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Contributors

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1968

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

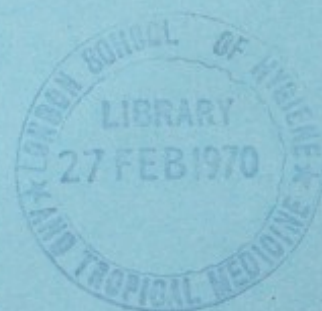
and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the

MUNICIPAL BOROUGH

OF ROMSEY



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
for the
MUNICIPAL BOROUGH OF ROMSEY
YEAR 1968

To the Worshipful the Mayor,
Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Romsey;

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

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

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

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

You will be aware that I commenced duties as your Medical Officer of Health in December, which left me very little time before the end of the year to become conversant with the administration of the Department. However, I am now acquainted with the system, and a most disturbing feature is that not one notification of cases of infectious and/or notifiable disease was received during 1968. In that connection I would refer you to page 11 of my predecessor's Report for 1967; Dr. Jackson mentions that "many cases of measles, whooping cough and diarrhoea are not notified." Whilst diarrhoea is not notifiable, measles and whooping cough are, and the Health Service and Public Health Act, 1968, make it abundantly clear that the obligation to notify such, and other diseases, rests with the medical practitioner; I am constrained to think that some cases of notifiable disease may have occurred in the

Borough during the year under review; It is to be hoped that all concerned will familiarise themselves with the new Act and not merely observe with satisfaction that the fee payable to medical practitioners for notification of a case of infectious disease has now been increased to five shillings.

I am sure that Dr. Jackson would like me to offer my thanks, on her behalf, to all members of the staff of the Public Health Department for their work during the year.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

R. J. K. TALLACK

Medical Officer of Health

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health	E. Jackson, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H. (To 31st October, 1968)
	R. J. K. Tallack, M.B.,Ch.B.,D.P.H. (From 2nd December, 1968)
Chief Public Health Inspector (Also Engineer and Surveyor)	W. Bell A.I.A.S.,Mun.B.I.,M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Additional Public Health Inspector (also Deputy Surveyor)	J. Webster, M.A.P.H.I.
Meat Inspector (part-time)	G. N. Gould, M.R.C.V.S.
Secretary	Miss J. M. Hatch

1. VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	1,212
Population (as estimated by the Registrar General)	8,030
Rateable Value	£377,599
Product of Penny rate	£ 1,437
Total Number of Council Houses	783
Total Number of Rateable Premises	3,700

Summary of vital statistics for the year 1968 as
supplied by the Registrar General

	1968			1967
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Live Births: Total Registered	157	80	77	164
Legitimate	152	75	77	158
Illegitimate	5	5	0	6
Still Births: Total Registered	0	1	0	2

	1968			1967
	Total	Male	Female	Total
Deaths: Total Registered	100	53	47	88
Maternal Mortality	0	0	0	0
Infant Mortality:				
Deaths of infants under one year of age -				
Total Registered	1	1	0	2
Legitimate	0	0	0	2
Illegitimate	1	1	0	0
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age -	1	1	0	2

	Comparative Statistics where available	
	Romsey Borough	England and Wales
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population	19.6	16.9
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	6.3	14.0
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6.3	18.0
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live births	6.3	25
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	3.2	
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	-	
Death rate per 1,000 estimated population	12.5	11.9

Comparability Factors - - Births 1.12
Deaths 0.79

The England and Wales figures shown for comparison appear to indicate that rates in Romsey are different from the rest of the country: the seeming differences are artifacts due to the relatively small numbers.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1968				For Comparison	
	Total	Male	Female	TOTAL 1966	TOTAL 1967
Malignant Neoplasm					
Lung Bronchus	4	3	1	4	3
Breast	-	-	-	2	1
Uterus	1	-	-	1	1
Stomach	3	2	1	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	5	7	11	8
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	2	1	1	10	8
Coronary Disease, Angina	21	11	10	10	19
Hypertension with Heart Disease	3	1	2	4	3
Other Heart Disease	11	8	3	4	14
Other Circulatory Disease	3	-	3	10	5
Pneumonia	6	4	2	5	6
Bronchitis	7	7	-	9	6
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	1	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	1	-	-	1
Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	8	2	6	8	7
Suicide	1	-	1	-	2
Accidents	1	-	1	1	3
	85	46	39	82	88

Totals for 1966 and 1967 are included for comparison because there is little significance in fluctuations in rates per annum in a population of 8,030.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

(i) The Medical Officer of Health is also the Medical Officer of Health of the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District Council and a Senior Assistant County Medical Officer and School Medical Officer to the Hampshire County Council. This combined appointment helps to co-ordinate the Medical Services supplied by the County Council as the Local Health Authority, in accordance with Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946 with the services supplied by the Borough Council and Regional Hospital Board.

(ii) The County Council supply the following services.

(a) Ambulance Service:

The Ambulance Service is controlled by the Central Control in Winchester, telephone Winchester 61644.

All requests for Ambulances should be made through the above number for this area.

(b) Nursing in the Home:

District Nurses are responsible for domiciliary midwifery and home nursing. They keep in close touch with the County Council Health Visitors, the Medical Officer of Health and the General Practitioners in the area. No nursing arrangements or contributions are made by the Borough Council.

The attachment of District Nurses to two Group Medical practices in the Borough continued in 1968.

The District Nurses are:-

Mrs. Prior,
13, Clarendon Close,
Great Woodley Estate,
Romsey.
Telephone - Romsey 2671

Miss Munn,
5, Castle Lane,
Chandlers Ford.
Telephone - Chandlers Ford 2107

Miss Farrell, (Sister Bernadette)
La Sagesse Convent,
Abbey House,
Romsey.
Telephone - Romsey 8212

Nurse Picken,
"Kyrenia",
Megana Way,
Braishfield.
Telephone - Braishfield 263

Nurse Gilks,
13, The Abbey,
Romsey.
Telephone - Romsey 2116

Attached to practice of Drs. Rankine, Dale and Wattie,

Nurse Farrell
Nurse Cork
Nurse Munn
Nurse Gilks

Attached to practice of Drs. Lalonde, Knight,
Johnson, Johnson and Summerhayes.

Nurse Prior
Nurse Picken
Nurse Gilks

(c) Child Welfare

The County Council employ Health Visitors who visit children from the age of two weeks, when they pass from the care of the District Nurses, until the age of five years when the child enters school. A child welfare clinic is held every Thursday afternoon at the Red Cross Centre The Gardens.

The Health Visitors are:-

Mrs. M. Pointer,
"Bryn-Coed",
Newtown Road,
Sherfield English.
Telephone - Lockerley 377

Attached to practice of Drs. Rankine, Dale and Wattie.

Mrs. E. C. Caton,
"Somerley",
Rownhams Lane,
Nursling.
Telephone - Rownhams 2545

Mrs. A. Taylor,
"Beechwood",
Ampfield,
Romsey.
Telephone - Braishfield 392

Attached to practice of Drs. Lalonde, Knight, Johnson,
Johnson and Summerhayes.

(d) Care of Mothers and Young Children.

Ante-natal supervision and dental care are provided for expectant mothers and dental care is provided for mothers in the first year of the baby's life and for children up to school age. Ante-natal clinics are held in the surgeries of the General Medical Practitioners.

(e) Home Help Service

This service is provided for mothers confined at home for those in charge of the elderly, chronic sick etc. The organiser for this area has an office at Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh. Telephone - Eastleigh 2558.

(f) Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

During the year registrations were operative in respect of Mrs. Stokes, "Wynton", Mile Hill, Romsey.

(g) Care of the Elderly

A County Council home for the elderly is situated in Romsey at The Gardens, Winchester Road.

The Red Cross organises the chiropody service and the meals-on-wheels service.

(h) Vaccination and Immunisation

See later in this report.

(i) Prevention of Illness, Care and After-care

These services are part of the duties of the Medical Officer of Health, Health Visitors and District Nurses.

(iii) Hospital Services

The Wessex Regional Hospital Board supply general Maternity and infectious diseases (including Smallpox and Tuberculosis) hospital services for this area.

General medical and surgical hospital services are provided at Romsey Hospital; Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton; General Hospital, Southampton; Chest Hospital, Eye Hospital and Children's Hospital, Southampton and The Mount Hospital, Bishopstoke.

Maternity Services are provided at Romsey Hospital and at the Maternity Unit, Southampton General Hospital.

(iv) Laboratory Service

Laboratory facilities are available at the Medical Research Council Laboratories at Southampton and Winchester.

(v) Public Health Services provided by your Council during the year.

(a) Prevention of Accidents

Education of the Public to lessen the incidence of accidents, especially those in the home is undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors and Medical Officer of Health.

The local branch of the Royal Society of the Prevention of Accidents continued work.

The Police continued their very valuable work of training in road safety and proficiency testing of cyclists in the Borough schools.

(b) Health Education

Posters and other materials from the Central Council for Health Education and Ministry of Health are received and displayed. All possible opportunities for addressing meetings were taken your your Medical Officer of Health and Public Health Inspectors. There is no great public enthusiasm for information about health and in the Borough there appears to be an average public lack of interest in understanding the scientific knowledge on which out health and sanitary services are built.

(vi) National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47

No action was taken under this section of the Act but several elderly people, especially those living alone, had many problems with which Health Department staff were asked to help. In all cases your staff were able either to explain, to help physically, or to call in another helping agency: the County Welfare Department Officers were, as usual, most co-operative.

(vii) Work carried out by Voluntary Societies

The Romsey Division of the British Red Cross Society continued activities in all branches of their work and have taken on old people's meals. The Red Cross provides the only subsidised chiropody service for old people in the Borough. Details of the chiropody service are available from the Red Cross Centre, The Gardens, Winchester Road, Romsey.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade continued its activities especially in providing training courses and providing first aid personnel for large gatherings at functions in the Borough and outside.

(viii) Nursing Home

There is one private nursing home in the Borough.

The Durban Nursing Home,
Woodley Lane,
Cupernham,
Romsey.
Telephone - Romsey 2332

3. PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

No records of any infectious diseases were notified.

IMMUNISATION AGAINST DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH AND TETANUS

The estimated number of children in the Borough who received diphtheria immunisation during 1968 was as follows:-

Year of Birth	Primary Doses	Reinforcing Doses
1968	35	1
1967	54	12
1966	6	29
1965	-	6
1961/64	19	94
Others under 16	2	53
	116	195

Vaccination Against Smallpox

Year	Primary Vaccinations				Total Prim-ary	Re-vacc-ination	Grand Total
	0 - 1 Year	1 - 15 Years		Over 15 Years			
1958	53	15		2	70	15	85
1959	78	7		5	90	20	110
	0-1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 15 Years	Over 15 Years			
1960	43	1	12	9	65	35	100
1961	44	9	8	6	67	24	91
1962	57	19	307	328	711	739	1450
1963	5	8	3	3	19	33	52
1964	36	8	1	5	50	29	79
1965	40	19	12	4	75	31	106
1966	26	28	5	8	67	33	100
1967	77	58	8	52	195	38	233
1968	35	-	33	-	68	8	76

The level of primary vaccination of young children is still low. It is now usual to vaccinate children at about the time of the first birthday as side effects and excessive reactions are minimal at that age. The Borough is so close to a great seaport and to an airport that it is most important that all healthy children be vaccinated.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

Year	Completed Vaccination	Fourth dose for School Child
1960	795	-
1961	304	241
1962	175	25
1963	71	39
1964	91	27
1965	141	92
1966	172	81
1967	212	82
1968	95	168

Many people are inclined to forget the need for vaccination against poliomyelitis since the disease has been very nearly wiped out from the Country. There is no doubt that the decrease in incidence is in large part due to vaccination administered during the past few years and it is essential that a high level of vaccination should be maintained. There are still many children who are not taken to a doctor for the three doses of vaccine and the 'booster' which is given to school-children.

4. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE BOROUGH

(a) WATER SUPPLY

The Borough of Romsey lies in the statutory area of the Southampton Corporation Waterworks and the following information was kindly supplied by Mr. W. G. H. Tripp, M.A., C.Eng., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., Waterworks Engineer and Manager.

The water supply to the Borough has been satisfactory, (i) in quality and (ii) in quantity.

No cases of contamination took place.

The number of houses supplied is as follows:-

(i) direct to houses	-	2,895
(ii) by standpipes	-	NIL

The fluoride contents of the water supplied are as follows:-

(i) Timsbury	-	0.37 parts per million
(ii) Testwood	-	0.10 parts per million
(iii) Twyford	-	0.12 parts per million

The actual water supplied to Romsey comes from the Timsbury Pumping Station which is about three miles north of the Borough. At times of peak demand this supply is augmented by water from Testwood pumping Station through a 24-inch diameter steel main laid along the main road from Nursling, or by water from Twyford Pumping Station through a 21-inch diameter steel main along the Botley Road.

The water from the Timsbury Pumping Station is derived from a system of wells and adits in the upper chalk of the Test Valley and before being put into supply is partially softened and treated with chlorine and ammonia. The station is equipped with modern electrically driven pumping plant with diesel driven pumps as standby. Water is pumped from the wells to the treatment works and after treatment it is then further pumped to a service reservoir at Michelmersh whence it gravitates into supply through trunk water mains which pass through the Borough of Romsey.

Water supplied from the Timsbury source even after partial softening is regarded as a moderately hard water. It is a very pure water and weekly samples are taken of both raw and treated water for bacteriological examinations and these samples have always been of a consistently high standard of purity.

The examination of water is carried out by the Southampton City Analyst and also by the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester. The City Analyst also carries out chemical analysis on quarterly samples of both raw and treated water.

There are in the Borough of Romsey over 34 miles of water mains, varying from 24" diameter to 2" diameter and these mains afford a piped supply of water to all premises and to industrial and other metered consumers. The Southampton Corporation operate a tap washering and a plumbing repair service on a repayment basis.

(b) DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The whole of the built up area of the Borough is served by public sewer the only unsewered area being the undeveloped land north of the Railway between Canal Walk and Greatbridge Road.

Consideration will shortly need to be given to the preparation of a main drainage scheme for this area as there is a probability of development taking place within the next three years or so.

All the houses in the Borough are connected to the public sewer with the exception of 90 premises which are still using cesspool drainage although in every case but one a connection to the sewer is available for these dwellings. No cases of overflowing cesspools or cesspools giving rise to nuisance were reported or found.

The Greenhill Sewage Disposal Works comprise constant velocity grit channels, comminutor, balancing tank, pyramid primary settlement tanks, circular percolating filters and humus tanks. In addition a two tank Simplex sludge digestion plant and some 19,000 square feet of sludge drying beds are provided. Storm water up to three times the dry weather flow is treated by settlement before discharge to a watercourse. The average daily flow of sewage at the treatment works was 584,219 gallons.

The examination of samples of effluent from the Works by the Hampshire River Authority and the Council's Sewage Works Manager consistently gave results within the discharge consent standards.

The capacity of Budds Lane Pumping Station was considerably increased during the year by the installation of larger submerged Flygt pumps in place of the former Pulsometer Solids Diverter equipment. This scheme became necessary as a result of the development of industrial land east of Greatbridge Road.

The night survey of the Sewerage system of the older part of the Borough was continued in an effort to measure the extent of the sources of infiltration by means of 'V' notch weirs built into the channels of inspection chambers. Partial success was achieved when several lengths of main sewer were found to admit subsoil water in quantity but the exact location of the leaks within the lengths has yet to be determined.

Analysis of samples of trade effluent from one of the larger firms in the Borough taken over a period indicate that the strength of this effluent at times exceeded that permitted by the Trade Waste Agreement. Negotiations with the firm resulted in the provision by it of additional filtration plant within their premises designed to remove certain matters from its effluent and so reduce its strength. As this plant is not yet in full operation the extent of the improvement to the effluent is not yet known.

(c) PUBLIC CLEANSING

There was no change during the year in the method of scavenging but the use of paper sacks in lieu of dustbins was extended where possible, particularly for new dwellings. The skip method used whereby refuse is emptied from dustbins into skips for cartage to the collection vehicle while saving time and labour causes more litter and dust nuisance than other methods.

The refuse collecting service is carried out by direct labour and covers the whole of the Borough. All premises are visited once per week in normal circumstances. Extra collections and trade refuse collections are made where required at more frequent intervals for which a charge of 1s. 9d. per bin is made.

A rear of the house collection is made in all cases except where premises have no rear access when the bins are collected from the kerbside.

Refuse is disposed of on a controlled tip at Casbrook Common operated by the Romsey and Stockbridge Rural District Council a charge being made by the Rural District Council for the arrangement.

This tip is also available for use by members of the public as a refuse dump in accordance with the provisions of the Civic Amenities Act, 1967.

Highway cleansing is also carried out by direct labour and all roads are, in normal circumstances swept weekly with more frequent sweeping in the Town Centre. Some classified roads are cleansed by arrangement with the Hampshire County Council who contribute towards the cost of this service.

The length of roads cleansed continued to increase and is now more than twice that existing five years ago.

(d) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

During the year visits and inspection continued to be made by Public Health Staff in respect of defective drainage, defective premises, accumulations of refuse, dirty premises, noise nuisances, smoke nuisances, and all other complaints of public health nuisances. Informal notices to secure the abatement of nuisances and the remedying of defects have proved effective and it was not necessary to resort to the service of Statutory Notices.

(e) COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

(f) OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are no offensive trades established in the Borough.

(g) INSECT INFESTATION

Treatment was carried out and/or advice given for all insect infestations reported during the year. One particular case dealt with was severe infestation of cockroaches in the kitchen of a School. A further case of cockroach infestation concerned a block of one-bedroomed flatlets. It was noticeable that the boxing in of central heating pipework provided ideal harbourage for the insect pest.

(h) RODENT CONTROL

During the year 'test baiting' of the sewerage system was undertaken when only minor infestation was found in isolated instances, in each instance subsequent treatment eliminated the infestation.

82 Infestations in domestic and business premises were either notified or located on inspection and all were treated successfully. Domestic premises continued to be treated free of charge whilst business premises were treated on a cost basis.

The prevention of Damage by Pests Act requires that a periodical survey of the District for rodents be made and whenever possible this obligation is carried out concurrently with inspections made for other purposes.

(i) SMOKE CONTROL

None of the industrial premises in the Borough uses raw coal in their heating equipment. There have been no complaints of smoke nuisance in the Borough from either industrial or domestic heating equipment.

5. FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
i. Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	-	-	-
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	51	14	1	-
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	-	-	-	-
	53	14	1	-

(ii) Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	1	-	1	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of Prosecutions
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for Sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	-	-	-

(iii) Outworker employed in the District

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (Making etc., Cleaning and Washing)	1	-	-	-	-	-

6. SWIMMING POOL

The Council own and manage the only public swimming pool and paddling pool in the area. The pool which measures 75 feet x 35 feet is uncovered and is provided with adequate washing facilities and changing and clothes storage accommodation.

The pool is filled with mains fresh water which is continuously circulated by pumps through a 'Bell' pressure sand filter, a Wallace and Tiernan's Chlorination plant and a fountain type aerator. The rate of circulation ensures a change of water for the whole of the pool every four hours.

Routine samples of water were sent for bacteriological examination and results were very satisfactory.

Consideration was given to a scheme for enclosing the pool and heating the water and surround. No decision was reached but there is no doubt that such a scheme would be of great benefit by increasing the period of use of the Pool and ensuring that Staff employed are fully occupied throughout the year.

7. HOUSING

199 New houses and flats were erected by private enterprise during the year.

No new houses were built by the Council during the year but the contract for the erection of 20 old peoples flatlets, with communal facilities and wardens flat at Love Lane was commenced.

A scheme for the redevelopment of the Arcon prefab site containing 20 units by 40 traditionally built flats is in the course of preparation together with the scheme by Consulting Architects for a further block of flats at the Rear of the Hundred.

There were approximately 400 applicants on the Council housing list at the end of the year.

Closing Orders pursuant to the Housing Act, 1957 were made in respect of four houses. Demolition Orders resulted in the demolition of three houses during the year.

Approximately 70 houses included in the slum clearance and redevelopment proposals submitted under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 remain to be dealt with and it is perhaps unfortunate that progress in this connection is slow due to the unwillingness of the Council to rehouse families displaced by slum clearance action.

Informal action resulted in 11 unfit houses being repaired and it was not necessary to serve any Statutory Notices during the year.

11 Applications for Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants were received and 11 grants were approved enabling owners to improve and provide modern amenities for their dwellings with financial assistance.

8. SERVICES UNDER THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT 1955

(a) MILK SUPPLIES - BRUCELLA ABORTUS

- | | | |
|-------|---|-----|
| (i) | Number of samples of raw milk examined. | NIL |
| (ii) | Number of positive samples found. | NIL |
| (iii) | Action taken in respect of positive samples | NIL |

(b) FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Type of Premises	Number of Premises	Premises that Comply with Regulation 16	Premises where Regulation 19 Applies	Premises that Comply with Regulation 19
Grocers	12	12	12	12
Butchers / Fishmongers	6	6	6	6
Restaurants Hotels etc.	14	14	14	14
Fruit and Vegetables	4	4	4	4
Fried Fish Shops	4	4	4	4
Confectionery etc.	10	10	10	10

Routine inspection of food premises was carried out in conjunction with inspections under the provisions of the Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act and advice given resulted in improvements generally. Inspections of deposited plans are undertaken, in conjunction with other aspects, for compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Such inspections have resulted in likely contraventions or poor arrangement of amenities being obviated.

(c) POULTRY INSPECTION

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

(d) FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTIONS 16 AND 18

Of 35 premises currently registered under Sections 16 and 18 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 28 are registered for the storage and sale of ice cream and the remainder for preparation and sale of preserved foods.

(e) UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

It was not found necessary to seize any food during the year but the following quantity of food was found upon inspection to be unfit for human consumption and surrendered for disposal.

Meat and poultry (other than slaughterhouse)	127 lbs.
Canned meat	17 lbs.
Canned fruit	33 lbs.
Canned vegetables	118 lbs.
Miscellaneous	24 lbs.

(f) SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The inspection of animals slaughtered was carried out by a Veterinary Surgeon appointed by the Council as Meat Inspector and the following figures are from his report:-

Pigs	2,456
Lambs	527
Bullocks	494
Calves	2,381
Cattle	892
Sheep	26
Sows	108
	6,884

The condemnations for the year include the following animals as well as certain offal and parts of carcasses:-

Pigs	18
Calves	42
Cattle	25
Sheep	4
	89

9. OFFICES SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The report appended is as required by and submitted to the Ministry of Labour.

"Inspections under the Act were carried out during the year on a part time basis and contraventions were found as listed below. The attention of the responsible person in each case was drawn to the contraventions verbally at the time of inspection and confirmed by letter. The non-compliance was in respect of:-

Section 4	(Cleanliness)	4 instances
Section 6	(Temperature)	6 instances
	(Provision of Thermometer(s))	
Section 8	(Lighting)	2 instances
Section 9	(Sanitary conveniences)	4 instances
Section 10	(Washing Facilities)	2 instances
Section 16	(Floors, passages, stairs)	8 instances
Section 24	(First Aid Provisions)	16 instances
Section 50	(Information to Employee(s))	24 instances

A close inspection of deposited plans for alterations etc. to premises affected by the Act has been made to ensure that such alterations comply with the Act."

10. FORMAL SAMPLING

Formal Sampling of food and drugs, under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 is carried out by Mr. J. S. Preston M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, who kindly supplied the following report:-

"During the year which ended 31st December, 1968, 114 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 within the Borough of Romsey.

(a) MILK SAMPLES

77 Samples of milk, including 16 of "Channel Islands", were obtained one being the subject of an adverse report. This was a sample which was found to contain .03 International Units per Millilitre of antibiotics. This was within the required limit but the matter was, nevertheless, brought to the notice of the purchaser concerned.

(b) MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

37 Samples of articles other than milk were obtained, two being the subject of adverse reports. These were in respect of:-

1. A sample of Strawberry Jam which contained 63.5% of soluble solids instead of a minimum of 65% required by the Food Standards (Preserves) Order. The jam was of an imported variety and the discretpancy was referred to the importer concerned.
2. A sample of Dried Skimmed Milk the wrapper of which carried an illustration of eggs and the statement "More protein than fresh milk". The statement was not considered to be justified and objection was taken to the illustration as not being appropriate to a mere skimmed milk powder. The matter was taken up with the importers.

(c) GENERAL

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

