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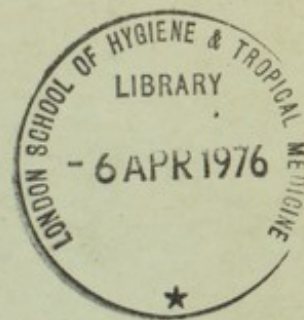
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CITY OF WINCHESTER



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE CITY

FOR THE YEAR

1972

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

Medical Officer of Health

and

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

Chief Public Health Inspector

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	64
Ambulance	15
Births	4-6
Causes of Death	8
Clean Air Act	31-33
Clinics & Treatment	15-16
Deaths	6 & 7
Drains	64
Factories and Workshops	59-61
Food	42-49
Food Poisoning	48
Health Education	64
Hospitals	16
Housing	20-23
Ice Cream	48
Infant Mortality	7
Immunisation	12 & 13
Infectious Diseases	9-11
Laboratory Facilities	14
Meat Inspection	49-57
Meteorology	17
Milk	48
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	38-42
Pet Animals Act	34
Petroleum	57-59
Public Health Officers	1
Rag Flock & Other Filling Materials Act 1951	34
Report of Public Health Inspector	18-64
Rodent Control	62
Social Conditions of the Area	3
Swimming Baths	37-38
Tuberculosis	11 & 50
Vital Statistics	3 & 4
Water Supply	34-37

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health

PETER J. SPELLER, MB., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

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

Senior Public Health Inspector

C. BENNETT 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

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 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

RODENT OFFICERS

R. Newman
V. Appleby

CHIEF CLERK

Miss P. Smith

Clerk/Typist

Mrs. V. Moore



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 1972 on the health of Winchester City.

The City did not suffer any serious epidemic during the year and the incidence of notifiable infectious disease was low. The general health of the area remained good.

As in previous years, the department benefited from co-operation and help from many sources and different disciplines: from Dr. M.H. Hughes, Director of the Public Health Laboratory whose investigations and advice were most valuable; from the family doctors, health visitors and nurses concerning individuals in the community; from colleagues in the County Health Department on matters of administration; from the Social Services department about family personal and home environmental problems.

I am grateful to the staff of the Public Health department for their support throughout the year - and not least in the preparation of this report.

P.J. SPELLER

Medical Officer of Health.

HOUSING AND HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Mayor	-	Councillor Sermon
Chairman	-	Councillor Penman
Vice-Chairman	-	Councillor Mrs. Williams
Alderman Steel		Councillor Gardner
Alderman Hutchins		Councillor Matthew
Alderman Green		Councillor Osborne
Councillor Browning		Councillor Middleton
Councillor Truscott		Councillor Mrs. O'Neill

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 1972
	- 31, 620
<u>Number of Inhabited Houses</u>	(on 31st March 1973 from figures supplied by the Director of Finance) - 9,872
<u>Rateable Value at 1st April 1972</u>	£1, 894, 100
Net Penny rate product 1972/73	£18, 210.35
<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 171 premises that come within the definition "Factory" in Winchester.

UNEMPLOYED

Unemployment registered at the
8th January, 1973.

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 8th January, 1973

<u>Age</u>	<u>Men</u>	<u>Women</u>	<u>Total</u>
18-19	8	3	11
20-24	34	8	42
25-29	30	5	35
30-34	12	3	15
35-39	10	2	12
40-44	10	5	15
45-49	15	2	17
50-54	13	11	24
55-59	24	11	35
60-64	99	-	99
Totals	255	50	305

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	165	170	335
Legitimate	158	149	307
Illegitimate	7	21	28
<u>Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Population</u> (as corrected by comparability factor of .99)	-	-	10.5
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	1	2
Legitimate	1	1	2
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births</u>	-	6	
<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	189	187	376
<u>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</u> (as corrected by comparability factor of .85)	-	10.1	
<u>Total Live & Still Births</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total Registered	166	171	337
Legitimate	159	150	309
Illegitimate	7	21	28
<u>Infant Deaths</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age:-			
Total Registered	2	4	6
Legitimate	2	4	6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
<u>Infant Mortality Rate</u>			
All Infants per 1,000 Live Births			18
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 Legitimate Live Births			20
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births			-
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			9
Early Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births			9
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births			15
<u>Maternal Deaths</u>			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 1972:-

	Live Birth Rate 1	Still Birth Rate 2	Death Rate 3	Infant Mortality Rate. Under one year 4
Winchester				
U.D.	10.5	6	10.1	18
England & Wales	14.8	12	12.1	17

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 1972.

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	1				1						1		1
Congenital anomalies	1				1						1		1
Other causes of perinatal mortality	1				1							1	1
Accidents													
Other diseases						1	1	1		3		3	3
	3				3	1	1	1		3	2	4	6

Table of Causes of and Ages at Death during the year 1972

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	1		1												1	
5 Tuberculosis of respiratory system																
6 Other tuberculosis, including late effects	1									1					1	
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																
19 Malignant neoplasms, including neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic tissue	79							1	8	18	28	24	41	38		
20 Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	1										1				1	
21 Diabetes mellitus	5										3	2	2	3		
22 Avitaminoses and other nutritional deficiency																
23 Anaemias																
24 Meningitis																
25 Active rheumatic fever																
26 Chronic rheumatic heart disease	4										4		2	2		
27 Hypertensive disease	9									4	1	4	6	3		
28 Ischaemic heart disease	95							3	4	18	19	51	54	41		
29 Other forms of heart disease	7											7	1	6		
30 Cerebrovascular disease	67				1			1	6	12	47	27	27	40		
31 Influenza	2											2	1	1		
32 Pneumonia	38									1	11	26	18	20		
33 Bronchitis, emphysema and asthma	19							1		1	8	9	14	5		
34 Peptic ulcer	1											1		1		
35 Appendicitis																
36 Intestinal obstruction and hernia	2									1		1	2			
37 Cirrhosis of liver																
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	1	1											1			
43 Birth injury, difficult labour and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions	1	1											1			
44 Other causes of perinatal mortality	1	1												1		
45 Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	1		1											1		
46 All other diseases	24		1		1	1		1		2	7	11	8	16		
47 Motor vehicle accidents	4						1			1		2	3	1		
48 All other accidents	6			1							1	4	2	4		
49 Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3								3				3			
50 All other external causes	2				1			1					1	1		
	376	3	3	1	2	2	1	7	16	53	95	193	189	187		

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 1972.

Disease	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Scarlet Fever													
Whooping Cough													
Measles					2					1			3
Acute Meningitis				1								1	2
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic													
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic													
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)													
Paratyphoid B													
Typhoid Fever													
Ophthalmia Neonatorum													
Dysentery													
Food Poisoning	1												1
Infective Jaundice				1		1	2	3					7
TOTALS	1			2	2	1	2	3		1		1	13

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) according to age during the year 1972

	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															
Measles	3		1				2								
Acute Meningitis	2					1		1							
Acute Poliomyelitis Paralytic															
Acute Poliomyelitis Non-Paralytic															
Acute Encephalitis (post infective)															
Paratyphoid B															
Typhoid Fever															
Ophthalmia Neonatorum															
Dysentery															
Food Poisoning	1									1					
Infective Jaundice	7			1			2		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	1	2	-	-
65 years and over	3	1	-	-
Totals	4	3	-	1

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

Year	New cases					Transferred to District					Deaths				
	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Total	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Total	Pul.		Non-Pul.		Total
	M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F		M	F	M	F	
1968	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
1969	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	3
1970	7	3	-	-	10	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	4
1971	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
1972	4	3	-	1	8	-	1	-	-	1	2	3	-	-	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).

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 1972 is as follows -

<u>Primary</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Diphtheria/ Tetanus</u>	<u>Diphtheria Whooping Cough & Tetanus</u>
Children born in 1972	-	-	4
Children born in 1971	-	1	270
Children born in 1970	-	1	72
Children born in 1969	-	-	5
Children born in 1968/65	-	8	3
Others under 16	-	-	-
<u>Total</u>	-	10	354
<u>Re-inforcing dose</u>			
Children born in 1972	-	-	-
Children born in 1971	-	-	7
Children born in 1970	-	5	6
Children born in 1969	-	-	-
Children born in 1968/65	-	562	20
Others under 16	-	45	8
<u>Total</u>	-	612	41

VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

	<u>Vaccinated</u>	<u>Re-Vaccinated</u>
Children born in 1971	7	-
Children born in 1970/65	27	6
Others under 16	6	68
<u>Total</u>	<u>40</u>	<u>74</u>

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-inforcing Dose</u>
Children born in 1972	3	-
Children born in 1971	273	6
Children born in 1970	73	5
Children born in 1969	5	-
Children born in 1968/65	5	148
Others under 16	-	484
<u>Total</u>	<u>359</u>	<u>643</u>

MEASLES VACCINATION

Children born in 1972	-
Children born in 1971	219
Children born in 1970	131
Children born in 1969	18
Children born in 1968/65	19
Others under 16	-
	<u>387</u>

RUBELLA VACCINATION

Children under 16	165
-------------------	-----

B. C. G. VACCINATION

Children under 16	186
-------------------	-----

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. (to 30.4.72.)

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

MRS. K. BROCKLEHURST, S.R.N., H.V. (from 14.8.72.)

MRS. E.J. BATES, S.R.N., H.V.

MISS A. BELL, S.R.N., H.V.

MRS. J.A. DAWSON, S.R.N., H.V. (from 13.9.72.)

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. ALSTON, S.R.N. - 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. - District Nurse

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriology

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

Chemical Analysis

Public Analyst - Mr. H. Dedicoat,
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) SCHOOL CLINIC

Each Tuesday morning at the Health Department.

(f) 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.

(g) 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) 131 beds.
- (ii) Victoria Isolation Hospital (Infectious Diseases) 36 beds.
- (iii) Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Medical Surgical and Children 316 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.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, 1972

MONTHS	Barometer Mean Pressure at Station Level 128 feet above M. S. L.	Temperature				Hygrometer			Rainfall		Sunshine Number of hours and tenths	Wind (days)							
		Highest Maximum	Lowest Minimum	Average Maximum	Average Minimum	Mean of obs. at 9 a. m.		Degree of Hum. Sat. 100	No. of Days when rain fell	Total Amount (mm)		N.	NE.	E.	SE.	S.	SW.	W.	NW
						Dry bulb	Wet bulb												
January ...	29.62	11.0	-8.5	6.9	2.1	4.2	3.7	91.1	26	97.9	30.7	2	8	-	8	4	2	4	3
February ...	29.52	10.0	-5.0	7.6	2.3	4.8	4.3	90.7	23	94.6	37.3	6	3	-	10	1	3	3	3
March ...	29.73	19.5	-4.5	12.7	3.0	6.6	5.4	82.8	18	81.8	150.0	6	5	1	5	3	7	1	3
April ...	29.70	16.0	1.2	13.3	5.3	8.7	7.0	76.3	14	62.5	139.2	3	6	-	1	1	10	1	8
May ...	29.77	18.5	2.8	14.6	6.8	11.2	9.4	79.2	26	94.7	142.1	4	1	-	4	7	8	4	3
June ...	29.84	19.0	2.8	16.3	8.1	12.7	10.9	79.5	18	49.5	165.1	1	-	-	1	2	20	1	5
July ...	29.99	25.5	7.0	14.7	11.7	15.8	14.2	83.0	14	33.8	165.2	7	2	-	-	3	7	3	9
August ...	30.00	24.5	6.8	21.2	10.8	15.8	13.9	80.3	6	41.4	184.0	5	5	-	1	5	5	1	9
September ...	30.10	22.5	3.2	16.9	8.3	12.1	10.7	83.9	6	32.8	133.2	5	9	1	1	-	1	2	11
October ...	29.94	20.5	0.8	15.2	7.8	11.1	9.8	87.0	9	44.2	107.4	8	7	-	4	2	8	-	2
November ...	29.78	15.0	-1.0	10.2	3.6	6.0	5.1	86.0	25	93.7	76.1	3	2	-	1	1	19	1	3
December ...	29.81	13.5	-4.5	9.4	3.5	6.2	5.6	90.0	24	135.0	50.5	-	2	-	7	8	6	3	5
Year 1972	29.81	25.5	-8.5	12.9	6.9	9.6	8.3	84.1	209	861.9	1380.8	50	50	2	43	37	96	24	64

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 have pleasure in submitting my 25th Annual Report on the work carried out in pursuance of the statutory duties and responsibilities assigned to the Public Health Inspector's section of the Health Department for 1972.

Much good work continued to be accomplished and although there was again a staff shortage, it was felt that further progress was made in those fields of activity in which the public health inspectorate operates.

Bad housing conditions continued to present the most serious problems with many inspections and re-inspections being required with the subsequent mass of work and administrative procedure. The slum clearance programme, though modest compared with industrial towns, was completed according to schedule from a practical inspection and report aspect.

The work of House Improvement continues at a steady pace but the problems of multiple occupation look like remaining for some years and is aggravated by the bulge in the birth rate which occurred in 1947.

Every effort was made to consolidate and enlarge the gains of previous years in connection with food hygiene and this was only achieved by constant vigilance and education of personnel who are almost continually changing. Food sampling also received an appropriate degree of priority as were the many other duties, including the disposal of toxic waste, noise abatement, meat inspection, etc., to which reference is made in the text of the report and which were given as much attention as time and circumstances made practicable.

During the year a number of new Acts and Statutory Orders were introduced which directly affected the work of the Department to a greater or lesser degree. Among these were the Deposit of Poisonous Wastes Act 1972, the Swine Vesicular Disease Order, the Food (Control of Irradiation) (Amendment) Regulations, together with a variety of Regulations and Circulars relating to Slums and Older Houses, Improvement Areas, Food Standards etc. The improved standards envisaged in these measures are not however achieved by the mere process of passing statutes; the standards must be enforced, often against considerable opposition by those affected and though one may at times bemoan the fact that additional legislation adds to the general burden of duties, it is accepted as a challenge affording more opportunities to promote the health of the people. The ultimate reward is seeing the better standards finally accepted or implemented and in this connection I once again pay tribute both to the Public Health Inspectors and clerical staff who have responded to all calls made upon them.

I would also express appreciation to the other Officers of the Corporation for their assistance and co-operation during the year, and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Health Committee for their continued and most gratifying interest and support.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Yours obediently,

E. SEYMOUR

Chief Public Health Inspector

WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Housing Conditions

Slum Clearance

Since the provision and maintenance of good housing are two of the environmental factors, which, as much as any other affect the solution of healthy living, a major part of the department's responsibilities continued to be inspection of houses with consequential work and procedure. In the main, this related to small potential clearance areas and a number of individual unfit houses, with the condition of the latter varying widely from those requiring little work to those unlikely to be worth saving. The particular significance of our inspections, however, is that the incidence of unfit houses is now less concentrated than before completion of the first major slum clearance programme and in the main calls for speedy repair and improvement of those structurally sound although in disrepair or lacking modern amenities.

Clearly again the task ahead leaves no room for complacency.

Circular 50/72 - Department of the Environment Slums and Older Housing - An Overall Strategy

In order to complete Annex A of the above Circular, the following facts and figures concerning the condition of the Housing Stock in Winchester are submitted, with outline of strategy employed in the past and some suggestions for the future based on local knowledge:-

		<u>Number of dwellings</u>	
		<u>Owned by local authority or new town</u>	<u>Other ownership</u>
A.	<u>ESTIMATES OF CONDITION OF HOUSING STOCK IN MID-1972</u>		
	<u>Unfit dwellings (a)</u>		
1.	In areas already declared under Part III Housing Act 1957	5	15
2.	In other areas to be declared under Part III Housing Act 1957	Nil	42
3.	Not in Part III areas	176	Nil
4.	Total of unfit dwellings (Items 1 plus 2 plus 3)	181	57

	<u>Number of dwellings</u>	
	<u>Owned by local authority or new town</u>	<u>Other ownership</u>
<u>Dwellings not unfit (a)</u>		
5. Up to 12 point standard	2, 663	3, 626
6. Capable of improvement to 12 point standard	1, 072	2, 431
7. Not capable of improvement to 12 point standard	<u>104</u>	<u>14</u>
Total dwellings in the area (Items 4 plus 5 plus 6 plus 7)	<u>4, 020</u>	<u>6, 128</u>

- (a) Dwellings which are temporarily unfit but to be made fit, should be counted in either item 6 or item 7.

B. OUTLINE OF STRATEGY

At the present time, plans are already in hand to meet any housing contingency that could arise from clearance procedure, although future policies could be influenced by the findings of the Winchester Housing Needs Study now being finalised by Professor Cullingworth, Birmingham University Centre for Urban and Regional Studies.

Since Slum Clearance is a continuing process, it has always been our policy to make fresh assessments of unfit properties at regular intervals, which enables us to revise our programme in order to give enquirers likely dates of clearance action. The latter applying particularly to official land searches, mortgages and property transfer enquiries.

During the past 15 years a sustained Slum Clearance programme has been pursued involving the demolition of 717 houses situated in 67 Clearance Areas, with almost every family being rehoused in necessary alternative accommodation.

In April 1972 a Public Inquiry was held in connection with a Compulsory Purchase Order involving 10 houses, which with 5 Council owned properties could be subject to demolition after meeting the rehousing needs of 10 families comprising 34 people.

The remaining projected Slum Clearance programme with a certain amount of redevelopment includes 7 Clearance Areas comprising 42 houses. The future of 20 of these however, may be reconsidered with the possibility of comprehensive improvement rather than demolition.

Whilst the day of the large Clearance Area in this town is past history, the clearance of UNIT properties as included in the latest list of unfit houses cannot be considered in isolation; they will have to be geared to the redevelopment to which previous reference has been made.

Five representations were made during 1970/71, which have now been confirmed.

FUTURE STRATEGY

Any future housing programme, particularly Improvement Areas and Slum Clearance, must be based on time-tested principles which have proved by experience to have been so successful in Winchester.

The immediate continuation of House to House inspection relative to Section 9 Housing Act 1957 and Section 72 Housing Act 1969 (Comprehensive Repairs) and the reappraisal of houses likely to come into "beyond reasonable expense" category.

Individual Unfit Houses

Two houses, one of which consisted of 3 flats, were the subject of 2 Demolition Orders made by the City Council. The necessity of rehousing the families did not arise, since they found their own accommodation.

Closing Orders

The revised method for dealing with individual unfit houses allows for owners to submit a scheme to the City Council with a view to rehabilitating the property and which could be subject to grant aid.

During the period under review 5 houses were subject to Closing Order procedure.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 and Housing Act 1957

By the terms of these Acts, the Council is empowered to retain in occupation houses in clearance areas which, in the opinion of the Council, are or can be rendered capable of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being and carry out repairs to them. Over the past 12 months, 10 houses in the Chester Road Clearance Area were so retained.

Improvement Grants

Whilst nothing in the 1969 Housing Act should detract the Council from urgent and important work of Slum Clearance, it can be said that in recent years we have turned our attention to improvement and modernisation as a natural extension to traditional responsibility for Slum Clearance.

In considering sub-standard houses today, certain factors which have contributed to the necessity for improvement grants come to mind. They include original bad planning or siting of buildings; neglect by owners in allowing houses to fall into accumulated disrepair, and in failing to provide progressively during the life of the houses those amenities which a rising standard of living demands as necessities. Therefore, the principle of house improvement must be regarded as a good one.

But so far it has failed to make any real impact on the improvement of Tenanted houses. Whether we like it or not, in the absence of compulsion and despite the inclusion of positive financial incentives which are provided in the Housing Act 1969, many landlords will not improve property unless the financial returns are likely to be superior to those that they can get elsewhere.

With regard to owner-occupiers we find that gentle persuasion is generally needed. By and large, owners are willing to spend money on their houses but many can only do so within their means. In such cases, we find that it is better to accept repair and improvement in successive stages by voluntary action rather than burden the Council with appeals and works in default on a large scale. Unfortunately, the majority of unmodernised houses occupied by elderly and aged people are those in the greatest need of general maintenance.

Since 1954, a total of 758 Standard and Improvement Grants covering general improvements have been approved. As the first step in a full programme 50 Council owned houses were subject to comprehensive improvement during the past year and 8 other Council owned properties provided with adequate means of hot water.

Under the provisions of the Housing Act 1964, a special survey was carried out with a view to bringing our Housing Records into line with the requirements of the Act, particularly in respect to Improvement Areas. As a start and in order that the City might be viewed as a whole and areas in need of rehabilitation and redevelopment clearly seen, a 2,500 map was prepared on which was defined 10 Improvement Areas. Already 3 areas have been completed and work is proceeding on our first General Improvement Area comprising nearly 400 houses. The position to date with this area is that 217 houses are up to the 12 point standard and 178 capable of improvement. By the interest shown in upgrading these houses by the residents living in the area, a "Show House" purchased and improved by the City Council has already demonstrated its worth.

1. A total of 265 houses were visited during the year in connection with Housing Act procedure; in all cases action was taken where found necessary as indicated below:

2. HOUSING ACT NOTICES

<u>Closing Orders</u>		<u>Demolition Orders</u>		<u>Clearance Areas</u>	
<u>Revoked</u>	<u>Made</u>	<u>Work completed</u>	<u>Made</u>	<u>Declared</u>	<u>Submitted</u>
1	3	2	-	Area No. 67	
				5 properties	
				Area No. 68	-
				15 properties	

3. SCHEDULES OF REPAIR FORWARDED WITH REPORTS ON GRANT APPLICATIONS

<u>Discretionary</u>	<u>Standard</u>	<u>Special</u>
39	9	Nil

4. APPLICATIONS FOR QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

<u>Provisional</u>		<u>Final Certificate</u>	<u>Refused subject to repairs</u>
<u>Made</u>	<u>Certificate</u>		
30	6	17	4

5. HOUSES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE REMEDIED

<u>Formal Notice Housing</u>	<u>Formal Notice</u>	<u>Informal</u>
<u>Act Sec. 9. 1A</u>	<u>Public Health Act</u>	
3	2	79

6. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

<u>Formal Notice Housing</u>	<u>Informal</u>
<u>Act Sec. 9</u>	
7	12

7. ADVANCE APPLICATIONS

7 premises were inspected and schedules of work prepared as conditional to the mortgage.

8. APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS Under Section 2 Housing Act 1969 For Conversions (The No. of dwell- ings is the No. which will result from the completion of the work)	Applications Received:-	Nil	
	Applications Approved:-		
	1. Dwellings	2	
	a) Conversion (inc. Professional Fees) b) Repairs accepted as imp'ts c) Other works	Estimated total Cost (ignoring limits of grant)	£ 6,874 574 2,046
For Improve- ments	2. Approved expense of works		2,600
	3. Amount of Grant Approved		1,300
	Applications Received:-	38	
	Applications Approved:-		
	1. Dwellings		
	a) Owner occupied b) Other c) Owned by housing association (inc. in b) above)	13 15 9	
	2. a) Improvement (inc. Professional Fees)	Estimated total	£
	b) Repairs accepted as imp'ts	Cost (ignoring limits of grant)	54,813
	c) Other works		8,658
			16,352
	3. Approved expense of works		38,743
	4. Amount of Grant Approved		19,871
	5. Grants within £100 of statutory maximum	3	
	Grants Paid:-		
	a) Dwellings	48	
	b) Amount of Grant paid		17,153

8. APPLICATIONS FOR GRANTS (Cont'd)

		£
<u>STANDARD GRANTS</u>	Applications Received:-	9
Under Section 8 Housing Act 1969	Applications Approved:-	
	1. Owner occupied to be improved to:	
	a) Full standard (normal limit) ...	8
	2. Other dwellings to be improved to:	
	b) Full standard (normal limit) ...	3
	3. Dwellings owned by housing associations (inc. in 2. above) ...	2
	4. Dwellings with less than a 15 years life (inc. in 1. or 2. above) ...	-
	5. Total amount of grant approved	1,555
		£
Grants Paid:-		
1. All Standard Grants		
a) Number of dwellings ...		5
b) Amount paid		415
Number of amenities provided:-		
c) Fixed bath or showers ...		2
d) Wash basins ...		2
e) Sinks ...		2
f) Hot and Cold Water supplies:		
(i) at three points ...		3
(ii) at one or two points ...		-
g) Water closets ...		4
2. Higher limit grants (inc. in 1. above) ...		-
3. Less than full standard (inc. in 1. above) ...		-
<u>SPECIAL GRANTS</u>		-

9. RENT ACT 1957 - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR

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

APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATE

4. By Landlords to L/A for cancellation	NIL
---	-----

10. HOUSES IN MULTI-OCCUPATION

The acute shortage of housing accommodation for the smaller family units for which there is a nationwide demand is underlined by growing interest in the multi-occupation of houses.

From the information already obtained and without carrying out a "Houses in multi-occupation" survey, it is already apparent that in many instances conditions are far from satisfactory both as regards the number of persons accommodated in these premises and the provision of basic facilities. It is also obvious that in order to achieve these aims, many problems would have to be solved. The best method of enforcement would have to be decided upon and standards fixed in respect of overcrowding and the provision of facilities. Consideration would have to be given to displacement of families which inevitably follow any formal action and the responsibility for rehousing, bearing in mind that whilst some families will already be eligible for rehousing by the Council, there would be many families not so well placed.

Up to recent years it was thought that the number of multi-occupied houses in the City was about 100, but due to the housing shortage and other contributing factors, it is now considered that the number has increased to almost three times that figure.

Although a better economic use of the larger type of house is to be encouraged, the situation needs to be kept under some means of control so as to ensure that the accommodation is put to proper use. Only a full survey can provide the answers.

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.

(i) Scheme of registration approved by the Ministry	None
(ii) Total number of houses known to be in multiple occupation	102
(iii) Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act, 1961.	36
(iv) Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
(a) Management Orders (Sec.12)	-
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Sec.19)	<u>1</u>

(v) Number of houses on which have been made:

(a) Management Orders

-

(b) Directions on overcrowding

-

(vi) 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)

12

(c) where work has been carried out in default

-

(vii) At the beginning of the year the number of houses known to be let in multi-occupation, had risen to 102 despite some of these properties being converted into flats.

11. 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.

12. LAND CHARGES REGISTER

A total of 1,034 searches under the Land Charges Act were replied to through the Town Clerk's Department suggesting considerable activity in the house property market. House prices were sustained during the year with general shortage continuing - demand being much ahead of supply.

13. COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered common lodging houses within the City Area.

14. HOUSING STOCK

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	122	44	78
(B) Corporation Owned	9	4	5
			<u>83</u>

Total number of houses and flats owned by
Local Authority at 31st December 1972
(excluding temporary housing accommodation) 4,145

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

<u>Clearance Areas</u>	
Demolished or <u>Vacated therefore</u>	44
Other Miscellaneous Demolitions	4
<u>Housing Act, 1957 - Part II</u>	
Demolition Orders	1
Revoked	-
Closing Orders	3
Undertakings not to use	-
Demolition before Order made	-
	52

15. HOUSING COMPLAINTS

Summary of defects remedied at dwelling houses

Roofs	29
Walls (External)	14
External Joinery	25
Chimney Stacks	16
Rainwater Pipes	28
Eaves Gutters	17
Yards & Passages	9
Coal Houses	-
Dampness abated	38
Wallplaster	33
Ceilings	30
Floors repaired	19
Floors treated	9
Windows	28
Sashcords	71
Additional Lighting	10
Additional Ventilation	20
Stairs/steps	2
Doors	14
Skirtings	12
Handrails provided	2
Fireplaces repaired	9
Fireplaces renewed	2
Cooking ranges removed	-

Continued over

Coppers removed	-
Sinks renewed	19
Wash hand basins installed	12
Waste pipes repaired	13
Repairs to water supplies	4
Food stores provided	4
Accumulations removed	8
Electrical wiring renewed	15
Sub-floor ventilation improved	34
Redecoration - Internal	41
" - External	5
Drains cleared or repaired	94
Water closets repaired	10

YOUTH HOSTEL (CITY MILL)

Out of 9,805 members who stayed at the Hostel during the year, 4,699 were from overseas. This latter figure being 267 less than the previous year. The number of juveniles under 16 years of age was 2,210. The estimated number of meals served was 7,680 and in addition 4,010 members prepared their own meals. There was no case of overcrowding, food poisoning or infectious disease.

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 113 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.

DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT 1972

Guidelines for the disposal of toxic waste on land have been available for over 50 years and apart from private Acts of Parliament, the above new law is the first serious attempt to control the disposal of Poisonous Waste. However, in anticipation of new legislation coming into force it has been said that in recent years the amount of toxic waste dumped around our coast has greatly increased. Further it was only after toxic waste had been tipped on land and given rise to a statutory nuisance, that local authorities could use existing legislation in the form of the Public Health Acts 1936/69.

With this background and much publicity given by the press and television to the illegal disposal of poisonous waste on tips and water catchment areas, a survey of the City's refuse tips and Industrial Estate was carried out.

We found that there was no evidence of tipping toxic industrial waste in the City area, but it was discovered that the processing techniques used at one industrial establishment was producing cyanide. In fact, at the time of our first visit we found 21 metal drums each of 40 gallon capacity containing cyanide, some with open tops and others with welded steel ends standing in an open yard. It appeared that when the Company had accumulated a "lorry load" it was the practice for a haulage contractor to collect the drums and remove them to a dock-side quay where they were loaded onto a vessel and dumped at sea. Some were also deposited in an industrial refuse tip outside the area. After approaching the Company about a more responsible form of disposal for their cyanide waste, they immediately entered into contract with a well known firm of Chemical Waste Disposal and Recovery Specialists.

Accordingly, during the year we received copies of advice notes from the disposal company indicating that 11,628 lbs. of cyanide waste had received treatment.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(A) INDUSTRIAL

1.	Dark smoke	Number of contraventions recorded	5
2.	Furnaces	(a) Notifications received	10
	(Section 3)	(b) Applications for prior approval	-
3.	Grit and dust emissions	Number of contraventions	4
	(Section 5)		

Although the departments activities have again been restricted as a result of staff shortage the Public Health Inspectors successfully dealt with 12 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.

Excessive pollution of Winchester's atmosphere was the reason given for one complaint. In this particular case the complainant stated that the smoke from scores of domestic chimneys was prejudicial to health and as an ex resident of Los-Angeles, U.S.A., he found that the atmospheric pollution in Winchester was much worse than in that Californian City.

Looking back on figures obtained from a three year survey on the atmospheric conditions of Winchester, which have shown no material change during the past 20 years, we found that they were in fact comparatively low, e.g.:-

	<u>Soot, Grit etc. Tons per sq. mile</u>	<u>Sulphur Dioxide Milligrams per 100 sq. centimetres</u>
Highest atmospheric pollution figure in Winchester over 3 years	17.75	1.60
Lowest atmospheric pollution figure in Winchester over 3 years	4.07	0.17
Highest atmospheric pollution figure in Britain over 3 years	135.6	15.5
Lowest atmospheric pollution figure in Britain over 3 years	1.35	0.1

In passing it was noted with considerable interest that the atmospheric pollution figures for Los-Angeles - colloquially known as "Smog City" were very high and that it was a well known fact that in the summer the atmosphere hangs heavy with Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbons, Oxides of Nitrogen, plus soot, pollen and dust which due to temperature inversion forms a menacing pall known as "smog". The pollution is rated at 1 million particles per cubic foot of air, which is no comparator with the infinitesimal proportions of Winchester's atmosphere.

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 7 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 25 new boilers indicate the fuel usage as follows:-

<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Oil</u>	<u>Solid Fuel</u>	<u>Gas</u>
No. of Furnaces	14	Nil	11

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Section 1 - Noise & Vibration

1.	Total number of complaints received	15
2.	Total number investigated	15
3.	Total number of visits	41

	<u>Industrial</u>	<u>Commercial</u>	<u>Domestic</u>	<u>Total</u>
4. Number of nuisances confirmed	9	1	5	15
5. Number of nuisances remedied informally	9	1	5	15

With ever increasing mechanisation, complaints of noise and vibration continue to be received, with the result that 41 visits were made during the year to investigate noise nuisance. Noise involving 15 different sources - 6 less than the previous year - were investigated and included industrial, commercial and domestic premises.

The investigation and suppression of noise is a technical matter. Noise cannot be eliminated because an Act of Parliament has been passed. Noise is not an objective phenomenon and is assessed by the person within hearing of the noise. The same noise would have a different effect on different individuals. It is personal - persons using motor-cycles consider the noise made by the machines as pleasing, whilst other persons object to the same noise.

One complaint received during the year referred to an orchestra playing a classical music programme in a hall which proved to be a source of annoyance to a person living next door and yet to be a musical treat to the audience in the hall. It will be seen that many noises are personal and affect different individuals in different ways.

So far as industrial sources of noise are concerned, the risk of nuisance has been reduced to a minimum by the modern zoning of the Winnall Industrial Estate and with few exceptions, the Department's experience of this type of noise occurs in the older areas of the City where there is indiscriminate mixing of industry and housing. In those areas the risk of noise nuisance from industrial sources is ever present and not necessarily capable of complete removal. Fortunately, however, factory owners have been found to be co-operative in every way and are at least reducing the emission of noise from their premises.

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 1972 and a total of 6 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 - 27

The number of enquiries made in connection with notifications of Infectious Disease or Food Poisoning was mainly due to contacts of Smallpox and Typhoid Fever 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) - 10,137 (b) population supplied from the public water mains. (Total population supplied 43,000).

A typical example of the report is given below:-

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION (18/5/72)

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

GENERAL CHEMICAL EXAMINATION
(RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION)

Reaction PH 7.5		
Free Carbon Dioxide as CO ₂	24	p.p.m.
Free Saline Nitrogen as N ²	0.01	"
Albuminoid Nitrogen as N	0.01	"
Nitrous Nitrogen as N	0.01	"
Nitric Nitrogen as N	5.00	"
Total hardness by E.D.T.A. method Ca003	250	"
Temporary	230	"
Permanent	45	"
Oxygen absorbed from N/80 permanganate in 4 hours at 27°C	0.15	"
Total alkalinity as Ca003	230	"
Total dissolved solids	350	"
Free Chlorine	Trace	

MINERAL ANALYSIS
(in parts per million)

Calcium as Ca	97	Carbonate as CO ₃	138
Magnesium as Mg	2.5	Chlorides as Cl	14
Sodium as Na	7.5	Sulphates as SO ₄	3.5
Silicate as SiO ₂	12	Nitrates as NO ₃	22
Iron as Fe	0.05	Nitrate as NO ₂	0.05
Lead as Pb	0.05	Fluorine as F	
Zinc as Zn	0.08		
Copper as Cu	0.05		

Observations:

The results were all within the normal range for these supplies and there was no evidence of pollution or contamination.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

SAMPLE RESULTS		NUMBER OF SAMPLE			
Probable Coliform Bacilli	Number of "B" Coli. Type 1.	UNTREATED WATER		TREATED WATER	
		Easton Well	Romsey Road Well	Waterworks	Distribution System
Nil	Nil	94	88	97	114
1	Nil	2	6	2	3
2	Nil	-	2	-	-
3	Nil	2	-	-	-
5	Nil	-	2	-	1
8	Nil	-	1	-	-
25	Nil	-	1	-	-
1	1	-	2	-	-
TOTAL		98	102	99	118

EXTRACTS FROM REPORTS ON BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF THE WATER

1972	Probable numbers per 100 m.l.		Locality where taken
	Coliform Bacilli	Bact. Coli (Type 1)	
January	NIL	NIL	Middle Brook Street
February	NIL	NIL	High Street
March	NIL	NIL	Jewry Street
April	NIL	NIL	Moorside Road
May	NIL	NIL	Stoney Lane
June	NIL	NIL	St. Peter Street
June	NIL	NIL	Dean Lane
July	NIL	NIL	High Street
September	NIL	NIL	Park Avenue
October	NIL	NIL	Friarsgate
November	NIL	NIL	Mead Road
December	NIL	NIL	St. Thomas' 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 - 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 18 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 M.L. were isolated on a plate count after 24 hrs at 37°C.
Public 1	4	3	-	1
County Schools 4	6	5	-	1
Special Schools 2	2	2	-	-
Private Schools 4	6	6	-	-
Totals 11	18	16	-	2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The implementation of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 continued without incident, and despite the fact that there has been considerable improvement in working conditions, constant vigilance remained essential to ensure that the improvements were maintained or, ideally, that further improvements were made.

As in previous years, however, notifications were seldom received prior to occupation of premises as is required by the Act. Of the six registration forms received, four were in respect of change of occupation.

With regard to the administration of the Hoists and Lifts Regulations, I feel that service engineers have not been as co-operative as might be expected. Most lifts and hoists are inspected about four times a year for insurance purposes, but only a few of the engineers have offered the service of additional inspection and the completion of form F54 as is now required.

Once again the reporting of accidents remained a problem, although it is possible that because some accidents were considered to be of a minor character only, it was not necessary to report them.

Most accidents consist of simple falls arising from bad floor arrangements and cuts during operation of food slicers and mincers. There are in addition, however, more serious accidents most of which are preventable. The lack of appreciation on the part of the employer and employees is too often the familiarity which breeds contempt. The worn and slippery stairtreads, the insecure power plug, the loose frayed cables, the unfenced floor trap or machine, the untrained inexperienced youngster and the pattern is set for an accident.

The public health inspector must be prepared to demonstrate how the need arises for additional precautions since the recognition of hazards is his province.

19 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	2	222	14
Retail Shops	4	305	39
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	12	5
Catering Establishments open to the Public, canteens	-	50	43
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	2
Totals:	6	591	103

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

105

(B) ANALYSIS OF CONTRAVENTIONS

Section	Number of Contraventions found	Section	Number of Contraventions found
4	Cleanliness 8	13	Sitting facilities 3
5	Overcrowding 2	14	Seats (Sedentary Workers) 1
6	Temperature 8	15	Eating Facilities 2
7	Ventilation 4	16	Floors, passage & stairs 10
8	Lighting 2	17	Fencing exposed parts machinery -
9	Sanitary Conveniences 4	18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery -
10	Washing Facilities 4	19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery -
11	Supply of drinking water -	23	Prohibition of heavy work -
12	Clothing Accommodation 3	24	First Aid 5 General Provisions 20
			TOTAL: 76

(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	<u>Number Reported</u>		Total No. Investi- gated	<u>Action Recommended</u>	
	Fatal	Non- Fatal		Informal Advice	Formal Warning
Offices	-	-	-	-	-
Retail Shops	-	12	N/A	-	-
Wholesale Shops	-	-	-	-	-
Warehouses	-	2	N/A	-	-
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	-	5	N/A	-	-
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS:	-	19	-	-	-

Analysis of reported accidents

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

SHOPS ACT

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

Early Closing Days

At the request of 10 traders advice was given in connection with the 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	11	21
2. Meat at wholesale premises	-	-	-
3. Meat at retail shops	-	-	5
4. Cooked meat and meat products	-	-	43
5. Canned meats	-	-	55
6. Fruit and vegetables	-	4	30
7. Other foods		1	42
8. Frozen Foods due to cabinet breakdown		8	4
TOTAL	34	5	88

Foreign Bodies, Moulds, etc. in Food

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

1 Corned Beef	Out of Condition
1 Soup	Contained Foreign Body
1 Bag of Flour	Out of Condition
1 Sausages	Out of Condition
1 Tin Baby Food	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Tin Minced Beef	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Sausage Roll	Out of Condition

5 Bottles of Milk	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Tin Beef Steak	Out of Condition
1 Tin Carrots	Out of Condition
1 Tin Minced Beef	Out of Condition
5 Bread	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Tin Corned Beef	Out of Condition
1 Frozen Chicken	Out of Condition
1 Fruit Pie	Mould Growth
1 Jam	Mould Growth
1 Bottle Milk	Unclean Bottle
1 Meat Paste	Out of Condition
1 Spaghetti Rings	Out of Condition
1 Corn Flakes	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Coffee Cabanas	Infested with Mites
1 Meat (Part of Meal)	Out of Condition
1 Meat Pie	Containing Foreign Matter
1 Scotch Eggs	Mould Growth

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

Scotch Eggs - Mould Growth	-	A fine of £30 was imposed
Unclean Milk Bottle	-	A fine of £40 was imposed

Inspection and Registration of Food Premises, Etc.

The number of visits made in connection with food control during 1972 totalled 867.

Bacteriological sampling	46
Butchers' shops	38
Canteens, Kitchens and Restaurants	142
Dairies and Milkshops	86
Examination of food stuffs	44
Food and Drug Sampling	115
Preserved Food premises	7
Fishmongers and Poulterers	14
Fried Fish Shops	10
Fruiterers and Greengrocers	14
Grocery and Provisions	161
Ice Cream Sampling	4
Miscellaneous	72
Licensed Premises	13
Consumer Complaints	69
Delivery Vehicles	10
Food Labelling	8
Food Vending Machines	9
Food Poisoning	5

TOTAL 867

FOOD HYGIENE

Inspection of Premises

The 867 inspections and visits made to all types of food premises during the year represented about 30% of all visits made by the department. This reflects quite fairly the time and attention that this important facet of environmental health demanded and received.

With the constantly changing staff at factories, cafes, food shops and the various establishments where other people's food is prepared or sold, there can be no relaxation if high standards are to be maintained. A well-informed and critical public, which refuses to accept unsatisfactory unhygienic practices would be a greater influence for improved conditions than any number of Regulations, however stringently enforced.

There are many premises which the inspector knows intimately and where he realises that a high standard of food handling and food hygiene is usually obtained. He justifiably tends to give these less time and attention than he does the inadequate premises which often need constant and costly maintenance.

In recent years attention has been given to licensed premises where more food of a type susceptible to food poisoning risk is being prepared for "bar snacks". It has been found that this type of food was frequently prepared in the landlord's domestic kitchen - not often in surroundings ideal for public catering. A lot of hard work has been put in by the inspectors in these premises both in educating the food handlers and in asking for better facilities for such as adequate hand washing, adequate refrigeration and means of display at suitable temperatures.

Consultations take place as a matter of routine between the department and builders, architects and representatives of the food trades before any new premises are commissioned or works of major reconstruction are carried out to the older properties.

Essential inspections are, of course, made as a routine, but in a City such as this, with a large catering trade, it should be possible not only to carry out regular visits, but to extend the work, particularly in the field of Food Hygiene, Education and propaganda.

It can safely be said that both traders and public turn to this department for advice and assistance and rely upon our technical knowledge. To my mind, though, this is not sufficient, for it should be possible to "spread the word" of Clean Food Handling on a much wider scale than at present without waiting for complaints to occur or advice to be sought. Such a programme however, is out of the question with a depleted staff and therefore our expansion of Food Hygiene educational facilities must wait until the establishment is, at least, up to its proper strength.

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	279
2.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (16)	266
3.	Number of premises to which Regulation (19) applies	279
4.	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation (19)	279
	Bakery retail Shops	10
	Butchers	18
	Cafes	17
	Canteens	16
	Fishmongers	3
	Fishmongers & Fruiterers	2
	Hospitals and Homes	22
	Hotels	18
	Restaurants	18
	School kitchens	26
	Confectioners	28
	Fruiterers & Greengrocers	13
	Licensed Premises	63
	Others	25
		279

MISCELLANEOUS INSPECTIONS

DISEASES OF ANIMALS WASTE FOOD ORDER

Inspection of piggeries	2
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INSPECTION OF HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

No. of inspections	6
Informal action necessary	2

FOOD AND DRUG SAMPLES

Article	No. examined		No. Adulterated or otherwise giving rise to Irregularity		Remarks
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal	
Margarine		5			
Flour		4			
Cream		4			
Paracetamol Tabs.		3			
Grape Fruit		3			
Baby Food		6			
Biscuit Confectionery		3			
Breakfast Cereal		3			
Wholemeal Bread		3			
Evaporated Milk		4			
Milk Pudding		4			
Soft Drinks		3			
Tea		3			
Cheese Spread		3			
Dried Soup		4			
Seidlitz Powder		3			
Jelly		3			
Calamine Lotion		3			
Ice Cream		3			
Jam		3			
Butter		3			
Milk		3			
Sausages	1	6		1	Deficient in Meat Content
Travel Sickness Tabs		3			
Edible Vegetable Oil		4			
Lemon Curd		3			
Fish Fingers		3			
Meat Pies		6			
Mincemeat		3			
Marzipan		3			
Christmas Pudding		4			
Spirits		3			
TOTAL	1	114	-	1	

Pesticide Residues in Foodstuffs

The third twelve month period of food sampling and analysis for Pesticide Residues, arranged by the Surrey County Council, resulted in the following food being submitted for examination during the year. The findings of the Public Analyst are listed below:-

Ten samples, comprising Vegetable Oil, Baby Foods (Lamb & Vegetables, Liver Broth in Vegetables, Vegetables with Meat) and Grapefruit, were submitted to the public analyst.

Traces of Organo Chloride compounds were found in all the samples, but in each case they were below the limits which had to be reported under the scheme. Traces of Thiabendazole were found in the pears.

Generally the level of Pesticide Contamination in this country is significantly lower than most countries, for example United States of America.

While organo-chlorine compounds are more persistent, organo phosphorous compounds are more toxic. These can be absorbed through the intact skin and can also be inhaled. They are, therefore, dangerous when used in agriculture and horticulture.

<u>Samples Submitted</u>	<u>Pesticide Found in p.p. Thousand Million</u>		
	<u>Organo Chlorine</u>	<u>Organo Phosphorous</u>	<u>Thiabendazole</u>
4 Vegetable Oils	< 2	None detected	-
	DDE) 7	None detected	-
	DDT) 15	None detected	-
	DDE) 8	None detected	-
	DDT)		
3 Baby Foods (Lamb & Vegetables)	DDE 4) TDE 7)	None detected	-
(Liver Broth in Vegetables)	BHC 8 DDT) < 5 Dieldrin)	None detected	-
(Vegetables with Meat)	BHC 2 DDT) DDE) 2 TDE)	None detected	-
3 Grapefruit	Less than 20 parts Less than 10 parts Less than 5 parts	None detected None detected None detected	Less than 0.1 ppm None detected None detected

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 28
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 94.

3. Other Foods

<u>Sample</u>	<u>No. Taken</u>	<u>No. Unsatisfactory</u>
Milk	22	NIL
Dried Milk	1	NIL
Liquid Coffee	1	NIL

FOOD POISONING

SALMONELLA TYPHIMURIUM

Investigations carried out in connection with 5 cases of salmonella typhimurium revealed no positive source of infection, no food was available for bacteriological examination in each case.

ABATTOIR DRAIN SWABS

22 drain swabs were submitted from the Winnall Abattoir to the Public Health Laboratory Service in connection with Salmonella resulted in the following strains being isolated:-

Salmonella - POONA, GIVE, LILLE, CERRO, TYPHIMURIUM,
LADAR, DUBLIN, ANATUM.

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 116 which are as follows:-

Storage and sale of ice cream	94
Manufacture of sausages	10
Manufacture of other preserved foods	7
Fried fish and chip shops	5
	116

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

Regulations, 1959

Licences in force during 1972	2
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Premises Registered

Dairies	2
Distributors (Shops selling bottled milk)	49

A total of 86 visits were made in connection with the sale of milk.

MEAT INSPECTION

The number of animals slaughtered during 1972 was 33,712 or an equivalent to 125,276 inspection units. This represents a 14.2% decrease in inspection units against the 1971 figures, which has been brought about by a number of factors, not least amongst them being the shortage and high cost of butchers meat. In fact there was a drop in all categories of animals slaughtered, but it is hoped that the 47% reduction in the number of calves slaughtered may indicate a trend towards increased beef production later.

The increased meat inspection charges referred to in 1971 report and as set out in Regulations which came into force on 16th August 1971, have been of great benefit financially in that the Meat Inspection Service is now almost self supporting.

Further increases in meat prices could stem from adopting E.E.C. methods of meat inspection but this, paradoxically, would not provide any additional safeguards for the consumer.

As in previous years, I am able to report that 100% meat inspection has been carried out.

E.E.C. Slaughterhouse requirements

It is now known that some 60 slaughterhouses out of a total of approximately 2,000 are licensed for export to the E.E.C. This does not mean that the remainder including Winchester, are below the standard of hygiene prescribed by the E.E.C. but simply that they deal with the home market only. At the present time it is not known whether any user of Winchester Abattoir is likely to export meat to European Countries, but the Board might well consider the full implications now.

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.

Slaughtering and Inspection of Meat

Slaughtering and meat inspection continued despite building activities on the premises and appreciation is expressed to my colleagues who worked under difficult circumstances. Meat inspection arrangements continue as usual on a rota basis of week-end duties (approximately 1 in 4) for each Inspector. Hours of slaughter are regular each week-day, reasonable and with practically no Sunday work, except for the slaughter of casualty animals. The staff of Messrs. G. Winteridge & Son and the Wessex Slaughterhouse Board work harmoniously with the Inspectors of the Department.

Tuberculosis

As mentioned in my last report, this disease is now comparatively rare in the Abattoir with the figures for this year showing a continuing downward trend, there being only 0.44% for all animals affected, a nil return for calves and 0.62% for pigs. The figure for adult bovines affected was 0.03%. Ten years ago the figure for adult cattle was in the region of 0.7% and such a figure was considered good at that time. Every case found now is, of course, of particular importance and information is given to the Divisional Veterinary Officer for follow-up purposes. Pseudo-tuberculosis is a condition resembling tuberculosis in the cervical lymph nodes of pigs due to infection with *Corynebacterium Equi*. It is often found in pigs slaughtered at bacon factories. Eight samples of lymph nodes submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and Veterinary Investigation Centre, Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food were returned as follows:-

Number of pigs from which samples were taken	8
Number diagnosed as Tuberculosis	4
Number diagnosed as Pseudo-tuberculosis	1
Number diagnosed as Lymphadenitis	1

Liver Fluke (Fascioliasis)

There was a slight reduction in the incidence of this parasitic condition in livers which causes considerable economic loss to butchers. The figures for both bovines and sheep were the lowest for some years. This affection of cattle and sheep involves the bile ducts of the liver and often ruins the liver tissue as food. Weather conditions affecting low lying pastures are said to be of significance and consequently figures vary from year to year according to the condition of the pastureland on which the animals have grazed.

General Statistics

	<u>Hours Worked</u>		<u>Totals</u>	<u>1958</u>
	<u>Normal time</u>	<u>Overtime</u>		
Full time Meat Inspectors	1,824	248½	2,072½	
Public Health Inspectors	165	91	256	
	<u>1,989</u>	<u>339½</u>	<u>2,328½</u>	<u>828</u>

Number of Animals Slaughtered & Inspected

	<u>Beasts</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u>	<u>Pigs</u>	<u>Total</u>
1972	3,814	523	2,558	26,817	33,712
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	2,457	16	1	0
Condemned	31	16	0	4

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, Authorised Meat Inspectors and Students from other Authorities continue to make use of the facilities at the Abattoir. So far the Examination Pass rate for the Students has been very good with one of them becoming a bronze medalist.

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

	Normal time	Over time	1963	1962
Public Health Inspectors	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
Authorised Meat Inspectors	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
Students	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
Department	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
1963	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
1962	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
1961	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
1960	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345
1959	1,834	1,652	2,345	2,345

As mentioned in the previous report, the Abattoir has been visited by a large number of students from local schools, universities and farm colleges. The number of visits has increased during the year and the number of specimens collected has also increased. The number of specimens collected during the year is shown in the following table:

Year	Number of specimens collected
1963	1,834
1962	1,652
1961	2,345
1960	2,345
1959	2,345

The number of specimens collected during the year is shown in the following table:

Year	Number of specimens collected
1963	1,834
1962	1,652
1961	2,345
1960	2,345
1959	2,345

A number of animals were slaughtered during the year under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors. The details of slaughter in each year are given in the following table:

Year	Number of animals slaughtered
1963	1,834
1962	1,652
1961	2,345
1960	2,345
1959	2,345

MEAT CONDEMNED 1972

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Carcases & Organs</u>				
Generalised T. B.	-	-	-	1
Pathological Emaciation	3	-	5	14
Acute Septic Peritonitis	4	-	1	16
Acute Septic Pneumonia	1	-	4	44
Gangrene	-	-	1	1
Pyæmia	-	3	1	60
Fever	3	-	1	2
Pyelonephritis	-	1	1	2
Fever/Oedema	3	-	-	-
Oedema/Emaciation	6	-	2	3
Septicæmia	1	3	-	5
Acute Septic Metritis	-	-	1	1
Bruising/Oedema	3	-	-	1
Acute Septic Pleurisy	-	-	-	8
Swine Erysipelas	-	-	-	5
Moribund	-	-	2	34
Jaundice	1	-	-	2
Multiple Abscess	-	-	-	4
Acute Septic Pericarditis	2	-	1	3
Oedema	5	-	3	-
Umbilical Pyæmia	-	3	-	-
Lymphatic Leukaemia	1	-	-	-
Anaemia/Emaciation	-	-	-	-
Multiple Tumours	2	1	-	1
Carcinoma	-	-	-	2
Decomposition	-	2	-	-
Total	35	13	23	209
<u>Heads & Tongues</u>				
Cysticercus Bovis	13	-	-	-
Abscess	10	-	-	76
Actinomycosis	2	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	148
Actinobacillosis	8	-	-	-
Total	34	-	-	224

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Livers</u>				
Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-
Fatty Change	4	-	-	-
Telangiectasis	47	-	-	-
Cirrhosis	9	-	-	-
Hydatid Cysts	3	-	5	-
Fascioliasis	361	-	115	-
Peritonitis	2	-	4	203
Cloudy Swelling	-	-	-	-
Necrosis	-	-	3	-
Milk Spot	-	-	-	1021
Abscess	149	-	-	-
Total	576	-	127	1224
<u>Lungs</u>				
Tuberculosis	2	-	-	-
Pneumonia	37	19	16	1489
Hydatid Cysts	6	-	-	-
Pleurisy	69	-	-	487
Emphysema	9	-	-	-
Muelleris Capillaris	-	-	61	-
Total	123	19	77	1976
<u>Hearts</u>				
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Pericarditis	15	-	13	1211
Cysticercus Bovis	7	-	-	-
Total	22	-	13	1211
<u>Part Carcases</u>				
Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Abscess	8	-	-	75
Bruising	23	-	-	9
Arthritis	1	-	12	28
Oedema	3	-	-	-
Total	35	-	12	112

MEAT CONDEMNED (Cont'd)

	Beasts	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
<u>Kidneys</u>				
Nephritis	34	-	5	109
Hydronephrosis	12	-	-	36
Necrosis	2	-	-	-
Infarcts	-	-	-	-
Total	48	-	5	145
<u>Tripes</u>				
Peritonitis	8	-	-	-
Abscess	-	-	-	-
Total	8	-	-	-
<u>Skirts</u>				
C. Bovis	3	-	-	-
<u>Spleens</u>				
Ruptured	10	-	-	-

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 | 38 |
| 3. | Number of Informal Notices served | 5 |
| 4. | Annual estimated throughput | 1, 300, 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). | 4% |
| 7. | Weight of poultry condemned as unfit for human consumption. | 15, 000 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 25 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, laboratory facilities which were introduced in 1971 have now been extended and cover a wider field of operation.

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 has now passed the experimental stage, and the process is in full production.

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 1972

PETROLEUM ACTS

1. New Installations now in Operation

- a) Murco Filling Station, Bar End Road - tanks, pumps and lines
- b) Fulflood Service Station - new pumps and lines
- c) Tilburys, Easton Lane - new suction lines
- d) Godrich & Petman, Parchment Street - replacing hand pump by electric
- e) Webbs Frozen Foods - new tanks
- f) Bar End Depot - tanks, pumps and lines
- g) Park Garage, Park Avenue - remedial works

EXPLOSIVES, PETROLEUM AND SHOPS ACTS (Cont'd)

2. Petrol Tanks Sealed off and Filled with Concrete Slurry

- a) G. Brazil & Co., Easton Lane
- b) Imperial Garages, Stockbridge Road

3. Tanks in Temporary Disuse

- a) Currys, Moorside Road
- b) Vacu-Lug, Eastgate Street
- c) P.J. Spencer, City Road
- d) Bradley, Staple Gardens - 3 tanks
- e) Bar End Depot

4. Pressure Tests

All new installations satisfied pressure tests before being passed for licensing.

One existing tank which was thought to be leaking satisfied a nitrogen pressure test.

5. Ullage Tests

One tank was submitted to the above test and proved satisfactory.

6. Stores for Inflammable Substances - completed

- a) Dibbens, Upper Brook Street
- b) Hooper & Ashby, Easton Lane
- c) U.B.M. Motors, Bar End Road
- d) U.B.M. Motors, Hyde Street

7. Miscellaneous

An office is being constructed in close proximity to the vent pipes serving petrol tanks in the adjoining premises. Negotiations are taking place to have the vents resited before the new building is occupied.

8. Winton Hardware Premises, Culver Road

The installation at the above premises does not conform to the current code of practice and as the building is now vacant, a new licence will not be issued unless major works are carried out.

9. Conder Engineering Co., Moorside Road

At the request of the Conder Engineering Co., for advice and guidance regarding the use of oxy-acetylene burners in connection with the proposed removal of large steel stanchions supporting a roof over a petrol pump island and 4,000 gallons of petrol, a fire appliance complete with crew, masking of petrol pumps and screening was recommended. This work was successfully carried out on Saturday, September 2nd under my supervision and with complete co-operation from the firm's works department.

EXPLOSIVES, PETROLEUM AND SHOPS ACTS (Cont'd)

10. Hampshire County Council Act 1972

Section 51 (1)(a) requires that consultation shall take place with the fire authority before a local authority grants a petroleum spirit licence under the Petroleum (Consolidation) Act 1928 and this will come into operation as from January 1973.

11. Self Service

Note Acceptor Units for after hours prepayment meters

Until recently this type of complex electronic apparatus has been rejected since it was potentially dangerous when in close proximity to petrol pumps. A new model which is being installed at Fulflood Service Station has overcome these objections and now complies with CP 1003 (part 2.)

12. Petroleum and Cellulose Licences

68 issued (including 1 new licence)

4 cancelled

3 transferred to new licencees

13. Carbide of Calcium Licences

2 issued

EXPLOSIVES ACT

14. 27 issued

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 139 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	139	51	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	25	25	-	-
Total	171	83	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	11	11			
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
Total	11	11	-	-	-

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 1972 two inspections were made to each of the outworkers premises. No unsatisfactory conditions were found, and neither were currently employed. There are, however, several outworkers who are employed by the occupiers of shops which are not classed as factories, e.g. the making of lamp shades. Being outside the scope of the Factories Act no list of outworkers has to be submitted, but since this is essentially the same as factory work, there ought to be some control in connection with artificial lighting and other factors having an influence on the well-being of the worker, rather than from the point of view of preventing the spread of infectious disease.

PEST EXTERMINATION

	<u>1972</u>	-	<u>1971</u>
Rodent Control Contracts	£376.10		£360.70
Rodent Control Complaints (Commercial Premises)	£ 28.75		£ 28.00
Wasps & Other Insects	£ 72.75		£247 & £52
Premises Fumigated (4)	£ 10.00		£ 6.00

PEST CONTROL

During 1972 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 26 wasps nests destroyed at an average charge of 1.20p 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.

Rodent Control

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949, requires every local authority to ensure that as far as may be practicable its district is kept free from rats and mice. Accordingly, a continuous survey of the City has been maintained by the Rodent Officer and one operative. In addition, owners and occupiers of "land", including any building or any land covered by water, are required to notify the Department of any substantial infestations of rats or mice. All these notifications or complaints have been investigated and appropriate eradictory measures secured.

Complaints of Infestation

A total of 575 complaints were received during the year concerning suspected infestations of premises not previously known by the Department. This represented an increase of 69 (12%) on the number received in 1971. This increase, however, is not considered to reflect the actual trend of infestation, but rather the desire of occupiers to seek advice.

The incidence of premises found to be infested has remained the greatest in the more central older areas where there is the largest amount of dilapidated property and significant defects in drainage systems.

Causes of Infestation

The rat population of the City is such that only constant vigilance can offer effective control of the inroads of rats into the sanitary and economic life of the people. Whilst this vigilance must be exercised by the Department in the course of its statutory duties, it is equally important that every occupier or owner of premises shall be determined not to accept infestations as a necessary evil. Further, although

notifications of infestations are legally required many occupiers or owners do not notify the Department but deal with the trouble themselves. They should not, however, be satisfied with action virtually limited to effects, but should ensure that the causes are also dealt with.

Obviously rats do not limit their deprecations to individual premises and the Department can, where necessary secure "block" treatment to achieve the most effective action directed against both causes and effects, action which cannot be anticipated from isolated unco-ordinated efforts of separate occupiers.

Sewer Maintenance Treatment

Two sewer maintenance treatments were carried out during the year.

Phase I In June 1972, 112 manholes were treated with Warfarin bait, 17 manholes showing take of bait.

Phase II In September 1972, 35 manholes were treated with Warfarin bait, 7 manholes showing bait taken.

The total number of manholes in the whole of the foul sewer system is 1,720.

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 366 complaints were received concerning infestations of premises.

Properties other than Sewers

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification
- (b) Number infested (1) Rats
(2) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (1) Rats
(2) Mice

<u>Type of Property</u>	
<u>Non Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
12,783	6
552	-
277	-
46	-
434	6
144	4
52	2

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 19 premises were complied with by the owners whilst at 75 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 136 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 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 the student nurses at the Royal Hampshire County Hospital, pupils of the County High School and neighbouring Rotary Clubs.

As with other years a series of lectures on food hygiene were given in connection with the School Meals Courses which are organised by the Hampshire County Council. This has meant that in the many schools throughout the County, there is at least one or two members of kitchen staff who have a working knowledge of food poisoning and of hygienic practices necessary to conform to the Food Hygiene Regulations. Altogether, a total of 1,680 people have attended these lectures during the past 12 years and another 288 at refresher courses.

