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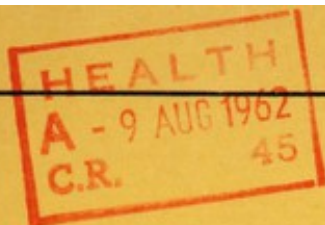
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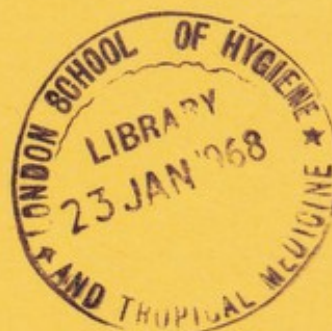
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WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1961

BY

P. L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.

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



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For the Year 1961

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Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Cleansing Officer

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Telephone:

45, Romsey Road,

Winchester 3201

Winchester.

June, 1962.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Health Report for the year ending 31st December, 1961. As is customary, I would like to draw to your attention some of the features of the report in this preface. In addition, the Ministry have required a review of the water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements in the District.

General Health.

A year of average rate of sickness except during the latter half of January and the month of February, when the rate increased considerably due to a mild epidemic of influenza. The number of cases of bronchitis was high, with the highest number of deaths due to that disease for some years. Among children, there was an epidemic of measles throughout the District and of mumps in the southern and central parishes. The number of notifications of pulmonary tuberculosis has declined, but disappointingly slowly compared with the general trend. The smallpox outbreaks in other parts of the country reflected themselves in the heavy demand for vaccination among adults; unfortunately, the number of infants under one year vaccinated was lower than usual.

Vital Statistics.

Statistics for the District are satisfactory. The number of births and deaths are higher than average, the increase in deaths occurring among the women of the 65-85 years age group. Perinatal deaths (still births and deaths under one week) show an appreciable fall in the last few years. Vital statistics are compared with those of the County and with England and Wales.

General Health Services.

Progress has been made during the year in the County scheme for attachment of nurses to general practitioners; attachments have now been made to four more group practices. The work of the district nurses shows an increase in the number of new cases attended. The Home Help Service continues to play a most useful part in the domiciliary care of the aged and the sick. 1961 has been a very active year for the Mental Health Services of the County Council. The Minister of Health has repeatedly stressed the need for voluntary self help in each district to augment the statutory Health and Welfare Services and for the co-ordination of the voluntary and statutory efforts. As this District surrounds or skirts at least three urban developments, some difficulty is experienced in any concerted effort, but it does present an opportunity to a vigorous District Health Sub-Committee.

Social Circumstances.

This section, started last year, is included once more. 1961 has been the peak year for the post-war bulge of children who are leaving school. The implications for private industry as members of the labour force and as consumers of goods and services is of considerable importance. The really important effects on the increased demands on housing are yet to come.

Sanitary Circumstances.

As required by the Minister, a review on the water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements has been included in my report, but otherwise details on this aspect are contained largely in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report. Increased building by private enterprise has, of necessity, slowed up the

Council's housing programme with lack of skilled labour, but the many years of good work associated with slum clearance, improvement grants, etc. has reflected itself in a much improved standard of housing in the area. Work associated with the Caravans Act has continued satisfactorily.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of this report, to Mr. Graper, the Engineer and Surveyor, for his help with the review on sewerage, to the Health Committee for their support and the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the department for their continued help and co-operation.

J. M. Hamer

Medical Officer of Health

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

P.L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., 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.

W.L. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I.

(resigned 31st July, 1961)

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

(appointed 1st Sept. 1961)

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

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	109,612
Population (mid-1961)	...	...	46,790
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	15,091
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1961)	...	...	£585,327
Sum represented by a penny rate (31st March, 1961)	...	...	£2,347.14.11d

<u>Population.</u>		Census <u>1951</u>	Est. <u>1960</u>	Est. <u>1961</u>
General Population	...	43,956	45,050	46,790
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	11,777	14,739	15,091
Number of persons per dwelling	...	3.74	3.16	3.10

The increase in population this year is estimated at 1,740, largely by immigration into the district, the biggest increases occurring in the parishes of Hedge End, Hound and West End. In Hedge End the increase in population has been accommodated mainly in new houses, but in Hound and West End largely by infilling of the existing accommodation, resulting in a slight increase in the average number per dwelling. High averages per dwelling remain in Chilcomb, Colden Common and Littleton.

Provisional Statistics - 1961 Census.

	<u>Percentage inter-census increases</u>					
	<u>Winchester R.D.</u>		<u>Winchester R.D.</u>	<u>Rural Districts Hampshire</u>	<u>Hampshire C.C.</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>				
Population	46,230	38,908	18.8	14.2	21.2	5.3
Households	14,294	10,736	33.1	29.0	36.3	12.1
Dwellings	14,882	10,476	42.1	37.6	46.5	21.3
Average number of persons:						
Per dwelling	3.16	3.74	-	-	-	-
Per household	3.23	3.62	-	-	-	-

The rate of increase of population in this District is the third highest among the Rural Districts of the County. Housing has more than kept pace with the increase of population, but the splintering of families into smaller household groups has somewhat offset the advantage of the increased housing.

Particulars of parishes are as follows:

Parish	Approx. Acreage	Population		Dwellings	
		Census 1951	Estimated 1961	Census 1951	Estimated 1961
Abbotts Barton ...	307	34	26	9	9
Beauworth ...	1,436	144	131	37	40
Bighton ...	2,095	188	153	50	63
Bishops Sutton ...	3,746	541	531	160	167
Botley ...	2,004	1,396	1,505	406	462
Bramdean ...	3,615	580	513	169	188
Bursledon ...	1,131	2,169	3,287	612	1,073
Cheriton ...	3,268	576	594	172	182
Chilcomb ...	1,707	118	173	31	44
Colden Common ...	1,700	1,259	1,824	378	477
Compton ...	2,196	1,634	1,337	371	393
Crawley ...	3,606	437	484	121	151
Fair Oak ...	2,599	1,532	1,887	429	572
Hamble ...	798	3,142	3,003	782	885
Headbourne Worthy ..	1,786	396	598	110	331
Hedge End ...	1,714	2,857	4,642	789	1,334
Hound ...	1,900	5,303	4,758	1,581	1,464
Hursley ...	8,704	830	804	236	279
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ...	4,018	284	296	81	102
Itchen Valley ...	9,092	1,245	1,271	374	423
Kilmeston ...	1,670	234	229	73	78
Kings Worthy ...	2,243	1,707	2,120	508	702
Littleton ...	1,296	892	1,069	211	254
Micheldever ...	9,815	1,227	1,150	368	386
New Alresford ...	692	1,925	2,201	572	758
Northington ...	3,169	244	233	74	84
Old Alresford ...	4,179	497	487	133	157
Oliver's Battery ...	300	-	835	-	263
Otterbourne ...	1,190	545	842	174	264
Owslebury ...	6,072	629	741	180	239
Sparsholt ...	3,637	693	711	191	208
Tichborne ...	3,055	328	203	90	80
Twyford ...	3,190	1,543	1,621	468	538
West End ...	3,269	5,714	5,084	1,499	1,388
Wonston ...	8,408	1,195	1,447	348	446

⌘ Boundary adjustments, 1954 and 1956.

VITAL STATISTICS

	Winchester R.D.	Hampshire C.C.	England & Wales
Number of live births ...	846		-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	18.1		17.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births ...	4.6		-
Number of stillbirths ...	9		-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	10.5		18.7
Total live and still births ...	855		-
Infant deaths ...	15		-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	17.7		21.4
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ...	16.1		-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) ...	51.3		-
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	11.8		15.5
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	9.5		
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths) ...	19.9		
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ...	nil		-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	nil		0.33

Births.

			1961	1960	1959
	Male	Female	Total	Total	Total
Live births (legitimate) ...	417	390	807	745	804
Live births (illegitimate) ...	19	20	39	32	25
Live birth rate (corrected) ...	-	-	19.9	18.9	20.2
Live birth rate (England & Wales) ...	-	-	17.4	17.1	16.5

Parishes with a high birth rate this year are Coldon Common, Fair Oak and Bursledon. Parishes around Winchester (Compton, Twyford, Kings Worthy, Littleton and Sparsholt) show a slight fall in birth rates. The number of illegitimate births show a slight increase.

Chief cause of death

rd death rate is higher

men of the 65 - 85 group

Following table:

	Cause of Death	M.	F	Total 1961	Total 1960	Total 1959
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1	5	2
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	-	-	-	2	-
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	5	9	14	4	6
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	25	3	28	19	23
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	2	2	11	8
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	5	5	6	3
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	30	35	65	52	34
15	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	1	1	2	2	2
16	Diabetes	-	3	3	1	2
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	26	68	94	104	79
18	Coronary disease, angina	51	51	102	95	99
19	Hypertension with heart disease ..	6	12	18	23	14
20	Other heart disease	24	60	84	72	72
21	Other circulatory disease	11	14	25	28	18
22	Influenza	3	2	5	-	1
23	Pneumonia	8	14	22	24	36
24	Bronchitis	24	7	31	15	16
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	7	8	5	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	3	7	3	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	2	2	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	3	4	5	1
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2	5	4
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	-	-	-	1	-
31	Congenital malformations	5	2	7	4	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	18	30	48	33	50
33	Motor vehicle accidents	6	1	7	10	12
34	All other accidents	2	8	10	8	6
35	Suicide	4	1	5	1	2
36	Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-	-	-	-

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Deaths.

		<u>1961</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate ...	8	5	13	10	16
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate ...	1	1	2	1	2
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial rate (average of five years) ...	-	-	19.6	18.5	20.4
England & Wales Quinquennial rate ...	-	-	22.5	22.8	23.4

Cause	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity	5	-	-	-
Birth Injury	2	-	-	-
Congenital Abnormalities	-	1	1	-
Asphyxia	1	-	-	1
Respiratory Infection	-	-	2	-
Others	-	1	1	-
Totals	8	2	4	1

Stillbirths.

		<u>1961</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of births - legitimate ...	2	6	8	13	15
Number of births - illegitimate ...	1	-	1	1	-

Perinatal Deaths.

		<u>1961</u>		<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total stillbirths and deaths under one week ...	8	9	17	19	24

The number of deaths in the perinatal period has shown a steady fall in the last five years, from 26 to 17. The percentage of premature births this year was less than 6% of the total births.

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY

GENERAL HEALTH.

The Registrar-General's figures for the Southern area would indicate an average rate of sickness, except during the latter half of January and the month of February, when the rate increased considerably due to a mild epidemic of influenza. There was also a marked increase in measles, the highest number being notified for some years, but all other notifiable diseases were lower than average. A rather heavy outbreak of mumps occurred in the southern and central parishes. School attendance figures reflected these illnesses; a particularly low average attendance in the Spring term at Hamble Infants' School is noted.

Cases of special public health interest during the year included a case of psittacosis which occurred in a resident in Hamble in July; the patient was a pigeon fancier and took part in pigeon racing. An interesting case of infection occurred of the pharynx and tonsil with *Corynebacterium ulcerans* in the wife of a tenant farmer following an udder infection of the "family cow" which was treated with antibiotic; the two children, who had had diphtheria immunisation, were not infected. Two cases of salmonella outbreaks occurred in families associated with an infection among calves reared at the farms.

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1961 from cancer in the various regions and the ages at death:

Region	Male	Female	Average age at death	Age range
Larynx ...	1	-	-	-
Lung and bronchus ...	25(2)	3(1)	64	39 - 82
Pharynx ...	1	-	-	-
Oesophagus ...	2	4	81	54 - 84
Stomach ...	5	9	73	48 - 85
Colon ...	2	10	75	53 - 91
Caecum ...	-	1	-	-
Rectum and anus ...	2(2)	2	75	58 - 83
Ovary ...	-	6	57	48 - 82
Uterus) ...	-	4)	60	56 - 85
Cervix) ...	-	1)	-	-
Breast ...	-	2	-	36 - 75
Prostate ...	6(2)	-	79	77 - 86
Bladder ...	6	-	74	73 - 82
Pancreas ...	1	1	-	65 - 68
Liver ...	1	2	-	64 - 67
Thyroid ...	-	2	-	50 - 94
Leukaemia ..	1	1	-	65 - 75

(Figures in brackets are those where cancer is the secondary cause of death)

Bronchitis.

Deaths due to Bronchitis have been high during the year - about twice the average for previous years. Deaths due to other diseases of the respiratory system, except pneumonia, were also somewhat higher. Bronchitis causes more unemployment than any other illness. The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance reports for 1956-57 (the latest available) show that 10% of all men unemployed for more than three months owing to illness were suffering from this disease.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The table below shows the incidence of commoner infectious diseases for the past five years:

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebral Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery
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
1960	-	12	1	152	42	-	-	1	-	-	-	39
1961	-	4	-	1,122	31	-	-	2	-	-	-	11

Measles.

The number of corrected notifications of measles was 1,122 as compared with 152 in 1960 and 537 in 1959.

Notifications in Age Groups.

Under 1 year	...	...	17
1 year	...	...	81
2 years	...	...	112
3 years	...	...	123
4 years	...	...	140
5 - 9 years	...	...	335
10 - 14 years	...	...	54
15 - 24 years	...	...	10
25 years and over	...	...	1

Whooping Cough.

Notifications of whooping cough were 31 in 1961. During the year whooping cough booster doses were included with diphtheria booster immunisation in all cases who had both vaccines at the primary vaccination.

Dysentery, Food Poisoning and other Gastro-enteric Diseases.

Eleven cases of dysentery were notified. Five cases were of the Sonne type, all in one family; five cases were reported as bacillary and occurred in separate households in Hodge End during May.

Tuberculosis.

The number of new cases notified has shown little change in the last five years. This is disappointing as the notifications for England and Wales has steadily dropped, especially among the female group.

The following table indicates the incidence of new cases during the year:

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years	1	-	1	-
15 - 24 years	2	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	4	2	-	-
45 - 64 years	6	-	-	2
65 years and over	1	-	-	1
Totals	14	2	1	3

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

Year	New Cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pulmon-ary		Non-pulmon-ary		Total	Pulmon-ary		Non-pulmon-ary		Total	Pulmon-ary		Non-pulmon-ary		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
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
1960	10	6	-	1	17	5	4	1	1	11	4	1	-	-	5
1961	14	2	1	3	20	3	9	-	-	12	1	-	-	-	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox

The number of primary vaccinations done during the year was very much below the average done in previous years. 489 primary vaccinations and 228 re-vaccinations were given at surgeries and clinics.

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Winchester R.D. percentage of babies (under 12 months) vaccinated	...	35.0	67.9
Hampshire C.C. percentage of babies (under 12 months) vaccinated	...	56.0	61.5

Diphtheria

The special efforts commenced last year to improve diphtheria immunisation continued to have its good effects this year. 1,013 primary courses and 891 secondary or booster doses were given. Over 80% of children under five years of age have been immunised and 82% of children in the 5 - 9 years age group have had a booster dose within the past five years.

Whooping Cough

831 children under five years of age and 62 between five and fifteen years were immunised - a total of 893. In addition, 649 received the boosting dose.

Tetanus.

As the majority of all primary vaccinations are done by the triple vaccine, 829 children under five were immunised against tetanus. The policy of the County Council is to continue to offer triple vaccine for all primary vaccinations and to offer the tetanus booster with the diphtheria booster when these groups reach school age. As the policy started in 1956, the first batch became of school age this year and 247 received a booster tetanus injection. There is no scheme for separate tetanus protection.

Poliomyelitis

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

			Completed two injections	Completed three injections
Children	...	...	994	963
Adults	...	...	1,318	1,203
Totals	...	...	2,312	2,166

The table below shows the probable percentage of the population protected:

Group			Percentage protected by three injections
Children 0 - 15 years	...	...	88.6
16 - 25 years	...	...	54.0
25 - 40 years	...	...	19.0

In addition, a fourth poliomyelitis injection was given to 2,831 school children between the ages of five and twelve years as requested by the Ministry.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

All children of thirteen years and over at three Secondary Schools in the District were offered B.C.G. vaccination during the year.

The table below gives some statistics on the number who were tuberculin tested and required vaccination.

The small number of children tested at New Alresford is accounted for by the fact that a large number had already had the vaccination on a previous occasion. The percentage of positive reactions is about the average obtained throughout the county.

Details are as follows:

	Hamble Secondary	Hedge End Secondary	New Alresford Secondary
(a) Number of invitations issued to parents offering tuberculin- testing and, if nec- essary, vaccination ...	404	230	270
(b) Number of forms returned by parents ...	377	209	258
(c) Number of children tuberculin-tested ...	316	170	142
(d) Number of children tuberculin negative ...	268	147	115
(e) Number of children vaccinated ...	268	147	114

C. GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The majority of the cases in the District requiring hospital or specialist services are referred to the Royal Hampshire County Hospital. This also applies to maternity cases. Patients in the southern parishes, however, are more likely to be referred to the Southampton General Hospital or the Royal South Hants Hospital. All these hospitals are administered by the Wessex Regional Hospital Board.

GENERAL PRACTITIONER SERVICE.

The area is covered largely by general practitioners in group practices in Winchester, Southampton and Eastleigh and by small group practices in Alresford, Micheldever, Twyford, Hamble, Hedge End and West End.

LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY SERVICES.

The Local Health Authority is the Hampshire County Council. The County Council, however, have set up a local District Health Subcommittee for advising and making recommendations to assist them in administering their health functions and in adjusting their schemes to suit the needs and requirements of the District.

The lack of provision for the regular re-election of membership from or by a definite representative group or groups hinders recruitment to this Committee. Also the method of delegation with purely advisory powers without reciprocal responsibility tends to be discouraging and limiting to the members. These weaknesses tend to limit the effectiveness of the Committee. This is disappointing, especially at a time when there is a great need for voluntary self help in each district to augment the statutory health and welfare services in the field of welfare for the aged, the developing domiciliary services for the mentally ill and sub-normal and in befriending and co-ordinating the work with the socially sub-normal or problem family.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting.

Child Welfare Clinics are held in most of the parishes either weekly, fortnightly or monthly, depending on the population and attendance of mothers and children. These clinics are attended by a Health Visitor and, in most cases, by a Doctor. In the last report I mentioned the attachment scheme whereby the Nursing Staff, including the Health Visitor, has been attached to a General Practice group. The scheme has been working satisfactorily and has been extended to a further four practice groups.

In addition to the clinics, Health Visitors are informed of the births of all children in their areas and visit and offer help and advice. If accepted, the child is followed up throughout infancy and later in school.

District Nursing.

The number of new cases, especially in the general nursing group, attended by the District Nurses has been higher than last year. The increase has been spread throughout the District. Some changes in staff have occurred in the southern parishes; a District Nurse/Midwife was appointed and replaced a part-time District Nurse, with resultant increased help in midwifery. The attachment of nurses to general practice groups has required only minor adjustments.

The annual statistics for nurses' work are as follows:

				<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total cases	...	...	...	2,188	1,758	2,094
Midwifery	...	...	...	325	310	325
General cases	...	...	...	1,863	1,342	1,922
Total number of visits	...	...	...	33,024	34,183	34,234

Home Help Service.

The Home Help Service continues to play a most useful part in the domiciliary care of the aged and sick.

More recently, a scheme to help problem families with a special tutor home help to teach and rehabilitate the family has been extended and, together with the Welfare Department's family rehabilitation section, is proving a very useful help to Housing Officers and Committees.

Details of applications received and the number of cases assisted are shown in the following table:

(a) Number of applications received during the year:

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Total received and investigated	...	98	105	112
Number assisted		70	71	69

(b) Summary of cases assisted:

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1959</u>
Maternity		37	23	39
General sickness		8	12	14
Post hospital		10	7	4
Child care		4	4	6
Chronic sickness		23	19	20
Aged sick and infirm ..		53	61	28
Tuberculosis		-	-	-
Totals		<u>135</u>	<u>126</u>	<u>141</u>

Nurseries and Childminders Regulations.

There are no Local Authority Day Nurseries in the area but there are a number of privately conducted nurseries. The number of new applications and applications for extensions of present nurseries appear to indicate a growing need. The demand, however, is only for the three-to-five years age group and for part-of-the-day care only and does not mean that more mothers are going out to work.

The nurseries are regularly inspected by Health Visitors and are satisfactorily conducted.

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are distributed at all Women's Voluntary Services centres and at many village stores.

Old People's Welfare.

The welfare of old people is statutorily under the County Welfare Officer, who administers the service through Area Welfare Officers. There is also a growing body of voluntary workers in this field and the Hampshire Council of Social Service take an active interest in fostering and co-ordinating the voluntary work for the aged.

There are several clubs scattered in the various parishes and in many, in addition to all the club facilities, chiropody clinics are held and are proving a very useful and popular service.

Mental Health.

1961 has been a very active year for the Mental Health Services of the County Council. Since the inauguration of the Mental Health Act in 1960, a very full and qualified staff have been appointed and a very useful domiciliary service is in full swing. Plans for hostels and training centres have been started and a link with the local mental hospitals is proving very rewarding.

Health Education.

The Council, in conjunction with the Hampshire Council of Social Service, have set up in the District a Parish Information Service on the pattern of the Citizens' Advice Bureau. This is a pilot scheme for the County. Honary Information Officers have been appointed and an information poster board set up in each parish hall. It is hoped to feed through these, in addition to other information posters, leaflets, etc. on health education and to offer speakers to Youth Groups, Women's Institutes, etc.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47(i)

No cases were considered under the above Act during the year.

D. GENERAL AND SOCIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

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 widest 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 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 gardens, small-holdings and fruit-growing areas. In the valley of the River Itchen, 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 some industries and several boatbuilding firms.

The district consists of some thirty-five parishes, the majority of which retain their individual character, have a full range of social groups, village life, shopping facilities, amenities, etc. They remain united in their desire to maintain the parish community structure, but for a broader economy they, of necessity, form co-existent socio-economic units with their nearest town.

The southern part of the district is urban in character, containing nearly half of the population of the District. There are six fairly distinct parish units of from 3,000 - 5,000 population, separated by pleasant areas which are sparsely built upon and all enjoying the amenities of urban

communities of main water, main drainage, electricity, etc. The communities are partly supported by industry in the area and industries in Southampton.

Parishes around Winchester are mainly agricultural, but are also dormitories for residents working in the city. New Alresford, intended as a supporting unit to the north-eastern parishes, has developed only slowly and is unable to support the surrounding parishes and these have declined steadily in population.

The central parishes, especially those around Eastleigh, tend to form a socio-economic unit around that town.

Recent Changes.

The rapidly enlarging economy of the country in 1960 continued throughout the greater part of the year but slowed down with the "pay pause" before the year came to an end, especially in the southern parishes dependent on a more industrial economy.

A fair amount of new building occurred in the parishes immediately around Winchester and in the parish of Hedge End.

As in the rest of the country, 1961 must have been the peak year for the post-war bulge of children who are now leaving school. They will undoubtedly present a need for increased housing in the near future.

E. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Details of this section are contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector. As required by the Minister of Health, a review of water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal is included.

Weather.

A mild Winter in January and February was followed by a sunny and very dry March. June and July followed with brilliant sunshine; August was dull and then in September the rains came with thunderstorms and the wettest period of the year. October and November provided typical Autumn weather and December was comparatively mild until the last two weeks with snow and frost in the last week.

Housing.

Housing continues to be the primary problem and worry of families and Councils, with rising costs and enlarging populations. Increased building by private enterprise has of necessity unfortunately reacted in delaying Council house building with lack of skilled labour. Only 36 houses were completed; the number of live applications for accommodation increased last year, but the Council have allocated a greater percentage of houses in respect of slum clearance and to housing old people. The improvement of the standard of housing in the area as the result of improvement grants, slum clearance and routine action by the Health Department is reflected in the greatly reduced number of notices that have needed to be served this year and the steady decline in the certificates of disrepair issued. Work associated with the Caravan Act has continued satisfactorily. The new legislation has resulted in a new spirit of co-operation between site operators, public health departments and the local planning authorities. The need for each caravan standing within a site to have its own amenities including water supply and sanitary accommodation is being steadily accepted. There will be an increase in the use of caravans as houses for some time to come, but I feel convinced that it will not be regarded as a permanent socially acceptable way of living.

Water.

The District is largely provided with piped main supplies from the Council's own Totford waterworks, the Winchester Corporation's works at Easton and the Southampton Corporation's

supplies at Twyford and Otterbourne. The samples of water from the deep wells at Totford and Easton have remained of a good chemical and bacteriological standard; those at Twyford and Otterbourne and the supply from the River Itchen are of a poor standard bacteriologically initially. But whereas the water from the river is treated by flocculation, sand filtration and chlorination, the water from the deep wells depends on its purity by chlorination only. The increased demand for water has necessitated further sinking of deep wells at Otterbourne and shortly at Twyford. This necessarily raises the question of main drainage of the catchment area and/or additional treatment of the water from the deep wells prior to chlorination.

Details of the Southampton and Winchester water supplies will be given in the reports of their respective Medical Officers of Health. Details of this Council's Totford scheme, samples from which are regularly taken, are given below:

- (a) The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.
- (b) A report on the chemical examination of the water is contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section of the report.
- (c) Bacteriological examination of samples taken are:
 - Samples from the raw water supply ... 10) All
 - Samples from the treated supply ... 10) satis-
 - Samples from distribution system ... 11) factory
- (d) The water is not liable to have plumbo-solvent action.

In addition there are some farms and private estates with piped private supplies and some houses dependent on wells. Samples of these are regularly taken and action started if they are unsatisfactory. Details of these are also given in the Chief Public Health Inspector's section. Houses and population served by mains water are shown on page 51 of this Report.

Two important points are still under discussion, namely the amalgamation of the water undertakings and the underground storage of gas at Chilcomb.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal.

All the southern parishes (except Bursledon), Twyford and New Alresford have main drainage. The scheme for Bursledon has received Ministry approval and is shortly to be started. The parish of Twyford is partly on a main drainage system laid down many years back and is due for review. A scheme for Fair Oak has been planned and extensions to the Hedge End scheme to Boorley Green and Broad Oak have also been planned await Ministry approval. Further schemes

for the central parishes are with the consultants. The Council are committed to the principle of extension of main drainage by stages to other parishes as the need arises.

Sewage disposal in the main drainage scheme are either by three outfalls to the sea (Southampton Water) or by properly-constructed filter bed systems, as at Botley. During the year it was found necessary to complete a relief sewerage system at Hound to alleviate surcharging of sewers and flooding of sewage into highways and a similar relief scheme for increased storage of sewage is shortly to be constructed at Hamble. These have been found necessary due to increased flow, partly from added new dwellings and partly by increased use of water for domestic uses. The Flowerdown (Admiralty) sewage disposal works were acquired by the Council to serve the new Harestock development and neighbouring district. The policy of concentrating on fewer and larger disposal plants appears to be a much better one.

In addition, the Council maintain some 49 sewage disposal works and 10 cesspools serving housing estates and five main pumping stations. During the period 1957 to date, quite extensive remedial works have been carried out at 23 housing sewage disposal works and three new disposal works have been constructed at Cheriton, Fair Oak and South Wonston, with a very appreciable improvement in the standards of effluents. In 1961 the percentage of satisfactory samples taken by the Hampshire River Board was 87%, compared with 19% in 1953 and 54% in 1957.

In the 1960 Annual Report, I indicated the need for an independent advisory service to be at the disposal of District Councils owing to the considerable increase and costs in sewerage schemes in recent years. The Ministry's advisers do help in this, but perhaps too late, sometimes causing some delay in schemes. The Government's White Paper on "Conservation of Water Supplies" appears to indicate that the proposed Boards will have advisory in addition to supervisory powers.

Septic tanks, Cesspools and Bucket Latrines.

Sewage disposal in the remaining dwellings in the District is by W.C. systems and collection in septic tanks and cesspools with periodical disposal by an emptying service, or by bucket latrines, Elsans, etc. with disposal by weekly or bi-weekly collection or burial in the soil. Cesspool and bucket collection is carried out by a private firm at a reasonable cost. One of the problems associated with disposal after emptying the cesspools and buckets is the difficulty of ultimate disposal. In the more built-up areas, provision must undoubtedly be made for disposal through proper sewage disposal works. Unfortunately, they have all been built without consideration of this factor and in addition most disposal works are already embarrassed. Consultants in this field have, as yet, not sufficient experience in this new demand in disposal work.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1961

June, 1962.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1961.

For the second year in succession, we have had to cope with a major upheaval in that one of the two District Public Health Inspectors, Mr. W. L. Davies, resigned on the 31st July, 1961, having been a successful applicant for a similar position with another Authority at a higher salary (A.P.T.III). His successor, Mr. G. Mills, took up his appointment on 1st September. It is easy to appreciate the difficulties which this caused.

Two of the Public Health Inspectors obtained the Diploma for Smoke Inspectors during the year. One officer has commenced a course of study in London arranged by the Institute of Public Cleansing which will enable him to sit for his Testamur.

I am very grateful for the co-operation and assistance which has been generously given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees, the Medical Officer of Health and the Members of my own staff.

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	...	...	980	Keeping of Animals	...	6
Stables and Piggeries	...	...	13	Meat Inspection	...	220
Offensive Accumulations	...	...	43	Inspection of Foodstuffs	...	13
Rats and Lice	...	...	4	Sweet shops, etc.	...	22
Insect Pests	...	...	13	Other Food Premises	...	5
Ponds, pools, ditches and watercourses	...	...	26	Water Supplies	...	47
Atmospheric pollution	...	...	13	Water Sampling	...	125
Schools Sanitary Accommodation	...	...	2	Milk Sampling	...	37
Factories, mechanical	...	...	25	Housing Applications	...	245
Outworkers' Premises	...	...	2	Housing - Housing Acts	...	327
Ice-cream premises	...	...	14	Housing - Public Health Acts	...	257
Bakeries	...	...	3	Caravans	...	156
Butchers' premises	...	...	6	Filthy or verminous premises	...	3
Fishmongers' premises	...	...	3	Certificates of Disrepair	...	1
Fried Fish Premises	...	...	5	Improvement Grants	...	348
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	...	39	Miscellaneous Housing Inspections	...	23
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	...	28	Infectious Diseases	...	36
Hotels, Restaurants and Cafes, etc.	...	...	10	Petrol Installations	...	190
Mobile Canteens	...	...	2	Refuse Tips	...	109
Licensed Premises	...	...	13	Farms	...	327
Slaughterhouses	...	...	6	Miscellaneous Visits	...	169
				Noise Abatement	...	20

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme.

The number of "live" applications for housing accommodation at the end of the year show an increase of 151 on the number for 1960.

Details, as compared with 1960, are as follows:

	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
(a) New Council houses and flats occupied	36	78
(b) Number of families rehoused from camp hutments	8	26
(c) Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	948	797

Provision of New Houses and Flats.

36 houses have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

	<u>Houses</u>
New Alresford	12
King's Worthy	8
Hedge End	6
West End	6
Twyford	4

In addition, 311 houses and 5 flats were erected by private enterprise in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	117	Colden Common	3
West End		Bishops Sutton	2
(incl. 5 flats)	41	Brandeau	2
Fair Oak	20	Hursley	2
King's Worthy	17	Itchen Stoke	
Oliver's Battery	17	& Ovington	2
Wonston	12	Micheldever	2
Bursledon	11	Owslebury	2
Hamble	11	Sparsholt	2
Littleton	10	Twyford	2
New Alresford	9	Bighton	1
Botley	7	Compton	1
Hound	7	Crowley	1
Itchen Valley	4	Old Alresford	1
Otterbourne	4	Titchborne	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	Rest Centre Huts
Bishops Sutton ...	4	-	-	4	-
Bighton ...	4	-	-	4	-
Brandean ...	20	-	-	20	-
Cheriton ...	12	-	-	12	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley ...	14	-	-	14	-
Kilmeston ...	6	-	-	6	-
New Alresford ...	153	12	10	175	-
Old Alresford ...	20	-	-	20	-
Colden Common ...	60	16	8	84	-
Compton ...	38	25	-	63	-
Crawley ...	8	-	-	8	-
Hursley ...	6	-	-	6	-
Kings Worthy ...	137	12	115	264	-
Littleton ...	8	-	-	8	-
Micheldever ...	18	9	-	27	-
Otterbourne ...	24	12	-	36	-
Owslebury ...	28	16	-	44	-
Spersholt ...	36	-	-	36	-
Twyford ...	32	12	-	44	-
Wonston ...	28	12	-	40	-
Bursledon ...	297	136	-	433	-
Botley ...	48	-	-	48	4
Fair Oak ...	80	4	-	84	-
Hamble ...	92	20	50	162	-
Hedge End ...	186	-	20	206	8
Hound ...	263	8	62	333	-
West End ...	126	40	-	166	-
Totals ...	1,754	334	265	2,353	12

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

In this and the succeeding sections, which come under the general heading of "Housing", are contained the endeavours of the Housing Inspector over a period of twelve months. In cold print there appears little to stir much enthusiasm, but the steady advance has been continued which we hope will eventually eradicate the unfit dwellings in this District, of which there still remain a considerable number.

Details are as follows:

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas:			
Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 16 or Section 17 (1), Housing Act, 1957	21	15	6
B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957	19	20	9
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 ...		28	-
After formal notice under:			
(a) Public Health Acts		4	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...		11	-
Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...		-	-
D. UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)			
Nil			
E. PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT			
Nil			

The following table shows the progress made during the year in respect of the list of unfit dwellings:

Number of properties dealt with by service of Demolition Orders ...	7
Number of properties dealt with by service of Closing Orders ...	9
Undertakings given not to let for human habitation ...	10
Number reconditioned following statutory action ...	13
Number reconditioned without statutory action being taken ...	5
Properties demolished informally ...	3
Families rehoused ...	17

The operation of the legislation designed to secure the repair of houses is an important duty of the Public Health Inspector, requiring as it does the use of his full range of talents in order to obtain the best possible results. The appreciation of the tenant is a sufficient reward in itself, but when this is allied to an expression by the owner of his pleasure in having been forced to carry out the repairs, it is indeed a remarkable achievement and this has happened on no less than six occasions during the year.

Progress in this field is held back at the present time by the inability of the existing Inspectorate to cope with the ever increasing amount of work. It must not be overlooked that this aspect of housing goes hand-in-hand with improvement grant work so that the total repairs which have been obtained by one method or another make a vital contribution to the retention of a national capital asset.

It was necessary to serve Statutory Notices in two cases where no co-operation was forthcoming from the owners. In one case, court proceedings were taken and the owner was ordered to complete the work by 31st December, 1961 which he failed to do. In the other case, the work was completed within the period allowed in the Statutory Notice.

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

Number of informal notices served ...	31
Number of statutory notices served ...	2
Number of informal notices complied with ...	30
Number of statutory notices complied with ...	2

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

Defective chimney pots	...	2	Defective weatherboard	...	1
Defective chimney stacks	...	10	Defective stair treads	...	1
Leaking roofs	...	8	Broken/rotted floorboards	...	13
Broken/missing slates	...	3	Broken/rotted skirting	...	5
Leaking gutters	...	5	boards	...	5
Broken downpipes	...	4	Inadequate foodstore	...	4
Defective pointing to walls	...	3	Inadequate ventilation	...	1
Broken brickwork to walls	...	4	Insanitary sink	...	2
Dampness to walls	...	34	Broken waste pipe	...	1
Defective wall plaster	...	14	Broken W.C. pans	...	1
Dampness to ceilings	...	12	Defective roofs to	...	3
Defective ceiling plaster	...	6	sanitary accommodation	...	1
Rotted window frames	...	6	Defective walls to	...	2
Broken window cills	...	3	sanitary accommodation	...	23
Broken woodwork to windows	...	2	Defective yard paving	...	1
Defective putties to windows	...	2	Overflowing cesspools	...	1
Badly fitting windows	...	3	Defective cesspools	...	7
Broken sash cords	...	6	Improper disposal of	...	
Defective door frames	...	3	waste water	...	
Rotted woodwork to doors	...	3			

Certificates of Disrepair.

One application was received during the year for the issue of a Certificate of Disrepair.

The following shows the number of applications received and the number of Certificates issued over the past four years:

Year			Applications received	Certificates issued
1958	...	...	9	8
1959	...	...	2	2
1960	...	...	1	-
1961	...	...	1	1

Improvement Grants.

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

		1961	1960	Total over last five years
Applications received	...	82	111	468
Applications approved	...	77	104	446
Applications withdrawn by applicants		4	3	15
Applications refused by the Council		1	4	7

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>Total over last five years</u>
Total number of inspections	...	348	283	≠
Preliminary inspections	...	170	198	≠
Grants made:				
Owner-occupied properties	...	38	60	239
Tenanted properties	...	39	55	218

(* Figures not available)

It is always a pleasure to make some comment when reviewing the year's work in connection with improvement grants because it does mean that where grants have been made and the work completed, we have a dwelling which not only has all the amenities which are an essential part of living in the present time, but also that the dwelling is in the best possible state of repair. In my report last year, I mentioned that legislation giving Authorities the power to require such improvements seemed well overdue and I have seen nothing during the past twelve months which makes me want to detract anything from that statement.

Again, as in 1959, we have a greater number of grants made in respect of tenanted properties than owner-occupied properties and although the margin of difference is only one, the balance is on the right side.

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	...	66	Septic tanks constructed	...	19
New bath provided	...	67	Damp walls remedied	...	45
New wash-hand basin provided	...	78	Floors of rooms renewed	...	48
Sink provided	...	5	Floors of rooms repaired	...	65
Sink renewed	...	25	Room heights increased	...	21
Hot water system provided	...	83	Eaves gutters repaired/renewed	...	23
Windows repaired	...	25	Downpipes repaired/renewed	...	26
Windows renewed	...	26	Roofs repaired	...	38
Window areas increased	...	50	Chimney stacks repaired/rebuilt	...	33
Wall plaster repaired	...	27	External walls repaired/rebuilt	...	36
Ceilings repaired/renewed	...	30	Handrails provided to stair-cases	...	17
Drainage installed	...	47	Staircases repaired/renewed	...	5
Premises re-drained	...	4	Ventilated foodstores provided	...	45
Connections to sewer	...	9	Dry-rot eradicated	...	12
Cesspools abolished	...	2	Obsolete fireplaces renewed	...	39
Cesspools constructed or enlarged	...	14	Doors repaired/renewed	...	6
			Additional bedrooms provided	...	3

Caravans and Moveable Dwellings.

Preparatory discussions with site owners and their agents continued during the early months of the year prior to the issue of the necessary licences and included the dissemination of information on the conditions of licence adopted by this Authority in February, 1961. These conditions, which had been the subject of much discussion by the Health Committee were drawn up with the intention of providing reasonable amenities to each caravan standing. In view of the accepted policy that caravans should now be regarded as suitable for permanent occupation, it was generally viewed that in the establishment of a site with a population density far exceeding that which would be permitted by other forms of estate development, it was essential that such amenities should be individual, rather than communal.

The conditions for the provision of individual sanitary accommodation, one would have thought, would not have been accepted by the varying site owners without unfavourable comment, but this was not the case. Maybe the ready acceptance of this standard by the site operatives reflects the work put in by the Public Health Inspectors before the licences were ever issued.

A design showing the integration of two or three shed and W.C. units of accommodation was given to site operators as a basis for thought on the layout of their sites and has appeared to work quite successfully. On those sites where communal sanitary blocks were already established, this Authority felt it was quite wrong to require that these be demolished and individual closets substituted. In those cases, and in those cases only, such communal facilities have been accepted, but, in addition, site owners have been required to provide washing facilities in the form of bathrooms or showers. The works which are required on the varying sites throughout the District are quite extensive and will undoubtedly take time. One does feel, however, that the occupation of a caravan in a field for which a 5s. 0d. site fee is charged and where water has to be obtained from a cattle trough and the sanitary accommodation is by using the cover afforded by the neighbouring copse, is ended.

Some difficulty was experienced on a site on which a "run-down" condition had been imposed on the licence. The operator allowed additional carevans to come on to the site but after a very severe warning realised that such transgressions would not be permitted; the additional caravans were removed to this Council's site at Shamblehurst Lane and no further contravention of the conditions has taken place.

No appeal has been made against any condition attached to a site licence which has been issued.

Concern was felt that too many short term planning permissions were being issued in respect of single caravans and the number of such units was increasing far too quickly.

A further survey was carried out at the end of the year and showed as follows:

Permanent Licences (existing use rights)	...	...	9
Short-term licences issued	...	...	51
Planning refusals or enforcement notices	...	...	19
Exempt (stored or used in connection with dwelling)	...	...	25
Removed, re-sited or occupants rehoused	...	...	15
Unoccupied	...	...	13
Total	...	...	132

To same extent this concern was justified in that the total number recorded at the time of the previous survey was 119.

The co-operation which exists between this and the Planning Department is of a high degree and is helped by the attendance of the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector at the Planning meetings.

I wish to record my appreciation of the work which my planning colleagues have put in to make this possible.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies.

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 Totford Water Scheme. Samples from these supplies are periodically submitted for examination and the Analyst's report on a recent sample from this Council's Totford Water Supply is shown below:

Total solids dried at 180°C	316	Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.003	
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	11	Phosphates	...	Absent
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	237	Iron	...	Absent
Sulphates as SO ₄	...	Trace	Lead	...	Absent
Nitrate Nitrogen as N.	...	4.0	Zinc	...	Absent
Nitrite Nitrogen as N.	...	Nil	Copper	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	...	Nil	Reaction pH.	...	7.3
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	Nil	Total hardness	...	238
			Temporary hardness	...	212
			Permanent hardness	...	26

Well supplies.

Samples of well water supplying 34 individual properties have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and resulted as follows:

Number found to be satisfactory	...	...	23
Number found to be unsatisfactory	...	...	12

Where the source of water was found to be unsatisfactory the occupiers of the premises concerned were immediately advised that all water should be boiled before use.

Four of the properties were connected to a main water supply as a result of informal notices being sent to the owners.

Five Statutory Notices were served requiring the owners to connect the premises to a mains supply of water taken into the dwelling. Each of the five notices were complied with within the specified time.

Action under the Housing Acts has been taken in respect of the remaining three properties.

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	...	...	...	...	6
Dealers' Licences for tuberculin tested milk	...	...	...	...	5
Dealers' Licences for sterilised milk	...	...	...	...	3

Routine testing of pasteurised milk continued; thirty-two samples were submitted for analysis and reports received thereon show them to be satisfactory.

A number of complaints were received during the year from ratepayers regarding the delivery of milk in dirty bottles. On a number of investigations it was not possible to ascertain at which stage the dirt had entered the bottle having regard to the fact that the bottle had been opened by the purchaser and an undue time had elapsed before it was reported to the Public Health Inspector. In one case, however, where it was considered that the complaint was justified, the matter was referred to the Chief Public Health Inspector of Andover Borough Council, in whose area the milk was bottled. Action was then taken by that Authority and resulted in the firm concerned being fined five pounds.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

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

Beef	...	...	960 lbs.	Veal	...	...	84 lbs.
Mutton	...	...	55 lbs.	Turkeys	...	...	393 lbs.
Pork	...	...	143 lbs.				

In addition to the inspection of carcasses, 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 carcasses, parts of carcasses 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 carcasses and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part:

	Cattle (excluding cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ...	27	23	79	57	185
Number inspected ...	27	23	79	57	185
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	1	1	1	1	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	6	4	6	12
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	3.7	30.4	6.3	12.3	7.0
Tuberculosis only ...	-	-	-	-	1
Cysticercosis only ...	-	-	-	-	-

Poultry

The production of table poultry has grown rapidly both nationally and in this area. Two plants in operation in this District produce approximately 4,500 and 4,250 birds per week respectively.

One of the plants, which had been a source of concern for some time, being in the middle of fairly dense residential development with the ensuing difficulties regarding the disposal of waste products, closed down and it is not intended to re-open it for that purpose.

The other plant is of modern construction but during the year has had a fluctuating throughput due to the incidence of fowl pest which has been felt throughout this County.

It is regretted that with the existing Inspectorate it is not possible to carry out the necessary periodic inspection of carcasses as they go through the production line or to instruct and advise the operators of the plant what to put aside for inspection at a later stage.

Sampling of Food.

The Hampshire County Council is the sampling authority under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer under the Act for the following details as to substances sampled within this district during the year.

"A total of 361 samples were procured.

Milk Samples

259 samples of milk, including 93 of Channel Islands, were obtained. The results were generally satisfactory and no instance of added water occurred. 43 samples - 26 being of Channel Islands - proved to be deficient in fat, however, although in no case was the discrepancy such as to warrant the institution of legal proceedings. The samples adversely reported upon affected one dairyman and ten producers.

The sample from the dairyman consisted of a pint bottle of Channel Islands milk which was deficient of the minimum standard of 4 per cent applicable to milk of this variety. Checks were made of the milk received by the dairyman and, in one case, a consignment of Channel Islands milk was found to be satisfactory on average, but certain of the churns of mornings milk included were low in fat, and these could have given rise to the complaint against the dairyman. The need for adequate mixing of the milk in order to ensure proper distribution of the fat was made known to the producer. Further samples taken subsequently proved to be satisfactory.

All the other samples found to be deficient of fat were in each case from single churns forming part of a larger consignment, the average fat content of which was of the required standard. In the circumstances, although legal action was not necessary the matters were taken up with the producers concerned in order to ensure more uniform distribution of the fat.

Miscellaneous Samples

102 samples of articles other than milk were taken and were free from complaint except in 12 cases. Three of these affected tinned meat products, namely, ham and chicken, chopped pork and stewed steak, which were regarded as deficient in meat content and, in connection with these, representations were made to the manufacturers or importers. As a result, a consignment from which the sample of stewed steak was obtained was withdrawn from sale, the ham and chicken was found to be old stock, the labels of more recent supplies having been suitably amended, and in the case of the chopped pork some discussion took place with the manufacturers with a view to an increase in the meat content of the product.

The position affecting meat products has for some time past been somewhat indefinite, and protracted negotiations have taken place between the manufacturers and other interested parties with a view to appropriate standards being fixed. So far, however, agreement has not been reached and, pending the result of the continued discussions, it has not been considered advisable to adhere to any very rigid line in relation to what might be regarded as borderline deficiencies in meat content. It is to be hoped that this position will soon be resolved.

A sample of fresh farm cream cheese was found to contain 45.9 per cent of fat and, although no standard is in operation, it was considered that the description required the presence of not less than 50 per cent of fat. This matter was referred to the manufacturer, who in due course accepted the minimum suggested.

The manufacturer of some pork sausages was warned with regard to an alleged meat deficiency. Although there is no standard for such products, pork sausages and sausage meat are normally found to contain not less than 65 per cent of meat and in practice this has been regarded fairly generally as the appropriate minimum. The meat content of the sample in question was 57 per cent, the deficiency not being regarded as particularly serious. The manufacturer attributed the shortage to inadequate mixing of the ingredients and affirmed that he intended to include not less than 65 per cent of meat.

Legal proceedings were taken against two licensees in respect of spirits which contained excess water. One case involved two samples of gin, and the other, five samples of whisky. The fines and costs imposed against the defendant licensees amounted to £70. 2s. 0d., and £119. 7s. 0d., respectively.

Proceedings were also taken against an ice cream manufacturer in respect of the sale of ice cream which was alleged to contain a piece of glass. The defendant was fined £10. 0s. 0d. and ordered to pay £6. 14s. 6d. costs.

General

As in previous years, duties in connection with the Food and Drugs Act, included work under the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, in so far as they relate to the description and labelling of food and medicines, both during visits to traders' premises, and in their application to advertisements."

FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the types of business carried on from premises in the District:

Provisions	...	...	118	Fried Fish Shops	...	1
Greengrocery	...	...	57	Cafes	...	16
Sweets	...	...	77	Hotels	...	11
Butchers	...	...	24	Public Houses	...	85
Bakers	...	...	18	Off Licences	...	9
Fishmongers	...	...	5	Chemists	...	5

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Acts:

Ice-cream	...	...	145
Preserved foods	...	...	21

The inspection of food premises has continued where possible throughout the year and while progress is continuing, the rate of progress is slowing down. This is something to be regretted because it results in the type of complaint which tends to become more prevalent under these circumstances.

A number of purchasers found that wrapped sausages and pies were not in good condition when purchased and invariably the trouble was traced to the retailer, who had paid no attention whatever to the correct rotation of his stock.

The importance of the Public Health Inspector being able to visit food premises as a routine duty cannot, in my opinion, be overstressed.

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

Provision of:

Wash hand basins	...	...	...	...	4
Sinks	...	...	...	...	4
Constant supplies of hot water	...	...	...	...	4
Hand washing notices	...	...	...	...	3
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes	...	...	...	...	6
Lockers for clothing	...	...	...	...	1
First aid materials	...	...	...	...	3

Ventilation improvement	...	...	...	...	2
Repair and cleanliness of walls, ceilings, floors, etc.	...	...	...	...	9
Cleanliness of apparatus	...	...	...	...	5
Protection of food from contamination	...	...	...	...	3

Sanitary accommodation:

Cleanliness	...	...	...	...	2
Repair of roofs, walls, etc.	...	...	...	...	1
Additional accommodation provided	...	...	...	...	1

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Fair Oak Sewerage.

A further survey of the parish was carried out during the year to provide the information necessary for submission in relation to the proposed sewerage scheme.

Sewerage Connections.

During the year 107 connections have been made to the sewerage systems in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	...	...	53	Hamble	...	...	4
West End	...	...	19	New Alresford	...	...	13
Botley	...	...	12	Fair Oak	...	...	1
Round	...	...	5				

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 with the addition in respect of licences issued for the year under review that a Certificate be obtained from

the Southern Electricity Board by the Licensee to the effect that all electrical equipment associated with the pumps comply to the standards contained in the model code issued by the Home Office. All such Certificates must be obtained before a re-issue of the licence will be considered by this Authority for the succeeding year. The small reduction of the number of premises on the register indicates that in some instances the small 200 gallon installation where petroleum is not for retail sale is gradually ceasing.

It will be noticed that there is an increase in the spirit gallonage licensed of almost 10,000,000 gallons. This, in the main, is a result of new tanks coming into use at the Shell-Mex Depot, Hamble.

184 inspections of petroleum installations were made during the year.

Details are as follows:

Number of premises on register	...	...	...	169
Number of petroleum spirit licences issued	...	...	...	167
Number of petroleum mixtures licences issued	...	...	...	2
Number of new applications made during the year	...	...	...	9
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	184
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	...	54,460,930
Petroleum mixtures gallonage licensed	...	...	...	5,015

When viewing the control of storage and sale of petroleum spirit it does seem to me that the right people to deal with this matter would be the fire service. The sensible step was taken previously regarding means of escape in case of fire and I feel that the control of petroleum should follow suit in the not too distant future.

Inspections, Defects Found and Outworkers.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	No. of Inspect- ions (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	25	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	130	25	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	155	25	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Cases in which defects found				Prosecutions insti- tuted (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)	-	-	-	-	-
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)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	1	1	-	-	-

3. Outwork.

Nature of work	No. of Outworkers in August list	Cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing } Making, etc.	17	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel } Clean- ing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	17	-	-	-	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT

Of the many complaints which were received during the year and which were investigated two are particularly worthy of comment in that they affected a relatively large number of people.

A silencer fitted to the exhaust of a milking machine was broken so that only the metal shell remained and the noise which resulted was directed towards the parish of Oliver's Battery. It took a number of visits around 5.30 a.m. to locate the offending machine but with the replacement of a proper exhaust all nuisance has ceased.

The other complaint referred to an Engineering firm where the noise emission was from an electric motor serving dust extractors. The motor was used in a dropped recess outside of the factory and the high pitched whine was a source of trouble to the inhabitants of the area. A noise meter was borrowed from Southampton University and discussions were held with Professor E. J. Richards, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.Ae.S., Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, to whom I am extremely grateful for his interest and co-operation. By getting the firm to erect metal frames covered with thick rubber sheeting a considerable drop in the decibel readings was obtained to the satisfaction of the majority of the inhabitants. We were then advised by three persons that the noise was unabated and when we made enquiries of them it was found that in each case they were complaining about a completely different type of noise which emanated from the same works. In one instance it was the tea bell which rang once in the morning and once in the afternoon, in another instance it was the clatter of pipes when they were off-loaded and in the third instance it was the vocal efforts of one or more of the men employed there.

AGRICULTURE (FARM SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS)
ACT, 1956

A start was made on the premises in the district to which the provisions of the above legislation apply.

The amount of work involved is considerable and the provision of sanitary accommodation for the agricultural worker is not just a matter of providing an elsen closet with a hessian screen around it at the edge of a field.

Whilst the survey is as yet incomplete it seems that already a number of farmers have appreciated the necessity for this accommodation and have taken steps to make the necessary provision.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

The work throughout the year has continued without major difficulty.

Delivery of two new 32-cubic yard freighters was accepted and enabled progress to be made by providing weekly collections to a further portion of the district.

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:

- Four 10-yard side-loading freighters
- One 12-yard side loading freighter
- One 18-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighter
with compression mechanism.
- Two 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters
with power presses.
- Two 32-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters
with power presses.

The demands of the Health Committee in their desire to explore all possible methods of improving the refuse collection service have, during these twelve months, been particularly heavy and in the main attention has been focussed on ways and means to ensure that the storage of refuse in the home is by the best method.

In January the Committee considered a comprehensive report on a dustbin hire scheme and this was followed in March by the Committee agreeing to a form of circular letter which should be sent to every occupier where the dustbin was either not of a proper type and unfit for use or damaged.

In November the Committee took a further step by purchasing a small number of stands and head units in order that members could themselves try the advantages which were reputed by the paper sack method of collection. At the same time the Committee required their Chairman and Vice-Chairman to visit Swale R.D.C. where this method of refuse collection had been adopted throughout the district. In December it was decided that consideration should be given to the introduction of a pilot scheme to ascertain its desirability and capabilities in this area.

The percentage of population enjoying a weekly collection was increased by almost 10%.

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 population: 36,016 - 77.0% of total population)

Abbotts Barton	(26)	Hound	(4,758)
Botley	(1,505)	Hursley (part)	(446)
Bursledon	(3,287)	King's Northy	(2,120)
Colden Common	(1,824)	New Alresford	(2,201)
Compton	(1,337)	Oliver's Battery	(835)
Fair Oak	(1,887)	Otterbourne	(842)
Hamble	(3,003)	Twyford	(1,621)
Headbourne Worthy	(598)	West End	(5,084)
Hedge End	(4,642)		

Fortnightly Collection

(Estimated population: 10,774 - 23.0% of total population)

Beauworth	(131)	Itchen Valley	(1,271)
Bighton	(153)	Kilmeston	(229)
Bishops Sutton	(531)	Littleton	(1,069)
Brandson	(513)	Micheldever	(1,150)
Cheriton	(594)	Northington	(233)
Chilcomb	(173)	Old Alresford	(487)
Crawley	(484)	Owslebury	(741)
Hursley (part)	(358)	Spersholt	(711)
Itchen Stoke		Tichborne	(203)
and Ovington	(296)	Wonston	(1,447)

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 kerbside collection is made.

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

1957	-	256
1958	-	349
1959	-	371
1960	-	431
1961	-	352
Total		1,759

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

Miles covered	...	...	...	...	...	81,159
Loads Collected	...	...	...	...	...	4,405
Approximate volume in cubic yards	...	...	...	...	...	74,970

Litter.

This problem has not yet been overcome by the Authority providing litter bins as and when requests are made by the various Parish Councils or other interested bodies. One too frequently finds that the very bin which is placed in a position to prevent litter being scattered around the ground is itself uprooted, smashed, bent or thrown over the hedge and by reason of its unrepairable state is itself litter. This does not apply to all litter bins of course and one is aware that the provision of further litter bins in a particular spot is well worth the expense and does in fact do the job for which they are provided.

Refuse Disposal.

An assessment of the life of the various disposal points was given in my report last year and I remarked that it was of the utmost necessity to seek a disposal point to serve the central parishes. An area of land which from a practical point of view will be ideal as a refuse disposal site to serve the central parishes for a considerable period of time has been located and one hopes will be available in sufficient time to allow for its proper preparation before it is actually required for use.

Labour.

At the end of the year the effective labour force which deals with disposal consisted of:-

2 drivers

2 Muir Hill 2.5L Loading Shovels

with additional assistance when tree felling, scrub clearance, road laying, etc. are required.

The volume of refuse received at each tip during the year is as follows:

Hound Road, Netley	...	...	43,678	cu. yards
Spring Lane, Colden Common	...	...	15,233	"
Weston Colley, Micheldever	...	...	11,172	"
Sly's Farm, Bramdean	...	...	4,887	"
Total			74,970	"

There has been an increase of 3,843 cubic yards in the year as against the figure for 1960; the cost of disposal per ton was 3s. 8d.

The Future Trend of Refuse Collection and Disposal in this Rural District.

With so many pressures being exerted from different angles, each of which quite properly demands attention and the expenditure of money, it is important to reflect on the changes which are taking place in the methods of refuse collection and disposal and the trends which we in this area are following to achieve an ultimate goal of the best possible service at the most economical cost.

The problems which are associated with such progress are those which are being dealt with and ironed out by the Health Committee and by this time next year the pilot scheme using paper sacks will have been working for a sufficient period of time for us to assess its value in this particular area.

With regard to disposal the trends are obvious. One of the major necessities in this day and age connected with controlled tipping sites is that they be located within a reasonable haulage distance from the point where the actual collection of refuse is made and must be of sufficient size to warrant the use of mechanical equipment with a minimum labour force.

The proposed tipping area at Otterbourne will supply our final requirement and on the completion of the tips at Bramdean and Coldon Common we will then have three major disposal points admirably situated to deal with the refuse from the whole of this rural district and which through the medium of the equipment which this Authority operates on each tip will ensure the disposal of refuse without any nuisance.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The work of the Rodent Officer and his staff has proceeded in a quiet though efficient manner and unfortunately the only publicity which is often given to this type of service is that which appears at a local valuation panel or a parish council either in the form of a request for a reduction of rates or a complaint in respect of an area in the parish. This has happened on more than one occasion during the last twelve months and immediately we were made aware of these statements investigation was made and it was shown without doubt that the comments were without foundation. Again it is unfortunate that the ultimate findings exonerating the staff from such unfair criticism do not have the wide circulation enjoyed by the complainant.

Allegations were also made during the year regarding the loss of a crop from a field adjoining one of the Council's refuse tips. The Ministry of Agriculture were called in and were unable to support the claim made by the farmer. Some good has resulted, however, from this unfortunate occurrence in that complete harmony exists between the Rodent Officer and the keepers responsible for rodent control on the farm in question and no further difficulties occurred during the year.

It is rather disappointing to note that in a number of cases agricultural contracts have not been renewed and as far as can be seen it is the result of efficient treatment being carried out and the short-sightedness of the occupiers of the farms in that they feel now their rodent problem is under control they do not need to pay any money to keep it that way. Since such contracts are not enforceable it can only be pointed out to the farmer that the cost of a series of ad hoc treatments will result in more money being paid for the destruction of rodents than would have occurred if an annual contract existed.

Net cost of Service:

1957/8	-	£5,112
1958/9	-	£4,428
1959/60	-	£2,730
1960/61	-	£2,893
1961/62	-	£3,024

Value of Agricultural Treatments	1958/9	-	£218
" " " "	1959/60	-	£430
" " " "	1960/61	-	£531
" " " "	1961/62	-	£555
Value of Business Premises Treatments	1959/60	-	£227
" " " "	1960/61	-	£131
" " " "	1961/62	-	£214

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	Inspection made	Treatments carried out	Under Sec. 5
Local Authorities' properties	144	82	-
Dwelling-houses	2,226	1,083	-
Business premises	260	115	-
Agricultural properties ...	836	316	-
Totals	3,466	1,596	-

Number of dead rats found 5,507

Flies.

426 treatments were carried out at the refuse tips.

11 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 67.

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

APPENDIX "A"

The following table shows the number of dwelling houses in each parish, the estimated number supplied by public water supplies (i) direct to the houses and (ii) by means of standpipes and also the estimated number of the population in the parishes served by a mains supply:

Parish	Estimated number of dwelling-houses	Estimated number of dwelling houses served		Estimated population served by mains supply
		(i) Direct to houses	(ii) By standpipes	
Abbotts Barton ...	9	7	-	22
Beauworth ...	40	27	-	84
Bighton ...	63	37	-	111
Bishops Sutton ...	167	109	4	339
Botley ...	453	419	-	1,400
Bramdean ...	188	116	-	360
Bursledon ...	1,062	1,007	-	3,155
Cheriton ...	173	100	-	338
Chilcomb ...	30	25	-	129
Colden Common ...	378	368	-	1,447
Compton ...	391	390	-	1,334
Crawley ...	149	142	-	463
Fair Oak ...	527	517	-	1,856
Hamble ...	811	805	-	2,982
Headbourne Worthy...	330	306	-	524
Hedge End ...	1,235	1,214	-	4,589
Hound ...	1,456	1,413	-	4,625
Hursley ...	278	209	9	624
Itchen Stoke and Ovington ...	101	19	-	60
Itchen Valley ...	423	295	-	915
Kilmeston ...	76	54	-	163
Kings Worthy ...	691	670	-	2,057
Littleton ...	233	189	-	893
Micheldever ...	381	280	-	883
New Alresford ...	733	724	-	2,174
Northington ...	80	49	-	164
Old Alresford ...	157	110	-	341
Oliver's Battery ...	240	238	-	829
Otterbourne ...	259	252	-	820
Owslebury ...	233	152	-	491
Sparsholt ...	204	186	-	657
Tichborne ...	80	49	-	152
Twyford ...	533	516	-	1,589
West End ...	1,321	1,303	-	5,030
Wonston ...	441	341	3	1,175

