OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

Examined	Result
1248 (97.75)	42 (3.75)
Tested	
20 (1.56) of those tested	20 (47.62) of those tested
S.C.G. Vaccination	
1 (0.05) of those tested	20 (47.62) of those tested

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# PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

## Administration

### National Health Service Act, 1946

- Care of Mothers and Young Children
- Midwifery
- Health Visiting
- Home Nursing
- Immunisation and Vaccination
- Domestic Help
- Prevention of illness, care and after-care
  - Tuberculosis
  - Exfoliative Cytology
  - After Care
  - Liaison with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital
  - Chiropody
  - Mobile Meals
  - Incontinence Pads
  - Prevention of break-up of families
  - Health Education
  - Fluoridation
  - Mental Health

### National Assistance Act, 1948:

- Welfare of the Blind
- Welfare of the Deaf
- Welfare of the Physically Handicapped.

# PERSONAL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES

Administration

National Health Service Act, 1948

Care of Mothers and Young Children

Midwifery

Birth Control

Sexual Health

Immunisation and Vaccination

Emergency Help

Prevention of Blindness, deaf and other cases

Physiotherapy

Diagnostic Cytology

Antenatal Care

Linkage with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital

Paediatrics

Maternal Health

Immunisation Units

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Health Promotion

Screening

Mental Health

National Assistance Act, 1948

Welfare of the Blind

Welfare of the Deaf

Welfare of the Physically Handicapped

ADMINISTRATION

In January, 1961, the Minister of Health approved a Scheme of Delegation of Health and Welfare Functions made by the Poole Borough Council under Section 46 of the Local Government Act, 1958. These Delegated Functions were assumed by the Health Committee on the 1st April, 1961, and relate to the following:

- (i) Health Centres
- (ii) Care of Mothers and Young Children
- (iii) Midwifery
- (iv) Health Visiting
- (v) Home Nursing
- (vi) Vaccination and Immunisation
- (vii) Prevention of illness, Care and After-care
- (viii) Home Help
- (ix) Mental Health (except Residential Accommodation)
- (x) Welfare arrangements for Disabled Persons
- (xi) Disabled Persons (Employment) Act - Section 3
- (xii) Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948

Prior to the commencement of the Scheme of Delegation most of these functions were vested in the Poole Area Health Sub-Committee of the Dorset County Council.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

(Section 22)

Ante-Natal care

During 1967 Ante-Natal Clinics were discontinued as most women attended their private doctor's surgery for ante-natal care. It was found however, that there was still a need for a clinic session in the Hamworthy area.

During 1969, 16 women attended 30 sessions at Hamworthy Clinic. A total of 112 attendances were made.

Expectant mothers are now booked and cared for in their own homes.

Mothercraft and Relaxation Classes

These facilities are available to expectant mothers booked for institutional confinement as well as those being attended by the Council's Domiciliary Midwives.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes, 1969

Name of Clinic	Average Attendance per session	First Attendances	Total Attendances	No. of Sessions.
Hamworthy	3	51	143	42
Oakdale	5	40	232	51
Branksome	9	70	481	50
Central	1	2	2	2
Hillbourne	5	51	168	36
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>214</b>	<b>1026</b>	<b>181</b>

Care of Unmarried Mothers

The Council does not employ any staff to deal with the special problems of the unmarried mother and her child but Welfare Workers employed by the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare carry out their duties in close co-operation with the officials of the Health Department. For this service an annual grant is made to the Association.

Facilities provided for unmarried mothers include advice from Health Visitors and Midwives, arrangements for maternity beds at hospital and arrangements for admission to Maternity Homes through the co-operation of the Moral Welfare Workers. The Borough Council is not directly responsible for the provision of any Mother and Baby Homes, but financial responsibility is accepted for the maintenance of cases admitted to Homes administered under the auspices of the Salisbury Diocesan Association for Moral Welfare and other approved Homes. Altogether 5 mothers were admitted to Homes during 1969, for which this Authority accepted financial responsibility.

Sterilised Maternity Outfits

These are available free of charge for all domiciliary confinements and the contents of the maternity outfits conform to the requirements laid down by the Department of Health. During 1969, 208 outfits were issued for domiciliary confinements within the Borough of Poole.

Notification of Births

The Public Health (Notification of Births) Act, 1965, came into operation on 5th September, 1965. An additional duty was imposed on district councils (such as Poole) exercising delegated health and welfare functions. Notifications of births are now made directly to the Medical Officer of Health of that authority instead of the County Medical Officer.

The table below shows the actual number of births in the Authority's area during the year as notified under Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, adjusted by any notifications transferred in or out of the area.

	Adjusted Live Births	Adjusted Stillbirths	Total Adjusted Births
1. Domiciliary	198	2	200
2. Institutional	1371	15	1386
3. TOTAL	1569	17	1586

These figures are further sub-divided as follows:-

Number of domiciliary births attended by Midwives	199
Domiciliary birth BBA Transferred to hospital	1
Number of births at Poole General Hospital (Poole area)	954

Number of Poole Mothers confined in Maternity Units

Aston Grays Maternity Home ... ..	16
Firs Maternity Home ... ..	366
Royal Victoria Hospital, Boscombe ... ..	45
Others ... ..	5

A further 708 births occurred in Poole to mothers who reside outside the Borough.

Child Health Clinics

Details of the premises and times of opening are shown on pages 6-8 of this report.

Children seen at Child Health Clinics who are considered to require specialist advice are sent to the family doctor, who in turn may refer them to Consultant Paediatricians employed by the Regional Hospital Board. Failing this the consent of the General Practitioner is obtained before referring the child directly for specialist opinion. The clinical work of the centres is purely preventive in character and aims at early detection of congenital and acquired defects and diseases with the object of referring such cases to the family doctor for his attention. Each Child Health Clinic is attended by a medical officer, and infants are examined at the first attendance and thereafter as required, any showing signs of deviation from normal health being referred to the family doctor.

Attendances at Child Health Clinics during 1969

Centre	Average Attendance per Session	New cases				Total Attendances	Sessions
		Born in					
		1969	1968	1964-67	Totals		
Branksome	37	205	185	156	546	4099	112
Broadstone	30	78	107	179	364	1535	51
Central	25	145	161	95	401	2589	103
Hamworthy	24	50	62	67	179	1490	63
Herbert Ave.	26	63	87	128	278	1332	51
Hillbourne	31	90	105	183	378	1631	52
Newtown	34	60	117	196	373	1720	51
Oakdale	33	126	140	292	558	2391	72
Old Town	16	32	32	78	142	858	53
Turlin Moor	12	19	15	22	56	581	49
Wallisdown	29	64	81	199	344	1488	52
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>932</b>	<b>1092</b>	<b>1595</b>	<b>3619</b>	<b>19714</b>	<b>709</b>

Dental Care

The details regarding the dental treatment of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five years of age are shown in the tables which follow. The general arrangements are unchanged, the mechanical work in connection with dentures being done by a dental technician.

Expectant and nursing mothers are now able to obtain dentures through the general dental service without payment, whereas hitherto this could only be done through the local authority service. This arrangement is an advantage to many mothers as their treatment can be continued by their usual dental practitioners.

	First inspection	Requiring treatment	Offered treatment	First visits	Subsequent visits	Total visits	Fillings	Teeth filled	Teeth extracted	General anaesthetics	Emergencies	Patients X-rayed	Prophylaxis	Teeth otherwise conserved	Courses of treatment completed	No. of dentures supplied
Expectant and nursing mothers	21	20	20	17	47	64	82	71	7	-	1	3	14	-	17	-
Children under five	163	156	156	157	186	343	297	283	59	40	6	-	2	95	150	-

#### Family Planning

A limited service has for several years been provided at Hamworthy Clinic for persons requiring such advice on medical grounds only and on production of a letter from their General Practitioner.

With the inception of the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967, the existing power of local authorities is extended. The Act confers on local health authorities a general power, with the approval of the Minister of Health (and when the Minister directs, imposes a duty on them) to make arrangements for the giving of advice on contraception, the medical examination of persons seeking such advice and the supply of contraceptive substances and appliances. The Act extended the existing powers of local health authorities to enable them to provide advice on contraceptives and supplies for any persons who need them on social grounds and not (as hitherto) only in medical cases and the authority is empowered to recover such charges as are considered reasonable having regard to the means of the recipient.

In response to increasing demand the service has been extended to our Central, Branksome and Hillbourne Clinics in association with diagnostic Cytology.

The table below shows the sessions held and attendances made.

Clinic	Sessions	First Attendances	Total Attendances
Branksome	53	141	596
Central	21	50	121
Hamworthy	84	87	699
Hillbourne	24	32	143

Care of Premature Infants

A good liaison has been established with hospital paediatric units and no difficulty is encountered in obtaining institutional care for premature infants where necessary.

Weight at birth	Born in Hospital		Premature live births										Premature Still-births.	
			Born at home or in a nursing home											
			Nursed entirely at home or in a nursing home.					Transferred to a hospital on or before 28th day						
	Total births	Died			Died			Died			Born			
		within 24 hrs of birth	in 1 and under 7 days		in 7 and under 28 days	within 24 hrs of birth		in 1 and under 7 days	in 7 and under 28 days		in hospital	at home or in a nursing home.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	
1. 2lb 3oz. or less	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
2. Over 2lb 3oz up to and including 3lb 4oz	16	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Over 3lb 4oz up to and including 4lb 6oz	17	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
4. Over 4lb 6oz up to and including 4lb 15oz	17	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
5. Over 4lb 15oz up to and including 5lb 8oz	53	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
6. TOTAL	106	9	2	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	10	-

Children "At Risk"

The number of children on the "At Risk" register at the end of the year was 1,076.

Day Nursery

Admission is confined to children between the ages of two and five years, whose mothers find it necessary by reason of social circumstances to obtain work in order to support the family, or who are single, widowed or have a disabled or invalid husband. A charge is made in respect of each child admitted, and the Chairman of the Health Committee, in consultation with the Medical Officer of Health, is empowered to reduce the amount in case of hardship. The following order of priority was adopted by the Dorset County Council when applications for admission of children to the day nursery were being considered:



- (a) Children living with only one parent or guardian in poor circumstances upon whose earnings their maintenance depends;
- (b) Children for whose daily care arrangements are desirable by reason of the necessity for the person who would normally have care of them in the home, to be gainfully occupied in order to maintain a reasonable minimum standard of subsistence;
- (c) Children not amounting to a qualification under (a) or (b) above, or by reason of a need for training.

#### Statistics

Day Nursery	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Number of approved places	50	50	50	50	50
Number of children on register at end of year	80	83	69	64	65
Average daily attendance during year	49	51	46	48	46

#### Incidence of Congenital Malformation (Circular C.M.O. 13/63)

Arrangements have been made to collect the information required.

During 1969, 49 such abnormalities were noted on the birth notification cards, 3 of which were in respect of domiciliary confinements.

#### Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

In Poole there are 27 persons registered as Child Minders and 27 premises are registered as private day nurseries. All the nurseries registered are in the form of "play groups" in either private or church halls and open for part time attendance only.

Regular visits are made to these registered persons and premises to ensure that the regulations are being complied with.

#### Distribution of Welfare Foods

As from the 1st June, 1961, the Ministry of Health instructed that coupons would no longer be required for Vitamin A and D tablets, cod liver oil and orange juice, but that these supplementary foods should be charged for at the rate of sixpence per packet, one shilling and one shilling and sixpence per bottle respectively. Arrangements for the issue of national dried milk in exchange for coupons at the rate of two shillings and fourpence per tin remain unaltered. The arrangements for the distribution of the foods through the Health Clinics remains unaltered. During the year 950 tins of national dried milk were issued, 848 bottles of cod liver oil, 1870 packets of vitamin A and D tablets and 18,442 bottles of orange juice.

#### MIDWIFERY

##### (Section 23)

Medical supervision is carried out by the Medical Officer of Health and non-medical supervision by the Borough Nursing Officer.

#### Refresher Courses

The Central Certificate Board require all practising midwives to undertake a course of post-graduate training once in every five years and arrangements are made to meet this requirement. During 1969, two midwives attended refresher courses.

Number of cases where medical aid was summoned during the year for domiciliary cases where the Medical Practitioner had arranged to provide the patient with maternity medical services under the National Health Service ... .. 27

Deliveries attended by Midwives employed by the Authority

Doctor booked (a) present at delivery ... ..	13
(b) not present ... ..	186
Doctor not booked (a) present at delivery ... ..	-
(b) not present at delivery ... ..	-
Total	199

Number of cases delivered in institutions but attended by domiciliary midwives on discharge from institutions and before the tenth day ... .. 1075

Training

In September 1961 in accordance with an agreement reached between the Dorset County Council and the Bournemouth and East Dorset Hospital Management Committee, a Part II Midwifery Training School was set up at Poole General Hospital, the pupils receiving the second half of their training period on the district in Poole or the surrounding area.

During 1969, 13 pupil Midwives had completed their district training.

Single Period Midwifery Training

This training does away with Parts I and II. An experimental course is now under way and the first group of pupils commenced district training on the 8th December, 1968. This continued throughout 1969 and pupil midwives are taught by the Domiciliary Midwives for 12 weeks during their training.

Obstetric Nurse Training

Domiciliary midwives participate in this training and from time to time students from the local hospital spend a day on the district with a midwife.

HEALTH VISITING

(Section 24)

Twelve whole time District Health Visitors are employed together with three Liaison Health Visitors;

- (a) for care of the elderly and physically handicapped; and
- (b) chest clinic duties.

All Health Visitors, with the exception of the Liaison Health Visitors, are also employed as School Nurses spending an average of three sessions a week on these duties.

Group Attachment

Five Health Visitors are attached full time to groups of medical practitioners and one part time.

Experience with this deployment of Health Visitors has been such as to merit extension of the experimental period further but the limit would appear to have been reached as all the major group practices are now covered. Attachment to single handed or small practices is neither practical nor economical, but every opportunity will be used to enhance liaison.

## Routine Visiting

A record card is prepared for each District Health Visitor following the notification of each birth so that she may commence visiting at the appropriate time to give advice on general management and health matters. Excellent co-operation exists with the hospital authority and prompt notification regarding essential details is received in time for the first visit. Following the first visit, circumstances determine the frequency of follow up. As in previous years more time is being given to needy families and aged persons. Domiciliary visiting of the tuberculous is carried out by the Liaison Health Visitor for this service.

## Phenylketonuria

Health Visitors performed routine tests on infants at the age of six weeks.

## Screening Tests of Hearing

Screening Tests of Hearing are performed by the Health Visitor on every child at about the age of six months. Children who fail to pass the test are referred for medical opinion.

## Care of the Elderly

The concept of the care of the family as a whole has now been well established. Work is carried out with all groups in the community but special attention is given to elderly persons. They are given every encouragement and help to live a happy and independent life within their own home or if necessary in special dwellings with warden service. On the 31st December, 224 of such dwellings were in occupation. When necessary, arrangements are made for the provision of a home help, meals-on-wheels, chiropody treatment, and for the loan of medical aids when these are not provided through the National Health Service. If however, their requirements cannot be met by the domiciliary services, initial arrangements are made to secure their admission to County Council Residential Accommodation or to private Homes for the Elderly on either a long-term or temporary basis. During the year 552 new applications for help were received, and on the 31st December, 2253 persons were on the register. There is close liaison with the Geriatric Consultant, who has now moved his office from Christchurch to Poole General Hospital.

## Surveys

In addition to their routine duties, Health Visitors play a valuable part in various national and local surveys that are undertaken from time to time on problems of socio-medical import. These services, as well as contributing to medical knowledge, give an added interest to their work.

## Attendance at Clinics

The Health Visitor is responsible for the Child Health centres in her area and attends all sessions as part of her duties. Advice is given on the various problems raised by mothers and when necessary consultations with the clinic medical officers are arranged. Most of the children are immunised or vaccinated at the child health centres and when possible booster doses are given before the child reaches school age. Health education is a prominent function of the centre and in this the Health Visitor plays a major role.

## Training of Student Nurses

Health Visitors together with District Nurses and Social Welfare Officers assist with the training of student nurses in the social aspects of disease. Students from Poole General Hospital accompany these officers for home visits, visits to schools, day nurseries and play groups.

## Facilities for Refresher Courses

All Health Visitors attend a post-registration course of study once in five years. During 1969 two Health Visitors attended a Refresher Course.

Summary of Cases and Visits made (Excluding

work as School Nurse) by Health Visitors.

	Cases	Effective visits
Children under 5 ... ..	6190	19968
Persons over 65 ... ..	1204	2590
Mentally discordered ... ..	10	44
Persons discharged from Hospital other than Mental Hospital (excluding Maternity Cases) ... ..	167	129
Infectious Diseases other than Tuberculosis ... ..		36
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ... ..		4475
Problem families ... ..		293
Handicapped persons ... ..		760
Children "at risk" ... ..		254
Special visits ... ..		1516
Other visits ... ..		979
Tuberculosis Visitor:		
Total number of visits to tuberculosis households		300
Ineffective Visits:		
Total number of ineffective visits (not included in above figures)		4914

HOME NURSING

(Section 25)

Administrative Arrangements

In Poole the establishment of District Nurses is 19 plus 6 Nursing Assistants. Each is mobile either by providing her own car and paid a car allowance or, alternatively, by use of a fleet vehicle. Two male Queen's District Nurses attend to male patients in appropriate cases.

Co-operation with General Practitioners

The district nurses continue to work under the instructions of the family doctor.

Patients are prepared for diagnostic X-ray examination on request from Poole General Hospital and patients are nursed at home following discharge from hospital.

It will be seen from the summary below that most of her work is caring for the elderly who are ill in their own homes.

There is very good liaison between the district nurses and the Health Visitors having special responsibility for the aged, the infirm and the handicapped.

Group Attachment

Attachment of District Nurses is not as yet practical owing to the relatively small number available. By controlling the deployment centrally a much more efficient and economical distribution can be achieved.

Liaison with Hospitals.

Discharge notices of patients requiring treatment at home which were previously sent by the Medical Social Worker are now sent by the departmental Sisters of the respective Wards. This new arrangement is working very well and ensures continuity of treatment.

Refresher Courses

District Nurses attend refresher courses arranged by the Queen's Institute of District Nursing. During 1969 two District Nurses attended a refresher course.

Preliminary meetings have been held with the local Hospital Staff with a view to setting up an integrated course for training Enrolled District Nurses. Approval having now been obtained the first of these courses will commence in 1970. This is a two year course, 10 weeks of which will be spent on the district in Poole.

Senior Nursing Officers who are undertaking the Nursing Administration Course arranged by the Royal College of Nursing, visit the Health Department in order to gain an insight into community care.

This is a new innovation in Poole which commenced in 1968.

Summary of Cases attended and visits  
paid by Home Nurses, 1969

Classification	New Cases	Total visits
Patients nursed during the year	2419	61616
Patients who were aged under 5 at first visit in 1969	79	307
Patients who were aged 65 or over at first visit in 1969	1435	43656

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

(Section 26)

IMMUNOLOGY

Calendar of Injections

Age	Visit	Vaccine	Interval
5 months	1	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Oral Poliomyelitis	4-6 weeks
7 months	2	Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus Oral Poliomyelitis	4-6 weeks
12 months	3	Diphtheria, Pertuss, Tetanus Oral Poliomyelitis	
13 months	4	Measles	
14 months	5	Smallpox	
4½ - 5 years		Diphtheria and Tetanus Oral Poliomyelitis	
Over 12 years		B.C.G.	

Details of immunisations carried out are to be found on pages 74-75.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The demand for this service continues to increase. The rise in the number of cases was mainly due to the need for giving help to the aged and infirm. The service is also being used more frequently to assist "After-Care" patients. Early discharge from hospital is often dependent upon the availability of home help, and immediate and sufficient help in such cases is of prime importance for the quick recovery of the patient.

Since Home Helps receive their instructions by post and work from their own homes, visits to the administrative offices are becoming less frequent, unless Helps have specific problems which they wish to discuss with the Organiser.

Although regular visits are carried out by the Organiser and her assistants to the Helps during the course of their duties, it was evident that regular meetings of all Home Helps were useful if only to enable them to "compare notes" and to meet new colleagues working within the service.

In Poole there is a full-time Home Help Organiser together with one full-time Assistant Organiser and one part-time Assistant Organiser. The whole-time equivalent is 53 full-time Home Helps. At the end of the year 86 part-time Helps were in employment. The number of cases where Domestic Help was provided during the year is shown in the following table.

	Home help to households for persons:					
	aged 65 or over on first visit in 1969  (1)	Aged under 65 on first visit in 1969				
		Chronic sick and Tuberculous (2)	Mentally disordered (3)	Maternity (4)	Others (5)	Total (6)
Number of cases	726	26	5	19	99	875

The Home Helps worked a total of 79,029 hours in assisting the cases.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

With the absence from the establishment of a Health Education Officer, every effort is made, within the limits of the staff available, to emphasise the importance of Health Education in the form of lectures, displays, films, posters and the distribution of literature.

### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

(Section 28)

This section of the National Health Service Act gives a wide scope to local health authorities for implementing schemes for the prevention of illness and for the after-care of patients generally. Also included under this section during 1962, were the local health authorities' responsibilities for mental illness and mental subnormality, which has had the effect of repealing Section 51 in the original National Health Service Act, 1946.

#### Tuberculosis

A full-time Liaison Health Visitor is employed in duties associated with the Chest Clinic. Her function is to co-ordinate the clinical and domiciliary care of patients, when requested by the Consultant Chest Physician. Arrangements are made for issuing free milk grants to necessitous cases. One sleeping shelter is available for issue when required to domiciliary cases. The Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society continues to provide an after-care service to meet the needs of tuberculous patients. In addition, in Poole there is an active Voluntary Association for the care of tuberculous patients.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination of Tuberculosis Contacts

In this scheme the contacts of persons suffering from tuberculosis are given a preliminary skin test by the Chest Physician, and vaccinated where necessary.

#### B.C.G. Vaccination of Schoolchildren

The B.C.G. vaccination scheme for protecting children reaching the age of thirteen years has continued and all private and public schools are included in the scheme as well as those under the control of the local Education Authority. Statistics relating to this are to be found on page 75.

#### Exfoliative Cytology

In conjunction with the Pathological Department of Poole General Hospital this service was started in March, 1966 for the examination of cervical smears. Sessions are held at four of our clinics jointly with Family Planning and the waiting period for patients is kept at an absolute minimum.

#### Record of Sessions and Attendances - 1969

Clinic	Sessions	First Attendances	Total Attendances
Branksome	53	172	254
Central	50	278	354
Hamworthy	46	23	164
Hillbourne	23	32	58

## After-Care

In exercising their functions under this Section the Poole Corporation follow the agency arrangement made by the Dorset County Council who utilise the services of the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society. Arrangements are made to provide care and after-care services to patients discharged from hospital or homebound invalids, including the aged and chronic sick.

## Holiday Homes

On the recommendation of general medical practitioners, arrangements were made for 2 persons to have a recuperative holiday. The County Council make arrangements for elderly persons to receive a holiday at Swanmore Hostel at Swanage.

## Liaison with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital

Friendly co-operation was maintained with the Paediatrician and Ward Staff. It has been possible to pass on earliest information to area Health Visitors and to reciprocate with details relating to the social background of child patients. Information relating to recently discharged patients has been passed on promptly for follow-up visiting.

## Chiropody

During the year there has been a heavy demand for the chiropody service which is provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society with the help of substantial financial grants from the County Council. Local chiropodists are engaged by the Society and sessions are held at the Central, Oakdale, Branksome and Hamworthy Clinics. Patients are seen by appointment and a nominal charge of 3s.0d. is made towards the cost of the chiropodists' fee, dressings and drugs. Ambulance Service transport is arranged when necessary. Priority is given to elderly and physically handicapped persons and expectant mothers. During the year 852 sessions were held, the total attendance was 6,899 and 9 domiciliary visits were made. The number of persons receiving treatment was 1382.

## Mobile Meals

This service for housebound elderly, or physically handicapped persons is provided by arrangement with the Women's Royal Voluntary Service. During the year 325 persons were served and 14,674 meals were delivered.

## Luncheon Clubs

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service has opened three Luncheon Clubs on one day per week, for the benefit of elderly lonely persons who are mobile. During the year 5,483 meals were served. A further club, organised by a joint committee of four churches, is held at Broadstone.

## Incontinence Pads

No major scheme for the supply of incontinence pads has been put into operation. Pads have been supplied in selected cases, and the Health Committee has approved a pilot scheme for the supply of pads to National Assistance level cases without the necessity of making a charge. In other appropriate cases pads have been supplied through charitable funds, such as the Marie Curie foundation.

An efficient gas incinerator is provided in the Central Clinic. Also members of the nursing staff have direct access to the furnaces at the Corporation Refuse Disposal Works. The mobile sanitary operatives employed in the department have assisted in the collection and destruction of soiled pads and dressings where no other arrangement has been possible.

In Poole there is a foul laundry service with loan bed linen facilities using a commercial laundry whose vehicles operate throughout the Borough. This service is operated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, and as a consequence no further charge is required if the patient is already receiving the services of a Home Help. The foul laundry service



operates at the request of the District Nurses or General Practitioners.

Prevention of Break-up of Families

Following the pattern established by the Dorset County Council, the function relating to the Prevention of Break-up of Families has been vested in the County Children's Officer. It was decided also that the joint Committees representing both County and Borough interest should continue to meet.

On the recommendation of General Medical Practitioners, who were asked for 3 periods to have a representative body. The County Council make arrangements for the purpose of having a representative body at various times at various times.

Relation with Children's Unit, Christchurch Hospital  
Extensive co-operation was maintained with the hospital and with staff, who have been possible to pass on earliest information to area health visitors, who in turn have been able to refer to the hospital for treatment of children, and in some cases to refer to the hospital for treatment of children.

Chirology  
During the year there has been a heavy demand for the chirology service which is provided by the Dorset branch of the British and Chinese Society with the help of specialist therapists from the County Council, Dorset, and chirologists arranged by the Society and located at the Hall at the County, Dorset, and Salisbury. Patients are seen by appointment and a number of visits are made to the home of the patient, for example, for the treatment of the hand and wrist, and for the treatment of the neck, shoulder and elbow. During the year 1952 a number of visits were made to patients and 1,200 and 1,200 chirology visits were made. The number of patients receiving treatment was 1,200.

Mobile Health  
This service, which is provided by arrangement with the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, during the year 1952 was carried out in 14,814 visits were made.

Laundromat Club  
The Women's Royal Voluntary Service has opened three Laundromat Clubs, one at each of the three main centres. A further club, organized by the joint committee of four churches, is held at Bournemouth.

Incontinence Beds  
No major scheme for the supply of incontinence beds has been approved. The Health Department has been requested to supply incontinence beds and the Health Department has approved a pilot scheme for the supply of beds to National Assistance cases without the necessity of making a charge. In other appropriate cases beds have been supplied through charitable funds, such as the Marie Curie Foundation.

As efficient gas installation is provided in the Central Clinic. Also members of the nursing staff have direct access to the hospital at the Corporation Health Department. The mobile sanitary appliances supplied in the department have assisted in the collection and destruction of refuse beds and therefore where no other arrangements have been possible.  
In 1952 there is a total laundry service with four main centres, using a commercial laundry whose vehicles operate throughout the year. This service is operated under Section 29 of the National Health Service Act 1946, and as a consequence no further charge is required if the patient is a body requiring the services of a wash house. The total laundry service

MENTAL HEALTH

Administration

The mental health service is administered by the Borough Health Committee, and is under the direction of the Medical Officer of Health. The central office comprises a staff Medical Officer (part time) and an Administrative Assistant who also has duties in connection with blind welfare and physically handicapped persons. Field work is undertaken by a Senior Mental Welfare Officer assisted by three Mental Welfare Officers. Liaison with the County is maintained through the Administrative Assistant for Mental Health and Welfare.

Work undertaken in the Community

(a) MENTAL ILLNESS

The total number of patients referred for services, other than for admission to hospital by general medical practitioners, hospitals, police, etc., was 342. In addition 264 patients were admitted to psychiatric hospitals through the agency of the mental welfare officers in the following manner:-

INFORMAL		EMERGENCY		OBSERVATION		TREATMENT		COURT ORDER		TOTAL	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
72	116	16	15	14	21	2	5	3	-	107	157

The majority of patients were admitted to Herrison Hospital, Dorchester, and 71% were on an informal basis. The number of known re-admissions to hospitals was 116.

(b) MENTAL SUB-NORMALITY

(1) New Cases (including children classified as E.S.N. and maladjusted).

During the year 37 new cases were reported.

Referred by:	Under 16		Over 16	
	M	F	M	F
General Practitioners	-	-	-	-
Education Authority	10	7	-	-
Hospitals	-	1	2	2
Other Sources	2	4	3	6
	12	12	5	8

Of the above cases, 26 were placed under community care, 3 admitted to a hospital, in 7 cases action has been deferred, and in 1 case no action was considered to be necessary.

Every effort is made to help all persons over school leaving age secure and maintain employment in the community. Of the new cases, 8 were placed in suitable employment. Good liaison is maintained with local employers, the Youth Employment Officer and the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Department of Employment and Productivity.

(ii) Existing Cases

There are varying degrees of mental sub-normality, and for convenience, the statistics given below include a number of children leaving schools, who for reasons of either sub-normal intelligence, personality disorder or maladjustment, are deemed to require care and guidance in the community for at least a limited period.

On the 31st December, 223 persons were receiving care and guidance in the community.

These are classified as follows:-

Subnormal (Inc. E.S.N. and Maladusted)				Severely Subnormal			
Under 16		Over 16		Under 16		Over 16	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	4	34	53	24	26	32	48

Of the above cases, 106 (48 males and 58 females) attend Training Centres, 10 (1 male and 9 females) receive home teaching, 55 are working in the community and 52 are not suitable for training, but some are occupied at home.

(iii) Short-term Care

In order to relieve the position at home, short term care was arranged for 14 persons. Of these, 8 were admitted to hospital, 5 to private or voluntary homes, and 1 to a Local Authority Hostel.

(iv) Long-Term care

During the year 11 persons were admitted for long term care. Of these, 6 were accommodated at Hospital and 5 at Local Authority Hostels.

(v) Hospital Care

During the year Coldharbour Hospital, Sherborne, has been considerably enlarged and is now the main psychiatric (mental subnormality) hospital for Dorset. Good liaison arrangements have been made with the Physician Superintendent who has established out-patient facilities at Poole General Hospital. The mental welfare officers attend the Clinic when necessary and discuss relevant cases.

On the 31st December six persons were awaiting admission to hospital.  
Viz:-

Urgent admission                    3 (children)  
Non-urgent admission                3 (2 children, 1 adult)

The number of patients at present resident in hospital on a long-term basis is 115.

(vi) Training Centre

We can feel justly proud of having in Poole, one of the largest, progressive and most modern Centres in the South of England.

In the Adult Centre, the volume and variety of industrial work has increased considerably during the year. A number of trainees are now earning the maximum amount allowed without effecting their Social Security payment. The programme of further education and social training has also been extended and now includes swimming, hairdressing, art, model making, dressmaking and drama.

As part of the Junior Centre, the Special Care Unit was opened during the year. This comprises two large rooms with its own toilet and cloakroom

facilities and will accommodate twenty children. The Unit provides care and training for certain children who would otherwise be obliged to lead isolated lives at home or would require admission to hospital. These children include those of very low grade intelligence some of whom are physically handicapped, and also children who are trainable but have behaviour problems which make it difficult to deal with them within the junior centre classrooms, but who benefit from individual handling in a special group. This unit not only ensures that all possible training is given for the benefit of the children, but also provides an acceptable respite to those parents who accept the exceedingly difficult task of keeping these children at home within the family group.

The indoor heated swimming pool has been found to be of real benefit to the children and trainees. It is also used by organised parties of children from schools, and a number of swimming clubs.

On the 31st December, 184 persons were attending the Centre divided as follows:-

	JUNIOR CENTRE		ADULT CENTRE	
	M	F	M	F
BOROUGH CASES	22	20	23	31
COUNTY CASES	18	11	38	21
TOTAL	40	31	61	52

This represents an increase of 15% during the year.

In addition nine children attend the Centre for Spastics, and one a Unit for Autistic Children.

Mid-day meals for children, trainees and staff are cooked in the Central Kitchen at the Centre and during the year 36,600 meals were served.

Transport to and from the Centre is provided by arrangement with three private contractors who supply six vehicles. One other vehicle is kept at the Centre. Seven persons are employed as coach escorts and 170 children and trainees are conveyed daily. Adult trainees are encouraged to use public transport whenever possible and 14 travel daily by bus.

In accordance with the additional number of persons attending, it has been necessary to increase the staff. On the 31st December, the establishment was as follows:-

Adult Centre	1 Manager, 1 Senior Supervisor, 7 Supervisors.
Junior Centre	1 Headteacher, 6 Teachers, 4 Attendants, 1 Physiotherapist (part-time), 1 Trainee Teacher.
Kitchen	1 Cook, 4 Canteen Assistants
Office	1 Clerk/Typist
Other staff	1 Caretaker, 1 Assistant Caretaker, 6 Cleaners

Adequate training for teaching staff is essential and in addition to attendance at short refresher courses, one staff member has been seconded on a one-year course leading to the award of the Diploma of the Central Training Council for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped. During the year one member of the staff was successful in obtaining the Diploma.

The Centre House Committee is composed of the Chairman and Vice Chairman of the Health Committee, Alderman T.W. Sherrin, Councillor R. Hann and Miss T.E. Evered. The County Council is represented by Mrs.E.P. Bravery, Mrs. W.

Chaffey, Mr. S.W. Hodge and Mrs. K.E. Lambert. The Parent Teacher Association is represented by Mr. J.A. Wilkins. The Committee met on three occasions during the year.

The Parent Teacher Association continues to stimulate interest in the Centre's activities. A number of outings and socials were arranged for the children, trainees and parents during the year. Some 40 trainees now attend the Social Club.

(c) AFTER CARE

Anyone who has had experience of mental illness will probably agree that good mental health is a most prized possession. Mental illness not only affects the individual, but quite frequently causes a complex situation within the family group which may have far reaching results. It is one of the functions of the mental health social worker to help allay anxiety within the family, and, if possible, to resolve the environmental problems which quite often surround the patient's illness.

The prevention of further illness and possible family break up by supportive case work occupies a major part of the mental welfare officer's time. It is of interest to note that over 3,800 visits were made in this connection during the year.

Case conferences at Herrison and St. Ann's Hospitals are attended regularly by the officers, and cases referred for after-care are visited and given all possible help and advice. Reports on the patient's progress are sent to the hospital consultant and the general medical practitioner concerned.

During the year 342 cases were referred and on the 31st December, 188 patients were on the after-care register. To help in the rehabilitation of certain patients, a Therapeutic Social Club is open one evening per week at Branksome Clinic.

The County Council's After Care Hostel in Parkstone is making a valuable contribution to the effective rehabilitation of some patients.

The Wessex Regional Hospital Board Day Hospital in Alumhurst Road, Bournemouth, is providing therapeutic treatment for certain patients who have not yet reached a state when they are able to work under normal conditions, but are not considered to be in need of in-patient treatment. On the 31st December, 19 patients from Poole were attending the Day Hospital.

(d) MENTAL WELFARE OFFICERS

These officers are concerned with all aspects of mental disorder and the value of their work within the community cannot be over stated. For patients requiring urgent admission to hospital the services of a mental welfare officer resident in the Borough are available 24 hours per day, seven days per week.

The total number of visits made during the year was 4,759 divided as follows:-

To persons suffering from mental illness ... ..	1018
To persons suffering from mental subnormality ... ..	913
After-care visits ... ..	1825
Other visits ... ..	1003
TOTAL	<u>4759</u>

Adequate training and professional qualification for mental welfare officers is now essential. One officer has completed a two year course of training and has been awarded the Certificate in Social Work. Whenever possible other officers are sent on short refresher courses during the year and are given every encouragement to attend meetings and discussion groups with other social workers. To cope with the increased volume of work, one additional officer was appointed during the year.

(Sections 29 and 30)

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Section 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme. Field work is undertaken by three Social Welfare Officers for the Blind whose main duty is to visit blind and partially sighted persons in the community, and give advice and help in order that they may overcome their handicapp and lead as normal a life as possible. Liaison with the County is maintained through the senior Welfare Officer for the Blind. There has also been close liaison with the Western Regional Association for the Blind who acted as agents for the Department of Health and Social Security for statistical purposes. This arrangement however terminated on the 31st December and in future statistics will be submitted direct.

Registration

On the 31st December there were 342 blind persons and 54 partially sighted persons on the register. These are divided as follows:-

Blind

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
2	-	33	36	73	198	108	234

Partially Sighted

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
3	-	8	9	6	28	17	37

The number of registered blind and partially sighted persons has risen by 28% during the past eight years.

	<u>Blind</u>	<u>Partially Sighted</u>
New cases registered since 1st January, 1969 ... ..	51	8
Transfers in ... ..	13	2
Transfers out ... ..	12	2
Deaths ... ..	30	5
De-certified ... ..	-	-
Transferred to Blind Register ... ..	-	4

Employment in Open Industry

There are 16 blind and 7 partially sighted persons employed in open industry in a variety of occupations. The Department of Employment and Productivity is responsible for placement.

### Home Employment

One man, self employed as a piano tuner, and one woman as a machine knitter, are supervised by the Bristol Royal School and Work-shops for the Blind, on behalf of the Authority. Their earnings are supplemented on a national scale.

### Workshop Employment

One person is employed as a packer at the London Workshops for the Blind. The Council makes an annual grant to the Workshops.

### Residential Schools, Homes and Hospitals, etc.

On the 31st December, 30 blind persons were living away from home in the following manner:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Special Schools for the Blind ... ..	1	-
Psychiatric Hospitals ... ..	3	3
Other Hospitals ... ..	1	4
Residential Homes ... ..	3	14
Residential Workshops ... ..	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>21</b>

### Home Teaching and Visiting

There are 294 blind and 45 partially sighted persons resident in the community who are non-employed. They are visited by the Welfare Officers and given advice regarding additional financial assistance, rehabilitation, recreational facilities and whenever possible, lessons in reading, writing and handicraft work. This service enables blind people and their families to adjust themselves to the handicap. During the year 3675 visits were made and 272 lessons were given.

### Handicraft Classes

Classes are held on two days per week throughout the year at the Handicraft Centre, Belmont Court. The average attendance per session is 12. At the Dorset Arts and Crafts Exhibition, 9 certificates were awarded, at Bristol 3 certificates and at Poole Show the Stand was awarded third prize in the Disablement Section. Blind persons received 2 prizes.

### Social Activities

The Welfare Officers, in co-operation with the Dorset County Association for the Blind, hold various socials, outings, concerts, etc., throughout the year.

### Library Service

There are 20 blind readers who receive books through the National Library for the blind.

### Voluntary Associations

The Dorset County Association for the Blind make special payments, and provide additional amenities for blind persons resident in the community. A holiday was arranged at Southsea and 30 blind persons and guides from the Borough attended.

### Talking Book Machines

There are 108 blind persons who have talking book machines on loan. The hire charge is paid by the Council.

## WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

### Administration

The service is provided in accordance with Sections 29 and 30 of the National Assistance Act and is administered by the Borough Health Committee under the delegation scheme.

Cases are referred by general medical practitioners, hospitals, government departments, voluntary associations, etc., and are seen by one of three Field Officers who have special experience in dealing with the needs of the physically handicapped. Each case is registered and a report is submitted in respect of those persons who require specialised equipment or other services.

### Registration

On the 31st December there were 378 persons on the register. These are divided as follows:-

Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
15	19	105	132	41	66	161	217

New cases registered since 1st January, 1969 ... ..	55
Transfers in ... ..	2
Transfers out ... ..	1
Deaths ... ..	19
Removed from Register ... ..	3

The number of persons registered with the Department of Employment and Productivity in Poole under the Disabled Persons Employment Act, is 1144.

### Services Provided

Regular visits are made and persons are given assistance and advice in order to help overcome their handicaps and lead as normal a life as possible. Owing to the pressure on hospital beds, many people are now discharged who require maximum domiciliary help. The demand for the loan of specialised equipment and for alterations and adaptations at home has increased accordingly. Two persons have now been discharged from Hospital who require an artificial kidney machine at home. The equipment is supplied by the Hospital, but the Council is responsible for the cost of converting a room at the patients' home for use as a dialysis unit.

Other services, including the loan of wheel chairs, aids, gadgets and minor items of equipment are provided by the Dorset Branch of the British Red Cross Society, for which they receive a grant from the County Council.

The Dorset Association for the Welfare of the Physically Handicapped receive a grant from the County Council to assist them in providing additional services including handicraft instruction, assistance in the purchase of material and the sale of articles produced. This Association also provides holiday and club facilities.

The Bournemouth, Poole and District Spastics Society which is affiliated to the National Spastics Society, provide Day Centre and School facilities for the education, training and treatment of spastic children.

There is close liaison with the Consultant for Physical Medicine at Poole General Hospital.



## Social Amenities

Arrangements were made through the British Red Cross Society for 18 persons to spend a holiday at Bowleaze Cove, Weymouth.

Short term care was arranged at Cheshire Homes for 4 persons.

The Poole and East Dorset Club for the Disabled provide recreational facilities.

## Sheltered Workshops

Three persons resident in Poole attend a sheltered workshop at Winton, administered by Bournemouth Corporation. Financial responsibility for Poole residents is accepted by the Borough Health Committee.

## Remploy

We are fortunate to have this factory established in Alder Road, providing employment facilities for severely disabled persons registered under Section 2 of the Disabled Persons Employment Act.

The number of persons employed is 129, of which 118 are disabled.

## Car Badges for Severely Disabled Drivers

These badges are issued to disabled drivers in order to ease their difficulty in finding suitable parking places. It enables them to be readily identified and this helps to police to assist them in parking, and exercise discretion in their favour wherever possible.

On the 31st December, car badges had been issued to 101 drivers resident in Poole.

The Council has approved the granting of certain free car parking facilities within the Borough to holders of car badges.

<u>Classification of Physically Handicapped</u>	<u>No. of Persons</u>
Amputation	23
Arthritis and rheumatism	90
Congenital malformations and deformities	52
Disease of digestive and genito-urinary system, of heart or circulatory system, of respiratory system, excluding tuberculosis, and of the skin	56
Injuries of head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis or trunk; injuries or diseases (excluding tuberculosis) of upper and lower limbs and spine	50
Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	88
Neurosis, psychosis	2
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-
Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	4
Diseases or injuries not specified above	13
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>378</b>

## WELFARE OF THE DEAF

Welfare Services for the deaf and hard of hearing are provided through an agency arrangement with the Salisbury Diocesan Association, who receive a grant from the County Council.

The following table shows the number of registered persons on the 31st December:-

	Under 16		16-64		65 and over		Total		Grand total
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Deaf without speech	2	1	14	9	1	1	17	11	28
Deaf with speech	-	-	6	6	-	-	6	6	12
Hard of Hearing	5	3	16	22	6	18	27	43	70
TOTAL	7	4	36	37	7	19	50	60	110

Cases applying for assistance are visited and details are entered on duplicate registration cards, one copy being kept by the Association and the other by the Health Department.

### Home Visiting

The Association provides a comprehensive welfare service. Visiting Officers give lessons in lip reading and interpretation in manual language and in addition provide advice on personal and domestic problems, and in legal, health and family matters. Assistance is given regarding employment and there is good liaison with the Department of Employment and Productivity D.R.O. Sick visiting is carried out both in hospitals and in the community.

The number of home visits made during the year was 368.

### Social Amenities

A Hard of Hearing Club meets on one evening per week at Oakdale Clinic and a qualified teacher for the deaf is usually in attendance. Courses of lip reading lessons are arranged from time to time. There were 770 attendances at the Social Club during the year.

### Church Services

Special services are conducted by the Chaplain twice per month. There were 258 attendances during the year.





