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MINISTRY OF HEALTH

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1959

BY

CATHERINE AVERY, M.D., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Acting Medical Officer of Health

AND

E. M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.S.I.
Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer

WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINCHESTER

(as at 31st December, 1959)

Chairman of the Council:

x Colonel G.C. STOCKWELL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council:

x Mr. B. BIGNELL

Members of the Council:

x Mr.	W.H.	ABRAHAM	Cmndr.	C.G.	HUDSON, R.N. (retd)
x Mrs.	I.G.	BEVIS	x Mr.	A.W.	JURD
Mrs.	E.C.	BIDEN	x Mr.	P.J.F.	KENNEDY
Mr.	O.C.	BUDD	Cmndr.	E.H.	KITSON, R.N.
x Miss	E.A.	CHAMBERLAYNE, M.B.E., J.P.	x Mr.	C.H.	LEWRY
			x Mr.	G.F.	LONGMAN
Mr.	J.	COCKRAM	Mr.	J.E.A.	LOW
x Mr.	C.G.	COLLINS	Lt.Col	Sir	William MAKINS, Bart.
x Major	J.T.	CONWAY			
x Mr.	J.H.	COOK (Chairman, Health Committee)	x Miss	W.L.	MOODY, J.P.
			Mrs.	L.A.	MOORE
x Sir	George	COOPER, Bart., J.P., D.L.	x Mr.	W.G.	MOORE
			x Dr.	M.T.	MORGAN, C.M.G., M.C., M.D.
x Capt.	A.B.	COVENTRY, C.B.E., D.S.O., R.N.	x Mr.	R.H.	MORTIMER
			Mr.	C.E.	MUNDY
Mr.	R.F.H.	COWEN	x Mr.	G.C.	PAIN, J.P.
x Mr.	G.E.S.	CUBITT, C.B.E., J.P.	Major	C.G.	PAYNE, T.D.
			x Mr.	D.G.	PUMFRETT
Mrs.	D.L.	DAVIES	x Mrs.	F.	ROUTH
x Mr.	E.N.T.	DICKENSON	Mr.	J.P.	SCRASE
Mr.	A.N.	DOWLING	Mr.	G.	THORNE
Mrs.	L.M.H.	DOWSE	Mr.	W.R.	TURNER
Mr.	P.J.	EDMONDS	x Mrs.	M.W.	WALDRON
Air Vice-Marshal		H.H.M. FRASER	x Mr.	C.	WATTS, J.P., C.C.
Mr.	T.F.	GALLAGHER			
Lt.Col.	G.A.E.	GIBBS	Mr.	W.E.	WEBB
x Mr.	H.J.	GODWIN	Lt.Col.	J.S.	WHITNEY

(x = Member of Health Committee)

Clerk of the Council:

Mr. R.W. PARTINGTON

Council Offices:

45, Romsey Road, Winchester (Tel: 3201)

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF WINCHESTER

(as at 31st December, 1958)

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Vice-Chairman of the Council:

x Mr. R. BIRTHWL

Members of the Council:

x Mr. W.H. ARFALAM
x Mrs. I.E. BEVIS
Mrs. E.C. BIGGS
Mr. O.C. BUDD
x Miss E.A. CHAMBERLAYNE, M.B.E., J.P.
Mr. J. COOKMAN
x Mr. C.G. COLLINS
x Major C.T. COMPAY
x Mr. J.D. COOS (Chairman, Romsey Council)
x Sir George COOPER, Bart., J.P., D.L., J.P.
x Capt. A.E. CONVERY, O.B.E., R.N.(R.)
Mr. R.F.H. COWEN
x Mr. G.E.B. CURRIE, C.B.E., J.P.
Mrs D.L. DAVIES
x Mr. E.W.T. DICKENSON
Mr. A.E. DOWLING
Mrs. L.M.H. DOUGE
Mr. F.L. EDMONDS
Alt Vice-Chairman
Mr. T.F. GALLAGHER
Lt/Col. C.A.E. GIBBS
x Mr. H.J. GOODWIN
County Co. Lt.Col. J.G. INGLEDON, P.E.D. (retd)
x Mr. A.W. JUNG
x Mr. F.C.P. KENTBURY
Mr. H.L. KIDSON, R.M.
x Sqn. Ldr. C.E. LEGGEY
x Mr. C.F. LONGMAN
Mr. J.E.A. LAW
Lt.Col Sir Cecil Hilliam
MARRIS, Bart.
Mr. W.L. MOODY, J.P.
Mrs. L.A. MOORE
x Mr. W.J. MOORE
x Dr. M.T. MORGAN, O.M.G., M.C., M.D.
Mr. R.E. MORTIMER
Mr. C.E. MUNDY
x Mr. G.C. PAIN, J.P.
Major C.G. PAYNE, T.D.
x Mr. D. PUGSLEY
x Mrs. F. ROOTH
Mr. L.F. ROGERS
Mr. G. TEDONE
Mr. W.J. TURNER
x Mrs. M.W. WALDRON
x Mr. C. WATTS, J.P., C.C.
Lt.Col. C.A.E. GIBBS
x Mr. H.J. GOODWIN
Mr. T.J. WEBB
Lt.Col. J.G. WHITNEY

(x = Member of Health Committee)

Clerk of the Council:

Mr. H.W. MARTINEAU

Council Offices:

46, Romsey Road, Winchester (Tel:3201)

May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1959. During this period Dr. J.L. Farmer was your Medical Officer. He died suddenly on the 8th February of the present year after serving your Council since February, 1947.

This Report reveals a very satisfactory state of the public health in the Winchester Rural District and so reflects the devoted and efficient service which Dr. Farmer has given during the past thirteen years.

I take this opportunity to express, both for myself and on behalf of the Health Department, an appreciation of Dr. Farmer as a well-liked and respected colleague.

I wish to draw attention to the following:

Immunisation.

Diphtheria: It is creditable that 88% of children under the age of 15 years were protected by the end of the year.

Poliomyelitis: The campaign continued successfully with the result that, by the end of the year, 86% of children under the age of sixteen years had commenced and/or completed vaccination.

Sewerage.

Botley and Hedge End: These schemes were completed.

Otterbourne Village and Compton Hill area of Compton: In view of the future development of this area and following the consideration of reports from Officers of the Southampton Corporation, their Engineering Geologist Consultant and of Dr. Farmer, this Council, in order to ensure the removal of any risk of pollution to the adits and wells of the Southampton Corporation Works at Otterbourne, decided to prepare a scheme for this area.

Finally, the Mental Health Act of 1959 is likely to affect each one of us in some way and a "New Look" towards mental illness will have to be acquired.

It will no longer be the custom for the mentally ill to be segregated and isolated from the community in institutions, but the patient will be cared for within the community as far as possible and in their home surroundings. For instance, entry and discharge from mental hospitals is to be as easy and commonplace as other hospitals for the physically ill and those in the community to have the benefit of special health services.

In conclusion, I wish to express my deep appreciation and thanks to the Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff of the Health Department for their loyalty and valuable co-operation whilst I have been here and for their assistance in compiling this report.

CATHERINE AVERY

Acting Medical Officer of Health

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

STAFF (as at 31st December, 1959)

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS

Medical Officer of Health:	JOHN L. FARMER, M.B., Ch.B., D.Obst.,R.C.O.G., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector:	E.M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	S.H. BEYER, M.A.P.H.I.
Housing Inspector:	F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.
District Public Health Inspectors:	H.J. SMITH, M.A.P.H.I. T.H. OWEN, M.A.P.H.I.
Chief Clerk:	C.B. ASHMAN
Clerical Staff:	K.G. JONES Mrs. D.M. BENNETT Miss J.M. DEWEY
Cleansing Superintendent:	C.G. FRAMPTON
Rodent Officer:	O.J. NORRIS

ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR'S DEPARTMENT:

Engineer and Surveyor:	W.C. GRAPER, M.T.P.I., A.M.I.Mun.E.
Deputy Engineer and Surveyor:	L.R. NIPPIERD, A.F.S.E.

Laboratory Services.

Laboratory examinations relating to Bacteriology and Epidemiology are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory located at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (telephone: 3807). The Director of the Public Health Laboratory is Dr. M. H. Hughes. Chemical analyses, e.g. of water, sewage, etc. are carried out by the Analyst employed by Southampton County Borough Council.

Ambulance Service.

Under Section 27 of the National Health Service Act, the County Council is required to make provision for securing that ambulances and other means of transport are available, where necessary, for the conveyance of persons suffering from illness or mental deficiency or expectant or nursing mothers from places in their area to places in or outside their area.

The district is served by ambulances stationed at Winchester (main station), Eastleigh, Romsey, Broughton, Andover, Whitchurch, Basingstoke, Alton and Hedge End (sub-stations). The control point for the district (excepting the parishes of Botley, Bursledon, Hamble, Hedge End, Hound and West End) is the main station at Kingsley Place, Stanmore, Winchester (telephone: 2536). For the six southern parishes, the control point is the main station at Fareham (telephone: Fareham 2170). Calls for ambulances are not accepted at the sub-stations.

If an ambulance is required in an emergency, the caller should ask for "Ambulance" and the telephone exchange will connect with the nearest main station immediately. The station will then deal with the call by sending the nearest available ambulance.

Hospitals.

In July, 1948, under the National Health Service Act, practically all hospitals were transferred to the Ministry of Health and placed under the control of the Regional Hospital Boards; in the case of Hampshire, under the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

On the 1st April, 1959, this Regional Hospital Board was divided and the new Wessex Regional Hospital Board formed with headquarters in Winchester and appropriate Hospital Management Committees for local administration. This District lies entirely within this region and the general hospitals available for admission of patients from this area are:

Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester (Winchester 5151)
Royal South Hants and Southampton Hospital, Southampton (Soton 26211)
Southampton General Hospital, Southampton (Southampton 72456)
War Memorial Hospital, Andover (Andover 2024)
Basingstoke and District Hospital, Basingstoke (Basingstoke 351)
St. Mary's Hospital, Portsmouth (Portsmouth 22331)
Royal Hospital, Portsmouth (Portsmouth 22281)

The following procedure applies for the admission of:

(a) Acutely Ill Patients.

Doctors may apply direct to the hospital of their choice for the admission of such a patient. In the event of difficulty, or if they require assistance, they apply to the Winchester Bed Service Office. This office is open day and night (Telephone: Winchester 2261 and 2262 (between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 p.m.) or Winchester 5151 (between the hours of 10 p.m. and 8 a.m.) Demands may be made there for beds at any time.

(b) Non-urgent Cases.

Hospitals maintain waiting lists for non-urgent cases and inform patients direct when a bed is available.

(c) Chronic Sick.

There is a shortage of beds for such patients and it is therefore necessary to take into consideration the social as well as the medical condition of the patients.

In the event of a bed not being vacant, the Winchester Bed Service will place the patient's name on the waiting list and indicate medical or social priority, as the case may be. In the area of the Winchester Group Hospital Management Committee, if the predominant need for admission is on social grounds, the Hospital Social Worker will investigate the home conditions. As soon as a vacancy is found for the patient, the practitioner is informed and asked to confirm that admission is still required and that the patient can travel by ambulance. On receipt of such confirmation, arrangements for the transfer of the patient to the hospital will be undertaken by the Winchester Bed Service.

The County Welfare Officer is responsible for certain services to old people and handicapped persons whilst living in their own homes. Area Welfare Officers are available to give advice and assistance. The Officers serving the Winchester Rural District (with the exception of the parishes of Micheldever, Northington and Wonston) are at The Castle, Winchester (Telephone: Winchester 4411, Extension 316). The Officer serving Micheldever, Northington and Wonston is at Bramblys Grange, Basingstoke (Telephone: Basingstoke 2109).

If it is found that a person who had originally asked to be considered for admission to an Old People's Home is really a hospital case, the patient's medical practitioner is advised to place the person's name on the hospital waiting list and, in urgent cases, to call in the Geriatric Physician attached to the local Hospital Group area.

(d) Infectious Diseases.

Cases of infectious disease from the northern and central areas of this district are admitted to the Victoria Hospital, Winchester. From the southern area they enter the Southampton Chest Hospital.

It is not the intention that uncomplicated cases of measles, chicken-pox, scarlet fever, German measles or mumps shall be admitted to infectious diseases hospitals unless the Medical Officer of Health supports such admissions. Applications should in such cases, be made through the Medical Officer of Health.

Suspected cases of smallpox are reported in the first instance to the local Medical Officer of Health, who will arrange admission, if necessary, by notifying, in this area, the County Medical Officer.

(e) Maternity.

Arrangements for urgent admission of abnormal cases are made by the general practitioner through the maternity department of the hospital. Non-urgent cases are seen at a consultant antenatal clinic. Patients for whom admission is required on social grounds are referred by general practitioners to the County Medical Officer.

(f) Psychiatric Cases.

Doctors normally make an appointment for the patient to be seen at an appropriate hospital. In acute cases, where urgent action is required, and provided the patient is willing to enter hospital as a voluntary patient, arrangements should be made direct with the mental hospital concerned. Should the patient be unwilling to enter hospital, the assistance of the Duly Authorised Officer is sought. He will make any necessary arrangements for the patient's admission to a mental hospital or a hospital recognised for the purpose of a three-day Order. Information concerning officers in this district may be obtained from the County Medical Officer.

(g) Mental Defectives.

Where institutional care is required, the County Medical Officer approaches the appropriate institution according to the recognised catchment area arrangements made by the Regional Hospital Board.

(h) Tuberculosis.

All recommendations for the admission of tuberculous patients are normally made through the Chest Physicians, who make appropriate recommendations concerning sanatorium or other treatment. No application for sanatorium treatment should be made to the Bed Service, which will not normally be concerned with tuberculosis cases, except to arrange the admission of emergencies. In cases of emergency, doctors may, if the Chest Physician for the area is not available, apply for admission direct to a General Hospital or through the Bed Service.

(i) Convalescence.

Convalescent treatment for patients following hospital treatment is normally arranged through the Hospital Service. Patients not requiring medical or nursing attention may be referred to the County Medical Officer for admission to Rest Homes under the County scheme, and for which patients are assessed for a contribution towards the cost of maintenance.

Medical and Nursing.

There are 18 general medical practitioners living and carrying on the main part of their practice in different areas of the district. In addition, 63 doctors from Southampton, Eastleigh, Winchester and adjacent local authorities practise in the area. There are adequate arrangements for domiciliary consultation when required and provisions for domiciliary nursing are satisfactory.

Specialist Services in the Home.

Consultants and specialists are available for domiciliary consultations in those cases in which the patient's condition renders it essential on medical grounds.

The object of the domiciliary service is to make the services of specialists available to general practitioners for patients not fit to be referred to hospital out-patient clinics and not needing admission as in-patients. The service is not intended to provide a second opinion merely to meet the wishes of patients, nor may it be used (except in emergency for certain maternity cases) for patients, who are not permanent residents, in private nursing homes or hospitals.

Home Help Service.

The office of Mrs. K. E. Quantrell, the Divisional Organiser of the Home Help Service, is situated at the Red House, Romsey Road,

Eastleigh (telephone: Eastleigh 2558). The office is open from Monday to Friday from 8.30 a.m. to 5 p.m. and applications for home help from all parts of the Rural District should be made direct to her.

Mass Miniature Radiography.

Information regarding the services available can be obtained from the Medical Director, Mass Radiography Centre, 7 Archers Road, Southampton.

Clinics.

Clinics are held as follows:

(a) Antenatal Clinics.

EASTLEIGH ...	Red House, Romsey Road ...	1st and 2nd Mondays at 2 p.m.
HAMBLE ...	Memorial Hall ...	4th Wednesday at 2 p.m.

(b) Child Welfare Clinics.

An additional Welfare Clinic is now held at The Sheiling, Easton on the third Thursday of each month. It is attended by the family doctor and the Health Visitor and immunisations are carried out there. The Welfare Clinic which was previously held at the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley has now been discontinued.

ALRESFORD ...	Methodist Church Hall ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays
BIGHTON ...	Village Hall ...	4th Thursday 2.30-3.30p.m.
CHERITON ...	Parish Hall ...	1st and 3rd Fridays
EASTON ...	The Sheiling ...	3rd Thursday
ITCHEN ABBAS ...	Village Hall ...	2nd Thursday
KINGS WORTHY	British Legion Hall ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
MICHELDEVER ...	Northbrook Hall ..	3rd Thursday
SUTTON SCOTNEY ...	Victoria Hall ...	3rd Tuesday
WORTHY DOWN ...	Naval Social Club Room ...	2nd and 4th Mondays
CRAWLEY	Village Hall ...	2nd Friday
COLDEN COMMON ...	Parish Hall ...	2nd Tuesday
TWYFORD	The Surgery, Queen Street ...	1st Tuesday
OWSLEBURY	Village Hall ...	1st Monday
BOTLEY	Catherine Wheel ..	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
BURSLEDON	Parish Hall ...	3rd Tuesday

Child Welfare Clinics (Continued).

PILANDS WOOD, BURSLEDON...	Old Reading Rooms...	1st and 3rd Thursdays
FAIR OAK ...	Women's Hall ...	2nd and 4th Thursdays
HAMBLE ...	Memorial Hall ...	2nd and 4th Mondays
NETLEY ...	Jubilee Hall ...	1st and 3rd Wednesdays
WEST END ...	Parish Hall ...	2nd and 4th Wednesdays
HEDGE END	St. John's Rooms ...	2nd and 4th Tuesdays

(Child Welfare Clinics are held from 2 to 4 p.m. except where stated otherwise).

(c) Tuberculosis Clinics.

WINCHESTER ...	County Medical Department, The Castle. ...	Wednesdays and Thursdays at 10 a.m. New cases: Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m.
EASTLEIGH ...	The Mount Sanatorium, Bishopstoke. ...	Mondays 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. (by appointment). Wednesdays 9 a.m. and 1.45 p.m.

(d) Venereal Diseases Clinics.

WINCHESTER ...	Royal Hampshire County Hospital ...	Males: Saturdays, 10.30a.m. Females: Tuesdays, 2.15p.m.
SOUTHAMPTON ...	Males: 1, Cardigan Road ...	Daily at 9 a.m. Mondays to Fridays at 5 p.m.
	Females: Health Centre, Kings Park Road. ...	Mondays at 11 a.m. Tuesdays and Fridays at 2 p.m. Thursdays at 3.0 p.m.

School Health Services.

(e) Minor Ailments Clinics.

Cases attend clinics at Eastleigh and Winchester as follows:

EASTLEIGH ...	Red House Romsey Road ...	Fridays at 9.30 a.m.
WINCHESTER ...	4, The Square ...	Thursdays at 9 a.m.

(f) Orthopaedic Clinics.

Cases attend clinics at Alton, Eastleigh, Fareham, Southampton and Winchester by appointment.

(g) Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics.

Cases attend the following:

Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester.
Royal South Hants Hospital, Southampton.
The Children's Hospital, Southampton.

(h) Dental Clinics.

Clinics are held in various centres for treatment of local children.

(i) Child Guidance Clinics.

Cases attend by appointment at the Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh or The Clinic, Trafalgar Street, Winchester.

(j) Ophthalmic Clinics.

Cases attend by appointment at the Red House, Romsey Road, Eastleigh or The Clinic, Trafalgar Street, Winchester.

(k) Speech Therapy Clinics.

Cases attend clinics at Winchester, Eastleigh and Southampton by arrangement with the County Medical Officer.

(l) Family Planning Association Clinics.

This organisation is on a voluntary basis and is not under the National Health Service.

Clinics are held at:

The Red House, Eastleigh - Fridays - 2 p.m.
The Hut, Trafalgar Street, Winchester - Tuesdays - 1.30 p.m.
(closed during August)

The patient should attend the first time with a letter from her doctor. Advice is available free of charge to all expectant and nursing mothers who need it on "medical" grounds. Any further information can be obtained from the County Medical Officer.

NURSING IN THE HOME

The names of the District Nurses, Midwives and Health Visitors who practise in the District under the direction of the County Medical Officer are shown in the following table:

District Nurse	District	Health Visitor
Miss V. Douglas, S.R.N., S.C.M., 16, Wood Lane Close, Bramdean (Bramdean 204)	Beauworth Bighton Bishops Sutton Bramdean Cheriton Kilmeston Tichborne	Miss M.C. Tate
	Chilcomb	Miss E.K. Wilton
Miss B.J. Trasler, S.R.N., S.C.M., 2, Meryon Road, Alresford (Alresford 150)	Itchen Stoke Ovington New Alresford Old Alresford Northington	Miss M.C. Tate
Mrs. H. Oliver, S.C.M., 18, Minden Way, Winchester. (Midwifery) (Winchester 2545) ------ Miss B. Mullee, S.R.N., Q.N., 89, Fox Lane, Winchester. (Gen.Nursing)(W'chester 5727)	Oliver's Battery	Miss J.F. Galloway
Miss M.E. Jordan, S.R.N., S.C.M., 83, Stanmore Lane, Winchester (Midwifery)(Winchester 4758) ------- Miss R.E. Dabner, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. (Gen.Nursing), 13, Taplings Road, Winchester. (Winchester 3117)	Hursley	Miss J.F. Galloway
Miss M.E. Jordan, S.R.N., S.C.M., 83, Stanmore Lane, Winchester (Winchester 4758)	Crawley Littleton Sparsholt	Miss E.K. Wilton
	Headbourne Worthy	Mrs. A. Noble Miss P. Gillett Miss E.K. Wilton

Nursing in the Home (continued)

District Nurse	District	Health Visitor
Mrs. J.E. Curtis, S.R.N., S.C.M., Westlea, Roseberry Road, Alresford. (Alresford 210)	Abbotts Barton Martyr Worthy Kings Worthy	Mrs. A. Noble Miss E.K. Wilton Miss P. Gillett
	Itchen Abbas Avington Easton	Miss M.C. Tate
Miss J. Maskery, S.E.A.N., 461, Fair Oak Road, S.C.M., Fair Oak. (Fair Oak 371)	Otterbourne	Miss J.F. Galloway
	Fair Oak	Miss B.M. Watson
	Colden Common	Miss E.K. Wilton
Miss J.B. Wayment, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., Nurses Cottage, Twyford. (Twyford 3114)	Twyford Owslebury	
	Compton	Miss J.F. Galloway
Miss G. Wagstaffe, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., The Beeches, Sutton Scotney. (S.Scotney 203)	Micheldever	Mrs. V. Goodwin
	Wonston Worthy Down	Miss E. Brady
Miss D. Stoyell, S.E.A.N., "Leehurst", S.C.M., Botley. (Botley 2015)	Botley	Miss P. Jenkins
Mrs. G.G. Morgan, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., 11, Birch Road, Hedge End. (Botley 2798)	Hedge End	
Miss A. White, S.E.A.N., Glebe Farm, S.C.M., Horton Heath (Fair Oak 81)	West End	
Miss F.M. Dane, S.E.A.N., 1, Jarvis Fields, S.C.M., Bursledon. (Bursledon 364)	Bursledon	Miss E. Chick
Miss M. Morton, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., 2a, Verdon Avenue, Hamble. (Hamble 2193)	Hamble	
Miss B.M.M. Chidzey, S.R.N., 49, Wykeham Road, S.C.M., Q.N., Netley. (Hamble 3281)	Hound	

All the above Health Visitors are State Registered Nurses, State Certified Midwives and hold the Certificate of the Royal Society of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	109,612 cres
Rateable value as at 31st December, 1959 ...	£568,378
Sum represented by a penny rate	£2,295.12.6
Population	44,830
Number of inhabited houses	13,596

GENERAL FEATURES

This is the largest Rural District in Hampshire, extending for some twenty-four miles from north to south and some fifteen miles from east to west at its broadest part.

Topographically, the area is remarkably diversified. It embraces the valley of the River Itchen from its source in the north-east to its mouth at Southampton. To the north of Winchester the country is open and rolling and predominantly chalkland. South of Winchester the chalk dips down and the London clay comes to the surface at Fishers Pond and Colden Common. The boundary to the southern half is Southampton Water and the port of Southampton; further north it skirts the Borough of Eastleigh. The southern part of the district is in character urban, the needs of which, from the local authority point of view, are different from the northern and more rural parishes. These contrasts create special problems for the Council.

The whole district is mainly agricultural but, whereas in the north and east the land is mainly arable, in the parishes of Botley, Bursledon, Fair Oak, Hedge End, Hound and West End there is a large proportion of market gardening, smallholdings and fruit-growing areas. In the Itchen Valley, which extends the whole length of the district, there is an area of land devoted to dairy farming and in the parishes of the upper part of this valley there are areas devoted to watercress growing.

In the south there are several industries, namely, Air Service Training, Ltd., Folland's Aircraft, Ltd., Fairey Marine, Ltd., Shell-Mex and B.P., Ltd. and several boatbuilding firms at Bursledon and Hamble.

Across Southampton Water, in the New Forest Rural District is situated the Esso Oil Refinery.

VITAL STATISTICS

Number of live births	829
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	18.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births ...	3.1
Number of still births	15
Still Birth rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	17.8
Total live and still births	844
Infant deaths	18
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	21.7
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ...	19.9
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) ...	80.0
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	19.3
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	16.9
Peri-natal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still births) ...	34.4
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	nil

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Live Births.

	1959			1958		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ...	414	390	804	355	353	708
Illegitimate ...	15	10	25	18	15	33
Totals ...	429	400	829	373	368	741

The Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of the estimated population has increased, being 18.4 compared with 16.8 for 1958. The figure for England and Wales is 16.5 per 1,000 population. (In order to compare the local birth rate with that of other areas, it is necessary to apply a comparability factor which, for this district, is 1.10. The standard birth rate is therefore 20.2).

Still Births.

	1959			1958		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate ...	9	6	15	10	5	15
Illegitimate ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	9	6	15	10	5	15

The Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total births was 17.8 compared with 19.8 for 1958 and with 20.7 for England and Wales.

Deaths.

The number of deaths during the year was as follows:

Male	...	...	253
Female	...	...	254
Total	...	...	507

These figures include the deaths of patients at Moorgreen Hospital, who normally reside outside the District. There is necessarily a risk of a higher mortality rate among these chronic sick than to the ordinary population living in their homes. Since 1st January, 1958 the deaths in these hospitals are assigned to the District in which the hospital is situated, only if the patient has been admitted for six months or more.

Number of deaths (including patients who had been in Moorgreen Hospital for six months or more) 507

Number of deaths (excluding patients in Moorgreen Hospital whose place of residence was not within the Winchester Rural District) 421

The following table shows the position:

Death Rate	1959			1958		
	Winchester Rural District		England and Wales	Winchester Rural District		England and Wales
	Including Moorgreen Hospital.	Excluding Moorgreen Hospital		Including Moorgreen Hospital	Excluding Moorgreen Hospital	
Crude	11.3	9.4	11.6	12.3	9.6	11.7
Standard	9.0	7.5		9.1	7.1	

To obtain the standard death rate shown in the above table, it is necessary to apply a comparability factor in order that the local death rate may be compared with that of other areas. In this area it is 0.80. The comparability factor is necessary to eliminate, for comparison purposes, the irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex of the population; otherwise the death rates would not provide an accurate method of comparing the "healthiness" of two districts. Highest death rates occur at life's two extremes; urban areas have a larger proportion of middle-aged persons, whereas rural areas have a greater number of old people.

Causes of death are shown in the following table:

	Cause of Death	Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	1
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infection	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	1
8.	Measles	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	22	1
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	3
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	18	16
15.	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	1
16.	Diabetes	-	2
17.	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	27	52
18.	Coronary disease, angina	60	39
19.	Hypertension with heart disease ...	7	7
20.	Other heart disease	26	46
21.	Other circulatory disease	9	9
22.	Influenza	1	-
23.	Pneumonia	15	21
24.	Bronchitis	12	4
25.	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	3	2
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	4	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	1	3
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	22	28
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	11	1
34.	All other accidents	4	2
35.	Suicide	1	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-
	Total (all causes)	253	254

The main causes of death continue to be diseases of the circulatory system and of cancer.

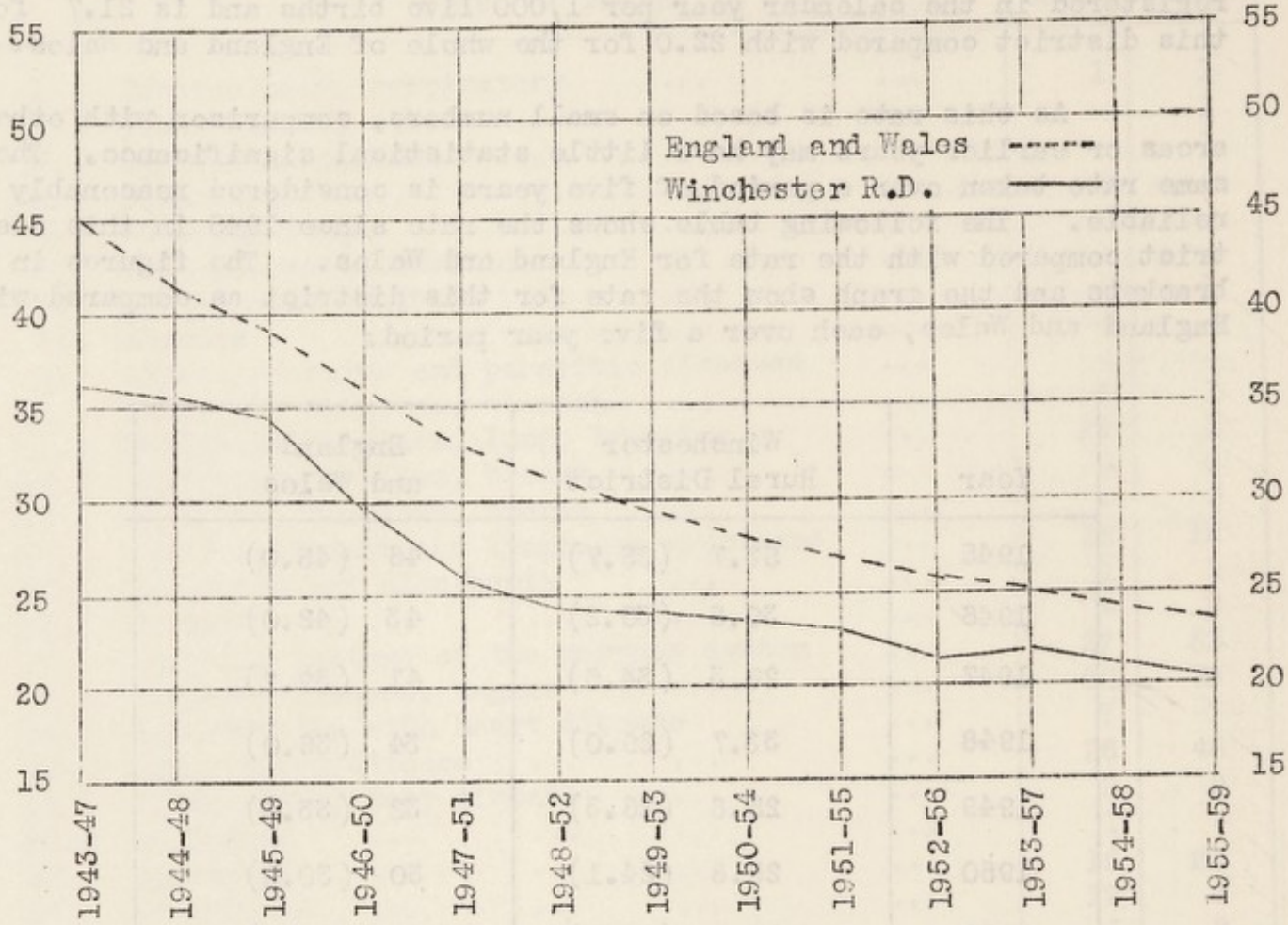
Infant Mortality Rate.

This is defined as the deaths of infants under one year of age registered in the calendar year per 1,000 live births and is 21.7 for this district compared with 22.0 for the whole of England and Wales.

As this rate is based on small numbers, comparison with other areas or earlier years may have little statistical significance. The same rate taken over a period of five years is considered reasonably reliable. The following table shows the rate since 1945 in this district compared with the rate for England and Wales. The figures in brackets and the graph show the rate for this district as compared with England and Wales, each over a five year period:

Year	Winchester Rural District	England and Wales
1945	53.7 (35.7)	46 (45.0)
1946	30.5 (35.2)	43 (42.0)
1947	29.3 (34.6)	41 (39.2)
1948	33.7 (29.0)	34 (36.0)
1949	25.8 (26.3)	32 (33.4)
1950	25.8 (24.1)	30 (30.8)
1951	16.8 (23.7)	30 (29.4)
1952	18.2 (23.4)	28 (28.2)
1953	31.8 (22.9)	27 (27.2)
1954	24.2 (21.9)	26 (26.0)
1955	23.5 (22.1)	25 (25.0)
1956	12.1 (20.9)	24 (24.2)
1957	19.0 (20.4)	23 (23.4)
1958	25.6	23
1959	21.7	22

The graph below shows the Infant Mortality Rate (Quinquennial) for this District as compared with that for England and Wales:



Deaths of infants under one year of age were as follows:

	Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	8	8	16
Illegitimate	2	-	2

The table below shows the age and cause of these infant deaths:

Cause	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months	Total
Prematurity ...	9	-	-	-	-	9
Birth Injury ...	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital abnormalities	2	1	-	-	-	3
Infection ...	2	-	-	1	-	3
Other	1	-	-	1	-	2
Totals ...	14	2	-	2	-	18

It is of interest to analyse the infant deaths. Of the 18 deaths in the first year of life, 16 occurred in the first four weeks; of these 14, six had occurred by the end of the first day. Thus it will be seen that the greatest number die within the first month of life (neo-natal deaths), the main cause being prematurity.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the incidence of commoner infectious diseases since 1945:

Year	Diph-theria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysip-elas	Enteric Fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever	Ophthalm-ia Neon-atorum	Dysentery
1945	2	49	23	675	115	3	1	8	-	1	1	1
1946	2	38	25	75	72	1	-	8	-	2	4	1
1947	-	27	18	448	49	1	11	6	-	-	3	-
1948	-	25	8	371	135	2	1	5	-	-	1	-
1949	1	27	21	634	91	-	6	1	-	-	1	-
1950	-	29	10	42	224	-	1	7	-	-	-	-
1951	-	12	13	1,044	195	1	-	4	-	1	-	26
1952	-	26	6	262	167	1	-	5	-	1	-	1
1953	-	55	11	1,323	154	2	6	2	-	1	-	2
1954	-	19	6	12	226	-	-	3	1	-	-	22
1955	-	14	5	755	97	1	1	2	-	-	-	4
1956	1	8	3	61	52	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
1957	-	2	3	487	99	4	3	1	-	-	-	10
1958	-	11	5	258	74	1	-	2	-	-	-	10
1959	-	16	4	537	33	2	3	2	-	-	-	18

Measles.

The number of corrected notifications of measles was 537, compared with 258 notifications in 1958 and 487 in 1957. The table above shows the usual increased incidence every second year. As with whooping cough, measles attacks infants and children; the age distribution of the cases in 1959 is shown below:

	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	Over 15 years
Number of cases	9	86	97	291	46	8
Percentage of total cases	1.6	16.0	18.1	54.2	8.6	1.5

No deaths occurred from measles, but much childhood ill-health may result from its complications, which may affect the eyes, the ears and the chest. These complications however, have declined remarkably in recent years, especially with the use of antibiotics.

Whooping Cough.

The number of notifications was 33, compared with 74 in 1958 and 99 in 1957. The incidence was highest in June. The increasing use of prophylactic vaccine is likely to be reflected in a reduction in the number of cases and the milder character of the attack. None of the cases notified in this District had records of immunisation.

The age distribution was as follows:-

	Age					
	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	3 - 4 years	5 - 9 years	10 - 14 years	Over 15 years
Number of cases	3	6	4	15	2	3
Percentage of total cases	9.1	18.2	12.0	45.0	6.0	9.1

As from May, 1955, whooping cough immunisation facilities became available at Child Welfare Centres. At the same time, payment to doctors for submission of record cards was approved. The scheme put whooping cough immunisation very much on the same lines as diphtheria immunisation. The Local Health Authority pays family doctors for records pertaining to children under five years of age given either single or combined treatment; in addition, records of "boosting" doses given to children over five merit payment provided the immunisation includes a "boost" against diphtheria.

During 1959, 648 children under five years of age and five between five and fifteen years were immunised, a total of 653. In addition, 81 children received the "boosting dose".

Scarlet Fever.

Corrected notifications totalled sixteen. Five of the cases occurred at Bursledon and the remaining eleven cases occurred in nine different parishes.

Dysentery.

Eighteen cases of dysentery were notified during the year. Thirteen of these cases occurred in the parish of Hound during April, May and June. The other five cases occurred at Hedge End (2), Bursledon (1), Colden Common (1) and Littleton (1).

Five families were involved and the cases were mostly among school children. In one case an adult had to discontinue her work in a school kitchen until clear of infection.

During the last fifteen years there has been a very considerable increase in the Sonne type of dysentery in this country. It is now clinically mild and has a low fatality. It is a bowel infection and the greatest risk to others occurs by the soiling of the fingers after using the toilet. It is highly infectious and so usually quickly affects all members of the family or children at a school, babies and old people suffering most.

Spread of infection can be stopped by careful attention to hand washing after using the lavatory and again before meals, together with scrupulous personal hygiene. The cleanliness of the hands cannot be emphasised too much.

Poliomyelitis.

Three cases of poliomyelitis were notified as diagnosed in the District during 1959. In addition, five cases were admitted to hospitals outside the area for diagnosis and treatment and, by a ruling of the Registrar-General, such cases must "be notified to the Medical Officer of Health for the district in which the patient is at the time the disease is diagnosed and included in the returns for that district whether or not the patient is normally resident there". Though particulars of these cases are received at a later date, the cases never appear in the statistical return of infectious diseases for this District which is made to the Registrar-General.

Five of the cases were paralytic and there was one death, a woman aged 42 years. Of the eight cases, four occurred in the parish of Hound (in April, June (2) and August), three in Bursledon (two in January and one in August) and one at Colden Common.

Prevention

Vaccination is undoubtedly the best measure. So far, however, it is not universally available and the following rules issued by the World Health Organisation for individual protection are worthy of quotation:

1. Wash hands frequently, especially before eating.

2. Protect food from flies; thoroughly wash uncooked food such as fruit and vegetables.

3. Avoid intimate association such as shaking hands with families in which poliomyelitis has occurred within three weeks.

4. Treat feverish illnesses with caution; bed rest, or at least the avoidance of over-exertion for a week is advisable.

5. Avoid unnecessary travel to and from communities where the disease is prevalent.

During the year, clinics were held at all schools within the Rural District and all children who had not previously been vaccinated were given the opportunity to attend. In addition, "Open Clinics" for all persons under 26 years of age were held at Botley, Bursledon, Fair Oak, Hamble, Hedge End, Netley, West End, Twyford and New Alresford. These "open clinics" were held in the evening. Notices were inserted in the local press and special posters were printed and exhibited on notice boards, and in shops, welfare centres, etc. in the parishes concerned. The response was, however, in most cases, poor and it was not considered worthwhile to continue with these clinics.

The following table shows the number of children and adults vaccinated against poliomyelitis in the district during 1959:

	Completed two injections	Completed three injections
Children	4,767	5,422
Adults	3,189	1,148
Expectant Mothers ...	327	207
Totals ...	8,283	6,777

The table overleaf shows the total number vaccinated by the 31st December, 1959 in the district since the vaccination scheme began in May, 1956:

	Completed two injections	Completed three injections
Children	8,189	5,436
Adults	3,259	1,150
Expectant mothers ...	386	207
Totals ...	11,834	6,793

The number of children under 15 years of age resident in this district is estimated to be 9,500. Of this number, 57.2% had received three injections and 86.2% had received two injections.

Diphtheria.

No case of diphtheria was notified in the District during 1959.

Immunisation.

Pre-school children: a list of births is compiled from the returns of the registrars and from notifications of birth sent to me by the County Medical Officer. When a child reaches the age of three months, a card is sent to the parents containing information and a detachable consent card, stating whether they wish their child immunised by their own doctor or at a child welfare centre. Where their own doctor is preferred details are sent to him requesting him to carry out this treatment. Where the parents wish to have the child immunised at a welfare centre, the details are sent to the doctor in charge of the centre; cards are returned to this office when treatment has been completed.

School children: at approximately yearly intervals, consent cards are sent to each school in the Rural District and distributed to the children. These cards are completed by the parents if they require the child to be immunised or to receive the single re-immunising dose. The cards are returned to the head teacher of the school and forwarded to the health department. Arrangements are then made for immunisation clinics to be held at the school.

The following is the estimated percentage of children immunised in the district:-

Children under five years of age	71.4
Children aged five to fifteen years	98.1
Total of children under fifteen years of age	88.8

Publicity: propaganda efforts are continuous; by means of leaflets and cards, through the services of the health visitors, doctors, public health inspectors and voluntary agencies, parents are being constantly reminded of the need for immunisation.

The following table shows the number of cases and the number of children immunised annually since 1944:

Year	Number of children immunised				Number of cases	
	Primary			Boosts	Winchester R.D.	England and Wales
	Under 5	Over 5	Total			
1944	481	220	701	-	2	23,199
1945	459	137	569	21	2	18,596
1946	491	322	813	38	2	11,896
1947	549	198	747	608	-	5,609
1948	754	254	1,008	1,510	-	3,575
1949	660	219	879	919	1	1,890
1950	639	116	755	824	-	962
1951	686	78	764	861	-	664
1952	672	117	789	1,020	-	376
1953	680	91	771	1,527	-	266
1954	632	195	827	1,122	-	173
1955	540	110	650	1,095	-	155
1956	634	115	749	1,066	1	53
1957	661	72	733	823	-	37
1958	625	12	637	307	-	80
1959	677	25	702	845	-	

(The figure for cases for England and Wales is not yet available for the year 1959).

It is seen in the above table that the number of notifications fell rapidly after the widespread introduction of immunisation.

The full benefits from immunisation in this country are now beginning to come to light and the following table shows the dramatic change which has taken place in the incidence and mortality of the disease:

Diphtheria Statistics - England and Wales

Year	Notifications	Deaths
1945	18,596	722
1958	80	8

Tetanus.

In July, 1956, on approval by the Ministry of Health of the Hampshire County Council's scheme for tetanus immunisation, all general practitioners were informed that material was available for immunisation at the one time against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus. During 1959, a total of 600 children were immunised against tetanus. In addition, 52 children received the "boosting" dose.

Smallpox.

No case of smallpox was notified in the District during the year.

The following shows the number of children vaccinated and revaccinated during 1959 in this District:

	Under 1 year	2 - 15 years
Vaccinations	475	89
Re-vaccinations ...	-	243

The number of children under one year of age vaccinated during the year expressed as a percentage of live births is 57.3.

Tuberculosis.

Tuberculosis is a notifiable disease. Practitioners may notify the Health Department on the appropriate form; in some cases the patient may remove into the district and is notified by the former local authority; sometimes the information comes indirectly.

The death rate in this district from all types of tuberculosis was 0.07 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.09 for England and Wales.

The following table refers to new cases, cases transferred to the district and mortality during the past eight years:

Tuberculosis - New Cases, Transfers and Mortality

Year	New Cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1952	10	19	2	2	33	4	2	1	-	7	6	3	-	-	9
1953	13	16	3	1	33	6	7	1	1	15	5	3	-	-	8
1954	15	12	5	6	38	8	6	1	1	16	1	-	-	1	2
1955	14	10	4	2	30	4	11	-	-	15	3	1	1	-	5
1956	21	11	2	3	37	3	4	1	-	8	-	4	-	-	4
1957	8	5	2	6	21	3	5	-	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
1958	12	5	4	-	21	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	4
1959	14	9	-	1	24	7	8	1	-	16	1	1	-	1	3

Notifications of new cases totalled 24; 16 cases were transferred to the District. Figures are small and comparison possibly misleading. The number of new cases is below average for the last eight years.

The number of new cases, according to age, notified during the year, is shown in the following table.

Age	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4 years	1	-	-	-	1
5 - 14 years	-	2	-	-	2
15 - 24 years	1	1	-	-	2
25 - 34 years	6	1	-	-	7
35 - 44 years	3	2	-	1	6
45 - 54 years	3	-	-	-	3
55 - 64 years	-	2	-	-	2
65 years and over... ...	-	1	-	-	1
Total	14	9	-	1	24

The following table shows the position at the 31st December, 1959, compared with that at the 31st December, 1958; periodic scrutiny of the register is made to ensure that the numbers are as accurate as possible:

	Pulmonary			Non-pulmonary			Total
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total	
Number on register at 31st December, 1958 ...	143	98	241	19	27	46	287
Additions during year ...	14	9	23	-	1	1	24
Removals during year ...	15	4	19	-	-	-	19
Number on register at 31st December, 1959 ...	142	103	245	19	28	47	292

Bacille Calmette Guerin (B.C.G.)

In prevention, of the many preparations used for innoculation, only one, B.C.G., has been adopted on a wide scale and vaccination of contacts is carried out when medically advisable.

In regard to school children, mention must be made of the scheme for the vaccination of 13-year old school children started in 1955 by the Hampshire County Council and reported upon by the Principal School Medical Officer.

The children are tuberculin-tested and only those found tuberculin-negative are vaccinated. The names of those found tuberculin-positive are passed to the Chest Physicians for any further investigation they may think advisable. The whole procedure is of course subject to written consent by the parent. The vaccination was carried out in one school, Hamble County Secondary, in this Rural District in 1959 and the work is summarised in the following table:

(a) Number of invitations issued to parents offering tuberculin-testing and, if necessary, vaccination... 155

(b) Number of forms returned by parents consenting 148

(c) Number of children tuberculin-tested ... 114

(d) Number of children tuberculin-negative ... 99

(e) Number of children vaccinated 94

MENTAL DEFICIENCY

The television programme "Eye on Research" on 26th May, 1959, featured phenylketonuria as one of the causes of mental deficiency.

Phenylketonuria is an inherited inability to convert certain food substances into others with the result that toxic material may accumulate in the body and interfere with the action of the brain, resulting in mental deficiency. If the condition is recognised very early and the child fed on a diet containing certain substances, the mental deterioration can be avoided. The incidence is about one in ten thousand. The condition is most likely to be detected between six weeks and three months of age. The oldest age so far known of survival is 25 years. Incidence in males and females is equal.

Arrangements were made by the County Medical Officer for Hampshire for a relatively simple test to be carried out by the staff to diagnose this condition at the Child Welfare Clinics in the near future.

CARBON MONOXIDE POISONING

Three cases of suspected Carbon Monoxide poisoning occurred in the District.

Two men, in a workplace warmed by a coke fired heater, were fairly rapidly affected by headache, trembling, tightness of the chest and collapse. Fortunately, one of them was able to reach the door to summon help. The third man, who came to their assistance and who took over the work while they were recovering, was himself affecte with the same symptoms. The family doctor attended to all three but it was some hours before they were fully recovered.

The cause of the trouble appeared to be a combination of circumstances - (1) a defective flue pipe at the back of the coke-fired oven, allowing fumes to escape into the room and (2) inadequate ventilation (the temperature locally was well below freezing point and the ventilator was closed.)

The symptoms and circumstances strongly suggested the presence of Carbon Monoxide in the air of the workplace and to be in such a concentration as to be the cause of this mishap.

Carbon Monoxide is an odourless, colourless gas occuring in car exhausts, ordinary illuminating gas, lime-kilns or where coke is burnt in an atmosphere limited in oxygen. The danger is that Carbon Monoxide combines with the haemoglobin of the blood, replacing the oxygen and prolonged inhalation may lead to a dangerous amount in the blood.

If the concentration is high, the effect is startling, the affected person collapsing and dying within a few seconds, having had no warning of the danger, the gas being neither smelt nor seen.

HOME HELP SERVICE

This service, administered by the Hampshire County Council, is now well established in the district, and invaluable assistance is given in many cases of illness and the domestic difficulties arising therefrom. There is no doubt that this is one of the most useful of all public services. I am indebted to the County Organiser for the following analysis of cases where help was arranged in this Rural District during 1959:

Post hospital	4
Maternity	39
Aged sick and infirm	58
Chronic illness	20
General sickness	14
Child care	6
Total	141

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 (i) of the National Assistance Act, 1948, reads:

"The following provisions of this section shall have effect for the purposes of securing the necessary care and attention for persons who:

(a) are suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and

(b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention"

The amending Act of 1951 gave local authorities further powers to enable them to deal expeditiously with certain cases of persons in need of care and attention which they are unable to provide for themselves and are not receiving from other persons.

During the year, although a watchful eye was kept on one or two persons, it was not found necessary to obtain compulsory removal of any people against their will from their homes. In general, it is an undesirable step, as old folk are only too anxious as a rule to put up with considerable discomfort and lack of amenities to enjoy the privacy

of their own hearth. It is a step which must be considered only if all the assistance which can be given by Home Helps, District Nurses, National Assistance Board Officers and Welfare Officers has failed to provide the care and attention needed.

BYELAWS.

The following byelaws were in operation in this District as at 31st December, 1959:

Series	Date of confirmation
Tents, Vans and Sheds, etc. Byelaws	4th August, 1937.
Byelaws for the Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food, etc. (Food & Drugs Act, 1938).	11th April, 1950.
Byelaws for preventing waste, unduo consumption, misuse or contamination of water (Water Act, 1945, Section 17)	4th December, 1950.
Building Byelaws under the Public Health Act, 1936	27th May, 1953.
Byelaws prohibiting the deposit of liquid matter in dustbins. (Public Health Act, 1936, Section 72).	10th September, 1956.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1959

May, 1960.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Winchester Rural District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report on the work of the Public Health Inspectorate during the year. As is the usual practice, some additional information is also given.

My report on the year 1958 indicated the large amount of work which faced the Department and, as will be seen from the details under the various headings, a considerable amount has been achieved.

The Authority's decision to designate within the Department a Specialist Housing Inspector to deal with slum clearance, improvement grants and certain other housing matters has proved invaluable and I feel that more progress has been made than could have been anticipated when the step was under consideration. The District Inspectors have dealt with the many and varied problems which arose during the year in a manner which gives cause for satisfaction.

The Rodent Service has settled down and is effectively dealing with infestations as they occur throughout the District. Although details of this service are given later in the report, it should be noted that in addition to dealing with domestic and business premises, considerable progress has been made in dealing with the agricultural rat on a contract basis.

The refuse collection service has continued throughout the year without major difficulty and the improvements in both the frequency of collection and the method of disposal which were instituted in 1958 are beginning to show their value. The policy of ultimately achieving as a minimum standard a weekly collection throughout the District is being vigorously pursued.

At the end of the year a comprehensive report dealing with the necessity of instituting a Municipal Bin Scheme was in course of preparation for consideration by the Health Committee.

It does not appear to be generally appreciated the amount of work which is involved in connection with the various Acts and Regulations relating to the storage and sale of petroleum spirit, etc. The general feeling in regard to this matter appears to be that it is a matter of little importance, but when the responsibilities of the Licensing Authority are viewed in their proper light and against the details given under this heading later in the report, it can be seen that constant control is essential.

The standard of food hygiene in the various types of premises is improving and many necessary fittings have been installed following the service of informal notices. The basic worth of this legislation still lies, however, in the hands of those who are food handlers and the provision of a wash hand basin with hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes and clean towels cannot, in itself, achieve any object unless the persons employed use such facilities properly.

An area survey was undertaken during the year in relation to the suspected pollution of the Southampton Corporation's adits to the main well in the parish of Otterbourne from the discharge of sewage into the ground from the various drainage systems serving houses, etc.

In conclusion, I would like to express my gratitude for the generous co-operation and assistance which I have received in full measure from the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees, the late Medical Officer of Health and Officers of my own and other Departments.

E.M. ORGAN

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

INSPECTIONS

The following table shows the number of inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year under the various Acts and Statutory Regulations:

Drainage	400
Stables and Piggeries ...	17
Offensive Accumulations ..	56
Rats and Mice	7
Insect Pests	58
Ponds, pools, ditches and watercourses ...	96
Atmospheric pollution ...	78
Schools Sanitary Accommodation ...	4
Factories, mechanical ...	50
Factories, non-mechanical.	6
Cooked meats, etc ...	2
Ice-cream premises ...	37
Bakeries	10
Butchers' premises ...	39
Fishmongers' premises ...	2
Grocers and Greengrocers .	41
Dairies and Milk Distributors ...	10
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes, etc ...	34
Slaughterhouses and Knackers' Yards ...	36
Meat Inspection	191
Inspection of Foodstuffs ...	32
Sweet shops, etc	2
Water Supplies	681
Water Sampling	69
Ice-cream sampling	11
Miscellaneous sampling ...	1
Housing Applications ...	272
Housing - Housing Acts ...	1,033
Housing - Public Health Acts..	441
Overcrowding	2
Tents, Vans and Sheds ...	169
Filthy or verminous premises	6
Certificates of Disrepair ...	21
Improvement Grants	461
Miscellaneous Housing Inspections ...	32
Infectious Diseases ...	117
Disinfection	6
Petrol Installations ...	217
Refuse Tips	214
Miscellaneous Visits ...	81

Total Number of Inspections ... 5,075

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme

The number of "live" applications for housing accommodation at the end of the year showed a decrease of 340 on the number for 1958.

Details, as compared with 1958, are as follows:

	1959	1958
(a) New Council houses and flats occupied	74	88
(b) Number of families rehoused from camp hutments ...	6	15
(c) Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	1,039	1,379

Provision of New Houses and Flats.

73 houses and one flat have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

	Houses	Flats
Hedge End ...	30	-
Colden Common ...	16	-
New Alresford ...	13	-
Hound	6	-
Fair Oak ...	4	-
Compton	4	1

In addition, 297 houses were erected by private enterprise in the undermentioned parishes:

West End	78	Botley	3
Hedge End	50	Littleton	3
Hound	33	Bramdean	3
Fair Oak	24	Twyford	3
Kings Worthy	18	Cheriton	2
Oliver's Battery ...	17	Michelaever	2
New Alresford ...	12	Bishops Sutton ...	1
Otterbourne	9	Crawley	1
Wonston	9	Headbourne Worthy ...	1
Bursledon	8	Hursley	1
Colden Common ...	7	Itchen Valley ...	1
Hamble	5	Northington	1
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ...	4	Tichborne	1

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since the end of the war and the number of huts now in occupation:

Parish	Houses	Flats	Prefabs	Total	Huts
Bishops Sutton ...	4	-	-	4	-
Bighton	4	-	-	4	-
Bramdean	20	-	-	20	-
Cheriton	12	-	-	12	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ..	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley ...	14	-	-	14	-
Kilmeston	6	-	-	6	-
New Alresford ...	137	12	10	159	-
Old Alresford ...	20	-	-	20	-
Colden Common ...	60	16	8	84	-
Compton	38	25	-	63	-
Crawley	8	-	-	8	-
Hursley	6	-	-	6	-
Kings Worthy ...	120	12	115	247	-
Littleton	8	-	-	8	-
Micheldever ...	18	9	-	27	-
Otterbourne ...	24	12	-	36	-
Owslebury	28	16	-	44	-
Sparsholt	36	-	-	36	-
Twyford	28	12	-	40	-
Wonston	28	12	-	40	-
Bursledon	276	136	-	412	23
Botley	48	-	-	48	4 x
Fair Oak	80	4	-	84	-
Hamble	92	20	50	162	-
Hedge End	180	-	20	200	14 x
Hound	229	8	62	299	-
West End	118	32	-	150	-
Totals ...	1,648	326	265	2,239	41

x = Rest Centre Huts

Ex-Service Camps.

The Cricket Camp at Bursledon is the only camp under the administration of the Council. At the end of the year the number of huts occupied at the camp was twenty-three.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Action has continued to be taken in respect of unfit dwellings and the table below shows the number dealt with during the year:

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
		Displaced	
	Number	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	15	44	10

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	23	36	12
Under Section 17(3) and 26, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED		
	By Owner	By L.A
After informal action by Local Authority ...	19	-
After formal notice under:		
(a) Public Health Acts	2	-
(b) Sec 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...	4	-
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	1	-

D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)
Nil

E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT
Nil

The following table shows the progress made by the end of 1959 in respect of the list of unfit dwellings which was submitted to the Minister in 1955 as forming the Authority's five year programme. It was hoped that by 1960 (the final year of the programme) the total number of dwellings included would have been dealt with, but this is not the case.

This Council, through its Housing Committee, is very aware of the position and while every effort has been made to accelerate the provision of alternative accommodation by all the means available, the completion of such programmes is severely curtailed by the restricted allocation of houses for such purposes.

Number of properties on list of unfit dwellings	367
Number dealt with by service of Demolition Orders	112
Number dealt with by service of Closing Orders	41
Undertakings given not to let for human habitation	54
Notices of Time and Place served	2
Number reconditioned or being reconditioned following statutory action	32
Number reconditioned or being reconditioned without statutory action being taken	32
Number of families rehoused	104

The number of dwellings in which various repairs, sometimes of a substantial nature, have been undertaken by owners is increasing and many informal notices have been complied with. It is this aspect which needs to proceed at a far greater pace than is possible at the present time.

The number of notices served during the year is as follows:

Number of informal notices served	72
Number of statutory notices served	6
Number of informal notices complied with	30
Number of statutory notices complied with	6

The following is a summary of the defects remedied during the year as a result of formal or informal notices:

Defective chimney pot ...	1	Broken/rotted floorboards ...	14
Defective chimney stacks ...	2	Broken floor	1
Leaking roofs	12	Broken/rotted skirting boards ...	6
Leaking gutters	8	Broken grates	3
Broken downpipe	1	Broken kitchen range ...	1
Defective pointing to walls..	2		

Broken brickwork to walls ...	3
Defective damp proof course...	1
Dampness to walls	21
Defective wall plaster ...	16
Dampness to ceilings ...	9
Defective ceiling plaster ...	16
Rotted window frames ...	9
Broken window cills ...	2
Broken woodwork to windows ...	3
Defective putties to windows	3
Badly fitting windows ...	1
Broken fasteners to windows...	1
Broken sash cords	9
Broken parting beads ...	1
Defective doors and frames ...	11
Loose treads and risers to stairs	1
Inadequate ventilation ...	2
Broken F.A.I.	2
Broken steps	1
Defective yard paving ...	3
Insanitary sink	1
Broken waste pipe	1
Improper disposal of waste water	7
Defective W.C. cistern ...	1
Leaking flush pipe... ...	1
Broken pail closet seat ...	1
Broken W.C. pan	1
Overflowing cesspools ...	6
Defective cesspools ...	2

Certificates of Disrepair.

Two applications for certificates were received, making a total of thirty-three since the Act came into force. As was anticipated in my report for last year, this measure has, like others before it, proved singularly ineffective in providing an incentive to owners of properties to carry out repairs, and there has been for some reason great reluctance on the part of tenants to make use of its provisions.

It must surely be obvious after the various attempts to introduce such types of incentive for the good maintenance of dwellings that local authorities should be given adequate means to require both the proper repair and the improvement of dwellings.

Improvement Grants.

A number of dwellings have been dealt with by means of these grants, as is shown in the following table:

	1959	1958	Total over last five years
Applications received ...	118	72	426
Applications approved ...	115	67	403
Applications withdrawn by applicants ...	3	4	17
Applications refused by the Council ...	-	1	6

	1959	1958	Total over last five years
Total number of inspections ...	461	245	*
Preliminary inspections ...	232	*	*
Grants made:			
Owner-occupied properties ...	56	43	209
Tenanted properties ...	59	24	173

(* Figures not available)

It is pleasing to note that during 1959, the number of grants made in respect of tenanted properties exceeded the number made in respect of owner-occupied properties. Over the last five years, however, the majority of grants paid have been in relation to owner-occupied dwellings. The reason is not wholly due to reticence on the part of owners to take advantage of these grants, as in some cases the permission of the tenant (who has to agree to such increased rent as is chargeable against the owner's expenditure on improvements) is withheld. The wisdom of permitting this overriding veto by the tenant has often been queried and some further consideration of this aspect may well be of value.

The following table gives details of the work carried out to dwellings in conjunction with Improvement Grant schemes during the year:

New W.C. Accommodation provided ...	74	Eaves gutters repaired/renewed ...	12
New bath provided...	77	Downpipes repaired/renewed...	10
New wash-hand basin provided	66	Roofs repaired ...	23
Sink provided ...	21	Chimney stacks repaired/rebuilt ...	19
Sink renewed ...	18	External walls repaired/rebuilt ...	20
Drainage installed ...	49	Handrails provided to staircases ...	8
Premises re-drained ...	18	Staircases repaired/renewed..	8
Connections to sewer ...	21	Ventilated foodstores provided ...	47
Cesspools abolished ...	3	Dry-rot eradicated ...	3
Cesspools constructed or enlarged ...	12	Obsolete fireplaces renewed..	8
Septic tanks constructed ...	22	Room heights increased ...	5
Damp walls remedied ...	18		
Floors of rooms renewed ...	13		
Floors of rooms repaired ...	19		

Windows repaired ...	... 24	Doors repaired or renewed ...	3
Windows renewed ...	... 2	Hot-water system installed...	85
Window areas increased	... 32	Mains water connected ...	4
Wall plaster repaired	... 12	Additional bedroom provided..	5
Ceilings repaired/renewed ...	24		

Moveable Dwellings.

During the year, 169 inspections were made of sites for moveable dwellings.

There has been some improvement in the general conditions at several sites and, at the end of the year, the installation of water carriage drainage systems at three of the sites was under consideration by the owners.

Sites which are licensed for five or more moveable dwellings are shown below, together with the number for which they are licen ed:

Riverside Camp, Satchell Lane, Hamble...	50
Winchester R.D.C. Site, Shamblehurst Lane, Hedge End	40
Tripps End, Hammerton Farm, Hedge End...	30
Barney's Site, Crowd Hill, Fair Oak	27
Oaktree Camp, Allington Lane, West End	25
Brickfields Caravan Camp, Colden Common	24
Valler's Site, The Dean, Alresford	22
Woodlands Camp, Old Bishopstoke Road, Brambridge	20
Taylor's Camp, Sutton Scotney	18
Spring Lane Caravan Site, Colden Common	16
Market Gardens, Oliver's Battery	12
Morn Hill Caravan Site, Alresford Road, Chilcomb	10
Kings Worthy Foundry Site, Kings Worthy	10
The Shrubbery, Sutton Scotney	8
The Flower Pots Inn, Cheriton	6
Spicer's Caravan Site, Hedge End	5
Gorse Caravan Site, Colden Common	5

WATER SUPPLY

The Southampton Corporation water mains supply the parishes in the southern part of the District; Winchester Corporation supply the central parishes and the northern and eastern parishes are supplied from the Totfor Water Scheme. Samples from these supplies are periodically submitted for examination and the Analyst's report on a recent sample from the Winchester Corporation supply at the source works at Easton is shown below:

General Chemical Examination (in parts per million)

Reaction pH	7.1	Nitric Nitrogen as N. ...	3.0
Free chlorine	Absent	Hardness, temporary ...	209
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2 ..	5.0	Hardness, permanent ...	41
Ammoniacal Nitrogen as N. ...	nil	Permanganate figure as O. ..	0.09
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N. ...	0.003	Alkalinity as $CaCO_3$ ...	239
Nitrous Nitrogen as N. ...	nil	Total solids	308

Mineral Analysis (in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	97	Carbonate as CO_3	143
Magnesium as Mg	1.9	Chloride as C.	14
Sodium as Na	6.5	Sulphate as SO_4	4.8
Iron	Absent	Nitrate as NO_3	13.3
Lead	Absent	Phosphate	Absent
Zinc	0.05	Flouride	0.1
Copper	Absent		

Southampton Corporation Water Supply.

During the year information was received from the Water Engineer to the Southampton Corporation that samples which were taken as a routine measure from the various wells and adits at their Otterbourne Works, which are situated within the area of this Council, were showing indications of a general increase in pollution. Immediate steps were taken by this Authority to assess the amount of sewage being discharged into the ground within the collecting area of the Works, which meant dealing with an area having a $2\frac{1}{4}$ miles radious from the main well. All properties within that area were visited and details obtained of the number of occupants, number and type of sanitary fitments, type of drainage arrangements and method of disposal. A total of 611 properties were visited. Discussions were then held with the Water Engineer and Southampton Corporation's Consultant Geologist.

Having fully considered the various aspects of the results of the investigation, which were included in the various reports received, this Authority instructed their consulting engineers to prepare a scheme for sewering the Otterbourne Village and Compton Hill areas.

Well Supplies.

Samples of well water supplying 16 individual properties have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and resulted as follows:

Number found to be satisfactory	14
Number found to be unsatisfactory	2

Where the source of water was found to be unsatisfactory, alternative supplies were arranged, a piped supply of water from Company mains provided or protection given to the well to prevent ingress of surface water.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk

During the year renewals of licences issued by this Council were as follows:

Licences to pasteurise milk	1
Dealers' Licences for pasteurised milk	8
Dealers' Licences for tuberculin tested milk	7
Supplementary Licences for pasteurised milk	9
Supplementary Licences for tuberculin tested milk	10
Supplementary Licences for sterilised milk	4

Routine testing of pasteurised milk was carried out, 33 samples were submitted and all were found to be satisfactory.

(b) Ice-cream

Eleven samples of ice-cream were obtained during the year and submitted for analysis with the following results:

Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
10	1	nil	nil

(c) Meat and Other Foods

Details of meat and other foods which were inspected and condemned as unsound during the year are as follows:

Beef	339 lbs.	Steak and kidney pies...	12 ozs.
Mutton	199 lbs.	Beef steak	1 tin
Pork	76 lbs.	Goulash	1 tin
Veal	3 lbs.	Baked beans	2 tins
Bacon	16 lbs.	Tomatoes	3 tins
Corned beef ...	36 lbs.	Milk	2 tins
Stewed steak ...	1 tin	Cream and chicken soup..	1 tin
Pork brawn ...	1 tin	Peas	1 tin
Beef loaf ...	1 tin	Pineapple chunks ...	$6\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.
Luncheon meat ...	1 tin		

In addition to the inspection of carcases, etc. at the private slaughterhouse in Alresford, details of which are given below, inspection of meat continues at the Co-operative Cold Store at Hedge End in respect of those carcases, parts of carcases or offal which are delivered from slaughterhouses on cysticercus bovis being found. Before being released for human consumption they must be retained at a temperature of not more than 14°F for fourteen days, or at not more than 20°F for twenty-one days.

The following table shows the number of carcases and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and lambs	Pigs
Number killed	30	22	52	49	182
Number inspected	30	22	52	49	182
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis					
Whole carcases condemned ...	-	-	-	5	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	9	3	1	3	9
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	30.0	13.6	1.9	16.3	4.9
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis only	-	-	-	-	-

Food Hygiene Codes of Practice, Nos. 1 and 2.

These codes of practice relate to hygiene in the retail meat trade and the hygienic transport and handling of meat and were issued by the Ministry of Health and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Copies were obtained and distributed to butchers and meat depots in this District.

Sampling of Food.

The Hampshire County Council is the sampling authority under the Food and Drugs Act. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer under the Acts for the following details as to substances sampled within this District during the year.

Mr. Preston states that:

"469 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within this Rural District.

Of this number, 451 samples consisted of milk, 56 being of Channel Islands milk. 43 of the former and 11 of the latter proved to be unsatisfactory and these affected three producers.

In one case, legal proceedings were taken following samples from 49 churns of milk, which were awaiting collection at the producer's farm by a wholesale dairy company. 9 of the samples were reported to contain added water by amounts varying between 2 per cent and 7 per cent and including the subsequent "follow-up" samples, 24 were deficient of the minimum limit of 3 per cent of fat laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations. Related "appeal-to-cows" samples, however, showed most of the fat deficiencies to be due to natural causes. Summonses were issued in respect of three of the samples which contained added water, and these resulted in the defendant producer being fined £3. 0. 0d. and being ordered to pay £58. 16. 0d. costs.

Another producer was advised to seek the guidance of the County Milk Advisory Officer following samples which proved to be deficient in fat, and also below the appropriate limit for solids-not-fat. Reference samples were obtained from the cows and these indicated the milk to be naturally of very poor quality. Although in the circumstances no offence under the Food and Drugs Act was involved, it was felt that some steps should be taken by the producer to effect an improvement.

The 11 unsatisfactory samples of Channel Islands milk were all deficient of the appropriate minimum of 4 per cent of fat for milk of this description. The average fat content of the whole consignment of milk sold by the producer was, in fact, satisfactory, but it is required that each churn sold under a description denoting it to be derived from cows of the Channel Islands breed, should contain not less than 4 per cent of fat. Where a consignment is delivered to a single dairy company for immediate pasteurisation and bottling, a discrepancy in some of the churns is of little consequence, but it is possible, in certain cases, that individual churns might be diverted to other dairymen, and if so, any such deficiency is liable to involve him in difficulty. Legal proceedings were not taken in this case, but the attention of the producer was drawn to the position, with a view to him ensuring that the fat content of the milk was properly distributed.

18 samples of various foods, other than milk and drugs, were submitted to the County Analyst for analysis, and all of these proved to be satisfactory.

In addition to the samples submitted for formal analysis, the provisions of the Labelling Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicine Act, insofar as they relate to the description and labelling of food, received attention during visits to traders. Also, a watch was kept on advertisements which appeared in the Press and on television, in order to ensure that no illicit claims were made in respect of articles falling within these provisions of the Food and Drugs Act and the Associated Orders and Regulations."

FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the number of food premises, etc. by type of business, in the District:

Cafes, etc.	45
General Stores	94
Butchers	17
Bakers	11
Premises registered under Sec. 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-	
Ice-cream	126
Preserved foods	20
Dairies registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949	9

The inspection of food premises has continued throughout the year and the results achieved can be regarded as satisfactory.

As in other aspects of this Department's work, it is regretted that with the existing staff it is not possible to proceed at a greater pace.

Informal notices served on the occupiers of various food premises resulted in the following work being carried out:

	Shops	Cafes	Licensed Premises	Bakers	Butchers	Poultry Packing Premises	Total
Provision of:							
Wash hand basins	6	1	4	1	2	2	16
Sinks	4	3	2	2	1	-	12
Constant supplies of hot water	6	3	3	1	2	2	17
Hand washing notices	6	2	1	-	2	1	12
Soap, towels and/or nail-brushes	5	2	2	1	1	1	12
Lockers for clothing	4	-	-	1	1	1	7
Washing and drying cloths	4	-	-	-	1	-	5
First aid materials	3	1	2	-	-	-	6
Lighting improvement	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ventilation improvement	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Provision of I.V.S.	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Repair and cleanliness of walls, ceilings, etc.	6	2	4	3	-	1	16
Cleanliness of apparatus	1	1	1	1	-	-	4
Protection of food from contamination	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Sanitary accommodation:							
Cleanliness	3	1	-	1	-	-	5
Lighting	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Ventilation	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Additional accommodation provided	1	1	1	-	-	1	4
Provision of proper refuse storage containers	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Ratproofing provided	-	-	-	-	-	1	1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year, 599 sewerage connections have been made in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	458	Hound	7
West End	64	Twyford	5
Botley	54	Otterbourne	1
New Alresford	10		

CLEAN AIR

During the year, three emissions of dark smoke were dealt with on an informal basis.

No applications for "prior approval" were received.

PETROLEUM

In accordance with the legislation governing the storage, etc. of petroleum spirit mixtures etc. licences have been issued as shown below incorporating the recommendations contained in the model codes issued by the Home Office.

Prior to the issue or renewal of any licence a complete survey of all installations in the district was made and resulted in the issue of 30 licences containing requirements that the tanks were to be subjected to a test.

Number of premises on register	176
Number of petroleum spirit licences issued	174
Number of petroleum mixtures licences issued	2
Number of new applications during the year	6
Number of inspections made	217
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	64,283,460
Petroleum mixtures gallonage licensed	5,020

At the request of the Chief Fire Officer, Hampshire, a nominal survey was also made during the year to ascertain the amount of diesel fuel, bitumen compounds, etc. stored in this District, together with information on the manner of their storage.

115 premises were inspected and included, among others, garages, filling stations, paraffin delivery depots, aircraft works, boat building yards, general stores, various commercial premises, farms and private houses. The survey provided basic information which enabled a report to be made to the Home Office.

The collation of all the information obtained on a national basis may well result in the formulation of legislation governing the storage, sale, etc. of these items.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspections (3)	No. of Written Notices (4)	No. of Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	26	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority...	132	49	8	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises).	-	-	-	-
Totals	158	55	8	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)	-	-	-	-	-

Cases in which defects were found (Continued)

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	6	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	3	-	-
Totals	8	7	3	2	-

3. Outwork

Nature of Work (1)	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel: Making, etc.	13	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel: Cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	13	-	-	-	-	-

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

The work throughout the year has continued without major difficulty.

Delivery of a new 25 yard rear loading (semi-dustless) freighter with power press was accepted in April and this vehicle replaced a side loading freighter which was nine years old.

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:-

One 7-yard side-loading freighter.

Five 10-yard side-loading freighters.

One 18-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighter with compression mechanism.

Two 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters with power presses.

One of the major difficulties which prevail in this district in connection with the collection of refuse is the type of receptacles used by occupiers for the storage of refuse.

At the end of the year a comprehensive report dealing with the necessity of instituting a Municipal Bin Scheme was in course of preparation for consideration by the Health Committee early in 1960.

At the end of the year the frequency of collection throughout the district was as follows (figures in brackets are estimated population):-

Weekly Collection
(Estimated total population - 21,708)

Botley (1,534)
Bursledon (3,182)
Hamble (3,025)
Hedge End (3,945)
Hound (4,371)
West End (4,347)
New Alresford (part) (573)
Oliver's Battery (731)

Fortnightly Collection
(Estimated total population - 22,302)

Abbotts Barton (33)
Beauworth (127)
Bighton (158)
Bishops Sutton (519)
Bramdean (510)
Cheriton (567)
Chilcomb (154)
Colden Common (1,701)
Compton (1,288)
Crawley (480)
Fair Oak (1,624)
Headbourne Worthy (608)
Hursley (865)
Itchen Stoke and Ovington (277)
Itchen Valley (1,251)
Kilmeston (209)
King's Worthy (2,013)
Littleton (993)
Micheldever (1,172)
New Alresford (part) (1,538)
Northington (240)
Old Alresford (510)
Otterbourne (792)
Owslebury (722)
Sparsholt (719)
Tichborne (230)
Twyford (1,641)
Wonston (1,361)

The weekly collections in respect of the parishes of Botley, Bursledon, Hamble, Hedge End, Hound and West End are "semi-backdoor". In all other parishes a kerbisde collection is made.

The total number of new dwellings which have been absorbed into the existing service over the past three years is as follows:

1957	-	256
1958	-	349
1959	-	371
Total		976

The following details relate to the vehicles operating this service during the year under review:

Miles covered	73,211
Loads collected	4,310
Approximate volume in cubic yards	58,417

Litter.

It is pertinent at this stage to consider also the procedure in dealing with the litter problem.

This Authority has provided 75 litter baskets which have been sited where they are best used and from time to time as such need is seen to arise further bins are provided.

These bins are cleared at least once a week where necessary.

Refuse Disposal.

The sites used for controlled tipping during the year are located as follows:

Bursledon Road, Hound (tipping ceased April, 1959)

Gas House Hill, Netley (tipping commenced May, 1959)

Spring Lane, Colden Common.

Weston, Micheldever.

Ham Green, Sparsholt (tipping ceased February, 1959)

Sly's Farm, Bramdean (tipping ceased June, 1959)

The labour force employed for the disposal of refuse consists of one driver, operating a mechanical shovel and one part time tip man.

The volume of refuse received is shown as follows:-

Bursledon Road, Hound	11,792	cu. yds.
Gas House Hill, Netley	25,650	" "
Spring Lane, Colden Common	6,833	" "
Weston, Micheldever	12,107	" "
Ham Green, Sparsholt	121	" "
Sly's Farm, Bramdean	1,914	" "
Total	58,417	

There has been an increase of 4,357 cubic yards in the year as against the figure for 1958; the cost of disposal per load of 14 cu. yds. was 4s. 9.3d.

The Health Committee made an inspection of each tip during the year and decided in the light of their findings to purchase further mechanical equipment.

It is hoped that such inspections will be repeated since "practical viewing" can show very clearly the basic problems to be dealt with.

Throughout the year there was only one major outbreak of fire, which occurred at Weston Coley Tip, Micheldever and destroyed some standing timber. This was brought under control and did not prevent the use of the tip.

The provision of fencing and gates to the tips at Micheldever and Colden Common is already showing its value in preventing the unauthorised entrance of persons who have in the past destroyed much of the work which was done.

Insect pest control was carried out by the rodent operators during the year and some minor difficulties were experienced at Gas House Hill Tip, Netley.

Such infestation as was apparent was obviously due to the disturbance of a breeding ground which had existed for many years and that in itself will in the future more than justify the action of the Health Committee in eliminating such conditions.

RODENT CONTROL

The service continued to operate satisfactorily throughout the year and again the emphasis has been in the agricultural field.

Agricultural contracts are increasing as the effectiveness of the service given is a self advertisement.

The free treatment provided in respect of domestic premises is in my opinion very worth while in that rats are killed immediately their presence is known, thereby preventing a buildup and spread of infestation.

Net cost of Service:

1956/7	-	£4,809
1957/8	-	£5,112
1958/9	-	£4,428
1959/60	-	£2,730

Value of Agricultural Contracts	1956/7	-	Nil		
" " " "	1957/8	-	Nil		
" " " "	1958/9	-	£218.	1.	0.
" " " "	1959/60	-	£430.	2.	0.
Value of Business Premises Treatments	1959/60	-	£227.	4.	6.

The staff operating this service consists of one Rodent Officer and three Rodent Operators.

The number of inspections and treatments carried out during the year is shown in the following table:-

Type of property	Inspections made	Treatments carried out		Under Sec. 5
		Rats	Mice	
Local Authorities' properties	97	40	-	-
Dwelling-houses	1,721	810	9	-
Business premises	234	96	6	-
Agricultural properties ...	437	192	-	-
Totals	2,489	1,138	15	-

Number of dead rats found 3,855

Flies.

Conditions during the year were very favourable for the breeding of flies and every step was taken to deal with complaints immediately they arose.

532 treatments were carried out at the refuse tips.

45 major infestations (mainly of the "cluster fly" type) were dealt with at dwelling houses.

Wasps

The number of complaints received relating to wasps nests was 196.

Each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and the complete removal of the nest.