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CITY OF WINCHESTER

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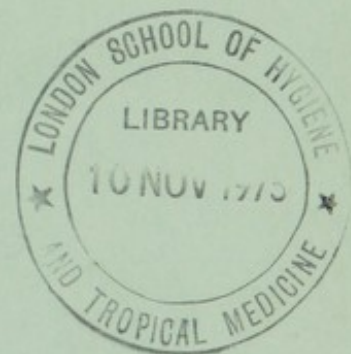
# ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1971



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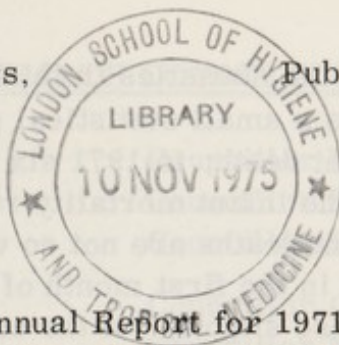
PETER J. SPELLER, M.B.Ch.B., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, ETC.

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



Public Health Department,  
Friarsgate,  
Winchester.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

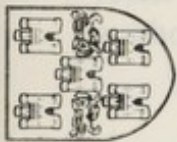
I have the honour to present the Annual Report for 1971 on the Public Health of Winchester City. The figures and statistics contained here provide a picture of the overall work undertaken during the year, but much of the involvement of the department is with individuals whom we try to help and advise about their very human problems and circumstances: these cannot always be expressed in numerical terms.

notifiable disease was concerned and no 1 of those cases which occurred. It was enza did not materialise to any great extent. avel and the increasing popularity of over-, the spread of El Tor Cholera overseas e of several travellers returning to this h the disease and at risk.

fortunately continued and, in general, ersons. This increase was below the Nat- evailing economic picture in the country as

y of offering measles vaccination to susc- he biennial measles epidemic which would s, not only has the hardship of this disease tant too, the significant proportion of more of several possible complications also ood suffering in terms of the population of siderable.

tine procedure in infancy because of the radication measures (with, as a consequence, mallpox cases into this country) and because ations resulting from the normally safe and s to certain areas must still be protected as also must health workers who come into contact with patients. Rubella vaccination was extended to the 11-13 year age range for girls and school leavers will shortly be offered poliomyelitis and tetanus reinforcing doses in the senior schools. The B.C.G. programme against tuberculosis continued as before for the 13 year old children.



*With the  
Compliments of the  
Medical Officer of Health*

*Friarsgate,  
Winchester.*

When considering the statistics in this report, it must be remembered that the Winchester population is a small statistical sample in this context. Thus while in 1970 there was one infant death, in 1971 six infant deaths were reported which is expressed as a rise in the infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) from 3 to 15. Factors relating to infant deaths are not so well defined as in older subjects, particularly those occurring in the first month of life. The actual number of deaths of residents in the City rose slightly but the corrected death rate varies little from year to year. It will be seen from the vital statistic rates that the City compared favourably with the rates for England and Wales in respect of still births, deaths and infant mortality but, again, caution is necessary in this interpretation. There were no deaths from tuberculosis, but, nevertheless, there must be no complacency about the importance of the early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis cases together with the investigation and, if required, the immunisation of contacts.

The health of the school population regarding infectious disease was satisfactory and with more emphasis being placed on treatment and immunisation, there is less need for the exclusion of pupils from school for long periods. Another contributory factor is the much improved environment of the modern school.

In conclusion, I wish to record my pleasure in my association with the Winchester family doctors, the area nursing officer and the health visitors at Friarsgate and in receiving their help and co-operation. I am also fortunate in having readily available the advice of Dr. M. H. Hughes, Director of the Public Health Laboratory and Dr. Robert Good at the Victoria Hospital. I am grateful to my colleagues for their interest and the staff of the health department for their support.

PETER J. SPELLER

Medical Officer of Health

HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor Mrs. Cleary
Chairman	-	Councillor Stanley
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Penman
Alderman Steel		Councillor Gardner
Alderman Hutchins		Councillor Matthew
Councillor Cole		Councillor Williams
Councillor Hibberd		Councillor Middleton
Councillor Booker		Councillor Mrs. O'Neill

A - STATISTICS & SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

<u>Area of the Borough</u>	3, 888 Acres
<u>Population</u>	Census 1931 - 23, 523 Census 1961 - Preliminary Report - 28, 643 Registrar General's Estimate of Home Population mid 1971 - 31, 670
<u>Number of Inhabited Houses</u>	(on 31st March 1972 from figures supplied by the Director of Finance) - 9, 780
<u>Rateable Value at 1st April 1971</u>	£1, 830, 662
Net Penny rate product 1971/72	£17, 889.78
<u>Social Conditions</u>	There are a number of industries in the City mostly concerned with light engineering and food processing, whilst the transport and distributive services associated with the residential nature of the area are also well represented.  It is estimated that there are 172 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.

## UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment registered at the 10th January, 1972.

I am indebted to the Manager of the Department of Employment and Productivity for information relating to unemployment.

<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
346	64	410

### Analysis of wholly unemployed men and women at 10 January, 1972

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	20	6	26
20-24	40	13	53
25-29	28	12	40
30-34	22	2	24
35-39	16	3	19
40-44	26	3	29
45-49	23	4	27
50-54	22	11	33
55-59	38	9	47
60-64	109	1	110
65 & over	2	-	2
<u>Totals:</u>	<u>346</u>	<u>64</u>	<u>410</u>

B -

### SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	210	179	389
Legitimate	195	161	356
Illegitimate	15	18	33
<u>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population</u> (as corrected by comparability factor of 1.04)	-	-	12.8
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	-	-	8%

<u>Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	1	2	3
Legitimate	-	2	2
Illegitimate	1	-	1

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births

<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	166	219	385

Death Rate per 1,000 Population

(as corrected by comparability factor of 0.81)

9.9

<u>Total Live &amp; Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	211	181	392
Legitimate	195	163	358
Illegitimate	16	18	34

<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-			
Total Registered	3	3	6
Legitimate	3	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-

Infant Mortality Rate

All Infants per 1,000 Live Births	15
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births	17
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	-
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	18

Maternal Deaths

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



The following table gives at glance a comparison between the chief vital statistics of Winchester and some other areas for the year 1971.

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under one year 4
Winchester U.D.	12.8	8	9.9	15
England & Wales	16.0	12	11.6	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 1971.

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	TOTAL		
											Male	Female	Total
Birth Injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	3				3						1	2	3
Congenital anomolies	1				1						1		1
Other causes of perinatal mortality													
Accidents						1				1		1	1
Other diseases						1				1	1		1
	4				4	2				2	3	3	6

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1971

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 amebiasis															
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	2									2				2	
19 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	72						1	2	3	13	24	29	29	43	
20 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	1								1					1	
21 Diabetes mellitus	4							1			1	2	1	3	
22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency	1											1		1	
23 Anaemias															
24 Meningitis															
25 Active rheumatic fever															
26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1								1					1	
27 Hypertensive disease	9									1	3	5	5	4	
28 Ischaemic heart disease	104							1	4	13	38	56	53	51	
29 Other forms of heart disease	28											28	2	26	
30 Cerebrovascular disease	65								1	5	9	50	23	42	
31 Influenza															
32 Pneumonia	22				1					2	4	15	13	9	
33 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	15			1						3	3	8	11	4	
34 Peptic ulcer	4									1	1	2		4	
35 Appendicitis															
36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2									1		1		2	
37 Cirrhosis of liver															
38 Nephritis and nephrosis	3									1	1	1	1	2	
39 Hyperplasia of prostate	2										2			2	
40 Abortion															
41 Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium															
42 Congenital anomalies	2	1									1		1	1	
43 Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	3	3											1	2	
44 Other causes of perinatal mortality															
45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	3						1					2	1	2	
46 All other diseases	28		1			1		1		6	19	9	9	19	
47 Motor vehicle accidents	8				1	1		1	1	1	2	1	5	3	
48 All other accidents	4		1								1	2	1	3	
49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1										1			1	
50 All other external causes	1									1				1	
	385	4	2	1	2	1	3	5	12	42	91	222	166	219	

**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. (to 12.11.71.)**

**PETER J. SPELLER, MB., Ch.B., D.P.H. (from 15.11.71.)**

**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

**L. G. JAMES**  
**Meat Inspector**

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

**R. L. BARRY**

Diploma Public Health Inspectors Educ. Board

**RODENT OFFICERS**

**R. Newman**

**V. Appleby**

**CHIEF CLERK**

**Miss P. Smith**

**Audio Typist**

**Miss V. Vincent (to 20.8.71.)**

**Clerk/Typist**

**Mrs. V. Moore (from 23.8.71.)**

## 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. (to 16.4.71.)  
MRS. E. J. BATES S. R. N., H. V.  
MISS A. BELL, S. R. N., H. V. (from 9.9.71.)

### Midwife:

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

### District Nurses and Midwives

MISS M. FRICKER, S. R. N., S. C. M. - District Nurse/Midwife  
MRS. S. J. Mc COURT, S. R. N., S. C. M., Q. N. (to 30.6.71.) - District Nurse  
MRS. S. ALSTON, S. R. N., (from 19.7.71.) - District Nurse

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

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

### 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  
MRS. G. P. WESTON, S. R. N., S. C. M. - District Nurse/Midwife  
MRS. O. HEMMING, S. E. N. (from 1.4.71.) - District Nurse

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

### Bacteriology

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

### Chemical Analysis

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

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, third 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. (to June 1971)

(f) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the Health Department.

(g) IMMUNISATION CLINIC

The inoculation of pre-school children against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus; Poliomyelitis and measles is carried out at the Child Welfare Centres. Diphtheria/Tetanus, Poliomyelitis, measles and Rubella vaccination 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) 188 beds.
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (Infectious Diseases) 42 beds.
- (iii) Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Medical Surgical and Children 310 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) ORTHOPTIC CLINIC

By appointment, at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital.

(d) V.D. CLINIC

At Royal Hampshire County Hospital.  
Monday 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.

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

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

I present for the 24th 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.

Although staff shortage has been referred to in previous reports and the fact that we are still one light in establishment, much good work continued to be accomplished during the year under review.

Progress in the repair and improvement of dwelling houses has to date proved satisfactory, even allowing for the cases where there was disinclination for both landlord and tenant to seek improved amenities. No doubt this relates to the inevitability of increased rentals, disturbance of premises through alterations and general lack of capital which seems evident amongst some owners.

Whilst the day of the large Clearance Areas in Winchester is now over and as foreshadowed in previous reports, there is a perceptible change from a concentration on demolition and closing of houses, to a greater diversity of work on improvement and rehabilitation.

Noise measurements continue and are again proving invaluable for investigation work. Complaints included noise from places of entertainment, extractor fans and civil engineering work in the vicinity of houses. All complaints are carefully examined and in most cases this involves night visits in order to determine the intensity of the noise and whether or not the best practicable means were being taken to prevent or mitigate the nuisance.

The inspection and supervision connected with the preparation, sale and storage of food is recognised as an important duty and has been maintained. Sampling of Food and Drugs has been carried out to the standard required but the number of adulterated samples were negligible. The checking of the labels attached to food containers revealed a few minor discrepancies and in some instances, alterations have been effected by the Department. Meat Inspection continued to take up considerable time and the inspectors covered fully the slaughtering programme. In dealing with carcasses under detention, however, it is essential for bacteriological results to be available quickly to permit an early decision on disposal to be made. Accordingly, reference is made to the valuable assistance received from the Staff of the Public

Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital and The Central Veterinary Laboratory, Weybridge, Surrey.

Atmospheric Pollution, Swimming Baths and Factories have received an appropriate degree of priority and many other duties to which reference has been made in the body of the report and which were all given as much attention as time and circumstance made practicable.

In presenting this report, I take this opportunity of recording my appreciation of the support which the Council has given and of their ready help in dealing with the problems of the year. To the Staff of the Health Department for their continued loyalty and support, and to all others who have assisted me, I extend my thanks.

E. Seymour

Chief Public Health Inspector

## WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

### Housing Conditions

Owing to the ever increasing scope of environmental hygiene and staff shortage, it is no longer possible to carry out periodic routine housing inspections. Therefore a systematic five-yearly inspection of all dwelling houses in the City must be regarded as a "theoretical ideal" which time and allocation of duties does not permit. Despite this, however, bad housing conditions continued to present the most serious problems dealt with by the department.

Many inspections and re-inspections are required, with the subsequent mass of work and administrative procedure which is necessary to secure essential repairs on basically unfit and sub-standard houses. In addition, there is always the pressing need to deal speedily with repair schedules associated with Advance Applications, Grant Enquiries, Qualification Certificates, Housing Complaints, etc.

Although there is no longer a real slum clearance problem in Winchester it does not mean that there will be no more unfit houses. What with ever increasing cost of building repairs, coupled with the low rents of many sub-standard houses, it must be inevitable that some older properties will be allowed to deteriorate for lack of maintenance, despite the fact that frequently tenants of houses of this kind maintain them exceedingly well themselves.

During the year it was necessary to represent a small area of five houses for clearance procedure. The houses which were built around 1850 were of flimsy and scanty construction and I doubt if the builder ever imagined that they would be standing and lived in over 100 years and more later. They were out of date 50 years ago and whichever way we look at it, whether by accident or just lack of planning we seem to have imparted to our older houses a permanence that completely disregards obsolescence.

### Improvements and General Improvement Area

Over the past five years a great deal of work has been done by way of grant aided improvements and the work is continuing at a reasonable pace. The present position in the City is that there are 1,200 houses lacking all or some of the standard amenities and 800 of these are privately owned. Even at the present rate of 92 grants approved per annum, it will take eight years for this problem to be resolved. Then some thought can be given to bringing the 2,500 privately owned houses up to the 12 point standard.

### Grant Applications

There are many enquiries which never materialise but still involve time to inspect. These opportunities however, are used to acquire knowledge of the housing stock and

occupancy. One reason for unfruitful enquiries is the difference in criteria used for assessment of the discretionary grants.

It is considered that the present procedure for owners to get fair rents is far too difficult and complicated, with the result that improvements have been delayed until a fair rent has been fixed by the Rent Officer.

Applications for qualification certificates have caused increased work both inside and outside the office with the result that adjustments as to staff and priorities had to be made, but despite this difficulty, I do not think that the problem of people living in unfit or unsatisfactory accommodation, is one that can be laid aside for administrative reasons if there is something we can do about it. This includes informing some landlords that the Council has compulsory purchase powers that could be used against owners who fail to provide self contained accommodation with all amenities for their tenants.

#### Show House

In an attempt to persuade property owners to make use of both standard and discretionary grants for home improvement, a show house, modernised and improved under the local authority grant aid structure was opened for a fortnight in the Greenhill General Improvement Area.

The house concerned was 69 Greenhill Road which was typical of the area and one that required considerable repair and improvement. By taking this type of house, it was hoped to give greater encouragement to the owners of similar properties. Among the problems involved was the lack of a bathroom and inside sanitary facilities which had to be provided in a new back addition. Other defects included structural decay due to severe rising and penetrating dampness and insufficient standards of heating.

Although the City Council specifically acquired the house for the scheme, the work was costed exactly as it would apply to a private owner making application for grant aid and full details were made available to visitors. As the house was sub-standard, however, considerable non-grant aided work had to be included, such as decoration, louvre-window and curtilage wall, but such items were easily recognised.

Considerable publicity was attracted by the scheme and local newspapers published supplements. A number of local concerns co-operated with the Council including electricity and gas boards, building and renovation firms, one of whom installed an Electro-Osmotic damp proof course free of charge. The Department of the Environment also gave considerable assistance by providing an exhibition caravan shortly before the house was opened to the public. Altogether, well over 1,000 people visited the Show House during the time that it was open.

1. A total of 270 houses were visited during the year excluding item 8 in connection with Housing Act procedure in all cases action was taken where found necessary as indicated below:

2. HOUSING ACT NOTICES

<u>Section 9 &amp; 9a</u>		<u>Closing Order</u>		<u>Demolition Orders</u>		<u>Clearance Areas</u>	
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Confirmed</u>	<u>Submitted</u>	<u>Declared</u>
-	-	2	None	-	-	Area No. 67	2
		Revoked 3		Work completed		5 properties	
				1		Area No. 68	15 properties

3. INFORMAL HOUSING NOTICES

<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
7	3

4. SCHEDULES OF REPAIR FORWARDED WITH REPORTS ON GRANT APPLICATIONS

<u>Discretionary</u>		<u>Standard</u>		<u>Special</u>	
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>	<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
104	39	15	13	Nil	Nil

5. APPLICATIONS FOR QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

<u>Made</u>	<u>Provisional Allowed</u>	<u>Q. C. issued</u>	<u>Refused Subject to Repairs</u>	<u>Reapplications</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Refused</u>
47	2	14	31	1	1	-

6. PUBLIC HEALTH ACT NOTICES SERVED

<u>Formal</u>	
<u>Served</u>	<u>Complied</u>
6	11
<u>Informal</u>	
12	5

7. APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS

	I. G. Total	S. G. Total	Special
Number of applications Received	100	15	
Owner Occupied	27	11	
Tenanted	47	2	
Vacant	26	2	
Approved	86	11	
Rejected or withdrawn	7	-	
Grants Paid	57	16	
Amount Paid	£21,843.29	£2,095.45	

Amenities Provided

(a) Fixed Bath in bathroom	43
(b) Wash hand basins	39
(c) Hot water supplies to baths	40
(d) Hot water supplies to wash basins	41
(e) Hot water supplies to kitchen sinks	37
(f) Internal water closet	37
(g) Food storage cupboard	33
(h) Refrigerators	4

8. ADVANCE APPLICATIONS

<u>Made</u>	<u>Additional</u> <u>to</u> <u>First</u>	<u>Approved</u>	<u>Subject</u> <u>to</u> <u>Repairs</u>	<u>Refused</u>	<u>Withdrawn</u> <u>or</u> <u>Lapsed</u>	<u>Repairs</u> <u>Completed</u>
10	2	11	11	1	-	3

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

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

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE

4. By Landlords to L/A for cancellation	= 1
---	-----

(B) HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

Multi-occupied houses, if properly controlled have a valuable part to play in the housing stock. It can be argued, however, that they give no satisfaction to the occupants and people wishing to move out of such accommodation put a permanent drain on the Council's resources. In recent years, however, it has become apparent that in some of these houses which are not only lacking in essential amenities for the sole use of each family but are a potential danger to the life of the occupants.

For instance, the loss of life and serious injury through fire, has become one of the most feared aspects of communal living. Whilst there is a growing body of opinion that grants must be introduced for the provision of fire escapes, it is only by routine house to house inspection that necessary action can be taken to eradicate this hazard.

Apart from visiting multi-occupied houses as a result of complaints, it was not possible to carry out any house to house inspection during the year, owing to the shortage of staff and pressure of other important duties.

1. Scheme of registration approved by the Ministry	None
2. Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation	97
3. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act, 1961.	10
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. <u>Number of houses on which have been made:</u>	
(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)          | 8 |
| (c) where work has been carried out in default                      | - |

7. At the beginning of the year the number of houses known to be let in multi-occupation, had risen to 97 despite some of these properties being converted into flats.

Not every multiple occupied property automatically provides bad housing conditions. Provided that satisfactory standards are maintained, it fulfils 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. But despite these circumstances, the pressure for small unit rented accommodation continues and is now such that even small terrace houses are profitably let furnished in single rooms. Rents of £4 to £5 weekly are common and much higher in more substantial areas. Of the half-dozen complaints which are received annually, few warrant serious consideration for prosecution and most are resolved on the spot by suitably advising landlord and tenant.

Underground Rooms

There has been a gradual but significant increase in the number of basement rooms of dwellings being repaired, converted or improved in Winchester. This to some extent reflects a demand for centrally-situated accommodation by those who desire the modern freedom of living out and in the case of the student, away from parental or official control.

Except where closing orders exist, there is little power to compel an owner to make basement rooms comply with the Underground Regulations. However, some owners have seen the merit of including a scheme of repairs, improvements or conversion, such additional works as might be necessary to satisfy these regulations rather than to run the risk of statutory action at a later date.

Common Lodging Houses

There are no registered common lodging houses within 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.

Nine complaints relative to overcrowding were received. In one case statutory overcrowding was found to exist.

New dwellings of all kinds provided during the year totalled 270 making a net increase of 254 as follows:

	<u>New Houses</u>	<u>Closed</u>	<u>Net Gain</u>
(A) Private Enterprise	131	4	127
(B) Corporation Owned	139	12	127
			<u>254</u>

Total number of houses and flats owned by

Local Authority at 31st December 1971

(excluding temporary housing accommodation)

4,062

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

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	2
Demolished or <u>Vacated therefore</u>	9
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	1
<u>Housing Act, 1957 - Part II</u>	
Demolition Orders	-
Revoked	3
Closing Orders	-
Undertakings not to use	1
Demolition before Order made	-
	<u>16</u>

## YOUTH HOSTEL (CITY MILL)

Out of 9,324 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 4,966 were from overseas. This latter figure being more than 865 over the previous year. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 1,656. The estimated number of meals served was 7,518 and in addition 3,885 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	45
Walls (External)	30
External Joinery	41
Chimney Stacks	28
Rainwater Pipes	44
Eaves Gutters	49
Yards & Passages	11
Coal Houses	-
Dampness abated	56
Wallplaster	52
Ceilings	47
Floors repaired	38
Floors treated	20
Windows	64
Sashcords	102
Additional Lighting	8
Additional Ventilation	16
Stairs/steps	2
Doors	29
Skirtings	22
Handrails provided	4
Fireplaces repaired	9
Fireplaces renewed	6
Cooking ranges removed	1
Coppers removed	3
Sinks renewed	26
Wash hand basins installed	14
Waste pipes repaired	18

Continued over

Repairs to water supplies	3
Food stores provided	8
Accumulations removed	11
Electrical wiring renewed	33
Sub-floor ventilation improved	41
Redecoration - Internal	50
"    - External	9
Drains cleared or repaired	195
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 Housing and 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 6 cases out of 123 complaints recorded in the register it was necessary to take statutory action under the Public Health Act. In 33 cases informal action resulted in the abatement of nuisances which related to the lack of house maintenance.

One of the commonest complaints received by the department during 1971 was of excessive dampness and its adverse affects on health. These complaints related to both privately owned and council-owned properties. In nearly every case the cause of the trouble was found to be condensation.

According to the experts, the answer lies in increased ventilation by opening wide the windows. Whilst it is agreed that adequate ventilation alleviates this condition, the opening of windows wide on a bitterly cold winters day in an already cold house would surely be to invite a cure worse than the disease. To say the least, it would certainly be at variance with medical warnings against hyperthermia particularly among the elderly.

The answer must surely lie in raising the inside temperature of the house and its walls to a point at which vapour condensation is discouraged.

Causes of condensation included non-absorbent surfaces, cold external walls without an insulating cavity, allowing water to boil for longer than necessary, and, above all, an ill-advised use of paraffin heaters. These give off ten pints of water for every gallon of kerosene burned.

## CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

### (A) INDUSTRIAL

1.	Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	4
2.	Furnaces (Section 3)	(a) Notifications received (b) Applications for prior approval	8 -
3.	Grit and dust emissions (Section 5)	Number of contraventions	5

Although the departments activities have been restricted as a result of staff shortage during 1971, the Public Health Inspectors successfully dealt with all complaints concerning atmospheric pollution. It is also pleasing to record the co-operation that has been received from all concerned and that industry is taking its obligations seriously.

### SCRAP METAL YARDS

The problems posed in attempting to reduce or eliminate smoke in scrap metal yards are numerous and vary according to the type of material being dealt with. In many cases the nuisance being caused by accidental or deliberate firing of unwanted materials attached to metals. Neither is it unusual to find electrical junction boxes still full of bitumen when received at the scrap yard. This bitumen must be removed before the various metals making up the box can be separated and recovered. In past years it has been common practice to set fire to the bitumen resulting in the production of vast quantities of black smoke. There is also fume which is unavoidable when oxy-acetylene burners are being used to cut up comparatively large pieces of metal such as old car bodies. It may arise from painted, greasy or oily surfaces being cut or from minor fires unavoidably caused by the burning of scraps of upholstery, wood, etc.

During the year the amount of smoke and fume from the Andover Road and Bar End Yards was very much reduced and did not give rise to complaint, since the fires were kept to an absolute minimum with no rubber or similar material being burnt. Accordingly, there was little danger of contravening either the Clean Air Acts or the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Six formal notifications of intention to install furnaces were received during the year and in each instance plans and specifications were submitted for approval. However, the fact that plans and specifications may not be submitted does not relieve the department of the responsibility of ensuring that furnaces being installed are efficient and it is necessary in all these cases to investigate the circumstances as

soon as plant is known to be installed and to carry out observations for a period afterwards.

Small domestic appliances which have a heating capacity of less than 55,000

B. Th. U's per hour are not covered by these provisions.

4.	Height of Chimneys	(a) Number of plans submitted showing new chimneys.	2
		(b) Number of cases in which alterations were required.	1
		(c) Number approved.	1
		(d) Number of chimneys erected outside the control of Section 10.	-

(B) DOMESTIC

A total of 8 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	30	1	16

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Section 1 - Noise & Vibration

1.	Total number of complaints received	21
2.	Total number investigated	21
3.	Total number of visits	53

	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Total</u>
4.	10	4	7	21
5.	10	4	7	21

## Noise and Vibration

As with previous years and with ever increasing mechanisation, complaints of noise and vibration continue to be received, with the result that 53 visits were made during the year to investigate noise nuisance.

Noise involving 21 different sources were investigated and included industrial, commercial and domestic premises.

The main source of complaint was, inevitably, noise from civil engineering plant being used either on road repairs or building sites close to occupied dwellings. One particular incident however, concerned the use of pumps which operated non-stop over a period of months. The complainant who lived in a nearby block of flats alleged that the noise from the pumps kept him awake during night hours. The resiting of the pumps with strategic screening and sandbags reduced the noise emission to a tolerable level.

Another incident concerned a complaint from the resident of a large Victorian house which was one of a terrace of six. The resident complained about a continuous droning sound being emitted from the basement of the next door house which was accompanied with a chemical odour consistent with ammonia. The nuisance was found to come from a drawing office where ammonia was used for developing plans which in turn required an extract fan discharging into the open air. The trouble was eliminated by baffling the fan which resulted in a reduction of 12dBA on previously measured levels and ducting the odour to roof level to enable vapours to discharge clear of the house.

Noises at night, when other background noise has dropped to a low level seems to be on the increase. One complaint which necessitated a great deal of investigation concerned noise from dance bands which played at a Social Club situated in a residential area. Only after a series of noise meter readings were taken in the houses adjacent to the Club and a permissible noise level demonstrated, was the nuisance abated.

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

6. Number of complaints.

1

### 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 1971 and a total of 8 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 - 32

The increase in the number of enquiries made in connection with notifications of Infectious Disease or Food Poisoning was mainly due to contacts of Cholera returning from endemic areas.

No fumigations were found necessary in connection with the above.

### 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 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) - 10,148 (b) population supplied from the public water mains, direct to houses within City (Total population supplied 42,000).

A typical example of the report is given below:-

### PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (19/5/71)

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

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION

Reaction PH 7.3					
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO <sub>2</sub>		30 parts per million			
Free Saline Nitrogen as N <sub>2</sub>	0.01	"	"	"	
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	"	"	"	
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	0.01	"	"	"	
Nitric Nitrogen as N	9.0	"	"	"	
Total hardness by E. D. T. A. method CaO <sub>3</sub>	265	"	"	"	
Temporary	220	"	"	"	
Permanent	45	"	"	"	
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.05	"	"	"	
Total alkalinity as CaO <sub>3</sub>	220	"	"	"	
Total dissolved solids	385	"	"	"	
Free Chlorine	Nil				

MINERAL ANALYSIS

(in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	102	Carbonate as CO <sub>3</sub>	132
Magnesium as Mg	2.5	Chlorides as Cl	14
Sodium as Na	10	Sulphates as SO <sub>4</sub>	19
Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	14	Nitrates as NO <sub>3</sub>	40
Iron as Fe	0.05	Nitrite as NO <sub>2</sub>	0.05
Lead as Pb	0.05	Fluorine as F	
Zinc as Zn	0.05		
Copper as Cu	0.05		

Observations:

The samples were all free from pollution and contamination. The results obtained were in the normal range for these supplies and do not indicate any significant change in the quality of the water.



BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Description	Origin	No. of Samples	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)
			Probable No. per 100 ml.	
Untreated well water	Easton	96	NIL	NIL
	Well	1	1 +	NIL
	Romsey Rd Well	95 <u>4</u>	NIL 4 +	NIL NIL
	<u>Total</u>	99		
Treated Water	No. 2 Low Level Reservoir	97 1	NIL 1 +	NIL NIL
	Distribution System	107 <u>10</u>	NIL 10 +	NIL NIL
	<u>Total</u>	117		
				+ Check Samples were satisfactory

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER

Date 1971	Probable numbers per 100 m.l.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)	
January	NIL	NIL	Cromwell Road
February	NIL	NIL	Sleepers Hill
March	NIL	NIL	Wavell Way
March	NIL	NIL	Chesil Street
June (A)	NIL	NIL	Chilbolton Ave
June (B)	NIL	NIL	Chilbolton Ave
September	NIL	NIL	Friarsgate
September	NIL	NIL	High Street
September	NIL	NIL	Greenhill Road
November	NIL	NIL	King Alfred Place
November	NIL	NIL	Guildhall
December	NIL	NIL	Brassey Road

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 - 214  
(including 197 new houses in the Winchester R. D.)

SWIMMING BATHS & BATHING FACILITIES

Eleven instructional swimming baths are in use in the City, one owned by the Corporation, six by the Hampshire County Council and the remaining four privately owned.

Chlorination and filtration of the water is carried out at all but 2 of the baths by mechanical installations.

All but one of the baths are fitted with thermostatically controlled water heating units.

A total of 28 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 1	8	6	1	1
County Schools 4	14	12	1	1
Spécial Schools 2	4	2	2	-
Private Schools 4	2	2	-	-
Totals 11	28	22	4	2

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

During the year the administration of the Act was maintained without any major incident. As in previous years, however, notifications were seldom received prior to occupation of premises as is required by the Act. Of the 11 registration forms received, the majority were in respect of change of occupation.

The reporting of accidents remains a problem, although it is possible that because some accidents were considered to be of a minor nature only, it was not necessary to report them. At every inspection which was carried out however, the prescribed requirements to report accidents under Section 48 of the Act was emphasised both to proprietor or management.

In the larger "serve yourself" shops and Super-markets there seems to be a problem of keeping assistants, particularly cashiers warm, the cash registers being sited near the shop entrance. Although cashiers are generally equipped with individual heaters, the volume of cold air entering the shop is difficult to contain. In this regard it is customary to suggest that a warm air curtain or a heated entrance lobby be installed which would prevent the entrance of cold air and help to maintain a reasonable temperature.

Modern stairs and doors, particularly glass doors, sometimes have inherent dangers and modern shop fronts often result in poor ventilation. In this regard, there is much to be said for louvre windows and it is a pity architects do not specify them more often. In modern offices and shops, internal rooms with no ventilation to the external air also present problems. Similarly floor hatches continue to be a source of danger to employees and a headache to the inspectors having to inspect them. Such arrangements should be forbidden in new buildings. In recent months some of these matters were dealt with by the inspection of plans of new buildings or alterations before they were submitted to the Council.

The leaflet "The Safe Use of Food Slicing Machines" has resulted in a greater awareness of the need for care in the use of these machines. This applies chiefly where young persons and those who for the first time have found employment in premises where this type of machine is used.

The sections of the Act most commonly subject to contravention were found to be associated with cleanliness of passages, floors, stairs and sanitary accommodation.

#### NOTIFICATION OF ACCIDENTS

16 Accidents were notified during the year - none of which were fatal and all but 3 occurred in retail shops. The variety of causes is indicated in the statistical information.

It was not necessary 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	6	220	10
Retail Shops	5	301	8
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	12	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, canteens	-	50	35
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	1
Totals:	11	585	57

TOTAL NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS (INCLUDING GENERAL INSPECTIONS) TO REGISTERED PREMISES ... .. 138

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found		Section	Number of Contraventions found	
4	Cleanliness	10	13	Sitting facilities	2
5	Overcrowding	1	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	1
6	Temperature	6	15	Eating Facilities	3
7	Ventilation	3	16	Floors, passage & stairs	20
8	Lighting	4	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	-
9	Sanitary Conveniences	12	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
10	Washing Facilities	8	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
11	Supply of drinking water	-	23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
12	Clothing Accommodation	5	24	First Aid General Provisions	10 32
				<b>TOTAL:</b>	<b>117</b>

(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	-	2	N/A	-	-
Retail Shops	-	13	N/A	-	-
Wholesale Shops	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouses	-	1	N/A	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	-	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTALS:</b>	-	16	-	-	-

Analysis of reported accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Others
Machinery	-	1	-
Transport	1	1	1
Falls of persons	-	2	-
Stepping on or striking against object or person	-	2	-
Handling goods	-	-	-
Struck by falling object	-	-	-
Fires & Explosions	-	-	-
Electricity	-	-	-
Use of hand tools	-	1	-
Not otherwise specified	1	6	-

## SHOPS ACT

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

#### Early Closing Days

At the request of six 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

	Tons	Cwts.	Lbs.
1. Meat at slaughterhouses	33	9	64
2. Meat at wholesale premises	-	-	-
3. Meat at retail shops		1	101
4. Cooked meat and meat products			37
5. Canned meats			81
6. Fruit and vegetables			109
7. Other foods		5	7
TOTAL	33	18	63

### Foreign Bodies, Moulds, etc. in Food

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

2 Bottles of milk	One contained foreign matter and one had glass splinters
1 Cheese	Out of condition
2 Packets of biscuits	One contained foreign matter and the other was out of condition
1 Scotch Egg	Mouldy

1 Chicken	Out of condition
1 Tea	Contained glass splinters
5 Bread	Three contained foreign matter and two mouldy
1 Tinned meat	Contained foreign object
2 Minced meat	One contained foreign matter and one out of condition
1 Fish	Out of condition
1 Meat Pasty	Mouldy
1 Cake	Mouldy
1 Marmalade	Contained foreign body
1 "Take and Bake" Bread	Mouldy
2 Baby Food	Out of condition
1 Tin of Salmon	Contained foreign object
1 Bacon	Out of condition
1 Potatoes	Out of condition
1 Milk container	Internal surface staining
2 Meat Pies	One contained hair in pastry and one mouldy
1 Chocolate	Mouldy
1 Lemonade	Contained foreign matter
1 Meat	Out of condition
1 Cheese	Contained foreign matter
1 Tinned Beef & Onions	Out of condition
1 Tinned strawberries	Deficient in sugar content
1 Curried meat	Out of condition
1 Bap (Cheese & Tomato)	Mouldy
1 Milk Shake Mix	Contained foreign body

As a result of these complaints, legal proceedings were taken in connection with the following:-

One bottle of milk containing foreign matter - a fine of £40 plus £12.60 costs was imposed.

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, Etc.

The number of visits made in connection with food control during 1971 totalled 873.

Bacteriological sampling	57
Butchers' shops	40
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	123
Dairies and Milkshops	72



Examination of food stuffs	61
Food and Drug Sampling	105
Preserved Food premises	12
Fishmongers and Poulterers	10
Fried Fish Shops	8
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	17
Grocery and Provisions	148
Ice Cream Sampling	4
Miscellaneous	86
Licensed Premises	24
Consumer Complaints	76
Delivery Vehicles	9
Food Labelling	5
Food Vending Machines	7
Food Poisoning	9
	<hr/>
TOTAL:	873
	<hr/>

FOOD PREMISES

Thanks to frequent and regular inspections made by the department, the general standard of food premises is satisfactory at the present time.

Whilst no section of society will ever be perfect, it is only fair to say that the great majority of firms or individuals operating food premises in Winchester try to achieve satisfactory standards in relation to premises, personnel and practices. It must be recognised, however, that there are a small minority who always just manage to keep on the right side of the law. It is on these, that our attention must be primarily focused. For instance, there is one unwelcome trend that is becoming of increasing significance, an understandably marked reluctance on the part of certain proprietors of shops affected by redevelopment to execute works of maintenance. This may ultimately result in a lowering of standards, in spite of the efforts of the inspector concerned with food hygiene.

On the other hand, in premises that are completely satisfactory structurally, food hygiene standards might well be poor if insufficient attention is paid to personal hygiene by food handlers. Similarly, the image of a vanman who smokes cigarettes right down to the stubs while serving, tinkers with the engine, then rubs dirty fingers down greasy trousers before serving up cooked meats and cakes is unacceptable to all who are reasonably hygienically minded.

During the year it was pleasing to find how readily help and advice have been sought from officers of the Department. Food traders generally are realising more and more that the Health Department exists to help, as well as to administer the law.

### Licensed Premises

The modernisation of licensed premises by various Brewers is still progressing. There also appears to be a rise in the number of premises where full scale meals are prepared, other than "Snacks at the Bar". This has demanded higher standards being maintained.

The policy of co-operation with the Licensing Authority still continues.

### 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		284
2.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (16)		192
3.	Number of premises to which Regulation (19) applies		284
4.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (19)		284
	Bakery retail Shops	10	
	Butchers	18	
	Cafes	23	
	Canteens	12	
	Fishmongers	3	Regulations 16 & 19
	Fishmongers & Fruiterers	2	
	Hospitals and Homes	22	
	Hotels	19	
	Restaurants	15	
	School kitchens	26	
	Confectioners	27	Regulation 19
	Fruiterers & Greengrocers	14	
	Licensed Premises	68	
		<u>259</u>	

### MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

#### DISEASES OF ANIMALS WASTE FOOD ORDER

Inspection of piggeries 2

#### INSPECTION OF HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

No. of inspections 4

Informal action necessary 1

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. examined		No. Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity		Remarks
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Pork Luncheon Meat		3		1	Deficient in meat content
Margarine		5			
Flour		3			
Aspirin		4			
Zinc Ointment		1			
Zinc & Castor Oil					
Cream		2			
Baby Food		3			
Wholemeal Bread		3			
Biscuit Confectionery		3			
Vinegar		3			
Milk Pudding		3		1	Excessive lead content
Evaporated Milk		3			
Soft Drinks		7			
Ice Cream		3			
Tea		3			
Christmas Pudding		3			
Dried Soup		4			
Cheese Spread		3			
Bismuth Lozenges		3			
Jelly		3			
Lettuce		3			
Jam		4			
Butter		3			
Cream		3			
Peas		3			
Stewed Steak		3		1	Deficient in meat content
Lard		3			
Buttered Sweets		3		1	Deficient in butter fat
Marzipan		2			
Milk		4			
Sausages		6			
Mincemeat		3			
<b>Total</b>		<b>105</b>		<b>4</b>	

## 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 29
2. Results of ice-cream samples

Type	Provisional Grade			
	I	II	III	IV
Soft Ice-Cream	-	-	-	-
Other Ice-Cream	4	-	-	-

The number of premises registered for sale of ice-cream at the end of the year was 113.

3. Other Foods

<u>Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	25	NIL

### FOOD POISONING

#### SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM

Investigations carried out in connection with 4 cases of salmonella typhimurium revealed no positive source of infection, no food was available for bacteriological examination in each case.

#### Abattoir Drain Swabs

A follow-up to last year's investigation relative to the incidence and type of Salmonella group of bacteria was carried out at the Winnall Abattoir and resulted in the following strains being isolated:-

Salmonella Dublin, Tennessee and Agona

No connection was found with any subsequent food poisoning or any prior infection at farms or markets.

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 137 which are as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice cream	113
Manufacture of sausages	12
Manufacture of other preserved foods	7
Fried fish and chip shops	5
	<hr/>
	137
	<hr/>

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

Licences in force during 1971 2

Premises Registered

Dairies	2
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	50

A total of 92 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered during 1971 was 39,925 or an equivalent to 146,030 inspection units. This represents a 11.9% increase in inspection units against the 1970 figures. As in previous years, I am able to report that 100% meat inspection has been carried out. The number of cattle and pigs increased, but there was a further drop in throughput in the number of sheep slaughtered.

Meat inspection entails far more than the routine examination of each carcass. The inspector must always concern himself with the proper handling of the live animal both in transit and in the lairage. He must also be satisfied that they are properly fed and watered and humanely slaughtered.

Meat Inspection Charge

The Meat Inspection Regulations provide for the making of charges by local authorities for meat inspection services and this provision has continued unaltered since 1963. Since the rates payable have remained constant since that time - Cattle 12.5p, Calves 0.4p, Sheep .03p and Pigs .04p., it is gratifying to report that

new maximum rates which local authorities may charge for the inspection of carcasses of meat produced for human consumption are set out in Regulations which came into force on the 16th August, 1971.

The new maximum charges are:-

Cattle other than a calf	18p
Calf or pig	5p
Sheep, lamb or goat	4p

### Condemned Meat

Condemned meat is not sold or used for human or pet consumption in any form. Such carcasses are utilised by Chessington Zoo and the remainder manufactured into fertilisers, bone meal, etc.

### PROGRESS AT ABATTOIR

This is the fifteenth annual report on the meat inspection services submitted since the transfer of duties from the old St. George's Street slaughterhouse to the Abattoir at Winnall. Since that time the record of work speaks of steady progress both in improved standards of construction and equipment; a more humane and stricter code of practice in the slaughtering of animals and higher hygienic practices in the dressing of carcasses.

The appropriate table shows how the incidence of slaughtering is distributed during the twelve months and this fits into the pattern of the agricultural year, which aims to prepare for butchers meat, the largest number of animals during the grazing season. The seasonal character of the work, therefore, places greater demands on the inspection staff during the winter months.

### Tuberculosis

The incidence of Tuberculosis in all classes of animals continues to decline and the weight of meat condemned on account of this disease is also appreciably less than in previous years. The explanation for this decrease is clearly attributable to the Ministry's policy for the compulsory eradication of bovine Tuberculosis, which has almost reached its climax.

When bovine Tuberculosis is out of the way the incidence of Avian Tuberculosis which can affect other animals can become measurable.

### Cysticercus Bovis

There were seven bovine carcasses infested with localised Cysticercus Bovis. The problem confronting the meat inspector, however, is in deciding what constitutes localised Cysticercus Bovis for the purpose of requiring carcasses and offal to be

"cold stored". Especially since the majority of the cysts detected are of the degenerated type and a high percentage of these cannot by normal laboratory technique be demonstrated as *Cysticercus Bovis*. A report on this type of lesion may read "a cyst indicative of *Cysticercus Bovis* but because of caseation cannot be identified as such". Such a report is helpful to the meat inspector, even as confirmation of his own diagnosis. The issue is, however, not so certain when it comes to making a decision whether the evidence is sufficient to require the carcase to be sent to cold store.

### Changes in Meat Trade Pattern

There are signs that changes are on the way in the meat trade that will affect abattoir, wholesaler and customer alike. Possible entry into the E.E.C. may well bring some changes because Europe has traditionally been obsessed with the pathology of the live animal and pre-occupation with measures for preventing the spread of infection. This is an admirable approach and our inspectorate may well need greater powers to prevent the sick animal from being slaughtered for food. This is a major problem facing us today and the Ministry should well consider means of reducing possible infection by eliminating, certainly the more seriously sick animals, from the slaughterhouse.

One also guesses that within the next few years the Abattoir at Winnall could grow into a full-scale food processing plant and that the transportation of meat in carcase form will decline to levels much lower than those now operating. For example, a Cutting Room with Blast-freezing which is the most suitable method for marketing small parcels of meat is already in use at the Abattoir and most necessary for the export trade.

Meat inspection is a profound and fascinating subject and calls for constant and unrelenting watchfulness on the part of the inspectorate. Considerable care is required therefore, not only in inspecting the animal carcasses to ensure that they are disease free but in the many other duties associated with this work. Therefore, as with other problems, I am confident that the inspectorate will successfully meet any challenge that lies ahead in possible changes in the traditional meat market pattern.

The incidence of Tuberculosis in routine meat inspection during 1971 was:-

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
All animals	.49%	.64%
Adult Bovines	.44%	.88%
Pigs	.57%	.76%

## General Statistics

### Hours Worked

	<u>Normal time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>	<u>Totals</u>	<u>1958</u>
Full time Meat Inspectors	1,824	301	2,125	
Public Health Inspectors	204½	118½	296	
	<u>2,028½</u>	<u>419½</u>	<u>2,421</u>	<u>828</u>

### Number of Animals Slaughtered & Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1971	4,250	985	3,540	31,165	39,925
1970	3,737	1,510	4,454	26,931	36,632
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 & Offals

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

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
Inspected	2,684	5	29	24
Condemned	35	-	2	10

### 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 1971

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases &amp; Organs</u>				
Generalised T. B.	2	-	-	2
Pathological Emaciation	-	1	3	13
Acute Septic Peritonitis	2	-	-	12
Acute Septic Pneumonia	1	2	3	42
Gangrene	2	-	1	-
Pyæmia	-	-	-	58
Fever	2	1	1	2
Pyelonephritis	1	-	-	2
Fever/Oedema	9	-	1	-
Oedema/Emaciation	11	-	10	1
Septicaemia	8	1	-	9
Acute Septic Metritis	1	-	-	-
Immaturity	-	2	-	-
Bruising/Oedema	-	-	-	1
Acute Septic Pleurisy	-	1	-	9
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	4
Moribund	-	-	1	19
Jaundice	-	1	1	3
Multiple Abscess	-	-	-	12
Acute Septic Pericarditis	1	-	-	2
Oedema	6	1	1	1
Umbilical Pyæmia	-	4	-	-
Lymphatic Leukaemia	1	-	-	-
Anaemia/Emaciation	-	-	-	1
Multiple Tumours	-	-	-	2
Carcinoma	-	-	1	-
Decomposition	-	-	-	6
Total	47	14	22	201
<u>Heads &amp; Tongues</u>				
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Cysticercus Bovis	7	-	-	-
Abscess	6	-	-	72
Actinomycosis	7	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	17	-	-	176
Actinobacillosis	9	-	-	-
Totals	46	-	-	248

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Fatty Change	4	-	-	-
Telangiectasis	42	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	18	3	-	-
Hydatid Cysts	6	-	6	-
Fascioliasis	402	-	131	-
Peritonitis	14	-	1	274
Cloudy Swelling	16	-	-	-
Necrosis	4	-	-	-
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1219
Abscess	165	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>671</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1493</b>
<u>Lungs</u>				
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia	69	33	18	1661
Hydatid Cysts	2	-	-	-
Pleurisy	58	-	-	586
Emphysema	12	-	-	-
Muellaris Capillaris	-	-	30	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>143</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>2247</b>
<u>Hearts</u>				
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis	24	3	6	1204
Cysticercus Bovis	3	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1204</b>
<u>Part Carcasses</u>				
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Abscess	12	-	-	146
Bruising	20	-	-	14
Arthritis	2	-	11	51
Oedema	9	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>43</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>211</b>

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Nephritis	47	-	7	141
Hydronephrosis	28	6	-	40
Necrosis	4	-	-	-
Infarcts	-	5	-	5
Total	79	11	7	186
<u>Tripes</u>				
Peritonitis	2	-	-	-
Abscess	-	-	-	-
Total	2	-	-	-
<u>Skirts</u>				
C. Bovis	5	-	-	-
<u>Spleens</u>				
Ruptured	8	-	-	-

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

The high standards required for meat inspection as laid down in existing legislation, has for many years been enhanced by the good relations and understanding that exists between the meat inspectorate and the Ministry's Veterinary and Laboratory staff.

For instance, 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 infection revealed on post mortem examination. On the other hand, willing help is always given by our Veterinary colleagues regarding laboratory facilities and service, etc.

## 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	70
3.	Number of Informal Notices served	4
4.	Annual estimated throughput	1,250,000
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 (This showed a slight reduction on the previous year, which was no doubt due to the use of a new vaccine in the case of Mareks Disease).	4½%
7.	Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption.	15,600 lbs

#### Comments on poultry processing and inspection:-

- A. Since the inception of the Poultry Packing Station on the Winnall Industrial Estate, it has enjoyed a good reputation and quality control has always been in operation.
- B. There is a logical sequence of operations designed by the firm in the light of experience utilising equipment of several manufacturers best suited to their needs, e.g. automatic conveyor, automatic plucking, hot scald and water cooling with 10 p.p.m. chlorination and employing stainless steel equipment wherever possible.

Since the firm has got a wholesale frozen foods section, the refrigeration capacity is well above average.

All birds are examined on the line by spotters who detain doubtful birds for inspection by the Public Health Inspectors. The commonest diseases found being malignant and benign tumours, coccidiosis and ascites.

Plant hygiene is good and the control of offal and waste material is satisfactory. All feathers are sacked up daily and removed at regular intervals.

#### C. Process Control Laboratory

In order to monitor the hygienic conditions in the factory, with special reference to the cooked products, new laboratory facilities were introduced.

Typical daily routine is as follows:-

1. Total bacteria count of cooked meat.
2. E. Coli count on cooked meat.
3. Staphylococcus count on cooked meat.
4. Swab readings from various working surfaces.
- D. Waste Products
1. Feathers - collection frequency raised from one to two collections per week.
2. Sewage catch pits pumped out with greater frequency - now once every two weeks.
3. A process has been developed to sell all the offal. This is now in the experimental stage with the hope that the system will be in operation by the end of 1972.

All the above items will contribute to reducing the characteristic mal-odours which emanate from factories of this nature.

In addition to the Poultry Packing Station at Winnall, there are many farms and smallholdings who process and retail poultry to a small extent, mainly during the Christmas period. Inspections are made where possible and when the Department becomes aware of their existence. In the main, though, poultry processing at these premises, is carried out unknown to the health department and under somewhat doubtful conditions.

#### Imported Food Regulations

During the year there was no occasion to examine food either in sealed containers or open food that come under the provisions of the regulations.

### EXPLOSIVES, PETROLEUM AND SHOPS ACTS

#### ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1971

#### PETROLEUM ACTS

1. New Installations now in Operation
  - (a) Winchester Motor Co., St. Cross.
  - (b) Mason & Co., Winnall Valley Road.
  - (c) S. E. B., Gordon Road.
  - (d) Fulflood Service Station, Stockbridge Road.
  - (e) Market Service Station, Andover Road.
  - (f) Witts, Romsey Road (New Pumps and lines only).

## EXPLOSIVES, PETROLEUM AND SHOPS ACTS (Cont'd)

### 2. Petrol Tanks Sealed off and Filled with Concrete Slurry

- (a) 2 tanks Fulflood Service Station.
- (b) 1 tank Hillside Service Station.
- (c) 1 tank G. Brazil & Co., Easton Lane (Disused factory).

### 3. Ullage Tests

Eleven ullage tests were carried out. One tank failed the test and a nitrogen pressure test was carried out.

### 4. Pressure Tests - Existing Installations

Two nitrogen pressure tests were carried out. Both tanks failed the tests and one tank was put into permanent disuse and the other was repaired.

### 5. Pressure Tests - New Installations

All new tanks and lines satisfied pressure tests before being passed for licensing.

### 6. Tanks in Temporary Disuse

Currys, Moorside Road.  
Vacu-Lug, Eastgate Street.  
P.J. Spencer, City Road.

### 7. Stores for Inflammable Substances

Applications have been received for storage at the following premises:-

- (a) Hyde Abbey Motors, Bar End Road.
- (b) R.H. Nameplates, Easton Lane - nearly completed.
- (c) Hooper & Ashby, Easton Lane.

### 8. Fire Fighting Equipment (Informal Action)

One filling station with inadequate equipment. Subsequent to an informal warning, the necessary firefighting equipment was installed at this petrol filling station.

### 9. Self Service

One filling station operates a non-attended pre-payment petrol pump and another operates an "attendant" operated post payment system on all pumps. No accidents have occurred at either station. Self service is obviously more open to danger from spillage and persons inadvertently smoking but these types of filling station are likely to increase.

## EXPLOSIVES, PETROLEUM AND SHOPS ACTS (Cont'd)

### 10. PETROLEUM AND CELLULOSE LICENSES

70 issued (including 3 new licences).  
8 cancelled.  
3 transferred to new licencees.

### 11. CARBIDE OF CALCIUM LICENCES

2 issued.

### 12. EXPLOSIVES ACT

Licences issued - 28 (including 2 new licences).

### 13. ANNUAL REVIEW

In carrying out our annual review of the administration of the Model Code of Practice (originally Home Office Recommendations) and having regard to changing techniques associated with the storage and dispensing of petroleum liquids, one cannot fail to see the advantages associated with the Council becoming subscribing members of the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration, which issues quarterly bulletins dealing with the practical aspects of this work.

### 14. OIL HEATERS

Apart from the dangers from second-hand portable oil heaters which do not comply with the standards of the Oil Heaters Regulations, the user cannot always be certain that the oil he is using is suitable for use in his heater or that the amount of toxic in the fumes is within safe limits. Surely this points to the need for new legislation to control the sale of what are in many cases, obsolete and potentially dangerous appliances.

## 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 7 non-mechanical factories and 140 mechanical factories with 25 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	7	7	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	140	51	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	25	32	-	-
Total	172	90	2	-



2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found -

	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1.)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2.)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	7	-	-	-

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 1971 two inspections were made to each of the outworkers premises. No unsatisfactory conditions were found, and neither were currently employed.

PEST EXTERMINATION

	<u>1971</u>	<u>1970</u>
Rodent Control Contracts	£360.70	£433.60
Rodent Control Complaints	£ 28.00	£ 34.00
Wasps & Other Insects	£247 & £52	£331.00
Premises Fumigated (4)	£ 6.00	£ 22.75

## PEST CONTROL

During 1971 the Rodent Officer and his assistant faced a constant demand for their services in connection with the destruction of insect and animal pests. No fewer than 586 visits were made to investigate or deal with the following wide variety of pests:- flies, fleas, mosquitoes, wasps, ants, bedbugs, cockroaches, moles, psychoda, mites, woodboring beetles, Pharaohs Ants, weevils and plaster beetle.

There were 202 wasps nests destroyed at an average charge of £1. 25p per nest.

As far as possible, ponds, ditches and water-courses in the area were kept under observation for mosquitoes and treatment was carried out when required.

Starlings and sparrows entering a large Office Equipment Store resulted in contamination and nuisance. Entry of the birds could not be prevented and a specialist firm was employed to carry out treatment. This has brought the starlings under control though the sparrows continue to cause trouble.

### Rats and Mice

In all cases of treatment for rat and mice infestations by the Rodent Staff, a follow-up procedure is carried out by post-baiting and revisits to determine the efficiency of the work. These revisits continue until there is no evidence of bait taken, nor other visible signs of infestation.

As with other years "Block Control" schemes were again introduced into the work. In these cases all the premises in a specified area, together with their connected drainage and sewerage systems were inspected and treated. This procedure with the sewer maintenance treatments gives a very good idea of the extent of any rodent infestation in the City.

### Sewer Maintenance Treatment

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year.

Phase I In June 1971, 148 manholes were treated with Warfarin bait, 30 manholes showing take of bait.

Phase II In September 1971, 40 manholes were treated with Warfarin bait, 9 manholes showing bait taken.

The total number of manholes in the whole of the foul sewer system is 1672.

It has been stated that the complete extermination of rats and mice is impossible, but, with the untiring efforts of the Rodent Staff, huge rodent populations are a thing of bygone days! A sparse and diffuse rodent population is more difficult to deal with and much time and labour is spent for a small kill, but the good work must go on if food supplies and human habitations are to be protected.

During the year 350 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises.

<u>Properties other than Sewers</u>	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of properties in district	12,563	36
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	875	-
(b) Number infested (1) Rats	271	-
(2) Mice	76	-
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	516	36
(b) Number infested by (1) Rats	174	18
(2) Mice	60	6

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 provision 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 38 premises were complied with by the owners whilst at 73 premises the necessary work of pumping or rodding was carried out by the City's Technical Services in default or as a result of the owners requesting the Corporation to undertake the work on their behalf.

A total of 156 drains were inspected or tested and appropriate action taken as found necessary.

Sewage and 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 during the year. - None

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 1971.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping Cough		2								2			4
Measles				1	1	8	58		1		1		70
Acute Meningitis													
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic													
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic													
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)													
Paratyphoid B													
Typhoid Fever													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Dysentery								2		1	2		5
Food Poisoning						2			1	1			4
Infective Jaundice											2		2
<b>TOTALS</b>		2		1	1	10	58	2	2	4	5		85

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1971

	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	Age unknown	Cases admitted to hospital
Scarlet Fever															
Whooping Cough	4	1	1				2								2
Measles	70	2	7	6	2	10	42			1					1
Acute Meningitis															
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic															
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic															
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)															
Paratyphoid B															
Typhoid Fever															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum															
Dysentery	5			2			1					2			2
Food Poisoning	4	1	2						1						3
Infective Jaundice	2									2					

## TUBERCULOSIS

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

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 14 years	-	-	-	-
15 - 24 years	-	-	-	-
25 - 44 years	1	-	-	-
45 - 64 years	2	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	1	-	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

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

Year	New cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Total	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Total	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1967	4	1	-	-	5	1	5			6	2				2
1968	3	1	-	-	4						1				1
1969	3	-	-	-	3						1		1	1	3
1970	7	3	-	-	10						3	1			4
1971											1			1	2

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, 1971

<u>Totals</u>	<u>Abnormalities</u>		
	<u>O.</u>	<u>I.</u>	<u>Non. T. B.</u>
2, 825	3 Male	2 Male	16 Male 13 Female

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

- (O) 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 1971 is as follows -

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>	<u>Diphtheria Whooping Cough &amp; Tetanus</u>
Children born in 1971	-	-	3
Children born in 1970	-	2	293
Children born in 1969	-	3	88
Children born in 1968	-	-	5
Children born in 1967/64	-	-	2
Others under 16	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	-	5	391
<u>Re-inforcing dose</u>			
Children born in 1971	-	-	1
Children born in 1970	-	2	20
Children born in 1969	-	5	27
Children born in 1968	-	1	5
Children born in 1967/64	-	83	68
Others under 16	-	42	20
<u>Total</u>	-	133	141



VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Children born in 1970	59	-
Children born in 1969/64	185	4
Others under 16	4	62
<u>Total</u>	248	66

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-inforcing</u> <u>Dose</u>
Children born in 1971	2	1
Children born in 1970	296	17
Children born in 1969	92	28
Children born in 1968	5	3
Children born in 1967/64	30	525
Others under 16	1	57
<u>Total</u>	426	631

MEASLES VACCINATION

Children born in 1971	-
Children born in 1970	217
Children born in 1969	155
Children born in 1968	111
Children born in 1967/64	237
Others under 16	100
<u>Total</u>	820

RUBELLA VACCINATION

Children under 16	552
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B. C. G. VACCINATION

Children under 16	756
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F - METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1971

MONTHS	Barometer	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall	Sunshine	Wind (days)												
	Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Highest	Lowest	Average	Maximum	Average	Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.	Dry bulb	Wet bulb	Degree of Hum. Sat. 100	No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (mm)	Number of hours and tenths	N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW	
January ...	29.49	53	19	45.9	36.3	40.5	39.3	88.6	24	131.9	36.6	7	1	-	8	5	8	-	2				
February ...	29.94	52	26	47.3	33.8	39.0	37.2	79.8	12	34.2	34.2	3	6	-	2	1	5	1	10				
March ...	29.79	56	22	48.3	35.1	40.5	38.4	81.6	17	80.7	98.9	9	3	-	4	1	7	1	6				
April ...	29.76	69	31	54.7	40.3	46.2	43.0	75.6	11	58.3	150.4	4	13	-	2	-	4	1	6				
May ...	29.78	75	34	64.2	44.8	54.9	50.7	73.5	15	44.3	219.5	7	4	1	6	7	1	1	4				
June ...	29.80	73	43	65.0	49.2	57.2	53.7	75.8	15	125.8	139.5	2	9	-	3	9	3	4					
July ...	30.05	83	46	74.0	55.2	64.7	60.5	74.0	11	31.4	241.5	8	8	-	1	6	2	1	5				
August ...	29.80	74	47	61.2	55.3	61.7	58.3	80.0	21	54.5	123.7	6	1	-	-	3	14	1	6				
September .	30.06	76	41	69.1	49.5	58.3	55.1	80.5	5	6.4	185.5	6	8	-	-	3	3	1	9				
October ...	30.08	73	31	62.0	46.1	51.9	50.2	73.2	11	80.3	132.1	5	5	-	3	3	10	-	5				
November .	29.54	63	26	50.2	36.1	42.3	40.6	82.8	20	88.7	90.8	5	-	-	1	2	6	1	14				
December .	30.07	56	26	48.9	38.7	42.6	40.5	92.8	14	27.4	29.5	5	2	-	2	4	12	2	5				
Year 1971	29.00	83	19	57.6	43.4	50.0	47.3	79.0	176	763.9	1514.3	67	60	1	29	38	81	13	76				





