

**[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Petersfield R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Petersfield (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1971

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ha6ng8aj>

**License and attribution**

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

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

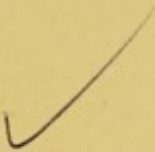
Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



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

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

H



A N N U A L   R E P O R T

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1971



CONTENTS

Page Number

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

Adulterations of food .. .. .	48-50
Animal boarding establishments .. .. .	53
Births .. .. .	16
Caravans .. .. .	10, 34-36
Care in the community .. .. .	3-6
Child health clinics .. .. .	12
Council housing .. .. .	9
Deaths .. .. .	17-20
Environment, The .. .. .	7-11
Factories .. .. .	53
Family doctor service .. .. .	11
Family planning .. .. .	13
Food hygiene .. .. .	10-11, 44-46
General report of the Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	3-11
Home Help .. .. .	4
Hospitals .. .. .	11
Housing .. .. .	9-10, 39-43
Housing conditions .. .. .	41-42
Immunisation .. .. .	23-24
Immunisation of .. .. .	25
Immunisation statistics .. .. .	23
Improvement grants .. .. .	42-43
Infant deaths .. .. .	17-18
Infectious and notifiable diseases .. .. .	21-22
Insect infestation .. .. .	36-37
Inspection and supervision of .. .. .	44
Inspections and visits .. .. .	38
Knacker's yards .. .. .	46
Luncheon Club/Day Centre .. .. .	5, 14
Meals on Wheels .. .. .	5, 13-15
Meat and other foods .. .. .	45-46
Meat inspection .. .. .	46-47
Milk supply .. .. .	45
Moveable dwellings .. .. .	36
Noise .. .. .	8
Nursing services .. .. .	11-12
Offices and shops .. .. .	33-34
Pail closet emptying .. .. .	31
Personal health services .. .. .	11-15
Petersfield Rural District .. .. .	2
Pollution .. .. .	7-8
Poultry .. .. .	48
Private building .. .. .	9-10
Public cleansing .. .. .	31-33
Rainfall .. .. .	29-30
Refuse collection and disposal .. .. .	8, 31-32
Rivers and streams .. .. .	29
Rodent control .. .. .	51-52

**A N N U A L   R E P O R T**

**M E D I C A L   O F F I C E R   O F   H E A L T H**

and

**C H I E F   P U B L I C   H E A L T H   I N S P E C T O R**

**f o r   t h e   y e a r   1 9 7 1**



RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

ANNUAL REPORT

of the  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
and  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year 1971

CONTENTS

	<u>Page Number</u>
Adulterations of food .. .. .	48-50
Animal boarding establishments .. .. .	53
Births .. .. .	16
Caravans .. .. .	10, 34-36
Care in the community .. .. .	3-6
Child health clinics .. .. .	12
Council housing .. .. .	9
Deaths .. .. .	17-20
Environment, The .. .. .	7-11
Factories .. .. .	53
Family doctor service .. .. .	11
Family planning .. .. .	13
Food hygiene .. .. .	10-11, 44-46
General report of the Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	3-11
Home Help .. .. .	4
Hospitals .. .. .	11
Housing .. .. .	9-10, 39-43
Housing conditions .. .. .	41-42
Immunisation .. .. .	23-24
Immunisation of travellers .. .. .	25
Immunisation statistics .. .. .	23
Improvement grants .. .. .	42-43
Infant deaths .. .. .	17-18
Infectious and notifiable diseases .. .. .	21-22
Insect infestation .. .. .	36-37
Inspection and supervision of food .. .. .	44
Inspections and visits .. .. .	38
Knacker's yards .. .. .	46
Luncheon Club/Day Centre .. .. .	5, 14
Meals on Wheels .. .. .	5, 13-15
Meat and other foods .. .. .	45-46
Meat inspection .. .. .	46-47
Milk supply .. .. .	45
Moveable dwellings .. .. .	36
Noise .. .. .	8
Nursing services .. .. .	11-12
Offices and shops .. .. .	33-34
Pail closet emptying .. .. .	31
Personal health services .. .. .	11-15
Petersfield Rural District .. .. .	2
Pollution .. .. .	7-8
Poultry.. .. .	48
Private building .. .. .	9-10
Public cleansing .. .. .	31-33
Rainfall .. .. .	29-30
Refuse collection and disposal .. .. .	8, 31-32
Rivers and streams .. .. .	29
Rodent control .. .. .	51-52



CONTENTS

Salmonella typhimurium .. .. .	21
Scarlet fever .. .. .	21
Schools .. .. .	36
Scrap metal dealers .. .. .	53
Sewage disposal .. .. .	8-9
Shigella flexner .. .. .	21-22
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	46
Slaughtermen, licensing of .. .. .	46
Social services .. .. .	12-13
Staff .. .. .	6-7
Tuberculosis .. .. .	22
Unsound food .. .. .	47
Vital statistics .. .. .	16-20
Voluntary services .. .. .	13-15
Water supplies .. .. .	9, 27-29

000000

Food hygiene .. .. .	10-11, 44-46
General report of the Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	3-11
Home Help .. .. .	4
Hospitals .. .. .	11
Housing .. .. .	9-10, 29-33
Housing conditions .. .. .	41-42
Immigration .. .. .	23-24
Immigration of travellers .. .. .	25
Immigration statistics .. .. .	25
Improvement grants .. .. .	42-43
Infant deaths .. .. .	17-18
Infectious and notifiable diseases .. .. .	21-22
Insect infestation .. .. .	26-27
Inspection and supervision of food .. .. .	44
Inspections and visits .. .. .	28
Knacker's yards .. .. .	46
Luncheon Club/Day Centre .. .. .	2, 14
Mats on wheels .. .. .	2, 13-15
Meat and other foods .. .. .	45-46
Meat inspection .. .. .	46-47
Milk supply .. .. .	42
Movable dwellings .. .. .	26
Noise .. .. .	8
Nursing services .. .. .	11-12
Offices and shops .. .. .	23-24
Public cleansing .. .. .	27
Personal health services .. .. .	11-12
Peterfield Rural District .. .. .	2
Pollution .. .. .	7-8
Poultry .. .. .	48
Private building .. .. .	9-10
Public cleansing .. .. .	21-22
Rainfall .. .. .	29-30
Refuse collection and disposal .. .. .	8, 21-22
Rivers and streams .. .. .	29
Robent control .. .. .	21-22

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF PETERSFIELD

Chairman of the Council: Mr. H.J.C. Jones, F.I.O.B. (1971/72) Major H.L.St.V. Rose (1972/73)  
Vice-Chairman of the Council: Major H.L.St.V. Rose (1971/72) The Rev.P.W. Gallup (1972/73)  
Chairman of the Public Health Committee: Mr. D.J. Holliday (1971/72)

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL  
for the year 1972-1973

Group Captain J.C. Barraclough	Mr. W.G. Lambert
Mr. C.G. Brook	Mr. W.R. Legate
Mr. J.S.G. Crosland	Mrs. P.H. Miles
Mrs. E.M.G. Dibben	Mrs. M.E. Nellthorp
Lady Edwards	Mr. W.P. Ness
Mr. I. Fry	Mr. S.S. Phillips
The Rev. P.W. Gallup	Miss B. Rook
Mr. A.D. Gill	Major H.L.St.V. Rose
Miss P.A. Halahan	Mr. C.H.J. Russell
Commander G. Hare, R.N. (Retd.)	Mr. L.J.E. Sawyer
Mr. H. Heath	Mr. S.B. Selmes, A.C.I.I.
Mr. D.J. Holliday	Mrs. M.E. Smith
Lady Jaffray	Mr. D.V.N. Toplis
Mr. G.G. Jolliffe	Mr. J.G. Trenchard
Mrs. M.A. Keens	Mr. W.J. West

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health

A.G. Farr, M.B.E., M.A., M.B., B.Chir., D.P.H.,  
D.T.M. & H., D.I.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

A. Swan, A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J.L. Cort, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.  
L.W. Eckersley, D.P.A.(Lond.), M.A.P.H.I.

Trainee Public Health Inspector

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

Clerks

Mrs. S.A. Andrews  
Miss A.B. Strachan





# Rural District Council of Petersfield.

A. G. Farr, M.B.E.

L.L., M.B., B.CHIR., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H., D.I.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

TELEPHONE

PETERSFIELD 2511/2/3.

Health Department,  
The Old College,  
Petersfield,  
Hants.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Petersfield Rural District Council:

Sir,

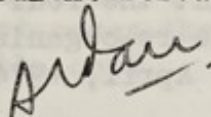
I have the honour to present my report for 1971. It was during this year that Mr. Walker retired from his post as Clerk to the Rural District Council and was succeeded by Mr. Underwood.

My duties are made easier and more pleasant by the co-operation and assistance received from you, from the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and from members. Thank you. I am also grateful for support from the staff of the Department and my other colleagues in the Council's service. As well I am helped by doctors, nurses, social workers and many others concerned in the health and well being of our community and it is a pleasure to thank them all.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your obedient servant,



Medical Officer of Health

1971/72	1970/71	1969/70	1968/69	1967/68	1966/67	1965/66	1964/65	1963/64	1962/63	1961/62	1960/61	1959/60	1958/59	1957/58	1956/57	1955/56	1954/55	1953/54	1952/53	1951/52	1950/51	1949/50	1948/49	1947/48	1946/47	1945/46	1944/45	1943/44	1942/43	1941/42	1940/41	1939/40	1938/39	1937/38	1936/37	1935/36	1934/35	1933/34	1932/33	1931/32	1930/31	1929/30	1928/29	1927/28	1926/27	1925/26	1924/25	1923/24	1922/23	1921/22	1920/21	1919/20	1918/19	1917/18	1916/17	1915/16	1914/15	1913/14	1912/13	1911/12	1910/11	1909/10	1908/09	1907/08	1906/07	1905/06	1904/05	1903/04	1902/03	1901/02	1900/01	1899/00	1898/99	1897/98	1896/97	1895/96	1894/95	1893/94	1892/93	1891/92	1890/91	1889/90	1888/89	1887/88	1886/87	1885/86	1884/85	1883/84	1882/83	1881/82	1880/81	1879/80	1878/79	1877/78	1876/77	1875/76	1874/75	1873/74	1872/73	1871/72	1870/71	1869/70	1868/69	1867/68	1866/67	1865/66	1864/65	1863/64	1862/63	1861/62	1860/61	1859/60	1858/59	1857/58	1856/57	1855/56	1854/55	1853/54	1852/53	1851/52	1850/51	1849/50	1848/49	1847/48	1846/47	1845/46	1844/45	1843/44	1842/43	1841/42	1840/41	1839/40	1838/39	1837/38	1836/37	1835/36	1834/35	1833/34	1832/33	1831/32	1830/31	1829/30	1828/29	1827/28	1826/27	1825/26	1824/25	1823/24	1822/23	1821/22	1820/21	1819/20	1818/19	1817/18	1816/17	1815/16	1814/15	1813/14	1812/13	1811/12	1810/11	1809/10	1808/09	1807/08	1806/07	1805/06	1804/05	1803/04	1802/03	1801/02	1800/01	1799/00	1798/99	1797/98	1796/97	1795/96	1794/95	1793/94	1792/93	1791/92	1790/91	1789/90	1788/89	1787/88	1786/87	1785/86	1784/85	1783/84	1782/83	1781/82	1780/81	1779/80	1778/79	1777/78	1776/77	1775/76	1774/75	1773/74	1772/73	1771/72	1770/71	1769/70	1768/69	1767/68	1766/67	1765/66	1764/65	1763/64	1762/63	1761/62	1760/61	1759/60	1758/59	1757/58	1756/57	1755/56	1754/55	1753/54	1752/53	1751/52	1750/51	1749/50	1748/49	1747/48	1746/47	1745/46	1744/45	1743/44	1742/43	1741/42	1740/41	1739/40	1738/39	1737/38	1736/37	1735/36	1734/35	1733/34	1732/33	1731/32	1730/31	1729/30	1728/29	1727/28	1726/27	1725/26	1724/25	1723/24	1722/23	1721/22	1720/21	1719/20	1718/19	1717/18	1716/17	1715/16	1714/15	1713/14	1712/13	1711/12	1710/11	1709/10	1708/09	1707/08	1706/07	1705/06	1704/05	1703/04	1702/03	1701/02	1700/01	1699/00	1698/99	1697/98	1696/97	1695/96	1694/95	1693/94	1692/93	1691/92	1690/91	1689/90	1688/89	1687/88	1686/87	1685/86	1684/85	1683/84	1682/83	1681/82	1680/81	1679/80	1678/79	1677/78	1676/77	1675/76	1674/75	1673/74	1672/73	1671/72	1670/71	1669/70	1668/69	1667/68	1666/67	1665/66	1664/65	1663/64	1662/63	1661/62	1660/61	1659/60	1658/59	1657/58	1656/57	1655/56	1654/55	1653/54	1652/53	1651/52	1650/51	1649/50	1648/49	1647/48	1646/47	1645/46	1644/45	1643/44	1642/43	1641/42	1640/41	1639/40	1638/39	1637/38	1636/37	1635/36	1634/35	1633/34	1632/33	1631/32	1630/31	1629/30	1628/29	1627/28	1626/27	1625/26	1624/25	1623/24	1622/23	1621/22	1620/21	1619/20	1618/19	1617/18	1616/17	1615/16	1614/15	1613/14	1612/13	1611/12	1610/11	1609/10	1608/09	1607/08	1606/07	1605/06	1604/05	1603/04	1602/03	1601/02	1600/01	1599/00	1598/99	1597/98	1596/97	1595/96	1594/95	1593/94	1592/93	1591/92	1590/91	1589/90	1588/89	1587/88	1586/87	1585/86	1584/85	1583/84	1582/83	1581/82	1580/81	1579/80	1578/79	1577/78	1576/77	1575/76	1574/75	1573/74	1572/73	1571/72	1570/71	1569/70	1568/69	1567/68	1566/67	1565/66	1564/65	1563/64	1562/63	1561/62	1560/61	1559/60	1558/59	1557/58	1556/57	1555/56	1554/55	1553/54	1552/53	1551/52	1550/51	1549/50	1548/49	1547/48	1546/47	1545/46	1544/45	1543/44	1542/43	1541/42	1540/41	1539/40	1538/39	1537/38	1536/37	1535/36	1534/35	1533/34	1532/33	1531/32	1530/31	1529/30	1528/29	1527/28	1526/27	1525/26	1524/25	1523/24	1522/23	1521/22	1520/21	1519/20	1518/19	1517/18	1516/17	1515/16	1514/15	1513/14	1512/13	1511/12	1510/11	1509/10	1508/09	1507/08	1506/07	1505/06	1504/05	1503/04	1502/03	1501/02	1500/01	1499/00	1498/99	1497/98	1496/97	1495/96	1494/95	1493/94	1492/93	1491/92	1490/91	1489/90	1488/89	1487/88	1486/87	1485/86	1484/85	1483/84	1482/83	1481/82	1480/81	1479/80	1478/79	1477/78	1476/77	1475/76	1474/75	1473/74	1472/73	1471/72	1470/71	1469/70	1468/69	1467/68	1466/67	1465/66	1464/65	1463/64	1462/63	1461/62	1460/61	1459/60	1458/59	1457/58	1456/57	1455/56	1454/55	1453/54	1452/53	1451/52	1450/51	1449/50	1448/49	1447/48	1446/47	1445/46	1444/45	1443/44	1442/43	1441/42	1440/41	1439/40	1438/39	1437/38	1436/37	1435/36	1434/35	1433/34	1432/33	1431/32	1430/31	1429/30	1428/29	1427/28	1426/27	1425/26	1424/25	1423/24	1422/23	1421/22	1420/21	1419/20	1418/19	1417/18	1416/17	1415/16	1414/15	1413/14	1412/13	1411/12	1410/11	1409/10	1408/09	1407/08	1406/07	1405/06	1404/05	1403/04	1402/03	1401/02	1400/01	1399/00	1398/99	1397/98	1396/97	1395/96	1394/95	1393/94	1392/93	1391/92	1390/91	1389/90	1388/89	1387/88	1386/87	1385/86	1384/85	1383/84	1382/83	1381/82	1380/81	1379/80	1378/79	1377/78	1376/77	1375/76	1374/75	1373/74	1372/73	1371/72	1370/71	1369/70	1368/69	1367/68	1366/67	1365/66	1364/65	1363/64	1362/63	1361/62	1360/61	1359/60	1358/59	1357/58	1356/57	1355/56	1354/55	1353/54	1352/53	1351/52	1350/51	1349/50	1348/49	1347/48	1346/47	1345/46	1344/45	1343/44	1342/43	1341/42	1340/41	1339/40	1338/39	1337/38	1336/37	1335/36	1334/35	1333/34	1332/33	1331/32	1330/31	1329/30	1328/29	1327/28	1326/27	1325/26	1324/25	1323/24	1322/23	1321/22	1320/21	1319/20	1318/19	1317/18	1316/17	1315/16	1314/15	1313/14	1312/13	1311/12	1310/11	1309/10	1308/09	1307/08	1306/07	1305/06	1304/05	1303/04	1302/03	1301/02	1300/01	1299/00	1298/99	1297/98	1296/97	1295/96	1294/95	1293/94	1292/93	1291/92	1290/91	1289/90	1288/89	1287/88	1286/87	1285/86	1284/85	1283/84	1282/83	1281/82	1280/81	1279/80	1278/79	1277/78	1276/77	1275/76	1274/75	1273/74	1272/73	1271/72	1270/71	1269/70	1268/69	1267/68	1266/67	1265/66	1264/65	1263/64	1262/63	1261/62	1260/61	1259/60	1258/59	1257/58	1256/57	1255/56	1254/55	1253/54	1252/53	1251/52	1250/51	1249/50	1248/49	1247/48	1246/47	1245/46	1244/45	1243/44	1242/43	1241/42	1240/41	1239/40	1238/39	1237/38	1236/37	1235/36	1234/35	1233/34	1232/33	1231/32	1230/31	1229/30	1228/29	1227/28	1226/27	1225/26	1224/25	1223/24	1222/23	1221/22	1220/21	1219/20	1218/19	1217/18	1216/17	1215/16	1214/15	1213/14	1212/13	1211/12	1210/11	1209/10	1208/09	1207/08	1206/07	1205/06	1204/05	1203/04	1202/03	1201/02	1200/01	1199/00	1198/99	1197/98	1196/97	1195/96	1194/95	1193/94	1192/93	1191/92	1190/91	1189/90	1188/89	1187/88	1186/87	1185/86	1184/85	1183/84	1182/83	1181/82	1180/81	1179/80	1178/79	1177/78	1176/77	1175/76	1174/75	1173/74	1172/73	1171/72	1170/71	1169/70	1168/69	1167/68	1166/67	1165/66	1164/65	1163/64	1162/63	1161/62	1160/61	1159/60	1158/59	1157/58	1156/57	1155/56	1154/55	1153/54	1152/53	1151/52	1150/51	1149/50	1148/49	1147/48	1146/47	1145/46	1144/45	1143/44	1142/43	1141/42	1140/41	1139/40	1138/39	1137/38	1136/37	1135/36	1134/35	1133/34	1132/33	1131/32	1130/31	1129/30	1128/29	1127/28	1126/27	1125/26	1124/25	1123/24	1122/23	1121/22	1120/21	1119/20	1118/19	1117/18	1116/17	1115/16	1114/15	1113/14	1112/13	1111/12	1110/11	1109/10	1108/09	1107/08	1106/07	1105/06	1104/05	1103/04	1102/03	1101/02	1100/01	1099/00	1098/99	1097/98	1096/97	1095/96	1094/95	1093/94	1092/93	1091/92	1090/91	1089/90	1088/89	1087/88	1086/87	1085/86	1084/85	1083/84	1082/83	1081/82	1080/81	1079/80	1078/79	1077/78	1076/77	1075/76	1074/75	1073/74	1072/73	1071/72	1070/71	1069/70	1068/69	1067/68	1066/67	1065/66	1064/65	1063/64	1062/63	1061/62	1060/61	1059/60	1058/59	1057/58	1056/57	1055/56	1054/55	1053/54	1052/53	1051/52	1050/51	1049/50	1048/49	1047/48	1046/47	1045/46	1044/45	1043/44	1042/43	1041/42	1040/41	1039/40	1038/39	1037/38	1036/37	1035/36	1034/35	1033/34	1032/33	1031/32	1030/31	1029/30	1028/29	1027/28	1026/27	1025/26	1024/25	1023/24	1022/23	1021/22	1020/21	1019/20	1018/19	1017/18	1016/17	1015/16	1014/15	1013/14	1012/13	1011/12	1010/11	1009/10	10
---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	----



PETERSFIELD RURAL DISTRICT

The district forms part of the eastern boundary of Hampshire, its eastern boundary being Surrey in the north and West Sussex in the south. The South Downs traverse the district from east to west, dividing it into northern and southern halves. There are no large rivers, the extreme north of the district draining into the Wey basin to the Thames, the eastern part via the Rother to the Channel and part of the western area via the Meon to Southampton Water. The main London to Portsmouth road and railway traverse the district from north to south, the Midhurst/ Winchester road from east to west. These roads cross at Petersfield, the small country town lying just north of the gap in the Downs through which the London/Portsmouth road and railway pass. This town and an adjacent area forms the separate urban district of Petersfield.

Much of the district is noted for its beauty and is scheduled as such. Different forms of agriculture are practised throughout the district but, in general, in the south, the farms are smaller in area and there is more horticulture, on the downland there is more arable and stock farming with dairy farming in the valleys. There is some fruit farming and timber growing.

There are few light and no heavy industries in the district but with the proximity of Portsmouth in the south and London and the "outer London belt" in the north, many residents find their employment outside the district. There is considerable pressure for housing development all through the district, but this is strictly controlled. Main development in the south has been in Horndean and Catherington which are close to the rapidly expanding urban district of Havant and Waterloo and in the north it has been around Liss and Liphook for "commuters" who work in London.

The Council joined with Petersfield Urban and Alton Rural and Urban Councils in proposing that the four districts should be combined into a single district under the re-organisation of local government which will take effect from the 1st April, 1974. This proposal was supported by the County Council.

	As at 1/4/71	As at 1/4/72
Area in acres .. .. .	54,758	54,758
Estimated population .. .. .	30,540	29,660
Number of domestic rateable hereditaments	9,505	9,716
Rateable value .. .. .	£993,033	£1,024,817
Sum represented by a penny rate .. .. .	£9,667	£10,114
Uniform general rate .. .. .	66p	79p



# GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

## GENERAL COMMENTS

### Care in the Community

It has been apparent for years that the number of old people in this country is increasing and it follows that more old people are going to need help from the community and from the social services provided by the authorities. There has been time to appreciate the problems involved and ideally it should now be possible to provide support where and when it is needed. In fact this is not the case and in some respects it could be argued that certain services today are inferior to those provided in the past.

The first problem is to identify those who need help. This is not as easy as might be thought, and the most effective method so far evolved is for the general practitioner to provide an age and sex register of all patients over a certain age. As general practitioners are paid on a capitation basis with an increased fee in respect of patients over 65, it might be thought this information would be readily obtained from the Executive Councils. In fact this is not so and the records of patients which, incidentally, are the basis for the payment of over fifty four million pounds annually to general practitioners, are accurate only to within 7-8%, which means that in Britain four million people might not be recorded correctly.

At present, the most practicable way of providing an age/sex register is to compile it from the records in the surgery (and these are not accurate). This requires the services of a confidential clerk; with the development of health centres for group practice Local Health Authorities can more easily supply this service, though few of them appear to be doing so, and in most cases the Executive Council can provide a grant of up to 70% of the cost.

The age/sex register is used to contact patients over a certain age. Initially the age will be high but as the system gets going it is usually possible to reduce the age to a point between 60 and 70 years. The first contact is usually a letter seeking information about the person's health and offering an appointment at the surgery or a visit from a health visitor. This results in a classification of patients into those with no immediate problems, those with health problems, those with social problems (housing, home help, etc.) and those with both. It will also indicate "special risk" cases who reject help and are withdrawn socially.

When properly used, this system causes very little annoyance to the elderly person - most of them welcome it - and identifies most cases



needing help at an early stage. Much more effort should be devoted to this matter of identifying those who need help, but it is of no use unless help is readily available.

The object of assistance to old people, as it is to those handicapped by disabilities other than those which age brings, should be to keep them for as long as possible in their own homes in their own community. To this end, the house should be made as suitable as it can be, with modern amenities. This may involve capital expenditure the owner cannot afford, but many Councils are now prepared to help with maturity loans, whereby the capital sum is borrowed against the security of the property and only the interest is paid by the old person during his lifetime, the capital being repaid from the estate. When the new Rent Act becomes fully operative, it should help in the improvement of tenanted property as the owner will be able to charge an economic rent and the tenant may receive a subsidy.

Given a dwelling, the occupant will need sufficient income for food, light, heat, clothing, rent and rates. This may be a delicate subject and need a tactful approach, but the tendency is more and more towards the state supplementing the inadequate income and more determined efforts should be made to overcome the prejudice which some people have about accepting what they wrongly consider to be "charity".

In order to remain independent in their own homes, infirm people require varying support; most of this comes from voluntary sources such as relatives, friends and neighbours, and from numerous organisations.

A good deal of the work of these organisations overlaps and is inefficient because of the lack of co-ordination and even rivalry between different groups.

The statutory institutions for providing home care are never going to be able to give the amount of support needed; this can only be done by voluntary effort. The experiment of appointing a full-time official to co-ordinate the many voluntary "welfare" agencies in Newcastle-upon-Tyne showed that by getting them to co-operate and co-ordinate their work the effort could be much increased. This is an object worthy of the close attention of the Social Services Department.

There are various statutory services which are of great importance in sustaining infirm people in the community. The Home Help is the most important but because of a failure to publicise the splendid work done by home helps (often under most difficult conditions), their work is not properly appreciated by most people and it is difficult to recruit people as home helps. Efforts should be made to publicise the service, to provide more in-service training and to improve recruitment.



Meals on Wheels is a valuable service as much for the regular visit as for the nutritive value of the meal. It is not easy to get the meal to the recipient in a really palatable state. If the nutritional value of the delivered meal is important in supporting the person, as it may be if he or she is no longer able to cook a "full" meal, two or even three meals per week is not sufficient - it should really be seven. This is difficult under the present system, especially in sparsely populated areas and perhaps locally we should look at this problem again.

The Luncheon Club or Day Centre is a better service because of the social contact it allows but is difficult to organise in rural areas. There is no doubt that transport is a key to many of the problems of lonely, housebound people and that soon rural villages are going to have to provide a local alternative to the disappearing rural bus. A village minibus can be a great boon to infirm people and local authorities are now enabled to give financial support towards transport for handicapped people. In a rural context, this would allow subsidised fares for old people on the village minibus.

Enforced loneliness is one of the heaviest burdens of age, and most people when isolated for any length of time become withdrawn and fearful of mixing again with others. A few people prefer isolation and their wishes must be respected but it is from the "withdrawn" people that social emergencies and tragedies arise. It should be an important object to combat and prevent loneliness and this is best achieved by local voluntary services.

A service which can be of importance to old people is having their toenails cut regularly. They often find it difficult to do this themselves, it is neglected and in time immobilises them, becoming a big job for the chiropodist. There is a field for voluntary service here.

A point of great importance in the care of the elderly infirm is the relationship between hospital, welfare home and "sheltered" (with a warden) housing. Three different authorities are concerned and it is apparent the co-ordination between them needs improving. There are several common medical or surgical conditions in old people which need investigation and treatment in hospital. Often the treatment is effective and they can be discharged cured. An example is incontinence; it is often difficult to arrange for the admission of someone suffering from this and they may have to wait a long time in conditions of discomfort, unhappiness and neglect. Most Welfare Homes find it difficult to take in people who are incontinent but it is true that today these institutions are admitting people with infirmities and disabilities they would not have considered ten years ago. It has been agreed that these Homes should be used more flexibly and it is good to see a small number of short-stay admissions being arranged in local institutions, usually



to give the relatives caring for an old person a chance to have a break from their responsibilities. It is also good to see that Professor Hall has introduced a system of ward consultation for matrons of Homes in the Southampton area and it is hoped that this will be extended and could perhaps include housing managers.

A Scottish experiment shows promise. Here, a number of hospital beds have been formed into a geriatric assessment unit. Three people have the right to admit patients (whose stay is limited to three weeks). They are a psychiatrist, a consultant in geriatrics and a social worker. Before the three weeks is up, one of these must arrange for the future care of the patient and most often it is found that the patient is able to return to the community, which is what he or she will prefer and which, incidentally, is the cheapest method of support.

There is one last service we all need - to be able to die with dignity. Most people prefer to live and die in their own homes and indeed this is usually what happens. Sometimes this may involve the relatives in heavy burdens of nursing and housekeeping. Are they receiving all the help they need? For example, it is difficult to find someone to sit through the night with the patient if this is a continuous need. Laundry may be a heavy burden and there are other difficulties. Family doctors and district nurses know in what fields help is most commonly needed in this situation and we should try to meet these needs from voluntary and statutory sources.

The implementation of the Social Services Act of 1970 in April, 1971 has led to turmoil in the social work field, with many staff changing their jobs or going on training courses. Despite the efforts of social workers to overcome the problems created, it is apparent that the service to the individual in need of help has suffered in consequence. In April, 1974 there will be even greater turmoil with the re-organisation of local government and of the National Health Service and it is probable that in the upheaval the statutory services to those in need will be disorganised for a period. Therefore, there will be an even greater need for the voluntary services to fill the gap at this time. An effective way of developing a local voluntary service has been in the foundation of "Community Care" groups. Training courses are available in such groups and the presence of such a group in each community would go a long way towards meeting the need for more and better voluntary help to those of our neighbours who need some help.

#### STAFF

Mr. L.W. Lockyer, Rodent Operator, was taken ill in May and subsequently had to resign from his post on health grounds. Mr. J.E. McLaren



Staff ... continued ...

was appointed in his place. Other than these, there were no staff changes.

---

## THE ENVIRONMENT

### Pollution

In the 1970 report, attention was drawn to the considerable dangers of "fly tipping" of poisonous waste, particularly in a rural area. Towards the end of 1971 and early in 1972, much publicity was given to this danger on a national scale as well as internationally.

In Britain, the hue and cry was mainly confined to cyanide waste and was emotionally conducted by press and radio, whose comments ignored the fact that cyanides are waste products from several important manufacturing processes in use in Britain for the last ninety years and over this period tens of thousands of tons of these wastes have been dumped.

In response to the outcry new and more punitive legislation against dumpers was promised in a ministerial statement early in 1972. Unhappily the statement did not mention the most important need, which is to provide industrialists with places where they may safely get rid of poisonous waste. The recommendations of the committee on the disposal of solid toxic waste and of the Royal Commission on Pollution (in their interim reports) are that such facilities are needed. No industrialist is going to resort to "fly tipping" if there is a place to which he can properly send his toxic waste at a reasonable fee. It is the provision of such places which is urgent, not heavier punishment. The most likely result of sharper punishment is that greater care will be taken to avoid being caught by "fly tipping" by night in remote rural areas with the probable effect that the danger is unknown until there is major poisoning of underground water which may be most difficult to rectify.

The setting up of the new regional water authorities is a logical step in the preservation of water and its purification and re-use. Unhappily this is only likely to lead to more delay in providing for disposal of toxic material, as local authorities in the throes of re-organisation will not be eager to do this and the new boards will not be able to do it for some considerable time. It is to be hoped that



the Minister will be made aware of this and will require existing local authorities to make provision in the areas where there is need. South Hampshire is one such area; the cost of providing a safe "tip" for poisonous waste adequate for some years would not be more than a few thousand pounds, much of which could be recovered in fees.

One firm of waste disposal contractors established a depot in the district during the year.

### Noise

Complaints about noise are regularly received and are often caused by fans as, for example, in grain drying plants or poultry houses, and barking dogs or similar "rural" sounds. An unusual source of noise was a cause for complaint in 1971. A local gun club moved its clay pigeon range to a new site for which planning approval had been obtained in what must be assumed to have been ignorance of the intensity of fire, which was later observed at an average of 1,800 shots per hour, as well as a failure to appreciate the local terrain, a concave chalk hillside which acted both as a reflector and concentrator of the sounds, so that many houses in adjacent housing estates were seriously affected. The nuisance was increased by the fact that firing normally takes place only on certain Sundays.

### Refuse Collection and Disposal

No changes were made in the methods of collection (weekly kerbside) or disposal by controlled tipping at Buriton. In the latter months of the year, a new incentive scheme based on works study carried out by the County Council's "O and M" unit was introduced in calculating the wages of the staff concerned. This system will be applied in other branches of the Council's services.

### Sewage Disposal

Steep Marsh: The public enquiry into this small sewerage scheme, which was held because of an objection to the compulsory purchase of land for a purification works, recommended that instead of the proposed works, a pipe should connect the area to Petersfield Urban District's sewer system. This was now possible because of an extension under the railway of the urban system carried out since the original proposals were made



Sewage Disposal ... continued ...

for Steep Marsh. The cost was estimated to be slightly higher but considered justifiable on amenity grounds.

A small scheme sewerage Church Path, Horndean was completed. The extension of the Bramshott system was submitted to the Department of the Environment and subsequently approved by them, as were smaller schemes for the "Brown Teapot" area of Greatham and Snailing Lane and Wyld Green Lane. A drainage system for Hawkley was also under design during the year, and the link up of the Rowlands Castle sewers with the Havant and Waterloo system was under design by that authority.

Water Supplies

The southern half of the district is served by the Portsmouth Water Company, the northern half by the Mid Southern Water Company. Both companies engage in regular source sampling of which we are sent summaries. In both parts of the district, supplies were satisfactory in quality and quantity.

One institution has its own private borehole supply which is chlorinated and from which regular samples are taken. These were all satisfactory during 1971.

Housing

<u>Council Housing</u>	<u>Units</u>
Occupied at 31/12/70 .. .. .	1,292
Completed in 1971 .. .. .	19
Occupied at 31/12/71 .. .. .	1,311

Fewer Council houses were completed in 1971 than in the previous year. Nineteen were completed at Bramshott. Housing was under construction at Buriton during the year and planning continued on a large programme at Horndean.

<u>Private Building</u>	<u>Units</u>
Completed in 1969 .. .. .	173
Completed in 1970 .. .. .	183
Completed in 1971 .. .. .	190 *



## Housing ... continued ...

- \* Bramshott - 17, Clanfield - 31, Froxfield - 2, Greatham - 2, Hawkley - 1, Horndean - 43, Liss - 63, Rowlands Castle - 26, Steep - 5.

There was a slight increase in the number of houses built privately.

Consultations took place regarding the rehousing of a lady with kidney failure so that treatment could be continued in her own house as the present home was not capable of conversion. Such cases are an example of co-operation between three authorities - the Regional Hospital Board supplies the artificial kidney machine and the necessary telephone, the County Council pays for structural alterations and additions and the District Council supplies a house where this is essential. It is seldom that the smaller housing authorities have a house available and rare for such a vacancy to be convenient to the place of work in rural areas. This authority agreed to rehouse the family, but not for an anticipated nine months when suitable new housing was due for completion. As a stop gap, the County were prepared to obtain and put up a temporary transportable building adjacent to the house. This was not happily received by the hospital authorities, who are not conversant with the housing problems faced by small rural councils. A temporary, transportable building is a very convenient and economical stopgap arrangement in such cases. In this particular instance, the patient had a kidney transplant and has done well, so that the need for installing the machine has been averted.

## Caravans

During the year, it proved possible to close the Prospect Farm Caravan Site at Rowlands Castle and after restoration, it was handed back to Portsmouth Corporation.

The owner of land adjoining Bircholt Road (Bramshott parish) purchased a number of the plots and fenced off the land. In combination with earlier remedial work by the Council, this has brought about an improvement in conditions and the problems of this area are now well on the way to being solved.

## Food Hygiene

No outbreak of illness resulting from contaminated food came to notice during the year, and whilst it is probable that minor incidents might not be reported, it may reasonably be assumed that nothing invol-



ving more than one or two households occurred. The Chief Public Health Inspector reports on two items concerned with a knacker's yard in the district which illustrate some of the unusual problems encountered in 1971.

In the matter of food hygiene, the staff work closely with the Weights and Measures staff of the County Council who act as sampling officers under the Food and Drugs Act. We thank Mr. Preston and his staff for advice and co-operation. In hygiene control, both personal and environmental, we depend on advice and help from the Portsmouth Public Health Laboratory and are grateful to Doctor Payne and his staff.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Hospitals

Within the district lie King George's Hospital, Liphook (Geriatric), the Grange Maternity Home, Liss and Wenham Holt Convalescent Home, Rake. In Petersfield town are the small General Hospital, under the supervision of local doctors, where consultant out-patients are held and "Heathside", a small geriatric hospital. Most of the district looks to Portsmouth for its main hospital services, though in the northern parishes, Winchester, Alton, Haslemere and Guildford are used. The King Edward VII Hospital at Midhurst is also used for chest complaints.

The original "Cheshire Home" at Le Court continues to operate and there is a small private nursing home at Hill Brow.

Family Doctor Service

Two doctors practising from Petersfield retired from NHS practice during 1971 - Doctor W.O. Bradbury and Doctor R. Bowesman. Doctors N. Silk and E.D. Wallace were appointed to the vacancies.

Nursing Services

Miss Mitchell was appointed Deputy County Nursing Officer and



Nursing Services ... continued ...

shortly after she took up this appointment her assistant, Miss Owen, resigned on her appointment to a post in Devon. Miss Rogers was appointed Area Nursing Officer but was without assistance until Mrs. Bolland was appointed in 1972.

Child Health Clinics

The following table shows attendances at County Council clinics in 1971:-

Clinic	Number attending born in			Total children	Total attendances
	1971	1970	1966-69		
Clanfield	32	26	34	92	767
East Meon	9	15	25	49	375
Horndean	101	98	96	295	2,432
Liphook	46	31	50	127	904
Liss	89	92	87	268	892
Petersfield	132	148	126	406	2,560
Rowlands Castle	22	31	28	81	576

With the exception of the Horndean and Rowlands Castle clinics, the total attendances at the clinics has declined but the figures indicate that there is a substantial volume of work at most clinics. As always, voluntary workers play an important part in these clinics and we are grateful for their continuing help.

Social Services

The new Department, a combination of the erstwhile Children's and Welfare Departments with the addition of the Home Help and Mental Welfare services from the County Medical Department came into being on April 1st. Lack of office accommodation in Petersfield (other than a single interviewing room) meant that the Petersfield group, under Mr. Cattenach, had to operate from offices in Havant and it was not until April, 1972 that they were able to move into a new office block erected on the County's premises at Love Lane.



It was appreciated that the re-organisation of these important services would lead to a movement of staff but, in the event, this was greater than many had expected. In most cases, the bond between client and social worker is a very personal one, taking time to be forged, and therefore any change of social worker is bound to cause some temporary impairment in the quality of the relationship. For this reason, frequent staff changes are unfortunate for client and social worker alike. However, in the long term, the establishment of a fully staffed office in Petersfield will result in a much improved service to the district. One can only hope that the 1974 re-organisation does not cause further widespread staff changes.

### Family Planning

A family planning clinic was opened on two days a month in Petersfield by the Family Planning Association as agents for the County Council. As from April, 1972 this will be administered directly by the County Council but the voluntary helper as well as the professional staff will be the same.

### Voluntary Services

When people need help it usually comes from voluntary sources; most often from relatives, friends or neighbours. There are also innumerable small groups and organisations giving service of all kinds, such as local churches, old people's clubs and many others. And finally, there are larger national organisations operating at local level, often in specialised fields. Certain of these bodies provide services on behalf of Hampshire County Council, the members giving their services, the expenses being paid by the local authority. The Women's Royal Voluntary Service operates the "Meals on Wheels" service on this basis and the volume of the work is shown in the table following:



Number of meals served in each parish - 1971/72

Parish	Estimated Population	Number of Meals Served 1971/72
Bramshott	6,315	1,575
Greatham/Hawkley	1,030	897
Horndean/Clanfield/ Rowlands Castle	12,753	3,510
Liss	5,228	4,085
Steep/Froxfield	1,846	985

There was a substantial increase in the number of meals served (11,052) as compared with 1970 (7,267), this taking place in the Horndean/Clanfield/Rowlands Castle and Liss areas. Rowlands Castle is now supplied through the Horndean organisation - previously Havant W.R.V.S. had undertaken this but the demand in Havant had grown so much they found difficulty in coping.

The delivery of so many meals to the home is an achievement and demands a great deal of regular hard and devoted work to prepare, collect, deliver and clean up. In some cases, the buying, preparing and cooking is done by voluntary workers and the community owes these ladies a debt of gratitude.

During 1971, a Luncheon Club opened on two days a week at Petersfield Community Centre; this is subsidised by the local authorities and staffed by volunteers who assist a salaried cook and this has proved a welcome amenity which goes some way to combat loneliness and isolation. Up to the present time, those attending have been from the Urban District. Mention has been made earlier in this report of the need to establish lunch clubs in some of the bigger parishes to promote social contacts.

The Luncheon Club is an offshoot of the Petersfield Old People's Welfare Committee, sponsored by the National Old People's Welfare (now known as "Age Concern") through Hampshire Council for Social Service.

Another project which got off to a successful start at Petersfield Community Centre has been a series of "Social Activities" started as a result of the enthusiasm of the Warden and Mrs. Willson. Classes in painting, canvas work, sewing, cooking and other subjects have been started with voluntary help and elderly people from the Rural District derive interest and



Voluntary Services ... continued ...

enjoyment from them.

The British Red Cross Society has a building in Petersfield and organises a number of services in the area, including the supply of home nursing equipment (as agents for the County Medical Department), clubs for the elderly in some parishes, a club for the handicapped and home nursing and first aid courses.

The Red Cross and the Council for Social Services each organised a chiropody service on behalf of the County Council. As from April, 1972, the county authorities are administering this service direct.

1971		1970		1969		1968		1967	
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
STILL BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS		STILL BIRTHS	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01
BIRTH RATES		BIRTH RATES		BIRTH RATES		BIRTH RATES		BIRTH RATES	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
CORRECTED RATE		CORRECTED RATE		CORRECTED RATE		CORRECTED RATE		CORRECTED RATE	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES		ENGLAND & WALES	
1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791	1791
15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0



VITAL STATISTICS

To be valid, statistics must be derived from a sufficient number of observations. Some of the statistics and the rates derived from them which follow are not significant because the numbers are too small.

Births

YEAR		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total estimated population		29710	30280	30740	30540	29660
LIVE BIRTHS (Legitimate)	Male	253	233	248	228	206
	Female	227	195	212	197	225
	TOTAL	480	428	460	425	431
LIVE BIRTHS (Illegitimate)	Male	17	19	16	16	19
	Female	13	25	16	15	16
	TOTAL	30	44	32	31	35
TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS		510	472	492	456	466
BIRTH RATES Live Births/1000 population	CRUDE RATE	17.2	15.6	16.0	14.9	15.7
	CORRECTED RATE	17.0	15.4	15.8	14.8	15.5
	ENGLAND & WALES	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	PETERSFIELD R.D.	5.9%	9.3%	7%	6.8%	8%
	ENGLAND & WALES	-	-	8%	8%	8%
STILL BIRTHS	Legitimate	2	5	-	5	5
	Illegitimate	-	1	-	4	2
	TOTAL	2	6	-	9	7
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1000 BIRTHS (live and still)		3.9	12.5	-	19	15
TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS		512	478	492	465	473

N.B. 1971 population is a provisional figure based on the preliminary results of the 1971 census.



Infant Deaths

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under one year of age

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Legitimate	4	6	4	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>7</b>

Infant Mortality Rates

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Infant mortality rate (deaths under 1 year per 1000 live births) England and Wales	7.8	13.0	8.0	7.0	15.0
	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0

Neo Natal Mortality

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Legitimate	4	4	3	2	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>

Neo Natal Mortality Rates

	Petersfield R.D.		England & Wales	
	1970	1971	1970	1971
Neo natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1000 total live births)	4.0	9.0	12.0	12.0
EARLY neo natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live births)	4.0	6.0	11.0	10.0
PERINATAL mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week per 1000 total live and stillbirths)	24.0	21.0	23.0	22.0



Infant Deaths ... continued ...

More infant deaths were recorded in 1971 than in any of the past five years. However, the seven deaths that did occur are too few from which to attempt to draw conclusions. Having made such a statement, it is really improper to draw attention to the fact that all the rates derived from these figures are slightly better than the national rates.

Deaths

Deaths - Petersfield Rural District - 1971

YEAR		1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Total estimated population		29,710	30,280	30,740	30,540	29,660
DEATHS	Male	124	179	165	157	151
	Female	138	154	134	151	119
	TOTAL	262	333	299	308	270
CRUDE DEATH RATE (Petersfield R.D.)		8.8	11.0	9.7	10.1	9.1
CORRECTED DEATH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION (Petersfield R.D.)		7.6	9.8	8.4	8.4	7.6
DEATH RATE (England and Wales)		11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6



## Deaths - Petersfield Rural District - 1971

CAUSE	Male	Female	TOTAL
Malignant neoplasm - buccal cavity, etc.	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm - stomach	4	5	9
Malignant neoplasm - intestine	2	4	6
Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm - prostate	3	-	3
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	7	10	17
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	-	1	1
Diabetes mellitus	1	2	3
Anaemias	-	1	1
Multiple sclerosis	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system	5	2	7
Hypertensive disease	2	1	3
Ischaemic heart disease	46	33	79
Other forms of heart disease	4	8	12
Cerebrovascular disease	13	16	29
Other diseases of circulatory system	11	6	17
Pneumonia	9	5	14
Bronchitis and emphysema	5	2	7
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	1	4
Peptic ulcer	1	1	2
Appendicitis	1	-	1
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2	-	2
Cirrhosis of liver	2	-	2
Other diseases of digestive system	2	1	3
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	1	2
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	1	2
Congenital anomalies	2	4	6
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	1	-	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4
All other accidents	3	3	6
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	-	1
All other external causes	-	1	1
TOTALS	151	119	270



Age at Death - Petersfield Rural District - 1971

AGE GROUP	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Over 75 years	59	39%	69	58%	128	47%
Over 65 years	97	64%	92	77%	189	70%

Main Causes of Death - Petersfield Rural District

DISEASE	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL		%age of all deaths	
	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971	1970	1971
Cancer of the stomach	2	4	2	5	4	9		
" lung	10	11	1	2	11	13		
" breast	1	-	7	4	8	4		
" uterus	-	-	3	1	3	1		
Other forms of cancer	21	16	17	14	38	30		
TOTAL deaths from cancer	34	31	30	26	64	57	21%	21%
"Stroke"	22	13	36	16	58	29	19%	11%
Coronary heart disease	37	46	32	33	69	79	22%	29%



INFECTIOUS AND NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifications, 1971

Disease	Number of cases
Acute meningitis .....	1
Infectious hepatitis .. .. .	1
Measles .. .. .	32
Scarlet fever .. .. .	13
Shigella flexner (not formally notified) ..	1
S. typhimurium (not formally notified) ..	3
Suspected food poisoning (proved negative) ..	2
Whooping cough .. .. .	2

Scarlet fever

The number of cases notified was fewer than in the previous year but most came from two parishes in the south where this infection has been prevalent for the last two years.

Salmonella typhimurium

The three cases were all in one family - two daughters and the father. The source of the infection was not traced. The family were due to go and stay with grandparents in Scotland and with the help of our Scottish colleagues, it proved possible to continue laboratory investigations there so that all three cases were free of infection on their return and the two girls resumed school at the start of term.

Shigella flexner

Shigella flexner is a cause of dysentery commonly associated with



tropical countries and this case was in a schoolgirl who contracted the disease whilst visiting her parents in Nigeria.

Tuberculosis

No new cases of tuberculosis or cases transferred in from other areas were recorded in 1971. There was one transfer from our district.

The number of cases registered at the end of the year was:-

PULMONARY			NON-PULMONARY		
Male	Female	TOTAL	Male	Female	TOTAL
35	31	66	2	1	3

Heaf testing and B.C.G. vaccination was offered to schoolchildren aged thirteen as is customary.

1970 1971 1970 1971 1970 1971 1970 1971 1971

	2	4	2	5	4	9	
	21	16	17	14	38	30	
TOTAL	34	31	30	36	58	29	21%
							11%
							29%

Shigella flexner

Shigella flexner is a cause of dysentery commonly associated with



IMMUNISATION

Immunisation Statistics - Petersfield Rural District - 1971

Year of Birth	Total Live Births	DIPH-THERIA		TETANUS		WHOOPIING COUGH		POLIO		SMALLPOX		MEASLES	RUBELLA
		P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R	P	R		
1971	466	21	1	21	1	20	-	22	1	1	-	1	-
1970	456	341	16	341	16	299	14	340	15	54	-	199	-
1969	492	134	23	134	23	123	20	133	22	212	5	189	-
1968	472	15	11	15	11	14	10	9	13	212	5	82	-
1964/67		28	362	27	362	11	51	20	352			57	-
Others under 16		23	125	22	125	8	56	13	139	27	35	5	406
TOTAL		562	538	560	538	475	151	537	542	294	40	533	406

P = Primary courses  
R = Re-inforcing doses



Immunisation ... continued ...

The table above is compiled by the County Medical Department from data derived from computer records and records supplied from this office. The figures cannot be exactly tested but infants should complete all primary immunisation procedures by the age of fifteen months. From the table, it will be seen that just under 75% of children born in 1970 had been immunised against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis by the end of 1971. If we include a figure to allow for children completing immunisation in the year of birth (not available in 1970 but 21 out of 466 births in 1971) the figure approaches 80%, which is well up to the Hampshire average. There is room for improvement in this position.

Smallpox

During 1971 it was decided to stop recommending vaccination against Smallpox to all children in their second year. This is national policy; it stems from the hope that Smallpox will be eradicated in another ten to fifteen years' time as a result of the World Health Organisation's campaign.

German Measles

With more vaccine available, immunisation was offered to girls aged between eleven and thirteen years. In future, it will be offered to eleven year olds - that is, girls entering secondary schools each year.

1970	205	228	200				
1971	52	152	55				
1972	58	205	75				
1973	12	11	12				
1974	124	52	121				
1975	142	11	142				
1976	51	1	51				
1977							
1978							
1979							
1980							
1981							
1982							
1983							
1984							
1985							
1986							
1987							
1988							
1989							
1990							
1991							
1992							
1993							
1994							
1995							
1996							
1997							
1998							
1999							
2000							
2001							
2002							
2003							
2004							
2005							
2006							
2007							
2008							
2009							
2010							
2011							
2012							
2013							
2014							
2015							
2016							
2017							
2018							
2019							
2020							
2021							
2022							
2023							
2024							
2025							
2026							
2027							
2028							
2029							
2030							



## IMMUNISATION OF TRAVELLERS

Under international agreement, travellers arriving in any country from one which is declared to be infected may be required to produce a valid international certificate (on the prescribed form) of immunisation against any of the following three diseases:-

### Smallpox

Valid for three years, effective eight days after successful primary vaccination or immediately upon re-vaccination.

### Cholera

Valid for six months. Effective six days after one injection unless given within six months of previous immunisation when certificate is valid from date of vaccination.

Both Smallpox and Cholera vaccinations can be given by general practitioners but need verification by the Medical Officer of Health. It is wise to give your doctor notice so that he may order the appropriate vaccine.

### Yellow Fever

Available only at certain specified centres by appointment, of which the nearest are Southampton and London. A fee may be charged. Valid for ten years.

Cholera and/or Yellow Fever immunisations are normally required only for travel to Asia, Africa or South America. Consult the air or shipping line.

The following immunisations are not obligatory but are advised as a sensible precaution if travelling in Europe or elsewhere:-

### Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers

### Poliomyelitis

Malaria is a dangerous disease of many countries; drugs to prevent this disease should be taken during visits to such countries and for four weeks afterwards. The Government issues a pamphlet "Hints to Travellers" available at all travel agents which contains some good advice.

Finally, leave plenty of time for all these procedures - at least one month.



# Rural District Council of Petersfield.

Public Health Department,

The Old College,

Petersfield,

Hants

A. Swan A.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

TELEPHONE

PETERSFIELD 2511/2/3.

To the Chairman and Members of the  
Petersfield Rural District Council:

Sir,

I beg to submit my Annual Report for the year 1971 on the sanitary circumstances of the area and the duties for which I am responsible.

Your attention is drawn particularly to the sections dealing with housing, improvements and the planned curtailment of the pail emptying service, all of which will be greatly influenced by the date of completion of the Bramshott main drainage scheme.

Dealing with improvement enquiries involved an unanticipated proportion of time. Since the 1969 Housing Act came into force, we have dealt with 157 applications compared with 222 in the preceding ten years. This figure is quite apart from enquiries which did not reach fruition. Happily, the "improvement" emphasis coincides with your own proposals to carry out an improvement survey.

There was no great change in the caravan situation but overloading of electricity supplies gave rise to some concern.

I have no other points to draw to your particular attention. General information appears in the attached report.

I am grateful to the Public Health Committee for their support and to my colleagues for their ready help throughout the year.

*Swan.*

Chief Public Health Inspector



SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water

Supplies from all sources proved adequate during the year and there was no shortage of mains water.

The Water Undertakers of the Rural District are:-

- (a) Portsmouth Water Company, West Street, Havant

This Company supplies the parishes of Clanfield, Horndean and Rowlands Castle.

- (b) Mid Southern Water Company, Frimley Green, Camberley

This Company now supplies the remaining parishes.

Out of 9,708 dwellings, the following are the only ones which do not have a Company's main supply tap indoors:

External standpipes (mains) (73 of these are caravans)	..	..	78
Rainwater	..	..	10
Ram	..	..	3
Spring (these are all piped from the same estate supply)	..	..	7
Well (24 of these are private chlorinated piped supplies)	..	..	43

The following table shows the domestic water supplies in the various parishes. Remoteness accounts largely for the comparatively few houses not yet served by a main.



DOMESTIC WATER SUPPLIES

PARISH	Number of Dwellings on 31/12/71 (a)	Number in Column (a) served by				Population served by mains			Estimated Parish Population (h)
		Direct to house (b)	Stand-pipes (c)	Wells, Springs, etc. (d)	Direct to house (e)	Stand-pipes (f)	Total (g)		
BRAMSHOTT	1,894	1,864	17	13	6,225	51	6,276	6,315	
BURITON	293	268	6	19	846	18	864	921	
CLANFIELD	709	702	2	5	2,243	6	2,249	2,264	
COLEMORE AND PRIORSDEAN	67	61	6	-	160	18	178	178	
EAST MEON	346	335	-	11	1,047	-	1,047	1,080	
FROXFIELD	289	282	6	1	919	18	937	940	
GREATTHAM	168	164	4	-	548	12	560	560	
HAWKLEY	148	148	-	-	470	-	470	470	
HORNDEAN	2,987	2,963	22	2	8,201	66	8,267	8,273	
LANGRISH	94	94	-	-	309	-	309	309	
LISS	1,593	1,580	10	3	5,189	30	5,219	5,228	
ROWLANDS CASTLE	780	780	-	-	2,216	-	2,216	2,216	
STEEP	340	326	5	9	864	15	879	906	
TOTALS:	9,708	9,567	78	63	29,237	234	29,471	29,660	

Figures in Column (g) are obtained by multiplying figures in Column (d) by an average population per house and deducting the result from Column (h). Figures in Column (f) are obtained by multiplying figures in Column (c) by the same figure.

N.B. This table includes figures for caravans and moveable dwellings.



## Rivers and Streams

The main rivers and streams are as follows:-

- (1) The River Wey which passes through Bramshott parish and collects the discharge of water from Waggoners Wells.
- (2) The River Rother which passes through the parish of Hawkley, forms part of the boundary between Greatham and Hawkley and then passes through the parish of Liss.
- (3) The River Meon which flows through the parish of East Meon and passes into Droxford Rural District at West Meon.

The district resolves itself into three separate drainage areas:-

- (a) Sussex River Authority area  
Sussex River Authority,  
Anston House, 137-139 Preston Road,  
Brighton (Tel: BRIGHTON 507101)
- (b) Thames above Teddington area  
Thames Conservancy Board,  
River Purification No.7 District,  
Ladymead Offices, By-Pass Road,  
Guildford (Tel: GUILDFORD 64749)
- (c) Hampshire River Authority area  
Hampshire River Authority,  
South Side Offices, The Law Courts,  
Winchester (Tel: WINCHESTER 4411)

## Rainfall

The average rainfall figure for Petersfield over the last nine years is 927.09 millimetres (36.5 inches).

The Council are grateful to Mr. Bourne of 4 Forest Lane Close, Liphook who has kindly agreed to supply future rainfall figures and to Portsmouth Water Company, the Mid Southern Water Company and Petersfield Urban District Council who have also been good enough to supply us with figures.

Rainfall figures for 1971 are set out in millimetres in the following table:



RAINFALL, 1971

1971	LIPHOOK	SHEET	PETERSFIELD	DITCHAM PARK	CATHERINGTON	IDSWORTH	LEYDENE
JANUARY	154.26	149.8	150.8	162.8	138.2	112.5	137.8
FEBRUARY	34.68	35.1	35.6	50.5	39.3	29.4	37.5
MARCH	114.87	80.0	78.0	83.5	84.4	71.0	92.2
APRIL	93.22	61.0	61.4	59.3	61.8	63.0	66.8
MAY	76.4	37.3	35.7	40.6	35.4	39.0	41.4
JUNE	176.37	122.5	133.6	143.8	115.6	103.8	135.0
JULY	18.94	19.4	17.6	16.8	17.8	19.0	19.0
AUGUST	94.66	71.8	71.0	95.3	73.8	82.5	91.2
SEPTEMBER	38.37	23.8	24.55	15.8	19.8	8.2	12.8
OCTOBER	129.44	64.5	73.40	71.3	63.0	53.2	67.12
NOVEMBER	118.06	75.4	79.8	99.7	78.2	74.2	73.88
DECEMBER	45.02	26.2	31.9	41.0	32.3	22.6	36.71
TOTALS:	1094.29	766.9	793.35	880.4	759.6	678.4	811.41



## Pail Closet Emptying

Pail closet contents from 57 houses are emptied on behalf of the Council by the Cleansing Service (Southern Counties) Limited on Mondays and Thursdays in the following localities:

Bramshott	-	50	(105)
Buriton	-	0	(62)
Clanfield	-	0	(16)
East Meon	-	0	(27)
Froxfield	-	0	(10)
Greatham	-	0	(40)
Hawkley	-	2	(29)
Langrish	-	0	(12)
Liss	-	5	(10)
<u>TOTALS:</u>	-	57	(311)

N.B. Comparable figures for 1962 are shown in brackets.

In 1969, the Council approved a programme to discontinue the pail closet emptying service by December, 1974. This provided for discontinuance of 44 by December, 1971 in areas not likely to be sewered and it was anticipated that, in areas where main drainage is proposed, a further 55 would be discontinued by December, 1973 and another 9 by December, 1974. Any variation of the Council's main drainage proposals or current arrangements for collection of pail closet contents would of course affect these dates.

As from 31st December, 1971, collection was discontinued from 17 properties not likely to be sewered. 24 of the original list of 44 had been provided with W.C.s (often with grant aid) and the remaining 3 properties were transferred to 1973/74 as they would be catered for by revised main drainage proposals.

At the time of preparing this report, the revised figure for 1973 is 50 and for 1974 it stays as last year -viz.7.

## Public Cleansing

A roadside collection of house refuse is carried out weekly with the exception of a few addresses where access is impracticable. The collection days are as follows:-



BRAMSHOTT	Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday
BURITON	Friday
CLANFIELD	Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
COLEMORE AND PRIORSDEAN	Thursday
EAST MEON	Tuesday and Wednesday
FROXFIELD	Thursday
GREATHAM	Tuesday
HAWKLEY	Tuesday
HORNDEAN	Monday, Tuesday Wednesday, Thursday and Friday
LANGRISH	Wednesday
LISS	Tuesday, Thursday and Friday
ROWLANDS CASTLE	Monday
STEEP	Friday

Since you extended the kerbside collection of house refuse to cover the whole district, the local refuse tips and ash heaps are a thing of the past except in remote and inaccessible places.

In spite of the activities of the Engineer and Surveyor however bulk refuse is found dumped throughout the district and in 1971 no fewer than 46 abandoned cars were dealt with by him.

It is regrettable that there was no progress with plans for a public convenience just south of Petersfield in spite of the hopes raised by



Public Cleansing ... continued ...

various reports received. We continue to receive complaints about various stopping places used by trunk road traffic whereas the troubles in the Liphook/Horndean areas virtually ceased on the provision and signposting of public conveniences.

Cesspools serving houses are emptied upon request, a charge of £2.50 per load being made where a sewer is available. When the number of emptyings per house exceeds four per financial year where no sewer is available, the charge is £1.00 per emptying.

Building Regulations require that new cesspools shall be of a capacity, measured below the level of the inlet, of not less than 4,000 gallons. The number of these larger cesspools is increasing in the same way that the number of smaller, inadequate ones is decreasing and hauls to disposal points are, for technical reasons, longer than they used to be. On the other hand, the bonus scheme has certainly had an effect and there is less frequently any appreciable backlog of emptyings. In spite, however, of further main drainage provision, it seems unlikely that the cesspool emptying service can be reduced for some years to come.

Offices and Shops

Generally speaking, duties under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (other than provisions relating to fire) are the responsibility of the District Council and the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950 relating to hours of closing, conditions of employment and Sunday trading continue to be administered by the County Council.

With the co-operation of the Engineer and Surveyor, we are consulted about all new offices and shops and extensions to ensure compliance with public health requirements.

No accidents were reported during the year.

No formal action was taken during the year.

Details of registrations and general inspections for the year 1971 are shown below:-

(cont) Fire on caravan site is a hazard which concerns us and the Fire



REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	1	34	9
Retail shops	-	69	43
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	-	20	10
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>124</b>	<b>62</b>

Caravan Sites

Licences have been authorised in respect of the following commercial sites:-

Occupier	Address of Site	Telephone	Caravans
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u>			
Mrs. E.L. Alsford	The Bird-in-Hand, Lovedean, Horndean	Horndean 2355	3
Messrs. W.R. and A.G. Hill, Cams Hall Caravans, Cams Hall, Fareham	133 London Road, Horndean	Horndean 2592	21

(cont.)



Occupier	Address of Site	Telephone	Caravans
<u>RESIDENTIAL</u> (cont.)			
Messrs. W.R. and A.G. Hill, Cams Hall Caravans, Cams Hall, Fareham	St. Christophers Caravan Site, 249 London Road, Horndean	Horndean 2210	12
Mr. and Mrs. C.A.J. Martin, Martins Caravan Park, Sandy Lane, Cove	The Oaks, Liphook Road, Greatham	-	17
<u>HOLIDAY</u>			
Mr. P.E. Holloway	White Horse Inn, Priorsdean	Tisted 387	6

Licences have also been issued in respect of individual caravans. These are valid for periods to coincide with planning permissions. Unlicensed sites continue to cause trouble. Some of them are exempted from licence requirements by the First Schedule of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960; but, in many cases where exemption is claimed on false information, we are unable to proceed because evidence to secure a conviction is insufficient. Licensed sites gave rise to only minor problems during the year.

Sites occupied and supervised by such organisations as "The Caravan Club" are exempt from planning or licensing control, subject to a code agreed with the Minister. Similar exemptions apply to sites approved by these organisations.

It is interesting to recall that commercial site operators in the district objected strongly to the standards set by you under licences issued under the 1960 Act and two appeals were fought on the basis that the capital cost would cripple the operator.

In nearly all cases, sites have since changed hands two or three times to the satisfaction of the operators concerned who are now only too keen to have high standards which will warrant substantial site rents.

Fire on caravan sites is a hazard which concerns me and the Fire



Prevention Officer has willingly co-operated in advice from this aspect.

With the development of quality residential caravans, the electricity demand per caravan is virtually the same as for any dwelling and, in some cases, even higher because of the use of numerous domestic water heaters and electric space heaters instead of solid fuel appliances. This has created the possibility of overloading the service to the site and a survey of possible dangers from this aspect is to be carried out.

There were intermittent contraventions of the Act at Bircholt Road, Liphook but control was maintained. There was a reduction in the number of caravans there because an owner obtained possession of land occupied by squatters.

Additional planning powers (Article 4 direction) obtained by the County Council in respect of Catherington Lith will be a great help in restricting the unauthorised sprawl of weekend shacks and caravans and those which are permanently occupied are dealt with under the Housing Acts.

### Moveable Dwellings

Licences to erect or station and use a moveable dwelling are issued under Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Annual licences are issued with conditions to enforce the sanitary upkeep of the site. At one time, there were several hundred moveable dwellings in the area but there are only seven moveable dwellings licensed at the current time.

### Schools

Routine and special visits were paid to independent schools in the area and visits were made to County controlled schools in connection with specific enquiries.

### Insect Infestation

One of the major suppliers of fumigants and disinfectants provides a free identification and advisory service in connection with insect pests and this proved most valuable when investigating complaints.

Houses suspected of being verminous are fumigated. Particular







INSPECTIONS AND VISITS, 1971

	TOTALS
Accumulations and Refuse .. .. .	45
Bakehouses .. .. .	6
Cafes .. .. .	11
Caravans .. .. .	269
Council Site, Prospect Farm .. .. .	13
Clean Air Act, 1956 .. .. .	12
Drainage .. .. .	237
Factories .. .. .	11
Food Premises .. .. .	27
Food Vans .. .. .	4
Housing Applications .. .. .	22
Housing (Improvement Grants) .. .. .	690
Housing (Public Health and Housing Acts) .. .. .	435
Housing (Qualification Certificates) .. .. .	39
Ice Cream .. .. .	-
Infectious Disease .. .. .	66
Insect Infestation .. .. .	24
Licensed Premises .. .. .	13
Meat Inspection .. .. .	151
Meat Shops .. .. .	8
Milk and Dairies .. .. .	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	219
Mosquito Control .. .. .	-
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	24
National Assistance Act .. .. .	28
Noise Abatement .. .. .	36
Nuisances .. .. .	202
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 .. .. .	131
Old Metal Dealers .. .. .	-
Pet Animal Shops and Animal Boarding Establishments .. .. .	15
Poultry Establishments .. .. .	4
Public Conveniences .. .. .	11
Rodent Control .. .. .	34
Schools .. .. .	17
Slaughterhouses and Knackers Yards .. .. .	33
Unsound Food .. .. .	10
Verminous or Dirty Premises .. .. .	1
Water Supply .. .. .	38
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>2,889</b>

Samples submitted for laboratory examination

Water - 25



HOUSING

Summary of work carried out under Public Health and Housing Acts

(A) HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas</u> .. .. .	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u> .. .. .			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	13	3	1

(B) UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED OR UNDERTAKINGS ACCEPTED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 25(1) of the Housing Act, 1957	2	2	1
Under Sections 17(3) and 26 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Housing Act, 1961 - Section 26	-	-	-

(C) UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
	By L.A.	By Owner
After informal action by Local Authority	-	57
After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts .. .. .	-	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1957 .. .. .	-	3
Under Section 24 of the Housing Act, 1957	-	1
Under Section 27(2) of Housing Act, 1957	-	5



(D) UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (HOUSING ACT, 1957)

NIL

(E) PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

NIL

Action under Statutory Powers during the year

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. . NIL
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices
  - (1) By owners .. .. . 1
  - (2) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. . NIL

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied .. .. . NIL
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices
  - (1) By owners .. .. . NIL
  - (2) By Local Authority in default of owners .. .. . NIL

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 18 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 and Section 26 of the Housing Act, 1961:-

- (i) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. . 2
- (ii) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made .. .. . 2
- (iii) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders and otherwise .. .. . 13



Housing ... continued ...

- (iv) Number of dwelling houses closed in pursuance of an Undertaking given by the owner under Section 16 .. NIL
- (v) Number of dwelling houses closed under Section 26 previously included in Demolition Orders under Sections 16 and 17 .. .. . NIL

(d) Overcrowding:-

Statutory notices served during the year regarding overcrowding .. .. . NIL

Housing Conditions

In 1970, I estimated that to carry out the intention of the Housing Acts and deal with conditions as they then existed would take eight to ten years and that the initial sample survey could be carried out fairly quickly without the need for additional staff.

As things turned out, I was over optimistic for grant enquiries and applications doubled almost overnight, encouraged no doubt by national advertising by the Department of the Environment and our own publicity arising out of the modification of the pail closet emptying service and this, with other routine work, has prevented such a survey.

It is hoped however that inspections will be carried out in 1972 and the results will enable us to form a reasonable idea of the present state of housing and amenities. Our present estimates are based on re-assessments of records prepared 25 years ago. During the intervening period there has been a complete change of thinking and practice in the field of housing. The flow of complaints about missing roof slates, blocked gutters, broken sashcords and unlockable doors has been almost halted by the sale of houses for owner/occupation and the present emphasis is on amenities necessary for health and improvement of the personal environment including living quality.

In July, 1970, the Council agreed to the secondment of a Public Health Inspector to the South Hampshire Plan Technical Unit to assist the Unit in carrying out a housing condition survey in South Hampshire. The South Hampshire Plan Advisory Committee have now approved the main content of the report of the Technical Unit and its policy statement for housing improvement and renewal and this will be included in the draft Structure Plan for South Hampshire which is to be the subject of discussions with local authorities in the area concerned during 1972.

The results have been published of a survey of improvement grant



procedure in the various local government districts in Hampshire. Times taken to deal with discretionary grants applications varied from a minimum of two weeks to a maximum of ten weeks. It is worthy of record that, in this district, the shorter period applies once all details have been received.

The Housing Act, 1969 provides a system whereby "controlled tenancies" can be converted to "regulated tenancies" and fair rents fixed by the Rent Officer. This can be done when a dwelling is improved to the new standard and involves the issue of a "qualification certificate". Surprisingly few enquiries on this subject were received during the year.

### Information about Grants

#### (1) Discretionary Grants

These are grants made by local Councils to help owners to improve old houses to a good standard, or to provide dwellings either by converting houses of an unsatisfactory size, or by converting non-residential buildings to a housing use. They are called discretionary grants because they are made at the Council's discretion.

The Council may pay up to one half of the estimated cost of modernisation (including professional fees) as approved by them, subject to a maximum grant of £1,000 for each house improved or for each dwelling provided by conversion. Where, however, flats are provided by the conversion of a house or building of three or more storeys, the upper limit of grant is £1,200 for each flat.

To qualify for discretionary grant, a dwelling must reach a high standard and must comply with twelve points set out in the Act and reproduced in the publicity "handouts".

For the first time, "approved expense" may include works of repair or replacement incidental to an improvement or needed to make an improvement fully effective.

#### (2) Standard Grants

These are grants made by local Councils to help meet the cost of improving houses by providing, for the first time, any missing standard amenities. The standard amenities are a:-



Standard Grants ... continued ...

- (a) fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) wash hand basin
- (c) sink
- (d) hot and cold water supply at a:-
  - (i) fixed bath or shower
  - (ii) wash hand basin
  - (iii) sink

- (e) water closet

The Council will pay half the cost of the improvement works (including professional fees), subject to a normal maximum of £200 for providing all five improvements for the first time and a lower maximum in other cases. To calculate the maximum for a particular case, add together the amounts shown against those of the items in the list below which have to be provided.

Fixed bath or shower .. .. .	£30
Wash hand basin .. .. .	£10
Sink .. .. .	£15
Hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower..	£45
Hot and cold water supply at a wash hand basin ..	£20
Hot and cold water supply at a sink .. .. .	£30
Water closet .. .. .	£50

In certain circumstances, involving extra specified works, the grant is subject to an overall maximum of £450 instead of the normal £200.

(3) Special Grants

These relate to shared amenities in houses in multiple occupation and have little impact in this district.



INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Hygiene

Details of premises subject to Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 - grouped in categories of trade carried on:-

Premises	Sub-Groups	(i)	(ii)	(iii)	(iv)
SHOPS	Grocery and General Provisions	62	62	45	45
	Butchers	12	12	12	12
	Bakers	8	8	8	8
	Fishmongers	3	3	3	3
	Greengrocers	6	6	6	6
CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS	Hotels	6	6	6	6
	Public Houses	38	38	38	38
	Cafes	11	11	11	11
	Licensed Clubs	9	9	9	9
	Other Clubs and Village Institutes	12			
	Fish and Chip Shops	2	2	2	2
CANTEENS	Hospitals and Nursing Homes	5	5	5	5
	Works Canteens	4	4	4	4
	Schools (Private)	5	5	5	5
	Schools (L.A.)	16	16	16	16

Column (i) - the number of premises

Column (ii) - the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 relating to wash hand basins

Column (iii) - the number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies relating to facilities for washing food and equipment

Column (iv) - the number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19



## Milk Supply

There are sixteen distributors of milk registered by this Council under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dealers' licences to sell pre-packed milk are issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963 (Pasteurised, Sterilised, Untreated) and the Milk (Special Designation)(Amendment) Regulations, 1965 (Ultra Heat Treated). These licences are issued under powers delegated to the Rural District Council by and on behalf of the Hampshire County Council.

Dealers' licences to sell pre-packed milk .. .. .	17
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Pasteurised" .. .. .	15
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Sterilised" .. .. .	6
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Untreated" .. .. .	-
Dealers' licences to use the designation "Ultra Heat Treated" .. .. .	12

These licences remain in force until the 31st December, 1975.

## Meat and Other Foods

Meat shops in the area were well maintained and, in general, meat was of good quality and well handled.

Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 provides for the registration of all premises used for:-

- (a) The sale, or manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or
- (b) The preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

There are 92 premises in this district currently registered and selling ice cream and 19 premises are registered for the preservation of food.

During the year, I was concerned about slab meat, alleged to be fit for human consumption, delivered to a depot in this district where it was cut up with a band saw under conditions far removed from hygiene regulations applicable to food for human consumption and then delivered in agricultural polythene bags to the retail pet food trade over a wide area without being sterilised.

The meat, as received in the district, carried no stamp or label of any sort and was transported with other processed pet food. Access



## Meat and Other Foods ... continued ...

to the depot was through a knacker's yard. It appeared to the Council that the law was not clear about such practices and they decided to refer the facts to the Rural District Councils' Association with a view to obtaining Counsel's opinion.

One weekend towards the end of the year, there was a local scare over the sale of meat which, it was thought, might have contained such concentrations of barbiturates as to cause illness or possibly even death to a consumer. Investigations revealed a history of the use of barbiturates in connection with the control and slaughter of two animals and I was concerned in case there might be some public health significance, but it was found that no meat involved was marketed for human consumption and sales for pet food had been stopped. Great credit is due to the local police for the way they dealt with what was then thought to be a very real threat.

### Slaughterhouses

There is now only one slaughterhouse in the district licensed under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958.

### Knacker's Yards

There are two premises in the district licensed as knacker's yards under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

### Licensing of Slaughtermen

Persons employed as slaughtermen are required to be licensed under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958. Licences are issued for a yearly period. When slaughtermen first hold a licence, they are required to work under supervision (Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958). There are thirteen slaughtermen licensed by this Council at the present time.

### Meat Inspection

The following table shows animals killed and inspected with carcasses, part carcasses and organs condemned:-



Meat Inspection ... continued ...

Messrs. W.T. Pescott and Son, Horndean

	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed .. .. .	232	-	5	1014	152
Number inspected .. .. .	232	-	5	1014	152
<u>All diseases except T.B.</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	-	-	3	-
Weights .. .. .	320 lb.	-	-	70 lb.	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	35	-	-	30	26
Weights .. .. .	473 lb.	-	-	81 lb.	92½ lb.
Percentage of the number inspected affected with diseases other than T.B.	15.52%	-	-	3.21%	17.10%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Weights .. .. .	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .. .. .	-	-	-	-	4
Weights .. .. .	-	-	-	-	46 lb.

Details of other condemned food

	lb.
Canned meats .. .. .	-
Other canned foods .. .. .	-
Cooked meat and meat products ..	138
Fish, fruit and vegetables (fresh)	-
Frozen foods due to cabinet breakdown	1626
<b>TOTALS:</b>	<b>1764</b>



## Poultry

There are three premises in the district at which substantial quantities of poultry are slaughtered for the food market:-

(1) The birds dealt with at this address are not primarily table poultry. They are egg producing birds which have gone "off-lay" and whole hen houses are cleared at a time. They may be battery hens, deep litter hens or hens kept on wire netting. The birds are killed with an electric stunning knife immediately upon being taken from the crates. They are plucked, stubbed, cooled and refrigerated and delivered daily to a poultry processing establishment at Chichester where supervision is taken over by Chichester Rural District Council. Throughput - approximately 2,000 birds weekly.

(2) This is a poultry rearing establishment dealing with approximately 1,000 birds a week, of which 200 are slaughtered, plucked and refrigerated for Kosher trade in Southampton where they are eviscerated and a few are sold locally. About 500 birds a week are dispatched live for Kosher killing in Bournemouth; a further 36 birds are slaughtered, plucked, dressed and dispatched to shops in Portsmouth. Most of the production is of poussins, although the proprietor also rears ducks and a few breeding stock hens. Of those eviscerated on the premises, approximately 0.5% were rejected as unfit for human consumption.

(3) The birds dealt with are eight to ten week old capons weighing 4-7 lbs. The proprietor slaughters about 150 each week as well as 20 to 25 "off lay" battery hens. They are all electrically stunned and bled on the premises where they are also machine plucked, hand stubbed and cooled before being delivered "off the hook" to butchers within a ten mile radius. Only about a dozen a week are eviscerated on the premises for local sales and there is a substantial turkey trade at holiday times and at Christmas (1,500 birds).

## Adulterations

The Hampshire County Council is the Food and Drugs Authority and is responsible for the administration of the Sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, which place restrictions on the addition to, or abstraction of substances from, food and drugs.

I am indebted to Mr. J.S. Preston, Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, Litton Lodge, Clifton Road, Winchester (Tel: Winchester 4411) for the following information on samples taken in the district during the year:-



Adulterations ... continued ...

"During the year ended the 31st March, 1972, 152 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the area of the Petersfield Rural District Council.

Milk Samples

76 samples of milk, including 23 of "Channel Islands" were obtained, two being the subject of adverse reports.

The complaints were in respect of:-

A sample obtained from a farm tank containing approximately 119 gallons of milk, was found to contain 4% of added water. Legal proceedings were instituted, the defendant company being fined £20, with costs of £16.40.

A one pint bottle of milk was submitted following a consumer complaint that it contained foreign matter. Examination showed that this consisted of a mixture of sand, miscellaneous vegetable matter and mould growth. Legal proceedings were instituted and the dairy company were fined £20 with costs of £16.

Miscellaneous Samples

76 samples of articles other than milk were obtained, 9 being the subject of adverse reports. These were in respect of:-

A sample of bread was submitted following a complaint that some greyish-black material had been found in the bread. It was identified as bird excreta but tests showed that this had not been baked in the loaf. There was, therefore, a question as to whether the bread has become contaminated after removal from the wrapper and further action was not taken.

Three samples, whisky, gin and rum, were obtained from the same licensed premises and were served from bottles marked 70° Proof. Tests showed that they contained 2.7%, 3.2% and 3.0% excess water respectively. Legal proceedings were instituted but the case was dismissed.

A sample of rum obtained from a public house was found to contain 4% excess water. Checks made on other spirits were all satisfactory. It appeared that the particular bottle had been opened some months previously and there was a possibility of some deterioration having occurred.



Miscellaneous Samples ... continued ...

A warning was given to the licensee.

A sample of English Farmhouse Cheese contained 4.2% milk fat, an amount consistent with low fat soft cheese. The product was not labelled with this description, in accordance with the Cheese Regulations. The matter was referred to the producer.

Following a consumer complaint, slices of luncheon meat, purchased at a retail shop, were submitted for examination. It was found that the slices contained insect eggs and larva, and proceedings were instituted against the vendor. The case was dismissed, the court not, apparently, being satisfied that the contamination had not taken place after sale of the luncheon meat.

Two samples of gin, obtained from different bottles at the same licensed premises were found to contain 10% and 11% respectively of added water. Proceedings were instituted against the licensee who was fined £30 and ordered to pay costs of £23.35, the case being heard after the period under report.

General

The usual attention was given to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act with regard to the labelling of food and drugs. No complaints of consequence occurred."



## RODENT CONTROL

Rodent Control in the area is carried out by Council staff, by private servicing companies and by local rat catchers.

For some years now, the Council's service has been free to both domestic and business premises. The Council employs two Rodent Operators, who normally work independently but assist one another from time to time. Training and considerable experience are necessary before an Operator can work efficiently.

Early notification of infestation is the answer to successful control and we seek the co-operation of all concerned to ensure the maintenance of a reasonable service.

We recorded no case of warfarin resistance during the year, but some treatments were more prolonged. Racumin was used in some cases and gave satisfactory results.

It has not been necessary to serve any statutory notices for many years under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 and I think this says a lot for the Operators concerned.

Mr. L.W. Lockyer, who was appointed a Rodent Operator in May, 1970 was taken seriously ill in May, 1971 and was on sick leave until he left the Council's service the following October. Luckily, we were able to obtain the services of Mr. R.E. Blanks, a former Operator, from July to December and while it was not possible to comply with survey requirements, we were at least able to deal with complaints without undue delay. Mr. J.E. McLaren was appointed to fill the vacancy in November, 1971 and has since attended a Ministry training course.

The following table gives details of inspections and treatments for the year 1971 .... N.B. Local Authority's properties:- Council houses are included under dwelling houses. Premises occupied in connection with the Council's undertaking are included under this heading. Combined dwelling and business premises occupied by the same person are included under business premises. Farms, smallholdings, poultry farms and other premises devoted to commercial agriculture or horticulture are included under agricultural property and not under business premises. Unclassified property:- properties which do not appropriately fall under other classifications are included under business premises. Degree of infestation:- "major" includes only properties with an estimated rat population exceeding twenty rats. Treatment means a complete operation for the destruction of rats or mice in the property.



R O D E N T C O N T R O L	T Y P E   O F   P R O P E R T Y				Agricul- (5)
	Non-Agricultural				
	Local Authority (1)	Dwelling Houses (2)	All other (including business premises) (3)	Totals of Columns (1)(2)(3) (4)	
Number of properties in Local Authority's district	17	8,452	1,703	10,172	613
Number of <u>properties inspected as a result of notification:</u>	3	499	111	613	153
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common RAT - Major	1	2	1	4	9
- Minor	2	408	72	482	138
House MOUSE - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	86	47	133	21
Number of <u>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act:</u>	54	606	176	836	251
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common RAT - Major	1	-	-	1	9
- Minor	29	310	91	430	161
House MOUSE - Major	-	-	-	-	1
- Minor	-	91	59	150	39
Number of <u>properties otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	10	40	100	150	8
Number of such properties found to be infested by:					
Common RAT - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	12	6	18	8
House MOUSE - Major	-	-	-	-	-
- Minor	-	-	10	10	-
Total number of properties inspected	67	1,145	387	1,599	412
Number of infested properties	33	909	286	1,228	386
Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	-	-	-	-	-



## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

The Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963 requires all premises used for boarding animals to be licensed. Licences are issued yearly and a fee of £2 is payable. There are at present seven premises licensed under this Act for the boarding of a total of 75 cats and 229 dogs. Before a licence is issued, the premises are inspected in the company of an R.S.P.C.A. Inspector and I would like to put on record my thanks to them for their help at this stage and with the sorting out of difficulties which arise from time to time.

## SCRAP METAL DEALERS

Eight dealers are currently registered with the Council under the Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964. Registration is for a period not exceeding three years and each certificate issued carries the endorsement that registration does not imply that planning permission has been sought or obtained in respect of land used for this purpose. The Planning Office and the Police are kept informed.

## FACTORIES

Mr. R.W. Midworth is H.M. Inspector of Factories for the Portsmouth District, which includes the Petersfield Rural District. His address is 42b Market Parade, Havant (Tel: Havant 71531/2).

Inspections under the Factories Act, 1961 for purposes as to health:

Premises	Number on register	Inspections	Number of written notices
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	-	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .. ..	62	11	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	-	-	-
TOTALS:	62	11	-











