

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, New Forest R.D.C.

Contributors

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The Rural District Council of New Forest



ANNUAL REPORT

on
the Health

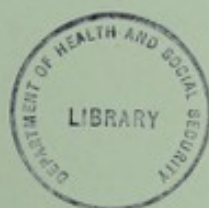
of the

NEW FOREST RURAL DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR

1968


R. J. K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health





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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEW FOREST

MEDICAL OFFICER'S REPORT FOR 1968

To the Chairman and Members of the New Forest Rural District Council :

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present, for your information and consideration, the Annual Report on the health of your District for the year 1968.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's Report on the work of the Health Department, with which he is specially concerned, is embodied in the Report.

When considering the Vital Statistics, slight variations from year to year should not usually be regarded as statistically significant in view of the small population of the District.

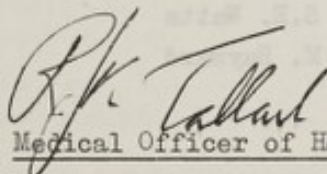
As you are aware, in December I undertook the additional appointment as Medical Officer of Health to the Romsey & Stockbridge Rural District Council and Borough of Romsey.

I would like to express my thanks to the staff of the Department for the way in which they have carried out their duties and especially to the Clerical Staff who, although handicapped by shortage through illness and pressure of work in other directions, ensured the smooth running of the Department generally and in particular the complete success of the vaccination against measles programme mentioned on page 19.

I have the honour to be,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,


Medical Officer of Health

S T A F F
(as at 31st December 1968)

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH :

R.J.K. Tallack, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

R.G. Burch, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR :

K.H. Halstead, M.A.P.H.I., A.R.S.H.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

G. Topham, M.A.P.H.I.

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

G.W.V. Taylor, M.A.P.H.I.

R.W. Hudson, M.A.P.H.I., P.H.D.

STUDENT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS :

P.H. Lovelace (until 31st August 1968)

R.H. Evans

S. Barratt (as from 9th September 1968)

CLEANSING SUPERINTENDENT :

D.L. Gregson

WORK STUDY/STORES ASSISTANT :

D. Ashton (as from 9th June 1968)

PEST OFFICER :

H.W. Plowman (until 30th September 1968)

G.E.O. Jones (as from 16th September 1968)

CHIEF CLERK :

R. Roberts

GENERAL OFFICE STAFF :

Mrs. D.H. Cox

Miss K. Ring

Mrs. S.E. Watts

Miss M. Hayward

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	94,969
Estimated mid-year resident population ..	67,610
Estimated number of inhabited dwellings	21,572
Rateable Value, 1st April 1969	£4,267,377
Sum represented by a penny rate (for the financial year ended 31st March 1969) ..	£17,649.2s.8d

GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE DISTRICT

The District covers an area of 94,969 acres, approximately 148 square miles comprising 17 parishes, and has a progressively rising population which has now reached 67,610.

It is bounded on the East by the River Test and the Southampton Water, on the South by the Solent and the Lymington Borough, on the West by the Ringwood and Fordingbridge Rural District and on the North by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District. The unique and predominating feature of the District is, of course, the ancient Crown Forest, a region of exceptional natural beauty and a home of ancient rights and privileges. The area within the perambulation of the Forest is some 92,000 acres, of which the larger portion lies within the boundaries of the Rural District. The principal industries in the Forest are, naturally, forestry and agriculture whilst the areas outside the perambulation of the Forest, the waterside parts of the parishes of Eling, Dibden, Marchwood and Fawley, are mainly industrial, including timber works, small shipbuilding yards, tar distilleries, the well-known Esso Oil Refinery, Chemical and Synthetic Rubber Works, the Central Electricity Authority Power Station at Marchwood and other light industries.

In these parishes industrial development continues to increase and they contain the larger centres of population, equivalent to 68.8% of the total for the District.

The geological formation of the District is mainly made up of plateau gravel and sandy marly clays.

Rainfall, Sun hours and Temperatures (as recorded at Southampton) :

Month	Rain (inches)	Sun (hours)	Temperatures	
			Maximum °F	Minimum °F
January*	2.67	43	55.1	22.1
February	2.17	82.5	49.8	24.1
March	.94	156.6	66.8	28.2
April*	2.48	193.5	68.9	30.3
May	2.63	195.1	76.2	38.4
June	4.27	192.4	78.1	45.9
July	2.30	180.6	85.1	47.1
August	1.65	135.8	79.4	48.3
September	6.92	141.5	72.2	46.9
October	4.22	61.9	68.5	42.8
November	1.77	56.8	58	28.9
December	3.36	40.9	54	23.6
*including snow.				

Fine days totalled 199 as against 167 wet ones (the previous year the figures were 184 and 181.) July had 21 fine days and September had the most wet - 20.

EXTRACTS OF VITAL STATISTICS

<u>Live Births :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	527	515	1,042
Illegitimate	38	26	64
	<u>565</u>	<u>541</u>	<u>1,106</u>

<u>Birth Rate :</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Per 1,000 estimated resident population	17.9	16.4
Birth Rate for England and Wales	17.2	16.9
After application of Comparability Factor (0.98) ...	17.53	16.1
Illegitimate live births % of total live births ...	7.3	5.8

<u>Still Births :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	12	5	17
Illegitimate	2	-	2
	<u>14</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>19</u>

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live and still births	16.47	17.0
England and Wales	14.8	14.0
Total live and still births	1,214	1,125

<u>Infant Mortality :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>			
Legitimate	8	13	21
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>8</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>21</u>

<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Infants per 1,000 live births	13.4	19.0
Rate for England and Wales	18.3	18.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births ...	14.45	20.2
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births ..	-	-

<u>Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks of age) :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	6	12
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>

(The deaths of infants under 4 weeks in England and Wales during 1968 were 10,100 = rate of 12.3/1,000 live births.)

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Rate per 1,000 related live births	9.2	10.8
Rate for England and Wales	12.5	12.3

<u>Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live births) :</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	6	5	11
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>11</u>

Rate = 9.9 per 1,000 live births.

Rate for England and Wales = 10.5 per 1,000 live births.

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still births and deaths under 1 week/1,000 total live and still births) :</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Still births	20	19
Deaths under one week	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
	<u>31</u>	<u>30</u>

Rate = 26.7 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Rate for England and Wales = 25.00 per 1,000 total live and still births.

Maternal Mortality (Death and Death Rates/1,000 total live and still births) :

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of deaths	Nil	Nil
Maternal Death Rate for England and Wales	0.20	0.24
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	Nil	Nil
Estimated female population aged 15-44 years		
England and Wales - 30.6.68	9,413,000	

Deaths : Male = 340 Female = 308 Total = 648

	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	10.26	9.6
Death Rate for England and Wales	11.2	11.9
After application of Comparability Factor (1.03)	10.46	9.8

The death rate comparability figure is adjusted specifically to take account of any residential institutions in the area.

Population :

The estimated population given by the Registrar-General shows an increase of 870. The births registered during the year exceed the deaths registered by 458 representing, therefore, an immigrant increase of 412. The corresponding increase for 1967 was 281.

The Chief causes of death, in order of frequency :

	<u>1967</u> (% of all deaths)	<u>1968</u>
(a) Disease of the Heart and Circulatory System	246=35.9%	226=34.9%
* (b) Cancer of all sites	168=24.5%	160=24.7%
(c) Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	98=14.3%	86=13.3%
(d) Respiratory Diseases (excluding Tuberculosis)	68= 9.92%	68=13.7%

*Whilst the percentage of deaths from all forms of Cancer is higher, this should not be considered as statistically significant.

CANCER OF THE LUNG AND BRONCHUS

It is regrettable to report that the number of deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus is up on 1967, as the following table shows :-

Deaths from Malignant Neoplasm of Lung and Bronchus

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
Male	29	20	34	31	36
Female	4	14	5	5	10
	33	34	39	36	46
As percentage of all deaths from all forms of Cancer	27.7%	25.8%	27.85%	21.43%	28.75%

CANCER

The number of deaths attributed to Cancer was 160 - 81 males and 79 females, of which 46 (36 males and 10 females) were due to cancer of the lung and bronchus - 28.75% of all cancer deaths. (The total number of deaths attributed to Cancer includes 4 cases of leukaemia - 3 males and 1 female.)

For comparison, the number of deaths from Cancer and rates per 1,000 of the population in the District since 1959 are as follows :-

Year	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 population
1959	95	1.78
1960	95	1.77
1961	112	1.95
1962	107	1.79
1963	116	1.88
1964	119	1.86
1965	132	2.02
1966	140	2.12
1967	168	2.52
1968	160	2.36

SUMMARY OF COMPARATIVE VITAL STATISTICS

Year	Population	New Forest R.D.C.			England & Wales		
		I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.	I.M.R.	B.R.	D.R.
1959	53,130	20.6	20.0	9.9	22.0	16.5	11.6
1960	55,080	21.0	19.0	11.2	21.7	17.1	11.5
1961	57,510	16.2	19.3	10.2	21.6	17.4	12.0
1962	59,750	14.81	20.33	9.47	21.4	18.0	11.9
1963	61,640	18.7	20.81	9.83	20.9	18.2	12.2
1964	63,770	13.6	20.7	9.15	20.0	18.4	11.3
1965	65,190	14.9	19.6	9.63	19.0	18.0	11.5
1966	65,950	14.1	19.33	9.17	18.9	17.7	11.7
1967	66,740	13.4	17.9	10.26	18.3	17.2	11.2
1968	67,610	19.0	16.4	9.6	18.0	16.9	11.9

IMR = Infant Mortality Rate expressed as per 1,000 live births.
 BR = Birth Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.
 DR = Death Rate expressed as per 1,000 resident population.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

Public Health Officers of the Authority :

- 1 Medical Officer of Health (part-time)
- 1 Chief Public Health Inspector
- 1 Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
- 4 Additional Public Health Inspectors
- 2 Student Public Health Inspectors

Laboratory Facilities :

Chemical examinations are carried out at the City of Southampton Laboratory, and bacteriological examinations at the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton. A fee is charged by the City of Southampton, but the Public Health Laboratory Service under the Public Health Laboratory Service Act, 1960, is now administered by a Board appointed by the Minister of Health, with its own legal status, and no fees are charged.

Ambulance Facilities :

The ambulances operating in the area are controlled for the full 24 hours, seven days a week, from the County Central Control, Winchester - Tel: Winchester 61644, and requests for transport should be made to this Control only. The work in the area is shared between the main Station at Lymington, and the sub-stations at Totton and Hythe, with assistance from the adjoining sub-stations at Ringwood, Christchurch and Romsey. All types of cases are conveyed.

THE FOLLOWING SERVICES ARE PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL :-

Home Nursing and Domiciliary Midwifery

Details of the General Nurses and Midwives serving in the District who are able to give attention to cases at home on medical certificate are :-

A = Attached to Practice of General Practitioners.

BROCKENHURST - Mrs. P. Cottrell, Nurse's Cottage, Meerut Road,
Brockenhurst - Tel: Brockenhurst 2380.

DIBDEN,
MARCHWOOD,
HYTHE and
FAWLEY

- Mrs. J. Pawson, Furzley, Lepe Road, Langley -
Tel: Blackfield 3308.

Mrs. Y. Grey, 6, Nash Road Estate, Dibden Purlieu
Tel: Hythe 2049.

Mrs. B. Burbidge, 52, Hillview Road, Hollybank,
Hythe - Tel: Hythe 2202.

Mrs. K.P. Yule, 3, Foresters Cottages, Blackfield
Road, Fawley - Tel: Blackfield 2653.

HYTHE - Miss G. Broomfield, 4, Long Lane, Marchwood -
Tel:

LYNDHURST,
MINS/HEAD,
& DENNY LODGE Miss M.P. Tuffrey, 17, Garden Close, Lyndhurst -
Tel: Lyndhurst 2663.

SWAY - Mrs. H.M. Gibson, Nurse's Bungalow, Station
Road, Sway - Tel: Sway 618.

A - Drs. Forde, Guly, James and Tuckett.

A - - do -
N.B. Attached to above Practice in Hythe, and
also follows this Practice into Beaulieu Village.

A - Half to Dr. Walker and half to Dr. Graves.
N.B. Different Practices.

Hythe : Attached to Drs. Hedley, Graves and
Saywood for midwifery. Dr. Saywood
for general only.

Hythe : Attached to Dr. Kay & Partners.

A - Drs. Gaitskell and Stevenson.

TOTTON
DISTRICT

- District Nurse/Midwives :

Miss E.A. Strange, 28, Shelley Road, Totton -
Tel: Totton 2191.

Mrs. A. Billingsley, 19, Dene Way, Ashurst -
Tel: Ashurst 2277.

Mrs. D. Mackrell, 166, Salisbury Road, Totton
Tel: Totton 3656.

Miss D. Robinson, Westwood Cottage, Beechwood
House, Bartley Tel: Cadnam 2185.

Miss H.M. Davies, 1, Regis Cottage, Shepherds
Road, Bartley -Tel: Cadnam 3220.

Miss L. Alexander, 38, Shakespeare Drive,
Totton - Tel: Totton 4168.

District Nurse :

Mrs. M. Coombes, 36, Shakespeare Drive,
Totton - Tel: Totton 3000

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro.

A - Drs. Tasker, Page & Whitworth.

A - do - but for Dr. Whitworth only.

A - Drs. Cooper, Randall & Leftley.

A - Drs. Maynard & Thurlow. Unattached work
in Totton, Eling, Hounslow, Rushington
and Marchwood.

Totton - Salisbury Road from and including
Testwood Estate to traffic lights. All
roads off either side S.W. as far as and
including Water Lane and Hammonds Lane,
Commercial Road, Rumbridge Street and
Junction Road.

A - Drs. McQuitty, English and Munro.

Home Help Service :

The object of the Home Help Service is to relieve anxiety by providing someone to help with the housework and care of children (if any) while the housewife is prevented from working by sickness or accident, or during confinement, or for any other persons aged and sick, requiring help. The Service does not exist to take the place of relatives or neighbours who can help, but to supplement their help or replace them if, for some reason, they are non-existent. The Divisional Office for the New Forest area is situated at 12, Empress Road, Lyndhurst (Telephone: Lyndhurst 2762) and is open to the public from 9.0 a.m. to 4.0 p.m. Monday to Friday (inclusive). Applications, together with a medical recommendation, should be made there. In addition, an Organiser is in attendance at the Health Clinic, Testwood Lane, Totton, between 9.0 and 10.0 a.m. on Fridays only.

Clinics and Treatment Centres :

(a) Child Health Clinics :

- | | | |
|--------------|--|---|
| BROCKENHURST | - Dental Clinic, Brookley Road | - 2nd & 4th Tuesdays
(No Doctor) |
| COPYTHORNE | - Foresters Hall, Bartley | - 1st & 3rd Thursdays |
| EAST BOLDRE | - The Parish Hall | - 1st Thursday |
| MARCHWOOD | - Military Welfare Centre,
Mulberry Road, McMullen Camp | - 2nd & 4th Thursdays |
| PILLEY | - Memorial Hall | - 2nd Thursdays |
| SWAY | - Village Hall | - 1st Tuesday (No Doctor) |
| TOTTON | - Health Clinic, Testwood Lane | - Every Friday for
patients of Drs.
Maynard & Browning.
Every Tuesday and
Thursday for patients
of Drs. McQuitty and
English. |

(All Clinics commence at 2.0 p.m.)

- (b) Day Nurseries Nil

SCHOOL CLINICS

(i) Dental Treatment :

Dental inspection and treatment by appointment is available at the following Dental Clinics through the Local Authority Dental Service for all school children at maintained schools, all pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers, and mentally handicapped patients attending training centres and industries :-

- BROCKENHURST - Dental Clinic, Brookley Road (Tel: Brockenhurst 3315)
- HYTHE - Dental Clinic, Hythe Medical Centre, Beaulieu Road
(Tel: Hythe 2571)
- LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street (Tel: Lymington 2384)
- NEW MILTON - Medical Inspection Room, Ashley County Primary School
(Tel: New Milton 694)
- TOTTON - Dental Clinic, Abbotswood County Primary School,
Ringwood Road (Tel: Totton 3500)

Mobile dental trailers also visit the rural schools throughout the area, and comprehensive dental treatment is available to all patients in the above categories who seek it. Appointments can be obtained through either the Dental Clinics, or the Chief Dental Officer, Health Department, The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, Extn. 317.)

(ii) Minor Ailments : (for school and pre-school children)

- TOTTON - Health Clinic, Testwood Lane - 1st and 3rd Tuesdays at
9.30 a.m. (except during school summer holidays.)
- LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street - 1st Tuesday at 9.30 a.m.
(except during school summer holidays.)

Children may attend these Clinics without appointments.

(iii) Ophthalmic : (for school and pre-school children)

- LYMINGTON)
- CHRISTCHURCH)
- HYTHE) Attendance only by appointment issued by the
- TOTTON) County Medical Officer

(iv) Speech Clinics : (by appointment)

- CHRISTCHURCH - Health Clinic, Millhams Street.
Thursdays and Fridays a.m. and p.m.
- HYTHE - Hythe Medical Centre - Wednesdays a.m. and p.m.
- LYMINGTON - Health Clinic, New Street.
Mondays a.m. and p.m. and Tuesdays p.m.
- RINGWOOD - "Greyfriars" - Wednesdays p.m.
- TOTTON - Health Clinic, Testwood Lane.
Mondays a.m. and p.m. and Wednesdays a.m.

Chest Clinics :

Totton Chest Clinic, Bullar Street, Southampton :

Monday, 10.0 a.m. - 12.0 noon New Cases
(4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. 1st Thursday - alternate months)

Thursday 9.0 a.m. - 11.0 a.m. and 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

Tuesday and Thursday 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m. X-rays only.

Christchurch Hospital, Christchurch :

Monday 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m. and Friday 2.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

All consultations will be by appointment.

Mass X-ray Area Service : (Children under 10 no mass X-ray)

7, Archers Road, Southampton :

Mondays, 9.30 a.m. - 12.15 p.m. and 1.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.
5.0 p.m. - 8.0 p.m.

Wednesdays 10.0 a.m. - 11.45 a.m. " 1.0 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.

The Hospital, Hythe :

1st and 3rd Thursdays each month - 5.0 p.m. - 7.0 p.m.

Rumbridge Street Car Park, Totton :

2nd and 4th Thursdays each month - 4.30 p.m. - 6.30 p.m.

Maternity Accommodation :

Maternity accommodation is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Board, and beds are provided at :-

- Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Penwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Hillrise Maternity Home, Lyndhurst

Maternity Accommodation (Contd.)

Applications for the admission of normal cases for social reasons are made to the County Medical Officer. Arrangements for the admission of abnormal cases are those requiring institutional confinement on account of medical conditions are made by the General Practitioner Obstetrician directly with the Institution concerned. (N.B. Patients expecting their first babies are now admitted by direct approach to hospital by General Practitioner.)

Hospitals :

The Hospitals in the District are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board, through Hospital Management Committees: the Hospitals are :-

Hythe Cottage Hospital, Hythe
Fenwick Cottage Hospital, Lyndhurst
Ashurst Hospital, Ashurst.

Infectious disease cases are admitted to the Southampton Chest Hospital.

Private Nursing Homes registered under the Public Health Act, 1936 :

The following Private Nursing Homes are registered under the above Act :-

Peterscroft House, Peterscroft Avenue,
Ashurst.
Birchy Hill, Sway.

Mental Health Service :

The following additional information has been supplied by the County Council :-

Area Office : Newcourt House, New Street, Lymington -
Tel: Lymington 4242 - 9.0 a.m. - 5.0 p.m.
Mondays to Fridays.

Senior Mental Health
Social Worker : Mr. R. Welsby

Mental Health
Social Workers : Mr. A.W. Herringshaw
Mr. B.W. Kirby
Mr. E.J. Walker
Mr. N.T. Steadman

(During off-duty hours a Mental Health Social Worker can be contacted through Central Ambulance Control - Winchester 61644.)

Training Centres :

Salterns Training Centre,
Commercial Road, Totton -
(Tel: Totton 4211)

John Farmer Junior Training Centre,
Jumpers Road, Fairmile, Christchurch -
(Tel: Christchurch 3431)

Christchurch Branch of the Hampshire
Training Industries, Jumpers Road,
Fairmile, Christchurch -
(Tel: Christchurch 6114)

THE PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER
INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Parish	Estimated Population	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Measles	Meningococcal Infection	Infective Jaundice	Paratyphoid Fever	Acute Pneumonia	Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia	Scarlet Fever	Smallpox	Tuber- culosis		Whooping Cough	Total Noti- fications each Parish
													R	NR		
Beaulieu	1,210	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Boldre	2,325	-	2	12	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Bramshaw	660	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Brockenhurst	2,900	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	7
Copythorne	2,750	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14
Denny Lodge	680	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dibden	14,327	-	2	100	-	16	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	10	135
East-Boldre	900	-	-	8	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Eling	21,220	-	-	202	-	2	-	-	1	-	2	-	3	-	16	226
Exbury & Lepe	290	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Fawley	8,875	-	1	124	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	8	141
Lyndhurst	3,208	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Marchwood	2,100	-	-	19	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	23
Minstead	820	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Netley Marsh	2,735	-	-	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Rhinefield	160	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sway	2,450	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
TOTALS :	67,610	1	7	509	-	24	-	3	1	4	9	-	10	-	40	605

Notifiable Cases (other than Tuberculosis)
notified during the year :

Disease	Total cases notified	Deaths
Diphtheria	-	-
Dysentery	1	-
Encephalitis - infective .. .	-	-
Encephalitis - post-infective .	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-
Food Poisoning	7	-
Measles	509	-
Meningococcal Infection .. .	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-
(a) Pneumonia - acute	3	45*
Poliomyelitis - Paralytic	-	-
Poliomyelitis - Non-paralytic .	-	-
(a) Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-
Scarlet Fever	9	-
Smallpox	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-
Whooping Cough	40	-
(b) Infective Jaundice	24	-
Totals :	595	45

*None of the 3 cases of Acute Pneumonia was amongst the 45 deaths, of which 35 occurred between January and September. Of these, 9 died at home, 1 was the subject of a post-mortem without inquest, 3 died in Hospital/and or Institution within the District, and 22 outside ("Transferred In".)

(a)Nationally, these ceased to be notifiable, together with Acute Influenzal Pneumonia, Acute Rheumatism, Erysipelas and Membranous Croup, as from 1st October 1968.

(b)This was made notifiable as from 15th June 1968, revoked, and incorporated in the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968, Part III, together with the following as from 1st October 1968 :-

- Leptospirosis
- Relapsing Fever
- Tetanus
- Yellow Fever

Leptospirosis, hitherto notifiable only in certain areas, is now notifiable throughout England and Wales, whilst Tetanus and Yellow Fever become notifiable for the first time.

The following extract from the Ministry of Health's Circular 30/68 gives the present position regarding Infectious and Notifiable Diseases :-

Diseases in respect of which Medical Officers of Health may receive certificates under Section 48 of the Health Services and Public Health Act 1968

A. Diseases defined as "notifiable diseases" in Section 47 of the Act :-

Cholera
 Plague
 Relapsing fever
 Smallpox
 Typhus

B. Diseases to which Section 48 of the Act is applied by Regulation 4(1) and Schedule 2 of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968 :-

Acute encephalitis	Measles
Acute meningitis	Ophthalmia neonatorum
Acute poliomyelitis	Paratyphoid fever
Anthrax	Scarlet fever
Diphtheria	Tetanus
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Tuberculosis
Infective jaundice	Typhoid fever
Leprosy	Whooping cough
Leptospirosis	Yellow fever
Malaria	

-----oOo-----

It is interesting to note that the fee payable to General Practitioners for notification has been doubled to 5s.0d - the only increase since 1882.

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisation :

Below is the number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation and booster treatment during the year, as compared with 1967 :-

Ages at date of final treatment	Number having full primary dose		Number having secondary treatment	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation alone :</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Combined (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough) :</u>	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
<u>Triple (Diphtheria/Whooping Cough/Tetanus)</u>				
Under 1	264	136	30	9
1 to 5	670	530	340	240
Others under 16	30	19	154	160
Totals :	964	685	524	409
<u>Diphtheria/Tetanus :</u>				
Under 1	33	3	16	6
1 to 5	70	29	120	103
Others under 16	56	18	556	611
Totals :	159	50	692	720

POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of Poliomyelitis were notified in the District.

Oral poliomyelitis vaccine is still the most popular form of administration, and is used with only occasional exception by General Practitioners, Child Health Clinics and School Clinics. Vaccination against Poliomyelitis given were as follows :-

Primary Doses

877

Re-inforcing Doses

1066

MEASLES

509 cases were notified, and involved all but two of the 17 parishes. The following gives the number of cases since 1959, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of cases notified	Attack Rate
1959	811	15.00
1960	199	3.61
1961	1,203	20.92
1962	31	0.52
1963	1,637	26.55
1964	619	9.70
1965	1,052	16.14
1966	124	1.88
1967	1,560	23.37
1968	509	7.52

Vaccination against Measles :

In March 1968, the then Minister of Health asked all Local Health Authorities and Authorities exercising delegated health and welfare functions to make arrangements, under the provisions of Section 26 of the National Health Service Act 1946 for vaccination against measles in their areas. The Minister also asked if such arrangements could be brought into operation by the beginning of May. Vaccination was to be offered to all children up to and including the age of 15 who were susceptible to an attack of measles because they had neither been immunised nor had natural measles.

Parents were given the choice of having their children vaccinated at school or privately by their own doctor. After protracted negotiations and consultations with the County Medical Officer, the first programme of vaccination against measles was begun in May, and by the end of the year your Medical Officer of Health had vaccinated 549 children of primary school age. Records received from the County Medical Officer show that 482 children were vaccinated by family doctors, thus giving a total of 1,031. A second programme has been arranged for January 1969.

WHOOPIING COUGH

The number of cases notified was 40, the parishes affected being Copythorne (5) Dibden (10) Eling (16) Fawley (8) and Marchwood (1). The following table gives the number of cases since 1959, and the attack rate per 1,000 of the population :-

Year	Number of cases notified	Attack Rate
1959	11	0.20
1960	2	0.04
1961	53	1.92
1962	14	0.23
1963	15	0.24
1964	55	0.86
1965	25	0.38
1966	37	0.56
1967	41	0.61
1968	40	0.60

DYSENTERY

1 case only (in the parish of Netley Marsh) was notified, and the usual advice was given regarding personal hygiene etc.

SCARLET FEVER

9 cases were notified involving the parishes of Boldre (1) Dibden (4) Eling (2) Fawley (1) and Marchwood (1).

TUBERCULOSIS

10 primary notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were received and involved the parishes of Beaulieu (1) Brockenhurst (1) Eling (3) Exbury & Lepe (1) Fawley (3) and Sway (1). 2 pulmonary cases were transferred into the District :-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Primary Notifications - ø(New Cases)	9	1	-	-	10
Transferred "In"	1	1	-	-	2
	10	2	-	-	12x

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

14 names were removed from the register for the following reasons :-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Cured	2	2	-	1	5
Cured to observation	1	-	-	-	1
(a) Died *	5	1	-	-	6
Transferred "Out" ..	2	-	-	-	2
	10	3	-	1	14 *

(a) 2 (males) occurred during the year.

Cause of death was shown as :-

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	-
Pneumonia	2	-
Chronic Renal Failure and Amyloidosis	-	1
	5	1

Number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register :

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
Number on register as at 31st December 1967 ...	216	160	36	52	464
Number on register as at 31st December 1968 ...	216	159	36	51	462
*Net decrease	-	1	-	1	2

Tuberculosis (Contd.)

New Cases - Age Groups :

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-
2 - 4 yrs.	-	-	-	-
5 - 9 "	-	-	-	-
10 - 14 "	-	-	-	-
15 - 19 "	-	-	-	-
20 - 24 "	1	-	-	-
25 - 34 "	2	-	-	-
35 - 44 "	1	-	-	-
45 - 54 "	3	1	-	-
55 - 64 "	1	-	-	-
65 - 74 "	1	-	-	-
75 and over	-	-	-	-
Totals :	9	1	-	-

The hope was expressed in the 1967 Report that another review of the Register would be made in 1968. Unfortunately this has not been possible owing to staff absences through sickness. It is expected that a review will be made in 1969.

Comparative Table of the number and rate per 1,000 of the population of New Cases and Deaths from Tuberculosis for the years 1959 - 1968 :

Year	Popu- lation	New Cases		Deaths	New Cases Rate per 1,000 Population	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
		P	N.P.			
1959	53,130	31	6	2	0.51	0.03
1960	55,080	29	1	3	0.52	0.05
1961	57,510	31	4	3	0.61	0.05
1962	59,750	25	9	1	1.76	0.02
1963	61,640	26	4	4	0.49	0.06
1964	63,770	19	5	2	0.37	0.03
1965	65,190	10	3	2	0.20	0.03
1966	65,950	11	5	2	0.24	0.03
1967	66,740	9	2	2	0.16	0.03
1968	67,610	9	1	2	0.15	0.03

B.C.G. Vaccination :

This valuable service is still made available to school children between the ages of 13 and 14, by the School Health Service.

After-Care in Tuberculosis :

Tuberculosis patients in the District come under the care of Dr. M.E. Moore, Chest Physician at Totton and Southampton, and after-care of these patients is supervised by the Totton and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, the remainder of the District being supervised by the Christchurch Committee.

SMALLPOX

2 children under 1 year of age in the District were vaccinated against Smallpox.

SECTION 47, NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 & 1951

Two aged persons (1 male and 1 female) were removed to Hospital in accordance with the provisions of the above Acts. Both made rapid progress, and were eventually rehabilitated.

PSITTACOSIS

In March, Dr. I.A. MacDougall, the County Medical Officer, was informed by the County Medical Officer of Oxfordshire that a post-mortem on a number of budgerigars kept in maintained schools had revealed the disease Psittacosis. Dr. MacDougall directed that all birds known to have been received from the Oxfordshire source and held in maintained schools were to be destroyed and submitted for post-mortem examination. One school only in the District had six birds, which were eventually painlessly killed; fortunately, the post-mortem revealed no trace of the disease. Thanks are due to the R.S.P.C.A. for help in carrying out this operation.

Q. FEVER

Early in the year a suspected case of Q Fever, (together with all contacts) was kept under observation; happily all examinations and tests proved negative.

GENERAL REMARKS

The population of the area has now reached 67,610, having increased an estimated 870. The Birth Rate was slightly lower, being 16.4 as compared with 17.9 in 1967. The National Birth Rate for England and Wales was 16.9. The Infantile Mortality Rate was 19.0, and the National Rate for England and Wales was 18.0. The number of deaths (648) was 37 less than in 1967, the Death Rate being 9.6 and, after application of the Comparability Factor, 9.8. The National Rate for 1968 was 11.9.

The total number of all infectious diseases notified, including Measles and Tuberculosis, was 605. No cases of Poliomyelitis or Diphtheria were notified within the District.

After-Care in Tuberculosis
 Tuberculosis patients in the District were under the care of Dr. M.K. Moore, District Physician at Duder and Buntingford, and after-care of these patients was supervised by the District and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee, the members of the latter being appointed by the District Council.

2 children under 1 year of age in the District were vaccinated against Smallpox.

SECTION 41, NATIONAL HEALTH ACT, 1936
 Two aged persons (1 male and 1 female) were removed to hospital in accordance with the provisions of the above Act, both aged 80 years, and were eventually repatriated.

In March, 1937, the County Medical Officer, Dr. J. J. Macdonald, was informed by the County Medical Officer of East Angles that a post-mortem on a number of subjects had been conducted which had revealed the disease tuberculosis. The subjects involved in this case had been received from the District and had been vaccinated against tuberculosis. One school only in the District had a case, which was reported to the County Medical Officer. The subjects were repatriated to their respective countries. The subjects were repatriated to their respective countries.

Year	Number of cases	Number of deaths
1936	1	0
1937	1	0
1938	1	0
1939	1	0
1940	1	0
1941	1	0
1942	1	0
1943	1	0
1944	1	0
1945	1	0
1946	1	0
1947	1	0
1948	1	0
1949	1	0
1950	1	0
1951	1	0
1952	1	0
1953	1	0
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1982	1	0
1983	1	0
1984	1	0
1985	1	0
1986	1	0
1987	1	0
1988	1	0
1989	1	0
1990	1	0
1991	1	0
1992	1	0
1993	1	0
1994	1	0
1995	1	0
1996	1	0
1997	1	0
1998	1	0
1999	1	0
2000	1	0

The total number of all infectious diseases notified, including Measles and Tuberculosis, was 607. The number of Tuberculosis notified was 10. The number of Tuberculosis notified was 10.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER :

The District is supplied with water by two Statutory Undertakings, the City of Southampton and the West Hampshire Water Company. The District Council purchase water in bulk from the former for the supply at Lepe, which has been maintained satisfactorily. The waterside parishes of Marchwood, Dibden, Fawley and Exbury are receiving water derived from the River Test supply at Testwood which has been in continuous use since April 1968. The central part of Totton continues to receive water which is partly derived from Otterbourne wells and partly from the River Itchen supply. The remainder of the Council's area supplied by this Undertaking receives water from Timsbury wells, which at times of peak demands is supplemented by water derived from the River Test supply, Otterbourne wells and the River Itchen supply.

The water supplied by the West Hampshire Water Company comes from the River Avon at Knapp Mill where treatment consists of rapid and slow sand filtration, followed by super chlorination and de-chlorination, and a well in the chalk at Hale where the only treatment necessary is chlorination.

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND OTHER WORKS INCIDENTAL
TO WATER SUPPLIES

The following mains were laid during the year :-

(i) City of Southampton :

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Mains Laid</u> yards	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Brockenhurst	61	3"
Dibden	406	3"
"	593	4"
"	414	6"
"	1,580	18"
Eling	265	3"
"	475	4"
Fawley	243	3"
"	167	4"
Marchwood	633	18"
	<u>4,837</u>	

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Length of Mains Laid</u> yards	<u>Diameter of Mains</u>
Boldre	568	3"
Minstead	116	4"
	<u>684</u>	

The following list gives the number of premises in parishes supplied with main water, as noted in the Water Companies' records :-

Parish	Dwellings supplied	Estimated population supplied
Beaulieu ...	375	1,139
Boldre ...	722	2,262
Bramshaw ...	190	591
Brockenhurst	962	2,824
Copythorne ..	844	2,675
Denny Lodge ..	50	250
Dibden	4,281	14,266
East Boldre ..	300	821
Eling	6,934	21,150
Exbury & Lepe	81	260
Fawley	2,580	8,749
Lyndhurst ...	1,041	3,163
Marchwood ...	428	2,070
Minstead ...	241	672
Netley Marsh	557	2,653
Rhinefield ..	43	108
Sway	986	2,390
Totals :	20,615	66,043

WATER ANALYSES

(i) City of Southampton :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

Water supplied is subject to regular bacteriological examinations by the Ministry of Health Bacteriologist, Winchester, and the Waterworks Chemist of the City Analyst, Southampton. The following table shows the results of these examinations of treated waters during 1968:-

Origin of Sample	Total No. of Samples	Number of samples showing probable numbers of B.Coli. present in 100 m.l.			
		None present	1 to 2 present	3 - 10 present	11 to 100 present
Timsbury Wells	93	90	1	2	Nil
Twyford Wells	128	128	Nil	Nil	Nil
Otterbourne Wells ...	139	138	Nil	1	Nil
River Itchen	90	88	Nil	2	Nil
River Test ..	100	97	Nil	3	Nil
Totals :	550	541	1	8	Nil

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The following table shows the results in parts per million of typical chemical analyses of water from the City's six sources of supply.

The treatment of water from the River Test supply consists of clarification, partial softening, filtration and sterilisation with chlorine. In respect of the other sources of supply, softening is carried out by means of the Lime Process and sterilisation by "chloramination."

Treated Water 1968	Otter- bourne Wells	Twyford Wells	Timsbury Wells	River Itchen	River Test	Totford Bore- holes
<u>General Chemical</u>						
<u>Analysis :</u>						
Colour (^o Hazen)	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5	< 5
Free Chlorine	< 0.05	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.17	Nil
Combined Chlorine	0.40	0.28	0.18	0.28	0.10	< 0.02
Chlorine Dioxide	-	-	-	-	0.15	-
Free Carbon Dio- xide as CO ₂	7	5	9	4	2	23
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N	0.18	0.09	0.09	0.19	0.01	0.01
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.04	0.03	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.02
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01	< 0.01
Nitric Nitrogen as N	4.5	5.4	4.6	5.8	5.9	5.6
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 (Perman- ganate in 4 hours at 27°C)	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.20	0.20	0.03
Total Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	174	147	161	140	96	230
Total Dissolved Solids (dried at 180°C)	262	253	260	249	147	331
pH	7.7	7.8	7.4	7.8	8.3	7.2
<u>Hardness :</u>						
Temporary Hardness as CaCO ₃	174	147	161	140	96	230
Permanent Hardness as CaCO ₃	29	33	32	34	40	25
Total Hardness as CaCO ₃	203	180	193	174	136	255
Total Hardness (^o Clark)	14.2	12.5	13.5	12.2	9.5	18.0
<u>Mineral Analysis :</u>						
Calcium as Ca	77	69	71	65	49	100
Magnesium as Mg	2	2	4	2.5	3.5	2
Sodium as Na	10	9	11	10	10	8
Carbonate as CO ₃	104	88	97	84	58	138
Chloride as Cl.	16	15	19	16	16	10
Sulphate as SO ₄	11	11	17	16	17	7
Silicate as SiO ₂	16	12	14	12	10	17
Nitrate as NO ₃	20	24	20	26	26	25
Nitrite as NO ₂	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05
Zinc	< 0.05	0.10	0.05	< 0.05	< 0.05	0.25
Iron	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04	< 0.04
Copper	< 0.02	< 0.02	0.03	0.02	< 0.02	0.04
Lead	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02	< 0.02
Aluminium	-	-	-	0.25	0.25	-
Anionic Detergent	0.05	0.04	0.01	0.04	0.04	0.03
Fluoride	0.14	0.12	0.37	0.10	0.10	0.10

(ii) West Hampshire Water Company :

(a) Bacteriological Examinations :

Tests were taken each day of the water leaving the works, and all were of Class I standard.

(b) Chemical Analyses :

The following are typical chemical analyses of the water from the River Avon and Hale sources :-

Chemical Results in parts per million	Mains Water	
	River Avon Derived	Hale Borehole
Appearance	Bright & clear	Bright & clear
Turbidity	Nil - 1	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Colour	2 - 10 Hazen	Nil
Odour	Nil	Very faintly Chlorinous
pH	7.4 - 8.1	7.6 - 7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	3 - 12	10 - 16
Electric Conductivity	300 - 480	510
Total Solids	200 - 330	
Chlorine present as Chloride ..	16 - 18	18 - 19
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	130 - 220	220 - 230
Hardness : Total	170 - 250	255 - 262
Carbonate	130 - 210	220 - 225
Non-Carbonate	20 - 40	34 - 36
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.2 - 4.0	5.6 - 5.8
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.05 - 0.120	0.05 - 0.08
Oxygen Absorbed	0.50 - 1.2	0.00 - 0.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.03 - 0.120	0.000
Residual Chlorine	0.2 - 0.5	0.2 - 0.3
Metals : Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, Manganese ...	Nil	Absent
<u>MINERAL ANALYSES -</u>		
<u>Typical Normal Flow.</u>		
Calcium	86.4	98
Magnesium	4.9	6
Sodium	11.0	14
Potassium	2.4	2
Organic, etc.	5.8	3
Carbonate	126.0	138
Sulphate	14.0	16
Chloride	18.0	18
Nitrate	15.5	25
Silica	6.0	8
Total Dissolved Solids		328

These results show no abnormalities, and the sources of supply and method of treatment are the same as in previous years.

(iii) Other Supplies :

Samples from wells and other private supplies were taken by the Department and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Southampton, for bacteriological examination.

Number taken	... ..	4
" satisfactory	.. ...	2
" unsatisfactory	... ..	2

Where it was not possible to connect to Mains supply, advice was given on steps to ensure a safe supply where samples were unsatisfactory.

SWIMMING POOLS

The number of samples taken was considerably less than last year. This was due to the purchase mid-way through the year of a Tintometer for testing the residual chlorine and pH value of the water at the poolside. It was considered unnecessary duplication to submit water samples to the Laboratory at the same time, unless unsatisfactory readings were recorded. Results of samples taken are shown below :-

<u>School</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Abbotswood County Junior ...	6	-
Bartley County Secondary ...	7	-
Blackfield County Junior ...	5	-
Dibden Purlieu County Junior	4	-
Testwood County Secondary ...	1	-
Foxlease Girl Guides' Training Centre	5	-
Marchwood Preparatory School	3	-

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor has kindly supplied the following information :-

(i) Premises connected to the Public Sewers :

Boldre	... ..	103
Brockenhurst	.. ...	10
Dibden	... ..	193
East Boldre	... ..	2
Eling	... ..	59
Fawley	... ..	63
Lyndhurst	. ... ..	15
Minstead	.. ...	2
Netley Marsh and Copythorne	... ..	275
Sway	... ..	16
Total :		<u>738</u>

(ii) <u>Sewer Extensions</u> :		Length (Yards)	Diameter
Boldre (Pilley) Sewerage Scheme	... ..	4,384	6"
" " " "	... ..	493	9"
Housing Site No. 82, Minstead	... ..	395	6"
Trunk Intercepting Sewer, Totton	.. ..	286	18"
" " " "	.. ..	1,379	24"
" " " "	.. ..	467	27"
" " " "	.. ..	1,366	30"

The total length of Public Sewers in the rural district is now 114 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

(iii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes - Improvements, Proposed and Under Construction :

Parish of Boldre :

The main drainage scheme for Boldre, Pilley Street and Pilley Bailey was made available for use in April 1968. Construction of a sewer extension to serve an area of land at Rope Hill will be commenced in January 1969. This will serve six properties which cause a public health nuisance at present, and will also enable a further extension to the sewerage system to be made should the necessity arise.

Parish of Brockenhurst :

The proposals to extend the present sewage disposal works have been deferred until 1969/70, and further investigations are being undertaken in relation to this scheme.

Parish of Copythorne :

Main drainage proposals for ten properties adjacent to Whinwhistle Road, Wellow, have been deferred until 1969/70. Alterations to sewers by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District Council have been undertaken to enable the proposed sewerage scheme to be connected in the future.

Parish of Dibden :

The adverse state of surface water drainage resulting in localised areas of flooding on Hollybank Estate, Hythe, has been investigated during the year and the design of proposed improvements is being undertaken.

Parish of Eling :

The trunk intercepting sewer at Totton to serve the Calmore comprehensive development area, and to provide improvements to the capacities of existing sewers, was brought into use in November 1968.

(iii) Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Schemes (Contd.)

Parish of Fawley :

Proposals to extend the existing sewage disposal works at Ashlett Creek, together with improvements to the sewerage system to serve an estimated population increase up to a total of 26,000 were submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in August 1968.

Land at Roughdown is subject to periodic flooding, and this is liable to be aggravated by increased rate of run-off from development taking place to the north of Rolleston Road. A scheme to pipe the watercourse adjacent to the properties affected was submitted in November 1968 to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

Parish of Lyndhurst :

The scheme to provide a sewage disposal works on a new site to the north of Dunces Arch, including certain improvements to the sewerage system, was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in September 1968.

Parish of Marchwood :

A detailed scheme to provide main drainage facilities for an anticipated ultimate population of 10,500 has been completed, and was submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in July 1968.

Parish of Minstead :

In connection with the Council's housing development, the sewerage system was constructed to provide main drainage for a further 17 properties in addition to the 8 Council houses completed in Minstead. This scheme was brought into use in July 1968.

(iv) Analysis of Sewage Disposal Works Effluents :

Analysis of sewage works effluents, sampled by the Hampshire River Authority, is tabulated overleaf :-

Sewage Disposal Works	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Most Unsatisfactory	Totals
Bank, Lyndhurst	1	1	-	2
Blackfield Estate	-	3	-	3
Boldre Estate	Discontinued May 1968		-	-
Boldre S.D.W.	1	-	-	1
Brockenhurst S.D.W.	2	-	-	2
Canterton Lane, Brook	3	-	-	3
East End Estate	2	-	-	2
Eling S.D.W.	3	-	-	3
Hatchett S.D.W.	2	-	-	2
Lyndhurst S.D.W.	-	6	-	6
Marchwood Estate (Site No. 16)	1	2	-	3
Marchwood Estate (Site No. 83)	1	-	-	1
Minstead Estate	2	-	-	2
Norley Wood Estate	-	1	-	1
Slowhill Copse S.D.W.	4	-	-	4
Sway S.D.W.	2	-	-	2
Totals :	24	13	-	37

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The refuse collection and disposal service was expanded during the year to meet population increases, and at the end of the year a weekly service was operating throughout the whole of the District involving approximately 22,050 properties. Requests were received for special collections to be made and as a result of Work Study, referred to elsewhere, we were in a position to comply with the majority of such requests.

Protective clothing was issued so that the refuse collectors could continue to work in adverse weather conditions, and the benefit was felt of the drying room provided at the Depot for the collectors' clothing.

New vehicles which were purchased were supplied with washing facilities for the crews, as has been the practice for some years, and clean hand towels were issued daily.

Staff :

Authority was originally given for the appointment of a Clerk/Store-keeper to improve the administration at the Depot by introducing a system of proper stores accounting, to facilitate obtaining of spare parts for the vehicles and the maintenance of vehicle records. Subsequent to the decision to carry out Work Study on the refuse collection and disposal service, designation of this post was altered to Work Study/Stores Assistant. Apart from other duties, the person concerned would be responsible for the maintenance of the Work Study system initiated by a firm of Consultants commissioned for the purpose.

At the end of the year the complement of men required for collection and disposal of refuse and salvage was as follows :-

1	...	...	...	Foreman
38	...	...	...	Drivers and Loaders
3	...	...	...	Tip-men
1	...	...	...	Driver operating part-time on special collections and salvage.
1	...	...	...	Yard Labourer
1	...	...	...	Motor Vehicle Fitter

It was considered essential that spare labour should be recruited to cover the current level of absenteeism and permit full crew operation. Accordingly, a pool of 5 men was included on the establishment to meet these contingencies.

Work Study :

As a result of Work Study by a firm of Consultants and complete re-organisation of all the existing rounds, the service was extended with effect from October to provide a full weekly collection operating with 10 rounds instead of the previous 11. The 10 rounds were arranged to obtain the best use from the vehicles currently available, and it was hoped that it might in future be possible to make a further reduction in unit labour costs when the existing small capacity vehicles were replaced by larger ones.

Planning Conditions - Means of Access :

I am pleased to say that the full consultation between the Engineer's Planning staff and myself continued, and in view of the rapid development now taking place, this proved to be both useful and essential. It was obvious that the only satisfactory way of dealing with the problem was in the very early stages. In the great majority of cases, architects and designers were beginning to understand our problems, and took the necessary steps at the design stage to ensure satisfactory access for refuse collection. In any case, it was obvious also that the ratepayers as a whole would benefit from the financial point of view if more efficient use was made of the available manpower. This became an even more important consideration after the introduction of Work Study and the purchase of larger capacity vehicles.

Provision of Paper Sacks at Totton :

Difficulty was experienced at premises in Totton where flats were occupied over shops and unfortunately no proper facilities had been provided for in the plans for the storage of household refuse. As a result it was decided to issue the householders concerned with paper sacks for use as bin liners: not only would this make the work of the refuse collectors less hazardous in having to negotiate concrete steps, but also it would prove useful in establishing in a small way a pilot scheme for the use of paper sacks with bins instead of providing sack holders which could prove an expensive item for any local authority.

Damage to Bins :

It was found necessary to replace a number of bins during the course of the year which had been inadvertently damaged during the process of refuse collection. Considering the fact, however, that approximately 1,198,760 bins were emptied annually, the number of cases which called for replacement was very small indeed. Numerous cases occurred where plastic bins had been damaged, but experience has shown that both these and the cheaper quality of galvanised bin did not stand up to normal wear and tear, and the former were particularly liable to damage during periods of excessively cold weather.

Sale of Dustbins to Private Householders :

The possibility of providing a service by which private householders could obtain dustbins up to a British Standard Specification was considered by the Public Health Committee; it was decided that such a service could be provided for a trial period. I felt that this was the only way in which we could hope to achieve any degree of uniformity, and also it had been stated on occasions that bins of the proper specification were not always available from local shops.

Collection of Indestructible Household Refuse :

The Civic Amenities Act 1967 gave Local Authorities certain responsibilities with regard to the disposal of refuse from households other than that dealt with by the normal refuse collection rounds. It was thought essential that the tips should be made available for the disposal of household refuse as these were considered to be suitable sites for use by members of the public. After the Act has been in force for some little time there might be a need to modify the arrangements, depending upon the demand which had to be met. The Engineer was responsible for dealing with abandoned motor vehicles, but at the same time a "pound" was provided at one of the refuse disposal sites where householders could deposit cars, and these were subsequently removed by arrangement with a local scrap dealer.

Payment of Salvage Bonus :

The total amount received for salvage was £215.0s.8d. A bonus of £3.9s.3d was allocated to each man who had been regularly employed during the past 12 months. There were 730 premises from which salvage was collected on payment. The quantity collected was less than last year, as was the gross income, and naturally the amount received by the men in bonus payment depended upon their efforts in separating salvageable materials. It was obvious that with the present financial reward there was little incentive for this to be done, and I anticipated that as a result of Work Study even less time would be available for this purpose. At this stage I would mention that the whole question of the collection of salvage will need to be seriously considered when the initial planning stages are carried out in connection with the refuse incineration plant.

Refuse Collection Vehicles :

It was considered essential, as part of the normal vehicle renewal programme, to replace three of the refuse collection vehicles during the year and before a decision was made demonstrations were arranged for various types of vehicle. It was decided that the most suitable type was again the "Karrier Musketeer" which had been purchased recently, and these were proving very effective in dealing with the increasing bulk of refuse. During the year the lack of a spare vehicle of large capacity was felt, in that on the occasions when large vehicles were in for repair or servicing two small vehicles had to be sent out in order that collection of refuse could proceed. It was also considered that the replacement programme which had applied in the past, namely 8 years operational and 2 years on reserve, would have to be modified, and it was suggested that all vehicles should, in future, be put on a 7-year replacement programme. In this way, the standard of vehicle maintenance could be improved to a satisfactory level, and breakdowns would be kept to an absolute minimum. As a result of Work Study, it was now possible to establish a rota for the regular inspection and servicing of all vehicles, as this was considered essential in keeping costs to a minimum.

The vehicles were as follows, and these all have diesel engines except where stated :-

Refuse Collection :

Dennis Paxit IIIA	1
" " Major IIIA	2
Shelvoke & Drewry 16/18 cu.yd. Fore and Aft Tipper	2*
Musketeers	3
Dennis 12 cu.yd. Side-Loader	6
Ford 10/15 cwt. Van (petrol driven)	1
Morris 1000 Van (petrol driven)	1

*(One only petrol driven)

Refuse Disposal :

Karrier - 5 ton tipper	1
Bristol Europa	1
Fordson Major Tractor	1
Bray Loader	1

The Motor Vehicles (Construction and Use) Regulations, 1966 :

With reference to the new legislation which was enacted affecting the testing of road vehicles, it was considered essential that a steam cleaner should be purchased in order that vehicles and chassis could be effectively cleaned. Not only was this a necessary prerequisite before the Ministry of Transport would agree to test vehicles, but I was hoping that this would improve the appearance of the fleet and might do something to increase the output of the motor vehicle fitter.

Operational Statistics :

(1) Trade Refuse Agreements (Section 73)	109
(2) Agreements, Extra Collection (Section 74) ...	-
(3) Total Mileage	115,990
(4) Petrol Consumption	393 galls.
(5) Diesel consumption (Refuse Vehicles)	13,077 "
(6) Gas Oil Consumption (Tractors)	2,277 "

South Hampshire Refuse Disposal Study :

The final report of the Working Party was received towards the end of the year in which it was recommended that an incineration plant should be established at Marchwood to deal with the whole of the refuse from the Rural District, together with part of the refuse from the County Borough of Southampton. In view of the urgency of this matter, it was hoped that all participating Authorities would support the findings of the Local Government Operational Research Unit which was responsible for carrying out the Study and that the necessary negotiations would take place as soon as possible to establish the plant which it was considered would provide the only satisfactory permanent solution to the ever increasing problem of refuse disposal. The Council's refuse tip at Marchwood was considered a suitable site for the incinerator, but in view of possible engineering difficulties it was thought advisable to carry out trial bore holes in advance of the possible future acquisition of the site, and in any case, this would be necessary information once the project was started. Two Members of the Committee and two Officers made visits to Birmingham and Middleton where incineration plants of the latest type were in operation. It was anticipated that before final decisions could be made on the type of plant required, further visits would be necessary during the next year.

Refuse Disposal Sites :

All refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping, but available sites were rapidly being filled. There would, in the near future, be an acute problem in the District with regard to the lack of tipping sites for crude refuse, but it was anticipated that there were more sites which could be used for disposing of incinerated refuse without giving rise to nuisance or creating any loss of amenity. Considerable expense was necessary for the purchase of covering material on the tips in order to maintain a satisfactory standard. All sites were test baited for rodents and any infestations found were dealt with satisfactorily. Steps were also taken to spray the tips in order to eliminate as far as possible fly infestations, but this became an increasingly difficult problem. On occasions suitable covering material was not available, and also due to absenteeism, work on refuse disposal had to be neglected as the staff concerned were transferred to maintain the refuse collection rounds.

Holbury Tip :

This site proved to be a most difficult one for refuse disposal, in that the water table was very high and also the proximity of an adjacent stream. The River Authority were concerned and had taken samples from time to time of the effluent discharging from this site, and the subsequent analysis proved that this was always "highly polluting." Realising this, every effort was made to prevent this foul effluent from reaching the stream as I was convinced that in the future the River Authority might find themselves with no alternative but to take action to prevent such pollution. For some time they had been pressing Local Authorities in the area to consider the incineration of refuse as the only method of refuse disposal which could have their full support.

Industrial Refuse :

The Council continued to accept limited amounts of this material, but it was still felt that the best solution to this problem was for the firms concerned to operate and run their own tip subject, of course, to the Planning Authority being able to provide a suitable site. Once an incinerator was established, it might well prove possible to accept more of such materials provided of course that they were of a combustible nature.

Anti-Litter Campaign :

The experiment in using paper sacks instead of the usual types of refuse receptacle proved very successful, and it was hoped in future to extend the provision of paper sacks for the storage of litter. The deposit of litter by irresponsible individuals still continued, despite the fact that every effort was made to provide a service for the collection of this waste, together with the facility for free disposal at the Council's tips. It appeared that the only satisfactory solution to this problem was for the persons responsible to be prosecuted and heavy fines to be imposed. In most cases it was not possible to ascertain the persons responsible, but it appeared that existing legislation and penalties were not strong enough for dealing with the problem.

CESSPOOL CLEANSING

The Public Health Department administers and supervises the Council's scheme for emptying cesspools twice a year, free of direct charge, at residential and certain other premises. The Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Ltd. of Botley, was again responsible for carrying out this work under contract, fulfilling it in the usual courteous and efficient manner.

The difficulty in finding suitable disposal sites had yet to be resolved but the Cleansing Service, not without certain difficulty, managed to overcome this problem by persuading farmers to allow the discharge of the liquid on their land, but should such sites be no longer available, very acute difficulties would result. Fortunately this problem was relieved on the eastern side of the District by the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor who allowed the disposal of 20 loads of cesspool contents per day into the Slowhill Copse Sewage Disposal Works at Marchwood. It was hoped that the Brockenhurst Sewage Works could be adapted at an early date to cater for any problems arising in the western parishes.

There were 80 new applications for cesspools to be emptied, which included 11 at premises constructed during the year and 69 at existing premises without previous service.

With the sewerage of part of the parish of Boldre, over 100 cesspools were abolished where premises have been connected to the sewer, and by the end of the year the number of cesspools receiving service in the scheme was 2,372. The cost during 1968 was £12,250 compared with £14,000 in 1967.

An application from the Cleansing Service early in the year for an increase in charges was granted, adding £1,100 on to the cost of cesspool emptying for 1968.

Parish	Number of Cesspools receiving service
Beaulieu	136
Boldre	354
Bramshaw	108
Brockenhurst	91
Copythorne	142
Denny Lodge	49
Dibden	151
East Boldre	140
Eling	47
Exbury	35
Fawley	262
Lyndhurst	26
Marchwood	204
Minstead	149
Netley Marsh	129
Rhinefield	41
Sway	308
Total :	2,372

CARAVANS AND OTHER MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

By the end of the year there was a total of 83 licensed sites, of which 23 catered for single residential caravans and 18 for multiple sites of 3 or more residential caravans. Two licensed sites were for holiday caravans, one in respect of a transit site for 20. In addition there was a Council site at Holbury with accommodation for up to 66 vans. In all, there were 691 residential caravans on licensed sites.

The holiday site at Ower, where the Council had granted a seasonal licence from April to September for 20 caravans and 30 tents, continued to function very satisfactorily. It was being used mainly as an intermediate stop for people taking their vans to and from the Continent prior to embarking on the car ferries to France or the Isle of Wight. Facilities on this site include water stand pipes and waste gullies connected to water-borne drainage in various positions on the fields, in addition to the main central building containing flush toilets, wash-hand basins with hot and cold water, a shower, and shaving points in the male conveniences.

Some of the permanent residential sites had still not completely satisfied the Conditions. In the case of one at Blackfield referred to in last year's Report this appeared to be resolved by the site being sold and the new operator immediately endeavouring to comply with the outstanding items. Conditions were virtually satisfied at one at Holbury where a number of contraventions were encountered in respect of oversized porches, these being eventually reduced to the maximum permitted size by this Council of 4 feet by 3 feet. Legal proceedings are in hand at a site at Dibden Purlieu.

It was noted that an oversize caravan wider than 20 feet was being introduced on to the market, and an attempt to place three of these on various sites in the area was thwarted by this Department in view of the possible legislation which eventually arrived, limiting caravan size to 20 feet wide by 60 feet long. The caravan referred to was a twin-unit which the brochure described as "neither a caravan nor a mobile home but a full size bungalow."

The following licences were issued during the year :-

(a) <u>Sites with only 1 caravan :</u>						
Temporary Licences (including renewals)	...	...	...	...	...	12
Permanent Licences	...	...	...	...	...	1
(b) <u>Sites with more than 1 caravan :</u>						
Temporary Licences	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Permanent Licences	...	...	...	...	...	1
(c) <u>Sites for seasonal use only :</u>						
Permanent Licences	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

HOUSING

The following information has been kindly supplied by the Council's Housing Manager :-

Number of applicants on the Council's housing list as at 31st December 1968 810

Total number of families re-housed during the year :-

Industrial Workers and General Need applicants	350	
Slum Clearance	<u>20</u>	370

TABLE I :

Number of units of accommodation completed during 1968 by the Council and Private Enterprise.

Parish	Erected by Council		Erected by Private Enterprise	
	1967	1968	1967	1968
Beaulieu	-	18	-	5
Boldre	-	-	3	5
Bramshaw	-	-	2	-
Brockenhurst	-	-	13	27
Copythorne	-	-	5	6
Dibden	33	-	222	245
East Boldre	4	-	1	1
Eling	138	56	39	27
Exbury	-	-	-	-
Fawley	26	112	46	69
Lyndhurst	-	-	1	5
Marchwood	15	25	4	8
Minstead	-	8	-	1
Netley Marsh	-	-	5	5
Rhinefield	-	-	-	-
Sway	-	-	16	22
Totals :	216	219	357	426

TABLE II :

Number of houses built by the Council and Private Enterprise,
population and number of applicants on
Council's Housing List for 1959-1968.

Year	Number of applicants on Council's Housing List	Houses, Bungalows and Flats erected by :-		Total	Population of District
		Council	Private Enterprise		
1959	739	79	631	710	53,130
1960	461	161	613	774	55,080
1961	580	104	529	633	57,510
1962	610	204	558	762	59,750
1963	701	68	459	527	61,640
1964	769	56	527	571	63,770
1965	783	115	410	525	65,190
1966	807	116	471	587	65,950
1967	740	216	357	573	66,740
1968	810	219	426	645	67,610

TABLE III :

Particulars of houses, bungalows and flats
owned by the District Council

Bramshaw	...	...	...	...	...	...	12
Beaulieu	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Brockenhurst	...	...	...	...	...	...	119
Copythorne	..	...	...	...	...	...	36
Dibden	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,188
East Boldre	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
Eling	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,054
Fawley	...	...	...	...	...	...	451
Lyndhurst	..	...	...	...	...	...	119
Marchwood	...	...	...	...	...	...	85
Minstead	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
Netley Marsh	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Sway	...	...	...	...	...	...	102
							<u>3,357</u>

UNFIT HOUSING PROGRAMME

Implementation of the Third Unfit Houses Programme has progressed steadily. Houses are being represented to the Council under Section 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 and whilst a large percentage are subject to Demolition Orders and are eventually demolished, some owners are willing to give undertakings to bring their premises up to standard and a positive result is thus obtained.

Close liaison is maintained with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, particularly in regard to applications for improvement grants where they apply to houses which are included in the above programme. In this connection I await with interest the publication, early in the new year, of the new Housing Bill which will give effect to the proposals described in the White Paper "Old Houses into New Homes" (Cmd. 3602).

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES DEMOLISHED
OR CLOSED DURING 1968

	<u>Number of Houses</u>	<u>Number of persons displaced</u>	<u>Number of families displaced</u>
1. <u>Housing Act, 1957</u> :			
(a) Demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure	41	32	13
(b) Closed - Under Sections 16(4) and 17(1)	18	29	9
(c) Parts of buildings closed - Section 18	-	-	-
2. <u>Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied</u> :			
(a) After FORMAL NOTICE - Section 16			4
(b) Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957			2
3. <u>Houses in which defects were remedied</u> - (Other than unfit houses made fit)			
			60
4. <u>Miscellaneous</u> :			
Number of persons re-housed by the Council as a result of action under the Housing Acts during 1968 ..			61

5. Overcrowding :

- (a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ... Nil
- (ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... Nil
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... Nil
- (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... Nil
- (c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... 1
- (ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... 3
- (d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... Nil

6. Rent Act, 1957 - Certificate of Disrepair :

No applications were received or dealt with during the year.

7. Number of Standard and Improvement Grants :

The undermentioned table in respect of Standard and Improvement Grants dealt with during the year was submitted by the Engineer and Surveyor :-

Grants	Number of applications received	Number of applications approved
Standard ...	78	70
Discretionary .	22	22

NUISANCES

During the course of the year 136 alleged nuisances were reported, and the necessary action was taken to abate same as shown below :-

Number of Notices served under the Public Health Act, 1936 :-	
(Statutory)	4
(Informal)	79
Number of nuisances abated : (Statutory) 11 *	
(*including 7 from previous year)	
(Informal)	73

Only two complaints were received this year in respect of the spraying of pig manure effluent on to fields - one from Stoney Cross area and one from Bramshaw. It would appear that both farmers were still trying to co-operate in finding the best practical means of carrying out this spraying to avoid nuisance to adjoining properties.

A serious drainage problem arose involving a large mansion converted into 13 flats in the Bartley area, when the owner of adjoining land complained of the increasing nuisance from the overflow of sewage from the inadequate cesspool serving this large house. The sewer had been made available approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ mile away, and negotiations with the owner resulted in his finally connecting to this sewer and resolving what had been a longstanding major problem.

VERMINOUS PREMISES

17 visits were made to premises for flea and cockroach infestations.

The Rodent Officer retired during the year, and it was decided to change the designation of the post to Pest Officer. Numerous complaints had been received in the past of various infestations in dwelling houses, and these were taking quite a considerable amount of the Public Health Inspectors' time. It was anticipated that the new Pest Officer and his Assistant, now designated Pest Operator, would be able to deal with these infestations, although their primary concern would still be the destruction of rodents.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT
Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

To ensure the proper standards are maintained, the target for regular routine inspections of all food premises is as follows :-

Canteens	}	3 times per year
Cafes and Restaurants		
Hotels		
School Canteens		
Bakers		
Butchers		
Fish Fryers		
Grocers	}	twice per year
General Stores		
Greengrocers		
Wet Fish Shops		
Public Houses		
Confectioners	}	once per year
Off-licences		
Clubs		

Apart from a few isolated cases, the standards at food premises were found to be very satisfactory, and during the year shopkeepers were asked to display notices with regard to preventing dogs from entering food premises. Without the support of official statutory requirements, there seemed to be a certain reluctance on the part of shopkeepers to co-operate in such a scheme.

The usual inspection of the temporary kitchens, beer stalls, etc. was carried out at the New Forest Show at Brockenhurst in July, when conditions were found to be reasonably satisfactory. An improvement in food handling over previous years was evident, particularly with greater co-operation from the caterers.

In 1968 a total of 1,478 visits were made. At the end of the year there were 605 food premises in the Rural District as follows :-

Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	13
Butchers Shops	..	...	...	...	...	32
Grocers Shops and General Stores		...	...	...	...	118
Greengrocers Shops	...	...	...	...	...	29
Bakers (bread and cakes)	..	...	...	...	...	12
Confectioners (sweets)	...	...	...	...	...	42
Hotels (including Guest Houses)		...	...	...	...	55
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	44
Public Houses (including Off-Licences)		...	...	...	...	87
Fish Shops (wet)	...	...	...	...	...	9
Fish and Chip Shops (fried)	...	...	...	...	...	11
Sugar (wholesale)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	22
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	43
Works Canteens	..	...	...	...	...	20
Miscellaneous	..	...	...	...	...	33
Mobile Shops and Roadside Stalls	...	...	...	...	...	34
						<u>605</u>

The following remedial work was completed during the year as the result of 53 Notices which were complied with, as well as works carried out on the initiative of the proprietors concerned :-

Dirty walls and ceilings cleansed and re-decorated	...	...	...	...	72
Defective ceilings and walls repaired	...	...	...	...	27
Defective floors repaired	...	...	...	...	15
Hot water supplies provided	...	...	...	...	6
Improved drainage and sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	...	3
Additional and improved washing facilities	...	...	...	...	9
Additional and improved wash-hand facilities	...	...	...	...	5
Provision of wash-hand Notices	..	...	...	...	2
Structural improvements	...	...	...	...	9
Lighting and ventilation improved	...	...	...	...	8
Provision of clothing accommodation for staff	...	...	...	...	3
Other matters	...	...	...	...	21

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :

(1) Registration of premises for the preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale :

28 premises are now registered for this purpose.

(C) As regards the following :

Section 16 - Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Contd.)

(2) Ice-Cream :

243 premises are now registered for sale and storage of ice-cream. 17 samples were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination with the following results :-

Grade		Ice-Cream
Grade I	(very satisfactory)	17
" II	(satisfactory) ...	-
" III	(unsatisfactory) ..	-
" IV	(most unsatisfactory)	-

Ice-Cream Samples :

Results of bacteriological examinations 1959/1968

Year	Premises Registered	Number of Samples	Satisfactory %	Unsatisfactory %
1959	174	175	100	-
1960	189	166	100	-
1961	197	160	100	-
1962	209	62	100	-
1963	211	81	100	-
1964	217	20	100	-
1965	222	27	100	-
1966	227	21	100	-
1967	234	28	99	1
1968	243	17	100	-

One ice-cream vehicle based in a neighbouring authority but principally operating in this area, was found upon inspection to have several contraventions under the Food Hygiene Regulations, and the Company concerned was warned that should this or any other of its vehicles be found in a similar condition legal proceedings would be taken against it. It would appear that this Company leased out vehicles to various independent operators who had to maintain these in accordance with the Food Hygiene Regulations as well as in a sound mechanical condition. I felt that this arrangement should be discouraged as it lacked proper supervision.

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

Unsound food surrendered or condemned :

Meat at poultry slaughterhouse	13 cwt. 54 lbs.
Meat at retail shops	5 " 97 "
Cooked meat and meat products	1 " 22 "
Canned meat	4 " 26 "
Fish (frozen)	85 "
Other foods, including frozen food stuffs	14 " 39 "
	<hr/>
	1 ton 19 cwt. 99 lbs.
	<hr/>

All this food was voluntarily surrendered by the shop-keepers concerned, and was disposed of to prevent it from being used for human consumption.

Slaughterhouses :

Apart from 1 poultry processing establishment no slaughtering is carried out in the District, as all slaughtering facilities for the area are provided by the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board (of which the Council is a Constituent Member.)

Food Control :

The following complaints were received in respect of food which was considered unsound, and the action taken is indicated :-

(A) <u>Cases where prosecution was authorised :</u>	<u>Fine</u>			<u>Costs</u>		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Foreign object on sweet	5	0	0	13	2	0
Glass in cheese	25	0	0	15	4	0
Foreign matter in bread	40	0	0	15	4	0
" " " milk	25	0	0	15	15	0
Foreign body in faggots	25	0	0	9	19	0
Mouldy yoghurt	5	0	0	10	10	0
" sausages	5	0	0	10	10	0
	£	130	0 0	£	90	4 0

(B) Cases where warning letters were sent :

- Wrapped loaf containing oil
- Foreign matter in rice
- Mould on crumpets
- Foreign matter in ice-cream
- Mouldy nut in chocolate bar
- Foreign body in tin of mushroom soup
- Screw in loaf of bread
- Unsound tin of corned beef.

(C) No action taken as regards the following cases :

- Foreign bodies in cheese spread } Crystals of Magnesium
- " " " tin of salmon } Ammonium Phosphate
- Damaged chocolate sandwich biscuit

Food Control (Contd.)

Case of special interest - Foreign matter in Rice :

This complaint was drawn to the Council's attention by a School Canteen Supervisor who thought that the foreign bodies in bags of rice were mouse droppings. Upon analysis, these droppings proved to be black, pellet-like objects of about the size of rice grains, comprising of hard baked earth or soil. Being the size and shape of rice grains they were probably not removed from the rice by normal sieving process. The matter was taken up with the wholesalers and eventually traced to an importer in London. The importer's comments are rather interesting and I quote :-

"Every shipment of rice to this country contains a certain amount of these earth pellets and other pieces of foreign matter which find their way into the rice when it is harvested. We are importers of rice which we mill and clean for selling in bulk to various companies. Every precaution is taken to produce a clean final product using the latest methods, but unfortunately, a 100% clean bag of rice cannot be guaranteed and is accepted on this, by all the trade."

Upon investigating this matter further it is apparent to me that not all rice, even in large bags is infested with foreign matter, and certainly not the rice which is marketed in small packets to the housewife. I gained the impression that the cleaning of this product is less thorough where it is being sent for bulk delivery than to retail consumer and, therefore, rice containing dirt is always likely to find its way to large canteens at schools, factories, etc. It would be interesting to learn whether other Local Authorities have been faced with similar problems and whether, in fact, the presence of foreign matter in bulk rice should be accepted. In my opinion it should not be.

POULTRY INSPECTION

There was 1 poultry processing establishment in the area, which operated at certain periods during the year, sometimes killing birds two to three times a week. By a spotter system operated by the staff of the establishment, birds detained were examined by a Public Health Inspector who attended towards the end of each session. Regular checks were made of the additional chlorine dosage of the mains water supply, and swabs of the drainage system were taken at intervals. The results so far proved satisfactory. The success of all these arrangements could be attributed in no small way to the willingness to co-operate of the owner of the premises. Below are the details of the work with which the Public Health Department is involved :-

Poultry Inspection (Contd.)

Number of visits	61
Number of birds killed	30,392
Number of birds condemned	71
Weight of birds condemned	478 lbs.
Number of birds trimmed	1,798
Weight of condemned trimmings	858 lbs.
Number of hearts condemned	45
Weight of hearts condemned	8 lbs.
Number of livers condemned	533
Weight of livers condemned	152 lbs. 10 ozs.
Number of livers trimmed	3
Weight of livers trimmed	2 ozs.
Number of complete offal condemned	1
Weight of complete offal condemned	3 lbs.
Number of legs condemned	3
Weight of legs condemned	4 lbs.

Food Adulteration :

The Food Adulteration Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 are administered by the County Council, and the following is the report of the Chief Sampling Officer relating to the samples of food and drugs taken in the New Forest Rural District :-

Milk Samples :

114 samples of milk, including 32 of "Channel Islands" were obtained. All were found to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous Samples :

56 samples of articles other than milk were obtained, 3 being the subject of adverse reports as follows :-

- (1) Two samples of "Buttered Toast". The fat used consisted of margarine but as, in both cases, the circumstances were not such as to warrant legal action, the proprietors of the cafes concerned were given warnings.
- (2) An Apricot Pie which was submitted as the result of a consumer complaint. The pie was found to be contaminated with mould and proceedings resulted in a fine of £10 with costs amounting to £9.19s.0d.

In addition to the above, proceedings were instituted in two other cases. One concerned a sample of pork sausage meat which had been obtained at the end of the previous year and was found to be deficient of meat. A fine of £5 with £9.19s.0d costs was imposed. The second case concerned a consumer complaint made to the Public Health Department of the New Forest Rural District Council in respect of a Cherry Pie found to be mouldy, and a fine of £20 with £10.10s.0d costs was imposed.

General :

In addition to the 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.

MIILK AND DAIRIES

The number of licences issued :-

	<u>Total for</u>	
	<u>5-year period</u>	
	<u>1966/70</u>	<u>1968</u>
Pasteurised	85	4
Sterilised	20	2
Untreated	1	-
Ultra-heat treated ..	9	4

During the year there were 15 inspections of milk distributors and dairy premises.

Sampling :

166 samples of milk were taken and submitted for bacteriological examination, with the following results :-

Class of Milk	No. of Samples taken	Appropriate Tests	Samples	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	89	Phosphatase	89	Nil
		Methylene Blue	87	2
Raw Milk	62	Ring Test)	62	Nil
		Guinea Pig)		
		Methylene Blue	60	2
Sterilised	9	Turbidity	9	Nil
Ultra-heat treated	6	Colony Count	6	Nil
Total of Samples taken :	166			

Pasteurisation Plant :

There was only one pasteurisation plant in the District, and samples were taken weekly throughout the year both from the plant itself and from vending machines supplied by this source. No failures were recorded in either the Methylene Blue Test or Phosphatase Test.

Raw Milk :

There was only one regular vendor of raw milk left in the District, and this source was sampled weekly; no failures of Methylene Blue Test were recorded. Two failures were, however, recorded at another premises from which a limited supply of raw milk was sold to caravanners on the adjoining licensed holiday site, and it was felt that insufficient attention to sterilisation of equipment could have caused this but subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Complaints of Dirty Milk Bottles :

Four complaints were received, and following the usual custom they were passed to the Public Health Department in the adjoining Authority where the milk was bottled, as any action under the Milk and Dairies Regulations would have to be taken by the Authority in whose area the milk was bottled.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Pollution gauges are installed at 8 sites in the District, 2 operating in the parish of Lyndhurst, as the results they give continue to be of interest to the Warren Springs Laboratory. The Central Electricity Generating Board has 4 sites (numbered 5-8 below) for which it is responsible, and these have been set up in the District to ascertain whether any change takes place in atmospheric pollution on the commissioning of the new Fawley Power Station planned for early in 1969. Results taken over the year showed that the highest concentration of pollution by smoke was at the Totton site, the readings for which were approximately double those for all the other sites, except that at Dibden Purlieu which showed approximately $\frac{2}{3}$ of the concentration recorded at Totton. These results were not surprising as the gauge at Totton is situated in the most densely built up part of the District. The Lynes Common site situated as it is among the petro-chemical industries at Hardley, recorded the highest reading for sulphur dioxide with Totton recording approximately $\frac{3}{4}$ of this figure. With regard to the rest of the District the concentration gradually decreases the further one gets from the industries responsible for the pollution. The site at Emery Down Fire Tower shows approximately half the concentration of pollution at Lynes Common. All recordings were comparable with corresponding sites in similar locations throughout England and Wales. Nevertheless, the sampled air was reasonably clean and showed nothing like the pollution of some town and city sites, which showed figures approximately double those applicable to this District.

Details of the 8 sites in operation are given below, together with typical readings for both smoke and sulphur dioxide :-

		<u>Units in micrograms</u> <u>per cubic metre</u>	
		Average smoke	Average SO ₂
<u>Parish of Lyndhurst</u> :	(1) Empress Road, Lyndhurst	19	38
	(2) Fire Tower, Emery Down	15	36
<u>Parish of Dibden</u> :	(3) Noadswood C.S. School, Dibden Purlieu ...	22	47
<u>Parish of Eling</u> :	(4) Totton Branch Library	35	50
<u>Parish of Fawley</u> :	(5) Lynes Common, Hardley	17	67
<u>Parish of Beaulieu</u> :	(6) Infants School, Beaulieu High Street	18	42
	(7) Car Park, Bucklers Hard ...	16	49
	(8) Adjoining Lepe Car Park	14	46
A Southampton Site	... ..	75	101

SMOKE ABATEMENT

149 visits were made to industrial undertakings and other premises in connection with atmospheric pollution, and these included observations of smoke. The major cause still remained the Oil Refinery at Fawley where dark and black smoke was frequently emitted from the flares and other chimneys for short periods. This Department was constantly in touch with the Company in control of the Refinery which was, as always, anxious to cooperate to prevent and minimise the emission of smoke. With such a large undertaking, involving many chimneys and four flares, the control was very critical and much of the trouble arose from small faults in the plant, these faults usually being remedied very quickly. Research is in hand in an attempt to achieve automatic control in relation to the flares, but for obvious reasons there are practical difficulties. The Company has a specific officer, primarily concerned in investigating complaints as well as carrying out research into this problem, and a Shift Supervisor is always on duty to receive calls and investigate complaints of this nature.

The only other large source of emission is from Marchwood Power Station where a plume is nearly always evident. On most occasions this is white having sulphur dioxide as a constituent, but at times the smoke is darker as a result of the reduction of excess air to a minimum to prevent the emission of too much sulphur trioxide.

Smoke Abatement (Contd.)

Last year a new boiler plant was put into operation to serve the heating of two very large greenhouses in the Sway area, and in this connection two 70 feet chimneys were erected their heights being calculated according to the Clean Air Act Memorandum. Despite all the steps taken by this Department to ensure satisfactory working, complaints were received of smut emission and noise. Eventually the Company replaced the burners in the two boilers as they were considered to be unsatisfactory and contributing in no small way to both these problems. Although there appeared to be a vast improvement with the installing of these new burners, one or two complaints were still being received from householders in adjoining properties, and further investigations were carried out. I feel the problem was accentuated by the use of heavy 3,500 second oil and intermittent use of the boilers. During the year prior approval was given in respect of five new chimneys.

OBNOXIOUS ODOURS

The two main sources from which such odours occur are still the Oil Refinery at Fawley, and the Tar Distilleries at Totton. Complaints are received more particularly in respect of the former, and when the trouble arises it is usually a slight petroleum smell which seems inevitable from time to time. As referred to in the Smoke Abatement Section, there is a Shift Supervisor available at all times who, if contacted, can very often enable such problems as this to be remedied immediately, but if no complaint is made the faults may not be located until the following morning as it is quite possible that fall-out might be outside the boundary of the plant. The Oil Refinery, in co-operation with many of its associates in many parts of the world, spends a substantial amount of money on investigating means of preventing atmospheric pollution, and the Company is anxious to maintain good relations with the people living in the vicinity as well as this Department, which is evident from the response received to any complaint.

I must again place on record the excellent co-operation which continues between the Alkali Inspector responsible for this District and the Public Health Department with regard to all matters relating to the Clean Air Act.

NOISE ABATEMENT

A Course was run at the Southampton University dealing with the practical aspects of noise control, and the Committee authorised attendance at a series of lectures. The public were becoming more conscious of noise, and in view of their complaints and the highly complex problem involved, it was considered essential that the Inspectorate should have more advanced knowledge of the subject if complaints were to be satisfactorily dealt with.

Noise Abatement (Contd.)

This year the construction of the new power station at the Refinery was nearing completion, and as a result of the commissioning of one of the boilers complaints were immediately received from nearby residents. An assessment of the situation showed that the noise appeared to have increased somewhat in that region, and the Esso Company claimed that this will probably be reduced when the station is fully operational. At present it is only under partial load, and excess steam is being emitted into the atmosphere giving rise to unnecessary noise. It is anticipated that the power station will be fully operational early in the new year.

Complaints were also received in respect of a Washeteria and Self-Service Dry Cleaners which started up in a shopping area of a very quiet residential estate. The occupants of the flat over this shop, which was originally a furniture business, not unnaturally complained when noise from machinery could be heard all day long, including Saturdays and Sundays, up until 9.30 at night. The owner of the business did his best to co-operate in dampening down much of the noise, and eventually when the main cause of the trouble was traced to the dry cleaning plant itself, discontinued the use on Sundays. The problem with this type of business can arise overnight if it is not properly controlled by planning. In this case it was said that there was virtually no change of use. It has been suggested that this sort of business be classified as industrial, although it is difficult to see how one can achieve this with such a business premises. In the normal course of events these Washeterias and Self-Service Dry Cleaners ought not to be permitted in shops with private flats over, and should be confined to areas where the nuisance from noise is not likely to cause objection.

"RADIATION IN HEALTH" CONFERENCE

A Course on "Radiation in Health" for Public Health Inspectors had been held, and the Committee agreed that a number should be allowed to attend. In view of the growing importance of this problem, it was considered essential that members of the staff should have the necessary knowledge, bearing in mind that some of the industrial undertakings on the waterside use radio-active materials in the course of their day-to-day processes.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The target to inspect factories once a year was not achieved during 1968, and it was only possible to visit about half the total.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-	-
Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	165	65	2	-
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises.)	1	-	-	-
Totals :	167	66	2	-

2. Cases in which defects were found :

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature ...	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation ...	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences :-					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	6	6	-	-	-

3. Outworkers :

Nature of Work	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing) Mak-Apparel) ing etc. Cleaning & Washing	6	-	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals :	6	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Over half the premises received a full inspection during the year, and while most of these were found to comply with requirements of the Act, it was necessary to serve 42 Notices involving 112 contraventions. 40 Notices of 90 contraventions were complied with, and over 50% of the contraventions were concerned with First Aid provisions, thermometers, Abstracts, and floors, passages and staircases.

The number of registered premises, particularly the offices, have decreased mainly due to the discontinuance of large units serving short-term work contracts in the area.

12 accidents were reported involving relatively minor injuries. Most of them were due to carrying or lifting goods, but the two most serious arose with young persons cutting fingers, one while boning meat and the second whilst cleaning a bacon machine. The latter person was over 18 and had been properly advised on the cleaning of such a machine, and in neither case could negligence be proved.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	127	34
Retail Shops ..	12	332	224
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ...	-	6	-
Catering establishments open to the Public, Canteens ...	2	63	24
Fuel Storage Depots	1	4	1
Totals :	18	532	283

Analysis of persons employed in premises registered up to the end of the year was as follows :-

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	714
Retail Shops	1,245
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	20
Catering establishments open to the Public	449
Canteens	16
Fuel Storage Depots	9
Total :	2,453
Total Males :	826
Total Females :	1,627

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Licences were issued for 11 animal boarding establishments, and I am glad to say that a high standard is being maintained at most of them.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Licences were issued in respect of 6 premises, which were found to comply with the provisions of this Act.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

This Department is responsible for issuing the Certificates of Registration of Scrap Metal Dealers in this area. Under the Act registrations, unless renewed, terminate after three years. At the end of the year the number of registered persons had been reduced to 17, most of these being itinerant dealers.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 AND
THE PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS (THRESHING & DISMANTLING
OF RICKS) REGULATIONS, 1950

The duties imposed upon Local Authorities by Section 2 of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 to secure, so far as practicable, that the District is kept free from rats and/or mice, a staff of two are permanently employed in carrying out the Council's obligations.

Service and disinfestation to private property is indirectly free, the cost being borne by the General Rate Fund. All business and agricultural premises requiring service, the following charges apply :-

Yearly Contract	£1. 0s.0d. per hour
'Ad hoc' service :-	
Pest Officer working alone	11s.6d " "
Pest Operator " "	8s.6d " "
When working together ...	£1. 0s.0d " "

Contract service is encouraged whenever possible to business premises particularly to agricultural properties, which are more liable to become infested with both rats and mice at any time of the year owing to the amount of food generally available. Contract service has been found by experience a most satisfactory method of control, as this provides four services per year at three monthly intervals. People wishing to carry out the work themselves have been given every help and advice.

All classes of property have been inspected including the Council's Refuse Tips and Sewage Disposal Works; also particular attention has been paid to banks, ditches and hedgerows where this source of infestation can cause adjacent property becoming infested.

Complaints either by letter, telephone or verbal, are received and dealt with as soon as possible.

'Warfarin' has again been used exclusively during the year, and giving excellent results: no resistance to this rodenticide has been experienced in the Council's area as it has been found to exist in areas of Montgomery, Welshpool, Shropshire and parts of Scotland.

Several heavy infestations were found during this period, but it can be assured that every effort is made to keep the area to a minimum of infestation.

<u>Details of Work :</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>
Number of yearly contracts ...	45	46
Income from contracts	£421.18s.0d	£434.18s.0d
Income from 'ad hoc' service ..	£122.16s.0d	£115. 4s.0d
Number of complaints received ..	754	551
Number of infestations found ...	875	764
Number of infestations dealt with	1,563	1,116

Number of visits made for disinfection :

(a) Dwelling-houses	2,721	2,804
(b) Business premises	274	251
(c) Agricultural properties ..	491	460
(d) Local Authority premises ..	41	66
	<u>3,527</u>	<u>3,581</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

<u>Nature of Inspection</u>	<u>Number made</u>
<u>Nuisances :</u>	
Premises (Defects)	576
Premises Filthy and Verminous	17
Animals	15
Smoke/Dust	74
Smoke/Dust Observations	75
Noise	158
Refuse/Accumulations, Deposits	257
<u>Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits, etc.</u>	
Sewerage and Drainage	2,529
Ditches	425
Water Supply	36
Disinfestation	145
Rodents and Insect Control	36
<u>Special Premises and Visits :</u>	
Agricultural Welfare Act	-
Air Analysis Apparatus	205
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Shops	48
Factories	92
Outworkers	3
Hairdressing Establishments	40
Moveable Dwellings and Sites	542
Offices and Shops Act	621
Schools	16
<u>Food Premises :</u>	
Bakers and Bakehouses	34
Butchers	175
Cafes, Restaurants, etc.	162
Canteens (including Schools)	97
Clubs	45
Confectioners	69
Fish Shops	21
Fish and Chip Shops	28
General Stores	65
Grocers	308
Greengrocers	80
Hotels and Guesthouses	113
Public Houses	93
Mobile Shops	188
Meat and Food Inspection	210

Carried forward : 7,598

Nature of Inspection Number made

Brought forward : 7,598

Milk and Ice-Cream :

Dairies	15
Ice-Cream Premises	15

Infectious Disease :

Investigations	92
Disinfections	1
Food Poisoning	39

Cleansing Services :

Cesspool Emptying	80
Refuse Collection and Disposal	1,629

Housing :

Houses inspected	1,392
Overcrowding	8
Houses surveyed	97

Others :

Visits re sampling	326
Interviews and Meetings	1,975
Miscellaneous	17

Total : 13,284



