

[Report 1962] / Medical Officer of Health, Winchester R.D.C.

Contributors

Winchester (England). Rural District Council.

Publication/Creation

1962

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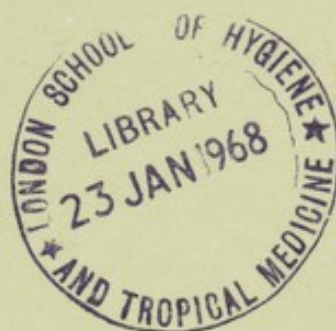
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WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1962

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.
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Chief Clerk:

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Miss J.M. DEWEY

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June, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I beg to present the Annual Health Report for the year ending 31st December, 1962.

The outstanding items of interest in the public health field during 1962 were the publication of the Royal College of Surgeons on "Smoking and Health" and the Ministry of Health Report on the five year study of "Fluoridation of Water Supplies". Both will present new and extending fields of interest to Health Authorities and Departments and a special challenge to the growing aspect of Health Education. Speaking at the International Conference of Health Education on the Ministry of Health Campaign, the Minister of Health, Mr. Enoch Powell, said "Responsibility was clear and undeniable" but "only measures which will spread the knowledge and produce a rational conviction of the way in which people ought to act in the light of that knowledge have anything to contribute"

General Health.

General sickness rates and more especially respiratory illness rose rapidly during the first quarter of 1962 and was the highest for some years. The rise tailed away by the end of April and the sickness rate remained almost average for the rest of the year. Notifications of infectious diseases, however, were very low. There were only five cases of whooping cough and nine new cases of pulmonary tuberculosis notified.

Vital Statistics.

Statistics for the District are satisfactory. The number of births remains above average but the death rate, high last year, has settled down to average figures this year. Illegitimate births show a small but steady rise for the past four years. Deaths due to all accidents have remained steady, those due to motor accidents have steadily fallen, but those for other accidents steadily risen. Nevertheless, the anxiety which has been expressed at more than one Council and Committee meeting at the increasing speeds of traffic through the roads of small parishes and housing estates unfortunately caught up with main traffic routes is well justified and awaits urgent solution by planning experts.

General Health Services.

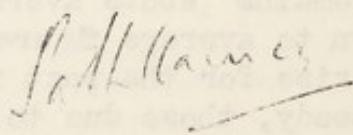
Efforts by both statutory and voluntary services to come to a closer association in services offered in the health and welfare of the aged and handicapped resulted in the starting of some excellent schemes. The Women's Voluntary Services in association with the Welfare Department of the County Council and the Health Committee of the Rural District Council have started a "Meals on Wheels" service in some of the southern parishes and it is intended from the experience gained to extend this service throughout the District. The Old People's Housing Association of the Hampshire Council of Social Service and this Council's Housing Committee have associated in a scheme for housing old people in a group of dwellings at Botley with a warden in charge. Another group of old people's dwellings was started in association with the Rotary Club at Netley.

The recent publication of the "Ten Year Programme of the Health and Welfare Services of the Local Authorities" has stimulated interest in the domiciliary services offered under the National Health Service. But the first essential in providing social services is for people to know about them: for this and the reasons stated earlier, Health Education is rapidly becoming an important aspect of the work of Health Departments.

Sanitary Circumstances.

As a full review on the water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements were included in the report last year this report only includes progress since then. Steady progress is being made in main drainage of the District. The housing waiting list has at last shown a reduction from the previous year.

My thanks are due to all concerned in the preparation of this report, to the Health Committee for their support and the Chief Public Health Inspector and the staff of the Department for their help and co-operation.


Medical Officer of Health.

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	109,612
Population (mid-1962)	...	...	...	...	48,420
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	...	14,869
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1962)	...	...	...	...	£604,068
Sum represented by a penny rate (at 31st March, 1962)	...	...	...	...	£2,436.1s.0d.

<u>Population.</u>		<u>Census</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>1962</u>
General Population	...	46,237	48,420
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	14,450	14,869
Number of persons per dwelling	...	3.19	3.25

The increase in population is estimated at 1,630 compared with 1961: increases occur in the parishes of Hedge End and West End and to a lesser extent in Botley and Colden Common. Some increase has also taken place in nearly all the parishes around Winchester City. In Hedge End, West End and Littleton the increases were largely associated with the erection of new dwellings. Increases in Wonston and Oliver's Battery were accommodated partially by new dwellings and partly by infilling. In Twyford and Botley increases were largely by infilling. The population in parishes around Alresford continue to fall slightly each year, although New Alresford shows some increase.

<u>Census, 1951 - 1961.</u>		<u>1961</u>	<u>1951</u>
Population	...	46,237	38,908
Households	...	14,526	10,738
Dwellings	...	14,450	10,476
Average number of persons per room	...	0.66	0.71
Percentage of persons at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ per room	...	4.4	1.7

The lower average per room is partially accounted for by the smaller number per household and the building of three-bedroomed dwellings by the Council and private firms during the period 1951-1961. The increase in the percentage of persons living at more than $1\frac{1}{2}$ persons per room, an increase which is common throughout the country, reflects the increased migration into the County; the average percentage for the Rural Districts in the County is five. Some of these are undoubtedly families living in caravans. Nevertheless, it does represent some 2,000 persons, or nearly 600 families, living in overcrowded conditions in the District.

Particulars of parishes are as follows:

PARISH	POPULATION		DWELLINGS		
	Census, 1961	Estimated 1962	Council houses	Caravans	Total Dwellings
Abbotts Barton ...	23	32	-	-	9
Beauworth ...	149	119	-	-	40
Bighton ...	179	162	4	-	63
Bishops Sutton ...	538	533	12	-	176
Botley ...	1,423	1,559	70	9	473
Bramdean ...	535	513	20	-	190
Bursledon ...	3,560	3,393	485	11	1,083
Cheriton ...	563	486	22	9	188
Chilcomb ...	176	185	-	21	59
Colden Common ...	1,668	1,905	92	99	604
Compton ...	1,273	1,345	74	2	404
Crawley ...	498	502	14	2	153
Fair Oak ...	1,858	1,914	102	45	581
Hamble ...	3,001	3,137	288	74	980
Headbourne Worthy ...	823	616	8	1	331
Hedge End ...	4,464	5,038	258	99	1,578
Hound ...	4,992	4,824	543	8	1,471
Hursley ...	728	831	8	1	283
Ithen Stoke & Ovington ..	253	286	6	1	106
Ithen Valley ...	1,217	1,286	53	4	426
Kilmeston ...	216	222	6	2	78
Kings Worthy ..	2,113	2,229	194	11	726
Littleton ...	985	1,158	16	31	360
Micheldever ...	1,091	1,188	51	5	396
New Alresford ...	2,159	2,240	221	25	781
Northington ...	205	262	-	4	84
Old Alresford ...	527	496	30	-	160
Olivers Battery ...	747	882	-	23	287
Otterbourne ...	808	858	46	5	266
Owslebury ...	717	741	56	6	240
Sparsholt ...	715	717	60	4	220
Tichborne ...	192	188	-	-	80
Twyford ...	1,411	1,601	86	5	544
West End ...	5,064	5,340	196	67	1,539
Wonston ...	1,385	1,562	72	35	492

VITAL STATISTICS

		Winchester R.D.	Hampshire C.C.	England & Wales
Number of live births ...	...	842	-	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	...	17.9	19.3	18.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births ...	...	5.7	4.7	-
Number of stillbirths ...	...	11	-	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	...	12.9	14.7	18.1
Total live and stillbirths ..	...	853	-	-
Infant deaths ...	...	13	-	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	...	15.4	19.0	21.6
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ...	...	16.4	18.6	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) ...	...	nil	28.4	-
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ..	...	10.7	12.6	15.1
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	8.3	10.6	-
Perinatal mortality rate (still- births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths) ...	...	21.1	25.3	30.8
Maternal deaths (incl. abortion) ...	...	nil	-	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	...	nil	0.25	0.35

Births.

			1962		1961	1960
		M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
Live births (legitimate) ...	...	380	414	794	807	745
Live births (illegitimate) ...	...	21	27	48	39	32
Live birth rate (corrected) ...	...	-	-	19.6	19.9	18.9
Live birth rate (England & Wales) ...	...	-	-	18.0	17.4	17.1

Parishes with a higher than average birth rate this year are Hedge End, West End, Hamble, Wonston, Oliver's Battery, Headbourne Worthy and Chilcomb.

The illegitimate birth rate shows a steady rise in the last four years. The general climate of opinion is changing. Many of the religious and ethical sanctions which were once relied upon to impose restraints have no force for large sections of the community. A disturbing feature of the rising illegitimacy rate is in the "teenage" group - many special problems are posed by these young mothers. There has fortunately been a spectacular fall in the infant mortality rate among the illegitimate babies. The factors influencing the trend are manifold but mainly derive from the more tolerant attitude adopted by society to this problem.

Deaths.

	<u>M.</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>
Total deaths ...	271	281	552	601	539
Death rate (corrected) ...	-	-	9.2	10.4	9.4
Death rate (England and Wales) ..	-	-	11.9	12.0	11.5

Deaths by Age Groups

	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Ratio of</u> <u>total</u> <u>Deaths</u>	<u>Chief cause of death</u>
Under 1 year ...	6	7	13)		
1 - 15 years ...	4	1	5)	4.1%	
16 - 24 years ...	4	1	5)		
25 - 44 years ...	11	3	14)		Malignant disease (30)
45 - 64 years ...	52	34	86)	18.1%	Coronary disease (22)
					Cerebral vascular lesions (9)
					Suicide (8)
					Misadventure (7)
65 - 74 years ...	46	78	124)	22.9%	Cerebral vascular lesions
75 - 89 years ...	133	150	283)	51.1%	Coronary disease
90 years					Other heart disease
and over ...	6	16	22)	3.8%	Malignant disease
					Pneumonia

The death rate this year is average for the District. Three deaths occurred after the 100th birthday. Influenza and pneumonia deaths are high this year. The number of suicides is unduly high. Although deaths due to all accidents have remained steady, those due to motor accidents have steadily fallen and those due to other accidental causes have steadily risen. Six of the eleven deaths due to other causes were caused by drowning.

Causes of death are shown in the following table:

	Cause of death	M.	F.	Total 1962	Total 1961	Total 1960
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	3	-	3	1	5
2	Tuberculosis, other ...	-	-	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease ...	-	1	1	-	-
4	Diphtheria ...	-	-	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough ...	-	-	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infection ...	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis ...	-	-	-	-	-
8	Measles ...	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	1	-	1	-	2
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	4	4	8	14	4
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	17	3	20	23	19
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	7	7	2	11
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	4	4	5	6
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ...	18	20	38	65	52
15	Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	2	-	2	2	2
16	Diabetes ...	2	3	5	3	1
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system ...	42	55	97	94	104
18	Coronary disease, angina ...	65	44	109	102	95
19	Hypertension with heart disease	5	6	11	18	23
20	Other heart disease ...	22	47	69	84	72
21	Other circulatory disease ...	13	13	26	25	28
22	Influenza ...	3	6	9	5	-
23	Pneumonia ...	14	22	36	22	24
24	Bronchitis ...	12	7	19	31	15
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system ...	2	-	2	8	5
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3	1	4	7	3
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	1	2	2	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis ...	2	2	4	4	5
29	Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-	1	2	5
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	1
31	Congenital malformations ...	2	2	4	7	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	21	16	37	48	33
33	Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	2	6	7	10
34	All other accidents ...	4	7	11	10	8
35	Suicide ...	8	3	11	5	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

Infant Deaths.

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate	...	7	6	13	13	10
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate	...	-	-	-	2	1
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial rate (average of five years)	...	-	-	18.9	19.6	18.5
England & Wales Quinquennial rate	...	-	-	21.8	22.5	22.8

Cause			Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity	...	...	4	-	-	-
Birth Injury	...	...	-	-	-	-
Congenital Abnormalities	...	...	2	-	2	-
Asphyxia	...	...	1	-	-	-
Respiratory Infection	...	...	-	1	-	-
Others	...	...	-	1	1	1
Totals	...	...	7	2	3	1

Stillbirths.

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>
Number of births - legitimate	...	5	6	11	8	13
Number of births - illegitimate	...	-	-	-	1	1

Perinatal Deaths.

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1961</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1960</u> <u>Total</u>
Total stillbirths and deaths under 1 week		8	10	18	17	19

Still births and perinatal deaths are lower than average this year although slightly above last year's rather low figures. The number of premature births this year was 42, or 5% of total live births; 12 of these were under 5lbs. weight or under and 4 were 4lbs. or under. Two were 3lbs. and under; both died.

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY

GENERAL HEALTH.

New claims on the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Southern Area) rose rapidly in the last two weeks of December, 1961 and for the first quarter of 1962 the figure was the highest for some years. The widely prevalent respiratory illnesses were to some extent associated with Influenza virus B. infection. The rise in claims tailed away during the second quarter. There was a slightly higher than average figure for the last quarter. Notification of infectious diseases was very low. There were only five notifications of whooping cough during the year - the lowest recorded.

Cases of public health interest included one case of Paratyphoid (B) in a child of fourteen months of age. Contact tracing revealed the grandmother to be an intermittent carrier. Although the illnesses yielded to treatment, both remained carriers despite repeated and varied antibiotics.

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1962 from cancer in the various regions and the ages at death:

Region	Male	Female	Average age at death	Age range
Palate	1	-	-	87
Larynx	-	-	-	-
Lung and bronchus ...	17	3	63	35 - 76
Pharynx	-	-	-	-
Oesophagus	2	3	71	61 - 78
Stomach	5	3	78	65 - 88
Colon	2	8	75	54 - 81
Caecum	-	-	-	-
Rectum and anus ...	4	2	70	66 - 78
Ovary	-	1	-	55
Uterus)	-	4	68	61 - 81
Cervix)	-	-	-	-
Breast	-	7	68	51 - 81
Prostate	3 (2)	-	83	76 - 88
Bladder	2	(1)	74	55 - 82
Pancreas	-	1	-	81
Liver	1	-	-	65
Thyroid	-	-	-	-
Leukaemia	2	-	-	4 - 71

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

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

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

Year	Diphtheria	Scarlet Fever	Influenzal Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping Cough	Puerperal Pyrexia	Polio-myelitis	Erysipelas	Enteric Fever	Cerebral Spinal Fever	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	Dysentery
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
1962	-	5	2	14	5	2	-	-	1	1	-	2

Measles.

The number of corrected notifications of measles was 14 as compared with 1,122 in 1961 and 152 in 1960.

Whooping Cough.

Notifications of whooping cough were five in 1962. 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-intestinal Diseases.

Only two cases of dysentery were notified; these were twins of ten months of age and the organism was *Escherichia Coli*.

A family outbreak of food poisoning occurred in June. No organism was determined, the outbreak unfortunately not being notified till one week later.

Tuberculosis.

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	...	...		-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	...	...		-	3	-	-
45 - 64 years	...	...		2	1	-	-
65 years and over	...	...		2	-	-	-
Totals	...	...		5	4	-	1

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				
	Pul-monary		Non-pul-monary		Total	Pul-monary		Non-pul-monary		Total	Pul-monary		Non-pul-monary		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1958	12	5	4	-	21	-	1	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	4
1959	14	0	-	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
1962	5	4	-	1	10	9	3	-	-	12	3	-	-	-	3

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox.

2,717 primary vaccinations and 4,982 re-vaccinations were given at surgeries and clinics during the year:

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
Winchester R.D. percentage of babies under 12 months vaccinated	61.2	35.0
Hampshire C.C. percentage of babies under 12 months vaccinated	63.2	56.0

Diphtheria.

860 primary courses and 1,288 booster doses were given during the year. Over 85% of children under five years of age have been immunised and 89% of children in the 5 - 9 years age group have had a booster dose within the past five years.

Whooping Cough.

702 children under five years of age and 15 between five and fifteen years were immunised - a total of 717. In addition, 510 received the boosting dose.

Tetanus.

As the majority of all primary vaccinations are done by the triple vaccine, 725 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. 412 children received a booster tetanus injection during the year. 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:

Group				Completed three injections
Children	...	...		1,243
Adults	...	...		1,133
Total	...	...		2,376

The probable percentage of the population protected is shown in the table below:

Group				Percentage protected by three injections
Children 0 - 15 years	...			91.9
Adults up to 40 years of age	...			37.9

In addition, a fourth poliomyelitis injection was given to 3,082 school children between the ages of five and twelve years, as requested by the Ministry.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

All children of 13 years and over at three 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.:

	Hamble Secondary School	Hedge End Secondary School	Twyford Private School
(a) Number of forms returned by parents consenting to tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination	242	161	13
(b) Children tuberculin tested ...	161	116	13
(c) Children tuberculin negative ...	139	96	13
(d) Children vaccinated	138	96	13

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.

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. The attachment scheme, whereby the nursing staff, including a Health Visitor, is attached to a General Practice Group has been working satisfactorily.

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 annual statistics for nurses' work are shown in the following table:

			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total cases	...	...	1,591	2,188	1,758
Midwifery	...	...	282	325	310
General cases	...	...	1,209	1,863	1,342
Total number of visits	...	...	32,357	33,024	34,183

Home Help Service.

The demand for the Home Help Service has increased this year. The increase is largely in the general sickness and post-hospital cases and is possibly associated with the attachment of nursing staff to General Practitioners.

The District has been involved in some re-organisation of the home help administration and is now served by two organisers; the southern parishes are administered from the office at Eastleigh and the remainder by the office at Winchester.

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

(a) Number of applications received during the year:

			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Total received and investigated	...	...	131	98	105
Number assisted	...	...	94	70	71

(b) Summary of cases assisted:

		<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1960</u>
Maternity ...	...	30	37	23
General sickness	...	21	8	12
Post hospital ...	...	16	10	7
Child care ...	...	3	4	4
Chronic sickness	...	22	23	19
Aged sick and infirm	...	63	53	61
Tuberculosis ...	...	-	-	-
Totals ...	...	<u>155</u>	<u>135</u>	<u>126</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 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 Womens' 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.

In addition, the "Meals on Wheels" service has started in parts of the southern parishes and it is hoped to extend this service to cover the whole District.

Health Education.

The District Parish Information Service continues to function in most parishes. In addition, contact has now been made in conjunction with the Health Education Section of the County Medical Office with schools, youth clubs and various social groups. Talks have been given on Local Health Authority Services, Smoking and Health, Cancer Prevention and other subjects. A small group of young mothers meet at Hedge End once a month to listen to health and social topics organised by the Health isitor.

There is no doubt that the Health Education Service will gradually develop into an important function of health departments.

National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 47(i).

One case was taken before the Court under the above Act; it was a most unhappy case of neglect associated with drug addiction. The person was committed to the care of a hospital at Basingstoke for care and treatment.

Unfortunately, an extension of the three months period was not granted by the Court and the person died shortly after returning home.

D. SANITARY CONDITIONS

Details of this section are largely contained in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

Weather.

A mild winter with average temperature and rainfall for the months of January, February and March was followed by a cold cheerless spring and a brighter and dry June. The summer months were wet with lower than average sunshine. October and November were cold and foggy but dry; December was brighter for the first half but the end of the month saw the start of the long cold winter of 1963.

Housing.

An increase in the number of Council houses built, a steady development by private enterprise and a steady improvement of existing property appears to have at last made an impression on the housing waiting list.

As is the common experience of other local authorities, the number of requests for improvement grants has fallen. A survey of properties to gauge the extent of the future slum clearance programme for the next five years is being carried out by the Housing Inspector.

During the year two schemes of interest have been considered and accepted - one for the housing of old people in groups with a warden in charge and the other to help young married couples. Special schemes for housing old people have been considered for Botley, Hound and Fair Oak. In two of these a voluntary society has been associated and in addition, in one, the Welfare Department of the County Council is linked. In the scheme to help largely young married couples the Council have decided to give 100% loans for periods up to 40 years.

Water.

No changes of note occurred during the year.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

During the year the Bursledon sewerage scheme was commenced and the Netley relief sewer scheme was completed. A scheme for the extension of the New Alresford sewerage and sewage disposal arrangements to meet the planned expansion of that area was completed by Messrs. Lemon and Blizzard and was accepted.

The cesspool emptying scheme was reconsidered but was again deferred.

The Rivers (Prevention of Pollution) Acts, 1951-61 became effective. The Act now makes provision for all trade and sewage effluent subject to the control of the River Boards. Previously only those created after 1951 were subject to control.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1962

June, 1963

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1962.

The report deals in detail with the work carried out under the various statutory requirements and gives other information relating to the work of the Department and I feel that further comment is unnecessary.

No change of staff occurred in the Department during the year.

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

E.M. ORGAN

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

VISITS

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

Drainage	954	Other food premises	38
Stables and piggeries	29	Mobile canteens	3
Offensive accumulations	60	Water sampling	111
Insect pests	16	Milk sampling	99
Ponds, ditches and watercourses	94	Ice-cream sampling	29
Atmospheric pollution	92	Miscellaneous sampling	18
Factories	22	Farms	17
Outworkers' premises	6	Drainage of trade premises	43
Shops Act	2	Housing applications	68
Water supplies	57	Housing - Housing Acts	367
Keeping of animals	6	Housing - Public Health Acts	156
Cooked meat premises	2	Miscellaneous housing inspections	4
Ice-cream premises	6	Caravans	196
Bakeries	2	Improvement grants	362
Butchers' premises	6	Schools - sanitary accommodation	2
Fried fish premises	9	Filthy or verminous premises	6
Grocers and greengrocers	92	Infectious diseases	24
Dairies and milk distributors	12	Disinfection	5
Hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc.	70	Petrol installations	85
Licensed premises	33	Oil pollution	3
Slaughterhouses	53	Refuse tips, etc.	75
Meat inspection	243	Noise abatement	23
Inspection of foodstuffs	30	Miscellaneous visits	27
Sweet shops, etc.	2		

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme.

The number of "live" applications for housing accommodation at the end of the year shows a slight decrease from the previous year.

Details, as compared with 1961, are as follows:

			<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>
(a) New Council houses and flats erected	...	...	78	36
(b) Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	...	...	943	948

Provision of new houses and flats.

74 houses and 4 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

Hamble	...	28	New Alresford (incl. 4 flats)	...	8
Wonston	...	12	Hedge End	...	6
Kings Worthy	...	10	Twyford	...	4
Micheldever	...	8	Hursley	...	2

In addition, 304 houses and 2 flats were erected in the undermentioned parishes by private enterprise:

Hedge End (incl. 1 flat)	...	76	Itchen Stoke		
Littleton	...	44	and Ovington ..	...	4
West End	...	41	Itchen Valley		
Oliver's Battery	...	24	(incl. 1 flat)	...	3
Wonston	...	18	Old Alresford	...	3
Colden Common	...	17	Bramdean	...	2
Hamble	...	15	Compton	...	2
New Alresford	...	15	Crawley	...	2
Kings Worthy	...	14	Hursley	...	2
Botley	...	11	Micheldever	...	2
Bursledon	...	10	Otterbourne	...	2
Hound	...	7	Twyford	...	2
Cheriton	...	6	Chilcomb	...	1
Fair Oak	...	5	Owslebury	...	1

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since 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	-
I. Stoke & Ovington	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley	14	-	-	14	-
Kilminster	6	-	-	6	-
New Alresford	157	16	10	183	-
Old Alresford	20	-	-	20	-
Colden Common	60	16	8	84	-
Compton	35	25	-	60	-
Crawley	8	-	-	8	-
Hursly	8	-	-	8	-
Kings Worthy	147	12	115	274	-
Littleton	8	-	-	8	-
Micheldever	26	9	-	35	-
Otterbourne	22	12	-	34	-
Owslebury	28	16	-	44	-
Sparsholt	32	8	-	40	-
Twyford	36	12	-	48	-
Wonston	40	12	-	52	-
Botley	48	-	-	48	4
Bursledon	298	136	-	434	-
Fair Oak	80	4	-	84	-
Hamble	126	20	50	196	-
Hedge End	192	-	20	212	8
Hound	273	8	62	343	-
West End	126	40	-	166	-
Totals	1,836	346	265	2,447	12

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

The steady advance towards the eventual eradication of the unfit dwellings in the district has been maintained, and has, to some degree, quickened in pace during the year. A number of unfit houses have been brought back into circulation, providing a good standard of accommodation as a result of both formal and informal notices served upon the owners. Much time has been spent visiting such properties and discussing proposals with owners, prospective purchasers, etc., often with excellent results. No opportunity has been missed to take action in respect of any house which is suspected of being sub-standard and the occupiers of which have been, or are to be, rehoused.

Details are as follows:

HOUSES DEMOLISHED			
	Number	Displaced	
		Persons	Families
<u>In Clearance Areas:</u> ...	-	-	-
<u>Not in Clearance Areas:</u> Houses demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec.16 or Sec.17(1), Housing Act, 1957 ...	20	14	8
UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec.16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec.26, Hsg Act,1961 ...	31	37	17
Under Sec.17(3) and Sec. 26, Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-
Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-
UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT AND HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED			
		By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority ...		12	-
After formal notice under:			
(a) Public Health Acts ...	...	3	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...	...	5	-
Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 ..	...	8	-
UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)			
Nil			
PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT			
Nil			

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

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	20
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	22
Number of Undertakings given not to permit use of dwellings for human habitation	...				18
Number of properties reconditioned following Statutory action under Sections 16, 17 of the Housing Act, 1957.					11
Number of Closing Orders revoked and Demolition Orders made in lieu	...				9
Number of dwellings demolished following Statutory action	...				17
Number of dwellings demolished without formal action	...				2
Number of families rehoused	...	...	...	...	26

Information was called for by the Ministry regarding the Council's proposals for a further five year Slum Clearance Programme, and to obtain the necessary details a new Housing Survey of the whole district was embarked upon. A survey of this type, which involves visual assessments, brief inspections, discussions with owners and tenants, etc., takes up a great deal of time, and much of the work was carried out by the Housing Inspector during evening hours over a period of several months. The survey has yet to be completed, but very considerable progress has been made and it was estimated that the probable number of dwellings to be included in the new "Unfit" list will be around 300. Progress in dealing with these and other unfit dwellings is governed, to a considerable extent, by the ability to offer suitable alternative accommodation, and the allocation of Council dwellings for this purpose, which must be the main factor in satisfactory Slum Clearance, should, in my opinion, be increased. A summary of the general position regarding the Slum Clearance Programme at the end of 1962 is as follows:-

Number of dwellings on original list (a)	103)	
" " " " " (b)	177)	280
Number of dwellings dealt with from (a)	77)	
" " " " " (b)	123)	200 *
Number of dwellings added to old list		68
Number of these dealt with		35
Number of dwellings, other than those listed, dealt with since preparation of lists		195
Total number of dwellings dealt with		430
Probable number of dwellings on new list		300

* Of the remaining 80 on the original list some work of improvement has been carried out, or is in hand or contemplated in the case of 12 dwellings.

It was necessary to serve Statutory Notices in five cases where no co-operation was forthcoming from the owners. In all five cases the necessary work was then completed satisfactorily.

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

Number of informal notices served	...	...	...	...	52
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	...	5
Number of informal notices complied with by end of the year	...	...	...	...	46
Number of Statutory Notices complied with (including one outstanding from 1961)	...	...	...	...	6

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

Defective chimney pots	...	1	Defective stair treads	...	1
Defective chimney stacks	...	2	Broken/rotted floorboards	...	3
Leaking roofs	...	6	Inadequate lighting	...	1
Broken/missing slates	...	2	Inadequate ventilation	...	1
Leaking gutters	...	2	Insanitary sink	...	1
Broken gutters	...	3	Broken waste pipes	...	3
Defective pointing to walls	...	2	<u>Sanitary Accommodation:</u>		
Dampness to walls	...	18	Broken W.C. pan	...	1
Defective wall plaster	...	3	Defective roof	...	1
Dampness to ceilings	...	12	Defective walls	...	1
Defective ceiling plaster	...	5	Defective floors	...	1
Rotted window frames	...	2			
Broken woodwork to windows	...	2			
Badly fitting windows	...	4	Overflowing cesspools	...	13
Broken sash cords	...	3	Defective cesspools	...	12
Defective door frames	...	1	Improper disposal of waste water		3

Certificates of Disrepair.

No 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 five years:

<u>Year</u>	<u>Applications received</u>	<u>Certificates issued</u>
1958	9	8
1959	2	2
1960	1	-
1961	1	1
1962	-	-

Improvement Grants.

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

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>Total over last five years</u>
Applications received:	68	82	536
Applications approved:	67	77	513
Applications withdrawn by applicants:	3	4	18
Applications refused by the Council:	1	1	8
Total number of visits made in connection with Improvement Grants:	362	348	1,499
Preliminary Inspections:	149	170	949
Grants made:			
Owner occupied properties	41	38	277
Tenanted properties	23	39	257

A falling off of the numbers of grants approved during the year reflects the position generally throughout the country and consideration is being given to methods of encouraging more owners to take advantage of the scheme. Once again I would stress that legislation is necessary to give local authorities the power to require such improvements.

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 ...	51	Septic tanks constructed ...	20
New bath provided ...	60	Damp walls remedied ...	44
New wash-hand basin provided	69	Floors or rooms renewed ...	56
Sink provided ...	20	Floors or rooms repaired ...	42
Sink renewed ...	16	Room heights increased ...	8
Hot water system provided	70	Eaves gutters repaired/renewed	34
Windows repaired ...	31	Downpipes repaired/renewed	32
Windows renewed ...	10	Roofs repaired ...	31
Window areas increased ...	20	Chimney stacks repaired/rebuilt	26
Wall plaster repaired ...	26	External walls repaired/rebuilt	30
Ceilings repaired/renewed	29	Handrails provided to stair- cases	12
Drainage installed ...	40	Staircases repaired/renewed	14
Premises re-drained ...	12	Ventilated foodstores provided	38
Connections to sewer ...	7	Dry-rot eradicated ...	14
Cesspools abolished ...	1	Obsolete fireplaces renewed	28
Cesspools constructed or enlarged	8	Doors repaired/renewed ...	17
		Additional bedrooms provided	3

CARAVANS

Continuous progress has been made during the year in connection with the modernisation of the caravan sites to comply with the site licence conditions. Owing to the amount of work required it was realised from the outset that several years would elapse before all the site licence conditions could be complied with.

No appeal has been made against any condition attached to the site licences issued by the Council.

Several of the site operators have accepted the designs suggested to them for W.C.s and storage sheds. These can be constructed in blocks to serve a maximum of four caravans, giving each caravan family individual facilities. This is advantageous not only to the caravan dweller but to the site operator who can place the responsibility upon the tenant for keeping clean the individual unit.

The number of caravans on the "run down" sites has been reduced and the existence of the Council's caravan site has enabled provision to be made for standings for some of the caravans from these sites.

The Council frequently has to house families not acceptable to private landlords; similarly it is found necessary for the Council to provide caravan sites for families or single persons not accepted by the private site operator.

In spite of the fact that some of the private sites have been allowed to extend to take further caravans it would appear that all site operators have a waiting list for caravan standings.

Would be purchasers of caravans are always advised to secure a standing on a licensed site before purchasing a new or second-hand caravan for residential occupation. At the same time I deprecate the action of site operators who will not let a vacant standing to anyone who will not purchase a caravan through them. This penalises applicants for standings who may already own satisfactory caravans.

The "itinerant" remains a problem and it is hoped that the County Council will proceed speedily with the provision of sites in the county to which such travellers can be directed. Many of these travellers take to car breaking to obtain a living and the unwanted parts of the broken vehicles are left scattered in the countryside. The sooner these families become static the sooner will they become integrated into the environment and habits of the residential population.

The attendance of the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector at the meetings of the Planning Committee has continued. The departments co-operate to a high degree and I would again record my appreciation of the help given by my colleagues in the Planning Department.

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	325	Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.008
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	12	Phosphates	...
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃	...	229	Iron	...
Sulphates as SO ₄	...	Trace	Lead	...
Nitrate Nitrogen as N.	...	4.6	Zinc	...
Nitrite Nitrogen as N.	...	Nil	Copper	...
Oxygen absorbed from N/80			Sodium	...
permanganate in 4 hours			Reaction pH.	...
at 27°C	...	0.025	Total hardness	...
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.002	Temporary hardness	...
			Permanent hardness	...

Well Supplies.

Samples of well water supplying 28 individual properties have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and resulted as follows:

Number found to be satisfactory	...	...	22
Number found to be unsatisfactory	...	...	6

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.

Two of the properties were connected to a main water supply as a result of informal notices being sent to the owners. It was necessary to serve Statutory notices in two cases and the properties were then connected within the specified time. Suitable treatment was carried out to the well supplying one property and in the remaining case the use of the well was discontinued.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk.

71 samples of pasteurised and pasteurised (tuberculin tested) milk were taken and submitted for analysis. Reports received thereon showed that 62 samples were satisfactory. The nine unsatisfactory samples, all taken at the same period, were due to failure in the cleansing arrangements and "teething trouble" with new plant. After investigation, the faults were rectified and all subsequent samples were satisfactory.

During the year it was necessary to take proceedings against one milk retailer after complaint had been received of dirty milk bottles and resulted in the retailer being fined £10.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

Details of meat inspected and condemned as unsound during the year are as follows:

Beef	...	...	1,632 lbs.	Mutton	...	...	2 lbs.
Pork	...	...	133 lbs.	Turkeys	...	...	231 lbs.
Veal	...	...	39 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	19	105	82	25	88
Number inspected	19	105	82	25	88
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	2	1	-	2
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	41	1	2	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	-	40.9	2.4	8.0	13.6
Tuberculosis only ...	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis only ...	-	-	-	-	-

During the year the private slaughterhouse at Alresford was demolished and by the end of the year the erection of a new slaughterhouse on the site had been almost completed.

It was necessary to take proceedings against two firms in respect of unfit food sold by them from their premises.

In one case the firm was fined £20 for selling luncheon meat which was unfit for human consumption; in the second case, the firm was fined £10 for selling unfit bacon.

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 180 samples were procured.

Milk Samples.

119 samples of milk, including 32 of Channel Islands, were obtained. Two samples only proved to be unsatisfactory and these consisted of Channel Islands milk which was deficient in fat. The samples were, however, taken from individual churns, these being included in larger consignments which were being delivered to a wholesale dairy for processing and bottling. In each case, the average fat content of the whole of the milk was satisfactory and as each consignment was being mixed together on arrival at the dairy, no question of prejudice arose in these cases.

Miscellaneous Samples.

61 samples of articles other than milk were procured and two of these were the subject of adverse report.

One of the samples was of sweets which were described as "Strawberries and Cream", a label with which indicated them to contain real cream. The amount of butter fat present in the product, however, was equivalent to not more than 2 per cent of single cream and this proportion was regarded as insufficient to warrant the reference to the inclusion of cream. The matter was taken up with the manufacturers and they agreed to amend the description used to exclude any reference to cream. Suitable labels were produced and these avoided any grounds for complaint. In the circumstances, further action was not necessary.

The other unsatisfactory sample was of a soft drink which was sold under the description "Non Alcoholic Ginger Punch". The product was found to contain 2.6 per cent of alcohol but this had no doubt been caused by natural fermentation during storage, as other samples of the same article were found to be within the normally accepted limit of 2 per cent of alcohol for a product of this nature. The attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the result of the sample.

General.

Attention was as usual given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to their application to the labelling and descriptions of food and drugs during inspection visits to traders and by reference to advertisements."

FOOD HYGIENE

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

Provisions	... 118	Bakers	... 18	Hotels	... 11
Greengrocery	... 57	Fishmongers	... 5	Public Houses	... 85
Sweets	... 77	Fried Fish Shops	... 4	Off Licences	... 9
Butchers	... 24	Cafes	... 16	Chemists	... 5

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Acts:

Ice-cream	...	145	Preserved foods	...	22
-----------	-----	-----	-----------------	-----	----

The inspection of food premises has continued at a steady rate during the year.

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

<u>Provision of:</u>	Shops	Cafes	Licensed Premises	Total
Wash hand basins	8	1	5	14
Sinks	7	-	1	8
Constant supplies of hot water	15	3	5	23
Hand washing notices	8	1	-	9
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes	6	-	5	11
Lockers for clothing	7	1	-	8
First aid materials	7	1	3	11
Lighting improvement	1	-	-	1
Ventilation improvement	1	2	-	3
Repair/cleanliness of walls, floors, etc.	56	5	8	69
Cleanliness of apparatus	9	3	2	14
Protection of food from contamination	7	-	1	8
Provision of proper refuse storage containers	1	1	1	3
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>				
Cleanliness	9	1	4	14
Lighting	5	-	1	6
Repair of roofs, walls, etc.	2	-	1	3
Additional accommodation provided	4	2	2	8
Other improvements	2	-	6	8

Licensed Clubs.

During the year certain provisions of the Licensing Act, 1961 came into force, placing further duties on the Local Authority and the Public Health Department. The Act requires that on receipt of an application for registration from a club selling intoxicating liquor, the Clerk of the Court must notify the Local Authority, the Police and Fire Authorities of the application and give these bodies the power to make observations or to object to the registration.

When notifications were received from the Magistrate's Clerk all such clubs were inspected with regard to food hygiene, sanitary accommodation and general suitability for use as a club; reports were sent to the secretaries of the clubs and the Magistrate's Clerk for the information of the Licensing Justices when considering the applications.

In a number of cases the clubs were found not to comply with the Food Hygiene Regulations and they were requested to carry out the necessary work to bring them to the standard required. In several instances the secretary or other members of the club have met the Public Health Inspector and discussed the requirements.

PETROLEUM

In accordance with the legislation governing the storage of petroleum spirit, mixtures, etc. 171 licences have been issued. Inspections have been carried out and all new installations have been tested at all stages in accordance with the model codes.

Introduction of the condition that licensees must produce a certificate from the Southern Electricity Board to the effect that the electrical equipment complies with the model code has increased the responsibility and the time spent in this field, involving meetings with the licensees, building contractors, electricians and representatives of the Southern Electricity Board. It was found that alterations were necessary in the majority of installations, sometimes requiring extensive works and in view of this the final date for obtaining a certificate has been extended to the 30th June, 1963.

The trend has been in recent years to increase the storage capacity and to have larger filling stations and this trend has continued. Larger tanks, communicating pipework and more intricate electrical pumps, etc. bring, of course, increased installation problems and greater danger unless there is strict supervision when installed and

routine checks made for deterioration. With the larger storage capacity of existing stations the problem of disused tanks arises and a strict check of the future use of these is kept. They are either filled with cement and checked by the petroleum officer or used for diesel storage. Tanks out of use temporarily are filled with water, but are not permitted to remain so for longer than twelve months.

Details as to licences, gallonage and inspections are as follows:

Number of premises on register	...	...	...	171
Number of petroleum spirit licences issued	...	...	...	169
Number of petroleum mixtures licences issued	...	...	...	2
Number of new applications made during the year	...	...	...	4
Number of inspections made	...	...	...	84
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	...	54,464,230
Petroleum mixtures gallonage licensed	...	...	...	5,015

OIL POLLUTION

The foreshore at Hamble was grossly polluted by oil following an accident in which an oil tanker collided with a jetty and damaged the oil pipe-lines.

The pollution was effectively dealt with and the experience gained in this work indicates that in future we can deal with this type of problem most expeditiously.

Several warnings that oil patches were approaching the shore were received in accordance with the "Early Warning System", but in no instance was any further action necessary by this Authority.

FACTORIES

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	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	130	19	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	155	22	1	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Cases in which defects found				Prose- cutions 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.	18	-	-	-	-	-
Apparel } Clean- ing, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	18	-	-	-	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT

Several complaints of noise were received during the year. Two of these, which affected a number of people, are particularly worthy of comment.

In the first case, a pneumatic rivetting hammer was being used on a metal-hulled boat stored in a hangar a short distance away from some dwelling houses. The owner of the boatyard co-operated in the matter by moving the boat to a site in the open at some distance from the residential properties. The aluminium alloy rivets below the water line were replaced so that the boat could be floated and allowed the work to be completed elsewhere.

In the second instance, complaint was made of a number of noise producing operations in a vehicle depot surrounded by dwelling-houses. These noises included the use of a compressor, hammering of vehicles, revving of engines, the clanking of loose chains in the vehicles and loud playing of a radio. After investigation, the owner of the depot arranged for all major repairs to be carried out elsewhere and the metal chains on the vehicles were fitted with plastic coverings. No further complaints have been received from the occupants of the houses which were previously affected.

I am again indebted to Professor E. J. Richards, O.B.E., M.A., D.Sc., F.R.Ae.S., Professor of Aeronautical Engineering, Southampton University and his staff for the loan of noise meters and for their continued interest and co-operation.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

The work throughout the year has continued without major difficulty.

Delivery of a new 25-cubic yard freighter was accepted.

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.
- Three 25-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters
with power presses.
- Two 32-yard rear-loading (semi-dustless) freighters
with power presses.

At the beginning of the year it was agreed that a pilot scheme of the paper sack system of refuse collection be introduced at Pilands Wood Estate, Bursledon. Such a pilot scheme would cover 400 houses on the estate and it should be introduced for a trial period of twelve months.

A circular letter was prepared for distribution to each of the tenants of the estate informing them that a paper sack system of refuse collection was to be instituted. The nearest parish hall, Old Netley, was hired for the evening of 15th March and the residents of the estate were invited to attend. The system was explained to them and Reed Medway Sacks, Ltd., showed a film relating to this method of collection.

Arrangements were made for trade refuse from the shops on the estate to be collected at a charge of one shilling per quarter for rental of the head unit and sixpence for each paper sack.

The wall units to hold the paper sacks were fixed by our own labour in April and the scheme commenced early in May.

A progress report was given in October on the difficulties which had been encountered and the steps which had been taken to deal with them. A further meeting of the residents of the estate was arranged in order that they could express their views on any difficulties or drawbacks which they felt had resulted.

At the end of the year consideration was being given by this Authority to the gradual introduction of this system of collection throughout the area. Such consideration finally resulted in them deferring any action in this line for two years until it was possible to provide a weekly collection throughout the whole district.

It has been the practice in the past for areas which normally had collections on the days on which Statutory holidays fell to be omitted that week. This prevented the necessity of calling in staff on an overtime basis. Some Parish Councils have asked this Authority to revise these views as they felt that a fortnightly collection was too long. This reflects the pressure which is being exerted on the refuse collection service in that the parishes from which these complaints emanate were, until a very short time ago, on a permanent fortnightly collection.

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: 37,373 - 77% of total population)

Abbotts Barton	(32)	Hound	(4,824)
Botley	(1,559)	Hursley (part)	(460)
Bursledon	(3,393)	King's Worthy	(2,229)
Colden Common	(1,905)	New Alresford	(2,240)
Compton	(1,345)	Oliver's Battery	(882)
Fair Oak	(1,914)	Otterbourne	(858)
Hamble	(3,137)	Twyford	(1,601)
Headbourne Worthy	(616)	West End	(5,340)
Hedge End	(5,038)		

Fortnightly Collection

(Estimated population: 11,047 - 23% of total population)

Beauworth	(119)	Itchen Valley	(1,286)
Bighton	(162)	Kilmeston	(222)
Bishops Sutton	(533)	Littleton	(1,158)
Bramdean	(513)	Micheldever	(1,158)
Cheriton	(586)	Northington	(262)
Chilcomb	(185)	Old Alresford	(496)
Crawley	(502)	Owslebury	(741)
Hursley (part)	(371)	Sparsholt	(717)
Itchen Stoke		Tichborne	(188)
and Ovington	(286)	Wonston	(1,562)

The weekly collections in respect of the parishes of Botley, Colden Common, Fair Oak, Twyford, Bursledon, Hamble, Hedge End, Hound and West End were "semi-backdoor". In all other parishes a kerbside collection was in operation.

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

1958	-	349
1959	-	371
1960	-	431
1961	-	352
1962	-	384
Total	-	1,887

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

Miles covered	...	...	...	80,241
Loads collected	...	...	...	4,166
Approximate volume in cubic yards	...			79,917

Demonstrations were held during the year of alternative types of refuse vehicles in order to re-appraise the suitability of the vehicles purchased by this Authority.

A number of the refuse collection vehicles were dealt with under Statutory Instrument 1961, No. 1313, dealing with excess fuel starting devices fitted to compression engine motor vehicles.

Litter.

At the beginning of the year the Committee considered ways in which to generally prevent the deposition of litter throughout the district and a letter was sent to all Parish Councils informing them that special collections on a chargeable basis can be arranged where householders have items which are too bulky to be taken away on the routine collection. Where a person wishes to dispose of a load of refuse it is possible for it to be received at any of the Council's tips and is disposed of for a fee of 3s. 6d. to residents of the Rural District and 5s. 0d. to people who reside outside the area.

A serious litter nuisance was reported along Netley Beach and whilst arrangements were made for the collection of all litter, it was felt that most of this was the result of it being thrown overboard by ships in Southampton Water and that consultation with the Manager of Southampton Harbour Board should take place to prevent its recurrence.

Street Cleansing - Southern Parishes.

Following consultation with the Divisional Surveyor, Hampshire County Council, more work was undertaken in connection with mechanical street cleansing in the six southern parishes without additional cost to this Authority.

Refuse Disposal.

For some considerable time inspection has been made of various sites throughout the central and southern parts of the district to secure a further tipping site for the disposal of refuse. A suitable site was located in Otterbourne consisting of approximately 20 acres and the Committee agreed to enter into negotiations for its purchase.

Labour.

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

3 drivers

3 Muir Hill 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	...	...	43,827	cu. yards
Spring Lane, Golden Common	...	...	17,361	"
Weston Colley, Micheldever	...	...	14,524	"
Sly's Farm, Bramdean	...	...	4,205	"
Total			79,917	"

There has been an increase of 4,947 cubic yards in the year as against the figure for 1961.

Salvage.

Information was received from the purchasers of the waste paper produced by this Authority that the prices would be reduced by 10s.0d. per ton for newsprint, mixed paper and cardboard and by £4 per ton for books, magazines, etc. It was estimated that the effect of this drop in prices will give a minimum reduction on receipts of salvage sales of £350 in the year.

Further pressure was exerted during the year to limit the supply of waste paper reaching the mills which were becoming seriously over-stocked. As has been said many times before this sort of situation does not assist those Authorities who continue to deal with salvaged waste paper.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The Rodent Officer and staff, through their tact and understanding, have carried out their rat destruction duties in such a manner that no necessity has arisen to take statutory action under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949. No claim has been made for loss of animals by poison.

Representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food have made two tours of the whole of the District in company with the Rodent Officer and have reported satisfactorily.

During the year the Rodent Officer was elected Chairman of the Workable Area Committee, which consists of representatives of neighbouring Borough, Urban and Rural Councils.

Contract work is steadily increasing in spite of modern baits and poisons being available on the market and which are easy to use. Many farmers and business people feel that using their own labour is too costly and that, in many cases, owing to lack of experience, baits are not being used to the best advantage. The need of our services increases as the general public learn to report the presence of rats to the local authority.

Insect control has proceeded in a quiet though efficient manner and it is pleasing to note that no complaint was received from residents living adjacent to the refuse tips.

Details of the service are as follows:

Net Cost of Service:

1956/7	£4,809
1957/8	£5,112
1958/9	£4,428
1959/60	£2,730
1960/61	£2,893
1961/62	£3,024
1962/63	£3,124

Value of Agricultural Treatments:

1956/7	Nil
1957/8	Nil
1958/9	£218
1959/60	£430
1960/61	£531
1961/62	£555
1962/63	£800

Value of Business Premises:

1959/60	£227
1960/61	£131
1961/62	£214
1962/63	£230

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

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

Type of property	Inspect- ions made	Treatments carried out
Local Authorities' properties	335	160
Dwelling-houses	2,292	697
Business premises	351	178
Agricultural properties ...	924	486
Totals	3,902	1,521

Flies.

360 treatments were carried out at refuse tips.

10 treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses where major infestations were found and with which the occupiers were unable to cope.

Wasps.

The number of complaints received relating to wasps' nests was 42. Each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and the complete removal of the nest.

Fleas.

Two treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses.

The number of houses with wasps' nests carried out during the year is shown in the following table:

Type of property	Number of houses	Number of nests
Local authorities' properties	155	150
Private properties	2,305	2,305
Public properties	201	278
Agricultural properties	152	152
Totals	2,803	3,885

Wasp.

280 treatments were carried out at various times.

10 treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses where major infestations were found and where the occupiers were unable to cope.

Wasp.

The number of complaints received relating to wasps' nests was 45. Each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and the complete removal of the nest.

Wasp.

Two treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses.

One house was treated in 1951.

1951	1/10/51
1952	1/10/52
1953	1/10/53
1954	1/10/54

The number of houses with wasps' nests carried out during the year is shown in the following table: