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The Health of Andover

Annual Report of the
Medical Officer of Health
1965

THE HEALTH OF ANDOVER

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1965



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BOROUGH OF ANDOVER

1965

Councillor C. Horne

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman

Councillor H. Randall

Vice-Chairman

Councillor Mrs. C. M. Clark

Members

His Worship the Mayor
Alderman Mrs. B. P. E. Machin
Alderman O. J. Norris
Councillor J. Browning
Councillor G. T. Lynn
Councillor E. Parsloe

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

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

Acting Medical Officer of Health

T. E. Roberts, M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector &
Borough Shops Acts Inspector

R. Stockley, M.A.P.H.I.

Senior Additional Public Health Inspector

P. D. Franklin, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

R. Barry. (until 3rd August, 1965)

D. King. (from 20th September, 1965)

Student Public Health Inspector

C. Soffe

Medical Officer of Health's Secretary

Mrs. S. Lock.

Clerical Assistants

Miss B. Kerridge.

Miss J. Austen.

OUTDOOR STAFF

Rodent Operator

A. Prosser.

General Assistant (Part-time Rodent Work)

D. Mundy.

BOROUGH OF ANDOVER
PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

August, 1965.

To His Worship the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Andover,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

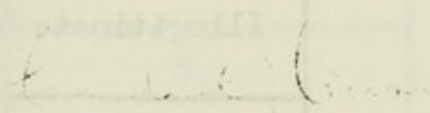
I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Andover Borough for 1965.

Dr. A. C. Howard, whose death in tragic circumstances shocked us all, was Medical Officer of Health until 1st April, 1965 when he went on sick leave. For the remainder of the year Dr. T. E. Roberts, Medical Officer of Health, Basingstoke Borough and Rural District was Acting Medical Officer of Health.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the Borough was 19,510 an increase of 610 on the 1964 figure. There were 414 births and 237 deaths, giving a natural increase in the population of 177.

I should like to thank the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of both his and my department for their help in the completion of this report.

I have the honour to be
Your Obedient Servant,


Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area - 6,386 acres. Population - the estimated mid-year population of the Borough was 19,510.

The population trend of Andover is as follows:-
Estimated mid-year population

1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965
15,940	16,150	16,070	15,950	16,460	17,410	17,960	18,300	18,900	19,510

The total number of deaths in 1965 was 237; the number of births was 414, showing a natural increase of births over deaths of 177.

The Rateable Value of the Borough was £829,376 (as at 1st April, 1965)

The Product of a Penny Rate was £3,326.

The number of inhabited houses was 5,991.

Vital Statistics

Births

The Registrar General's figures for live and still births in the Borough in 1965 were 414 and 7 respectively.

Table showing legitimate and illegitimate live births for 1965
 (figures in brackets are corresponding numbers for 1964)

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	207 (192)	173 (184)	380 (376)
Illegitimate	21 (5)	13 (17)	34 (22)
Total	228 (197)	186 (201)	414 (398)

Table showing Still Births for 1965

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	4	3	7
Illegitimate	0	0	0
Total	4	3	7

Live Birth Rate

The crude live birth rate per 1,000 of the population was 21.2. The corrected birth rate (using a comparability factor of 0.97) was 20.6 per 1,000 of the population compared with a rate of 18.1 for England and Wales and 19.7 for the Administrative County of Hampshire.

Illegitimate Births

The number of illegitimate births was 34 compared with 22 for 1964. A better comparison is the percentage of illegitimate births to total live births which was 8.2% compared with a rate of 5.5% in 1964. For the Administrative County of Hampshire the rate was 5.9% in 1965.

Still Births

There were seven stillbirths in 1965 (all legitimate births) giving a still birth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths of 16.6 compared with a rate of 9.9 in 1964. The rate for England and Wales in 1965 was 15.8 and for the Administrative County of Hampshire was 12.5.

Infant Deaths

Seven infants under 1 year of age died in 1965. Of these five died during the first week of life and the other two in the first month. Two of these deaths were due to prematurity and the others to congenital causes.

Table showing Infant Deaths in 1965

	Under 1 year		Under 4 weeks		Under 1 week	
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
Legitimate	4	2	4	2	3	1
Illegitimate	1	0	1	0	1	0
Total	7		7		5	

Infant Mortality Rate

This is calculated as the total infant deaths per 1,000 live births and for 1965 was 16.9 compared with a rate of 27.6 for 1964. The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales was 19.0 and for the Administrative County of Hampshire 17.8 for 1965.

Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate

This is the deaths of legitimate infants per 1,000 live births and for 1965 was 14.5.

Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate

This is shown as the deaths of illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births and for 1965 was 2.4.

Neonatal Mortality Rate

This is the deaths of infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births. All the infant deaths were under four weeks giving a neonatal mortality rate of 16.9 for 1965 compared with a rate of 22.6 for 1964.

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate

This is the deaths of infants under one week of age per 1,000 live births and for 1965 was 12.1 compared with 20.1 in 1964.

Perinatal Mortality Rate

The rate is the number of deaths of infants under one week and stillbirths combined per 1,000 total live and still births. It was 28.5 for 1965 and 30.2 in 1964.

Maternal Mortality Rate

There was one maternal death in 1965. The Maternal Mortality rate is the number of deaths of women, classed as pregnancy or childbearing, per 1,000 live and still births and for 1965 was 2.37. However due to the small numbers involved the rate does not give a true picture. The Maternal Mortality rate for the Administrative County of Hampshire was 0.11.

Deaths from all Causes

The Registrar General has recorded the following deaths and they are classified under the thirty-five headings based on the abbreviated list of International Statistical Classifications of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death in 1965.

Where headings are omitted from the table there were no deaths due to these causes.

Use of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks & under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75& over
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	1	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Cervix	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	1	4
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
Diabetes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	10	9
	F	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	17
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	6	9
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Heart Disease	M	21	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	7	11
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	11
Other Circulatory Disease	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pneumonia	M	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6
Bronchitis	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis Diarrhoea	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Nephritis & Nephrosis	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined & All-defined Diseases	M	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	8
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	13
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All other Accidents	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Suicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all Causes	M	131	5	-	-	1	1	-	3	9	18	34	60
	F	106	2	-	-	-	2	-	1	6	6	23	66

The total number of deaths in the Borough in 1965 was 237. It is interesting to note that only 30 of these occurred under the age of 54 years.

Diseases of the heart accounted for 68 deaths - they caused 28.7% of all deaths.

Coronary Artery Disease, with 32 deaths, caused 13.5% of all deaths.

Vascular lesions of the Nervous System with 47 deaths, were responsible for 19.8% of all deaths.

If all deaths due to diseases of the heart and circulatory system (which includes vascular lesions of the nervous system) are combined, a figure of 124 deaths is arrived at - this is 52.3% of all deaths.

Cancer of all types caused 39 deaths i.e. 16.5% of all deaths. Of these 11 were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus - in other words 28.2% of all cancer deaths were caused by cancer of the lung and bronchus. Malignant neoplasms of the uterus caused only one death.

Accidents of all types (including suicides) accounted for 6 deaths or 2.5% of all deaths. Accidents are preventable so that these deaths were unnecessary.

Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 of the estimated population	12.15
--	-------

Death Rate (corrected, using comparability factor of 0.75) per 1,000 estimated population.	9.15
--	------

Corrected death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population of Administrative County of Hampshire.	10.3
---	------

Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 estimated population.	11.5
--	------

Communicable Diseases

The number of infectious diseases notified was 170.

Table showing types and numbers of infectious diseases notified in Andover Borough, 1965.

Disease	Number
Scarlet Fever	4
Whooping Cough	2
Measles	149
Erysipelas	1
Tuberculosis (all types)	10
Dysentery	2
Food Poisoning	1
Opthalmia Neonatorum	1
Total	170

Measles

Measles, with 149 cases, formed the bulk of infectious diseases notified.

The following table shows the distribution of measles in age groups:-

	Under 1 yr.	1+	2+	3+	4+	5-9	10-14	15-24	25+	Total
Males	2	7	6	10	12	40	1	0	0	78
Females	0	7	11	6	14	32	1	0	0	71
Total	2	14	17	16	26	72	2	0	0	149

This table shows that measles is a disease of childhood and particularly of school attenders, 72 cases occurring between 5 and 9 years. The congregation of children in classrooms forms an excellent means for those incubating the disease to pass it on to their non-immune classmates

- 11 -
Section II

Tuberculosis

Ten new cases of tuberculosis were notified during the year; of these three cases were non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

One is apt to think that tuberculosis has been conquered but there are still many cases of undetected pulmonary tuberculosis in the population of the country, capable of passing on the disease to a non-immune contact.

Four cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were removed from the register because they were cured; one case died.

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
New Cases	5	2	3	0	10
Inward Transfers	2	1	0	0	3
No. on Register at 31.12.65.	107	54	12	13	186
	161		25		

Immunisation and Vaccination

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis was offered to all persons under 40 years of age. The vaccine generally used is the oral (Sabin) type vaccine which is easier to administer especially to children. It is important to ensure that the highest possible acceptance rate, especially among young children, is maintained.

The acceptance rate of the whole of the Administrative County of Hampshire is as follows:-

<u>Children born in</u>	<u>at 31.12.63.</u>	<u>at 31.12.64.</u>	<u>at 31.12.65.</u>
1962	62%	76%	80%
1963		71%	81%
1964			75%

These figures show a steady upward trend and reflect the fact that a well organised programme having the co-operation of the General Practitioners, District & County Council Staff, can produce worthwhile results.

The following table shows the number of persons under sixteen years immunised against Poliomyelitis in 1965 in Andover Borough

<u>Age Groups</u>	<u>Numbers vaccinated</u>
Children born in 1965	112
" " 1964	252
" " 1963	35
" " 1962	15
" "1958-1961	30
Others under 16 years	1
Re-inforcing doses under 16 years.	400
Total	845

Smallpox Vaccination

The following table shows the number of vaccinations of age groups under 16 years, carried out in Andover Municipal Borough in 1965:-

<u>Age at Date of Vaccination</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-vaccination</u>
0 - 3 months	4	
4 - 6 months	8	
7 - 9 months	14	
10 -12 months	23	
1 year	161	
2 - 4 years	32	5
5 -15 years	8	32
Total	250	37

Records are not kept over the age of 16 years.

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Vaccination

The most frequently used agent is Triple Antigen which contains antigens of diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. This reduces the number of injections necessary, which are usually commenced when the infant is about three months old. The antigens, given combined in a single vaccine, produce a greater protection to each disease than they would if given separately.

The following table shows the completed courses and booster doses given in 1965:-

<u>Type of Antigen</u>	<u>Primary Course</u>	<u>Booster Doses</u>
Triple	405	187
Diphtheria/Tetanus	-	324

B.C.G. Vaccination

This is offered to all children on reaching the age of thirteen years, by the County Council.

The following table gives more information by schools of B.C.G. Vaccination in 1965:-

School	Envelopes Returned	Already had B.C.G.	Consent	Heaf tested	Read	Positive	Negative	Given B.C.G.	T.B. index
Andover Grammar	196	15	173	167	161	40	121	121	24.8
Andover Secondary (Girls)	145	8	123	115	110	10	100	99	9.1
Total	341	23	296	282	271	50	221	220	17.7

The tuberculin index does not necessarily indicate tuberculous disease as the resistance of the great majority of pupils is sufficient to overcome the invading organism. It does, however, indicate the degree of opportunity for invasion and is thus a useful index of infectious cases in a community.

County Health Services

Health Visitors

Miss M. L. Collins

Miss D. D. Woodcock

Mrs. T. Annals

Miss D. I. Hayes

District Nurse/Midwives

Miss E. P. Goudie

Miss E. M. Ford

Miss N. Rutter

Miss N. A. Milburn

District Nurse

Mrs. M. Harbottle

Andover Health Centre, Junction Road, Andover

Clinics

Ante-Natal Clinic

Child Guidance Clinic

Child Welfare Clinic

Dental Clinic

Hearing Clinic

Eye Clinic

School Clinic

Speech Clinic

Toddlers Clinic

Tuberculosis Clinic

2nd and 4th Mondays

By appointment only

Thursdays

By appointment only

By appointment only

Andover War Memorial Hospital

Wednesdays

By appointment only

4th Fridays

Andover War Memorial Hospital

Andover (Eastern Part) Child Welfare Centre

Baptist Church Hall,
East Street, Andover.

Every Monday

District Health Sub-Committee

The Andover and Kingsclere District Health Sub-Committee is a Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the Hampshire County Council. As each District Council appoints three Councillors and two co-opted members representing voluntary organisations it has available a considerable amount of valuable information concerning the three districts. Reports are submitted on infectious disease, births and deaths, registration and inspection of nurseries, immunisation and vaccination, midwifery and maternity services, home help services, district nurses' accommodation and 'Meals on Wheels', in which all three districts have a common interest. In addition, the Sub-Committee appoints district nurses and midwives submits financial estimates for the Home Help Service and deals with such matters as the distribution of Welfare Foods and other activities concerned with Child Welfare Centres.

147	Andover	"	"
32	Kingsclere	"	"
16	Southampton	"	"
66	Southampton	"	"
37	Southampton	"	"
37	Southampton	"	"
32	Southampton	"	"
687	Southampton	"	"
12	Southampton	"	"
15	Southampton	"	"
479	Southampton	"	"
1	Southampton	"	"
11	Southampton	"	"
97	Southampton	"	"
43	Southampton	"	"
38	Southampton	"	"
35	Southampton	"	"
66	Southampton	"	"
112	Southampton	"	"
6	Southampton	"	"
171	Southampton	"	"
37	Southampton	"	"
24	Southampton	"	"
19	Southampton	"	"
66	Southampton	"	"
12	Southampton	"	"
8	Southampton	"	"
364	Southampton	"	"

Summary of Inspections and Administrative Duties

The following summary shows the inspections and other duties carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year, when a total of 5,990 visits were made.

Houses inspected under Housing Acts	78
Premises visited under Public Health Acts	70
Revisits to houses and other premises	288
Miscellaneous visits - Housing Acts	1,257
- Public Health Acts	75
Unclassified visits	400
Visits to factories	42
" " outworkers' premises	1
" " scrap metal dealers	4
" " food premises (see table on page 29)	675
" " milk distributors and pasteurising plant.	174
" " farms	8
" " piggeries	2
" " caravan sites	147
" " other moveable dwellings	53
" " houses in multiple occupation	16
" " school premises	66
" " public conveniences	35
" " swimming pools	57
" " watercress beds	22
" " slaughterhouse	667
Visits re Rent Act	12
" " Shops Act	15
" " Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	479
" " Pet Animals Act	1
" " Animal Boarding Establishments Act	11
" " food unfit or containing foreign matter	99
" " nuisances from animals	45
" " nuisances from noise	38
" " nuisances from accumulations of refuse	55
" " drainage and cesspools	96
" " water supply	142
" " ponds and ditches	6
" " rats and mice	174
" " insect pests (not vermin)	57
" " infectious diseases and suspected	54
" " food poisoning	
" " alleged overcrowding	19
" " Smoke abatement and Clean Air Act	66
Smoke observations	12
Attendances at Courts for Legal proceedings	8
Interviews	564
Informal Notices Served	118
Statutory Notices Served	5

Complaints

Six hundred and four complaints were received during the year and, whilst much of the work of the Department does not arise out of complaints, they give some indication of its variety and scope.

Blocked drains	257
Drains, W.C.'s and Sanitary Fittings	41
Water supply services	3
Housing defects	27
Conditions of premises	2
Overcrowding	3
Unsound food	19
Dirty milk bottles	6
Unhygienic condition of vehicles	1
Condition of dustbins	3
Accumulation of refuse	5
Unauthorised caravans	4
Noise nuisance	6
Smell nuisance	10
Smoke nuisance	5
Nuisance from birds	1
Pigeons	1
Dog nuisance	2
Wasps' nests	127
Insects	75
Dead animals	6

Water Supplies

Public Supply

The piped supply in the Borough is provided from the mains of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks Department. Reports were received on the bacteriological examination of 232 samples of water taken by that Department during the year. Both raw waters and waters going into supply were sampled. Six samples were taken by the Public Health Department from the public supply in various parts of the Borough.

These reports showed that the raw water was generally of a good standard and the water supplied to consumers was of high bacterial purity and entirely satisfactory. The quantity of supply has been adequate for the requirements of the area.

The report of the Public Analyst on a sample submitted for chemical examination was as follows:-

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

Colour - Hazen units	less than 5
Appearance	clear, a little light deposit
Taste	normal
Odour	normal

(b) GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

(Results in Parts Per Million)

Reaction (pH value)	7.2
Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO ₂)	17
Free & Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.04
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N) less than	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N) less than	0.01
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	4.5
Total Hardness	250
by E.D.T.A. method (as CaCO ₃)	
Temporary Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	230
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	20
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃)	228
Oxygen absorbed from N/80	0.05
permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	
Total Dissolved Solids	
(dried at 180°C)	340
Free Chlorine	nil

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS

(Results in Parts Per Million)

Calcium as Ca	97
Magnesium as Mg	0.5
Sodium as Na	7.5
Carbonate as CO ₃	137
Chloride as Cl	12

Analytical Report continued.

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS - continued
(Results in Parts Per Million)

Sulphate as SO ₄	12
Nitrate as NO ₃	20
Nitrate as NO ₃	0.01
Silicate as SiO ₂	12
Iron as Fe	0.04
Lead as Pb	0.05
Copper as Cu	0.15
Zinc as Zn	0.5
Fluorine as F	0.08
Detergent	Nil
Microspical Appearance	Very small deposit of chalk with a trace of organic debris and silica. No moving organisms.

OBSERVATIONS

The results show the sample to be of satisfactory quality.

The number of dwelling houses and the population supplied from the public mains are estimated to be as follows.

	<u>Number of Dwelling houses</u>	<u>Population</u>
Direct to house	5,645	19,430
By means of standpipes	3	6

Private Supplies

Twenty-one houses and three caravans received water from sources other than public supply at the start of the year. Fifty-four samples were taken from nineteen different supplies and submitted for bacteriological examination. There were seventeen unsatisfactory reports involving three of the supplies. All were subsequently reported as satisfactory on further sampling, following the cleaning, sterilization and improved covering of storage tanks in two cases and the fitting of a bacterial filter in the third case.

Three more houses in the Picket Piece/Ox Drove area were connected to the mains supply. Two of these connections followed the service of notices by the Council on the owners of the houses.

Watercress Beds

Watercress growing is still one of the small industries of the Borough and provides some regular and seasonal employment for persons of both sexes.

The groups of beds cover an area of approximately twelve acres and the produce is sent to most of the large markets by rail and road. Some is sold locally.

All cress is grown in water obtained from bores and twenty samples taken from various bores were all reported as satisfactory on bacteriological examination.

Swimming Pools

The Public Health Inspectors take samples for bacteriological examination from the Council's swimming pool and from the pools at three schools in the Borough. Chlorine residual tests are made by the Inspectors at the time of sampling. All are open air pools.

(a) Borough Swimming Pool

Attention is given to the purity of the water which is circulating at the rate of 13,800 gallons per hour, filtered and chlorinated. Chlorine residual tests are made daily by the pool attendant. Thirty samples of the water were taken by the Public Health Inspectors during the season, twenty eight of which were satisfactory. The two unsatisfactory samples were taken when the pool was open but not in use in colder weather at the end of the season.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor has supplied the following figures for the year 1965:-

<u>Bathers</u>	
Adults	1,892
Children	13,580
Special Organisations	953
Total	<u>16,425</u>
Spectators	<u>2,387</u>

(b) Grammar School Swimming Pool

This pool has an automatic chlorination plant. It is expected that a filtration and water heating plant will be added in 1966. Twelve samples were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, ten of which were satisfactory.

(c) Portway Primary School Swimming Pool

This pool is heated and has a modern filtration and chlorination plant. Twelve samples were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

(d) The Pines Nursery School Swimming Pool

Eight samples were taken, seven of which were satisfactory.

SANITATION

Approximately one hundred and twenty houses are not connected to a main sewage system, most of these being in the Picket Piece/Ox Drove area. The clearing of blocked drains and fittings is treated as a public health service and two hundred and ninety one of these were cleared forthwith free of charge by the department's outdoor staff.

Sewerage

Construction has commenced on the new main trunk sewer from the Sewage Pumping Station through the town centre to Watery Lane to serve the new development to the north of the town.

The laying of an 18" foul sewer from Watery Lane along Newbury Road through Enham Arch to serve new development (Areas 11 and 8) to the north of the railway has been completed.

Application has been made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the construction of main sewers to serve new development at London Road (Area 2)

An application for Loan Sanction has been made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the construction of roads and sewers including a small pumping station for development in Salisbury Road (Area 14).

Sewage Works

The Sewage Works are producing a reasonably satisfactory effluent in accordance with the standards laid down by the River Authority. The Sewage Works Manager has maintained frequent analyses of the various processes and a careful watch is kept on the effluent of the Works.

The scheme for extending the capacity of the Works as a temporary measure has been completed. The scheme included a Davey Paxman Sludge Concentrator. This plant has proved effective and considerably eased the load on the drying beds.

It is hoped a Public Enquiry will be held early in 1966 to inquire into the Council's proposal for establishing a Sewage Works outside the Borough boundary in the Valley of the River Anton between Andover and Stockbridge.

Trade Effluent control has continued under the Public Health (Drainage of Trade Premises) Act, 1937.

Public Cleansing

Public Cleansing services have been maintained full weekly refuse collection being undertaken and more frequent collections for trade premises.

The volume of refuse is increasing from month to month due to the rapid development of the town. Disposal facilities are stretched to the limit at the incinerator. Planning consent has been given for an area of land at Charlton to be used for controlled tipping. The site will be worked in co-operation with the Chief Public Health Inspector.

A site for a new Incinerator and Highway Depot on the Walworth Industrial Estate has been selected and planning consent obtained. Preliminary designs for a new Incinerator are in course of preparation.

Public Conveniences

The conveniences at the Guildhall continue to give a limited service to the public as do those in Suffolk Road.

Services Under the Food & Drugs Act, 1955

Milk Supplies

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 - 65.

The Hampshire County Council has delegated its functions as Food and Drug Authority, in relation to the licensing of dealers and processors and the supervision of milk processing and bottling dairies to the Borough Council.

(a) Licences

Dealers are required to hold licences to use the appropriate designations in relation to milk sold by them. The designations are: Untreated, Pasteurised Sterilised and, since 1st October, 1965, Ultra Heat Treated. All licences in force at the start of the year expired on the 31st December, 1965 and opportunity was taken during the year to carry out a thorough check on milk dealing in the Borough to ensure that all dealers applied for the appropriate licences for the next five year period.

Licences currently in force are as follows:-

FORM B.

Dealers (Untreated) Licences	2
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FORM F.

Dealers (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences	
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(i) Pasteurised	24
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(ii) Sterilised	8
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(b) Pasteurised Milk

(i) Pasteurisation Plant

The one remaining pasteurising plant in the Borough ceased to operate in September, 1965, and continued as a distribution depot only, the milk being processed and bottled at Newbury. Other pasteurised milk sold in the Borough processed and bottled at Swindon.

(ii) Samples

From Pasteurising Plant

Fifty-four samples were taken from the pasteurising plant whilst it was still in use. All passed the Phosphatase test, showing effective pasteurisation. Forty-four also passed the Methylene Blue test (keeping quality) and the test was void in respect of the remaining ten samples.

From Dealers

Thirty-three samples (excluding milk for schools or from a vending machine) were taken from dealers' premises. All passed the Phosphatase and Methylene Blue tests.

School Milk

Eighty-eight samples of school milk were taken, either at the dealers' premises or after delivery to the schools. All passed the Phosphatase test, eighty-two passed the Methylene Blue test and this test was void for six samples.

Cartons from Vending Machine

Twenty-five samples were taken from a milk vending machine. All passed the Phosphatase test, twenty passed the Methylene Blue test, three failed and the test was void for two samples.

(c) Untreated Milk

(i) Producers

There are two small producer-retailers in the Borough bottling untreated milk. Their premises and methods of production are under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. All untreated milk is produced from cows which have passed the Tuberculin Test.

(ii) Samples

Thirty-four samples of untreated milk were submitted for examination. Thirty one passed the Methylene Blue test and three failed.

Biological examination of these samples was also carried out and all were reported as negative for Myco-tuberculosis and Brucella abortus.

(d) Sterilised Milk

A small quantity of sterilised milk is distributed in the Borough, having been processed and bottled in another district. Five samples were taken and all satisfied the Turbidity Test.

(e) Ultra Heat Treated Milk

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations, 1965 which came into operation on 1st October, 1965 provide for this new designation of milk. The process requires that the milk should be heated to a temperature of 270°F. for at least one second. Milk treated in this way will keep for long periods without refrigeration if light and air are excluded. There have, as yet, been no applications for this designation in the Borough.

2. Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

These regulations deal with the registration of dairy farms and dairy farmers, dairies other than dairy farms and distributors of milk. They also regulate conditions under which milk is treated, stored and handled, provisions with regard to the infection of milk and protection against contamination, provisions relating to the cleansing and storage of vessels, utensils and appliances and the conveyance and distribution of milk.

(i) Registration of Distributors

Twenty-three distributors are registered in the Borough.

(ii) Milk Bottle Cleansing

One hundred and forty three washed bottles were sent for bacteriological examination from the pasteurising and bottling dairy between January and September, 1965, when bottling ceased. Fourteen washed bottles from the producer and retailers of untreated milk were also sent for examination. All were reported as satisfactory.

(iii) Six complaints of the unclean condition of bottles used for delivering milk to persons in the Borough, were substantiated after investigation, and proceedings instituted by the Council under Regulation 27. The dairy companies who filled the bottles were found guilty in each case. Three of the bottles were filled at premises in the Borough and three outside. Details are given below.

Complaint No.	Foreign matter adhering to bottle	Penalty	Costs
1.	White paint	£5	1 guinea
2.	Cement mortar	£5	1 guinea
3.	Printed paper	£10	£10
4.	Unidentified brown stains	£15	-
5.	Cement mortar	10 guineas	3 guineas
6.	Mud	10 guineas	3 guineas plus 5 guineas Analyst's fee.

The problem of the dirty milk bottle is a difficult one. Bottles are frequently misused by the public and, whilst they should nevertheless be spotted and discarded or subjected to special cleaning by the dairyman, they are sometimes missed.

There is no completely satisfactory screening device for detecting these bottles and the human "spotter" is still relied upon to extract them from the line.

The incidence of complaints is low in relation to the number of bottles filled, but it seems that the problem will not be overcome until some other non-returnable container supercedes the glass bottle. The adoption of some form of carton for all retail milk sales is said by the trade to be impracticable on economic grounds. There would be an additional cost of at least $\frac{1}{2}$ d. per pint.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the Borough and no samples were submitted for the Alpha-Amylase test.

Food Hygiene (General Regulations, 1960.

There was a welcome increase in the amount of inspection work at food premises during the year. A new system of record cards was started and a programme of detailed inspections together with regular and more frequent re-inspections was commenced. Co-operation by the food traders was generally good and it was not found necessary to institute proceedings for any contravention of the Regulations. There appears to be a growing awareness even in the smaller "general" shop that food hygiene is good business and customers also are becoming more critical of the hygienic aspects of premises in which they shop. The requirements and suggestions of the Public Health Inspectors were usually readily and promptly acted upon. Seventy-six contraventions of the Regulations were noted, involving thirty-four different premises. The following table shows the number and types of food premises and inspections made. The additional information on personal washing facilities and the provision of sinks or other facilities for washing food or equipment has been specifically requested by the Minister of Health for inclusion in this Annual Report.

<u>Type of Premises</u>	<u>Total No. Premises</u>	<u>Total No. Inspections</u>	<u>No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (Personal washing facilities)</u>	<u>No. to which Reg. 19 applies (Provision of sink etc.)</u>	<u>No. fitted to comply with Reg.</u>
Restaurants & Cafes	19	102	19	19	19
Industrial & Staff Canteens	12	31	12	12	12
School Canteens	10	43	10	10	10
Ice-cream Retailers	54	110	*	*	*
Licensed Premises	35	24	*	32	*
Sausage pickled & preserved food manufacturers	15	36	15	15	15
Bakehouses	5	20	5	5	5
Bakers' Shops	9	25	9	9	9
Butchers	13	43	13	13	13
Grocers & Provisioners	41	61	*	*	*
Wet Fish Shops	3	15	3	3	3
Confectioners	20	34	*	*	*
Greengrocers	12	41	*	*	*
Food Stalls & Vehicles	-	90	-	-	-

* Denotes that information is not all available from inspection forms completed in 1965.

D. Registered Food Premises

The following is the number and type of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Storage and Sale of Ice-Cream	42
Manufacture of Sausages	11
Cooking of Hams, Brawns etc., and pickling of Meats	7

E. Sale etc., of Food

During the year 19 complaints were made to the Department concerning various kinds of foodstuffs purchased in the District and, in each case, the matter was investigated and, where appropriate, reported to the Public Health Committee.

Details of those reported as follows.

Complaint	Remarks	Action
1. Shreds of carrot in a tin of plums.	Found to be due to a vegetable canning line crossing a fruit canning line at the factory which was situated in another district.	Brought to the notice of the canners - no further action.
2. Savoury Duck containing a metal ring.	Sold to a customer in a local shop. Manufactured in another district.	Manufacturer prosecuted Pleaded guilty - Fined £2
3. Fly larvae (maggots) on bacon exposed for sale.	Bacon displayed in shop window in warm weather Noted by Public Health Inspector and bacon seized and condemned by Magistrate.	Prosecuted Shop Proprietor Found not guilty but shop Manager convicted of offence Fined £15.
4. Mouldy packeted Steak & Kidney Pie exposed for sale.	Stock examined following customer's complaint. Mouldy pie seized by Public Health Inspector and condemned by Magistrate.	Prosecuted Shop Proprietor Pleaded guilty - Fined £
5. Mouldy gooseberry pie Sold to customer.	Delay in reporting complaint to Public Health Department. Stock at shop examined and found satisfactory.	Complaint brought to attention of Vendor and warning letter sent.
6. Unfit vacuum pack of bacon sold.	Was within time given for opening of pack. Investigated at shop.	Complaint brought to attention of Vendor and bacon packers.
7. Wrapped, sliced loaf of bread containing large coach screw delivered to customer's doorstep	Investigated with suppliers & bakers. Coach screw not in loaf when baked, sliced or wrapped.	No action.
8. Mouldy corned beef in can - sold.	Slight leak at opening strip covered by wrapper. Can had not blown.	Brought to attention of Vendor and Canner - no action.
9. String in sausage - sold.	Sausage made at local butcher's. Traced string to sausage rusk sack tie.	Warning letter to sausage maker.

Following complaint No. 3 where bacon exposed for sale was seized because of the presence of fly larvae, opportunity was taken to circularise all shops likely to sell this and similar commodities about the dangers of exposing unprotected meat products in unrefrigerated shop window displays during warm weather.

Following complaint No. 4, the Council raised the matter of date stamping packeted, perishable foods with the Association of Municipal Corporations.

Arising out of complaint No. 6 information was sought from three large suppliers of vacuum packed bacon about the incidence of failure of this type of pack, and methods of storage and display recommended to retailers.

One important fact that emerged from this investigation was that the vacuum pack is a means of preserving the colour of the product and improving the marketability, but is in no way intended to prolong the keeping life of the bacon except in so far as it protects it from contamination by dust and handling and probably reduces the growth of spoilage organisms. Vacuum packing is not a sterilisation process and should not be compared with canning. Many retailers were thought to be under the impression that storage and display conditions were of little or no importance with this product, whereas one of the major producers recommended that it should be kept in a cool place, preferably under refrigeration. Advice on this aspect was given by the Public Health Inspectors during subsequent routine visits to food shops.

Ice-Cream

Samples were taken from all premises in the Borough where ice-cream was sold to the public. These selling loose or soft ice-cream, i.e., for cornets wafers, with meals or in sundaes, were sampled more frequently than those selling wrapped ice-cream. Ninety samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester for examination by the Methylene Blue Reduction test with the following results:-

- 75 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 1
- 9 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 2
- 5 samples were placed in Provisional Grade 3
- 1 sample was placed in Provisional Grade 4

The Grade 3 and 4 results were from bulk ice-cream from cans and were found to be due to failure to keep servers in a satisfactory sterilising solution. Grade 1 results were obtained on further sampling after this had been corrected.

G. Market Stalls and Street Traders

The Saturday street market continued to operate during the year and the stall-holders selling food-stuffs were as follows:-

Fruit and Greengrocery	6
Fish	2
Butchers	2
Canned and packeted foods	2

Many inspections were made and several warnings given to stall holders about infringements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. These were principally concerned with failure to keep unprotected food at least 18 inches off the ground, smoking whilst handling open food and failure to display the name and address of the stallholder in a conspicuous position.

The dirty condition and disrepair of a fishmonger's stall was reported to the Council. As the stall had been brought up to the required standard before the report was made, the Council decided not to institute proceedings, but warned the proprietor that any future infringement would be likely to result in legal proceedings and in his being deprived of his market trading permission.

The practice of selling meat and fish or any open food, other than fruit and vegetables, from stalls in the middle of a busy street is not one which commends itself to the hygiene conscious, although it is not specifically prohibited by the Food Hygiene Regulations. There is in the country at least one local authority controlled open air market where all food stuffs, other than fruit and vegetables, are required to be prepacked. The preparation of the cuts of meat or fish and their packing into cardboard or plastic trays with cellophane covers or their heat sealing in plastic wrappers is carried out in proper food preparation premises prior to their conveyance to the market stall for sale. This seems to be a very commendable way for a local authority to take the initiative in the matter of protecting food sold in markets from the risk of contamination.

Disposal of Unfit Food

Unfit food which is condemned, or surrendered to the Department, is disposed of by burning at the Council's refuse incinerator.

The following unfit foods (excluding meat at the abattoir) were dealt with during the year.

Canned Foods Cans

Meat 29

Vegetables 20

Fruit 69

Macaroni 2

Milk 10

Fish 4

Soup 1

4 bags coffee

1 prime fillet cod

1 jar peanut butter

7½ lbs. butter

Frozen Foods

230 packets vegetables

54 " meat

156 " fish

43 " fruit

5 " cakes

15 Cheeseburgers

Meat on Butchers' Premises

301½ lbs. beef

14 lbs. Dutch spleen.

Disinfection

Articles requiring disinfection can be dealt with at St. John's Hospital, by arrangement. Disinfection of premises after infectious disease is becoming a rarity and no premises were so disinfected during the year.

Library books from households where there has been a notified infectious disease are still disinfected before return.

Disinfestation

(a) Rodent Control - Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

(i) Organisation

The Council's Rodent Operator deals with infestations of rats and mice. A free service is provided for domestic premises. Business and agricultural premises are treated on a cost of labour and materials basis. Some industrial and business premises are regularly inspected and treated as necessary by contract with Servicing Companies.

Premises and land thought likely to become infested by rats or mice are visited by the Rodent Operator at suitable intervals as a matter of routine.

(ii) Hampshire No. 1 Workable Area Committee

This Committee held two meetings in Andover during the year, the Council being represented on both occasions. During the year, the Committee decided to change its title to "The No. 1 Area Liaison Committee on Pest Control" to indicate its widening field of interest. Its object is to co-ordinate the work on pest control by the constituent authorities and officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food. The Committee discussed not only rats and mice, but wild mink, rabbits, moles, pigeons and insects.

Complaints of mink, rabbits, moles or foxes are normally referred to the Ministry's Pests Officer, although an infestation of rabbits on Council owned land was dealt with during the year by the Council's Rodent Operator.

(iii) Statistics

Number of premises inspected as a result of complaint	..	..	..	191
Number of premises inspected in the course of Survey under the Act.	..	..	..	581
Number of premises otherwise inspected	..	..	..	95
Number of infested premises treated by the Council	..	..	..	235
Total number of treatments carried out (including retreatments)	..	..	..	284
Total number of visits made for rodent control	..	..	..	1,735

(b) Insects

The "vermin" insects, bed bugs and fleas, which were so commonly encountered by Public Health Inspectors in their housing work twenty years ago are becoming a rarity. Modern insecticides and the generally improved standards of cleanliness and cleaning methods (the vacuum cleaner makes survival difficult for fleas), together with the greater frequency of home decoration associated with higher living standards have all played a part in this.

Work carried out by the department's General Assistant at premises as follows:-

Maggots	1	Fleas	2
Beetles	11	Red Mite	4
Bees	3	Silverfish	2
Ants	40	Cockroaches	5
Flies	5	Earwigs	1
		Woodworm	1

A liquid, powder or smoke insecticide is applied as necessary.

Wasps nests are usually destroyed with smoke fumers, and one hundred and twenty seven of these were dealt with by the Department.

CLEAN AIR

There is no serious air pollution problem in Andover. It is a relatively clean country town with no heavy industry. Light industry is being attracted to the town in the process of the Town Development Scheme. These industries will be mainly concentrated on the industrial estates and the first factories are in production at the Walworth Estate. What is done now in relation to the strict control of furnace plant and chimney heights for these new factories will have a long lasting effect upon the overall level of air pollution for many years to come. There is liaison with intending industrial developers and forms for their use in notifying the Council of intention to install furnace plant are provided at an early stage and are returned to and registered in the Public Health Department. Applications for prior approval of furnace plant are dealt with by the Council's Public Health Committee. Heights of chimneys for new buildings are calculated, in consultation with the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, in accordance with the guidance contained in the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Memorandum on this subject, issued in 1963.

The relatively small amount of smoke from domestic premises is likely to be further reduced. Nearly all new housing in the private sector is provided with some form of smokeless central heating and any other heating or cooking appliances must be capable of burning smokeless fuels. An increasing number of existing houses are also being converted to central heating. It was decided during 1965 that all new housing in the public sector, both Town Development and the Borough's own housing, should be centrally heated with gas fired warm air. There will in the future be less smoke from the dwellings and the planned population of 48,000, than there is now with a population of about 20,000.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Pet Animals Act, 1951

The Council decided during the year that this legislation, which is concerned with animal health and welfare, called for the services of a Veterinary Officer. They appointed G. H. Gilbert, Esq., M.R.C.V.S. of Whitchurch to carry out inspections under the above-mentioned Acts.

The Council will also be responsible for the administration of the Riding Establishments Act, 1964, when the population reaches 20,000 on the Published Census and will again require inspections to be carried out by the Veterinary Surgeon.

One licence under The Pet Animals Act was in force during the year but the licence holder did not request its renewal at the end of the year, having stopped selling pets.

Four applications for licences to keep Boarding Establishments were received at the end of the year. Three were granted and one was refused on the advice of the Veterinary Surgeon.

HOUSING

1. Slum Clearance

(a) Action was taken by the Council during the year to secure the completion of the Slum Clearance Programmes approved in 1955 and 1962 (amended 1963), as follows.

<u>Address</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Houses</u>
2 & 4 Rack Close and 11,13, & 15 Adelaide Road.	Clearance Area.Declared 5.10.65. C.P.O. Resolution 7.12.65.	5
144,146 & 148 South Street.	Clearance Area. Declared 5.10.65. Clearance Order Resolution 7.12.65.	3
51,53,55,57,59,61 & 63 London Street.	Clearance Area. Declared 7.12.65. C.P.O. Resolution 7.12.65.	7
		15

Other houses and two caravans, not in these programmes, were also dealt with, as follows:-

59,61,65 & 67 New Street.	Clearance Area. Declared 4.5.65. Acquired by agreement.	5
23b Picket Piece	Closing Order 23.6.65.	1
5 New Street	Closing Order 29.7.65.	1
2 caravans rear of 59 Weyhill Road	(a) Demolition Order 20.10.65. (b) Demolition Order 20.10.65. Closing Order substituted to permit use as tool store	2
46 & 69 Newbury Road, Enham Alamein.	Vacant houses. Informal Undertakings obtained from owners not to use for human habitation until made fit to the Council's satisfaction.	4
9 & 31 Anton Lane, Enham Alamein.		13

(b) A sample survey of the older houses in the Borough was carried out during the year and a further Slum Clearance Programme of 32 houses recommended to the Council. The Council approved this programme and instructed that it should be dealt with by the end of 1967.

Housing Survey

The survey referred to in 1 (b) revealed that there is a large number of older houses (estimated at approximately 880) many of which may be unfit for human habitation to a greater or lesser degree, but which are capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost and which would continue to provide useful accommodation for some years to come if their proper repair and maintenance were secured. Many of these might also be suitable for improvement by the Improvement Area method to provide modern standards of amenity in whole areas of housing, instead of isolated improved houses amongst other unimproved and possibly deteriorating houses, as can result from the ordinary Improvement Grant to individual applicants.

With these two objects in view a programme of house to house inspection was recommended to the Council's Public Health Committee at the end of the year and this is to be investigated further when the staff is made available for the work, probably by releasing the Public Health Inspectors from the greater part of the meat inspection duties by appointing an Authorised Meat Inspector.

Housing Repairs etc. Notices

Number of houses made fit after informal action	11
Number of houses made fit after service of formal notices	1

Housing Construction

Borough Council

One block of twelve flats has been completed on the London Road Housing Estate. The construction of roads and sewers on the extension of the housing site have been completed as far as desired. Planning consent has been received for one hundred and sixteen dwelling units on the site and a contract for eighty-four of these has been let. The construction of two blocks of twelve flats has commenced. Two houses in Batchelors Barn Road at the entrance to the London Road Sports Centre have been completed.

Town Development

Eighty-two houses on Area 14 Salisbury Road have been completed. A contract for one hundred and five houses together with roads and sewers on Area 12 between Watery Lane and the main railway line is practically completed. A further contract for two hundred and sixty two houses on this estate has been let and work is in progress. A contract has been let and work is in progress for three hundred and fifty-two houses on Area 11 Smannell Road. Work is in hand on the preparation of a contract of one hundred and seventy five houses on Area 2 London Road.

RENT ACTS

1. Rent Act, 1957

Part I - Application for Certificate of Disrepair

(1) Number of applications for certificates	2
(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	2
(4) Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
(5) Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	-
(6) Number of certificates issued	1

Part II - Applications for Cancellation of Certificates

(7) Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
(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	1

Part III - Certificates as to the Remedying of Defects

Number of certificates issued	1
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2. Rent Act, 1965

This Act, which was passed at the end of the year, brings into Rent Control, dwelling houses with a rateable value of £200 (£400 in London). The system of fair rent assessment and registration of rents does not involve the Borough's Public Health Inspectors, but the Rent Act, 1957, with its Certificate of Disrepair procedure, still remains in force for those houses where rents are controlled under that Act.

CARAVAN SITES

A survey of all caravan sites in the Borough was carried out during the year and a report made to the Council through the Public Health, Housing and Town Planning Committees.

(a) Unlicensed Sites

At this time there were seventeen unlicensed sites of which ten were exempt from licensing for one or other of the reasons contained in the First Schedule of the Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960. Of the remaining seven unlicensed sites, proceedings under Section 1 of the Act were decided upon in three cases, one site subsequently received Town Planning Permission and a licence was issued and the caravan occupiers on the three remaining sites are to be offered Council housing accommodation before any further action is taken to secure the removal of the caravans.

The Council's own caravan site at Icknield Way, which is unsatisfactory and does not conform to the Ministry's Model Standards, is required for Town Development purposes. In October, 1965, the Council instructed that no further caravans were to be admitted to this site and all caravan occupiers were to be informed that in two years they will be required to vacate the site and remove their caravans. Housing accommodation will be offered to all those who require it and place their names on the waiting list.

(b) Licensed Sites

Licensed sites in the Borough in 1965 were as follows:-

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans Permitted</u>	<u>Duration of Planning Permission & Licence</u>
Shaw Close, Weyhill Road.	115	31st January, 1966.
Springfield Filling Station, London Road.	6 (any vacated or removed not to be reoccupied or replaced.)	31st January, 1966.
Ashley, Ox Drove, Picket Piece.	3	Unlimited
8a Picket Piece	1	Unlimited
Finkley Down Farm (one caravan only on site.)	2	Unlimited
2a Mead Hedges (no caravan on site)	1	30th April, 1966.
Harewood Garage, London Road.	30	Unlimited

(b) Licensed Sites

<u>Site</u>	<u>No. of Caravans Permitted</u>	<u>Duration of Planning Permission & Licence</u>
Harewood Farm, Andover Down.	1 (no caravan on site)	1st July, 1966.
Queen Charlotte Inn, London Road.	3	Unlimited
Down House, Andover Down.	1	Until 31st August, 1985 or when caravan ceases to be occupied by either of the present occupants, which- ever shall first occur.

MEAT AND MEAT INSPECTION

(a) Slaughterhouse

The Public Abattoir continued to operate throughout the year. Slaughtering was carried out by a contractor under an agreement which expired in May, 1965. Negotiations were started with the contractor for a new agreement, but these were not concluded at the end of the year and, in the meantime, operations continued on the basis of the old agreement. The Abattoir was designed for a daily throughput of 40 cattle units but was, in the main, underused during 1965, the daily throughput seldom reaching this figure.

(b) Meat Inspection

Fourteen thousand six hundred and seven animals were slaughtered and all were inspected by the Public Health Inspectors. Meat inspection was carried out in accordance with the detailed instructions in the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, and all carcasses passed as fit were marked with a stamp identifying the Council and the Inspector.

(c) Condemned Meat

Voluntary surrender of all meat found to be unfit is obtained and this is retained in a separate condemned meat room until collected by a reputable contractor who deals with it in conformity with the requirements of the Meat (Staining and Sterilization) Regulations.

(d) Cysticercus Bovis

Inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of cysts is carried out. Except where the condition is generalised, affected carcasses are removed for cold storage for a period of not less than three weeks at 20°F. or two weeks at 14°F. to comply with the Regulations. Such carcasses are specially labelled and notice given to the Public Health Inspector of the Local Authority in whose district the cold store is situated. The carcasses are then either returned to Andover for marking or marked and released by the local inspector on completion of the treatment.

In one case during the year an affected carcass was released to a cold store in Cheltenham for treatment and, when the local inspector called to check it, it had already been broken up and sold. Cheltenham Council prosecuted the wholesale butcher concerned and £100 fine was imposed.

(e) Slaughter of Animals Act

The Temple-Cox or Cash captive bolt type humane killer is used at the abattoir for the larger animals. Pigs and sheep are stunned with the Electrolethaler. Every endeavour is made to ensure that animals are slaughtered without pain or suffering.

This Act provides for the licensing of slaughtermen, seven applications for licences were granted. No contraventions of the provisions of the Act or of the Prevention of Cruelty Regulations were noted during the year and no action by the Council was necessary.

(d) Meat Inspection

Fourteen thousand six hundred and seven animals were slaughtered and all were inspected by the Public Health Inspector. Meat inspection was carried out in accordance with the detailed instructions in the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1953, and all carcasses passed as fit were marked with a stamp identifying the Council and the Inspector.

(c) Controlled Meat

Voluntary surrender of all meat found to be unfit is obtained and the meat retained in a separate controlled meat room until collected by a reputable contractor who deals with it in conformity with the requirements of the Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations.

(b) Quarantine House

Inspection of beef carcasses and offal for the detection of cysts is carried out. Except where the condition is generalised, affected carcasses are removed for cold storage for a period of not less than three weeks at 30°F. or two weeks at 14°F. to comply with the Regulations. Each carcass is specially labelled and notice given to the Public Health Inspector of the local authority in which the cold store is situated. The carcasses are then either returned to the slaughter for marking or marked and released by the local inspector on completion of the treatment.

In one case during the year an affected carcass was released to a cold store in Cheltenham for treatment and, when the local inspector called to check it, it had already been broken up and sold. Cheltenham Council prosecuted the wholesale butcher concerned and £100 fine was imposed.

(f) Statistics

The following table gives details of the animals killed and the carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	<u>Cattle excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number Killed (if known)	2,609	79	43	6,087	5,789	-
Number inspected	2,609	79	43	6,087	5,789	-
<u>All Diseases Except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</u>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	3	2	4	23	34	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	323	7	2	46	633	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	12.1%	11.4%	14.0%	1.1%	11.5%	-
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>						
Whole Carcasses Condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	14	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	0.11%	-	-	-	0.24%	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration	7	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised & totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Meat and Organs Condemed

	<u>Tuberculosis</u>		<u>Other Diseases</u>	
	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Carcases and parts of carcases	-	-	48	6
Organs	2	6	75	61
Total	2	6	123	67

Total Weight: 6 tons : 5 cwts. : 73 lbs.

(g) Other Foods Condemed

Condemnation certificates issued in respect of the following food voluntarily surrendered by private traders:-

Canned Foods

Cans

Meat	175	6 boxes fish
Fish	59	16 kippers
Milk	2	14 packets dates
Fruit	184	6½ lbs. prawns
Vegetables	146	
Creamed Rice	1	
Soup	137	

The disposal of this food is dealt with at the Council's Refuse Incinerator.

Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

The Council's Public Health Inspectors are appointed as Inspectors for the purposes of this Act. Two hundred and eighty two premises were on the register at the end of the year, one hundred and forty three of which received a general inspection and over four hundred visits were made by the Inspectors. Sixty three informal notices were served.

The Annual Report for 1965 on the Council's proceeding under this Act has already been sent to the Minister of Labour.

Shops Act, 1950

The Chief Public Health Inspector holds the statutory appointment as Shops Act Inspector under this Act.

The health and welfare provisions in this Act have been repealed and replaced by provisions in the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, leaving only the matters of Closing Hours, Sunday Trading, Assistants' Weekly Half Holidays and the Conditions of Employment of Young Persons under eighteen years of age.

Two shops Exemption Orders were made by the Council during the year permitting trading on six weekdays in the following trades:-

- (i) The sale of appliances for heating, cooking, washing and refrigeration
- (ii) The sale of sports goods.

Factories

Part I of the Factories Act, 1961 deals with Health (General Provisions), the principal matters being cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences. The enforcement of these provisions of the Act is a matter for the Borough Council and its Public Health Officers only in factories where no mechanical power is used (very few these days), except for the provision relating to sanitary conveniences (Section 7) which is enforceable by the Council in both "power" and "non-power" factories. The provision of washing facilities, oddly enough, is a matter for enforcement by H. M. Inspector of Factories in all factories.

In the majority of factories, therefore, the Public Health Inspector's only concern under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1961, is sanitary accommodation and the Factory Inspector deals with all other matters. This situation has become even more ludicrous since the operation of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963, which makes the Factory Inspector the responsible officer for all parts of that Act in offices at factories, including the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation. In a "power" factory, therefore, the Public Health Inspector will inspect the sanitary conveniences (but not the washing facilities or anything else) provided for the factory workers, but will have to decline to look at those provided for the office staff. The Factory Inspector will inspect these!

Amending legislation to transfer all functions under the Factories Act, 1961, to the Factory Inspector is surely long overdue.

Little work was done under the Act during 1965. Such visits as were made to factory premises were more usually concerned with canteens and boiler or furnace plant in connection with duties under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and the Clean Air Act, 1956, respectively.

The prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, are shown in the following table:-

Inspection of Factories

Factories Act, 1961

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health by the Public Health Inspectors.

<u>PREMISES</u>	<u>Number on Register</u>	<u>Number of</u>		
		<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
1) Factories in which Sections 1, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	17	2	-	-
2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	98	39	1	-
3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	7	1	-	-
Total	122	42	1	-

Cases in which defects were found

<u>PARTICULARS</u>	<u>Number of cases in which defects were found</u>				<u>Number of cases in which prosecutions instituted</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred To H. M. Inspector</u>	<u>By H. M. Inspector</u>	
Want of Cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
b) Unsuitable or defective	2	-	-	-	-
c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act, (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-	-

Form No. 100

Form No. 100

Name of unit	Date of completion of work	Date of completion of work	Date of completion of work	No. of units of work in progress	Total units
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Name of unit of work in progress					



