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1. ~~Mr. Muston~~
2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry~~
3. ~~Mr. Perry~~

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CITY OF WINCHESTER

ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

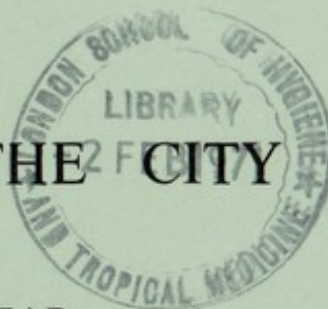
HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1969

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., L.M.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.



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Public Health Department
Friarsgate,
Winchester.

July, 1970.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,
City of Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting the Annual Report for 1969, it may be noted that this is the 95th occasion on which such a report has been presented - thus providing a record of almost a hundred years on the state of the Public Health and Sanitary Circumstances of the City. Changes and improvements have been made over the years and many responsibilities of the Health Department have passed to larger Authorities. Although further changes in the service may be imminent I feel that in retrospect there is little that can be faulted in the work carried out by the lesser Authorities when the limitation of size and finance are taken into consideration.

The year was memorable by the fact that owing to the Guildhall fire it was necessary to provide temporary accommodation in Friarsgate for the City Treasurer and his staff. I am happy to record that at the time of writing this report the Treasurer's Department has now taken up its abode in new offices and my Department is in the process of rehabilitation, slightly hampered by the fact that work was also commenced during the year on a building which is being joined to the Health Clinic, for the provision of surgeries for the General Practitioners. This accommodation will become available in October 1970.

The estimated mid-year population as provided by the Registrar-General was 31,070 persons - representing an increase of 150 persons over the 1968 figure.

As forecast in last year's report, the number of persons unemployed showed a tendency to increase. The tendency was unfortunately borne out by fact and at the end of the year there were 320 registered unemployed persons or an increase of 53 over the previous year.

The number of new units of housing accommodation that became available during the year amounted to 140. Of these, 94 units were provided by private enterprise and 46 units by the Corporation. The net increase in the number of housing units however, in fact, is only 121, since from the 140 units must be deducted 19 houses which have either been demolished or closed as unfit for human habitation. At the end of the year there was still a total of 990 registered applicants on the Council Housing List. This is a figure that seems to alter very little over the years - a factor which is difficult to understand when it is appreciated that there are 3,580 houses and flats owned by the Corporation and no less than 2,504 of these units have been built since the war.

The number of live births registered during the year was 396 - one less than in 1968. It was composed of 216 males and 180 females and gave a corrected Birth Rate of 13.2 per thousand population. This figure still continues to be well below that for England and Wales even though the latter figure has once again declined in the past year.

The Infant Mortality figure of 20 per thousand live births is somewhat in excess of the national figure of 18 per thousand live births. It must be appreciated however, that in a town with a population of a little in excess of 30,000 persons and a total of approximately 400 births annually, the death of even one additional infant tends to produce wide fluctuations in the rate. This is perhaps best illustrated by the fact that in 1968 when there were three infant deaths the rate of 7.5 per thousand was well below the national figure of 18.0 per thousand live births, whereas in the current year with 8 infant deaths the local rate rises to 20, two points in excess of the national rate. Congenital anomalies accounted for half the infant deaths and a further two deaths were attributed to prematurity. The number of illegitimate live births was 38, providing a figure of 10 when expressed as a percentage of all live births and compares unfavourably with the similar figure of 8 for England and Wales.

The crude death rate was 12.5 as expressed per thousand of the population. This figure requires to be adjusted by the use of the area comparability figure producing an adjusted rate of 9.9 per thousand of the home population. In all there were 389 registered deaths - 187 male and 202 female. The overall picture as to cause of death shows little change with cardiac disease and malignant neoplasms together accounting for well over half of the registered deaths, with cerebro vascular disease providing the next greatest number. There were no maternal deaths during the year, neither were there any deaths attributable to tuberculosis. As to the ages at death, out of a total of 389 deaths, 196 occurred amongst persons of 75 years or over and 177 occurred amongst persons between the ages of 45 years and 74 years.

The number of notifications of infectious disease once again show a decline, this decline is partly attributable to the fact that cases are now notifiable direct to the district of origin of the patient. Heretofore, cases were notified to the district where the diagnosis was established and this procedure tended to give an unsatisfactory overall picture. There was however, a small increase in the number of notifications of measles, but this was insignificant compared with previous experiences when a biennial outbreak produced many hundreds of notifications. In common with the rest of the country an outbreak of influenza began early in December 1969 and continued until the end of January 1970. It was due to the Hong Kong strain of influenza virus A.2. The nation-wide incidence, as measured by the peak figures of new claims of sickness benefit in the two weeks following Christmas 1969, was higher than any reached since records began over twenty years ago.

The twice monthly visits of the Mobile X-Ray Unit from Southampton continued to be maintained and approximately 3,000 persons availed themselves of this facility. Of those examined it is noteworthy that only one case was referred for further investigation as possibly suffering from tuberculosis. However, thirty individuals were considered to be suffering from other conditions not of a tubercular nature. I would emphasize that the facilities provided by this Unit for the examination and investigation of chest conditions cannot be over estimated - a feature that is well appreciated by the general public whose attendance at the bi-monthly visits of the Unit is sufficient to substantiate this fact.

During the year the City Council re-affirmed its previous decision approving in principle the fluoridation of the water supply and decided that a further approach should be made to the County Council as Local Health Authority enquiring as to what action, if any, it was proposing to take on this matter.

Full details of the day to day work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors is to be found in that section of the Report prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. E. Seymour.

In conclusion I would wish to thank the Chairman, Councillor K. Penman, and members of the Health and Housing Committee for their help and understanding of the work of the Department. Once again, I would wish to convey to Dr. Hughes of the Public Health Laboratory Service and Dr. Moore of the Mass Radiography Unit and their staffs for the constant help and co-operation which they have so willingly provided during the year. Finally, to the Officers of the Corporation and the staff of the Public Health Department, my sincere thanks.

Robt. A. Good,

Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor Spicer
Chairman	-	Councillor Penman
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Stanley
Alderman Townend		Councillor Cole
Alderman Hutchins		Councillor Gardner
Alderman Taylor		Councillor Matthew
Alderman Neate		Councillor Mrs. Baren
Councillor Hibberd		Councillor Sermon

A - STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area of the Borough 3,888 Acres

Population Census 1931 - 23,523
Census 1961 - Preliminary Report - 28,643
Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1969 - 31,070.

Number of Inhabited Houses (on 31st March 1970 from figures supplied by the City Treasurer) - 9,353

Rateable Value at 1st April 1969 £1,719,444.

Net Penny rate product 1969/70 £7,076.11s.10d.

Social Conditions In addition to a number of light industries operating in the City, there has been an increasing development at the Winnall Trading Estate. Apart from transport and distributive services, the principle industries are Engineering and Food Processing.

It is estimated that there are 154 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.

UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment registered at the
12th January, 1970.

I am indebted to the Manager
of the Ministry of Labour
Employment Exchange for
information relating to
unemployment.

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
269	51	320

Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 12th January, 1970.

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	12	6	18
20-24	34	9	43
25-29	28	6	34
30-34	17	2	19
35-39	11	4	15
40-44	17	5	22
45-49	16	9	25
50-54	18	2	20
55-59	24	8	32
60-64	89	-	89
65 & Over	3	-	3
Totals	269	51	320

B -

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	396	216	180
Legitimate	358	194	164
Illegitimate	38	22	16

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor
of 1.04)

- - 13.2

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births

- 10%

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	5	5	-
Legitimate	5	5	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births 12.

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	389	187	202

Death Rate per 1,000 Population
(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.79)

9.9

<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total Registered	401	221	180
Legitimate	363	199	164
Illegitimate	38	22	16

<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-			
Total Registered	8	4	4
Legitimate	7	3	4
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	20
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	20
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	26
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	22

Maternal Deaths

NIL

Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births 0.0

The following table gives at glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1969,

	Live Birth Rate	Still Birth Rate	Death Rate	Infant Mortality Rate. Under one year.
	1	2	3	4
Winchester U.D.	13.2	12	9.9	20
England & Wales	16.3	13	11.9	18

NOTE;

- 1 and 3 are expressed as the rate per 1,000 of the population
 2 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births
 4 is expressed as the rate per 1,000 live births

INFANT MORTALITY

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various ages under 1 year in 1969

Cause of Death	Under 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total 4 weeks to 1 year	T O T A L		
											Male	Female	Total
Birth Injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	2				2						1	1	2
Congenital anomalies	1				1		1		1	2	2	1	3
Other causes of peri- natal mortality	1				1							1	1
Accidents							1			1	1		1
Other diseases									1	1		1	1
	4				4		2		2	4	4	4	8

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1969

Causes of Death	Nett Deaths at the specified ages of Residents whether occurring within or without the district.														TOTALS	
	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks & under 1 yr.	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Male	Fem.		
1 Cholera																
2 Typhoid Fever																
3 Bacillary dysentery and ameobiasis																
4 Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases																
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system																
6 Other tuberculosis, including late effects																
7 Plague																
8 Diphtheria																
9 Whooping cough																
10 Streptococcal sore throat and scarlet fever																
11 Meningococcal infection																
12 Acute poliomyelitis																
13 Smallpox																
14 Measles																
15 Typhus and other rickettsioses																
16 Malaria																
17 Syphilis and its sequelae																
18 All other infective and parasitic diseases	1								1				1			
19 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	76				1		2	7	21	18	27	36	40			
20 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature																
21 Diabetes mellitus	3							1			2	2	1			
22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency																
23 Anaemias	1										1		1			
24 Meningitis																
25 Active rheumatic fever																
26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	2										2	1	1			
27 Hypertensive disease	7							1		5	1	4	3			
28 Ischaemic heart disease	83						1	6	17	23	36	50	33			
29 Other forms of heart disease	46								3	4	39	11	35			
30 Cerebrovascular disease	73							2	4	26	41	36	37			
31 Influenza	1										1		1			
32 Pneumonia	20				1				1	3	15	8	12			
33 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	15								2	6	7	12	3			
34 Peptic ulcer	2										2	1	1			
35 Appendicitis	1										1		1			
36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia																
37 Cirrhosis of liver	2							1		1		1	1			
38 Nephritis and nephrosis	1						1					1				
39 Hyperplasia of prostate	1										1	1				
40 Abortion																
41 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium																
42 Congenital anomalies	3	1	2										2	1		
43 Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	2	2											1	1		
44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1												1		
45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3										1	2	2	1		
46 All other diseases	33		1		3		3	2	4	7	13	15	18			
47 Motor vehicle accidents	1				1							1				
48 All other accidents	9		1	1							2	5	1	8		
49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1								1				1			
50 All other external causes	1								1				1			
	389	4	4	1	3	3	7	20	55	96	196	187	202			

C - GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

ROBT. A. GOOD, M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., L.M., F.R.S.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the inspection of Meat and other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspectors

C. BENNETT Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods

R. W. ANDREWS Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods

N. I. MASON Cert. Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board
H. N. Cert. in Building. Diploma R.S.H. for the
Inspection of Meat and other Foods

L. G. JAMES Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Joint Board; Diploma R.S.I.
Meat Inspector for the Inspection of Meat and other Foods

R. L. BARRY Diploma Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board

D. McKEE R.S.H. Cert. for Inspection of Meat
Meat Inspector
(to 31.3.69)

RODENT OFFICERS

R. Newman
H. Rebbeck (26.5.69 - 8.7.69)
V. Appleby (from 25.8.69)

CHIEF CLERK

Audio Typist
Junior Clerk

Miss P. Smith
Miss V. Vincent
Miss B. Smith (to 1.8.69)

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL NURSING STAFF

Health Visitors:

MISS. J.M. BARRITT, S.R.N., H.V.

MISS. G.K. BURNE, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS. H.M. HAYLER, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

MISS. R. MITCHELL, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.

Midwife:

MRS. E. KENDALL, S.R.N., S.C.M.

District Nurses:

MISS. M. FRICKER, S.R.N., S.C.M. (and Relief Midwife)

MRS. S.J. McCOURT, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

District Nurses & Midwives attached to Dr. Gibson & Partners' Practice

MRS. THOMAS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

District Nurses & Midwives attached to St. Clements Partnership

MRS. D.E. FARRANTS, S.R.N., S.C.M. - District Nurse/Midwife

MRS. M. GARDINER, S.R.N. - District Nurse

MRS. M. HOLTHAM, S.R.N. - District Nurse

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriology

Public Health Laboratory
Service, Royal Hampshire
County Hospital, Director -
Dr. M.H. Hughes.

Chemical Analysis

Southampton Borough Analyst,
"Spetchley", Cobden Avenue,
Bitterne Park, Southampton,
Public Analyst - Mr. H. Dedicate

HAMPSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Depot,
Queens Road, Winchester.
(Tel. 61644)

Clinic Treatment Centres

(a) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Friday
each month at 2 p.m. at the
Health Department.

(b) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Monday
each month at 2 p.m. in the
Weeke Community Centre.

(c) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Monday and Wednesday at
St. Clement's Surgery at 2 p.m.
The Health Visitor attached to
the group practice is in
attendance.

(d) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

Each Tuesday at Dr. Gibson &
Partners' Surgery at 2 p.m. The
Health Visitor attached to the
group practice is in attendance.

(e) INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

The second and fourth Tuesday
each month in the Winnall
Community Centre.

(f) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the Health
Department.

(g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculation of pre-school
children against Diphtheria and
Whooping Cough and Tetanus is
carried out at the Child Welfare
Centres. Diphtheria Immunisation
is also carried out at the schools.

(h) SPEECH CLINIC

Wednesday and Friday each week
by appointment at the Health
Department.

Old People's Welfare CHIROPODY

Held each 2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday
and Tuesday; appointments being
arranged through the British Red
Cross.

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD

HOSPITALS

(i)

St. Paul's Hospital (Chronic Sick) 183 beds, Pre-Convalescent 18.

(ii)

Victoria Isolation Hospital (Infectious Diseases) 42 beds.

(iii)

Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Medical, Surgical and Children 320 beds - Maternity 55 beds.

(a) ORTHOPAEDIC CLINIC

(i) Major:

The first Friday each month by appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(ii) Remedial:

By appointment at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(b) OPHTHALMIC CLINIC

Winchester City cases once per month by appointment at the Health Department.

(c) OPHTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(d) V.D. CLINIC

At Royal Hampshire County Hospital.
Mondays 2.30 - 4 p.m.
Thursday 3 - 4.30 p.m.

SECTION "D"

Environmental Health Services

Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector

E. SEYMOUR, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam Joint Board; R.S.H. Cert for Inspection Meat & other Foods; Prizeman Northern Counties Sanitary Asso'n; Liverpool University Sanitary Science Cert; Engineers Cert, of Competency, Board of Trade; Assoc Members Cert, Inst Public Health Engineers; City & Guilds London Inst, Cert, Fuel Economy & Smoke Abatement; Advanced Diploma, Royal Inst. Public Health & Hygiene.

Public Health Department,
Friarsgate,
WINCHESTER.

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I present herewith for the 22nd time, the Annual Report of the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspectors section of the Health Department.

During the course of the year, work in the environmental field continued on normal and progressive lines.

It is pertinent to mention that particular attention has been paid to the various aspects of housing conditions such as Repair, Multi-occupation, Clearance, Closing, etc. In the planned approach to raising the standard of some of the older houses, however, opportunity was taken to continue the survey of properties, with the emphasis directed to houses which were repairable but lacking in proper facilities. In this connection, attention is drawn to the new Housing Act which must be welcomed as one of the most important pieces of legislation to be introduced for many years. Basically, it deals with the urgent need to slow down the rate of loss of the nations housing stock by the implementation of Area Rehabilitation. It introduces a more flexible grant system and as a bonus, give the incentive of increased rents. It only remains for those concerned with its administration to demonstrate an abundance of enthusiasm.

Duties under the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act again provided much scope for full inspection work, details of which are given in the statistical report. As in past years close collaboration has existed between the Factory Inspector and the Fire Officer. Generally speaking all premises now conform to the requirements of the Act with no major works outstanding. In future therefore, work of inspection to be done under the Act will be dovetailed with general inspections of other kinds, thereby obviating an increase in the case load to be dealt with by the Inspector concerned.

Food supplies received their usual careful attention. In the surveillance of the handling, preparation or storage of food for sale the Food Hygiene Regulations were steadily enforced and traders have shown a good response to such requests that have been made. Samples submitted for Chemical and Bacteriological report gave results which had no major surprises and satisfactory reports relating to Toxic Chemical control were received in connection with food specimens.

Meat Inspection continued to take up considerable time and, because of irregular slaughtering hours, Public Health Inspectors continued rota duties which again involved overtime. All animals were examined and carcasses stamped. Conditions simulating Tuberculosis and instances of Cysticercus Bovis (tape worm infestation) were noted only in a few cases. Efforts to diagnose some of the tubercle-like conditions were made by the Public Health Laboratory Service but it is clear that it takes time and is often inconclusive.

It is pleasing to underline the greater interest taken in the installation and operation of dry cleaning plant in the City. There seems no excuse for unsatisfactory conditions associated with plant of this kind which, while potentially a health risk should, with reasonable care in installation and operation be perfectly satisfactory.

Noise measurements continue and are proving invaluable for investigation work. Complaints vary considerably in type and extent and early abatement particularly where industrial processes are concerned, is not always easy. On the whole responsible people react quickly to complaints and seem anxious to do whatever possible to secure abatement or reduction of noise level.

Other information concerning the years activities such as Clean Air, Drainage matters, Petroleum Acts, Factories Acts and other varied duties are given in the body of the report.

In conclusion, I would like to record my appreciation for the generous co-operation received from the Officers of other departments. Gratitude is also expressed to members of staff who have responded nobly to all calls made upon them.

To the Chairman and Members of the Housing & Health Committee, I tender my sincere thanks for their unfailing courtesy and consideration during the year,

I am,

Your obedient servant,

E. SEYMOUR,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

HOUSING

IMPROVEMENT AREAS

Housing Act 1964

One of the greatest challenges of public health work is carrying out Area Improvement.

As far back as 1965 the Council approved a pilot scheme in an area of 75 houses (No. 7 Area on Improvement Map) 62 of which were owner-occupied and possessed all amenities. Of the 13 tenanted properties, 12 now possess standard amenities, leaving remaining one subject to a Suspended Improvement Notice, which expires in 1970.

The early completion of the above project resulted in the declaration of a second area comprising 248 houses (No. 1 Area on Improvement Map). In addition to some owner-occupied properties, 56 tenanted houses were lacking in essential amenities. Apart from one dwelling subject to a Suspended Improvement Notice and another to a Closing Order, there remain but five houses to be improved.

The practice of making an "informal approach" to owners and/or agents in respect to obtaining improvements and repairs to dwellings has for many years been regularly pursued. It therefore required a very short step, with prior approval of the Council to secure Voluntary Improvement of a third area comprising 209 houses (No. 6 Area on Improvement Map). Owners and tenants were informed by letter at an early date of the procedure to be followed and this not only saved time, but to our surprise resulted in a smooth progressive response from owners and tenants by what could otherwise have been a time consuming and complicated operation. So far, 153 houses now possess essential amenities, leaving 56 properties not yet with all improvements.

In almost every case where application was made for a Standard or Discretionary Grant, it was found necessary for repairs to be carried out, not only to make improvement work fully effective but also to satisfy the requirements relating to the future life of houses which must not be less than 15 years for the Standard Grant or 30 years for Discretionary Grant.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENT AREA

Housing Act 1969

During early 1969, the public health inspectors undertook a systematic survey of the City to find out where general improvement of houses and area was needed. An area in the Greenhill Road - Cheriton Road district was highlighted in the survey. Amongst other deficiencies, it contained 395 houses with 213 of them lacking in one or more of the standard amenities, 123 without baths, 111 without hot water at the sink, and 175 houses without inside sanitation.

In addition to making a personal contact with the occupants of each property, the survey enabled the inspectors to assess the attitudes and feelings of the residents towards area rehabilitation and in particular the improvement of the houses in which they lived.

The proposed internal improvements to the houses being those necessary to meet the full 12 point standard where practicable and as referred to in the Act. This includes installation of bathroom, hot water system, improvements to sub-standard kitchens, installing power points, etc. Although the scheme was always accepted as desirable, some residents in the area did not feel that they would be able to agree to improvement work, mainly through old age or financial reasons.

Many of these elderly residents felt that they could not cope with the upheaval of having work carried out and in any case, since they had managed for some 70 years without modern facilities did not really need them now. They were also worried about paying higher rent and did not want to apply for supplementary pensions. However, experience gained in earlier improvement work indicates that modern facilities especially an internal W.C. are very much appreciated once they have been installed.

Environmental improvement includes provision of rear service road or footpaths where practicable, garage blocks, parking spaces and recreational areas. These proposals were met with typical reserve, many residents being suspicious and sure the Council had some sinister ulterior motive, nevertheless, the proposals as a whole were generally accepted as a "good idea". Despite this, however, it is anticipated that with some of the residents a good deal of persuasion will be necessary to implement environmental improvements. For example, it has been determined from our field work that some resistance will be encountered with regard to rear service roads, particularly from the anti-motoring sector. A few owners are not satisfied that the extra amenity value is adequate compensation for giving up their land and the nuisance created by the motor car.

On the other hand the motorists in the area are very concerned about parking facilities and are anxious to find adequate reserved parking space or a garage, but the cost of such a facility is obviously going to be a prime factor.

The proposal to provide play areas is enthusiastically welcomed by parents of young children, but it is clear that these would have to be easily and safely accessible to be a success.

Proposals to standardise fencing has not yet caught their imagination and are bound to take second place to actual house improvements and quite possibly could fail to materialize owing to disagreement on a particular form and the lack of grant aid towards the cost. The intention of the Housing Act 1969 is clearly to save older houses and to give them a new lease of life by improving the environment, which in turn will help alleviate the present housing shortage.

It also presents a unique opportunity for the Council, the officers and above all, the residents, to co-operate and overcome the difficulties outlined above to the mutual benefit of all concerned.

1. A total of 253 houses were visited during the year (excluding item 8) in connection with possible Housing Act procedure. In all cases action was taken where found necessary as indicated below:

2. Housing Act Notices:

<u>Section 9</u>		<u>Closing Orders</u>		<u>Demolition Orders</u>		<u>Clearance Area</u>
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	
2	6	2	1	2	1	No. 65 (2 Houses)

3. Informal Housing Notices

<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
5	37 (Includes previous year)

4. Schedules of Repair forwarded with Grants:

<u>Discretionary</u>		<u>Standard</u>	
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
3	2	15	23 (Includes previous year)

5. Loan Applications & Schedules of Repair

<u>Made</u>	<u>Complied</u>
17	5

6. Application for Qualification Certificates
(For transfer from Controlled to Regulated Tenancy)

<u>Made</u>	<u>Provisionally Approved</u>	<u>Refused</u>
2	1	1

7. Public Health Acts Notices

<u>Formal</u>		<u>Informal</u>	
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
14	13	29	28

8. Groups or small areas of houses surveyed for possible Clearance procedure

25 Areas comprising 165 houses were visited.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	Standard Grants	Discretionary Grants	Total
1. Number of Applications Received	15	9	24
Houses Owner/Occupied	9	4	13
Tenanted	6	5	11
2. Number of Applications Approved (Full Standard)	15	9	24
3. Grants Paid	22	13	35 +
4. Amount Paid	£2,447	£5,743	£8,190

5. One standard grant to the higher limit was approved for a bathroom addition.

6. Amenities Provided

(a)	Fixed Bath	19
(b)	Wash Basins	21
(c)	Hot Water Supplies	10
(d)	Inside W.C.	18
(e)	Food Storage	12

+ This number includes some applications approved in 1968.

(A) RENT ACT 1957 - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR.

Number of	1. Applications	-
	2. Decisions not to issue certificate	-
	3. Certificates issued	-

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE

4. By Landlords to L/A for cancellation -

(B) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Scheme of registration approved by the Ministry None
2. Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation 87
3. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act, 1961. 6
4. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for
 - (a) Management Orders (Sec. 12) -
 - (b) Directions on overcrowding (Sec. 19) -
5. Number of houses on which have been made:
 - (a) Management Orders -
 - (b) Directions on overcrowding -
6. Number of notices served
 - (a) to make good neglect of proper standard of management (Sec. 14) -
 - (b) to require additional services or facilities (Sec. 15) 15
 - (c) where work has been carried out in default -
7. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:

Number of houses with following number of separate occupancies	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Over 12
Number of Houses	8	18	15	17	9	4	6	4	2	1	1	2

8. At the beginning of the year the number of houses known to be let in multi-occupation, had risen to 87, despite some of these properties being converted into flats. Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1969, however, which became operative in August, the new definition which excludes certain houses from being classified as multi-occupied premises was altered from "occupied by the same family" to "living as a member of the same family".

This alteration has thus excluded a number of dwellings which are occupied by students who live as one family.

Not every multiple occupied property automatically provides bad housing conditions. Provided that satisfactory standards are maintained, it fulfils a useful housing need for a group of the population not normally catered for in the Council's housing schemes. However, it is seldom, if ever, that consideration is given by an owner to the fire hazards which accompany multi-occupation in large old houses constructed for use by a single family. Furthermore, oil heaters continue to be widely used for space heating in this kind of accommodation. This is always a potential danger.

There has also been a gradual but significant increase in the number of basement rooms being repaired or improved. To some extent this reflects a demand for centrally situated accommodation by students and hospital personnel who desire the modern freedom of "living out" away from parents or institutional control.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses with the City area.

Overcrowding

As with previous years overcrowding in sub-let or multi-occupied houses varies virtually from day to day and it is, therefore, not possible to survey or otherwise to judge accurately and completely the position of overcrowding in this type of accommodation. Statutory overcrowding in lower rated type of dwellings, however, has been found to be comparatively small and the trend of gradual improvement in this matter appears to be continuing.

Ten complaints relative to overcrowding were received. In no case was statutory overcrowding found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 140, making a net increase of 121 as follows:

	<u>New Houses</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Net Gain</u>
(A) Private Enterprise	94	-	94
(B) Corporation Owned	46	19	<u>27</u>
		<u>Total</u>	121
Total number of houses and flats owned by Local Authority at 31st December 1969 (excluding temporary housing accommodation)			<u>3,841.</u>

Against this must be set a loss of accommodation as follows:-

<u>Clearance Areas -</u>		
Demolished or Vacated therefore	-	3
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	-	1
<u>Housing Act, 1957 - Part II</u>		
Demolition Orders		2
Closing Orders		2
Undertakings not to use		-
Demolition before Order made		<u>8</u>

Youth Hostel (City Mill)

Out of 7,525 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 2,570 were from overseas. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,662. Approximately 7,034 meals were served and in addition 3,101 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

Complaints.

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses

Roofs	...	43
Walls (External)	...	38
External Joinery	...	32
Chimney Stacks	...	18
Rainwater Pipes	...	26
Eaves Gutters	...	21
Yards & Passages	...	8
Coal Houses	...	3
Dampness abated	...	34
Wallplaster	...	51
Ceilings	...	29
Floors repaired	...	40
Floors treated	...	10
Windows	...	49
Sashcords	...	108
Additional Lighting	...	8
Additional Ventilation	...	14
Stairs/steps	...	4
Doors	...	22
Skirtings	...	14
Handrails provided	...	6
Fireplaces repaired	...	6
Fireplaces renewed	...	8
Cooking ranges removed	...	-
Coppers removed	...	1
Sinks renewed	...	5
Wash hand basins installed	...	21
Waste pipes repaired	...	7
Repairs to water supplies	...	2
Food stores provided	...	5
Accumulations removed	...	18
Electrical wiring renewed	...	4
Sub-floor ventilation improved	...	31
Redecoration - Internal	...	43
" - External	...	21
Drains cleared or repaired	...	292
Water Closets repaired	...	12

Abatement of Nuisances

The wide powers of the nuisance sections of the Public Health Act, 1936, are found invaluable in dealing with defects and conditions which arise in any part of the City and in almost any type of premises. Any complaint which is received in the Department of conditions which may come within the loose definition of public health nuisance is investigated and where appropriate, action is taken within the powers conferred on the Health Committee.

The majority of complaints are received from occupiers of dwelling houses but action is frequently taken following an inspection of land or premises for other purposes.

In 14 cases out of 168 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

(A) INDUSTRIAL

1. Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	<u>11</u>
2. Furnaces (Section 3)	(a) Notifications received	<u>29</u>
	(b) Applications for prior approval	<u>-</u>
3. Grit and dust emissions (Section 5)	Number of contraventions	<u>4</u>

Excessive emission of grit and dust from the Chimney of an industrial plant was just one of the atmospheric pollution problems investigated during 1969.

The trouble was traced to a breakdown in the plants dust arresting equipment which resulted in half burnt wood shavings and dust being exhausted from the chimney. Eventually the technical difficulties were overcome and the nuisance abated.

I am still of the opinion that smoke and smells are the worst pollutants despite the attention paid to sulphur, largely because it is one of the pollutants that scientists can measure easily.

As far as clean air is concerned most architects and planners now accept it as a vitally important factor in improving the environment. In fact they are now in many ways supporting the public health inspectors in the struggle against air pollution.

4. Height of Chimneys	(a) Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys	<u>3</u>
	(b) Number of cases in which alterations were required	<u>2</u>
	(c) Number approved	<u>3</u>
	(d) Number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10	<u>-</u>

(B) DOMESTIC

A total of 5 complaints were received during the year regarding oily smuts and smoke nuisance from oil fired installations and these have been too frequent to support a contention that oil is a nuisance free fuel. Inadequate maintenance and careless operation coupled with problems of flue temperature are some of the causes of the trouble.

From past experience however, it would appear that there is a general acceptance of smoke control as a necessary part of environmental improvement.

The details provided with the notification of intention to install 31 new boilers indicate the fuel usage as follows:-

<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Solid Fuel</u>	<u>Gas</u>
No. of Furnaces	25	1	5

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

1. Total number of complaints received 14
2. Total number investigated 14
3. Total number of visits 33

Section 1 - Noise & Vibration

4. Number of nuisances confirmed
5. Number of nuisances remedied informally

INDUSTRIAL	COMMERCIAL	DOMESTIC	TOTAL
8	1	3	12
8	1	3	12

With ever increasing mechanisation, complaints of noise and vibration continue to be received. Noise involving 12 different sources were investigated and as in previous years involved both industrial and domestic premises. The most common causes of complaint was noise from civil engineering work in vicinity of dwelling houses. In such cases we are forced to act as arbitrator.

On one side we have industrial activities which creates noise that disturbs the living conditions of nearby residents. On the other side we have the angry ratepayer.

We have to decide that narrow issue of nuisance or no nuisance. Because of this noise, criteria are essential such as the British standard 4142 - Method of rating industrial noise affecting mixed residential and industrial areas.

I believe that all noise nuisances can be resolved by intelligent application of the criteria given.

Section 2 - Restriction on highway of the operation of loud speakers

7. Number of complaints

1

DRY CLEANING

In recent years self service launderettes have been providing coin operated machines for dry cleaning as an addition to their normal laundering service.

Whilst installation and maintenance is the responsibility of the owner, the correct operation of these "do it yourself machines" is in the hands of the customer.

If operated in accordance with the instructions the machines are quite safe, but as a precautionary measure against the inhalation of vapour, the owners were asked to display a notice of reasonable size on the front of machines with a recommendation that heavy and bulky articles which tend to retain traces of solvent should not be used or taken into confined spaces, such as a closed car without shaking and airing.

Ventilation must be adequate where vapour risks exist - up to 30 air changes per hour is recommended since the vapour from cleaning fluids perchloroethylene and Trichloroethylene is 4/5 times heavier than air.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

The provisions of the Act are intended to ensure that animals are adequately housed and receive water, food, ventilation and warmth necessary to their well-being. The Act also prohibits overcrowding, sale at too early an age and undue exposure to disease. Two licences were renewed in 1968 and a total of ten inspections carried out.

RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951.

No. of premises in district in which filling materials are manufactured, used or sold	8
No. of Carding Machines in use	1
No. of inspections	9

INFECTIOUS DISEASE INVESTIGATIONS

No. of infectious disease enquiries - 12

Disinfections carried out as detailed below after infectious disease.

Library books ... NIL

WATER SUPPLY

The City's water supply pumped from boreholes and wells in the chalk and distributed through iron mains on the constant system, is supplied to all the houses in the district.

Regular examinations, both bacteriological and chemical are made of the town's water, samples being obtained to check its purity at dwelling houses, institutions and business premises, etc., as routine procedure and upon complaint. The water has no plumbo-solvent action and is chlorinated before being pumped through the mains.

The results are consistently good, indicating the maintenance of a high standard of purity.

Particulars of the number of dwelling houses and the number of the population supplied from the public water mains - (a) number of dwelling houses within city area (including houses attached to shops)- 9,719 (b) population supplied from the public water mains, direct to houses within City (Total population supplied 41,000)

A typical example of the report is given below:-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (4/10/69)

Taste: Normal, Colour (Hazen Units) 5. Smell: Normal. Appearance: Clear and Bright. Microscopical Appearance: No visible suspended matter.

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION.

Reaction pH	7.6			
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO_2	16	parts	per	million
Free Saline Nitrogen as N_2	0.05	"	"	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	"	"	"
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	0.01	"	"	"
Nitric Nitrogen as N	4.5	"	"	"
Total hardness by E.D.T.A. method CaCO_3	255	"	"	"
Temporary	235	"	"	"
Permanent	20	"	"	"
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.05	"	"	"
Total alkalinity as CaCO_3	235	"	"	"
Total dissolved solids	320	"	"	"
Free Chlorine	NIL			

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	98	Carbonate as CO_3	141
Magnesium as Mg	2.0	Chlorides as Cl	15
Sodium as Na	7.5	Sulphates as SO_4	7
Silicate as SiO_2	18.0	Nitrates as NO_3	20
Iron	0.05	Fluorine as F	0.08
Lead	0.05	Detergent	Absent
Zinc	0.05		
Copper	0.05		
Resistivity	2216		

Observations: The results on samples show them to be of excellent quality and free from pollution and contamination. There is no evidence of any deterioration in the quality the results being within the average range.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

Description	Origin	No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)
			Probable No. per 100 ml.	
Untreated Well Water	Easton Well	103	NIL	NIL
	Romsey Rd Well	49 1	NIL 1 +	NIL NIL
	<u>Total</u>	<u>50</u>	+ Pump raising during proceeding days	
Treated Water	No. 2 Low Level Reservoir	106	NIL	NIL
	Distribution System	101 1	NIL 5 +	NIL NIL
	<u>Total</u>	<u>102</u>	+ Check samples were satisfactory.	

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER.

Date 1969	Probable Numbers per 100 ML		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)	
21st January	NIL	NIL	Winnall Valley Road
2nd March	NIL	NIL	Stoney Lane
19th May	NIL	NIL	Kingsgate Street
23rd June	NIL	NIL	Quarry Road
4th July	NIL	NIL	Southgate Street
13th August	NIL	NIL	Alresford Road
29th September	NIL	NIL	Romsey Road
27th October	NIL	NIL	Northbrook Avenue
19th November	NIL	NIL	Imber Rd, Winnall
12th December	NIL	NIL	Jewry Street

Number of houses (not separate dwellings within a house) with independent water supply outside house - 2

Number of houses without a mains supply but with own supply in the house: 2

Number of houses connected to the public supply during the year: 318
(including 197 new houses in the Winchester R.D.)

SWIMMING BATHS & BATHING FACILITIES

There are 11 instructional swimming baths in use in the City, one owned by the Corporation, four owned by the County Council and the remaining six pools privately owned. There is also strong evidence of increasing interest in the teaching of swimming throughout youth organisations.

Chlorination is, of course, essential with filtration and treatment units on an automatic basis in all installations.

Break-point chlorination is the best system for ensuring maximum safety from a health point of view and also satisfactory conditions in respect of comfort for the bathers with freedom from irritation, odour and debris problems. Such a system, however, requires constant attention by a person in charge of each pool.

A Total of 60 water samples were taken from Swimming Baths during the year as follows:-

No. of Baths	No. of Samples Taken	No. of Samples Satisfactory	No. of Samples in which Coliform Bacilli or Faecal Coli were isolated	No. of Samples where colonies per ML. were isolated on a plate count after 24 hrs at 37°C.
Public 2	4	4	-	-
County Schools 4	8	7	-	1
Special Schools 2	2	-	-	2
Private Schools 4	46	29	7	10
Totals 12	60	40	7	13

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The implementation of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act 1963 continued without incident during the year.

A trickle of registration forms were received, mostly in respect of changes in occupation.

The total number of registered premises at the end of the year being 570 an increase of 6 on the previous year.

The method of inspection employed closely followed that of H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

Notice of intended inspection is not normally given although every effort is made to meet reasonable requests from occupiers.

The initial visit involves complete inspection of the premises covering all aspects of the Act and noting any contraventions and information required for statistical purposes. It has not been found worthwhile to compile comprehensive records of premises during inspections since circumstances vary so frequently that such information is often outdated by the next visit.

Contraventions are pointed out at the time of inspection and unless of a trivial nature are subsequently confirmed in writing. A revisit is then made usually after about 3 months but earlier if expediency demands. If the second visit reveals little or no progress, the matter is referred to the City Council with a view to legal proceedings. In the past this has resulted in immediate compliance and no further action has been necessary.

Enforcement of the provisions has continued as outlined in the 1967 report without variation except to embrace additional powers and recommendations.

Sections of the Act most commonly subject to contravention were found to concern, cleanliness, passages, floors, stairs and sanitary accommodation.

Owing to staff difficulties and economic factors failure to adequately clean and maintain stockrooms, passages, etc is a frequent occurrence.

Temporary stacking of goods on stairs is very common even in otherwise well regulated stores. This is usually due to the reluctance of staff to make otherwise unnecessary trips upstairs.

Maintenance of floors particularly in older buildings can be a costly problem which therefore, tends to be deferred.

Eighteen notifications of accidents were received during 1969 none of which were fatal and all but two occurred in retail shops. The variety of causes is indicated in the statistical information. Investigations were carried out into the circumstances of five accidents and informal advice given to prevent recurrences.

In conclusion it is gratifying to report that it was not necessary during 1969 to refer any premises to the City Council with a view to instituting legal proceedings for failing to meet the requirements of the Act.

(A) REGISTRATIONS & GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Number of registered premises at end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	3	213	81
Retail Shops	3	293	156
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	12	6
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	-	50	24
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	2
Totals:	6	570	269

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER THE ACT

284

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	63	13	Sitting facilities	1
5	Overcrowding	1	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	2
6	Temperature	18	15	Eating facilities	-
7	Ventilation	2	16	Floors, passage & stairs	53
8	Lighting	16	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	2
9	Sanitary Conveniences	28	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing facilities	20	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	2	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing accommodation	2	24	First aid	25
				General provisions	52
				TOTAL:	287

(C) EXEMPTIONS

No. of applications received

None.

(D) PROSECUTIONS

No. instituted and completed during the year.

None.

No. of complaints (or summary applications made under Section 22)

- Power to make orders for putting down dangerous conditions and practices.

None.

(E) REPORTED ACCIDENTS

Workplace	Number Reported		Total No. Investi- gated	Action Recommended	
	Fatal	Non Fatal		Informal advice	Formal Warning
Offices		1	1	1	-
Retail Shops		15	3	3	1
Wholesale Shops Warehouses		1	-	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens		1	1	1	-
Fuel storage depots		-	-	-	-
TOTALS:		18	5	5	1

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Others
Machinery			
Transport			
Falls of persons	1	4	
Stepping on or striking against object or person		3	
Handling goods		5	
Struck by falling object		1	
Fires & Explosions		-	
Electricity		1	
Use of hand tools		2	1
Not otherwise specified		-	

SHOPS ACT

Shops Act 1950 (Part 1, Sub-section 5)

Early Closing Days

At the request of two traders advice was given in connection with provisions laid down under this section.

Sunday Trading (Part 2, Section 22)

Enquiries have revealed that traders who operate on Sundays are in the main self-employed. The majority close their premises at 1 p.m.

Employment of Young Persons (Part 2, Section 24)

No cases of excessive hours of employment of young persons have been recorded.

FOOD INSPECTION

UNSOUND FOOD SURRENDERED OR CONDEMNED

1.	Canned Meats	11 Tins
2.	Fish	5 Tins (20 lbs weight)
3.	Fruit & Vegetables	320 Tins
4.	Ice Cream	7 Gallons
5.	Pickled Onions	19 Jars
6.	Sausages	48 lbs
7.	Cheese	83 lbs
8.	Rolled Oats	56 lbs
9.	Other Foods	2,334 Packets

FOREIGN BODIES, MOULDS, ETC IN FOOD

Twenty-six complaints were received during the year concerning extraneous matter, odours or taints in food. Details are as follows:-

4 Loaves Bread	(2 Contained foreign matter (2 Mould Growth
3 Fruit Cakes	Out of condition.
1 Packet Breakfast Cereal	Out of condition.
1 Tin Baby Food	Out of condition.
2 Tins Fruit	Contained Foreign Matter.
1 Tin Beverage	Out of condition.
2 Bottles Milk	Unclean Bottles.
1 Carton Cheese	Out of condition.
1 Packet Crumpets	Mould Growth.
1 Fruit Pie	Out of condition.
1 Tin Ham	Tainted
2 Tins Meat	Out of condition.

4 Meat Pies

Out of condition.

1 Meat Pie

Contained foreign matter.

1 Jam Roll

Out of condition.

Resulting from these complaints, legal proceedings were taken in connection with the following:-

(a) Meat Pie containing foreign matter (Manufacturer Fined £25
(Plus £5 Costs

(b) Jam Roll - out of condition (Retailer Fined £5
(Plus £10 costs.

Inspection & Registration of Food Premises, Etc.

The number of visits made in connection with food control during 1969 totalled 1,180.

Bacteriological sampling	120
Butchers' shops	74
Canteens, Kitchens & Restaurants	173
Dairies and Milkshops	52
Examination of food stuffs	64
Food and Drug Sampling	105
Preserved Food premises	28
Fishmongers and Poulterers	29
Fried Fish Shops	13
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	26
Grocery and Provisions	184
Ice Cream Sampling	5
Miscellaneous	113
Licensed Premises	58
Consumer Complaints	85
Delivery Vehicles	15
Food Labelling	13
Food Vending Machines	23
Food Poisoning	-
<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1,180</u>

FOOD HYGIENE

Once again there was steady improvement in general food hygiene that results from the frequent and informal approach of the departments inspectors, relying almost completely upon the impact of their own personality. It is this sort of re-education that is bringing about the change of outlook in the food trade which is resulting in a real and permanent improvement by co-operation.

Whilst no section of the Community will ever be perfect, it is fair to say that the majority of firms or individuals operating food premises in Winchester, tried to achieve satisfactory standards in relation to premises, personnel and practice.

It has to be recognised, however, that there were, and will always likely to be, a small number who just manage to keep on the right side of the law. It is on these that the departments attention must be primarily focussed.

LICENSED PREMISES

Licensed Premises are covered by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960, even where drink alone is sold and although they represent only a small proportion of the total number of food premises in the City, there is to my mind little excuse for neglecting them.

With the advent of the breathalyser, licensees are looking for ways of increasing trade, and many are going in for food, catering on an increasing scale. So far, we have found that the existing law is strong enough to deal with any contraventions in this field!

As with past years, we have continued with the policy of co-operation in every way with the licensing Authority.

FOOD HYGIENE GENERAL REGULATIONS 1960

The following are food premises grouped in categories of trade carried on in them and including the following information for each category:-

1. Number of premises 278
2. Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (16) - 180
3. Number of premises to which Regulation (19) applies - 278
4. Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (19) - 278

Bakery retail Shops	10	}	Regulations 16 & 19
Butchers	19		
Cafes	14		
Canteens	10		
Fishmongers	4		
Fishmongers & Fruiterers	2	}	Regulation 19
Hospitals and Homes	22		
Hotels	18		
Restaurants	18		
School Kitchens	25		
Confectioners	27	}	
Fruiterers & Greengrocers	39		
Licensed Premises	70		

278

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS WASTE FOOD ORDER

Inspection of piggeries 15

INSPECTION OF HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

No. of inspections 49
Informal action necessary 5

FOOD & DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. Examined		No. adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity		Remarks
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Pies (Meat)	4		-	-	
Sausage Rolls	3		-	-	
Flour	5		-	-	
Baby Food	3		-	-	
Cereals	3		-	-	
Butter Confectionery	6		-	-	
Meat Puddings	3		-	-	
Milk Puddings	3		-	-	
Evaporated Milk	3		-	-	
Minerals	3		-	-	
Vinegar	3		-	-	
Margarine	5		-	-	
Cheese Spread	3		-	-	
Mushrooms	2		-	-	Ex for Pesticide
Cream	5		-	-	Residue
Preserves	7		-	-	
Table Jellies	4		-	-	
Butter	4		-	-	
Tinned Fruit	3		-	-	
Pigs Liver	3		-	-	Ex. for Pesticid
Milk	3		-	-	Residue
Apples	2		-	-	" " "
Malt Extract	2		-	-	
Sauce	3		-	-	
Horseradish	3		-	-	
Ice Cream	2		-	-	
Mincemeat	4		-	-	
Marzipan	3		-	-	
Dried Fruit	2		-	-	
Spirits	3		-	-	
Christmas Puddings	3		-	-	
TOTAL		105	-	-	

MILK SUPPLIES - "BRUCELLA ABORTUS"

SAMPLES

Since milk from the only dairy herd in the City is sent away for pasteurisation, the submission of samples for Bacteriological examination would serve no purpose in the eradication of this disease in cattle.

BACTERIOLOGICAL SAMPLING

1. Total number of all samples taken 53
2. Results of ice-cream samples

Grade	Premises			
	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	-	-	-	1
Other Ice-Cream	2	2	-	-

The number of premises registered for sale of ice-cream at the end of the year was 112.

3. Other Foods

<u>Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Meat Pies	10	-
Milk	34	-
Sausages	4	-

FOOD POISONING

SALMONELLA PANAMA

An outbreak of food poisoning among staff at a holiday camp in another district was suspected to have been caused by sausages which had been manufactured in this area.

A full scale investigation was carried out at the premises concerned by the Public Health Department which resulted in samples of sausages, sausage casings, pork and beef flesh being submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Royal Hants County Hospital for bacteriological examination. Swabs from equipment, working tops and the foul drainage system were also submitted for report.

The resultant examination revealed that one of the male operatives was a symptomless carrier of Salmonella Panama. He was immediately withdrawn from work in order that he could receive medical treatment.

DRAIN SWABS AND FAECAL SPECIMENS

- (b) At the request of the Director of the local Public Health Laboratory and in conjunction with the Central Laboratory at Colindale, investigations were continued relative to the incidence and type of Salmonella in slaughterhouses and similar establishments.

The organism was isolated as follows -

None from 32 animal faeces; Salmonella Panama, Poona, Dublin, Tournai and two "unidentifiable" from 19 abattoir swabs.

REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES, SECTION 16 FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955.

One application for registration under this section was received during the year. The total number of Registered Premises is 135 which are as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice-cream	112
Manufacture of sausages	9
Manufacture of other preserved foods	9
Fried fish and chip shops	5
	<u>135</u>
	<u>==</u>

Registration of Premises where Milk is sold - Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations 1959

Licences in force during 1969	2
-------------------------------	---

Premises Registered

Dairies	2
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	44

A total of 49 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

MEAT INSPECTION.

The number of animals and units inspected by the meat inspectors during 1969 was 35,053 or 119,423 inspection units. This shows a decrease on the previous years figures partly because business was quieter and partly because of the shortage of fat cattle. Figures for pigs were up but the number of sheep and cattle were down.

As in previous years, attention was directed to the handling of meat in transit to retail butchery premises. It therefore, speaks well for modern meat handling and transportation when consignments can be delivered over long distances by road and arrive in prime condition. Refrigerated road transport is becoming more and more indispensable for long journeys, and the hanging of meat whilst being transported is an essential for the better class trade. All the meat distributing vehicles operating in the Winchester area and from the Abattoir, carry meat in the hanging position. Frequent observation is kept on the vehicles used and inspections revealed little cause for complaint as far as hygienic practice is concerned.

Protective clothing used by personnel engaged in carrying of meat was also given attention, and it was found to be maintained satisfactorily.

Something like 70% of the meat produced at the Winnall Abattoir is delivered to areas outside the City. The premises, of course, are more than sufficient for the needs of the town and if its economic future is to be assured, it will be necessary to keep such places as Winchester in mind when applications for new slaughterhouses within easy reach of this area are being considered.

TUBERCULOSIS

In the whole of Hampshire 11 beasts were found to be tuberculin reactors and slaughtered at the Winchester Abattoir. One carcase (imported animal) was found to be so affected as to necessitate total condemnation. No lesions were found in the other 10 carcasses.

Since 1950, when an all-out attack was made on bovine tuberculosis, the incidence of the disease has fallen to an insignificant level at which it has stayed since about 1963.

During 1969, a total of 175 pigs were found to be affected with tuberculosis. In every case the head alone was found to be affected and had to be condemned. Lesions in the sub-maxillary lymph nodes can usually be attributed to the Avian strain of tuberculosis and results from pigs running on land where poultry had been kept and where some of the litter was infected with the Avian strain of the disease.

The trend towards intensive breeding in pigs with consequent improved housing, general conditions and feeding may well have brought about another factor in meat inspection, in that there was a marked increase in the number of pigs condemned because of septic conditions. In many cases the primary infection appeared to be from "tail-biting" and this of course is often the result of boredom. The matter has been brought to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for any action which they may consider appropriate to the new circumstances.

General Statistics

	<u>Hours Worked</u>		<u>Totals</u>	
	<u>Normal time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>		
Full time Meat Inspectors	2,280	188	<u>1969</u>	<u>1958</u>
Public Health Inspectors	<u>220</u>	<u>132</u>		
<u>Total</u>	<u>2,500</u>	<u>320</u>	<u>2,820</u>	<u>828</u>

Number of Animals Slaughtered and Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1969	3,450	1,501	5,836	24,266	35,053
1968	5,381	1,726	9,528	21,129	37,764
1958	1,068	1,081	1,523	6,214	9,886

Diseased Meat and Offals

The weight of meat and offals found during the year to be diseased, unsound or unfit for human consumption:-

Tns	Cwts	qtrs.	lbs
36	16	1	26

Ritual Slaughtering

A number of animals were slaughtered during the year under the Muslim and Jewish ritual methods. The details of slaughter in each case varying with the schools of law.

PRACTICAL TRAINING & DEMONSTRATIONS

Public Health Inspectors and Authorised Meat Inspectors from other Authorities continue to make use of the facilities at the Abattoir.

Students from local Schools, University and Farm Colleges have also visited the establishment for the purpose of practical demonstrations and the collection of specimens.

MEAT CONDEMNED 1969.

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases & Organs</u>				
Generalised T.B.	1			
Generalised Cystercercus Bovis	1			
Pathological Emaciation	8	1	40	4
Acute Septic Peritonitis	1	1	1	6
Acute Septic Pneumonia	1	4	5	24
Gangrene		1	2	
Pyæmia	2		3	63
Fever	3	4	1	3
Pyelonephritis	2			
Fever/Oedema	5	1		1
Oedema/Emaciation	5	1	17	
Septicaemia	3	4		9
Acute Septic Metritis			2	
Immaturity		1		
Bruising/Oedema	4			2
Acute Septic Pleurisy	1			13
Swine Erysipelas				5
Moribund		1	4	8
Jaundice			2	2
Multiple Abscess				7
Acute Septic Pericarditis	1	1		1
Emphysema/Oedema	1			
Oedema	2	1	2	
Umbilical Pyæmia		1		
Uraemia	1			3
Septic Arthritis		2		
Multiple Tumours	1		1	4
Anaemia		1		
Total	43	25	80	155
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>				
Cysticercus Bovis	13			
Abscess	4			41
Actinomycosis	4			
Tuberculosis				175
Actinobacillosis	18			
Total	39			216

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Fatty Change	2			
Telangiectasis	102			
Cirrhosis	6			
Hydatid Cysts	5	2	37	
Fascioliasis	513		907	
Peritonitis	1		14	173
Cloudy Swelling	3		9	
Necrosis	7			
Milk Spot				1328
Abscess	281			
Total	920	2	967	1501
<u>Lungs</u>				
Pneumonia	31	3	170	1376
Hydatid Cysts	1		11	
Pleurisy	56		9	319
Emphysema	4			
Muelleris Capillaris			43	
Total	92	3	233	1695
<u>Hearts</u>				
Pericarditis	25	1	51	810
Cystercercus Bovis	16			
Total	41	1	51	810
<u>Part Carcasses</u>				
Abscess				62
Bruising	15		8	17
Arthritis	3		4	24
Oedema	3			13
Total	21	-	12	116
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Nephritis	29		24	33
Hydronephrosis	20	2		116
Necrosis	3			
Infarcts				12
Total	52	2	24	161
<u>Tripes</u>				
Peritonitis	51			
Abscess	6			
Total	56			

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Skirts C. Bevis	11			
Spleens Ruptured	7			

Food Judged as Unfit

It is again emphasized that condemned meat is not sold or used for human consumption in any form. Some of the meat, however, is utilised by a zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilisers, bone meal, etc. Other condemned foodstuffs are disposed of by burning at the Corporation's Pumping Station.

CO-OPERATION WITH NATIONAL VETERINARY SERVICE.

In all cases where tuberculous pigs and calves can be traced to the farms on which they have been reared, the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food are informed and given details of the sites of infections revealed on post-mortem examination.

POULTRY INSPECTION

Information to be included in Annual Report under Circular 1/67

- | | | |
|----|---|---|
| 1. | Number of poultry processing premises within district | 1 |
| 2. | Number of visits to these premises | 210 |
| 3. | Number of Informal Notices served | 15 |
| 4. | Annual estimated throughput | 600,000 |
| 5. | Types of birds processed | Hens, Broilers, Capons and small number of Turkeys and Ducks. |
| 6. | Percentage of birds rejected as unfit for human consumption | .5% |
| 7. | Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption | 6,680 lbs. |

POULTRY PACKING STATION.

General Description.

The Poultry Packing Station is situated near the Industrial Estate at Winchester and consists of converted farm premises, which from very modest beginnings requiring recurrent alterations and extension, meets all the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations and Clean Food Byelaws.

To reach this standard a considerable amount of ingenious reconstruction has been necessary, with the result that there is now ample space, light and ventilation; impervious and easily cleansed walls, floor and working surfaces. Thorough plant cleansing and sterilisation of equipment is conducted at the end of each working day. Complementary with this, is the removal of the old office from the factory to two new offices, leaving the vacated space to be utilised for hygiene requirements which must keep pace with increased production.

Cooking

In the last two years there has grown an expanding trade in cooked chicken which is packed and frozen for sale to the Chicken Pie Manufacturers. The division of the cooked birds and the boning out before packing, which involves considerable handling demands a high standard of hygiene from staff. As with all other foods, the wholesomeness and safety depend upon quality, degree of freshness and care on preparation before freezing and upon being kept frozen until required for use.

Defeathering

As a result of the increased throughput, the plucking machines are producing a large quantity of wet feathers which rapidly deteriorate and produce a foul smell. In order to meet this contingency, it has been arranged for the accumulated feathers to be properly stored for removal and disposal as fertiliser.

Highlights

- (a) New Chicken Cooker installed to raise cooked meat capacity to 2,500 birds per day.
- (b) Evisceration techniques improved to enable capacity to be raised to 2,500 birds per day.
- (c) Grinding of cooked chicken bones started.
- (d) Weekly pumping out of waste settlement from drainage system.

Mr. James, the Senior Meat Inspector, makes daily visits in order to check the work of the "spettters" and to inspect any detained birds. Swabs and specimens are also collected for submission to the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Royal Hants County Hospital for pathological examination. He is also able to deal with any valid points with the management which may have arisen from his visit.

Petroleum Officers Annual Report for 1969.

Licences

73 Licences (including two new licences) issued for the storage of Petroleum Spirit.

2 Licences for the Storage of Petroleum Spirit cancelled.

4 Licences issued for the storage of Carbide of Calcium and Cellulose Paints.

Miscellaneous

1. Following spillage from a tanker delivering petrol to the Winchester Motor Company it was found necessary to block sewer and drain gullies in the area. Other necessary precautions were taken in connection with the Garage and Workshops.
2. Instructions given to Telephone Manager, Southampton, regarding demolition of corrugated iron canopy and screen surrounding hand petrol pump and resiting of electric petrol pump etc., at Post Office Garage and Stores, Hyde Street.
3. New Installations inspected at each stage:-
 - (a) Coin operated paraffin vending machine - Fulflood Service Station.
 - (b) Provision of new offset fill manhole to existing above ground diesel storage tank.
 - (c) 3 Disused petrol tanks intended for storage of paraffin oil tested for gas with Explosives Meter - G.P. Matcham, St. Thomas St.
4. Disused Petrol Tanks or Change of Use of Petrol Tanks

It is recommended that an "Explosives Meter" be purchased in order to test petrol tanks which have not been degassed. During the year it was found necessary to borrow an instrument from another Authority.

Explosives Act

34 Licences (including two new licences) were issued under the provisions of the Act.

3 Licences issued for the stocking of mixed explosives were cancelled.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

Details of the work done by the Inspectors are set out in tables extracted from the annual return made to the Minister of Employment and Productivity.

The register of factories, which the District Council is required to keep, now contains the addresses of 6 non-mechanical factories and 140 mechanical factories with 8 other premises registered under Section 7 of the Act (that is the Section which deals with the provision of sanitary accommodation). There was a slight fall in the number of smaller factories employing less than half a dozen people in each. It is understood that this is partly due to the combined effects of trade recession and the Selective Employment Tax.

Some departmental stores with minor factory activities such as dress alterations and shops with certain machinery have been deleted from the register since they are now covered by the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963. There are also 29 factory premises registered under both Acts by the City Council.

Since verbal warnings combined with good public relations continued to bring satisfactory results, it was not found necessary to institute legal proceedings in any case during the year.

PART I of the Act.

1. Inspections for the purpose of provisions as to Health
(inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors)

Particulars	Number on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	6	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	140	86	14	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	8	21	1	-
Total	154	113	15	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	Nil	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	12	12	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	1	1	-	-
Total	15	15	1	-	-

Outworkers

There are two outworkers on the register, both being resident in the City. In each case the work involved is the manufacture of clothing. During 1969 two inspections were made to each of the outworkers premises. No unsatisfactory conditions were found, and neither were currently employed.

PEST EXTERMINATION.

	1969	1966
Rodent Control Contracts	484.12. 0.	424. 1. 0.
Rodent Control Complaints	23. 0. 0.	30. 8. 9.
Wasps & other insects	97. 0. 0.	58. 1. 6.
Premises Fumigated (10)	24.10. 5.	

Sewer Treatment

Treatment using Zinc Phosphide and Warfarin

- (a) Manholes lifted 159
- (b) Number of manholes baited 134
- (c) Number of manholes showing prebait take 22
- (d) Number of manholes showing complete prebait take 19
- (e) Scheme of baiting used 1-4-8
- (f) Number of manholes test baited in conjunction with treatment and not included in (b) above..... -

During the year 408 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises.

Properties other than Sewers

	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	12,013	37
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	987	-
(b) Number infested (1) Rats	336	-
(2) Mice	72	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1,196	37
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	264	25
(2) Mice	21	3

4. Insect Pests

Insect pest control is essentially a public health service and most insects either transmit disease or interfere with the personal comfort of the individual.

In addition to contract work, for the eradication of cockroach, steam-fly, ants, earwigs, red spider, fleas, fly infestation (*thaumatomyia notata*) and wasps, quite a large amount of work has continued for private firms, property owners and the general public.

Wasps' nests have provided an increasing number of complaints year by year. Occupiers of houses have found that the Pest Control staff of the Council is willing to assist in the work of destroying nests. A small charge is made in the majority of cases, for carrying out this work. Earlier treatments for destroying wasps nests were by the use of Cyanide gas, but recently the basic insecticide used by the Department has proved to be efficacious.

AGRICULTURE, (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS)
ACT, 1956.

The number of premises in the City known to the Department is 4 and 6 visits were made.

DRAINAGE WORK

Defects and Repairs

The Public Health Inspector is empowered under the provisions of the Public Health Act 1961, to serve notices requiring attention within forty-eight hours to choked drains, private sewers, water closets and other sanitary appliances. Notices affecting 98 premises were complied with by the owners whilst at 11 premises the necessary work of pumping or rodding was carried out by the City Engineer's Department in default or as a result of the owners requesting the Corporation to undertake the work on their behalf.

A total of 292 drains were inspected or tested and appropriate action taken as found necessary.

Sewage & Sewage Disposal.

The greater portion of the City is on main drainage although some outlying areas are still served with cesspools. This system appears to be quite adequate.

So far as the disposal is concerned, the part of the City on main sewerage is drained to the Garnier Road Pumping Station from whence it is pumped to the treatment works at Morestead Farm where the results achieved are satisfactory.

No. of houses (not separate dwellings within a house) with:

(a) Privies	None.
(b) Pail Closets	None.
(c) Other Closets than W.C.'s.	2

No. of houses provided with water closets in lieu of other facilities - None.
during the year.

Health Education

Regular lectures covering general environment and the work of the Public Health Inspector were given to Student Nurses at R.H.C.H. and pupils of the County High School for girls.

Lectures on food hygiene were also given in connection with the School meals course which is organised by the County Council.

E - PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS & OTHER DISEASES.

The following tables indicate the number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Notification of Infectious Diseases and Food Poisoning during 1969.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	1	9	1	1	6	11	3	3	8	-	1	44
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	3
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	9	1	2	7	11	4	4	8	-	1	49

ADMISSION OF CASES TO VICTORIA HOSPITAL 1969

	AREAS FROM WHICH CASES ADMITTED						Total
	Winchester City	Winchester R.D.	Andover M.C. & R.D.	Basingstoke M.C. & R.D.	Alton U.D. & R.D.	Others	
Streptococcal Infection (inc. Scarlet Fever)	3	-	-	-	1	-	4
Staphylococcal Infection	4	3	2	2	1	4	16
Virus Infections, (inc. Poliomyelitis, Measles, Influenza, etc.)	25	3	-	10	2	2	42
Gastro-enteritis (inc. Dysentery and Salmonella infection)	-	1	1	9	4	2	17
Pertussis	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Other conditions	26	20	20	17	1	31	115
TOTAL	58	27	23	38	10	39	195

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1969

	Total cases notified	under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 years and over	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	44	1	2	1	9	5	16	10	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid B	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	3	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS

Number of cases of Tuberculosis on Register at end of year

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
Male	26	2
Female	<u>40</u>	<u>3</u>
	66	5
	—	—

No action was necessary during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925 (relating to persons suffering from Pulmonary Tuberculosis employed in the Milk Trade) or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936 (relating to the compulsory removal to hospital of persons suffering from Tuberculosis).

SOUTHAMPTON MOBILE MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT

Totals X-Rayed in Winchester, 1969.

<u>Totals</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>	
		<u>I.</u>	<u>Non. T.B.</u>
2,966	1 Male	NIL	21 Males 9 Females

The findings for Tuberculosis, category (0) and (I) are according to the Ministry definition, which is -

- (0) Cases of Tuberculosis referred to the Chest Clinics or Hospitals and considered on investigation to require close clinic supervision or treatment.
- (I) Cases of Tuberculosis requiring occasional out-patient supervision only.

DIPHTHERIA, WHOOPING COUGH & TETANUS IMMUNISATION

The response to Immunisation, which is carried out at the Welfare Clinics can be said to be generally satisfactory.

The number of children who were inoculated during 1969 is as follows -

	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>	<u>Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u>
Children born in 1969	-	-	2
Children born in 1968	-	10	191
Children born in 1967	-	9	25
Children born in 1966	-	-	6
Children born in 1965/62	-	6	17
Others under 16	-	4	5
<u>Total</u>	-	29	246

Re-inforcing dose

Children born in 1969	-	-	-
Children born in 1968	-	-	2
Children born in 1967	-	5	6
Children born in 1966	-	5	9
Children born in 1965/62	-	79	31
Others under 16	-	211	10
<u>Total</u>	-	300	58

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Age under 5 years	230	10
Age between 5 - 15 years	17	87
	247	97
	—	—

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

	<u>Completed 3 Oral Doses</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1969	2	-
Children born in 1968	201	4
Children born in 1967	33	10
Children born in 1966	5	16
Children born in 1965/62	37	223
Others under 16	21	94
	299	347
	—	—

MEASLES VACCINATION

Children born in 1969	1
Children born in 1968	7
Children born in 1967	50
Children born in 1966	61
Children born in 1965/62	148
Others under 16	<u>222</u>
	489
	<u><u> </u></u>

F - METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1969

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall	Sunshine	Wind (days)										
		Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.				Degree of Hum.					No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (inches)	Number of hours and tenths	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Dry bulb	Wet bulb	Sat. 100													
January ...	29.59	59	47	48.4	37.5	42.4	41.5	92.5	25	5.56	28.4	-	2	-	7	6	8	2	6		
February ...	29.58	53	20	48.8	29.6	34.6	33.8	88.1	21	1.75	69.1	6	2	-	2	3	2	1	12		
March ...	29.70	55	26	47.1	33.1	38.7	38.0	92.7	17	2.76	68.6	13	7	-	2	1	5	1	2		
April ...	29.80	70	26	57.2	37.2	47.7	45.0	76.6	16	.86	201.5	4	6	-	2	1	13	-	4		
May ...	29.73	76	29	61.8	43.6	53.8	51.1	82.6	25	3.80	140.9	5	5	-	2	-	11	1	7		
June ...	29.91	80	39	68.4	48.7	59.5	55.7	78.3	13	1.65	241.6	6	3	-	3	2	6	2	8		
July ...	30.07	89	45	74.5	54.7	63.9	59.8	75.0	9	2.14	219.5	1	1	-	-	2	2	11	14		
August ...	29.90	83	45	70.4	55.0	62.1	58.6	80.7	18	3.13	133.0	-	1	-	5	2	5	3	15		
September .	30.60	70	37	65.5	52.0	58.0	55.3	85.1	15	1.51	*	9	7	-	2	-	4	2	6		
October ...	30.01	72	31	63.2	48.5	54.8	53.3	90.1	13	.19	*	1	3	-	4	7	7	2	7		
November .	29.56	63	25	49.2	36.9	42.6	41.0	84.0	20	5.06	*	-	1	-	1	3	15	1	9		
December .	30.00	52	26	43.6	33.8	38.7	37.7	89.3	26	3.35	*	2	6	-	3	1	4	4	11		
Year 1969	29.87	89	20	66.5	42.6	49.7	47.7	84.6	218	31.76		47	44	-	33	28	82	30	101		

* No sunshine figures available

