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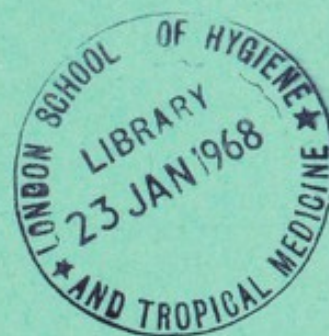
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WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1964

BY

P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., 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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STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:

P.L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(resigned 12th January, 1964)

P.J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
(appointed 1st April, 1964)

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer:

E.M. ORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer:

S.H. BEYER, M.A.P.H.I.

Housing Inspector:

F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors:

D.T. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I.
G. MILLS, M.A.P.H.I.

Chief Clerk:

C.B. ASHMAN

Clerical Staff:

K.G. JONES (resigned 31st July, 1964)
Mrs. D.M. BENNETT
Miss J.M. DEWEY
M.J. BUCKLAND (appointed 17th August, 1964)
Miss J.D. HAMBLIN (resigned 12th November, 1964)
Miss S.E. SMITH (appointed 23rd November, 1964)

Cleansing Superintendent:

C.G. FRAMPTON (retired 31st August, 1964)
K.G. JONES (appointed 1st August, 1964)

Rodent Officer:

O.J. NORRIS

Telephone:
Winchester 3201

45, Romsey Road,
Winchester.

May, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1964 on the health of the Winchester Rural District.

The district has not suffered any serious epidemics during the year and the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was low. The general health of the district has remained good.

The Aberdeen typhoid outbreak provided this department with much additional work in checking supplies of tins of corned beef held in food stores and catering establishments. At that time, national attention was focussed on the importance of raising the standards of food hygiene and personal hygiene in controlling the typhoid outbreak and this period of public awareness was used to stress the importance of food hygiene in the rural district. The district public health inspectors, while checking stocks, made personal contact with staffs and obtained co-operation in the exhibition of food hygiene posters and in the distribution of leaflets. Thanks must also go to the health education section of the County Health Department for supplying a window display which was exhibited in turn in several shops. Good standards thus obtained while the interest of the general public is held can soon deteriorate, however, unless continual reminders are given.

Another part of this campaign on hygiene was the Council's decision to introduce improvements, including hand-washing facilities, to two selected public lavatories as a pilot scheme, the results of which will help to determine if it is expedient to make these better amenities general. This action was subsequently supported in a Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular recommendation (March 1965) urging local authorities to provide these facilities free as standard practice to prevent the spread of such diseases as dysentery, typhoid and food poisoning.

It is interesting to note that, at the time of writing, the Government is making contributions to three experimental stations for sanitary facilities in lay-bys - a natural extension of this line of thought.

Arising from discussions over sub-social families living in caravans, a suggested partnership scheme for problem family rehabilitation in co-operation with the County Welfare Authority was referred to the latter department for comment. It is to be hoped that a plan may evolve to help both problem families living in houses and also certain itinerant caravan dwellers.

I am indebted to Dr. Catherine Avery for her work in acting as Medical Officer of Health during the first three months of the year until the commencement of my appointment. This maintained the continuity of effort which is so important and made my own introduction to the district very much easier for me.

Finally, I wish to record my appreciation of the support of the Members of the Council, the co-operation of colleagues in other departments and the valuable work of the Public Health Department during the year. I am grateful to the clerical staff for their help in the preparation of this Annual Report.

P.J. SPELLER

Medical Officer of Health.

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	109,612
Population (mid-1964)	...	...	...	50,890
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	16,296
Rateable Value (at 1st April, 1964)	...	...	...	£1,787,637
Sum represented by a penny rate (1964-65)...	...	...	...	£7,500

Population.

			<u>Census</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>Est.</u> <u>1964</u>
General population	...	...	46,237	50,890
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	14,450	16,296
Number of persons per dwelling	...	...	3.19	3.12

The increase in population is estimated at 1,350 as compared with 1963.

The largest increases occurred in the parishes of Hedge End, West End, Littleton and Fair Oak and, to a lesser extent, in the parishes of New Alresford and Colden Common.

Particulars of population and dwellings in each of the various parishes are shown in the following table:

PARISH	POPULATION		DWELLINGS		
	Census 1961	Estimated 1964	Council houses	Caravans	Total Dwellings
Abbotts Barton ...	23	22	-	-	9
Beauworth ...	149	103	-	-	40
Bighton ...	179	158	4	-	66
Bishops Sutton ...	538	534	12	-	178
Botley ...	1,423	1,703	70	28	518
Brandean ...	535	556	20	-	197
Bursledon ...	3,560	3,345	493	11	1,133
Cheriton ...	563	653	24	9	208
Chilcomb ...	176	168	-	24	62
Colden Common ...	1,668	2,020	92	185	714
Compton ...	1,273	1,358	74	2	409
Crawley ...	498	552	14	2	153
Fair Oak ...	1,858	2,088	102	39	650
Hamble ...	3,001	3,110	300	44	989
Headbourne Worthy	823	622	8	1	390
Hedge End ...	4,464	5,618	258	112	1,906
Hound ...	4,992	4,754	543	7	1,535
Hursley ...	728	729	18	1	295
Itchen Stoke & Ovington ...	253	233	6	1	107
Itchen Valley ...	1,217	1,284	53	4	423
Kilmeston ...	216	204	6	2	87
Kings Worthy .	2,113	2,229	194	9	780
Littleton ...	985	1,673	16	42	555
Micheldever ..	1,091	1,110	51	5	399
New Alresford ...	2,159	2,444	221	34	869
Northington ..	205	268	-	4	86
Old Alresford ...	527	519	34	-	167
Olivers Battery ...	747	1,037	-	35	358
Otterbourne ..	808	872	46	5	269
Owslebury ...	717	736	64	5	251
Sparsholt ...	715	759	66	4	228
Tichborne ...	192	214	-	-	80
Twyford ...	1,411	1,611	98	5	564
West End ...	5,064	5,831	205	101	1,713
Wonston ...	1,385	1,691	72	56	551

VITAL STATISTICS

		Win- chester R.D.C.	Hamp- shire C.C.	England & Wales
Number of live births ...	...	939	17,242	-
Live birth rate per 1,000 population ...	...	18.5	20.1	13.4
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births ...	...	5.4	5.8	-
Number of stillbirths ...	...	14	235	-
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	...	14.7	13.4	16.3
Total live and still births ...	...	953	17,477	-
Infant deaths ...	...	12	327	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	...	13.0	18.9	20.0
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (legitimate) ...	...	10.6	18.8	-
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (illegitimate) ...	...	39.2	20.6	-
Neo-natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ...	...	10.6	13.4	-
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	...	7.5	11.6	-
Perinatal mortality rate (still- births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and still births) ...	...	22.0	24.3	-
Maternal deaths (including abortion) ...	...	nil	5	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births ...	...	nil	0.28	-

Births

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>Total</u>
Live births (legitimate)	...	449	439	888	881	794
Live births (illegitimate)	...	27	24	51	54	48
Live birth rate (corrected)	...	-	-	18.9	19.2	19.6
Live birth rate (England and Wales)	...	-	-	18.4	18.2	18.0

Deaths

		<u>M.</u>	<u>1964</u> <u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1963</u> <u>Total</u>	<u>1962</u> <u>Total</u>
Total deaths	...	273	279	552	648	552
Death rate (corrected)	...	-	-	10.1	13.1	9.2
Death rate (England & Wales)	...	-	-	11.3	12.2	11.9

Deaths by Age Groups

Age Group	M.	F.	Total	Ratio of total deaths	Chief causes of death
Under 1 year	4	8	12	4.5%	
1 - 14 years	6	3	9		
15 - 24 years	2	2	4		
25 - 44 years	10	8	18	3.3%	Malignant disease (48) Coronary disease (20) Cerebral vascular lesions (7)
45 - 64 years	67	40	107	19.4%	Bronchitis (7)
65 - 74 years	65	49	114	20.6%	Coronary disease (69) Other heart disease (55) Cerebral vascular lesions (75)
75 years and over	119	169	288	52.2%	Malignant disease (75) Pneumonia (27) Bronchitis (15)

	Cause of death			1964			1963	1962
				M.	F.	Total	Total	Total
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	...	1	-	1	-	3
2	Tuberculosis, other	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
3	Syphilitic disease	...	...	-	-	-	3	1
4	Diphtheria	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
5	Whooping Cough	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
6	Meningococcal infection	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
7	Acute poliomyelitis	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
8	Measles	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases			1	-	1	-	1
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	...	7	2	9	10	8
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus			26	5	31	28	20
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	...	-	17	17	7	7
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	...	-	4	4	3	4
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	...	26	38	64	58	38
15	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	...	...	-	2	2	2	2
16	Diabetes	...	...	3	2	5	5	5
17	Vascular lesions of the nervous system	...	...	35	47	82	95	97
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	...	57	33	90	142	109
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	...	9	13	22	18	11
20	Other heart disease	...	...	21	38	59	70	69
21	Other circulatory disease	...	...	12	17	29	33	26
22	Influenza	...	...	1	-	1	13	9
23	Pneumonia	...	...	12	17	29	50	36
24	Bronchitis	...	...	18	4	22	32	19
25	Other diseases of the respiratory system	...	...	2	-	2	4	2
26	Ulcer, stomach, duodenum	...	...	2	2	4	2	4
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea			2	-	2	1	2
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	...	1	-	1	7	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	...	2	-	2	1	1
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	...	-	-	-	-	-
31	Congenital malformations	...	...	2	3	5	7	4
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	15	30	45	38	37
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	...	9	2	11	12	6
34	All other accidents	...	...	6	2	8	4	11
35	Suicide	...	...	3	1	4	2	11
36	Homicide, operations of war	...	...	-	-	-	1	-

Maternal Deaths.

There were no maternal deaths in the district during the year.

Infant Deaths.

		<u>1964</u>		<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate	...	4	6	10	13
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate	...	-	2	2	-
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial rate (average of five years)	...	-	-	14.9	16.2
England and Wales Quinquennial rate	...	-	-	21.1	21.5

Cause of death			Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity	...	...	5	-	-	-
Birth injury	...	...	-	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities	...	...	2	2	1	-
Asphyxia	...	...	-	-	-	-
Others	...	...	-	1	1	-
Totals	...	...	7	3	2	-

Stillbirths.

		<u>1964</u>		<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of births - legitimate	...	8	6	14	11
Number of births - illegitimate	...	-	-	-	-

The causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause		Male	Female	Total
Macerated foetus	...	3	2	5
Congenital abnormalities	...	1	2	3
Foetal anoxia	...	1	1	2
Maternal causes	...	3	1	4
Totals	...	8	6	14

Perinatal Deaths.

		<u>1964</u>		<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
		<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total stillbirths and deaths under one week	...	10	11	21	18

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY

GENERAL HEALTH.

New sickness claims on the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance (Southern Region) during the first quarter of the year were considerably lower than in the corresponding quarter of 1963, but about average for the past five years. The figures for the second and third quarters were much the same as previous years, but rose towards the end of the year to give a higher than average figure for the last quarter.

Notification of infectious diseases, with the exception of measles, was considerably lower than the average for the past five years.

Cancer.

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1964 from cancer in the various regions and the ages at death:

Region	Male	Female	Average age at death.	Age Range
Larynx	2	-	69	63 - 74
Lung and bronchus ...	26	5	70	49 - 85
Pharynx	1	1	59	42 - 75
Oesophagus	2	1	63	55 - 70
Stomach	7	2	65	59 - 78
Colon	3	7	68	39 - 84
Rectum and anus ...	3	1	78	61 - 88
Ovary	-	5	61	54 - 91
Uterus)	-	4	75	70 - 76
Cervix)	-	17	68	37 - 86
Breast	7	-	75	64 - 88
Prostate	2	2	63	41 - 81
Bladder	3	-	76	67 - 91
Pancreas	-	3	64	40 - 84
Liver	-	1	83	-
Kidney	-	2	49	24 - 74
Neck	-	2	62	34 - 89
Leukaemia	-	-	-	-

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	Dysentery
1960	-	12	1	152	42	-	-	1	-	-	39
1961	-	4	-	1,122	31	-	-	2	-	-	11
1962	-	5	2	14	5	2	-	-	1	1	2
1963	-	9	2	716	15	2	-	3	-	-	40
1964	-	9	-	269	9	1	1	-	-	-	14

Measles.

The number of notifications of measles was 269 as compared with 716 in 1963 and 14 in 1962.

Whooping Cough.

Nine cases were notified, compared with fifteen the previous year and five in 1962.

Poliomyelitis.

A five year old boy was admitted to an Isolation Hospital in June suffering from a throat infection and it was found on routine investigation that he was suffering from a mild form of non-paralytic poliomyelitis.

His recovery was uneventful.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning.

Fourteen cases of dysentery were notified during the year. Five cases occurred in one family at Owslebury and the remaining nine notifications were in respect of residents in seven different parishes. *Shigella sonnei* was the organism concerned in all cases.

Twelve cases of food poisoning occurred; one family outbreak, affecting six members of the family, was caused by the presence of *staphylococcus aureus* in a tin of peas. Five other individual cases were caused by *salmonella* and in the remaining case, *Cl. welchii* was the organism concerned.

Tuberculosis.

The table below shows the number of new cases during the year:

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years ...	-	1	-	1
15 - 24 years ...	-	1	-	-
25 - 44 years ...	3	1	-	-
45 - 64 years ...	3	3	-	-
65 years and over ...	1	-	-	-
Totals ...	7	6	-	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				
	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total	Pulm.		Non-pulm.		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.		M.	F.	M.	F.	
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
1963	8	8	1	1	18	1	6	1	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
1964	7	6	-	1	14	4	4	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

Smallpox.

559 primary vaccinations and 304 re-vaccinations were given at surgeries and clinics during the year.

Diphtheria.

922 primary courses and 1,141 booster doses were given during the year. Over 87% of children under five years of age have been immunised and 91% of children in the 5 - 9 years age group have had a booster dose within the past five years.

Whooping Cough.

360 children under five years of age and eleven between the age of five and fifteen years were immunised. In addition, 350 received boosting doses.

Tetanus.

As the majority of all primary vaccinations are done by the triple vaccine, 864 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. 1,116 children received booster tetanus injections 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 during the year and the estimated percentage of the population protected by the end of the year:

	Completed three doses	% protected by three doses
Children 0 - 15 years ...	992	92.6
Adults up to 40 years of age ...	70	39.1

In addition, a fourth poliomyelitis dose was given to 656 school children.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

All children of 13 years and over at two schools in the District were offered B.C.G. vaccination during the year. The table below shows the details:

	Hamble Secondary School	Twyford Private School
(a) Forms returned by parents consenting to tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination	159	14
(b) Children tuberculin tested ...	146	14
(c) Children tuberculin positive ...	42	1
(d) Children tuberculin negative ...	100	13
(e) Children vaccinated	100	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. 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 smaller 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 Sub-Committee 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 Practitioner 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 below:

			<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total cases	...	...	1,300	1,483	1,591
Midwifery	...	...	267	391	282
General cases	...	...	1,032	1,092	1,209
Total number of visits			31,209	30,274	32,357

Home Help Service.

The demand for the Home Help Service has increased this year, the increase being in maternity cases. Details of applications received and the number of cases which were assisted are shown in the following table:

(a) Number of applications received:

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Total received and investigated	...	186	164	131
Number assisted	... ..	130	115	94

(b) Summary of cases assisted:

		<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1962</u>
Maternity	... ..	55	13	30
General Sickness	... ..	12	9	21
Post hospital	... ..	9	2	16
Child care	... ..	2	1	3
Chronic sickness	... ..	15	24	22
Aged sick and infirm	... ..	113	118	63
Others	... ..	2	-	-
Totals	...	<u>208</u>	<u>167</u>	<u>155</u>

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations.

There are no Local Authority Day Nurseries in the area, but there are a number of privately conducted nurseries.

Number on register, January, 1964	...	...	9
Registrations cancelled during year	...	...	1
			<u>8</u>
New registrations during year	...	...	4
Number on register, December, 1964	...	...	<u>12</u>

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.

Health Education.

The Rural Information Service is continuing its activities in the Parishes.

The Health Education Section of the County Medical Department has provided speakers and visual aids for talks to various groups.

There is a need to enlighten and teach people the principles of positive health and to inform on anti-health influences. The work of Health Educators is valuable and expanding as this need becomes recognised.

National Assistance Act, 1958 - Section 47(i)

It was found necessary to take action under the above Act in one case during the year in which an elderly lady, suffering from chronic disease, was found to be living in filthy and verminous conditions and was not receiving proper care and attention.

She was removed, after treatment, to The Gardens, Romsey, where she is now living as a voluntary resident.

Arrangements were made for the premises she occupied to be thoroughly cleansed.

D. SANITARY CONDITIONS.

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

Weather.

The weather during 1964 was notable for long sunny periods, especially from June until September, and the low rainfall, only 24.3

inches, during the year compared with 32 inches for 1963.

The year started with variable, but unusually mild weather and was followed by a relatively dry February and cold, wet spells in March, which was the wettest month of the year. April and May brought very variable weather with some sunny days, but also severe thunderstorms. A rainy spell at the beginning of June gave way to fine sunny weather which continued, with the exception of brief intervals, through July, August and September. The early part of October was unsettled, but the remainder was dry. A wet spell in early November was followed by dry weather through the rest of the month and most of December. At the end of December there was a slight fall of snow, which soon thawed and gave way to rain.

Housing.

The number of new houses and flats erected for the Council during the year has been higher than the average for the past ten years.

There has also been a considerable increase in the number of houses, bungalows and flats built by private enterprise, 778 being erected during 1964 as compared with 469 in 1963 and 306 in 1962.

Water.

160 properties were connected to the Council's Totford Supply during the year.

A new main from this supply was also provided to an outlying area of the District to serve properties in Medstead Road, Bighton.

Sewage and Sewage Disposal.

During the year the Bursledon Sewerage Scheme was completed and the use of the sewage disposal works at the Council's housing estates at Pound Road, Dodwell, Oakhill and Windmill Road was discontinued.

By the end of the year, approximately 20% of the work in connection with the Fair Oak Sewerage Scheme had been completed.

The work of extending the Botley Sewerage Scheme to serve the Boorley Green area was expected to be commenced early in 1965.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1964

May, 1965.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1964.

Its general presentation conforms to the pattern of previous years in that it deals with the normal and additional duties which are carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

More details of public cleansing are given than before as a result of the continuing process of instituting an improved method of records, which are of considerable assistance in enabling the programming of future improvements to the service.

Mr. C. G. Frampton who was the Cleansing Superintendent for 18 years, and had been with this Authority for a total of 23 years, retired on 31st August, 1964. I am very grateful for the assistance which I received from him at all times and the sterling work which he undertook during the last six years when so many and such great changes were made in the organisation of the cleansing department of this Authority.

With the coming into operation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 and the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, the Council decided that these duties should be carried out by the Public Health Inspectorate and consequently I was appointed as the Authorised Officer in each case.

I am grateful for the co-operation and assistance which have also been given to me by the Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees and the other Officers of the Council.

E. M. ORGAN

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

LEGISLATION

The following legislation which became operative during the year affects the Public Health Inspectorate:

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

Offices and Shops in Factories (First Aid) Regulations,
1964.

Offices at Building Operations, etc. (First Aid)
Regulations, 1964.

Offices in Electrical Stations (First Aid) Regulations,
1964.

Notification of Employment of Persons Order, 1964.

Prescribed Dangerous Machines Order, 1964.

O.S.R. Premises First Aid Order, 1964.

O.S.R. Premises Annual Reports Order, 1964.

O.S.R. (Exemption No. 1) Order, 1964.

O.S.R. (Exemption No. 2) Order, 1964.

Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1963 (part)

Housing Act, 1964.

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	723	Slaughterhouses	21
Stables	42	Meat Inspection	326
Offensive accumulations ..	64	Inspection of foodstuffs	601
Rats and mice	8	Sweet Shops, etc. ...	4
Insect pests	8	Other food premises ...	8
Ponds, ditches and watercourses ...	78	Water sampling	39
Atmospheric pollution ...	37	Milk Sampling	30
Factories	37	Ice-cream sampling ...	1
Outworkers' premises ...	8	Farms	4
Shops Act	6	Watercress beds	5
Water supplies	96	Housing Applications ...	2
Keeping of animals ...	9	Housing - Housing Acts ...	439
Pet Animals Act	11	Housing - Public Health Acts	257
Animal Boarding Establishments Act ..	21	Houses let in lodgings ...	12
Ice-cream premises ...	8	Caravans	174
Bakeries	6	Improvement grants ...	202
Butchers' premises ...	23	Filthy or verminous premises ..	29
Fish premises	6	Infectious diseases and food poisoning ...	133
Grocers and greengrocers	65	Disinfection	5
Dairies and milk distributors ...	10	Petrol installations ...	158
Hotels, restaurants, cafes, etc.	38	Refuse tips, etc. ...	63
Licensed premises ...	35	Noise abatement	78
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act ...	80	Miscellaneous visits ...	70
		Litter	22

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme.

Details, as compared with 1963, are as follows:

			<u>1964</u>	<u>1963</u>
(a)	New Council houses and flats erected	....	63	8
(b)	Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	... ..	1,046	1,030

Provision of new houses and flats.

59 houses and 4 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the under-mentioned parishes:

Hamble (incl. 4 flats)	...	12	Owslebury	...	...	8
Twyford	...	12	Hursley	...	...	6
West End	...	9	Sparsholt	...	...	6
Bursledon	...	8	Cheriton	...	...	2

In addition, 636 houses and 142 flats, were erected in the under-mentioned parishes by private enterprise:

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>		<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
Hedge End	206	-	Twyford	4	2
Littleton	90	-	Bramdean	4	-
West End	33	34	Hursley	3	-
Hound	1	60	Micheldever	3	-
Headbourne Worthy	55	3	Old Alresford	3	-
Fair Oak	57	-	Bishops Sutton	2	-
New Alresford	47	-	Cheriton	2	-
Bursledon	7	32	Bighton	2	-
King's Worthy	29	-	Northington	2	-
Wonston	24	-	Owslebury	2	-
Olivers Battery	20	5	Bighton	1	-
Botley	20	-	Itchen Stoke	1	-
Colden Common	16	-	and Ovington	1	-
Hamble	1	6	Sparsholt	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	14	-	-	14	-
I. Stoke & Ovington ...	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley	14	-	-	14	-
Kilminster	6	-	-	6	-
New Alresford	157	16	10	183	-
Old Alresford	24	-	-	24	-
Colden Common	60	16	8	84	-
Compton	35	25	-	60	-
Crawley	8	-	-	8	-
Hursley	18	-	-	18	-
King's Worthy	147	12	115	274	-
Littleton	8	-	-	8	-
Micheldever	26	9	-	35	-
Otterbourne	22	12	-	34	-
Owslebury	36	16	-	52	-
Sparsholt	38	8	-	46	-
Twyford	48	12	-	60	-
Wonston	40	12	-	52	-
Botley	48	-	-	48	4
Bursledon	306	136	-	442	-
Fair Oak	80	4	-	84	-
Hamble	134	24	50	208	-
Hedge End	192	-	20	212	8
Hound	273	8	62	343	-
West End	135	40	-	175	-
Totals ...	1,903	350	265	2,518	12

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses.

At 31st December, 1964 the Council was faced with a programme of 295 houses which will have to be dealt with in one way or another under the Housing Act legislation. The policy of this Council has proved itself in many instances in that although action is taken very quickly to prevent re-occupation of a house considered to be unfit, the subsequent enforcement of demolition is not proceeded with at such a pace as to prevent remedial works; in very many cases this has proved of value in obtaining the restoration of those dwellings which are aesthetically acceptable and which would, by their replacement, have detracted from the general appearance of a locality. In my opinion this can particularly be said about a number of the villages and I feel gratified that it has preserved the outward appearance of the dwellings, whilst, at the same time it has completely modernised their interiors, both by the help of grant aid where applicable and the ready acceptance of major schemes which reach the high standards required.

The following tables show the action taken during the year in respect of unfit dwellings:

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	...	26
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	...	12
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 ..	...	...	...	...	15

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 ...	19	26	13

UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

Under Sec. 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 26, Hsg. Act, 1961	38	37	19
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 ...	....	17	11
After formal notice under:			
(a) Public Health Acts ...	....	-	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957 ...	....	15	-
Under Sec. 24, Housing Act, 1957 ...	....	1	-

UNFIT HOUSES IN TEMPORARY USE (Housing Act, 1957)

Nil

PURCHASE OF HOUSES BY AGREEMENT

Nil

It was found necessary to serve Statutory Notices in five cases where no co-operation from the owners was forthcoming. Details are as follows:

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| 1. Unsatisfactory drainage | - | Property connected to public sewer. |
| 2. Unsatisfactory drainage
No proper water supply | } | - Property connected to public sewer and mains water supply provided by the Council and costs reclaimed from owners. |
| | | |
| 3. Blocked private sewer affecting 11 properties | - | Necessary work carried out by the Council and cost reclaimed from owners. |
| 4. Unsatisfactory drainage | - | Property sold; new owners proposing to demolish. |
| 5. Leaking roof, dampness, etc. | - | Notice served 17th December, 1964 - work not completed by end of year. |

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

Number of informal notices	...	...	...	...	51
Number of Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	5
Number of informal notices complied with by owners	...	...	...	...	42
Number of Statutory Notices complied with by owners	...	...	...	...	1
Number of Statutory Notices where work was completed by the Council					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 handrails	...	3
Defective chimney stacks	...	3	Broken/rotted floorboards	...	8
Leaking roofs	...	11	Defective brick floors	...	2
Broken/missing slates	...	5	Inadequate lighting	...	1
Leaking/broken gutters	...	6	Inadequate ventilation	...	5
Defective rainwater pipes	...	6	Insanitary sinks	...	1
Defective brickwork to walls	...	8	Inadequate food store	...	1
Defective pointing to walls	...	2	Defective drainage	...	12
Dampness to walls	...	43	Overflowing cesspools	...	11
Defective wall plaster	...	15	<u>Sanitary Accommodation:</u>		
Dampness to ceilings	...	8	Broken W.C. pans	...	2
Defective ceiling plaster	...	10	Defective seats	...	2
Rotted window frames	...	4	Defective pipes	...	1
Defective window sills	...	2	Defective flushing apparatus	...	1
Defective window putties	...	4	Defective roofs	...	1
Defective sashes	...	4	Defective walls	...	3
Defective doors	...	13	Defective floors	...	3
Defective staircases	...	2			

Certificates of Disrepair.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair was received, making a total of only three during the past five years.

Improvement Grants.

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

	1964	1963	Total over last five years
Applications received:	56	75	467
Applications approved:	49	67	447
Applications withdrawn by applicants:	7	6	24
Applications refused by the Council:	-	-	4
Total number of visits made in connection with Improvement Grants:	202	209	1,284
Grants made:			
Owner occupied properties	27	34	239
Tenanted properties	27	45	246

There was some reduction in the number of applications received for Improvement Grants compared with previous years but a useful life has been given to a number of sub-standard houses that would have undoubtedly deteriorated further and become the subject of Demolition Orders.

New legislation came into force during the latter part of the year, i.e. the Housing Act, 1964. Under this Act it is possible to secure the compulsory improvement of suitable dwelling houses. Public Health Inspectors have pressed for such legislation for a considerable time and although the Act is too recent to produce evidence of its value it does enable a tenant to be provided with reasonable amenities in the home.

Improvement to the full standard means that after improvement a dwelling will be provided, for the exclusive use of its occupants, with all the following amenities:

- (a) a fixed bath or shower, which, subject to subsection (2) of section 43, is to be in a bathroom;
- (b) a wash hand basin;
- (c) a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower, which, if reasonably practicable, is to be in a bathroom;
- (d) a hot and cold water supply at a wash hand basin;
- (e) a hot and cold water supply at a sink;
- (f) a water closet; and
- (g) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

Caravans.

The demand for caravan standings shows no sign of diminishing. No site operator in the district has any difficulty in securing a tenant for a vacant standing; in fact all operators appear to have waiting lists of applicants.

Who are these applicants and from where do they come? No detailed survey has been made but the following categories will include most of the applicants:

1. Persons without housing accommodation finding work in towns adjoining the Rural District.
2. Newly married couples with little hope of securing a home.
3. Persons forced to move from sites, mainly outside this Rural District. All Councils have not been realistic in providing or permitting sufficient sites for caravans.
4. Persons who have occupied service accommodation and have left or retired.
5. Retired persons who have sold the house in which they were living.
6. Itinerants who wish to settle down.
7. Persons engaged on temporary contracts in the area.

There are fourteen licensed private sites of twenty or more caravans and the total number of caravans on these sites exceeds 500. There are also 60 standings on the two sites provided by this Authority and in addition a further two sites are to be purchased, one being a private site included in the above and the other having been previously used as a camp by the military authorities. The necessary work in connection with the lay-out of the latter site is to be carried out as soon as practicable so that caravans can be transferred from unlicensed sites; it will assist in giving newly married couples the opportunity of establishing a home of their own where these applicants see no possibility of obtaining a house at the present time.

Itinerants remain a problem and continue to litter the countryside with unwanted materials. It is hoped that the various Authorities concerned will continue with their efforts to settle the semi-static problem families now living in caravans, thus eliminating the considerable amount of time spent in a frustrating attempt to control them.

OFFICIAL SEARCHES

The practice of submitting written reports from this Department on all official searches on land and buildings was continued and during the year 2,084 applications were dealt with in this manner.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies.

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 sample from the Southampton Corporation Supply at Twyford during the year is shown below:

Physical Characters

Appearance ... Clear and bright Reaction pH. 7.7

Chemical results in parts per million

Total solids dried					
at 180°C. ...	249	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.069	
Chlorine in Chlorides	14	Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.026	
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ ...	164	Phosphates	...	Absent	
Sulphates as SO ₄ ...	Trace	Free Chlorine	...	0.04	
Nitrate Nitrogen as N. ...	5.2	Iron	...	Absent	
Nitrite Nitrogen as N. ...	0.02	Lead	...	Absent	
Oxygen absorbed from		Zinc	...	Absent	
N/80 permanganate in		Copper	...	Absent	
4 hours at 27°C. ...	0.08				
Hardness Total ...	12.5	Clark's Scale	...	178	Parts per million
as CaCO Temporary ..	10.4		...	148	
Permanent ..	2.1		...	30	

Report: Chemically this water is satisfactory.

Well Supplies.

Samples of well water supplying 42 individual properties have been submitted for bacteriological examination during the year and resulted as follows:

Number found to be satisfactory	...	...	...	21
---------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Number found to be unsatisfactory	...	...	...	4
-----------------------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

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.

Three of the properties were connected to a main water supply as a result of informal notices being sent to the owners. In the remaining case temporary measures were taken to purify the water until a new permanent supply could be arranged.

SEWERAGE

During the year, the number of connections made to the main sewerage systems in the various parishes was as follows:

Botley	...	...	...	...	4
Bursledon	...	...	...	...	352
Hamble	...	...	...	...	1
Hedge End	...	...	...	...	33
New Alresford	...	...	...	...	9
Hound	...	...	...	...	12
King's Worthy	...	...	...	...	1
Sparsholt	...	...	...	...	1
Twyford	...	...	...	...	6
West End	...	...	...	...	14
Total	...	...	...	...	<u>433</u>

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk.

The year started by receiving complaints from consumers of milk being delivered in dirty bottles and was relatively consistent throughout its period, finishing in the same way. It is appreciated that the plants which treat and bottle milk are not in the forefront of attracting the type of labour they need but in my opinion this set of circumstances is not one which has just happened, it has been known for a considerable period of time. No-one will disagree that the processing plants and the personnel controlling and operating them provide an efficient service particularly when one considers their throughput and the ratio of complaints received.

I am still left with the feeling, however, that progress in method has not been made at the pace at which one might have expected. I understand machines are being produced with adjustments so fine that they will not only enable a dirty bottle to be rejected but will reject a bottle where there is a major difference in the thickness of the glass. Such a machine must obviously be extremely costly and would necessitate a spare machine being available in the event of breakdown, but this does seem to be tackling the problem at the wrong end. Surely the alternative container to the glass bottle has proved itself. I am referring to the waxed carton which appears to be used extensively on the continent and in some instances locally in this country.

On the other hand, the efforts of the dairy industry must be recognised and the experiment and research into the more modern methods of using the ultra high temperature process, and improved drying techniques should be applauded. From the information I have obtained there seems little doubt that these trends are proceeding at a quicker pace than previously, but they still remain something of the future and as a Local Authority we are frequently faced with action to be taken over milk which is delivered in dirty bottles. It is my hope that as an interim measure we will see the discontinuance of the use of bottles for the sale of milk and the extensive use of waxed cartons.

Sampling.

23 samples of pasteurised milk were submitted for analysis; 22 of these were reported upon as satisfactory. The remaining sample was reported as unsatisfactory but after investigation had been made and advice given, all subsequent samples were satisfactory.

Three samples of raw milk were also submitted for analysis and were found to be satisfactory.

(b) Meat and Other Foods.

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

Beef	...	...	1,707 lbs.	Mutton	...	...	117 lbs.
Veal	...	...	82 lbs.	Pork	...	...	95 lbs.

In addition to the inspection of carcasses, etc. at the private slaughterhouse in Alresford, details of which are given below, inspection of meat continued 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	Goats
Number killed	37	57	61	66	101	2
Number inspected	37	57	61	66	101	2
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis</u> <u>and cysticercosis</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned ...	-	3	3	4	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	6	25	1	4	10	-
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	16.2	49.1	6.5	12.1	11.9	-
Tuberculosis only ...	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis only ...	-	-	-	-	-	-

Corned Beef.

Aberdeen is quite a way from Winchester but the outbreak of Typhoid Fever which occurred there during the year had a considerable impact upon the work of the Public Health Inspectors in this department over a short period.

It was as a result of a request through the Medical Officer from the Ministry of Health that all food premises in the area were visited to establish whether or not there was in their possession any 6lb. tins of beef bearing a specific establishment number. To achieve this it was necessary to hold action on complaints and day to day matters in order that the Inspectors could devote their whole time to visiting all the premises concerned and ensuring no such stock was in hand. I am pleased to report that all these officers voluntarily worked many hours during the evening while this was being done to ensure that the work was concluded within the minimum time and it was completed within this Authority's area in three days. Before all the ends were properly tied as a result of this outbreak however it had necessitated the carrying out of three such surveys and again the last two were dealt with in the same manner as the first.

Tin of Chopped Ham and Pork.

An unusual incident occurred in that the purchaser of a tin of chopped ham and pork from a retail foodshop found on opening it that it contained a piece of paper which appeared to be part of a wrapping of some kind. The decision of this Authority to take proceedings resulted in a most detailed investigation being made by both the Dutch Government and the Dutch manufacturer acting jointly. At the same time an invitation was accepted on my behalf to fly to Holland and inspect the factory concerned with the production of this commodity and during my two day stay a considerable amount of ground was covered and it was obvious that the greatest attention was paid to detail to ensure the compliance of personnel and method to the highest hygienic standards. What was of interest however was the information that Western Germany, Common Market countries and the United States of America will not import any products until their own Inspectors have satisfied themselves as to the standards under which any food manufacturing factory is operated.

It does seem that the British Government should consider taking similar steps to establish a public health inspectorate for the same purpose.

Egg Pasteurisation Plants.

There are no egg pasteurisation plants within the Rural District.

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 258 samples were procured within the Winchester Rural District.

Milk Samples.

The milk samples totalled 203, including 43 of Channel Islands. In all, 21 samples were reported as unsatisfactory, one due to added water (but only one per cent) and the remainder on account of deficiencies in fat. Apart from two samples, however, the fat discrepancies affected separate churns of raw milk which were included in larger consignments intended for supply to wholesale dairies, the average fat of the whole of the milk in each case being up to the required limit; consequently, no question of any offences arose.

The other two samples which were found to be deficient in fat were from cartons of Channel Islands' milk, the milk being below the appropriate standard fat content of 4 per cent for this variety, by 7.5 per cent and 29 per cent, respectively. The discrepancies had no doubt been caused by the milk not having been adequately mixed before the cartons were filled, so that the fat was not uniformly distributed. In view of the serious discrepancy in the second sample, however, it was thought necessary for legal proceedings to be taken and these resulted in the producer-retailer being fined £5 and ordered to pay costs amounting to £4. 17. 6d.

Miscellaneous Samples.

49 samples of articles other than milk were submitted for analysis, two only being the subject of adverse report, the complaints, however, being of a relatively minor nature. They concerned pork sausages which were slightly deficient of the 65 per cent of meat normally expected in this type of product and Cheese Spread, which contained rather less than the recommended minimum of 20 per cent of fat.

Representations were made to the producer of the pork sausages and to the importer of the Cheese Spread, this being a product manufactured in a foreign country.

General

In addition to samples submitted for analysis, attention was given to the labelling of pre-packed food and the descriptions applied to food and drugs generally. No serious complaints were noted but a number of minor amendments to labels were secured by reference to the manufacturers concerned.

Mention should also be made of certain proceedings in respect of the "quality" of meat concerning the sale of joints of mutton which were described as "Lamb". Summonses were issued with regard to two deliveries of such meat to schools in the Area and these resulted in the Company responsible being fined a total of £50 and ordered to pay costs of £11. 8s. 0d.

FOOD HYGIENE

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

Provisions	...	...	118	Fried Fish Shops	...	...	5
Greengrocery	...	...	57	Cafes	...	...	19
Sweets	...	...	77	Hotels	...	...	16
Butchers	...	...	24	Public Houses	...	...	84
Bakers	...	...	18	Off Licences	...	...	9
Fishmongers	...	...	5	Chemists	...	...	10

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Acts:

Ice-cream	...	...	153	Preserved foods	...	...	22
-----------	-----	-----	-----	-----------------	-----	-----	----

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

	Shops	Cafes	Licensed Premises	Clubs	Total
<u>Provision of:</u>					
Wash hand basins	9	2	1	1	13
Sinks	6	-	-	-	6
Constant supplies of hot water ...	7	1	2	1	11
Hand washing notices	4	2	2	1	9
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes ...	6	2	-	-	8
Lockers for clothing	1	-	-	-	1
First aid materials	2	-	-	-	2
Ventilation improvement	1	-	-	-	1
Repair/cleanliness of walls, floors, etc.	28	7	4	1	40
Cleanliness of apparatus	-	-	1	-	1
Protection of food from contamination	2	-	-	-	2
Provision of proper refuse storage containers	1	-	-	-	1
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>					
Cleanliness	2	2	1	-	5
Lighting	1	-	-	-	1
Repair of roofs, walls, etc. ...	4	3	-	-	7
Additional accommodation provided ...	4	2	-	-	6
Other improvements	2	1	2	-	5

PETROLEUM

Number of premises on register	...	...	...	159
Number of petroleum spirit licences issued	...	...	...	158
Number of petroleum mixtures licences issued	...	...	...	1
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	...	54,491,130
Petroleum mixtures gallonage licensed	...	...	...	5,000

The demands made on the Inspectorate in executing the provisions of this legislation continue to increase and there has been a great measure of concern as it has not been possible, owing to the pressure of other work, to carry out an inspection of each of the premises prior to issuing the annual licence. This means that in many cases petroleum is being sold without the installation having been inspected for a period of twelve months. In no way can this be regarded as satisfactory. If as a result of their present considerations the Council agree to increase the Inspectorate this must of necessity be one of the tasks which must be immediately tackled.

Having expressed my concern over the difficulties which have confronted us this year I feel it should not be intimated that nothing has been done, in fact the very opposite is the case as can now be seen.

Number of Inspections made

<u>Number of inspections in respect of new and existing installations</u>	...	...	158
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The majority of these inspections have been in connection with new installations and one aspect which should be noticed is the number of such visits which it is necessary to make in order to ensure that petroleum is stored and sold under such circumstances as preclude the risk of accident as far as it is humanly possible so to do.

<u>Number of new installations during the year</u>	...	...	4
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<u>Number of electrical installation certificates supplied during the year</u>	...	...	4
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It will be noted that the policy adopted has continued in that prior to any installation or pump being approved it is necessary for the applicant to produce an electrical installation certificate to the effect that all electrical appliances, wiring, etc. have been examined and passed by the Southern Electricity Board; not only is such a certificate required at the time of installation but it is also required on existing installations every five years and again it is surprising over such a period the number of defects which are found to have accrued.

Number of tanks tested 57

Every new tank installed and every existing tank due for test has been tested and although in some cases this has meant work over a period of three to four days with of necessity two visits a day this work has been done satisfactorily.

Number of tanks temporarily out of use 3

In such cases as occur from time to time that it is necessary to temporarily discontinue the use of a petroleum tank, it is obvious that it cannot merely be left holding an explosive vapour and in such cases its complete filling with water is accepted.

Number of tanks placed permanently out of use 10

Where the discontinuation of use of a tank is on a permanent basis it is necessary either to ensure its complete removal from the ground and the filling in and consolidation of the void which is left or alternatively the tank can be completely filled with a cement slurry. There is considerable care to be effected when dealing with a tank in such a manner as it must be ensured that no voids are left in which isolated pockets of an explosive petroleum oxygen mixture can remain and such pipelines as are connected to that tank are properly disconnected and the point of connection effectively sealed.

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	20	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	128	33	8	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	148	37	8	-

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)	1	1	-	1	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	2	-	-	2	-
Totals	8	6	-	3	-

3. Outwork.

Nature of Work (1)	No. of Outworkers in August list (2)	Cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	Prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	Instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making, Apparel } etc. } Cleaning, } etc.	20 - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -	- - -
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	20	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

As far as can be ascertained the number of premises to which this legislation applies in this Authority's area is anticipated to be something in excess of 500. The date upon which the Act came into force was preceded by a considerable amount of advertisement, nationally and locally, with regard to its provisions and what it is hoped will be achieved. These are not always the same thing.

A considerable number of occupiers had not completed the necessary application forms by the specified date; consequently, further notices were inserted in the local press and notices sent to the individual occupiers, reminding them of their obligations.

NOISE ABATEMENT

A number of complaints were received during the year, particularly in respect of two factories. In the first case, steps were being taken at the end of the year to reduce the amount of noise emanating from this factory; in the second case, although numerous visits were made, at no time was there sufficient noise to justify any action being taken.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Further progress was made in the provision of a weekly collection in place of fortnightly and by the end of the year, 82% of the population of the District were receiving a collection weekly.

A further experiment was carried out during the year in connection with the pilot scheme of paper sack collection at Pilands Wood Estate, Bursledon. A 3-ton open lorry was hired to ascertain the effect of using this type of vehicle for collection. The results which were obtained, employing only a driver, were quite startling insofar as in one normal working day a total of 298 dwellings were cleared. Trials of this nature tend to show the pliability of this type of collection, which must seriously be considered having regard to the present difficulties in the labour market.

Delivery of a new 50 cubic yard freighter was accepted in May.

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:

- One 10-yard side-loading freighter
- 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.
- Two 50-yard rear-loading freighters
(continuous loading)

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: 41,628 - 82% of total population)

Abbotts Barton	(22)	Hursley (part)	(500)
Botley	(1,703)	King's Worthy	(2,261)
Bursledon	(3,345)	Littleton	(1,673)
Colden Common	(2,020)	New Alresford	(2,444)
Compton	(1,358)	Olivers Battery	(1,037)
Fair Oak	(2,088)	Otterbourne	(872)
Hamble	(3,110)	Sparsholt	(759)
Headbourne Worthy	(622)	Twyford	(1,611)
Hedge End	(5,618)	West End	(5,831)
Hound	(4,754)		

Fortnightly Collection

(Estimated population: 9,262 - 18% of total population)

Beauworth	(103)	Itchen Valley	(1,284)
Bighton	(158)	Kilmeston	(204)
Bishops Sutton	(534)	Micheldever	(1,110)
Bramdean	(556)	Northington	(268)
Cheriton	(653)	Old Alresford	(519)
Chilcomb	(168)	Owslebury	(736)
Crawley	(552)	Tichborne	(214)
Hursley (part)	(229)	Wonston	(1,691)
Itchen Stoke and Ovington	(283)		

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

1960	-	431
1961	-	352
1962	-	384
1963	-	477
1964	-	841

Total		<u><u>2,485</u></u>
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The following details relate to the vehicles operating this service during the year under review:

Miles covered	...	...	...	77,361
Loads collected	...	...	...	3,813
Approximate volume in cubic yards	..			94,736

Litter

The following is a summary of the action taken by this Authority to deal with the litter problem in this area:-

Parish Councils have in the past been circularised requesting their assistance through the various organisations in the parish to collect litter at strategic points. Where this has been done collection has been made.

A circular was distributed to all householders in the district as follows:

"May I again seek your assistance in the collection of paper salvage and ask you to put out all your waste paper in bundles tied with string. This not only affords easier collection but prevents paper being blown about as litter.

The income from such salvage for the period April, 1963 to March, 1964 was £1,631.

May I also advise you that upon request, any bulky or other items will be collected with the minimum delay and if used this service, for which no charge is made, will greatly reduce the amount of litter which at present spoils our countryside.

Thank you."

Litter such as mattresses, large accumulations or rubbish quite frequently found to be builders' waste, where found in ditches, lay-bys or other ground to which the public have access is collected at the earliest opportunity.

Abandoned cars are now also dealt with expeditiously immediately this Authority is satisfied that they are, in fact, abandoned.

Parish Councils having foreshores have been asked if they could assist by obtaining the services of scouts, guides, youth groups, etc. in clearing their respective foreshores. Whilst on some occasions this has been satisfactory, in others it has been questioned as to whether this is the right approach. The Council has now decided that in future the clearing of beaches shall be done periodically in order to ensure that litter is properly removed.

Owners of land, where litter has accrued over a period of time as a result of dumping by the public at large, can now dispose of this free of charge.

Towards the end of the year, consideration was given by this Authority to the collection of litter by old-aged pensioners and also to the institution of a litter patrol. It was decided that the latter was the more satisfactory solution to the problem and arrangements were therefore made to include the provision of a litter patrol in the estimates for the year 1965/66.

Refuse Disposal.

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	...	...	43,868	cu. yards
Spring Lane, Colden Common	...	...	34,530	"
Weston Colley, Micheldever	...	...	16,338	"
	Total	...	94,736	

There has been an increase of 11,444 cubic yards in the year as against the figure for 1963.

Refuse Tip, Hound Road, Netley.

Considerable publicity was given in the local press to reports of an alleged major fly infestation at this tip and this was said to be causing intolerable conditions in the dwelling houses nearby. As a result of such publicity a representative of the newspaper visited the tip without previously notifying this Authority and subsequently an article appeared in a very different vein.

There was an outbreak of fire in the hut on this tip at about 1.30 a.m. on Sunday, 20th September, 1964. The hut and its contents, valued at approximately £166, were completely destroyed. The police and fire authorities were unable to trace the cause of the outbreak.

Refuse Tip, Micheldever.

In September, two persons were fined in the Magistrates' Court for stealing scrap, etc. from the above tip.

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

This service has continued to operate satisfactorily during the year and the amount of contract work has steadily increased.

Details are as follows:

Net Cost of Service:

1960/61	...	...	£2,893
1961/62	...	...	£3,024
1962/63	...	...	£2,810
1963/64	...	...	£2,897
1964/65	...	...	£2,996

Income from treatments:

Year	Agricultural premises	Business premises	Local Authority premises	Total
1960/61	£531	£131	£ 48	£ 710
1961/62	£555	£214	£ 54	£ 823
1962/63	£800	£230	£ 95	£1,125
1963/64	£945	£280	£ 80	£1,305
1964/65	£1,100	£210	£130	£1,440

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	Inspection made	Treatments carried out
Local Authorities' properties	414	106
Dwelling-houses	4,001	841
Business premises	406	109
Agricultural properties ...	924	518
Totals	5,745	1,574

Flies.

24 treatments were carried out at refuse tips.

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

Fleas.

Five treatments were carried out at dwelling-houses.

Disinfection.

Four properties were treated under the direction of the Public Health Inspectors.



