

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Alton R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Alton (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

**Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/dqav92fw>

**License and attribution**

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution license.

This licence permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1960





THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ALTON

Chairman of the Council ..... A. E. Wright, Esq., J.P.  
Vice-Chairman ..... E. M. Lucas, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON ..... E. M. Lucas, Esq.  
Vice-Chairman .....

MEMBERS

L. J. Britton, Esq. R. E. B. Meade-King, Esq.  
J. Brock, Esq., O.B.E. Major A. E. Merviel, M.B.E.  
A. H. Crispe, Esq. Middleton, Esq.  
A. E. Guy, Esq. Colonel A. G. Parry  
Vice-Chairman Viscountess Gage Colonel J. R. Scott, D.L., J.P.  
A. H. Inge, Esq. Woodward, Esq.  
E. M. Lucas, Esq. A. E. Wright, Esq., J.P.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR

1960  
RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE  
ALTON JOINT SLAUGHTERHOUSE COMMITTEE

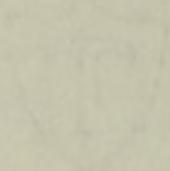
Lady Sophia-Carter ..... A. E. Guy, Esq.  
A. H. Crispe, Esq. .... Captain E. J. M. Wilson

RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE  
NO. 7 (ALTON) SUB-COMMITTEE

Council Offices,  
Barton End,  
Lenten Street,  
Alton, Hants.

(Telephone:- ALTON 2263)

Chairman of Sub-Committee ..... Mrs. G. P. Thompson-Glover.  
Lady Sophia-Carter ..... Mrs. V. E. Allwood, O.B.E.  
Colonel J. D'Arcy Chappey ..... Vice-Chairman Viscountess Gage  
Mrs. H. M. Underbatch, J.P. oOoO ..... Mrs. S. E. Ryder  
E. E. Fountain, Esq. ----- oo ----- E. A. Woodford, Esq.



BOND

EXETER



BOND

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ALTON

Chairman of the Council ..... A. B. Wright, Esq., J.P.  
Vice-Chairman ..... E. H. Lucas, Esq.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of Committee ..... Cmdr. L. Derek-Jones, R.N. (Retd.)  
Vice-Chairman ..... J. Embleton, Esq.

MEMBERS

K. J. Britton, Esq. R. E. B. Meade-King, Esq.  
W. Brock, Esq., O.B.E. Major A. E. Mentzel, M.B.E.  
W. H. Crispe, Esq. R. E. Middleton, Esq.  
A. E. Guy, Esq. Colonel A. C. Parry  
Viscountess Hampden Colonel J. B. Scott, D.L., J.P.  
W. H. Ings, Esq. K. A. Woodward, Esq.  
E. H. Lucas, Esq. A. B. Wright, Esq., J.P.

RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE  
ALTON JOINT SLAUGHTERHOUSE COMMITTEE

Lady Bonham-Carter A. E. Guy, Esq.  
W. H. Crispe, Esq. Captain H. J. M. Holmes

RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES ON THE  
NO. 7 (ALTON) DISTRICT HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman of Sub-Committee ..... Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover.

MEMBERS

Lady Bonham-Carter Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour, O.B.E.  
Colonel J. D'Arcy Champney Viscountess Hampden  
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P. Mrs. N. S. Ryder  
R. F. Fountain, Esq. K. A. Woodward, Esq.

THE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF ALDER

Chairman of the Council ..... A. H. Wright, Esq., J.P.  
Vice-Chairman ..... E. H. Jones, Esq.

TWELVE HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of Committee ..... Capt. J. David-Jones, R.N. (Retd)  
Vice-Chairman ..... J. Emlenton, Esq.

MEMBERS

E. J. Britton, Esq.  
W. Brock, Esq., O.B.E.  
E. E. George, Esq.  
A. E. Guy, Esq.  
Viscountess Bingham  
W. H. Inge, Esq.  
W. H. Jones, Esq.  
E. E. Haines-Ling, Esq.  
Major A. E. Heston, M.B.E.  
E. H. Hilderson, Esq.  
Colonel A. G. Perry  
Colonel R. H. Sayer, M.B., D.S.  
E. A. Woodward, Esq.  
A. B. Wright, Esq., J.P.

RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
ALDOR JOINT MANUFACTURERS COMMITTEE

Lady Baines-Carter  
W. H. George, Esq.  
A. E. Guy, Esq.  
Captain E. J. H. Haines

RURAL DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE  
SO. 1 (ALDOR) DISTRICT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman of the Committee ..... Mr. E. H. Jackson-Davies

MEMBERS

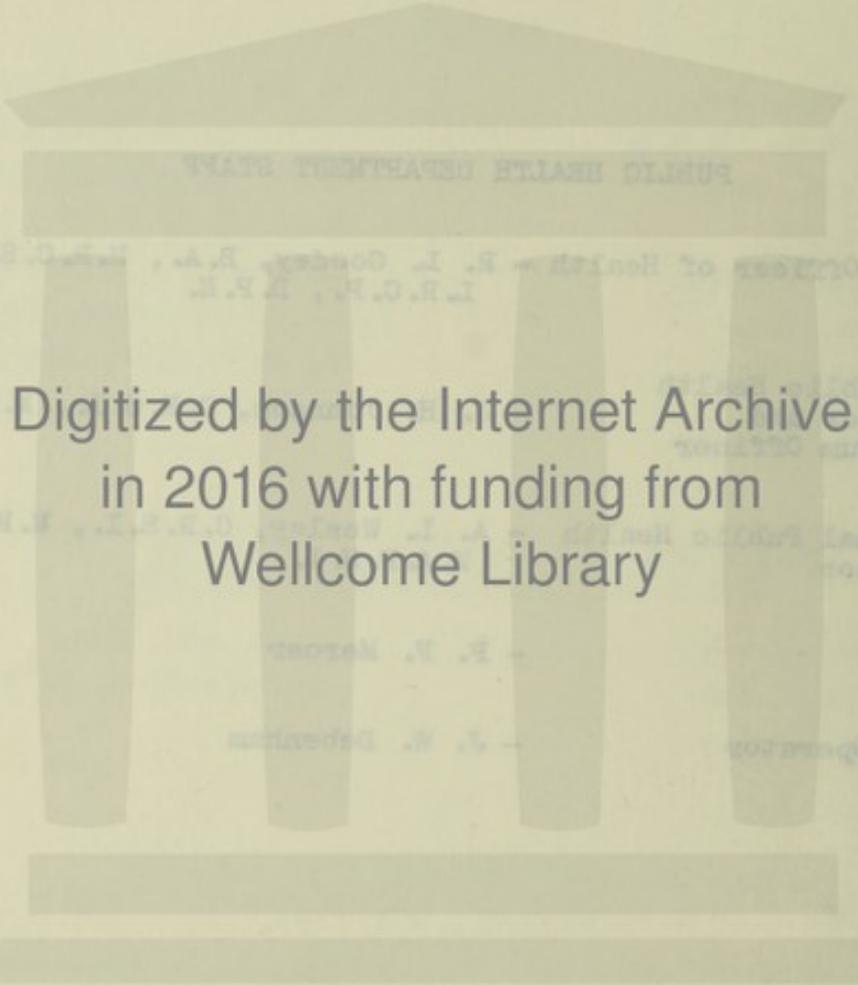
Lady Baines-Carter  
Colonel J. D. Bury-Carter  
Mrs. M. W. Cammell, J.P.  
E. H. Yocum, Esq.  
Mr. E. J. H. Haines  
Mrs. E. E. Guy  
E. A. Woodward, Esq.  
Mr. E. J. H. Haines, O.B.E.  
Viscountess Bingham

I N D E X

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Part I - General Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
(Pages 1-24)

Introductory Letter	...	Page 1
Accidents	...	12
Alton Rural District - general description	...	2
Alton Rural District - statistics of area	...	2
Ambulance Facilities	...	15
Anti-castal Clinics	...	17
Area Welfare Services	...	19
Carriage	...	19
Child Welfare Centres	...	24
Deaths - Age	<b>PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF</b>	25
Deaths - Sex and Age Distribution		25
Medical Officer of Health - R. L. Goodey, B.A., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.		25
General Health Services of Area - provision of	...	25
Chief Public Health Inspector and Petroleum Officer	-- J. H. Johnson, C.R.S.I., M.A.P.H.I.	25
Housing	...	25
Additional Public Health Inspector	-- A. L. Wesley, C.R.S.I., M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.	25
Communicable & Other Diseases - Summary (Pages 4-5 & 8)		25
Diphtheria	...	25
Clerk	-- P. F. Mercer	25
Rodent Operator	-- J. W. Debenham	25
Folliculitis	...	25
Mebella (German measles)	...	25
Rubella	...	25
Scarlet Fever	...	25
Tetanus	...	25
Tuberculosis	...	25
Whooping Cough	...	25
Laboratory facilities	...	17
Midwifery & Home Nursing Services	...	18
National Assistance Act, 1948	...	3
National Welfare Foods - Distribution Centres	...	19
Prophylactic Immunisation Schemes	...	6-7
School Health Services	...	17
Sewage and Sewage Disposal	...	11
Staff Notes	...	2
Tuberculosis Services	...	17



Digitized by the Internet Archive  
in 2016 with funding from  
Wellcome Library

# I N D E X

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

### PART I - General Report of the Medical Officer of Health (Pages 1-24)

Introductory Letter	...	Page 1
Accidents	...	12
Alton Rural District - general description	...	2
Alton Rural District - statistics of area	...	2
Ambulance facilities	...	14
Ante-natal clinics	...	17
Area Welfare Services	...	17
Caravans	...	10
Child Welfare Centres	...	14
Deaths - Analysis of Causes	...	22
Deaths - Sex and Age Distribution	...	23
District Health Sub-Committee - List of Members	...	13
General Health Services of area - provision of	...	13
Health Education	...	13
Health Visiting	...	16
Home Help Services	...	16
Housing	...	9-10
Infectious Diseases - prevalence of	...	24
Infectious & Other Diseases - commentary (Pages 4-6 & 8)		
Diphtheria	...	6
Dysentery	...	6
Erysipelas	...	5
Measles	...	4
Poliomyelitis	...	5
Rubella (German measles)	...	6
Salmonellosis	...	6
Scarlet Fever	...	5
Tetanus	...	8
Tuberculosis	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	5
Laboratory facilities	...	17
Midwifery & Home Nursing Services	...	18
National Assistance Act, 1948.	...	9
National Welfare Foods - Distribution Centres	...	15
Prophylactic Immunisation Schemes	...	6-7
School Health Services	...	17
Sewerage and Sewage Disposal	...	11
Staff Notes	...	2
Tuberculosis Services	...	17

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Part I - General Report of the Medical Officer of Health  
(Pages 1-32)

Page 1	...	Introductory letter
12	...	Accidents
2	...	Alcohol - general description
2	...	Alcohol - description of cases
14	...	Amalgam restorations
17	...	Anti-rabies clinics
17	...	Area Welfare Centres
18	...	Asbestos
18	...	Child Welfare Centres
22	...	Deaths - Analysis of Causes
23	...	Deaths - Sex and Age Distribution
13	...	District Health Sub-Committees - List of Members
13	...	General Health Services of area - provision of
13	...	Health Education
13	...	Health Visiting
13	...	Home Help services
9-10	...	Housing
22	...	Infectious Diseases - provision of
2	...	Infectious & Other Diseases - commentary (Pages 1-6 & 8)
2	...	Malaria
2	...	Measles
2	...	Polio
2	...	Scarlet fever (German measles)
2	...	Scrub typhus
2	...	Shingles
2	...	Tuberculosis
2	...	Whooping cough
17	...	Laboratory facilities
18	...	National Health Service
2	...	National Health Service Act, 1948
12	...	National Health Service - Hospital Centres
6-7	...	Physiotherapy treatment centres
17	...	School Health Services
11	...	Swimming and health education
2	...	Staff Notes
17	...	Therapeutic Services

Vaccination Schemes (Pages 8-9)		
Poliomyelitis Vaccination	...	Page 8
Smallpox Vaccination	...	8-9
Venereal Disease Services	...	17
Vital Statistics - Commentary		
Births	...	3
Deaths	...	3
Deaths -- Causes of	...	4
Infant Mortality Rate	...	3
Vital Statistics - Statistical Tables (Pages 19-21)		
Births	...	19
Deaths	...	20
Infant Mortality	...	21
Neo-natal Mortality	...	21
Vital Statistics - Summary (Pages 1-3)		
Infant Mortality Rates	...	3
Live Births	...	2
Still Births	...	2
Water Supplies	...	11

**PART II** - Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector  
 - Sanitary Circumstances of the Area -  
 (Pages 25-42)

Introductory Letter	...	25
Building Byelaws and Planning	...	41
Domestic Drainage	...	28
Factories	...	31-33
Food - Inspection and supervision	...	34
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	35
Food Sampling	...	35-36
Hop-pickers' accommodation	...	30
Housing Acts	...	38
Improvement Grants for Housing (Pages 38-40)		
Discretionary Grants	...	39
Standard Grants	...	40
Milk	...	34
Moveable Dwellings	...	28-30
Noise Abatement Act, 1960.	...	30
Pet Animals Act, 1951.	...	38
Petroleum Spirit and Mixtures	...	40

Page 8	...	Vaccination Schedules (Pages 8-9)
8-9	...	Tetanus and Diphtheria Vaccination
17	...	Smallpox Vaccination
	...	General Health Services
	...	Vital Statistics - Commentary
3	...	Births
7	...	Deaths
4	...	Deaths - Causes of
5	...	Infant Mortality Rate
	...	Vital Statistics - Statistical Tables (Pages 10-21)
18	...	Births
20	...	Deaths
21	...	Infant Mortality
21	...	Neo-natal Mortality
	...	Vital Statistics - Summary (Pages 1-3)
3	...	Infant Mortality Rates
5	...	Live Births
5	...	Still Births
11	...	Water Supplies
PART II - Annual Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector - Sanitary Conditions of the Area - (Pages 22-52)		
22	...	Inspection of Houses
41	...	Building Bylaws and Planning
28	...	Domestic Drainage
31-33	...	Factories
34	...	Food - Inspection and Supervision
35	...	Food Hygiene Regulations
35-36	...	Food Sampling
36	...	Hot-plates, Sanitation
36	...	Household Waste
	...	Improvement Grants for Housing (Pages 38-40)
37	...	Inspection of Streets
40	...	Statutory Orders
34	...	Milk
28-30	...	Municipal Buildings
30	...	Noise Abatement Act, 1960
38	...	Pet Animals Act, 1951
40	...	Petroleum Spirits and Kerosene

Public Works (Pages 41-42)

Housing	...	Page 41
Public cleansing		
Cesspool emptying	}	
Depots		
Nightsoil collection		
Public conveniences		
Refuse collection		42
Sewerage	...	41
Rent Act, 1957.	...	38
Rodent Control	...	37-38
Sewerage	...	27
Water Supply	...	26-27

... on the health, social and sanitary circumstances and on the work of the Public Health Department of the Rural District of ... compiled and drafted according to the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The population mid-1956 is estimated according to the statistics provided by the Registrar General. It shows a decrease compared with the previous year of . vvvVvvv .

The general health of the population remained good, the incidence of notifiable diseases was low. There were no cases of typhoid or diphtheria reported in this area. Throughout the year the vaccination campaign for protection against poliomyelitis was carried out with vigour, vaccination being available to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support, to Mr. Holden, the Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the whole staff of the Public Health Department. I appreciate the help of officers of other departments of the Council who have provided information for this report and who have given very assistance to the Public Health Department throughout the year.

Medical Officer of Health,  
ALDWY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Page 41	...	Housing
	...	Public cleaning
	...	Gasworks emptying
	...	Depots
	...	Highway collection
	...	Public conveniences
	...	Rubbish collection
	...	Beverage
	...	Health Act, 1927
	...	Health Control
	...	Beverage
	...	Water supply

42 ...  
 44 ...  
 38 ...  
 37-38 ...  
 37 ...  
 25-26 ...

. vvvvvv .

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-  
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,  
Lenten Street,  
Alton, Hants.

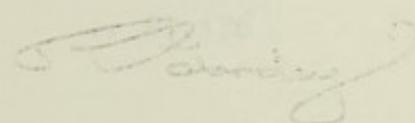
To the Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report for the year 1960 on the health, social and sanitary circumstances and on the work of the Public Health Department of the Rural District of Alton, compiled and drafted according to the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The population mid-1960 is estimated according to the statistics provided by the Registrar General. It shows a decrease compared with the previous year of 360.

The general health of the population remained good, the incidence of notifiable diseases was low. There were no cases of poliomyelitis or diphtheria reported in this area. Throughout the year the vaccination campaign for protection against poliomyelitis was carried out with vigour, vaccination being available to all persons between the ages of 6 months and 40 years.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support, to Mr. Holden, the Clerk of the Council, to Mr. Johnson, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the whole staff of the Public Health Department. I appreciate the help of officers of other departments of the Council who have provided information for this report and who have given every assistance to the Public Health Department throughout the year.



Medical Officer of Health  
ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

ALTON HONORARY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Alton, Hampshire  
Hampshire

Telephone Numbers:-  
ALTON 2021

To the Chairman and Members of the Alton Honorary District Council,  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honor to present the Annual Report for the year 1959 on the health, social and sanitary arrangements and on the work of the Public Health Department of the Local Authority of Alton, Hampshire and District according to the requirements of the Ministry of Health.

The population of 1959 is estimated according to the statistics provided by the Registrar General. It shows a decrease compared with the previous year of 1958.

The general health of the population remained good. The incidence of notifiable diseases was low. There was no case of poliomyelitis or diphtheria reported in this area. The year's vaccination campaign was conducted against poliomyelitis was carried out with vigor, vaccination being available to all persons between the ages of 5 months and 15 years.

I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support. In addition, the Chief of the Council, Mr. Bennett, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and to the staff of the Public Health Department. I appreciate the help of officers of other departments of the Council who have provided information for this report and who have given every assistance to the Public Health Department throughout the year.

Medical Officer of Health  
ALTON HONORARY DISTRICT COUNCIL

PART I

GENERAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT

The Alton Rural District is situated in North-East Hampshire, bordering on Surrey to the East and on the rural districts of Petersfield, Winchester, Basingstoke, and Hartley Wintney, and the urban districts of Fleet and Alton. Apart from the two military camps at Borden and Longmoor, the district is largely agricultural with arable and dairy farming predominating; fruit, hop and poultry farming is also carried on.

The population for mid-1960 was estimated at 25,000. This includes military personnel. The estimate is 360 lower than for 1959.

STAFF

There have been no changes in staff throughout 1960. Clerical duties involved in the local administration of County immunisation schemes increased considerably owing to the poliomyelitis vaccination campaign. The appointment of Mrs. G. E. Mays as part-time assistant by Hampshire County Council for all duties connected with such immunisation and vaccination was, therefore, continued throughout the year.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

As at 31st December, 1960.

Area, in acres	.. 65,526
Total estimated mid-year Home Population (including military)	.. 25,000
Number of inhabited houses	.. 6,751
Rateable value	.. £287,732
Product of the penny rate 1959-60	.. £1,150
Revised estimated product of penny rate 1960-61	.. £1,176

VITAL STATISTICS

LIVE BIRTHS

Number:- 467 (Male - 251 Female - 216)

Rate per 1,000 population:- 18.7

Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births:- 5.78

STILLBIRTHS

Number:- 8

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births:- 16.8

Total Live and Still Births:- 475

Infant Deaths (Deaths under 1 year) - 4

## INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births - 8.6  
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births - 6.4  
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births - 3  
Neo-natal Mortality Rate -  
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births - 42.8  
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate -  
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births - 42.8  
Perinatal Mortality Rate -  
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000  
total live and still births - 21.1  
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)  
Number of deaths - 1  
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births - 2.1

## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

It should be emphasised that where small numbers are involved these rates are not necessarily statistically significant and comparison with other years or other districts may be misleading.

### BIRTHS

The number of live births in the area was 467. 5.8% of these were illegitimate.

The rate per 1,000 population is 18.7. The average rate for the previous quinquennium being 16.8.

To compare this birth rate with similar rates for other areas, a Comparability Factor is provided by the Registrar General. The Comparability Factor for this area is 1.16, which gives an adjusted rate of 21.7.

The Birth Rate (provisional), England and Wales, for 1960, was 17.1 per 1,000 population.

### INFANT MORTALITY RATE

The number of Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) in the area totalled 4 (3 legitimate and 1 illegitimate). Of these 4, 2 died in the first week of life.

The Infant Mortality Rate for England and Wales in 1960 was 22 per 1,000 live births.

### DEATHS

Deaths in the area numbered 259 (132 males and 127 females). This gave a Death Rate of 10.4 per 1,000 total population.

The Comparability Factor is 1.02, giving an adjusted rate of 10.6.

The crude death rate for England and Wales for 1960 was 11.5 per 1,000 population.

## CAUSES OF DEATH

The most frequent causes of death are heart disease and diseases of the circulatory system. These are, of course, diseases most frequently associated with later age groups. There were 138 deaths certified as due to disease of the heart and arteries, 66 male and 72 female. These diseases are largely due to the inevitable ageing of the body. There is, however, little doubt that to some extent these degenerative changes can be mitigated by the continuance of regular moderate exercise, the adjustment of diet to actual decreased needs and above all, by the avoidance of undue stress which is an increasing feature of modern life.

In this area there were 86 people (including one centenarian, an old lady of 101) whose age at death was 80 or over.

Cancer in all its forms was the cause of 43 deaths, 21 male and 22 female. In view of the wellknown and proved association between smoking and cancer of the lung, it should be noted that all cases of cancer of the lung (6 in number) occurred in males, traditionally the heavier smokers. It is, of course, not possible to draw any conclusion from such small figures but cancer of the lung is increasing. The number of deaths due to this form of cancer is only 2.3% of the total number of deaths in this area but in England and Wales from 1954 to 1959 the number increased from over 16,000 to over 21,000. The deaths each day from cancer of the lung in England and Wales are almost three times the figure for deaths on the road each day. A survey of the incidence of cancer in this area was carried out by the South-West Regional Hospital Board covering the years 1949-56. This survey shows that for cancer in all sites, both in males and in females, Alton Rural District Council area shows no statistically significant deviation from the generally expected number. ("The Patterns of Mortality in 57 areas within the Wessex and South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board areas" - authors - Nash and Payne).

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Forty years and more ago one of the main duties of the Medical Officer of Health was concern with possible outbreaks of diphtheria, typhoid or scarlet fever; over a hundred years ago outbreaks of cholera and smallpox finally led to the creation of his appointment specifically to prevent disease. Local preventive measures, of course, go back much further. On reading local history we find that in the thirty-fifth year of Elizabeth I (1593) owing to the prevalence of "plague" in Alton and the surrounding parishes, authorities in Winchester arranged for the inspection of all travellers coming into the city and refused entry to those who did not pass the scrutiny of a local innkeeper. These days the chief notifications of infectious disease that are received are for measles and whooping cough, the more serious infectious diseases are in the background, occurring very rarely but borne in mind for action to be taken should necessity arise.

The general incidence of infectious disease in the area was low.

### MEASLES

Measles varies biennially in its incidence; 1960 was a year of few notifications. In all, 35 cases only were notified as compared with 536 in 1959.

### WHOOPING COUGH

28 cases of whooping cough were notified. More children are being immunised against whooping cough at the same time as against diphtheria and tetanus with the combined or triple antigen.

### SCARLET FEVER AND ERYSIPELAS

10 cases of scarlet fever and 2 of erysipelas were notified in 1960. Generally, scarlet fever is a mild disease, frequently the only symptoms being a sore throat and a rash with a relatively minor constitutional upset. On occasion, however, serious results can follow. Scarlet fever is only one kind of disease caused by the streptococcus as other types are not notifiable. Notification, even if it were complete, would give little idea of the prevalence of streptococcal infection in the community.

### POLIOMYELITIS

No cases of poliomyelitis were reported during the year compared with one confirmed case in 1959.

### TUBERCULOSIS

Ten cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were reported during the year and two non-pulmonary cases, three more than in 1959 and 1958.

Appended is a table for age and sex distribution of the affected cases:-

Age and Sex Distribution of the Notified Cases

<u>Age</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Meninges &amp; C. N. S.</u>		<u>Other</u>	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	1	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	2	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	3	2	-	-	-	1
45 - 64	1	1	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS:-	5	5	-	-	1	1
	10		-		2	

A Mass X-Ray unit visited the area in March, 1960, and was stationed in Alton, Four Marks, Bordon, Bordon Camp and Longmoor Camp.

In all, 2,882 persons were X-rayed, 4 of whom required treatment.

## DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of diphtheria reported in this area for 1960 nor have there been for the previous fourteen years. It is instructive to remember, however, that in England and Wales in 1960 there were 158 cases and 5 deaths, these cases being mainly in the younger schoolchildren age range.

## OTHER DISEASES

### DYSENTERY

In March and April in the Four Marks and Medstead area, 20 cases of Sonne dysentery were reported.

With the co-operation of the local doctors complete investigation of all cases notified was carried out. 110 specimens were sent to the Public Health Laboratory and further spread was prevented.

Sonne dysentery is a disorder of the bowel, spread by direct or indirect contact or through food. It is difficult to control owing to the relatively large number of carriers in the community and the incomplete notification of cases. Many cases are never treated owing to the mild and transitory nature of an attack. The best preventive measures to be taken are washing hands before preparing food or after using the lavatory.

### SALMONELLOSIS

This is a similar infection of the bowel, usually contracted through the ingestion of infected food. One case arose in December.

### RUBELLA (GERMAN MEASLES)

This is a mild disease which is not notifiable. In February and March 37 cases came to this department's notice through the schools. Undoubtedly this was a minority of the children affected as there was no means of discovering the number of pre-schoolchildren who had this disease. The importance of German measles consists in the fact that there is a risk of damage to the unborn child if a mother has this disease in the first three months of pregnancy. A passive immunity may be given to the mother at risk by gamma globulin, supplied by the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester. All doctors in the area were informed of the number of cases being reported and of the availability of gamma globulin.

## IMMUNISATION SCHEMES

Immunisation against diphtheria has shown remarkable success in the last twenty years. Isolation or fever hospitals were common and many of their beds were taken up by diphtheria patients. Before the last war there were 55,000-60,000 cases with 3,000 deaths annually in England and Wales; as previously mentioned, in 1960 there were 158 cases and 5 deaths. There is no doubt that this dramatic fall is due to immunisation. The Public Health Department circularises all mothers whose children have reached 4 months of age, the Health Visitors remind all mothers to have their children immunised. When children attend school, at the age of 5 and 10 booster doses are available either at school or from their own doctor. Every effort is made to ensure that as many children as possible are immunised. It is considered that 75% of the infant population is a reasonable level of protection to be secured.

The number of children protected is shown below:-

(I) Number of children who completed a course of primary immunisations and who received reinforcing injections										
Ages	Diphtheria only		Diphtheria & Whooping Cough		Whooping Cough only		Triple Antigen		Diphtheria & Tetanus	
	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Bstr	Prim	Batr	Prim	Bstr
Under 1	4	-	10	-	-	-	276	-	-	-
1 - 4	12	2	8	2	-	2	62	10	3	2
5 - 14	9	227	-	508	-	-	15	60	4	15
Totals:-	25	229	18	510	-	2	353	70	7	17

From this table it will be seen that protection was provided for 403 children under 14 with primary courses and for 826 children with booster doses. There were 290 children in the first twelve months of life who completed a primary course. The immunisation level is, therefore, 62.1%.

To obtain a fuller picture of the position in this area the proportion of children of each age who have received at some time a course of injections against diphtheria and the age at which this course was received can be obtained from the following table. This shows the age at inoculation and the age attained.

(II) Number of children at 31.12.60 who had completed a course of immunisation at any time between 1.1.46 and 31.12.60.					
Age at 31.12.60, i.e., born in year	Under 1 1960	1-4 56-59	5-9 51-55	10-14 46-50	Total under 15 years.
Last complete course of injections 1956-60	156	1243	1461	1523	4383
1946-55	-	-	1133	2342	3475
Totals:-	156	1243	2594	3865	7858

#### WHOOPING COUGH IMMUNISATION

It is essential that whooping cough immunisation should be carried out early in life as the greatest risk of complications is in infancy. In 1960 there were 57,968 cases of whooping cough notified in England and Wales and 33 deaths. Immunisation is usually carried out either with the combined vaccine including diphtheria, or with the triple antigen including protection against tetanus also. In one way or another 371 children were given primary protection against whooping cough during 1960 and booster doses were given to 582 children.

## TETANUS

Tetanus is an uncommon disease. However, cases do arise, particularly in agricultural areas. There were no cases of tetanus in this area in 1960 although one child, living outside the boundaries of the Rural District but attending a school in this area, was affected. Protection against tetanus is available with the triple antigen or combined with diphtheria vaccine.

## VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

During 1960 all persons between 6 months and 40 years became eligible to receive protection against poliomyelitis. In order to provide adequate facilities evening sessions were held monthly in Alton in the Urban District Council offices; some evening sessions were held in Bordon. These were advertised in the local press and by posters. All Youth Clubs in the area were circularised and provided with pamphlets and gramophone records in which a wellknown radio personality advised vaccination; "Rock and Roll" music on the record it was hoped made the message more acceptable.

The result of this campaign can be seen below; the vaccination level of children in the first group is fairly satisfactory, that of the other age groups could be considerably improved and every effort is being made in 1961 to ensure this.

Period 1st January to 31st December, 1960.

	Second injections completed	Third injections completed
Children born in the years 1943-60.	483	1,701
Adults born 1933-1942	168	689
Persons born before 1933 but under 40	504	199
Persons of 40 and over or age unknown.	122	141
TOTALS:-	1,277	2,730

## VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX

During 1960 483 primary vaccinations were performed and 68 re-vaccinations. Primary vaccinations are usually carried out during the first twelve months of life. As there are two military camps in the area, Bordon and Longmoor, there is a considerable movement of population from overseas with consequent increased risk.

Primary vaccination in infancy is less likely to be followed by complications so that from this point alone early vaccination is desirable. Moreover, foreign travel is increasing and larger numbers of persons will find it necessary to be vaccinated at some time in their life. Entrants to the Armed Forces require vaccination.

In England and Wales in 1959 the percentage of infants vaccinated was 45%. The figures for this area for 1960 are shown below; they were provided by the County. In the interpretation of these figures it must be realised that a certain number of children of military families are born abroad and, therefore, do not appear in the number of births. They are vaccinated here. Consequently the number of vaccinations compared with the number of births in the area will give a somewhat higher percentage. The County estimate for this area is 91.6%.

The following table gives details of the age groups:-

Age at which vaccinated	Primary Vaccinations	Re- Vaccinations
Under 1 year	428	-
1 - 4 years	34	4
5 - 14 years	11	8
15 yrs & over	10	56
TOTALS:-	483	68

#### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 (Section 47)

No action was taken under this section of the Act during 1960. With smaller families and the increasing migration of younger members of such families to other parts of the country and the increasing provision of smaller houses, difficulties sometimes arise in welfare matters concerning old persons, particularly those living alone. The proportion of persons over 65 in the community is increasing. However, with the help of the Area Welfare Officer, the provision of Home Helps and visiting of old persons by Health Visitors, such problems can usually be dealt with.

#### HOUSING

I am indebted to Mr. E. C. A. Shuttleworth, the Housing Manager, who has kindly provided the following particulars.

On the Council waiting list at the 31st December, 1960, there were 220 applicants compared with 277 a year previous. It is hoped that the waiting list will be considerably reduced with the completion of new houses in the Whitehill area in 1961. In the Rural District Council area there are 21 parishes, 4 of these parishes have more than 10 families requiring re-housing.

Bentley	21 families
Four Marks	15 families
Headley	24 families
Whitehill	109 families

Of the 220 applicants, 60 are living in rooms or with relations and 8 are living in caravans (all in the Whitehill area).

One urgent problem connected with housing is the provision of accommodation for old persons. In conjunction with the Housing Department a survey was made of the housing needs of old persons in the Rural area. Ideally, old persons should be housed in the general community not in isolated blocks of old people's houses. It is advisable that accommodation should be provided in a ground floor flat or bungalow, all hazards of steps and stairs can thus be avoided. Unnecessarily large rooms and gardens create problems in themselves even with a Home Help. It is essential that such accommodation should be provided in an area which the old persons know and in which preferably they have lived for years. This is the great difficulty in a widely scattered rural area. In a small village it is most difficult to arrange for the provision of a suitable number of such houses as, in the natural course of events, demand for such accommodation will fluctuate from time to time in a small community. Moreover, old persons will refuse to move from one village where they have lived in unsuitable insanitary accommodation all their lives to a village two miles away where an old person's bungalow with every convenience may be available. This was found to be an almost insuperable difficulty; the only possible way out is to offer such accommodation to a slightly younger age group, possibly between 60 and 65, so that such persons may have time to reorientate themselves in new surroundings and become an integral part of their new community.

#### CARAVANS

The implications of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, are dealt with more fully in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report. With minor exceptions, all caravan sites must now be licensed. It is generally agreed that to preserve amenities and for reasons of hygiene and sanitation, caravans are best situated on a large site where with adequate supervision conditions cannot degenerate into those which would not be tolerated under slum clearance. Caravans for permanent habitation fulfil a need, although disliked by many they are here to stay for the foreseeable future. They provide an alternative to living in rooms or with "in-laws" and they do provide a certain minimum of privacy. Moreover, there is no loneliness on caravan sites. They can provide an alternative temporary lodging when housing for a young couple is not available.

But problems of health arise, even in the most modern caravan. No caravan provides the minimum living space for two people demanded under the Housing Acts; condensation is a further difficulty and the fire risk is considerably greater. Unfortunately, it is not possible to compare sickness rates of caravan dwellers with those living in houses. If one member of the family becomes ill difficulties increase both from the point of view of space and of infectivity. Home treatment for tuberculosis would be most difficult if not impossible.

But of one matter I am convinced. In general, caravans are not suitable for children, the lack of space, the difficulties of mothers with children of different ages, or of different sexes and the problems which arise in bad weather or with childish ailments are inherent in the form of living accommodation.

Since the passing of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, greater control over caravans has been possible. It has continued to be this Department's duty to recommend the removal of all unsuitable caravans on unsuitable sites and as far as possible to suggest measures which bring the standard of hygiene on caravan sites up to a reasonable level. More needs to be done.

## WATER SUPPLIES

Main water supplies in this area are provided by the Wey Valley and Mid-Wessex Water Companies; a few properties in Neatham are supplied by the Alton Urban District Council and military camps have their own wells. Main water supply and adequate sewerage are the two chief needs of a rural area after housing.

Occasional complaints about water supply are received; they usually concern discoloration of water due to iron or the presence of sand and other mineral deposit in the supply. All such complaints have been immediately dealt with by the water company. Frequent sampling of the supply is carried out by the water companies and routine bacteriological and chemical reports are received by this office. None of these reports received during the year was unsatisfactory.

One case occurred during the year which fortunately is now very uncommon. Where main supply is not available and a well is impracticable owing to pollution an alternative is the use of a rain water tank. I was informed during the year by the School Dental Officer that a secondary school child for whom she was providing dental treatment had signs of lead absorption at the tooth and gum margin. One origin of such lead in a child of this age is from the water supply. In this case rain water made slightly acid by running over a roof with lichen and moss was directed into a lead storage tank which had been recently cleaned and scoured and thence supplied to the domestic tap. An alternative supply was immediately put into use, the child and his family were referred to their own doctor and a chemical analysis made of the suspected water. The analysis gave a lead content of 5 parts per million. Lead is a cumulative poison, luckily this family suffered no ill effects as lead absorption had apparently been continuing for a short time only. This episode, besides showing complete liaison between the personal and environmental health services, is one example showing desirability of a main supply throughout the Rural District.

As this family lived within a short distance of the main, a notice was served under the Water Act of 1945 for the connection of this house to the main and this connection was rapidly made.

Further information regarding water supplies in this District will be found in the Chief Public Health Inspector's part of this report.

## SWIMMING BATHS

There were no public swimming baths in this area in 1960.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

In a widely scattered rural community problems of sewage disposal are obvious. The Council sewage disposal works at Lindford takes part of the sewage from Whitehill, Headley and Grayshott (also from the Hindhead area of Haslemere Urban District Council). A further part of Whitehill (Greatham) is being connected to the Petersfield Rural District Council sewer. The area around Holt Pound drains into Farnham Urban District Council sewer. There are council estate treatment works at Froyle, Binsted and Medstead and sewerage schemes for Froyle and Selborne are being considered. Other parishes are adequately served by cesspool or septic tank construction. Buck's Horn Oak area, owing to a clay subsoil, has considerable difficulty in sewage disposal. This difficulty can only finally be solved by the provision of a sewer.

Throughout the district a cesspool emptying service is provided by the Council.

ACCIDENTS

MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

The Rural District is included in two police areas.

There were eight fatal accidents to residents in this Rural District. A scheme of traffic education is being carried out in local schools by police officers who give talks and general instruction. Some councils have a Road Safety Committee.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

I am indebted to Mr. D. F. Aiano, the Secretary of the Alton General Hospital, for information concerning patients from this area who attended the Casualty Department of that hospital in 1960 as a result of home accidents. In 1960 in England and Wales deaths from accidents in the home were in all 7,028 (2,476 males and 4,552 females). Of these, falls, burns and scalds accounted for 4,879 (1,420 males and 3,459 females). Such injuries are, of course, most common at the two extremes of life - children who cannot appreciate possible danger and old persons who do not see possible hazards such as ill-fitting carpets on loose stairs or uneven floors in poor lighting. These two groups constitute 20% of the population.

The following table shows the figures classified by age, sex and type of accident:-

HOME ACCIDENTS - JANUARY TO DECEMBER, 1960.

Approximate percentage of population at age groups.	Age	Cuts		Burns and Scalds		Falls		Miscellaneous		Total
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
8	0-4	3	4	4	1	1	6	7	1	27
15	5-14	5	1	1	-	-	3	3	5	18
66	15-64	4	10	2	10	1	13	1	12	53
11	65+	-	-	-	2	-	5	-	4	11
TOTALS:-		12	15	7	13	2	27	11	22	109
		27		20		29		33		

Accidents to children under 4, therefore, accounted for 25% of all such injuries, although that proportion of the population is only 8%. In this age group, under Miscellaneous, are included a child of 10 months who swallowed a safety pin, a child of 2 who drank a proprietary bleach, a child of 20 months who swallowed an abrasive cleaning fluid and a child of 2 who swallowed drug capsules. Many accidents to young children are preventable, particularly burns and scalds. The remedy is obvious, a little care and foresight can prevent extensive injury or worse.

## FACTORIES ACTS

Information concerning factories will be found in that part of this report compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector, details being supplied as required by the Ministry of Health.

## HEALTH EDUCATION

Finally, the most important part of the work of this Department is concerned with preventive measures. These do not consist merely of dealing with the spread of outbreaks of infectious disease as they arise nor by condemning old houses which have become unfit to live in nor by prosecutions for breach of the Food Hygiene Regulations or similar legal action taken when necessary.

The main aim is prevention, whether of food poisoning, diphtheria or poliomyelitis, the improvement of housing as well as replacement of derelict houses, the inculcation of a code of hygiene for caravan sites, as well as its enforcement.

Advice and persuasion, in fact, health education, is the first step towards prevention and consequently towards raising the general standard of public health.

## PROVISION OF GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA

Since 1954 there has been in the County a scheme of devolution to District Health Sub-Committees of certain functions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Membership of the No. 7 (Alton) District Health Sub-Committee is as follows:-

Chairman of Sub-Committee ... Mrs. C. P. Thomson-Glover  
Vice-Chairman ..... Mrs. C. Harckham.

### MEMBERS

#### - Alton Rural District Council Representatives -

Lady Bonham-Carter	Viscountess Hampden
Col. J. D'Arcy Champney	Mrs. N. S. Ryder
Mrs. H. M. Cumberbatch, J.P.	K. A. Woodward, Esq.
R. F. Fountain, Esq.	

#### - Alton Urban District Council Representatives -

Col. J. P. Archer-Shee, M.C. Mrs. C. Harckham

#### - Nursing Association Representatives -

Mrs. G. Coke (Bentley)  
Mrs. I. M. Durham (Grayshott)

#### - Special Nominee -

The Hon. Mrs. V. L. Gilmour,  
O.B.E. (Medstead)

#### - British Medical Association -

Alan F. Goode, Esq., F.R.C.S.

## AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Ambulance Service is conducted by the Hampshire County Council who supply monthly details of journeys to the Public Health Committee. The ambulances for the area are stationed at Alton.

Applications for the use of ambulances are made to:-

The Aldershot Ambulance Station,  
(Telephone:- Aldershot 2244)

## CHILD WELFARE

Child Welfare Centres are situated throughout the District at the following places and on the dates and times given.

These centres are for the attendance of mothers and babies, and children under five. Activities at the clinics, at which a doctor and nurse attend, include advice on feeding and child management, immunisation, weighing and the distribution of welfare foods and certain medicaments.

Centres for children under the age of five years are available as follows:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>Day of clinic per month</u>	<u>Time</u>
Alton	Assembly Rooms	Every Tuesday	2-4 p.m.
Bentley	Memorial Hall	3rd Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Binsted	Institute	4th Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Bordon	Military Welfare Centre	Every Thursday	2-4 p.m.
Four Marks	Institute	2nd and 4th Tuesdays	2-4 p.m.
Froyle	Methodist Hall	1st Friday	11 a.m. -12 noon.
Grayshott	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Headley	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Fridays	2-4 p.m.
Kingsley	Cadet Hut	3rd Friday	3-4 p.m.
Longmoor	Military Welfare Centre	2nd and 4th Mondays	2-4 p.m.
Oakhanger	Village Hall	3rd Friday	2.15- 2.45 p.m.
Selborne	Village Hall	1st Wednesday	2-4 p.m.
Whitehill	Congregational Church Hall	2nd and 4th Thursdays	2-4 p.m.

## NATIONAL WELFARE FOODS

National Welfare Foods are distributed from the following centres in the Alton Rural District:-

<u>Centre</u>	<u>Times of Opening</u>
BENTLEY: Bentley Post Office, London Road.	Business hours.
BENTLEY: Child Welfare Centre, Memorial Hall.	3rd Wednesday in month from 2 p.m.
BINSTED: Child Welfare Centre, The Institute.	4th Wednesday in month from 2 p.m.
BORDON: Child Welfare Centre, Medical Inspection Room, The Barracks.	Every Thursday from 2 p.m.
EAST TISTED: Mr. C. Budd, The Stores.	Business hours.
FARRINGDON: Messrs. W. & L. Burr, Stores & Post Office.	Business hours.
FOUR MARKS: Mr. Tomlinson, The Post Office.	Business hours.
FROYLE: Child Welfare Centre, Methodist Hall.	1st Friday in month from 11 a.m.
GRAYSHOTT: Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st & 3rd Fridays in month from 2.30 p.m.
HEADLEY: Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	2nd & 4th Fridays in month from 2 p.m.
KINGSLEY: Child Welfare Centre, Cadet Hut.	3rd Friday in month from 3 p.m.
LASHAM: Mrs. J. H. Trapaud, Southwood House, Shalden.	By arrangement.
LINDFORD: Mr. A. S. Pears, Cross Road Stores.	Business hours.
LONGMOOR: Child Welfare Centre, Medical Inspection Room, The Barracks.	2nd & 4th Mondays in month from 2.30 p.m.
LOWER FROYLE: Messrs. E. Wheatley & Sons, Froyle Stores.	Business hours.
MEDSTEAD: Women's Institute.	4th Monday in month from 2.30-4.0 p.m.
OAKHANGER: Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	3rd Friday in month from 2.15-2.45 p.m.
ROPLEY: Mrs. Knowles, Coffee Rooms.	1st Friday in month from 2-4 p.m.
SELBORNE: Child Welfare Centre, Village Hall.	1st Wednesday in month from 2 p.m.
SHALDEN: Mrs. J. H. Trapaud, Southwood House.	By arrangement.
WEST TISTED: Mr. Bayley, Post Office Stores.	Business hours.
WHITEHILL: Child Welfare Centre, Congregational Church Hall.	2nd & 4th Thursdays in month from 2 p.m.
WIELD: Mrs. G. J. Baker, 2 Manor Farm Cottages, Upper Wield.	By arrangement.

## HEALTH VISITING

The following are the Health Visitors and the areas which they serve:-

<u>Name</u>	<u>Address</u>	<u>District</u>
Mrs. J. E. Morrow, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	13 Whitelown, Alton. (Phone: Alton 2097)	Alton (part), Binsted, Chawton, Farrington, Holybourne, Worldham, Wyck.
Miss V. Gawthorp, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Cherry Croft, Liphook Road, Headley, Bordon. (Phone: Headley Down 3322)	Bramshott, Comford, East Tisted, Grayshott, Passfield.
Miss I. K. Brown, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	No. 1 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon. (Phone: Bordon 369)	Bordon, Frith End, Headley, Headley Down, Hollywater, Holt Pound, Kingsley, Lindford, Longmoor, Standford, Whitehill, Wishanger.
Miss E. M. May, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Phone: Selborne 249)	Blackmoor, Newton Valence, Oakhanger, Selborne.
Miss M.C. Tate, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	Spadgers, Gascoigne Lane, Ropley. (Phone: Ropley 3237)	Alton (West), Beech, Medstead, Ropley, West Tisted.
Miss D. McKenzie, S.R.N., S.M.B(1), H.V.	c/o Hampshire County Council Health Centre, Bramblye Grange, Basingstoke. (Phone: Basingstoke 1878)	Bentley, Bentworth, Blacknest, Froyla, Isington, Lasham, Shalden, Wild.

## HOME HELP SERVICE

A scheme of domestic help is available. The helpers are experienced women carefully chosen for their suitability for the work. They will run the home carefully, their job being to take over the housewife's work.

Home Helps are available for the following types of cases:- when the housewife is sick or has to have an operation; when a new baby is expected; when several members of a household are ill at one time; and to give help to the elderly and infirm.

Application for a Home Help, accompanied by a medical certificate, should be made to the District Organiser. The charge depends on the hours worked and the income of the family after certain allowances have been made.

Division VI includes the Rural District of Alton and the Divisional Organiser, Mrs. R. Holmes, has her office at the Town Hall, Petersfield, (Telephone No:- Petersfield 771/773 - Ext. 18) to whom application should be made for a Home Help.

## LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations of clinical matter (sputum, swabs etc.) and of water, milk and foodstuffs are carried out at the Public Health Laboratory, Royal Hampshire County Hospital, Winchester, (Telephone Number:- Winchester 3807).

Chemical analyses of water, sewage, milk and other samples are carried out by arrangement with the Public Analyst, Trafalgar Place, Clive Road, Portsmouth, (Telephone Number:- Portsmouth 23641).

Thanks are expressed to the Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service and the Public Analyst, Portsmouth, for their ready advice and assistance granted during the year.

## ANTE-NATAL CLINICS

Clinics are held every Thursday at Alton General Hospital.

The medical officers attending the Alton clinics at the end of the year were as follows:-

- 1st Thursday - Dr. W. S. Larcombe.
- 2nd Thursday - Dr. T. C. Wilson.
- 3rd Thursday - Dr. Helen E. Larcombe.
- 4th Thursday - Mr. A. F. Goode.

Ante-natal relaxation classes are held at the Military Families Health Centre, Bordon. Classes are also held at the Assembly Rooms, Alton, every Wednesday afternoon.

## SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES

Clinics are held as follows:-

- Orthopaedic - Lord Mayor Treloar Hospital, Alton.
- Ear, nose & throat - Alton General Hospital.
- Dental - At schools.
- Ophthalmic & orthoptic - Alton General Hospital.
- Child guidance - Health Centre, Winchester.
- Speech therapy - Alton General Hospital.

## TUBERCULOSIS

Chest clinics are held at Aldershot, Basingstoke, and Winchester, whilst sanatoria are available at Bishopstoke, Chandler's Ford, and Liphook.

## VENEREAL DISEASES

Clinics are held at Aldershot and Winchester.

## AREA WELFARE OFFICER

The Area Welfare Officer:-

Mr. A. C. Wood,  
14 King George Avenue,  
Petersfield.

(Telephone Number:- Petersfield 1199  
- mornings only)

MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

Relief duties to cover holidays, sickness, or emergency calls undertaken by neighbouring nurse-midwives.

District served.	Nurse.	Service given.
Alton Chawton Farrington	Mrs. M. A. Staples, S.R.N., S.C.M. 1 Pond Cottages, Chawton. (Tele: Alton 2379)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Bentley Binsted E. & W. Worldham Froyle Holybourne	Mrs. K. V. Hutton, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. 10 Babs Field, Bentley. (Tele: Bentley 3158)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Barford Bramshott Chase Grayshott Headley Common Headley Down (part) Hearn	Miss M. A. Cuff, S.E.A.N., S.C.M. Nurse's Cottage, School Rd, Grayshott. (Tele: Hindhead 409)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Lindford Hollywater Headley Headley Down (part) Deadwater Standford Arford Passfield	Mrs. R. P. Eames, S.R.N., S.C.M. Lurganboy, Stonhill Road, Headley Down. (Tele: Headley Down 2170)	Midwifery & general nursing.
Beech Bentworth Lasham Medstead Shalden Wield	Miss V. L. Lock, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. 3 Green Stile, Medstead. (Tele: Medstead 2100)	Midwifery & general nursing.
East & West Tisted Four Marks Ropley	Mrs. J. M. Cooper, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N., H.V.Cert. Gasbury, Redhill, Four Marks. (Tele: Medstead 2278)	Midwifery & general nursing & health visiting.
Selborne Blackmoor Drift Road Oakhanger Newton Valence Empshott Longmoor Camp	Miss E. M. May, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N. H.V.Cert. 22 Gosling's Croft, Selborne. (Tele: Selborne 219)	Midwifery & general nursing & health visiting.
Bordon Camp Bordon Village Whitehill Kingsley Hogmoor Road Fir Grove Shortheath Common	Miss E. P. Goudie, S.R.N., S.C.M. No. 2 Bungalow, Infant Welfare Centre, Bordon Camp. (Tele: Bordon 292)	Midwifery & general nursing.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 1)

B I R T H S

Total Population		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
		25,710	25,750	25,210	25,360	25,000
Live Births Legitimate	Male	217	214	200	221	236
	Female	202	187	205	206	204
	Total	419	401	405	427	440
Live Births Illegitimate	Male	14	15	20	8	15
	Female	18	14	11	12	12
	Total	32	29	31	20	27
Total Live Births		451	430	436	447	467
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 Total Population		17.5	16.7	17.3	17.6	18.7
England and Wales		15.7	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1

Still Births Legitimate	Male	3	6	2	3	4
	Female	5	2	4	7	4
	Total	8	8	6	10	8
Still Births Illegitimate	Male	0	0	1	0	0
	Female	1	0	0	1	0
	Total	1	0	1	1	0
Total Still Births		9	8	7	11	8
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Births (Live & Still)		19.6	18.2	15.8	18.0	16.8
Total Live & Still Births		460	438	443	458	475

Comparability Factor is 1.16, so the adjusted Live Birth Rate for this District is 21.7, which is the figure for comparative purposes with England and Wales.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 2)

D E A T H S

From all causes	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Male	120	131	164	132	132
Female	102	98	154	121	127
Totals	222	229	318	253	259
Death Rate per 1,000 total population	8.6	8.8	12.6	9.9	10.4
Average for England and Wales total population	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5

The Death Rate Comparability Factor for this District is 1.02, allowance this being made for local differences in the sex and age distribution of the population.

The adjusted Death Rate for this area is, therefore, 10.6.

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 3) INFANT MORTALITY

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Deaths under 1 year of age. (legitimate)	Male	7	4	5	6	3
	Female	6	1	4	4	0
Deaths under 1 year of age. (illegitimate)	Male	0	0	2	1	0
	Female	0	0	0	0	1
TOTALS:-		13	5	11	11	4
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		28.8	11.6	25.2	24.6	8.6
England & Wales Rate per 1,000 live births		23.8	23.0	22.5	22.0	22.0

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY

		1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Number of Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age. (legitimate)	Male	4	2	5	4	1
	Female	4	1	2	3	0
	Totals	8	3	7	7	1
(illegitimate)	Male	Not available		2	1	0
	Female	Not available		0	0	1
	Totals	Not available		2	1	1

Percentage of illegitimate live births - 5.8%  
 Maternal deaths including abortion - 1  
 Maternal Mortality Rate - 2.1

Attention is drawn to the fact that these rates for the Rural District, owing to the small numbers involved, are not statistically significant and rate comparisons with other areas or earlier years may be misleading.

(Table 4)

## ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

Disease	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	0	0	0
2. Tuberculosis, other ..	0	1	1
3. Syphilitic disease ..	0	0	0
4. Diphtheria ..	0	0	0
5. Whooping Cough ..	0	0	0
6. Meningococcal infections ..	0	0	0
7. Acute poliomyelitis ..	0	0	0
8. Measles ..	0	0	0
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases ..	0	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	0	2	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	6	0	6
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	0	5	5
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	0	3	3
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms ..	14	11	25
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	1	1	2
16. Diabetes ..	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	15	31	46
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	20	9	29
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	4	4	8
20. Other heart diseases ..	22	22	44
21. Other circulatory disease ..	5	6	11
22. Influenza ..	0	0	0
23. Pneumonia ..	11	3	14
24. Bronchitis ..	7	2	9
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	2	3
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	2	0	2
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	2	0	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	0	1
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	3	-	3
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ..	-	1	1
31. Congenital malformations ..	2	0	2
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases ..	6	20	26
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	8	0	8
34. All other accidents ..	0	2	2
35. Suicide ..	1	0	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	0	0	0
All causes ..	132	127	259

(Table 5) THE SEX AND AGE DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

Age	Male	Female
Under 1 year	3	1
1 - 9 years	5	4
10 - 19 years	4	2
20 - 29 years	2	1
30 - 39 years	3	3
40 - 49 years	7	3
50 - 59 years	12	7
60 - 69 years	24	15
70 - 79 years	42	35
80 - 89 years	28	50
90 - 99 years	2	5
100 and over	0	1
	132	127
<b>Total:-</b>	<b>259</b>	

(Table 6) PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is an analysis of the infectious diseases which were notified during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for					
	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Scarlet Fever	6	17	12	6	29	10
Whooping Cough	74	43	37	36	26	35
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic)	1	0	1	4	2 <sup>ⓐ</sup>	0
Acute poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)						
Measles	432	47	235	101	536	35
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0	0
Acute pneumonia	8	4	10	20	4	2
Dysentery	1	1	3	6	5	21
Typhoid & para- typhoid fever	0	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	0	3	1	1	0	2
Meningococcal infection	0	0	0	1	0	0
Meningitis unspecified	0	0	0	0	0	0
Food poisoning	6	1	2	1	0	0
Puerperal pyrexia	2	3	2	1	2	0
Ophthalmia neonatorum	1	0	1	2	0	0
Totals:-	531	119	304	179	604	105

<sup>ⓐ</sup> One of these cases was subsequently not confirmed as being poliomyelitis.

(Table 5) PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is an analysis of the infectious diseases which were notified during the year, with the five preceding years for comparison:-

Disease	Totals for				
	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946
Berber Fever	10	29	12	47	4
Whooping Cough	25	84	37	43	70
Acute poliomyelitis (paralytic)	0	0	0	0	0
Acute poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	0	0	0	0	0
Malaria	25	40	40	47	43
Diphtheria	0	0	0	0	0
Acute gonorrhoea	2	0	1	1	1
Gyenaemia	21	0	0	0	0
Typhoid & paratyphoid fever	0	0	0	0	0
Erysipelas	2	0	1	1	1
Non-suppurative infectious	0	0	0	0	0
Measles	0	0	0	0	0
Unspecified	0	0	0	0	0
Food poisoning	0	0	1	1	0
Bacterial dysentery	0	2	1	2	2
Gonorrhoea	0	0	1	0	1
Total	103	609	172	204	251

0 Out of these cases are apparently not confirmed as being poliomyelitis.

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Alton Rural District Council  
ALTON 2060

Public Hall,  
Market Street,  
Alton, 2060

The Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council

THE RURAL DISTRICT OF ALTON

I should like to thank you for the facilities afforded me by the Council in the preparation of this report.

Over the past year the Council has been active in the field of housing and the improvement of existing houses and by the provision of new dwellings by private enterprise. During the year 1960 there were 100 new dwellings completed in the district. The Council for 1960 increased its efforts to provide for the needs of the district and to improve the standard of living of the people. It has been successful in its efforts to secure the approval of the Government for the construction of a new housing estate in the district.

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

There has been a further increase in the number of properties connected to the Council's sewer and to public water supply and although it is hoped to have the day every property will have both drainage and public water, the number of houses without these amenities is steadily reducing.

FOR THE YEAR  
1960

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the past year as Chief Public Health Inspector and I am grateful to the Council for the help and assistance given to me.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES  
OF THE AREA

I also wish to thank the Council for the facilities afforded me by the Council in the preparation of this report.

.....O.....

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

THE BUREAU OF THE DISTRICT OF ALABAMA

---

ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR  
1922

---

NAVY DEPARTMENT  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

---

ALTON RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Telephone Number:-  
ALTON 2263.

Barton End,  
Lenten Street,  
Alton, Hants.

To the Chairman and Members of the Alton Rural District Council.  
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my report for the year 1960 on the Sanitary Circumstances of the District.

Once again progress has been made in the field of housing both by the improvement of existing houses and by the provision of new dwellings by private enterprise. Whereas 86 houses were approved for improvement grants in 1959, the total for 1960 increased to 134 and it is gratifying to note that the number of estate and tenanted houses in this total amounted to 61 against 70 for owner-occupiers, and that of the grant total, 441 approved schemes over the years, 212 were for estate workers and 51 for tenants, the balance of 178 being for owner-occupiers.

The number of new dwellings completed in the year totalled 138, an increase of 37 over the previous year. It would appear from proposals in hand that this figure will be further increased in 1961.

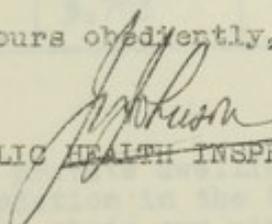
There is no doubt that the provisions of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, will greatly improve the amenities of residential caravan sites for which form of housing there would appear to be a demand for some years to come. It has already been noted that the larger types of caravan are becoming more popular, the average size now exceeding the old maximum size of 22 feet.

There has been a further increase in the number of properties connected to the Council sewers and to public water mains and although it is Utopian to hope that one day every property will have main drainage and main water, the number of houses without these amenities is steadily reducing.

I would like to express my appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support during my first full year as Chief Public Health Inspector and I am grateful to the offices of other departments for their willing help and co-operation at all times.

I also wish to record the efficient and conscientious work of the Staff of the Public Health Department and to express my thanks to them for their help and assistance during the year.

Yours obediently,

  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.



PART II  
REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
 -----

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLY

All built-up areas of the District have piped main supplies from the Wey Valley Water Company and the Mid-Wessex Water Company. Supplies have been satisfactory throughout the year, both in regard to quantity and to quality.

Samples from the main supplies are regularly taken for analysis by the water undertakers themselves, and copies of analysts' reports are submitted to the Council.

Other domestic supplies in the District are from wells, springs and underground rain water storage tanks.

The following table indicates the number of properties and approximate population served by main water:-

Parish	Area (acres)	Number of Houses	No. of houses supplied	Estimated population supplied
Bentley	2,483	258	255	765
Bentworth	3,763	196	183	550
Binsted	7,799	549	395	1,185
Chawton	2,194	152	105	315
East Tisted	2,621	72	72	215
Farringdon	2,105	177	150	450
Four Marks	1,502	520	496	1,490
Froyle	4,641	218	218	650
Grayshott	901	506	501	1,500
Headley	4,771	1,030	915	2,745
Kingsley	1,540	144	135	405
Lasham	1,797	48	45	135
Medstead	2,809	490	359	1,080
Newton Valence	2,069	94	43	130
Ropley	3,704	451	341	1,020
Selborne	4,830	371	281	840
Shalden	2,160	141	122	365
West Tisted	2,356	65	31	90
Whitehill	5,509	1,082	890	2,670
Wield	2,104	74	64	190
Worldham	3,868	113	104	310
<b>TOTALS:-</b>	<b>65,526</b>	<b>6,751</b>	<b>5,705</b>	<b>17,100</b>

N. B.

The above figures apply to private dwellings only and do not include any living accommodation in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps which have their own piped water supplies.

As aforesaid, all built-up areas have piped main supplies but there still remain isolated pockets of development which rely upon other sources of water supply. Unfortunately, for economic reasons it has not so far been found possible to extend the mains to these areas.

Samples of water from supplies other than main were submitted for analysis during the year as follows:-

- (a) For bacteriological analysis ... 14
- (b) For chemical analysis ... 2

**RESULTS:-** Satisfactory ... 11  
 Unsatisfactory ... 3 and 1 chemical.

The unsatisfactory samples were from shallow wells at Sleaford, Headley and Deadwater, Bordon.

This extension is now approved - work is commencing shortly.

The well at Deadwater was newly constructed in connection with a new dwelling. The first chemical sample was unsatisfactory and repeated pumping out was resorted to in an attempt to alter the appearance of the water which was of a distinct yellow-brown colour.

The Medical Officer of Health has given details in his report of the second unsatisfactory chemical analysis.

SEWERAGE

Work on the extension of main sewers to Grayshott was completed during the year, connection to the treatment works at Lindford being via the Headley system.

Areas of the District already sewered are as follows:-

- (a) Part of Bentley, the effluent being treated by broad land irrigation.
- (b) The Holt Pound area of Binsted, with discharge into the sewers of the Farnham Urban District Council.
- (c) Lindford, Bordon and Whitehill in the Parish of Whitehill, together with the Bordon Military Camp, with discharge into the Council's own treatment works at Lindford.
- (d) Arford and Headley Down in the Parish of Headley, also discharging into the Lindford treatment works.
- (e) The Parish of Grayshott.

Generally the larger Council housing estates where sewers are not available are provided with their own treatment plants.

17,700	2,700	6,700	62,200	TOTAL:-
--------	-------	-------	--------	---------

The above figures apply to private dwellings only and do not include any living accommodation in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps which have their own piped water supplies.

### DOMESTIC DRAINAGE

During the year connections to the Council's sewers continued steadily. Where a system with a septic tank or cesspool is connected to a sewer, the tank is emptied and filled with soil or rubble after perforating the base of the tank to allow the escape of subsoil water.

In areas not provided with sewers, the provision of new septic tank systems also continued steadily.

Connections to sewers during the year were as follows:-

<u>Area</u>	<u>Connections during 1960</u>		<u>Total connections to date</u>	
	<u>Private</u>		<u>Private</u>	<u>Council Houses</u>
Holt Pound	2		69	0
Whitehill	31		486	292
Headley	46		273	108
Grayshott	145		257	16
<b>TOTALS:-</b>	<b>224</b>		<b>1,085</b>	<b>416</b>

### MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into effect on the 29th August, 1960, repealing Section 269 of the Public Health Act, 1936, so far as caravans are concerned.

This Act provides a new licensing system administered by District Councils to secure that all caravan sites, after planning permission has been obtained, are properly equipped and run.

The Act requires that all existing sites be reviewed, occupiers being asked to apply for site licences before the 29th October, 1960. In this connection, all known occupiers of sites were circularised regarding the provisions of the Act and requested to submit appropriate application forms.

All the applications were duly made and were separated as follows

<u>Description</u>	<u>Sites</u>	<u>Number of Vans</u>	<u>Vans</u>
(1) Sites which did not have specific planning permission	16	{ 9 sites for 1 van 2 sites for 2 vans 2 sites for 3 vans 1 site for 4 vans 1 site for 12 vans 1 site for 70 vans(a) }	105
(2) Sites which had specific planning permission due to expire within six months of date of application	19	{ 16 sites for 1 van 1 site for 2 vans 1 site for 4 vans 1 site for 50 vans(b) }	72

<u>Description</u>	<u>Sites</u>	<u>Number of Vans</u>	<u>Vans</u>
(3) Sites having specific planning permission for a period of longer than six months from date of application.	22	(15 sites for 1 van { 2 sites for 2 vans 1 site for 4 vans 2 sites for 12 vans 1 site for 52 vans (c) 1 site for 99 vans (d) }	198
(4) Sites which had begun to be used subsequent to 9.3.60 and without planning permission.	3	(3 sites for 1 van)	3
TOTALS:-	60	378 vans	

NOTES:

- (a) 1 site for 70 vans - This has been in existence since 1932, used by holiday vans only. There is no residential use.
- (b) 1 site for 50 vans - This site is for a gliding club on an airfield and is used only during gliding. 2 vans are residential, these being occupied by instructors.
- (c) 1 site for 52 vans - In course of development for residential purposes. Sites at present available only for 26.
- (d) 1 site for 99 vans - In course of development for residential purposes. Sites at present available only for 12 vans.

As far as new sites are concerned, the first stage is a decision by the Planning Authority as to whether the proposed site is or can be made suitable for caravan use. This decision by the Planning Authority necessitates prior consultation with the District Council. The second stage is how the site should be regulated and equipped, a matter for the District Council under licensing powers.

In framing conditions, District Councils must have regard to Model Standards issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These standards, however, should only be applied taking into account the character of the site, the purpose for which it is used and other local circumstances in each case.

In order to standardise conditions throughout the County, it was decided by the Hampshire Branch of the Association of Public Health Inspectors to appoint a sub-committee consisting of members, Planning officials and site operators to prepare a standard list of conditions based on the Model Standards and intended to be applied generally to caravan sites throughout the County in so far as they are reasonably applicable to the circumstances of each particular site, not to be inflexible and to be variable in special cases to suit particular circumstances.

It is too early yet to forecast the future position as regards individual caravans (43 sites out of 60 in the District) as this depends on the implementation by the Planning Authority of their policy to secure that all individual caravans be grouped together on properly organised sites near towns or villages to serve a parish or group of parishes. This policy, of course, would require planning approval for such sites which it is hoped will be forthcoming.

Three of the sites, licensed for 13 dwellings, are occupied by the "traveller" type of family who occupy sundry converted vehicles. This type of dwelling, of course, under the new Act will have to be replaced and steps in this direction have already been taken.

Frequent visits are made to all sites occupied by caravans, more attention being paid to the travellers' encampments, and apart from accumulations, mainly of scrap iron, at these, there have been no particular public health problems. As occasion arises, hatted Council accommodation is provided for the bigger families.

#### NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960.

The above Act came into operation on the 27th November, 1960, and under Section 1, noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Apart from action by a local authority, three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make a complaint to a magistrate.

The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft or by statutory undertakers in the exercise of their powers.

No complaints regarding such nuisances were received and it was, therefore, not necessary to consider appropriate action.

#### ACCOMMODATION FOR HOP-PICKERS

Control over accommodation for hop-pickers provided by farmers is by means of Byelaws made by the Council under Section 270 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

These Byelaws contain provisions relating to repair, cleanliness, overcrowding, cooking and sanitary facilities, water supply etc. and during the picking season regular visits were made to ensure compliance with these Byelaws. Only minor infringements were noted, dealt with immediately by informal action.

The number of huts in use and of pickers employed has declined enormously since the installation of hop-picking machines which are operated mainly by local labour.

FACTORIES

Under the provisions of the Factories Act, 1937, the District Council is the authority responsible for enforcing the provisions regarding sanitary accommodation in all factories and, in addition, the provisions with respect to cleanliness, overcrowding, workroom temperature and ventilation, and floor drainage in all factories where mechanical power is not used.

The following particulars are those prescribed on the administration of the above Act:-

PART I OF THE ACT

1 - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	9	4	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ..	58	19	2	NIL
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	140	40	NIL	NIL

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

(If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases")

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL
Overcrowding (S.2)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(b) Unsuitable or defective	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
(c) Not separate for sexes	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL:-	2	1	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Sections 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK:- Toy Manufacturers (making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper)

Section 110			Section 111		
No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
11	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL

Of the above registered factories, these mainly consist of garages (motor vehicle repairs) - 24, and builders' yards (joinery) - 13. There is one factory engaged on fibre glass fabrications, 2 concrete block works, 2 light engineering factories, 2 blouse factories, 1 laundry, 1 brickworks and 1 toy factory.

There is only one factory, the fibre glass works, employing over 20 persons. The toy factory employs a number of outworkers.

---000---

Under Section 34 of the Factories Act, 1937, certain factories need to be certified by the Council as being provided with such means of escape in case of fire for the persons employed therein as may reasonably be required in the circumstances of each case.

Whether or not a factory needs such certification depends on the number of employees or the storage or use of highly inflammable materials.

Two premises in the District were inspected particularly for this purpose and were found to need such certificates in view of the use of highly inflammable materials.

Detailed inspections were made in conjunction with the Fire Prevention Officer of the Hampshire Fire Brigade and the necessary certificates were duly issued after completion of various works recommended by the Fire Prevention Officer.

Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1959, which came into operation on the 1st December, 1960, provides that the duties under Section 34 of the 1937 Act shall in future be exercisable by Fire Authorities.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

There are no slaughterhouses in the District. The slaughterhouse in the Alton Urban District, which was at one time run as a joint slaughterhouse by the Urban and Rural District Councils but subsequently reverting to private control, is now used only on occasion. The Slaughterhouse Act, 1958, required each local authority to review and report to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the existing and future requirements of their district for slaughterhouse facilities and on the facilities either available or likely to become available to meet these requirements.

It was considered after due consultation with interested parties that the existing facilities in neighbouring and nearby districts were adequate and a report was made accordingly.

The following foodstuffs were inspected in shops and stores and surrendered for condemnation:-

Corned Beef	-	53 tins (197½ lbs)
Meat	-	4 tins (16 lbs)
Ham	-	3 tins (22½ lbs)
Fruit	-	1 tin (6½ lbs)
Fish	-	4 stones
Meat (fresh)	-	24 lbs.

### MILK

All milk retailed in the District is now pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculin tested. The retail sale of milk is controlled by licences and the following shows details of such licences granted by the Council:-

#### (1) PASTEURISED

Pasteurising licences	...	NIL
Dealers' licences	...	5
Supplementary licences	...	8

#### (2) STERILISED

Sterilisers' licences	...	NIL
Supplementary licences	...	4

#### (3) TUBERCULIN TESTED

Dealers' licences	...	3
Supplementary licences	...	6

23 samples of milk were taken and submitted for examination for efficiency of pasteurisation.

All the samples were found satisfactory.

----

There are no ice cream manufacturers in the District and no clean food organisation exists.

40 premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream. These are all village stores retailing pre-packed ice cream, kept in refrigerators.

## FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

These Regulations contain provisions in respect of the hygienic handling of food and the construction and maintenance of premises where food is handled. A memorandum on the provisions of the Regulations has been circulated to the occupiers of all food premises in the District and routine inspections have been made. Generally speaking all premises comply with the requirements of the Regulations except in minor respects and full compliance was obtained by informal action.

The number and type of food premises in the area are as follows:-

Bakehouses	4
Baker's shops	1
Butchers	14
Cafes	15
Chemists	3
Clubs and institutions	17
Confectioners	5
Fishmongers	2
Food warehouses	1
General stores	70
Greengrocers	3
Hotels	2
Public houses	45
School kitchens	23
Wine merchants	2
Dairies	3
Sweet factory	1
Mobile canteen	1

All the above are retail or wholesale premises. There are no food manufacturers.

No occasions arose for formal action against the occupiers of food premises and there were no prosecutions.

### FOOD SAMPLING

Sampling for food for adulteration is carried out by the Hampshire County Council (as the Food and Drug Authority) and I am indebted to Mr. J. S. Preston, M.I.W.M.A., Chief Inspector of Weights and Measures, for the following information which he has kindly supplied:-

#### Milk Samples

22 samples of milk including 14 of Channel Islands were obtained, and only one of these - of Channel Islands variety - was unsatisfactory due to a slight deficiency in fat. The sample was from a single churn which formed part of a consignment of three churns from the producer to a wholesale dairy company. With Channel Islands milk, however, it is a requirement that each churnful should contain not less than 4 per cent of fat but, in the particular circumstances, this obligation was of a technical nature only, since the milk was being mixed together on arrival at the receiving dairy, so that the discrepancy in the single churn was not likely to cause any prejudice. The results of the samples were brought to the notice of the producer but, beyond this, further action was not considered necessary.



## RODENT CONTROL

Under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, the primary obligation is upon the Council to ensure that so far as it is practicable, its area is kept free from rats and mice, although it does not relieve the owners or occupiers of premises of their responsibility for the actual destruction of rats and mice.

In accordance with the above, the Council's Rodent Operator makes regular routine inspections of all agricultural and commercial property, drawing the occupiers' attention to any infestations and advising, when required, on methods of treatment.

Although a general service of treatment is not given, it is found desirable in some cases affecting agricultural and commercial property, particularly where infestations affect more than one property, for a treatment service to be given upon charge on an "ad hoc" basis. As regards private houses, a free treatment service is given upon request.

Appreciation is again expressed to Mr. J. W. Debenham, the Council's Rodent Operator, for his efficient services rendered during the year.

The Council's Rodent Operator carried out general inspections and treatments throughout the District as follows:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council	Private	Agricultural	Other	
Number of properties in District.	6	6,305	632	316	7,259
Number of properties inspected.	6	231	288	74	599
Number of properties infested.	6	192	51	27	276
Number of properties treated.	6	192	35	20	253

In connection with the above tables as regards type of property, Council houses are included under column "private", the Council property referred to being refuse tips, sewage works, depots and the like.

The tables relate only to the number of properties inspected and/or treated and not to the number of inspections or visits. Treatments always involve several visits during the work and follow-up visits to ensure total clearance of infestation. The Council properties are visited regularly once a month and oftener if necessary.

The number of inspections and/or visits actually made were:-

Council properties	131
Dwelling houses (private)	652
Agricultural premises	400
Business and other premises	138

TOTAL:- 1,321

As regards infestation of sewers, this is no problem as all are new. Periodically test baits are laid in the more vulnerable sections and should at any time a "take" be found, then the whole of the particular system will be treated. So far no "takes" have been recorded in any of the Council sewers.

In addition to the service of Rodent Control, assistance was also given to the public in connection with other pests as follows:-

Wasps' nests destroyed	35
Treatments for flies	12
Treatments for fleas	12
Treatments for ants	3
Treatments for red mite	1
Treatments for bees	9

#### PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

There are no premises in the District licensable under this Act.

#### HOUSING ACTS

The following shows action taken as regards unfit houses:-

Number of houses demolished as a result of formal action	.....	5
Number of houses demolished by owners voluntarily	.....	7
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of formal action	.....	5
Number of houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	.....	20
Closing orders made	.....	9

One case of overcrowding was dealt with by means of a short period temporary use licence until the whole family found other accommodation.

#### RENT ACT, 1957.

There was only one application received for a certificate of disrepair under the above Act, work being carried out by the owner immediately.

#### IMPROVEMENT GRANTS FOR HOUSING

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, came into force on the 14th June, 1959, and introduced a new system of "standard grants" to supplement the existing system of "discretionary grants", at the same time making a number of changes in the latter.

The new grants became available only towards the cost of installing "standard amenities", i.e., a bath, a water closet, a wash hand basin, a hot water supply and a food store, in dwellings which lacked any of these amenities but differing from "discretionary grants" in that they are claimable as of right, subject to conditions. The amount of grant is one-half of the cost actually incurred on the works, subject to a maximum grant of £155.

The main changes in "discretionary grants" system are in the conditions, the conditional period being reduced from 20 years to 10 years, and the letting requirement being relaxed so that a property can be sold after three years from completion of improvements to another owner-occupier.

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

Applications for discretionary grants declined during the year, 28 proposals in respect of 36 houses being approved, bringing the grand total since inception of the scheme to 209 proposals for 310 houses. Of these, 266 properties had been completed by the end of the year, 57 during 1960.

The estimated cost of works shown below relates to works of improvement only and do not include the cost of incidental repairs. Such repairs, however, have to be effected to comply with the standard. Thus, 57 houses during the year under this scheme were thoroughly repaired as well as improved, this obviating any possible action under the repair sections of the Housing Acts.

It follows that since the inception of the Discretionary Improvement Grant Scheme, 266 houses have been made fit in all respects.

	During 1960	Up to 1960	Total
Number of formal approvals granted	28	181	209
Number of houses in approved applications	36	274	310
Number of houses in completed schemes	57	209	266
Estimated cost of works	£22,082	£168,165	£190,247
Amount of grant approved	£9,243	£75,119	£84,362
Average cost of work per house	£613	£614	£614
Average grant per house	£257	£274	£272

Of the 36 houses in approved applications during 1960, 12 were for owner-occupiers, 13 for farms and estates, and 11 for tenanted houses.

Of the total of 310 houses,

90 were for owner-occupiers,  
200 were for farms and estates,  
20 were for tenanted houses.

## STANDARD GRANTS

The response from the public to this new system of grants was maintained. For the period from 14th June, 1959, to 31st December, 1959, there were 36 applications approved whilst during 1960 the number increased to 95. The total maximum grant applicable to the 51 approved schemes completed amounted to £6,975, although in fact every application did not finally rank for a maximum grant as seen below.

It was again noted that a number of standard grant schemes took longer over execution than discretionary grant schemes, this being accounted for by the fact that in these cases work was being done on the "do it yourself" principle by the owners at evenings and weekends. In all such cases so far completed, however, the quality of workmanship has been found entirely satisfactory.

Contrary to the discretionary grant scheme where a single application can cover a number of houses, a separate application for each house is necessary for standard grants, so that the number of applications and number of houses concerned are the same.

Applications approved	Maximum Grant applicable	Completed Schemes				
		Number	Maximum grant applicable	Total cost	Grant paid	Savings on Maximum
95	£13,295	51	£6,975	£13,840	£6,042	£933

Average Cost per house ..... £271  
Average maximum grant per house ..... £137  
Average actual grant per house ..... £118

Of the 95 approved applications, 58 were for owner-occupiers, 7 for farms and estates and 30 for tenanted houses.

Of the 131 approved schemes,

88 were for owner-occupiers,  
12 for farms and estates,  
31 for tenanted houses.

## PETROLEUM SPIRIT AND MIXTURES

The storage of petroleum spirit and mixtures containing petroleum spirit is subject to strict control by annual licence. All licences contain conditions based on the model code of the Home Office.

86 licences were issued and 1 new installation was inspected and tested. Routine visits were made to other existing installations. No infringements were found during the year.

I am indebted to the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, Mr. John Blackwell, M. I. Mun. E., M. R. S. H., Chartered Municipal Engineer, for the following statistics relating to Building Byelaws and Planning, local authority housing, sewerage and public cleansing.

### BUILDING BYELAWS AND PLANNING

The total number of plans deposited with the Council for building works and development was as follows:-

(1) Under Building Byelaws	.....	630
(2) Planning applications only, i.e., electricity lines, outline applications, moveable dwellings etc.	} }	..... 484

Total number of plans deposited:- 1,114

The number of new private dwellings completed by private enterprise during the year was 138.

The number of temporary building licences in force was 17, one new licence being issued during the year. These buildings are all regularly inspected with a view to maintenance in a good state of repair.

### PUBLIC WORKS

#### HOUSING

The number of dwellings provided by the Council as at 31st December, 1960, was as follows:-

Pre-War dwellings, permanent	.....	62
Post-War dwellings, permanent	.....	742
Post-War dwellings, temporary	.....	116
Total number of dwellings:-		<u>920</u>

During the year no new Council houses were completed.

#### SEWERAGE

Sewage received and treated at the Council's sewage works at Lindford was at the rate of 355,648 gallons per day. This figure shows a steady annual increase.

These works treat sewage from Bordon, Whitehill, Lindford, Headley, Grayshott, the Military Camp at Bordon, and part of an adjoining area of the Haslemere Urban District Council.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING

All public cleansing work is carried out by the Council's own vehicles and staff.

### Refuse Collection

A general scheme of full refuse collection operates throughout the District. Weekly collections are made in the parishes of Whitehill and Grayshott, the remainder being served fortnightly.

The Council also undertake a weekly collection of domestic refuse from the married quarters in the Bordon and Longmoor Military Camps, together with regular removal of refuse from unit incinerators.

The refuse collecting vehicles averaged a total of 4,089 miles per month, collecting an average per month of 2,899 cubic yards of refuse.

Disposal of refuse is by means of controlled tipping at various tips throughout the District. The main tip is on Council land at Headley.

### Cesspool Emptying

Cesspools and septic tanks were emptied upon request by owners as follows:-

Private properties	....	1,554 loads
Council properties	....	1,451 loads
Total number of loads (750 gallons approx)	....	<u>3,005</u>

### Nightsoil Collection

Collections of nightsoil are made in defined areas of most parishes, some twice weekly and some once weekly.

The cesspool and nightsoil vehicles averaged a total of 1,885 and 1,481 miles per month respectively.

Nightsoil collections decrease as new domestic drainage systems are installed and cesspool emptying increases accordingly.

### Public Conveniences

The Council maintain public conveniences at Bordon and Grayshott.

### Depots

The cleansing service vehicles operate from depots at the Council Offices in Alton and at the Sewage Works at Lindford.

....--0--....



