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WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE RURAL DISTRICT

For the Year 1969

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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STATE OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT
WINCHESTER RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



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STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health: P. J. SPELLER, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

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.

District Public
Health Inspectors: E. BENNETT, M.A.P.H.I.
B. H. BROCKWAY, M.A.P.H.I.
D. T. EVANS, M.A.P.H.I.
L. A. FEETAM, M.A.P.H.I.
F. LEE, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public
Health Inspectors: N. E. MARTINESZ
M. W. HILL

Chief Clerk: C. B. ASHMAN

Clerical Staff: Miss J. M. DEWEY
Mrs. M. J. FLOWERS
Mrs. J. S. CUFFLING
(resigned 6th Sept., 1969)
Mrs. A. M. DAVIES
(appointed 13th Oct., 1969)
Mrs. J. HURLOCK (part-time)
Mrs. P. M. MORRISON (part-time)

Rodent Officer: O. J. NORRIS

Public Cleansing:

Superintendent: K. G. JONES

Clerical Assistant: M. J. BUCKLAND

STATE OF THE COUNTY DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health:
M. J. ...

Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Health Officer:
E. M. ...

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Public Health Officer:
E. M. ...

District Public Health Inspectors:
B. ...
D. ...
L. ...
T. ...

Public Health Inspectors:
Mr. ...
Mrs. ...
Mrs. ...
Mrs. ...

Public Cleanliness Superintendent:
E. D. ...

Clerical Assistant:
M. J. ...

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Winchester.

July, 1970

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1969 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.

I should like to comment on certain facilities available at the two ends and middle of the life span. It has been noticed, at the lower end, that more children of ages 3 - 5 years are entering playgroups and, to try to meet this demand, more playgroups are being established in the District. Unfortunately, it is clear that prospective founders of playgroups have difficulty in acquiring suitable accommodation. There appears to be no shortage of enthusiastic and competent helpers. The value of the playgroup lies in the opportunity provided for the child to develop social relationships and utilise supervised group activity. This experience in its turn means that the child's subsequent introduction to school life is more immediately beneficial and adjustment to the school environment is easier, with fewer complications.

In connection with our Senior Citizens, this District has good coverage by the Meals-on-Wheels Service with its voluntary helpers and the valued use of canteen cooking facilities. Not only is the provision of nourishment ensured to the elderly but it also means that the old person has an extra and regular contact with people outside the home at a time of life when, perhaps, there is increasing withdrawal from society, with consequent deterioration of faculties. In this context mention must also be made of the Home Help. She is especially

important to the solitary, frail old person who is maintaining an independent life but with difficulty. Such an old person, with failing senses, does not appreciate the gradual, but inevitable deterioration in his or her personal and environmental circumstances which the regular presence of a skilled pair of hands can alleviate.

For those in the in-between years, in mid-span, so to say, health education, i.e. showing the way to the enjoyment of positive health, is a continuing practice. It takes place informally as part of the day's work in all manner of our professional activities - when complaints are received over the telephone, when the district public health inspectors have personal contact with members of the public at their homes or business, when the doctor and health visitor are holding sessions at schools or child health clinics or making domiciliary visits and, not least perhaps, when matters are being discussed in health committees. Facilities for health education in a more formal guise are provided by the County Health Department and talks are given to various groups on a wide range of health topics, and it is hoped that the teachers in the schools find our health talks to the children a useful contribution to the school curriculum.

Finally, I wish to record my appreciation of the support of the Members of the Council, 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.

VITAL STATISTICS

A. STATISTICS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	109,605
Population (mid-1969)	...	...	...	...	56,940
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	...	...	19,748
Rateable Value (at 1st April 1969)	...	...	...	...	£2,382,049
Sum represented by a penny rate (1969-70)	...	...	...	...	£10,000

Population

			<u>Census</u> <u>1961</u>	<u>1969</u>
General Population	...	...	46,237	56,940
Number of inhabited dwellings	...	...	14,450	19,748
Number of persons per dwelling	...	...	3.19	2.83

The increase in population as compared with 1968 is estimated to be 1,330.

The largest increase occurred in the parish of Hedge End with a population of 7,842 - an increase of 448 on the previous year; other parishes which show a marked increase are Littleton (242), Bursledon (196) and Wonston (101).

Particulars of the population and dwellings in each of the various parishes are shown in the table overleaf.

PARISH	POPULATION		DWELLINGS		
	Census 1961	Estimated 1969	Council Houses	Caravans	Total Dwellings
Abbotts Barton ...	23	35	-	-	9
Beauworth ...	149	94	-	1	41
Bighton ...	179	166	4	-	66
Bishops Sutton ...	538	559	18	-	197
Botley ...	1,423	2,043	133	29	634
Bramdean ...	535	543	20	-	238
Bursledon ...	3,560	3,563	499	11	1,267
Cheriton ...	563	593	24	3	210
Chilcomb ...	176	151	-	24	62
Colden Common ...	1,668	2,264	96	186	787
Compton ...	1,273	1,332	87	2	426
Crawley ...	498	439	14	2	160
Fair Oak ...	1,858	2,986	139	39	994
Hamble ...	3,001	2,962	300	44	1,001
Headbourne Worthy	823	668	8	7	396
Hedge End ...	4,464	7,842	258	242	2,834
Hound ...	4,992	4,754	561	7	1,629
Hursley ...	728	694	23	1	302
Itchen Stoke & Ovington ...	253	269	6	1	113
Itchen Valley ...	1,217	1,314	65	4	454
Kilmeston ...	216	214	10	2	87
Kings Worthy ...	2,113	2,507	331	9	928
Littleton ...	985	2,894	23	42	976
Micheldever ...	1,091	1,077	51	5	412
New Alresford ...	2,159	3,266	239	34	1,196
Northington ...	205	230	-	4	89
Old Alresford ...	527	515	34	-	181
Olivers Battery ...	747	1,281	-	35	454
Otterbourne ...	808	943	46	5	331
Owslebury ...	717	686	64	5	253
Sparsholt ...	715	709	66	4	227
Tichborne ...	192	195	-	-	79
Twyford ...	1,411	1,572	105	5	574
West End ...	5,064	5,678	212	101	1,996
Wonston ...	1,385	1,902	95	56	688

VITAL STATISTICS

	Win- chester R.D.C.	Hamp- shire C.C.	England & Wales (Provisional)
Number of live births	976	17,423	797,542
Live birth rate per 1,000 population	17.1	17.8	16.3
Illegitimate live births per cent of total births	6.0	6.0	8.0
Number of stillbirths	11	168	10,662
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	11.0	10.0	13.0
Total live and stillbirths	987	17,591	808,204
Infant deaths	12	268	14,397
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births (total) ...	12.0	15.0	18.0
Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 legitimate live births	13.0	15.0	17.0
Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	nil	28.0	25.0
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9.0	11.0	12.0
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ...	8.0	9.0	10.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	19.0	19.0	23.0
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	nil	nil	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths ...	nil	nil	-

Births

	<u>1969</u>			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live births (legitimate) ...	454	467	921	964	967
Live births (illegitimate) ...	33	22	55	58	76
Live birth rate (corrected) ...	-	-	17.3	18.6	19.7
Live birth rate (England and Wales) ...	-	-	16.3	16.9	17.2

Deaths

	<u>1969</u>			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total deaths	303	343	646	686	630
Death rate (corrected)	-	-	9.6	10.0	11.4
Death rate (England & Wales) ...	-	-	11.9	11.9	11.2

Deaths by Age Groups

Age Group	M.	F.	Total	Ratio of total deaths	Chief causes of death
Under 1 year	7	5	12	3.1%	
1 - 14 years	4	1	5		
15 - 24 years	2	1	3		
25 - 44 years	12	3	15	2.3%	Heart disease (56) Malignant disease (43)
45 - 64 years	73	40	113	17.8%	
65 - 74 years	88	66	154	23.8%	Heart disease (161) Cerebro-vascular disease (105) Other circulatory disease (37)
75 years and over	117	227	344	53.2%	Malignant disease (63) Pneumonia (46) Bronchitis (22)

Causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause of death	M.	F.	Total
Bacillary dysentery, amoebiasis	-	1	1
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	1	2
Tuberculosis of respiratory system	-	-	-
Other tuberculosis, incl. late effects	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	10
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	7	9	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	26	5	31
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	15	15
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	1	-	1
Leukaemia	3	3	6
Other malignant neoplasms	12	12	24
Benign and unspecified neoplasms	1	1	2
Diabetes mellitus	2	2	4
Other endocrine etc. diseases	1	1	2
Anaemias	1	1	2
Mental disorders	1	6	7
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	2	1	3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	2	3
Hypertensive disease	8	3	11
Ischaemic heart disease	97	66	163
Other forms of heart disease	11	23	34
Cerebrovascular disease	39	72	111
Other diseases of circulatory system	18	22	40
Influenza	1	3	4
Pneumonia	18	35	53
Bronchitis and emphysema	18	8	26
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	4	6
Peptic ulcer	1	2	3
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	4	4
Cirrhosis of liver	1	1	2
Other diseases of digestive system	2	4	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	2	2
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	1	2	3
Congenital anomalies	2	3	5
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc.	2	1	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	1	3
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	4	2	6
Motor vehicle accidents	4	3	7
All other accidents	2	6	8
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	2	3	5
Total all causes	303	343	646

Maternal Deaths.

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

<u>Infant Deaths.</u>	<u>1969</u>			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths under 1 year - legitimate ...	7	5	12	8	22
Deaths under 1 year - illegitimate ...	-	-	-	2	2
Winchester R.D.C. Quinquennial rate (average of five years) ...	-	-	17.0	17.2	18.0
England and Wales Quinquennial rate ...	-	-	18.5	18.9	19.4

Cause of death	Under 1 week	1 - 4 weeks	1 - 6 months	7 - 12 months
Prematurity	3	-	-	-
Congenital abnormalities ...	3	-	-	1
Infection	-	1	-	1
Others	2	-	-	1
Totals	8	1	-	3

<u>Stillbirths.</u>	<u>1969</u>			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of births - legitimate ...	4	7	11	10	7
Number of births - illegitimate ...	-	-	-	1	1

The causes of death are shown in the following table:

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Macerated foetus	1	-	1
Congenital abnormalities ...	-	1	1
Foetal anoxia	2	3	5
Maternal causes	1	2	3
Other causes	-	-	-
Unknown	-	1	1
Totals	4	7	11

<u>Perinatal Deaths.</u>	<u>1969</u>			<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total stillbirths and deaths under one week ...	8	11	19	15	25

B. EPIDEMIOLOGY

GENERAL HEALTH

The number of claims in respect of sickness submitted to the Ministry of Social Security for the south-eastern area (excluding Greater London) showed a slight increase for the year as compared with the previous year.

The number of claims during the first quarter of the year was lower than for the corresponding period of 1968, but well above the average over the past three years; the numbers received in the second and third quarters were also slightly higher than average, but the figures for the remaining quarter were very similar to those for the previous three years.

Cancer

The following table gives the number of deaths during 1969 from cancer in various regions and the ages at death:

	Male	Female	Average age at death	Age range
Lung and bronchus	26	5	64	40 - 79
Breast	-	15	67	46 - 79
Stomach	5	5	68	54 - 81
Intestines	7	9	76	58 - 96
Prostate	1	-	66	- - -
Uterus, cervix	-	5	60	55 - 79
Oesophagus	1	1	61	40 - 81
Leukaemia	3	3	72	52 - 83
Others	12	12	66	3 - 92

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the number of notifications received in respect of various infectious diseases during the past five years:

Year	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Infective Hepatitis	Dysentery	Diphtheria	Polio-myelitis	Enteric fever	Cerebro-Spinal Fever
1965	670	37	16	-	38	-	-	-	-
1966	160	10	8	-	6	-	-	-	-
1967	853	30	11	-	32	-	-	-	-
1968	54	13	1	-	49	-	-	-	-
1969	26	1	2	17	80	-	-	-	-

Measles

The number of notifications (26) during the year was considerably less than the average and compares with 54 in 1968 and 853 in 1967.

Whooping Cough

Only one notification was received - the lowest ever recorded in the District.

Scarlet Fever

Two cases were notified, as compared with one the previous year and eleven in 1967.

Infective Hepatitis

Infective hepatitis became a notifiable disease as from October 1968 under the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968; seventeen cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery and Food Poisoning

80 cases were notified; all occurred in the southern parishes of the District, the majority (56) being in Hedge End during the period March to August.

Of the total number of cases, 51 occurred in 21 families; the remainder were single cases in individual families. *Shigella sonnei* was the organism concerned in all cases.

Fourteen cases of food poisoning were notified during the year; three cases occurred in one family at Hedge End and the organism involved was *Salmonella haifa*. Two members of another family at Twyford were affected by food poisoning and this was found to be due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*; the nine remaining cases occurred in nine separate families in various parishes. Eight of these cases were due to various types of *Salmonella* and the other was due to *Clostridium welchii*.

Tuberculosis.

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

Age Group	Respiratory		Non-respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years ...	2	-	-	-
15 - 24 years ...	2	-	-	-
25 - 44 years ...	-	-	-	-
45 - 64 years ...	2	1	-	-
65 years and over ...	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	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.	
1965	10	6	-	-	16	4	5	-	-	9	-	2	1	-	3
1966	7	5	-	-	12	-	2	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	1
1967	3	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
1968	4	3	-	1	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
1969	6	1	-	-	7	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Smallpox 470 children received primary vaccination at clinics and surgeries during the year and 155 were re-vaccinated.

Diphtheria 642 children up to the age of four years and 38 over four years received primary immunisation during the year. In addition, 1,669 were given booster doses.

Poliomyelitis 768 children completed a course of three doses during the year and 1,199 school children received a fourth dose.

Measles In November, 1968, the scheme to offer immunisation against measles to children between the ages of four and seven years who had neither been already immunised nor had natural measles, was extended to include children up to and including the age of fifteen years.

During 1969, 1,228 children were immunised against this disease.

Whooping Cough 646 children were immunised against whooping cough; 635 of these were under five years of age. 474 children received boosting doses.

Tetanus 680 children received primary immunisation against tetanus and 1,669 received booster injections during the year.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Children of 13 years and over at Perin's County Secondary School, New Alresford were offered B.C.G. vaccination during the year. Details are as follows:

Forms returned consenting to tuberculin testing and, if necessary, vaccination	...	...	...	118
Children tuberculin tested	...	...	...	95
Children tuberculin positive	...	...	...	8
Children tuberculin negative	...	...	...	79
Children vaccinated	...	...	...	79

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

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>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total cases	1,095	1,184	1,162
Midwifery	201	232	227
General cases	894	952	935
Total number of visits	26,731	27,906	27,003

Home Help Service

The number of new applications for assistance from the Home Help Service and the total number of cases assisted during the year were approximately the same as the average for the previous three years.

Details are overleaf.

(a) Number of new applications received:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Total received and investigated... ..	224	232	242
Number assisted	131	111	157

(b) Summary of cases assisted during the year:

	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Maternity	44	42	52
Emergency sickness	7	8	8
Post hospital	14	13	15
Chronic sickness	27	25	20
Aged, sick and infirm	204	207	195
Others	2	-	1
Totals	<u>298</u>	<u>295</u>	<u>291</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 1969	27
Registrations cancelled during year	-
	<u>27</u>
New registrations during year	11
Number on register, December, 1969	<u>38</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.

The meals on Wheels Service which is administered by the County Welfare Department in conjunction with the Women's Voluntary Service operates in the following areas: Hamble, Hound, Hedge End, West End, Botley, Fair Oak, Kings Worthy, Twyford, Colden Common, Compton, Otterbourne, New Alresford, Old Alresford, Bighton, Easton and Martyr Worthy.

The charge to the recipient is 1s.6d. a meal and the meal is supplied on three (or in some areas two) days a week.

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.

National Assistance Act, 1958 - Section 47 (i)

It was not found necessary to take any action under the above Act during the year.

D. SANITARY CONDITIONS

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

Weather

The outstanding feature of the weather during 1969 was the exceptionally fine summer with high temperatures, low rainfall and far more sunshine than usual.

January was mild but the higher than average rainfall made it the wettest month of the year; more wintry weather in February was followed by milder conditions in March although the predominantly northerly winds were bitterly cold at times. April was unusually dry but, in contrast, rain fell on 25 days during May.

The next three months produced the best summer of the decade and the dry spell continued through September; October was the warmest and driest since official records began at Kew in 1871; November was the second wettest month of the year and December was wet and dull, with frequent frosts.

Housing

600 new houses and flats were erected in the District during 1969.

The main development was again in the Parish of Hedge End, but there was also considerable development in Bursledon and Littleton and, to a lesser extent, in Fair Oak, West End, Wonston and New Alresford.

At the end of the year, the Council's scheme for the re-housing of elderly people at Makin's Court, New Alresford was nearing completion; this consisted of 37 flats and 10 bungalows for old people, and an additional two flats for the Warden and Deputy Warden.

Water

Parishes to the north and north-west of Winchester are supplied by Winchester Corporation's mains and the remainder of the District by the Southampton Corporation supply.

The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year; a copy of a report of a typical chemical analysis is shown in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector and bacteriological samples submitted for analysis have been satisfactory. None of the water supplied is liable to have plumbo-solvent action; the fluoride content of the Winchester and Southampton supplies is 0.08 and 0.10 parts per million respectively.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work on the Valley Sewerage Scheme continued throughout the year; the Consulting Engineers estimated that by the end of the year, 90% of the works had been completed.

In December, the Ministry agreed to tenders being invited in respect of the Hursley Sewerage Scheme.

The installation of relief sewers in West End was completed and they were in use by the end of the year.

Ministry approval was received in December of the Council's scheme for the extension of the sewer to serve properties in Victoria Road, Netley and it was anticipated that the work would commence early in the new year.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
AND PUBLIC CLEANSING OFFICER FOR THE YEAR 1969

July, 1970.

To the Chairman and Members,
Winchester Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I am pleased to submit my report for the year 1969, the following pages giving some detail of the progress which has been made and the difficulties which have been resolved.

I am pleased to record that Mr. N. Martinesz, Pupil Public Health Inspector, was successful in obtaining the Public Health Inspector's Diploma during the year and subsequently returned to his duties with the Royal Navy.

As will be seen there have been no changes in the staff of the department during the year under review and this has helped considerably in maintaining the standards of service which are required.

I am again happy to record my appreciation of the co-operation and assistance which have been given to me by the Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members of the Health and other Committees and of the Officers of the Council, particularly Mr. Ashman, the Chief Clerk of this Department, who has been instrumental in collating the details for this report.

E. M. ORGAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector
and Public Cleansing Officer.

LEGISLATION

Legislation affecting the Health Department which came into operation during the year included the following:

Housing Act, 1969

This Act continues the provision, inter alia, for grants by Local Authorities for the conversion and improvement of dwellings, confers powers on Local Authorities to improve living conditions by improving the amenities of areas or dwellings therein and amends the law with regard to rents payable for certain dwellings in good repair and with certain amenities; it also makes further provision with regard to houses in multiple occupation and for payment in respect of unfit houses subject to compulsory purchase, clearance, demolition or closing orders.

Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

The following Regulations and Orders made under the above Acts have come into operation during the year:

Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969: these prescribe matter which may be burnt in the open on industrial or trade premises, notwithstanding that dark smoke may be emitted as a result; the prescribed matter comprises certain materials which it would be unsafe or impracticable to dispose of in any other manner.

Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969: the Clean Air Act, 1968 requires certain kinds of furnaces to be fitted with grit and dust arrestment plant approved by the local authority; these regulations prescribe certain exempted classes.

Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969 provide that a boiler or industrial plant used wholly for certain prescribed purposes shall be exempted from the requirements of Section 6 (11) of the Clean Air Act, 1968.

Smoke Control Areas (Exempted Fireplaces) Order, 1969 exempts certain types of fireplaces from the provisions of Section 11 of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1969 details various types of fuel to be authorised fuels for the purposes of the Clean Air Act, 1956.

Clean Air Act, 1968 (Commencement No. 1) Order, 1968

Clean Air Act, 1968 (Commencement No. 2) Order, 1968

Commencement No. 1 Order states that Sections 2 and 6 and Sections 8 - 15 (with various minor exceptions) would come into force on 1st April, 1969 and Commencement No. 2 Order brought into force as from 1st October, 1969 those provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1968 which were not already in force.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption) Order, 1968:

this Order continues without limit the exemptions granted to certain small buildings used for retail sales as to sanitary conveniences for employed persons where suitable public or other sanitary conveniences are available.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Exemption No. 8) Order, 1969:

this Order exempts until 31st December, 1970 various Post Office telephone switchrooms from the requirements relating to overcrowding.

VISITS

The following table shows the number of visits made by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:

Drainage, etc. ...	...	2,340	Slaughterhouses	...	19
Stables and Piggeries	...	46	Meat inspection	...	141
Offensive accumulations	...	60	Inspection of foodstuffs	...	237
Rats and mice	...	67	Other food premises	...	80
Insect pests	...	108	Watercress beds	...	12
Ponds, ditches, etc.	...	16	Water supplies	...	121
Atmospheric pollution	...	102	Water sampling	...	95
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	...	90	Milk sampling	...	53
Factories	...	22	Ice-cream sampling	...	16
Outworkers' premises	...	6	Miscellaneous sampling	...	13
Public Halls and Places of Entertainment	...	7	Visits, etc. sampling	...	78
Schools - sanitary conveniences	...	5	Farms	...	104
Noise abatement	...	98	Housing - Housing Acts	...	404
Animal Boarding Establishments and Pet Animals	...	21	Housing - Public Health Acts	...	174
Keeping of Animals	...	26	Houses in multiple occupation	...	35
Bakeries	...	17	Caravans, etc.	...	254
Butchers	...	24	Filthy or verminous premises	...	8
Fried fish premises	...	31	Disinfection	...	7
Cooked meats	...	70	Improvement Grants	...	235
Grocers and Greengrocers	...	165	Miscellaneous housing inspections	...	44
Dairies and Milk Distributors	...	16	Infectious diseases and food poisoning	...	672
Ice-cream premises	...	6	Petrol installations	...	421
Hotels, Restaurants Cafes, etc.	...	123	Miscellaneous inspections	...	478
Licensed premises	...	69	Scrap metal premises	...	12
Food stalls and street vendors	...	18	Refuse	...	131
			Litter	...	39
			Oil pollution, beaches	...	13

HOUSING

Housing Allocation Scheme

Details, as compared with 1968, are as follows:

			<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
(a) New Council houses and flats	...	...	10	87
(b) Number of "live" applications for accommodation at 31st December	...	...	1,311	1,282

Provision of new houses and flats

4 houses and 6 flats have been erected for the Council during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

Itchen Valley	...	...	...	4 houses
Kings Worthy	...	...	...	6 flats

In addition, 590 houses were erected by private enterprise during the year in the undermentioned parishes:

Hedge End	...	...	174	Compton	...	...	4
Bursledon	...	...	105	Hamble	...	...	4
Littleton	...	...	76	Bishops Sutton	...	...	3
Fair Oak	...	...	53	Itchen Stoke and			
West End	...	...	33	Ovington	...	...	3
Wonston	...	...	31	Itchen Valley	...	...	3
New Alresford	...	...	27	Bramdean	...	...	2
Olivers Battery	...	...	18	Otterbourne	...	...	2
Colden Common	...	...	16	Bighton	...	...	1
Hound	...	...	16	Cheriton	...	...	1
Botley	...	...	11	Owslebury	...	...	1
Kings Worthy	...	...	5	Twyford	...	...	1

The following table shows the number of houses built for the Council since 1945 and the number of huts now in occupation:

Parish	Houses	Flats	Prefabs	Total	Huts
Bighton	4	-	-	4	-
Bishops Sutton	10	-	-	10	-
Botley	95	16	-	111	4
Bramdean	20	-	-	20	-
Bursledon	312	136	-	448	-
Cheriton	14	-	-	14	-
Colden Common	60	20	8	88	-
Compton	48	25	-	73	-
Crawley	8	-	-	8	-
Fair Oak	81	40	-	121	-
Hamble	134	24	50	208	-
Hedge End	192	-	20	212	8
Hound	290	10	62	362	-
Hursley	23	-	-	23	-
Itchen Stoke and Ovington	6	-	-	6	-
Itchen Valley	26	-	-	26	-
Kilmeston	10	-	-	10	-
Kings Worthy	228	72	-	300	-
Littleton	15	-	-	15	-
Micheldever	35	9	-	44	-
New Alresford	163	32	10	205	-
Old Alresford	24	-	-	24	-
Otterbourne	22	12	-	34	-
Owslebury	36	16	-	52	-
Sparsholt	38	8	-	46	-
Twyford	55	12	-	67	-
West End	142	40	-	182	-
Wonston	59	16	-	75	-
Totals	2,150	488	150	2,788	12

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Houses

Progress in dealing with unfit dwellings has continued as in previous years.

The number which have been reconditioned to the high standard required is encouraging, since in many of these cases the original charm of the locality is unaltered.

That this aspect of housing is a continuing problem which will remain is seen from the fact that at the end of the year there were 191 dwellings which will require consideration.

The following table shows the action taken during the year in respect of unfit dwellings:

Number of Demolition Orders made	...	...	...	20
Number of Closing Orders made	...	...	...	4
Number of Undertakings given not to permit use of dwellings for human habitation	...	...	...	4
Number of properties reconditioned following Statutory action under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	16

The following table shows the number of houses which have been demolished, the number of unfit houses closed and the number of unfit houses made fit during the year:

1. 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.	16	21	10
2. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED			
Under Sec. 16 (4), 17 (1) and 35 (1), Housing Act, 1957 and Sec. 26, Hsg. Act, 1961.	8	14	7
Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18, Housing Act, 1957 ...	-	-	-

3. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT					
				By Owner	By L.A.
After informal action by Local Authority	...			4	-
After formal notice under:					
(a) Public Health Acts	...	...		-	-
(b) Sec. 9 & 16, Housing Act, 1957	...			1	-
Previously included in a Demolition					
Order which has been revoked	...	...		2	-
Previously included in a Closing					
Order which has been determined	...	...		9	-

Although every effort is made to persuade owners or persons responsible to carry out the necessary repairs to abate a nuisance or unsatisfactory condition, it is not always possible to achieve the desired result and it was found necessary in two instances during the year to resort to Statutory action, as follows:

1. Unsatisfactory Drainage.

This concerned an owner-occupied property. A statutory notice under Section 39, Public Health Act, 1936 was unable to be complied with for financial reasons. The Council arranged for the provision of a satisfactory system of drainage by executing the work in default and recovered the cost by instalments.

2. Overflowing Cesspool.

In this case it was necessary to serve a statutory notice under Section 50 of the Public Health Act, 1936 requiring the owner-occupier to have an overflowing cesspool emptied within three days and thereafter as frequently as necessary to prevent any further overflow.

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

Defective chimney stacks ...	2	Defective doors ...	...	3
Leaking roofs ...	4	Broken concrete floors ...	...	1
Broken/missing slates ...	3	Defective drainage ...	...	1
Leaking/broken guttering ...	3	Overflowing cesspools ...	...	3
Defective rainwater pipes ...	2	Defective cesspools ...	...	3
Dampness to walls ...	38			
Defective wall plaster ...	8	<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>		
Dampness to ceilings ...	14	Defective roof ...	...	1
Defective ceiling plaster ...	9	Defective walls ...	...	1
Defective window sills ...	2	Defective floors ...	...	2
Defective window frames ...	8	Defective cistern ...	...	1
Defective sashes and cords ..	15			

Improvement Grants

The effort which is made to ensure that suitable properties are provided with the necessary amenities and brought to a satisfactory state of repair has continued as can be seen from the figures shown below:

			<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>Total over last 5 years</u>
Applications received ...	...		44	45	303
Applications approved ...	...		41	40	272
Applications withdrawn by applicants ...	...		3	5	30
Total visits made in connection with Improvement Grants ...	...		235	157	967
Grants made to:					
Owner-occupied properties ...	...		38	20	131
Tenanted properties ...	...		7	26	191

Caravans

Fourteen privately-owned licensed sites provide facilities for 563 residential caravans. One of these sites, in addition, caters for holiday caravans and tents during the summer months.

The three sites provided and administered by this Authority provide facilities for a further 214 residential caravans and for 24 short-stay caravans.

The total number of residential caravans in the District is approximately 800.

The Council continued with its policy of re-housing the semi-static gypsies and the few remaining in the District had been rehoused by the end of the year.

On one of the privately-owned sites where continued efforts to obtain compliance with the licence conditions had not been obtained, a petition was received from the residents; a list of the contraventions of conditions was sent to the site operator, who indicated that he would be carrying out the necessary works at an early date.

The contraventions related to:

- Distances between caravans.
- Distances of caravans from roadways and boundaries.
- Condition of site roadway.
- Provision of footpaths to caravans and toilet blocks.
- Provision of suitable hardstandings.
- Provision of trapped gullies to each caravan.
- Provision of wash-hand basins to toilet blocks.
- Hot water supply to showers or baths and to each toilet block.
- Provision of storage space.
- Distances of storage sheds from caravans.
- Fire precautions.
- Play areas.
- Display of Site Licence.

The Site Operator, following the same procedure as in the past, delayed improvements by engaging in copious correspondence, querying many of the requirements, requesting confirmation of items agreed on the site and making applications for variations, relaxation or deletion of several conditions.

Some work was carried out, but only of the smaller items. Further inspections showed little progress and following a full report to Committee in October, the Site Operator was given six weeks to complete all requirements. At the end of the year a number of contraventions still existed and statutory action was under consideration.

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 2,034 applications were dealt with in this manner.

WATER SUPPLY

Mains Supplies

A number of parishes on the north and north-western boundaries of Winchester City are supplied by them with mains water; the mains supply to the remaining parishes in the rural district is provided by Southampton Corporation.

Samples from these supplies are submitted regularly for bacteriological and chemical analyses and reports received on these samples have shown them to be satisfactory. A copy of the Analyst's report on the water supplied by Southampton Corporation is shown below:

Physical Examination

Colour - Hazen units: Less than 5	Taste: normal
Appearance: Clear and bright	Odour: normal

General Chemical Examination (in parts per million)

Reaction (ph value)	7.5	Total Alkalinity	
Free carbon dioxide (as CO ₂) ...	6	as CaCO ₃)	155
Free and saline Nitrogen (as N). ..	0.03	Oxygen absorbed from	
Albuminoid Nitrogen (as N)	0.04	N/80 permanganate in	
Nitrous Nitrogen (as N)	0.01	4 hrs. at 27°C	0.1
Nitric Nitrogen (as N)	4.5	Total dissolved	
Total hardness by E.D.T.A.		Solids at 180°C	270
method (as CaCO ₃)	190	Free Chlorine	Nil
Temporary hardness	155		
Permanent hardness	35		

Mineral Analysis (in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	...	...	71	Silicate as SiO ₂	...	10
Magnesium as Mg	...	...	3.0	Iron as Fe	...	<0.05
Sodium as Na	...	...	8.5	Lead as Pb.	...	<0.05
Carbonate as CO ₃	...	...	93	Copper as Cu	...	<0.05
Chloride as Cl	...	...	12	Zinc as Zn	...	0.03
Sulphate as SO ₄	...	...	13	Fluorine as F.	...	0.15
Nitrate as NO ₃	...	...	20	Detergent	...	Absent
Nitrite as NO ₂	...	...	<0.05			

Microscopical appearance - no visible suspended matter.

Observation: The water was of excellent quality and free from pollution or contamination.

Well Supplies

Samples of water obtained from four wells in the district submitted for analysis were reported upon as unsatisfactory.

After investigation and treatment, subsequent samples from one of these wells were found to be satisfactory; a scheme was approved for the extension of the mains to serve the area in which two of the wells were situated and the property supplied by the other well was the subject of demolition order procedure.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(a) Milk

31 samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis during the year.

29 of these were reported upon as satisfactory, but two samples of pasteurised milk, both from the same source, failed the methylene blue test. Investigation was made and advice given; all subsequent samples from this source submitted for analysis have been reported as satisfactory.

(b) Meat and Other Foods

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

Meat at slaughterhouse	...	...	708 lbs.
Meat at wholesale premises	...	...	748 lbs.
Canned meats	...	...	389 lbs.
Other canned food	...	...	3,370 lbs.
Other food	...	...	175 lbs.

Slaughterhouse

The following table shows the number of carcasses and offal inspected and the number condemned in whole or in part at the slaughterhouse operating in this Authority's area:

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	71	41	33	18
Number inspected	71	41	33	18
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercus</u>				
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	2	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	30	1	8	12
Tuberculosis only	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus only	1	-	-	-

General

A number of complaints were received and investigated; in six cases it was decided to take legal proceedings. Details of these are as follows:

1. A cigarette filter tip and shreds of tobacco were found in a loaf of bread; the firm concerned were fined £20 with £5 costs.
2. Silver foil with a white backing was found embedded in the substance of a loaf of bread; a fine of £25 was imposed with £5 costs.
3. A pork pie purchased from a shop was found on unwrapping to have a sticky appearance and an obnoxious odour. The shelf life of the product was estimated at three days but this pie had actually been in the shop eight days; the Magistrates imposed a fine of £15, plus £5 costs.
4. An apple turnover delivered by a van salesman was found to be affected with mould; legal proceedings resulted in a fine of £20 and £5. 5. Od. costs.
5. A box of 48 packets of potato crisps was delivered to a school in the district; the crisps in a number of packets were found to be affected by mould, apparently due to too high a percentage of moisture. The firm concerned were fined £20 with £5. 5. Od. costs.
6. A bag of fried chipped potatoes purchased from a shop in the district was found to contain a partially smoked cigarette; a fine of £20 was also imposed in this case.

Ice-cream

Sixteen samples of ice-cream obtained from shops and mobile vans were submitted for analysis; reports received on these showed them to be satisfactory, all being placed in Provisional Grade 1.

Egg Pasteurisation Plants

There are no egg pasteurisation plants situated within this District.

Sampling of Food

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 during the year:

335 samples were procured under the Act during the year within this Rural District.

Milk samples

271 samples of milk, including 61 of "Channel Islands", were taken, two of the latter and fifteen of ordinary milk being unsatisfactory.

Legal proceedings were necessary in two cases, these being related to eleven samples which contained added water and three which were deficient of fat. The case involving the added water stemmed from an informal check of milk received at a wholesale dairy. Formal samples were subsequently procured from a consignment of 96 gallons of milk from the producer responsible, the milk being contained in ten churns. All the samples showed adulteration by amounts varying from 2% to 5% and in total accounted for approximately 3 gallons of water. The producer was fined a total of £50 and ordered to pay costs of £84. 18. Od. The other case was in respect of bottles of milk prepared for retail sale. A routine check showed a fat deficiency in ordinary milk and, during the course of following-up samples, two other bottles of Channel Islands milk were also appreciably below the appropriate standard. The dairy company responsible was fined a total of £180, together with costs amounting to £29.

The other discrepancies affecting milk were of a less serious nature. A sample from a farm tank which contained about 405 gallons was found to be contaminated with antibiotics but only slightly in excess of the permitted maximum. There had not been any previous complaint against the producer concerned but his attention was drawn to the result and a further sample obtained. This was free from antibiotics but proved to be slightly deficient in fat due apparently, however, to natural causes. Further checks have proved satisfactory.

Miscellaneous samples

64 samples of articles other than milk were obtained and adverse reports were received on the following:

- (a) Chicken Snack Meal - this sample was related to a query under the Trade Descriptions Act in connection with the price charged for the product which indicated "33% Extra Free". The meat content, however, proved to be similar to that of other tins of the product not bearing the special claim. The discrepancy appeared to have arisen from inadequate stock rotation and, in view of what seemed to be a genuine misunderstanding, legal action was not taken but the offending articles were withdrawn from sale.
- (b) Desiccated Coconut - a sample of this product was found to contain a small amount of preservative which is not permitted under the Preservatives in Food Regulations. The result was referred to the importers, who undertook to ensure closer supervision over future supplies.
- (c) A complaint relating to food concerned a consignment of what was described as "middle neck cutlets of lamb" supplied to a school. Examination of the meat showed it to include a proportion of inferior quality cuts consisting of scrag and breast of sheep meat. Proceedings were taken but these were dealt with under the Trade Descriptions Act. A fine of £50 was imposed, together with an order for £3. 3. Od. costs.

General

In addition to the samples taken under the Food and Drugs Act, the usual attention was given to the labels and descriptions of food and drugs under the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act. No complaint of consequence occurred but certain omissions affecting labelling requirements were brought to the notice of the persons responsible.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following table shows the type of businesses carried on from premises in the district:

Provisions	...	...	122	Fried fish shops	...	5
Greengrocery	...	...	60	Cafes	...	19
Sweets	...	...	77	Hotels	...	16
Butchers	...	...	24	Public Houses	...	84
Bakers	...	...	18	Off Licences	...	9
Fishmongers	...	...	5	Chemists	...	9

Premises registered under Food and Drugs Act:

Ice-cream	178	Preserved foods	...	25
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Considerable advice and assistance had been given over a period of many months to the proprietors of a fried fish and greengrocery business in an endeavour to improve the standard of general cleanliness within the food premises. These efforts proved of no avail and it was necessary to recommend the institution of proceedings.

Items included in the summons were in respect of the floors, walls and ceilings of food rooms not kept clean, equipment in a dirty condition, inadequate lighting, lack of a hot water supply, smoking in the vicinity of open food.

Fines totalling £142 were imposed by the Magistrates.

At the same time the Magistrates considered a summons which had also been served on the proprietors under the provisions of the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 in relation to a van used by them for the sale and delivery of groceries. A fine of £5 was imposed for not providing first-aid equipment and not displaying the name and address on the van.

	Shops	Cafes, Restaur- ants	Hotels and Licensed Premises	Total
Provision of:				
Wash hand basins	1	2	3	6
Sinks	1	1	-	2
Constant supplies of hot water	2	5	5	12
Hand washing notices ...	2	1	-	3
Soap, towels and/or nailbrushes	3	2	-	5
Lockers for clothing ...	-	-	-	-
First aid materials ...	1	2	2	5
Lighting Improvement ...	1	-	-	1
Ventilation Improvement ...	-	1	-	1
Repair/cleanliness of walls, floors, etc.	9	7	12	28
Cleanliness of apparatus ...	-	-	2	2
Cleanliness of food preparation tables and shelving ...	4	2	3	9
Protection of food from contamination	-	-	-	-
Provision of proper refuse storage containers	1	1	1	3
<u>Sanitary accommodation:</u>				
Cleanliness	1	2	3	6
Lighting	-	3	1	4
Repair of roofs, walls, etc.	-	2	1	3
Additional accommodation provided	-	-	3	3
Other improvements	2	3	1	6

PETROLEUM

421 inspections of premises storing petroleum spirit or mixtures have been made during the year; five new installations were licensed.

Details of the total number of premises licensed and the gallonage stored are as follows:

Number of premises on register	...	...	168
Number of petroleum spirit licences	...	...	159
Number of petroleum mixtures licences	...	...	9
Petroleum spirit gallonage licensed	...	...	27,936,573
Petroleum mixtures gallonage stored	...	...	2,368,292

New tanks and tanks due for testing have been dealt with; during the year, fourteen such tanks have been tested.

Four tanks have been put permanently out of use during the year; in these cases it is necessary either to ensure its complete removal from the ground, the void filled in and consolidated, or, alternatively, the tank can be completely filled in with a cement slurry.

An incident illustrating the necessity for the scrupulous maintenance of filling equipment and the strict observance of Home Office recommendations relating to re-fuelling occurred on the Hamble River in June. A motor yacht drew up to a re-fuelling pontoon for petrol. The harbour master dispensed the petrol and then went on board to replace the filler cap. As he did so there was an explosion; the yacht owner's wife and two children who were below at the time suffered superficial burns and the harbour master was thrown to the ground, but fortunately, uninjured. The aft cabin of the yacht was slightly damaged but the hatch and deck over the engine were blown out. Investigation revealed that the engine had been left running whilst the petroleum was dispensed and that there was a loose jubilee clip on the hose from the filler inlet to the petroleum tank, allowing petrol to run down the outside of the pipe.

NOISE ABATEMENT

A number of complaints of alleged noise nuisance were dealt with during the year; the complaints concerned such varied causes as factory machinery, motor-cycles, seed-box making, amplified music, dogs barking, etc. All the complaints were investigated and steps taken to reduce the amount of noise where it was considered to be excessive.

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 Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	19	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by Local Authority	157	18	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	-	-	-	-
Totals	176	22	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:

Particulars (1)	Cases in which defects found				Prosecutions insti- tuted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
<u>Sanitary Conveniences</u>					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Other Offences</u>	2	2	-	-	-
Totals	8	8	-	-	-

3. Outwork:

Nature of Work (1)	No. of Outworkers in August list (2)	No. of defaults in sending lists (3)	Prosecutions under Column (3) (4)	Work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing } Making Apparel } etc.	28	-	-	-	-	-
Other trades	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	28	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following tables show the number of premises in this District registered under the Act, the number inspected during the year and the numbers employed in the various classes of workplaces:

Class of Premises	Registered premises		
	Registered during the year	No. registered at end of year	No. receiving general inspection during year
Offices	3	97	6
Retail Shops	2	169	6
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	1	8	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	-	60	-
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	6	336	13

(a) Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 90.

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	1,483
Retail Shops	599
Wholesale departments, warehouses	95
Catering establishments open to the public	361
Canteens	46
Fuel storage depots	7
Total	2,591
Total Males	1,402
Total Females	1,189

(b) Number of Exemptions ... 1 (Sanitary Conveniences (Sec.9)).

Contraventions

The number of contraventions found under the various Sections of the Act were as follows:

Cleanliness	10	Clothing Accommodation	6
Temperature	5	Sitting facilities	1
Ventilation	3	Floors, passages and stairs	10
Lighting	5	First Aid -	
Sanitary conveniences	8	General provisions	8
Washing facilities	7	Other contraventions	13
Supply of drinking water ..	4		

It was necessary on a number of occasions to advise the persons responsible that unless these contraventions were remedied without delay the matter would be placed before the Health Committee with a view to proceedings being taken.

Accidents

The number of accidents reported and investigated during the year was as follows:

Workplace	Number reported	Number investigated	Informal advice given	No further action necessary
Offices	4	4	1	3
Retail shops	2	2	1	1
Wholesale shops and warehouses ...	7	7	4	3
Catering establishments and canteens ...	1	1	-	1
Fuel storage depots ...	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	14	14	6	8

Causes of the above accidents and the type of premises in which they occurred are shown below:

	Offices	Retail shops	Wholesale shops and warehouses	Catering establishments and canteens	Fuel storage depots
Machinery	-	-	-	-	-
Transport	-	-	-	-	-
Falls of persons	4	1	-	-	-
Stepping on or striking against object ...	-	-	-	1	-
Handling goods	-	1	5	-	-
Falling objects	-	-	1	-	-
Electricity	-	-	1	-	-
All others	-	-	-	-	-
Totals ...	4	2	7	1	-

RODENT AND INSECT CONTROL

The staff operating this service consists of the Rodent Officer, Deputy Rodent Officer and two operatives.

General surveys of areas were made and treatments carried out in accordance with the following policy:

- Domestic premises - free of charge
- Business premises - on a rechargeable basis
- Agricultural premises - generally on contract agreements

Details are as follows:

Net Costs of Service

The net cost of the service over the past five years is as follows:

1965/66	...	...	...	...	£3,236
1966/67	...	...	...	...	£3,259
1967/68	...	...	...	...	£3,945
1968/69	...	...	...	...	£3,856
1969/70*	...	...	...	...	£4,020

Income from Treatments

Year	Agricultural Premises	Business Premises	Local Authority Premises	Total
1965/66	£1,071	£318	£58	£1,447
1966/67	£1,400	£300	£120	£1,820
1967/68	£1,494	£300	£82	£1,876
1968/69	£1,636	£310	£148	£2,094
1969/70*	£1,850	£330	£170	£2,356

* Estimated

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

Type of Property	Inspections made	Treatments carried out
Local Authority's Properties	182	68
Dwelling houses	1,961	1,122
Business properties	469	263
Agricultural properties	1,133	669
Totals	3,745	2,122

Wasps

The number of complaints received relating to wasps' nests was 85; each complaint was dealt with immediately and resulted in the destruction of the wasps and removal of the nests.

Other Insects

Nine treatments were carried out at premises where the occupiers were unable to cope with them.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Legislation affecting public cleansing which became operative during the year included the following:

(a) Goods Vehicles (Operators' Licences) Regulations, 1969: these came into force on 1st December, 1969 and provide for various matters necessary for the issue of Operators' Licences to firms or bodies who operate vehicles exceeding 30 cwt. unladen weight.

(b) Heavy Goods Vehicles (Drivers' Licences) Regulations, 1969: these regulations bring into force the procedure for obtaining drivers' licences for heavy goods vehicles. Generally, existing drivers with six months experience of driving such vehicles during the year ending 1st February, 1970 are eligible for such a licence without passing a test. On and after that date it will be an offence to drive, or to employ another person to drive, unless the driver holds a heavy goods vehicle driver's licence.

The continuing development in equipment for the sack method of refuse collection has been constantly under review; a satisfactory type of polythene bin holder, used together with a liner, had recently been marketed and the price compared favourably with the price of the head units at present in use. It was considered that the system could be used effectively in the last phase of the sack scheme to be installed in the parishes of Bursledon, Hamble and Hound. By the end of the year the installation of these bin holders had been completed in the three parishes.

Consideration was also given to the benefits which would be available by the purchasing of paper sacks on a short-term contract basis. Discussion took place with the manufacturers and a two-year contract was made, resulting in a further reduction in the cost of the sacks.

Refuse Collection

The vehicle fleet engaged on this work consists of:

- Two 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).
- Two 3-ton tipping vehicles.
- Nine 5-ton tipping vehicles.
- Two 7-ton tipping vehicles.

Two new 7-ton collection vehicles were purchased during the year.

It was necessary to dispose of the two 50 cu. yard (continuous loading) specialised vehicles shown above; the engines of these vehicles had to be kept running when they were unattended (i.e. when the driver/loader is engaged on loading duties); this is now a contravention of current road traffic law and the Council's Insurers would not continue insurance cover.

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

1965	-	717
1966	-	512
1967	-	813
1968	-	873
1969	-	600
Total	-	<u>3,515</u>

By the end of the year, all parishes in the District were receiving refuse collection by the paper/plastic sack or bin liner systems.

Labour

The difficulties with the labour aspect of this service have not diminished and the sickness rate continues to cause concern.

Since the decision was made in 1966 that a sickness certificate would not be required in respect of a period of one day, absence from work through sickness has progressively increased, as will be seen from the following table:

<u>Year</u>			<u>Working weeks lost</u>
1966	...	...	78.0
1967	...	...	142.0
1968	...	...	145.0
1969	...	...	185.7

Absence from work for other reasons than sickness totalled 10.8 weeks lost. When added to weeks lost through sickness, this is equivalent to four men being absent from work for the whole of the year (this does not take into consideration vacancies and holidays).

In addition, as from 1st April, 1969, the leave entitlement for public cleansing staff was increased by a various number of days according to length of service of the employee and, in the case of this Authority, this resulted in a further loss of 12.2 working weeks.

When added to the difficulty in recruiting labour for this service it will be seen that maintaining the refuse collection service remains a major problem.

Special Collections

This service has been continued on a "free of charge" basis throughout the year and resulted in 1,054 collections being made - an average in excess of 20 per week. That there is an ever-increasing demand for this service is shown by the number of collections each year since 1965 (the first full year the service was in operation):

<u>Year</u>		<u>Number of</u> <u>"special collections"</u>
1965	...	193
1966	...	373
1967	...	779
1968	...	907
1969	...	1,054

In addition to these collections a service is given to such events as Parish Fetes, Scouts and Guides Camps, caravan rallies, etc. taking place in the district by providing sack units during the period of their stay. From letters received from the various organisers of such events these arrangements are much appreciated.

Litter

The litter patrol, consisting of a driver and a 5-cwt. van has continued to work satisfactorily. This patrol deals with the litter baskets installed throughout the District at lay-bys and other sites and also clears any other dumped rubbish seen or which is notified to us through any other source.

Street Cleansing

Following representations from the Parish Councils of Hamble, Hound and New Alresford, consideration was given to the question of street cleansing. The Councils concerned were informed that any suggestion for the clearance of litter would be considered on its merits where a problem existed in any particular Parish.

Abandoned Cars

Approval was given to the purchase of a 'low-loader' trailer to facilitate in the removal of abandoned vehicles but, owing to the delay in delivery, arrangements were made to hire a vehicle from Eastleigh Borough. Their co-operation and assistance in this matter was much appreciated.

The collection of these vehicles continues at an undiminished rate, but arrangements for their disposal has proceeded on more satisfactory lines than in past years and has kept pace with the collections.

Refuse Disposal

The disposal of household refuse from dwellings in this area and Eastleigh Borough Council's area continued at Knowle Lane, Fair Oak, but in the latter part of the year it was considered advisable, in view of the decreasing available tipping space at Fair Oak, to re-open the refuse tip at Weston Colley, Micheldever for the reception of refuse from the northern parishes of the District.

The estimated total weight of refuse received at the tips during the year was 33,374 tons.

Income received from private firms in respect of tipping at the Council's disposal points during the year amounted to £4,100 as compared with £3,700 during the previous year.

In December notification was received that the Hampshire County Council had agreed to issue outline planning consent for the proposed incinerator plant at Poles Lane, Otterbourne and a Sub-Committee was appointed to consider the report of the Consultants.

Salvage

The use of transparent plastic sacks for the collection of salvage continued throughout the year; the use of these sacks ensures that paper, rags, etc. are kept dry even if some delay occurs in collection and salvage is more easily handled by the collectors.

Income from the sale of salvage during the financial year 1969-70 totalled £5,903 as compared with £5,054 for 1968-69.

OIL POLLUTION

The joint scheme drawn up by the Hampshire County Council for dealing with oil pollution came into operation at the beginning of the year and covers the following areas:

City of Southampton.

Boroughs of Christchurch, Gosport and Lymington.

Urban Districts of Fareham and Havant and Waterloo.

Rural Districts of New Forest and Winchester.

The system is arranged to cover operations in Stages I, II and III. In Stage I oil pollution is dealt with by District Councils deploying their own resources, Stage II with additional assistance rendered by the Divisional Surveyor, and Stage III is carried out by County Oil Control at Winchester. All local authorities from Bournemouth to Brighton are included in the early warning system.

One serious pollution occurred in the District during the year; this was on the beach adjacent to the Royal Victoria Hospital, Netley during April. Arrangements were made for its immediate clearance and this necessitated the employment of five refuse service personnel, together with a loading shovel and a six-yard tipping vehicle, for two days.

