

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Lymington Borough.

Contributors

Lymington (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

Persistent URL

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

License and attribution

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

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

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



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



I



BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON

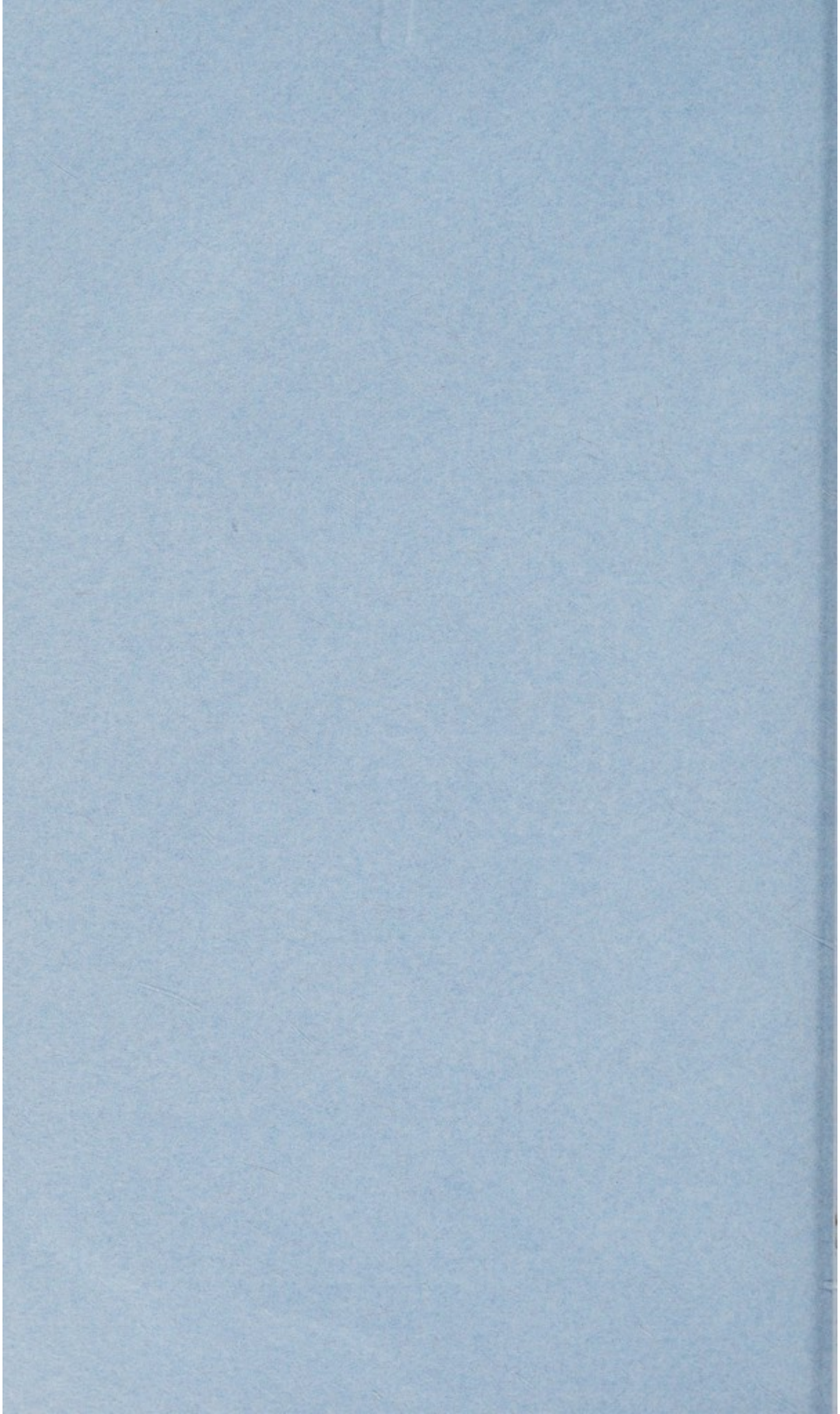


ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH**

for the Year 1967



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman : Alderman W. R. K. Symons
Vice-Chairman : Councillor Mrs. I. L. Nedderman
Members : Alderman G. E. Harrison-Ellis
Councillor R. Cornelius
Councillor Lt. Col. C. R. Gambrill
Councillor B. A. I. House
Councillor N. S. Jacobs
Councillor G. R. D. Letts
Councillor A. E. W. Payne
Councillor F. C. Price
Councillor P. Smith
Councillor D. A. R. Taylor
Councillor G. J. Plank
Councillor A. G. Whitehead

**TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF LYMINGTON**

I submit for your information and consideration my tenth annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of your Borough.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The Borough occupies an enviable situation, lying as it does between the New Forest on the North and sea to the South. On the West its boundary is the Walkford Brook which separates it from the Borough of Christchurch, and the Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge, and on the East it is bounded by the estuary of the Lymington River with its splendid yachting facilities. The area is largely agricultural with two main centres of population, the ancient town of Lymington to the East and the urban area of New Milton to the West. Lesser centres of population are at Hordle, Milford and Pennington.

Many light industries have been established throughout the area. The population has risen steadily, largely by immigration, and has now passed the 32,500 mark. The increase in the population over the past 20 years amounts to 52% and over the same period the number of inhabited houses has increased by 67%. The subsoil varies from clay to gravel, and the climate is equable.

METEOROLOGICAL DATA 1967

The following figures have been kindly supplied by the Director of the Efford Experimental Horticulture Station.

	Sunshine hours	Rainfall inches		Sunshine hours	Rainfall inches
January	75.4	3.44	July	271.6	1.07
February	91.0	3.42	August	208.1	2.79
March	175.0	1.85	September	137.6	4.41
April	145.0	1.58	October	99.0	6.75
May	213.1	3.03	November	97.1	2.14
June	244.8	1.15	December	52.8	2.91
Total sunshine hours	1810.5		In 1966	1681.9	
Total rainfall inches	34.54		In 1966	36.03	

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area : 13,730 acres.

Population : Registrar General's estimate for mid year 1967—32,580.

Number of inhabited houses : 13,496.

Rateable value : April, 1967 : £1,648,114.

Sum represented by a penny rate : £6,650.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1967

(as supplied by the Registrar General)

	Total	Male	Female	Borough of Lymington	England and Wales
Live Births					
Total	385	197	188		
Legitimate	356	179	177		
Illegitimate	29	18	11		
Live Birth Rate (comparability factor 1.45) per 1,000 population				11.8	17.2
after application of comparability factor				17.1	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births				7.5	

	Total	Male	Female	Borough of Lymington	England and Wales
Still Births					
Total	7	2	5		
Legitimate	7	2	5		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
Still Birth Rate					
per 1,000 live and still births				18	14.8
Total Live and Still Births				392	
Infant Deaths					
Deaths under 1 year of age					
Total	6	3	3		
Legitimate	5	2	3		
Illegitimate	1	1	—		
Deaths under 4 weeks of age					
Total	5	3	2		
Legitimate	4	2	2		
Illegitimate	1	1	—		
Deaths under 1 week of age					
Total	4	3	1		
Legitimate	3	2	1		
Illegitimate	1	1	—		
Infant Mortality Rate					
per 1,000 live births		Total		15.6	18.3
per 1,000 live births		Legitimate		14.0	
per 1,000 live births		Illegitimate		34.5	
Neonatal Mortality Rate					
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births				13.0	12.5
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate					
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live births				10.4	10.8
Perinatal Mortality Rate					
(Still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)				28.0	25.4
Maternal Deaths (including abortion)				nil	
Maternal Mortality Rate					
per 1,000 (live and still) births				nil	0.20
Deaths	544	281	263		
Death Rate (comparability factor 0.54)					
per 1,000 population				16.7	11.2
after application of comparability factor				9.0	
Special Causes					
Death Rate per 1,000 population					
Tuberculosis				0.03	0.04
Cancer (lung and bronchus)				0.95	0.58
(all causes)				3.84	2.27
Causes of Death :					
				Males	Females
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory				1	—
2. Tuberculosis, other				—	—
3. Syphilitic disease				—	—
4. Diphtheria				—	—
5. Whooping Cough				—	—
6. Meningococcal infections				—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis				—	—
8. Measles				—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases				—	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach				11	4
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus				24	7
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast				—	11
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus				—	5
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms				35	28

15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	2	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	1	2
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	...	...	...	40	56
18.	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	...	...	74	40
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	...	...	3	3
20.	Other heart disease	...	...	...	...	21	45
21.	Other circulatory disease	...	...	...	...	13	12
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	1	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	17	17
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	11	2
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	...	...	...	3	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	...	...	...	3	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	—	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	1	2
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	...	...	—	—
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	...	...	—	—
31.	Congenital malformation	...	...	...	...	1	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	12	18
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	...	...	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	4	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	3	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	—	1
Total (all causes)						281	263

COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS since the District was formed in 1932

Year	Population	LYMINGTON			ENGLAND AND WALES		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1932	15,430	23.7	10.9	11.2	65.0	15.3	12.0
1937	17,660	87.7	12.9	12.5	58.0	14.9	12.4
1942	19,660	41.3	16.0	14.3	49.0	15.8	11.6
1947	21,490	48.9	19.0	15.2	41.0	20.5	12.0
1952	22,510	41.5	11.8	14.5	27.0	15.3	11.3
1957	24,700	15.9	12.3	14.8	23.0	16.1	11.5
1962	29,220	17.8	13.5	15.1	21.4	18.0	11.9
1963	29,680	5.2	12.9	16.9	20.9	18.2	12.2
1964	30,610	21.8	14.9	15.5	20.0	18.4	11.3
1965	31,390	12.7	12.5	15.5	19.0	18.1	11.5
1966	32,120	9.8	12.7	16.9	19.0	17.7	11.7
1967	32,580	15.6	11.8	16.7	18.3	17.2	11.2

I.M.R.—Infant Mortality Rate.

B.R.—Birth Rate.

D.R.—Death Rate.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

The following notifications were received during the year :							
Measles	...	...	288	Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	...	19	Erysipelas	...	...	1
Sonne Dysentery	...	...	1	Acute Encephalitis	...	...	1

TUBERCULOSIS

	Total	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
		M	F	M	F
Number on register at 31.12.67	308	122	104	48	34
New Notifications 1967	1	1	—	—	—
Transfers from other areas	1	1	—	—	—
Deaths in 1967	1	1	—	—	—

LUNG CANCER

There were 31 deaths from lung cancer during the year, an increase of 7 over the previous year and the largest annual total yet achieved in this Borough. This raises the annual average of deaths to 24.6 over the past five years which compares unfavourably with 16.4 in the previous quinquennium. Of those who died in the past year 9 were under the age of 65.

The national death rate continues to rise, the increase in the number of deaths being nearly twice that of the previous year. The decline in the rate of increase in male deaths, mentioned last year, was not sustained. A total of 28,250 lung cancer deaths occurred in England and Wales, an increase of 1,231 on the previous year, more than maintaining the average annual increase of 1,000 deaths which we so zealously maintain.

Taken in conjunction with the large number of deaths from bronchitis and coronary heart disease, in which cigarette smoking is an undoubted factor, the mortality from this use of tobacco is staggering.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

No action was required under this section.

HOUSING

During the year two major contracts for new Council houses were commenced. One consisting of one hundred 4 and 5 person houses at New Milton North erected by industrialised building methods and the other comprising one hundred and forty-five 5 person houses, flats and maisonettes at Corbins Field, Pennington.

The Davis' Field, New Milton, scheme is now completed, the majority of the 97 houses built during the year being on that estate.

As a result of a review of the housing list, accurate statistics have now been obtained of the housing needs in the Borough at the end of 1967. There are now 623 on the list of which 187 are applications for Old People's accommodation. It is hoped that the present rate of building will be maintained until such time as the waiting list has been cleared.

Council owned property at 31.12.67 :

Pre-war permanent houses	...	...	439
Post-war permanent houses	...	...	1122
Pre-fabs — Ashley	...	...	50
Wardens Schemes	...	...	56
Miscellaneous	...	...	3
			1670

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

The public swimming bath is an open air pool 440 feet by 140 feet with a surface area just under 1½ acres. The bottom is gravel and the sides concrete. The depth varies from 3 ft. to 10 ft. and it is estimated to hold nearly 2 million gallons of water. The pool is filled through sluices from the estuary at high water. The salinity is approximately 50% of sea water. Re-circulation via two fountain inlets is at a rate of 30,000 gallons per hour. There is no filtration but the re-circulated water is chlorinated.

A sample of the water was sent for Chemical Analysis and the report was as follows :—

Appearance	...	...	...	...	Fair
pH	...	...	...	...	7.1
Free Residual Cl ₂	...	...	...	...	0.15 p.p.m.
Combined Residual Cl ₂	...	...	...	...	0.05 p.p.m.
Total Residual Cl ₂	...	...	...	...	0.2 p.p.m.
Free Lime	...	...	...	...	Absent
Total Alkalinity	...	...	...	...	45 p.p.m.
Bacteriological Examination					
Coliforms per 100 mls.	...	...	...	...	Absent
plate 37°C (2 days)	...	...	...	...	7
plate 20°C (3 days)	...	...	...	...	100
Iron	...	...	...	...	0.04 p.p.m.
Copper	...	...	...	...	0.15 p.p.m.
Manganese	...	...	...	...	0.7 p.p.m.
Calgon	...	...	...	...	<0.2

The analysis of this sample showed that from the point of view of pH Value, Alkalinity and Free Chlorine content the quality was highly satisfactory. Bacteriological Examination also showed a highly satisfactory result for an open air pool of this type.

The brown suspended matter was once again confirmed as a mixture of calcium silicate and carbonate together with hydrated oxides of manganese and iron, these latter being the cause of the brown colour. There was also a high concentration of manganese in solution which would on aeration and chlorination be slowly deposited to add to the brown suspended matter.

The chemical treatment of the water with copper sulphate and calgon prevented algal growth and by discontinuing the use of sodium hypochlorite less discolouration of the water took place.

The water was tested regularly during the open season, some 50 samples being taken for bacteriological examination; all were found to be satisfactory. In addition, weekly tests were carried out by the Public Health Dept. to check the chlorine content and acidity of the water.

Further improvements were carried out to the Baths, which included deepening the Pool under the diving stage and cleaning the gravel bottom of the Bath. The painting of the concrete side walls with special blue paint added considerably to the appearance and general amenity.

During the winter and in readiness for next season, a children's Paddling Pool has been constructed at the western end. The corrugated iron fencing is being replaced with a concrete panel wall. Redecoration of the changing accommodation has also been carried out. A scum trough has been provided at the eastern end which will allow floating material to be more readily removed.

MOSQUITOES

Ponds and ditches where mosquitoes were known to be breeding were treated with larvicidal oil and investigations have been made into complaints of infestations. In one case the species of mosquito was again identified as *aedes detritus*, which breeds in brackish water and no doubt came from the salt marshes in the Pennington area. In that instance we were unable to help but in other cases we have been able to advise and treat the area concerned.

As the expenditure on this work is limited to £60 per annum any expansion of the areas now being dealt with is out of the question. I am glad to report that fewer complaints were received of nuisance from this source.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(1) Public Health Officers :—

Medical Officer of Health—

D. J. N. McNab, V.R.D., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,

(also Medical Officer of Health of Borough of Christchurch and Rural District of Ringwood and Fordingbridge and an Assistant County Medical Officer for the County of Hampshire).

Chief Public Health Inspector—

J. G. Jenkins, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.R.I.P.H.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector—

M. G. Tomkins, Cert.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors—

J. E. Stopher, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

B. Fleming, M.A.P.H.I.

(2) Laboratory Facilities :

Bacteriological examinations are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Gloucester Road, Boscombe, which is under the direction of Dr. G. J. G. King. We are greatly indebted to Dr. King and his technicians for their ever willing advice and assistance.

The following specimens from the Borough of Lymington were examined at the Public Health Laboratory and include specimens submitted by general practitioners. The details have been kindly submitted by Dr. King.

Food	...	...	...	33	Ice Cream	...	...	55
Milk	...	...	...	73	Faeces and Urine	...	...	6
Water	...	...	...	318	Other sanitary	...	...	185
Blood	...	...	...	1	Nose and Throat	...	...	24
				Total :				695

Chemical Analyses are carried out by the Public Analyst at Southampton.

(3) Hospitals :

Lymington & District (King Edward VII Memorial Hospital)	General
Milford-on-Sea War Memorial Hospital	General
Lymington Infirmary	Chronic Sick
White House Hospital, Milford-on-Sea	Mentally Subnormal
Barton-on-Sea Maternity Home	
Infectious Disease is treated at Southampton Isolation Hospital	

(4) Tuberculosis :

The clinic facilities for the treatment, prevention, and after care of this infection are provided jointly by the Regional Hospital Board and the County Council. The clinic serving this area is held in Christchurch Hospital. The end of the year saw the retirement of Dr. Stuart Robertson who has been chest physician in this area for the past fifteen years and also Director of the Bournemouth Mass Radiography Unit. The Unit itself has been reduced in scope and public sessions will no longer be held. My association with Dr. Robertson has been a long and happy one and I wish him well in his retirement. His work has been taken over by Dr. A. T. Hendry.

The work of the voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee, under the chairmanship of Lady Manner, has progressively decreased in recent years owing to the more effective treatments for tuberculosis now in use. At the time of writing I learn that it is shortly to be disbanded.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

The County Ambulance Service operates through four main stations and a number of sub-stations. One of the main stations is at Lymington.

All ambulances are fitted with radio and are controlled from Winchester. Requests for service must be made to:—

The Central Ambulance Control,
Queens Road,
Winchester.

Tel.: Winchester 61644.

The emergency 999 service also operates through Winchester.

Nursing Service

Eight District Nurses and Mid-Wives are provided together with five Health Visitors and a School Nurse. The nurses and health visitors are largely attached to the several general practices throughout the Borough.

Area Nursing Officer :

Miss J. E. Moss,
c/o R.D.C. Offices,
Appletree Court, Lyndhurst.
Tel.: Lyndhurst 2891, Ext. 277.

Home Help Service

Divisional Home Help Organiser :

Mrs. M. Bowler,
12, Empress Road,
Lyndhurst.
Tel. Lyndhurst 2762.

Ante Natal Clinic

County Council Health Clinic,
"Hillcroft",
New Street, Lymington.

Every Tuesday at 2 p.m.

Child Welfare Centres

Baptist School Hall, Ashley, New Milton	1st & 3rd Monday
Methodist Church Hall, Barton-on-Sea	1st & 3rd Tuesday
Women's Institute Hall, Hordle	1st & 3rd Thursday
Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington	Every Friday
Village Centre, Milford-on-Sea	4th Thursday
British Legion Hall, New Milton	1st and 3rd Thursday
Women's Institute Hall, Pennington	2nd & 4th Tuesday

School Health Services

School medical inspections are carried out periodically by Assistant County Medical Officers and Health Visitors.

Minor Ailment and Special Clinics are held in the County Council Health Centre, Hillcroft, New Street, Lymington.

Smallpox Vaccination

Records for children under 16 are maintained by your Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the County Medical Officer. Treatment is carried out by family doctors and at Child Welfare Centres. Family doctors may, and normally do, charge for certificates of vaccination.

Number of Vaccination Record Cards received during 1967:—

Age	Months				1 year	Years		Total
	0—3	3—6	6—9	9—12		2—4	5—15	
Primary Vaccination	—	2	3	22	150	51	28	256
Re-Vaccination	—	—	—	—	—	12	83	95

Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis

Treatment is carried out by family doctors and at Child Welfare Centres and schools. Records are at present maintained by your Medical Officer of Health on behalf of the County Medical Officer but plans are in course of preparation for eventual computerisation of the records.

A good response to immunisation has been maintained.

Type of Vaccine	Year of birth			Under Others	TOTAL
	1967	1966	1960/65	16	
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus					
Primary	125	184	20	2	331
Re-inforcing	—	29	308	27	364
Diphtheria, Tetanus					
Primary	—	3	5	6	14
Re-inforcing	—	1	59	193	253
Diphtheria only					
Primary	1	—	—	—	1
Re-inforcing	—	—	4	23	27
Poliomyelitis					
Primary	84	260	36	4	384
Re-inforcing	—	18	260	38	316

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

I would again like to thank all in the Public Health Department for their assistance and co-operation during the year. I would also like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and Dr. McNab for his advice.

Water Supply

(a) LYMINGTON TOWN'S SUPPLY

This undertaking is under the supervision of the Borough Engineer and the following details were obtained from his department.

Consumption of water for the year in the Lymington Area of supply was 153,098,420 gallons of which 46,553,120 gallons were for industrial purposes.

There was a marked increase in consumption during the year producing peak demands in excess of 500,000 gallons per day. In order to safeguard the supply arrangements were made to take water from the West Hampshire Water Company. An average of 50,000 gallons per day was taken during the four months June to September, a total of 6,600,420 gallons. The Council engaged Messrs. Herbert Lapworth and Partners, Consulting Civil Engineers, to carry out a survey of other possible sources of supply and to report on the position generally.

Installation of the new filtration plant by Paterson Candy International Ltd. was completed. The plant consists of six 9 ft. diameter pressure filters capable of a throughput of 45,000 gallons per hour and designed primarily to remove iron from the water. The result of commissioning the plant has been very successful, the iron content being reduced by some 85% to 90%. Equipment for the correction of the Ph value of the water has also been provided. The new plant has much improved the quality of the water, which will be found to be much less severe on forms of domestic appliances affected by high iron.

- (1) New Mains laid in 1967 ... 6" ... nil
New Mains laid in 1967 ... 3" ... 200 yards
- (2) The number of new properties connected was 101.
- (3) The number of separately assessed domestic dwellings supplied was 2,850.

(b) WEST HAMPSHIRE WATER COMPANY serving New Milton, Milford-on-Sea, Pennington and Hordle.

The Chief Engineer to the Water Company has kindly supplied the following information.

- (1) New Mains laid in 1967 ... 6" ... 270 yards
- New Mains laid in 1967 ... 4" ... 1610 yards
- New Mains laid in 1967 ... 3" ... 3229 yards
- New Mains laid in 1967 ... 1½" ... 606 yards
- New Mains laid in 1967 ... 1" ... 37 yards
- (2) 241 new properties were connected.
- (3) There are 10,823 separately assessed domestic dwellings supplied.
- (4) There are no dwellings served by standpipes.

(c) WATER SAMPLES

(1) Chemical Analyses :

The following shows the result of chemical analysis of water taken from the two supplies provided in the Borough.

(a) PHYSICAL EXAMINATION

	Lymington Town Supply	
	3 Bore	4 Bore
Colour — Hazen units	<5	<5
Appearance	Clear and bright Trace of fine sediment and silica particles	Clear and bright A little sediment present as grains

(b) GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

(Results in Parts Per Million)

Reaction (pH value)	8.0	8.1
Free Carbon Dioxide (as CO ₂)	8	8
Free and Saline Nitrogen (as N)	0.24	0.26
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N) ...	0.02	0.01
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	<0.01	<0.01
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	<0.5	<0.5
Total Hardness		
by E.D.T.A. method (as CaCO ₃)	195	195
Temporary Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	140	160
Permanent Hardness (as CaCO ₃)	55	35
Total Alkalinity (as CaCO ₃) ...	140	160
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 per- manganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.1	0.1
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	295	295
Free Chlorine	Nil	Nil

(c) MINERAL ANALYSIS

(Results in Parts Per Million)

Calcium as Ca	63	62
Magnesium as Mg	9	10
Sodium as Na	12.5	13
Carbonate as CO ₃	84	96
Chloride as Cl	25	21
Sulphate as SO ₄	50	40
Nitrate as NO ₃	<2	<2
Nitrite as NO ₂	<0.05	<0.05
Silicate as SiO ₂	10	10
Iron as Fe	<0.05	<0.05
Lead as Pb	<0.05	<0.05
Copper as Cu	<0.05	<0.05
Zinc as Zn	0.07	0.06
Fluorine as F	0.3	0.35
Detergent	Absent	Absent
Microscopical Appearance ...	Fine grains of sand	Fine grains of sand
Resistivity	2532	2638

The samples were almost identical in composition.

They are both extremely pure waters showing no pollution with organic matter nor contamination with toxic metals, etc.

They were slightly alkaline in reaction and should deposit scale on warming, for example on the surface of coolers. They would also deposit scale on pipes conveying them.

The hardness is about average for this area.

Both samples contained a small amount of fine sand possibly from the filter on the bore hole. There was no other suspended matter.

They were excellent waters suitable for all purposes of domestic supply and most industrial purposes.

Note : The reports on the Lymington Town Supply are on samples taken from the bore holes before treatment. These reports are indicative of the purity of this source of supply.

WEST HAMPSHIRE WATER COMPANY SUPPLY

CHEMICAL RESULTS :

Appearance	...	...	Clear and Bright
Turbidity (A.P.H.A. units)	...	...	Nil
Colour (Hazen)	...	...	5
Odour	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	6
Electric Conductivity	...	...	410
(Reciprocal Megohms per cm.)			
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C	...	...	300
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	18
Alkalinity at Calcium Carbonate	...	...	185
Hardness : Total	...	...	220
Carbonate	...	...	185
Non-carbonate	...	...	35
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	3.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	Approx. 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	0.03
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	0.65
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	0.04
Residual Chlorine	...	...	0.13
Metals :			
Iron, Zinc, Copper, Lead	...	...	Absent

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS :

	Number of colonies developing on Agar :		
	1 day at 37°C	2 days at 37°C	3 days at 20—22°C
	Present in	Absent from	Most Probable number
Presumptive Coliform reaction	—ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Bact. coli (Type 1)	—ml	100 ml	0 per 100 ml
Cl. welchii reaction	—ml	100 ml	

This sample is clear and bright in appearance has a reaction on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free of metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It is of a high standard of organic quality and bacterial purity.

These are satisfactory results indicating a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic uses.

(2) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Samples are taken weekly from each supply and in addition each bore is sampled in rotation. 160 samples were taken for bacteriological examination—all were satisfactory.

Drainage and Sewerage :

Owing to the financial position it has been necessary to re-phase the major sewage schemes but it is recognised that the drainage of the Riverside areas of Lymington and the Wainsford Relief Sewer are both essential schemes. The design of the Riverside area scheme is nearing completion and it is hoped to put this work in hand during the coming year. The two smaller schemes, mentioned in last year's report, that at Milford Road, Pennington and Sea Road, Milford have been completed and more properties have now been connected to the main sewer. It is unfortunate that schemes at Ridgeway Lane, Lower Pennington Lane and Kitwalls Lane have had to be postponed.

Difficulties in connection with sludge digestion at Barton Sewage Works have now been largely overcome and it has been possible to resume the limited sale of sludge for garden use.

The Stem Lane and Oakwood Avenue surface water drainage schemes have been completed. Other surface water drainage schemes needing attention are Becton Lane, Kivernells Road, Keyhaven and Normandy Lane. This list is not exhaustive but these are likely to be delayed for economic reasons.

4 samples of sewage effluents were taken, one from the Pennington outfall and 3 from the Barton Works. All had high bacterial counts which is to be expected where full treatment is not carried out.

Public Cleansing :

A once weekly refuse collection service is operated in all parts of the Borough with a second collection to trade premises where required. Controlled tipping has continued at Pennington Marshes and the site has been kept tidy and is regularly treated for vermin. Contract arrangements for the removal of waste paper from the tip have continued. The following quantities of salvage materials were sold :—

Waste paper	11 tons, 18 cwt., 2 qtrs.
Iron	1 ton, 11 cwt.

It is hoped to secure additional tipping space in the vicinity of the Pennington site in order to provide for future requirements. Good use has been made of the special refuse collection arrangements and the free removal of bulky items of furniture etc. has avoided a good deal of indiscriminate dumping on waste land and open spaces, although this anti-social practice seems to be on the increase. Action has been taken to remove and dispose of a number of derelict motor vehicles.

Local traders are encouraged to use the paper sack method of refuse storage and this is considered to be more hygienic, particularly in food premises.

It will be necessary in the coming year to increase the number of men and vehicles owing to the steady increase in the volume of refuse being collected and also in the number of new premises. It is proposed to establish an additional collection gang making a total of 7 gangs in all.

Rivers and Streams :

An examination of the Lymington River was made during July and samples taken at two points along its course. One at The Shallows, Boldre, and the other at Haywards Mill, Boldre. Both samples were identical in composition.

The Analyst reported the water to very soft, slightly brackish and consistent with water from a river running through an area like the New Forest.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES TAKEN BY PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Type	No. of samples	Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Milk	69	8	see "Dairies"
Bottle Rinses	21	4	see "Dairies"
Ice Cream Products	67	1	see "Ice Cream"
Water (Mains Supply)			
Chemical	5	—	see "Water Supply"
Bacteriological	160	—	
Sea Water Baths			
Chemical	1	—	see "Sea Water Baths"
Bacteriological	50	—	
School Baths	6	—	
River Water	4	—	
Sewage Effluent	4	—	
Food	15	—	see below
Plant and Equipment	33	—	see below
Bonemeal	1	1	see below
Misc. Faeces, Nose and Throat	17	2	
Sea Water			
Chemical	1	—	see below
Bacteriological	83	—	

SAMPLES OF FOOD AND PLANT EQUIPMENT

During the year 15 samples of chicken were subjected to Bacteriological examination. 13 cases of Salmonella were isolated, 2 being the type Livingstone. This type has, in the past, been associated with animal feeding stuffs and was found only on one particular day. The farm manager was informed of this so that the information could be passed back to the rearer/producer. The presence of other organisms was also found in 13 samples. *S. Livingstone* which is a natural inhabitant of the gut is not in itself pathogenic to man but if the normal resistance of the chicken is low, say due to a respiratory infection, then this bacterium will invade the body of the chicken, causing a septicaemic condition and therefore making it unfit for food.

23 samples were taken from the apparatus at the Poultry Establishment and in no cases were Salmonella organisms found. A system of super chlorination was adopted, obtaining some 10 p.p.m. of residual chlorine and additional equipment was installed. As a result of these improvements the total bacteriological counts were brought down to acceptable levels.

3 samples of chilled water and ice were taken. These were found to be satisfactory.

During the year, trouble was experienced at a small milk pasteurising plant due to a series of test failures. Swabs were taken from the plant and were found to have heavy growths of organisms. Advice was given on sterilisation of the equipment, including a recommendation to renew certain parts. This work was done and subsequent swabs taken at regular intervals were found to be satisfactory.

Sample of Imported Bone Meal

A report was received from the Factories Inspector of a confirmed case of anthrax in Kent attributed to imported bone meal. Part of the consignment was traced to this area. A sample was taken which proved to be positive and the consignment, approximately 2 tons in weight, was removed from the retailers and buried in quick-lime.

Sampling of Sea Water

Regular sea water sampling has been carried out at Naish, Barton-on-Sea, Hordle Cliff and Milford-on-Sea. The four sampling points were paired, two samples were taken each week at 9 a.m. starting at the most westerly of the two points to be sampled. Various data are recorded for each sample i.e. state of tide, direction of the currents at the time of sampling and 2 hours previously and the rainfall figures as received from Efford Experimental Station.

It is considered that insufficient data has been gathered to present any reliable comments or results as yet but it is hoped to be able to ascertain the degree of pollution, if any, on our beaches and the likely sources. It would appear from information gathered to date that what pollution there is rises appreciably following heavy rain. However, prolonged periods of continuous rain do not give correspondingly high bacterial counts.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Factories in the Borough total 174. As required the prescribed particulars on the administration of the Factories Act are attached as an annexe to this report.

Types of Factories Registered

Builders and Ancillary Works	...	...	32
Garages	...	...	36
Dairies	...	...	3
Boat Builders and Ancillary Works	...	...	9
Radio, Cycle and Electrical	...	...	14
Bakehouses	...	...	11
Laundries	...	...	5
Engineering	...	...	30
Boot Repairers	...	...	4
Upholstery	...	...	6
Printing	...	...	4
Miscellaneous	...	...	20

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

Inspections during 1967 :

DESCRIPTION	Inspections	Action reqd.	Remedied*	NOTICES	
				In-formal	Formal
Milk and Dairies	133	3	3	2	1
Dwellinghouses :					
(Housing Act)	271	47	26	12	15
(Public Health Act) ...	52	12	14	7	1
(Improvement Area) ...	123	—	2	—	—
Houses Let in Multiple Occup.	53	2	6	—	2
Standard Grant	212	—	—	—	—
Rent Act	2	—	—	—	—
Council House Application ...	147	—	—	—	—
Drainage	326	45	42	12	—
Water Supply	87	—	—	—	—
Caravan and Tented Site ...	526	10	11	8	—
Schools	18	6	3	—	—
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	405	42	127	42	—
Factories	201	27	23	7	—
Outworkers	11	—	—	—	—
Clean Air Act	65	12	12	4	—
Food and Drugs Act	123	2	2	—	—
Hygiene Regulations	871	106	91	33	—
Markets	58	22	22	4	—
Meat Inspection	481	—	—	—	—
Poultry Inspection	236	—	—	—	—
Other Food Inspection	11	—	—	—	—
Knackers Yard	3	1	—	—	—
Accumulation/Deposits	179	16	15	4	—
Watercourses and Ditches ...	168	13	9	5	—
Noise Abatement Act	54	7	7	2	—
Disinfest/Disinfect	12	2	2	—	—
Infectious Disease	35	—	—	—	—
Pet Animals Act	14	—	—	—	—
Animal Boarding Est. Act ...	4	—	—	—	—
Riding Establishment Act ...	19	1	1	1	—
Mosquito Control	50	—	—	—	—
Sea Water Baths	51	—	—	—	—
Betting and Gaming Act	10	—	—	—	—
Food Hygiene (Vehicles)	66	23	23	—	—
Other Public Health Matters ...	565	—	—	—	—
Total	5642	399	441	143	19
Rats & Mice	4317	1222	1222	—	—
Petroleum Regs.	138	13	7	—	—
Grand Total	10097	1634	1670	143	19

* Includes defects outstanding from previous year.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES

Complaints received during the year totalled 231 and of these remedial action was required in 154 instances. The nature of these complaints and the results of action is indicated below :—

Nature of Complaint	Found	Remedied
Drainage defects	36	35
Smoke nuisances	12	12
Accumulations and Deposits	16	15
Housing defects	16	9

House Pests	13	12
Food Supplies	39	appropriate action taken
Noise Abatement	7	7
Miscellaneous	15	15

Byelaws

Complaints were received of nuisance arising from the transportation of obnoxious matter through the town and it was found necessary to adopt byelaws under section 82 of the Public Health Act 1936 which restricts the conveyance through the streets of offensive or noxious matter or liquid to certain times and requires the vehicle used for the purpose to be properly constructed. There are penalties for non-compliance. The byelaws were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 6th January, 1967.

Noise Abatement Act, 1960

Twelve complaints of noise were made, seven of which required action. All were dealt with informally and the nuisances abated. In most cases the cause was the result of thoughtlessness on the part of the persons concerned and no recurrence of the nuisances have been complained of.

Clean Air Act, 1956

Two of the complaints referred to in the table arose from factory processes and six were the results of clearing ground prior to building operations.

The remainder mainly arose from garden bonfires.

Recommendations under section 10 which relates to factory chimney heights have been made in two cases.

MILK AND DAIRIES ACT AND REGULATIONS

There are 3 registered dairies, 79 registered distributors of milk and 3 pasteurising establishments. Two of these establishments pasteurise under the Holder Process and the other has a H.T.S.T. plant. In the former cases the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 145°F and not more than 150°F for at least 30 minutes and in the latter the milk is retained at a temperature of not less than 161°F for at least 15 seconds; in both methods the milk is required to be immediately cooled to below 50°F.

Powers of licensing have been delegated to this authority by the County Council and the plants and premises are subject to inspection by officers of the Public Health Department. Samples of pasteurised milk are taken at least once monthly from each pasteurising establishment and are examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Boscombe.

An average of 4,640 gallons of milk are pasteurised each day in the Borough, equivalent to 1,321,630 gallons per annum.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLES

Class of Milk	No. of samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	33	Phosphatase	33	—
		Methylene Blue	30	3
T.T. Pasteurised	31	Phosphatase	31	—
		Methylene Blue	26	5
Raw	5	Brucella Ring Test	5	—

In respect of the failures of the Methylene Blue Test, a notice was served on the dairy concerned under section 44 (2)(a) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Tests were carried out at the dairy and faults were found necessitating replacement of parts of the bottling plant. Subsequent samples of milk and tests on the plant were satisfactory.

During the year an endeavour was made to improve conditions where goats milk was produced for sale. It was found, however, following correspondence with the solicitors of the British Goat Society and then with the Ministry of Health, that there are no legal provisions for controlling the production or sale of goats milk. Neither the Milk and Dairies Regulations nor the Food and Drugs Act include goats milk within the definition of milk or food. This seems to be an omission which should be put right in future legislation.

From information received from the Divisional Executive Officer Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, there are 31 milk producers in the Borough, two of whom hold 'Untreated' milk licences.

MEAT, SLAUGHTERHOUSES, FOOD STORES, etc.

There is one licensed slaughterhouse in the Borough sited in Sky End Lane, Hordle. These premises have been maintained in a satisfactory condition.

100% inspection of animals slaughtered has been possible since the operation of the Meat Inspection Regulations 1963. All meat inspection duties are carried out on a rota basis by Mr. Tomkins, Mr. Stopher and Mr. Fleming.

Under these Regulations the charges for meat inspection are :

- 2s. 0d. per bovine animal (other than calf)
- 6d. per calf, pig, sheep or lamb.

POST MORTEM INSPECTION

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	1244	89	275	2168	1732
Number inspected	1244	89	275	2168	1732
All Diseases except Tuberculosis					
Whole carcasses condemned	2	1	2	1	3
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	307	34	3	58	160
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- eases other than T.B.	24.8	41.2	1.8	2.7	9.4
Tuberculosis only					
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	0.35

Animals slaughtered and inspected : 5,508.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT FOOD SHOPS

The following foods were examined at retail shops and voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption :—

Tinned Food	...	...	Blown, damaged, etc.	202	tins
Meat	...	...	Decomposition bruising	330	lbs.
Fish	...	...	Decomposition unsound	188	lbs.
Mollusca	...	...	Unsound	252	
Frozed Foods	...	...	Unsound	617	pkts.
Cereals	...	...	Damaged, contaminated	103	lbs.

POULTRY INSPECTION

1. Number of poultry processing premises within the district	1
2. Number of visits made	236
3. Total number of birds processed during the year	4,703,170
4. Types of birds processed	Broilers and a small percentage of hens
5. Percentage of whole and part birds rejected as unfit for human consumption	0.698
6. Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption :	
Dead on arrival	24 — 5½
Rejects	5 18 78½
Condemned on inspection	5 18 24½
Total ...	35 16 109

7. Comments :

Regular inspection of poultry at this establishment has been carried out during the past year. The total throughput (as in 3 above) has increased by nearly 25% over the previous year. Due to the higher standard of rearing by the Company and the better selection of chicken from outside growers, the percentage of birds/parts condemned has only risen by 0.22%—this is despite the fact that the previous year's figures were based on only three months' regular inspection.

The system evolved with the Quality Control Staff of the Company has proved satisfactory both as regards improving the standard and quality of the final product and also the the most economic use of the Public Health Inspector's time. This is reflected in the fact that the number of chicken rejected by the Company themselves, without having to be seen by the inspector, has risen to nearly four times the previous year's figures—this of course means that the Company is not carrying out uneconomic dressing and packing of unfit birds.

The improvements to the premises mentioned in my last report are now well in hand and this, together with improved food hygiene practice already implemented and the continued co-operation of the management, will in the near future bring this establishment well within the recommended Ministry standards.

During the year one of the Public Health Inspectors attended a Ministry recommended three day course on Poultry Inspection at the London College of Distributive Trades; the knowledge gained by the inspector was found extremely useful in the carrying out of his duties at the poultry processing station and it is hoped that the other inspectors who carry out poultry inspection on a rota basis will also be able to attend one of these courses. Considerable interest has been shown by my deputy, Mr. Tomkins, in this work and he has written an excellent paper on the subject of Poultry Inspection and Diseases which has been distributed to members of the Public Health Committee.

KNACKERS' YARD

There is one Knackers Yard situated in the Rural part of the Borough.

The number of horses slaughtered at these premises during the year was 10 and 135 horse carcasses were received during the same period. Animals other than horses slaughtered during the year was 19.

The premises have been satisfactorily maintained during the year.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Report of the Chief Sampling Officer (Mr. J. S. Preston) relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the Borough of Lymington during the year ending 31st March, 1968.

During the year ended the 31st March, 1968, 473 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Borough of Lymington.

Milk Samples

424 samples of milk, including 112 of Channel Islands varieties, were obtained, 60 samples being the subject of adverse reports concerning added water or deficiencies in fat. Checks for the presence of antibiotics in the milk were included but these all proved negative.

Most of the discrepancies in the samples were of a relatively minor nature and legal action was necessary in only one case, two other cases being dealt with by formal warnings to the producers responsible.

Proceedings were taken against a dairy company with regard to a sample from half-pint cartons of milk, prepared for retail sale, which was reported to contain 4 per cent added water. A fine of £5 was imposed, together with an order for the payment of £16 13s. 0d. costs.

A further case involving added water affected fourteen churns included in two consignments of raw milk which were being supplied by the producer to a wholesale dairy. The adulteration was slight, however, being of the order of one per cent and was detected by the freezing-point test as, in spite of adulteration, the solids-not-fat content of the milk was above the minimum of 8.5 per cent laid down in the Regulations. It appeared to have been caused by a defect in the cooling apparatus which had allowed small amounts of water to leak into the milk. This had doubtless occurred without the producer's knowledge and in the circumstances and in view of the small extent of the adulteration, a warning was given. Subsequent checks of the milk were satisfactory.

In seventeen other cases samples from individual churns of milk were deficient of fat but these were included in larger consignments and offences were not involved as the average of each consignment was up to the required limit for fat.

With regard to Channel Islands milk, twenty-eight samples contained less than the required standard of 4 per cent of fat. Fifteen of these were not of significance, however, as they each formed part of a larger consignment the average fat content of which was satisfactory. The remaining thirteen samples were taken on consecutive days from two consignments from the same farm. The fat of the first consignment was just below the appropriate standard (3.83 per cent) but the second was slightly above the limit although there was a wide variation in the fat content of the milk in individual churns. Not all the milk produced was being sold and inquiries indicated that on the first day some of the evening's milk (which normally contains more fat than the morning's) had been used at the farm and this had reduced the proportion of fat in the milk intended for sale. The producer was warned concerning the result and he immediately changed the procedure for the milk used at the farm. Further samples which have since been obtained were free from complaint.

Miscellaneous Samples

Forty-nine samples of various articles other than milk were procured but none of these was the subject of complaint.

General

In addition to samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. There were no serious complaints concerning these matters.

The scheme for the sampling of foodstuffs for pesticide residues, which came into operation on 1st August, 1966, has continued throughout the period under review. To date, no evidence of contamination has been found. Detailed results of these samples will be given after the scheme has been completed.

Signed J. S. Preston.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Food premises in the Borough total 348 grouped in the following categories of trade, and indicating those which comply with Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 (provision of wash hand basins) and those premises to which Regulation 19 applies (provision of sinks) and which comply.

Trade	No.	Regulation 16		Regulation 19	
		Wash hand basins provided	sinks reqd.	provided	
Restaurants, Licensed Premises, Hotels, Clubs, etc.	133	133	133	133	133
School Canteens	17	17	17	17	17
Fishmongers/Fryers	13	13	13	13	13
Butchers	23	23	23	23	23
Greengrocers	23	23	23	23	23
Grocery—Provisions	75	75	75	75	75
Bakers	11	11	11	11	11
Confectioners	40	40	18	18	18
Miscellaneous	13	13	6	6	6

Number of premises registered for the sale of Ice Cream :

Grocers and General Stores	...	...	66
Cafes and Licensed Premises	...	...	27
Confectioners only	...	...	33
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	...	...	10
Others	...	...	3

Number of registered dairies 3

Number of Licensed dealers in milk 69

Number of Pasteurisers 3

Number of premises registered for the preparation of Preserved Foods :

Fried Fish premises	...	...	4
Grocers	...	...	28
Butchers	...	...	22
Cafes	...	...	4
Others	...	...	6

Inspection of premises registered under the Food and Drugs Act 123

Inspection of premises registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 133

Inspection of other food premises, stalls and vehicles, including visits under the Food Hygiene Regulations 995

During the year 106 premises were found where there was non-compliance with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960; defects were remedied at 91 premises including those outstanding from 1966.

Analysis of items dealt with :—

Redecorations	...	...	...	...	...	47
Walls, floors, ceilings etc. repaired	...	...	...	...	...	23
Fittings, equipment repaired/renewed	...	...	...	...	...	18
New hot water supplies installed	...	...	...	...	...	2
Smoking	...	...	...	...	...	1
General cleanliness	...	...	...	...	...	11
Other items	...	...	...	...	...	16

The number of complaints of foreign matter found in food and of unsound conditions of food purchased, has increased over the years.

The following table indicates the public's awareness and distaste of mishandling of food and a demand for a higher standard of purity.

1961	Complaints received	5
1962	Complaints received	6
1963	Complaints received	8
1964	Complaints received	15
1965	Complaints received	12
1966	Complaints received	15
1967	Complaints received	35

Of the 35 complaints received, 16 were in respect of foreign matter found in a variety of foodstuffs and 19 were regarding the deterioration of the food itself.

Foreign matter found included nails, wire, glass, a screw, cloth and insects.

The quality of the food was questioned with regard to taint, rancidity and in most cases staleness or mould in connection with pies, sausages and bread.

Proceedings were instituted in the Magistrates' Court following a complaint from a resident who found a beetle in a carton of Yoghurt. The firm concerned was fined £5 following a plea of Guilty.

In most of the cases dealt with the food concerned was mass produced and one of the excuses given by the manufacturers invariably was that the number of complaints they received referred to only a minute percentage of their throughput.

It is considered, however, that a more rigid inspection system will have to be instituted on the factory floor if we are to guarantee the high standard of product now demanded, quite rightly by the public.

No Ice Cream is manufactured in the Borough. 67 samples of Ice Cream and Lollies supplied by 9 manufacturers were taken and the results were as follows.

Samples	Number	Grade	Grade	Grade	Grade
		1	2	3	4
Ice Cream	55	51	3	1	nil
Lollies	12	Satisfactory	12	Unsatisfactory	nil

Repeat samples taken of the Grade 3 Ice Cream were satisfactory.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

These Regulations came into operation on 1st January, 1967. They lay down requirements as to Food Hygiene in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles. The Regulations apply to any handling of or trading in food in any market or away from fixed premises. The requirements relate to cleanliness in equipment and handling of food, the temperatures at which certain foods are to be kept, the provision of washing facilities and the disposal of wastes.

During the year defects were found at 22 stalls in the Market concerning the provision of washing facilities, first aid equipment, refuse storage, overalls and the exhibiting of the name and address of the stallholder. 23 delivery vehicles failed to comply with the Regulations. All defects referred to were remedied during the year.

EXCLUSION OF DOGS FROM FOOD SHOPS

A number of traders have favourably received the suggestion of exhibiting notices discouraging customers taking their dogs into food shops. The Chambers of Trade have also indicated that their members would co-operate in exhibiting such notices.

Suitable notices have been purchased and a good response has been received. An enquiry was made to the Ministry of Health regarding the prospect of Legislation to deal with this matter but it would appear that there is no immediate intention to bring this within the scope of any amendments of the existing regulations.

CARAVAN AND TENT SITES

47 Site Licences have been issued under the 1960 Act including 21 in respect of individual caravans and one licence has been issued for a tented site under the Public Health Act, 1936. Sites have been licensed for a total of 2211 caravans, and the tented site for 60 tents.

Following are the details of the sites licensed under the The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 :—

	No. of Caravans				
Number of Licensed sites (2 or more caravans)	26	2190			
Number of Licensed sites (single caravan)	21	21			
Number of sites with permanent licences	20	1943			
Number of sites licensed for over 5 years	5	98			
Number of sites licensed for 5 years and under	22	170			
Sites licensed for residential use	24	203			
Sites licensed for holiday use only	13	1211			
Sites licensed for residential/holiday use	10	797			
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Caravans used as permanent homes	425	402	397	366	348
No. of adults living in caravans	710	671	664	592	563
No. of children living in caravans	141	131	147	114	97
No. of elderly persons in vans	515	461	388	152	146

A survey of 264 caravans used as permanent homes carried out during the year revealed the following :

Caravans provided with cold water supply inside	98%
Number with hot water supply	60%
Number with inside W.C.'s	40%
Number with outside W.C.'s	13%
Number with chemical closets	16%
Number using communal toilets	31%
Number provided with electricity	99%
Number provided with fire extinguishers	18%

Generally the caravans inspected were found to be well maintained and the site operators are carrying out improvements, particularly to roads and standings.

On three sites main drainage is being made available to all caravans on the sites.

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1957 AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

1. Number of dwellings made fit or in which defects were remedied after informal action	35
2. After formal action	1
3. Number of dwellings demolished as a result of	
Formal action	1
Informal action	9
4. Number of houses closed	3
5. Number of houses where undertakings have been accepted	—
6. Number of persons displaced	30
7. Number of families re-housed by the Council	13

Following investigations made regarding applications for Council accommodation 97 reports were submitted to the Committee. 60 families living in overcrowded conditions were rehoused by the Council.

HOUSING ACT, 1961

Houses in Multiple Occupation or let in lodgings

Five properties were found during the year which were let in multiple occupation, defects were found in two. Defects were remedied in six properties including those outstanding from 1966.

Details of properties where defects were dealt with during the year :

Number of families or units	...	...	...	...	23
Number of persons	...	...	...	...	61
Number of properties overcrowded	...	...	...	...	4
Properties lacking facilities	...	...	...	...	6
Informal Notices served	...	...	...	...	2
Statutory Notices served (Sect. 15) (Amenities)	...	...	...	...	2
Statutory Notices served (Sect. 19) (Overcrowding)	...	...	...	...	2
Direction Orders made	...	...	...	...	2

HOUSING ACT, 1964 Part II

Compulsory Improvement of Dwellings to Provide Standard Amenities

Improvement Area Ambleside Road/Broad Lane, Lymington

Fifteen of the tenanted properties required improvement to the full standard i.e. a bath in a bathroom, wash hand basin, hot water supply to bath, basin and sink, internal W.C. and food store. Eleven of the tenants were in full agreement. The owners and tenants were informed by letter of the benefits under the Grant Scheme and invited to come and discuss the proposals. This informal approach was not successful.

Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	...	14
Immediate Improvement Notices served	...	...	...	...	11
Suspended Improvement Notices served	...	...	...	...	3

Three of the properties have been purchased by the sitting tenants who are proposing to carry out the improvements with the aid of the grant and the owners of five properties have notified their intention to require the Council to purchase their properties as is allowed for under Section 59 of the Act. Works have been completed at two of the properties and is in progress at two more.

RENT ACT, 1957

No applications were received for a Certificate of Disrepair during the year. Two Certificates as to remedying of defects (Form P) were granted.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Since this Act came into operation in June, 1959, 322 applications for Standard Grants have been investigated and at the end of this year's report 202 dwellings, with the aid of a grant, have been provided with all five amenities.

55 applications have been refused for one reason or another or withdrawn by the applicant.

Details of applications made during 1967 are as follows :

Number of applications received	...	...	...	...	27
Number of applications refused/withdrawn, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Number of applications approved	...	...	...	...	26
Work completed during 1967 (including applications made prior to 1967)	...	...	...	...	27

Total sum involved £4,050.

Works completed in 1967 :

Provision of a bath in a bathroom	...	...	...	...	22
Provision of a wash hand basin	...	...	...	...	24
Provision of a hot water supply	...	...	...	...	25
Provision of a W.C.	...	...	...	...	20
Provision of a larder	...	...	...	...	20

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act is concerned with provisions for the safety, health and welfare of people employed in offices, shops and fuel storage premises.

At the end of the year 449 premises had been registered and 436 had received a general inspection. A total of 381 visits were made.

The following are details of the Statistical Return submitted to the Ministry of Labour for the period 1st January to 31st December, 1967.

Class of Premises	Premises Registered	General Inspections	No. of persons Employed
Offices	117	23	726
Shops (Retail)	278	26	1211
Wholesale premises	4	—	65
Catering Establishments	46	10	289
Staff Canteens	—	—	10
Fuel Storage Depots	4	—	27

Total Males 924

Total Females 1404

At the commencement of the year there were 50 premises still requiring the initial general inspection—these were inspected during the first half of the year. Thirteen remaining premises require a general inspection, these comprising late registrations.

Non-compliance of the Act and the Regulations were found in 42 premises and these amounted to 183 items of omission or other defect. During the period, 127 Notices have been complied with although, as mentioned in last year's report, some of the works are being carried out slowly. As will be seen from the following figures, the year was mainly spent in securing the completion of outstanding works.

Defects found during the year are shown in the first column; those remedied and found in the previous and current years in the second column :

Defect	Found	Remedied
Abstract of the Act	30	94
First Aid Equipment	22	78
Washing facilities	10	37
Heating	28	87
Clothing Accommodation	22	75
Lighting	21	67
Cleanliness	2	18
Floors, Passages, Stairs	13	42
Sanitary Conveniences	16	42
Overcrowding	2	8
Ventilation	7	16
Seating	2	9
Eating facilities	—	7
Dangerous Machinery	8	17
Totals	183	597

It was apparent in the case of the three major items remedied, i.e. heating, lighting and clothing accommodation, that initially the employers and employees considered that the existing conditions were adequate. At times there was some difficulty in convincing them of the necessity of improvement. It was gratifying, in most cases, to learn on re-visiting after the improvements had been carried out, that they had not realised the inadequacy of the previous arrangements. This was found to be especially true in the case of lighting.

As a result of these inspections a number of cases of badly guarded and dangerous machinery have been dealt with; in some cases the piece of machinery has been removed e.g. old bread slicing machines and open type office guillotines. It was found in the latter case that the cost of providing an adequate type guard more than exceeded the cost of the original equipment.

Five accidents were reported during the year; two of these were due to the operative carrying out a completely unauthorised action to machinery resulting in bruised and cut hands, a further two items were the result of assistants falling over objects and the fifth the result of knocking over some boiling liquid in the act of cleaning the surrounding surfaces. In no case was it found necessary to take any legal proceedings.

LICENCES ISSUED

Licence	Number of Licences Issued
Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963	2
Slaughterhouse Licence	1
Slaughtermen's Licence	7
Knacker's Yard Licence	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	5
Game Licences	16
Petroleum Licences	78
Riding Establishments Act, 1964	5
Milk (Special Designations) Regs., 1963	75
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960 :	
Permanent Licences	20
Temporary Licences	28

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

The Chief Public Health Inspector is also the Petroleum Officer for the Borough.

There are 78 licensed premises and the following table indicates the type of premises :

Type	No.	Petroleum Spirit (Galls.)	Petroleum Mixture (Galls.)
Depots	1	20,000	—
Private Stores (not for resale)	44	80,050	650
Filling Stations	32	149,410	116
Pontoon Refueller	1	1,600	—
Totals	78	251,060	766

Two disused underground tanks have been rendered safe and 1 x 1,000, 2 x 1,500 and 1 x 2,000 gall. new underground tanks and installations tested. Testing of existing tanks continues.

Defects of a minor character were found at 11 premises and two of a more serious character involving defective hoses and the use of an open electric fire near tank installations. Two new petroleum mixture stores were provided.

RODENT CONTROL

There is one Rodent Officer/Operator employed by the Council and following are the details of the work carried out during the year.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than Sewers :		
1. Number of properties in district	15,674	124
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	733	1
(b) Number infested (i) Rats	669	—
(ii) Mice	71	1
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	856	14
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	477	—
(ii) Mice	4	—
4. Sewers :		
Sewers found to be infested by rate during the year	1	—
5. Total inspections	4,301	16

A maintenance treatment was carried out at sections of the foul water sewers in the Flushards area of Lymington, Pennington, Everton, Hordle and Milford-on-Sea. 70 manholes were test baited and positive results found in one section. The sewers were treated with fluoracetamide and this was found to be effective.

The poison used for day-to-day treatment is Warfarin and no resistance to this has been found.

J. G. Jenkins, Chief Public Health Inspector.

GENERAL REMARKS

The general health of the Borough was satisfactory throughout the year.

Apart from the expected outbreak of measles the incidence of notifiable disease was low.

The estimated population rose by 460 to 32,580. The average annual increase over the past ten years is 788. Deaths exceeded births by 159 indicating an influx of 619 immigrants in the year.

The birth rate fell and was the lowest for 12 years. However, after taking into account the age and sex distribution in the area the rate was close to the national level.

The infant mortality rate remains below the national figure.

The number of deaths was exactly the same as in the previous year, giving a crude death rate much higher than the national average. After allowing for the age structure of the area the corrected figure was below the national average.

A formidable waiting list for council housing remains but some impact has been made upon it and future plans are hopeful.

The economic situation has resulted in delays to much needed sewerage scheme.

I again thank the Mayor and Members of the Council for their continued interest and encouragement, colleagues in other departments for their advice and assistance and in particular the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal co-operation throughout the year.

D. J. N. McNAB, Medical Officer of Health.

Town Hall, Lymington.

Telephone : Lymington 2242.

APPENDIX I

PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Part I of the Act

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspec- tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	174	201	27	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
Total	174	201	27	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found
(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	7	6	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	23	16	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	30	22	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in Aug. list required by Section 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel	5	—	—	—	—	—
Embroidery	3	—	—	—	—	—
Assembling Plastics	6	—	—	—	—	—
Launderer	3	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	17	—	—	—	—	—

Advertiser & Times (Hants), New Milton.

