Contributors

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BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

196**D**

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BOROUGH OF BASINGSTOKE

HEALTH AND BATHS COMMITTEE, 1960

THE WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR (COUNCILLOR F. C. TOWNSEND, J.P.)
ALDERMAN J. G. WELLING (Chairman)
COUNCILLOR E. KNIGHT (Vice-Chairman)
COUNCILLOR R. G. EHLEN
COUNCILLOR R. C. FOULSER
COUNCILLOR MRS. J. M. GIFFORD
COUNCILLOR H. JACKSON
COUNCILLOR MISS N. K. LAWFORD
COUNCILLOR H. REDSTALL
COUNCILLOR J. ROBERTS

The Health and Baths Committee is also a Committee, the members of which, plus the two County Councillors for the Borough (Mr. C. H. Gibbons and Mr. L. J. Smart, J.P.,) and the five additional members named below, constitute the District Health Sub-Committee of the County Council:

MISS S. KINGDON MRS. E. RICHARDSON MRS. A. M. WANT DR. H. KEITH WILLIAMS, M.C., M.B., B.S. MRS. E. A. LEE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health -	P. L. KARNEY, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
	(Resigned 31/1/60)
	A. E. P. TWORT, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.P.,
	D.P.H. (Appointed 4/4/60)
Senior Public Health	
Inspector, Petroleum	C II DAVID
and Shops Act	C. H. DAVID, M.A.P.H.I.
Inspector)	
Additional Public Health)	
Inspector }	T. J. TAYLOR, M.A.P.H.I.
and the second	
Pupil Public Health	B. F. MERRICK
Inspector)	
Senior Clerk -	P. E. K. HUNT
	Mrs. P. M. L. ARMSTRONG
Clerk/Typists	MRS. G. W. WATSON
Rodent Operative -	R. RUMBLE

Tel. BASINGSTOKE 600.

September, 1961.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Basingstoke.

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report for the year ending 31st December, 1960.

The general health of the town throughout the year remained satisfactory. Indeed the claims for sickness benefit at the Local Insurance Office were below average except for the months of May, July and August when there was a slight rise. Notifications of infectious diseases were the lowest in recent years. There were no epidemics, apart from some 10 cases of an encephalitis-like illness, due to an unidentified agent, which occurred in the late summer; although some of these patients were admitted to hospital the illness was mild and no special complications were reported.

Vital Statistics

With the growth of the town and the incoming of young families there was a sharp rise both in the estimated population and in the birth rate, and a small rise in the deaths. Other vital statistical figures are very satisfactory, although deaths due to lung cancer are high this year, being twice the average for previous years.

Social and Sanitary Circumstances

After further discussions with the London County Council and Hampshire County Council, the Borough Council has now agreed that Basingstoke will accept a further 40,000 overspill population from London, in addition to the 12,000 already agreed. A tripartite planning committee of the three authorities has been formed to steer the new development. The health problems created by such an expansion are likely to be largely social in character. Every effort must be made to integrate the existing and immigrant populations as smoothly as possible. Various voluntary organisations, local societies, the local Press, the churches and above all the ordinary citizens of Basingstoke can do a great deal to help toward this end. Every effort must be made to see that social services and amenities keep pace with the growth of population if a sense of frustration and disappointment is to be avoided. One has only to witness the overcrowded state of the shopping area on a Saturday morning to appreciate the urgent need for redevelopment of the town centre-progress awaits the new development plan. The Wessex Regional Hospital Board has advanced a scheme for the new Basingstoke Hospital, and the Hampshire County Council is thinking of new Health Clinics in the developing large housing estates now being planned, as well as a new Training Centre for the mentally handicapped. Your Council have plans for a new Indoor Swimming Pool and increased sports facilities at South Ham.

Although not giving rise to any particular health hazard, the exceptionally heavy rainfall in the last 4 months of the year focussed attention once again on the inadequate sewage disposal system in the Borough. The water table in the surrounding country reached higher levels than at any time in the past years. Considerable quantities of this surface water found its way into the sewerage system, thus putting an unusual load on the pumps at the Town Yard and on the rising main from the pumps to the sewage farm. I am happy to say that work on the first stage of a modern sewage disposal system for the town began in the Spring of 1961. Some control on development of new dwellings, both private and council, had to be exercised, awaiting development of the sewerage system.

This report covers a period when Dr. A. E. P. Twort was largely your Medical Officer and the report has been written on the draft written by him prior to leaving. Credit is due to him for steering the Health Committee during a very difficult period. I would like to thank the Council and its Officers, in particular those of the Health Department, for the kindness and help during the period I have been acting as your Medical Officer.

P. L. KARNEY,

Acting Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area in Acres					5,180
Population-Registrar General's Estimate,	Mid-	1960			24,500
Number of inhabitated houses, etc. (accordin	ig to	Rate	Bool	cs	
as at 1st April, 1961)					7,555
Rateable Value (as at 1st April, 1961) .					£408,951
Product of Penny Rate (Estimated 1961/62	2)				£1,710

VITAL STATISTICS

				1960	1959	1958
Live Births				541	463	427
Live Birth Rate per 1,000	pop	ulation		22.0	20.02	19.58
Still Births-Legitimate				9	11	7
Illegitimate				-		2
Total .				9	11	9

5

	1960	1959	1958
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births .	18.1	23.2	20.6
Total Live and Still Births	550	474	436
Infant Deaths	9	7	11
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births-			
Legitimate	17.4	15.1	24.1
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil	76.9
Total	16.6	15.1	25.7
Neonatal (First 4 weeks) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.3	8.6	18.7
Early neonatal (Deaths under 1 week) Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	7.3	8.6	_
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 Live and			
Still Births	23.6	31.4	-
Illegitimate Live Births % of Total Live Births .	4.6	3.9	3.0
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still			
Births	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comparability Factors—Births	0.92	0.92	0.93
Deaths	1.18	1.18	1.14
Births			
Male Fem	ale Tota	1 1959	1958
Live Births-Legitimate 278 238	516	445	414
Illegitimate 10 15	5 25	18	13
Birth rate per thousand total population (corrected	I) 20·2	18.4	18.1
Average for England and Wales	. 17.1	16.5	16.4
Deaths			
Male Fem	ale Tota	1 1959	1958

From all causes	138 103			
Death rate per thousand population	(corrected) .	10.00	10.46	10.23
Average for England and Wales .		11.5	11.6	11.7

Code No.	Disease	Male	Female	Total	1959	1958
1	Tuberculosis—respiratory	2	_	2	1	1
9	Other Infective and parasitic diseases	1		1	-	-
10	Malignant neoplasm-stomach .	3	1	4	9	3
11	" " lung, bronchus	13	2	15	7	7
12	., ,, breast	_	5	5	5	4
13	,, ,, uterus	-	4	4	2	2
14	", ", others and					
	lymphatic	14	8	22	21	20
15	Leukaemia	1		1	2	1
16 .	Diabetes	2	1	3	1	- 1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	17	16	33	29	24
18	Coronary disease-angina	26	15	41	33	37
19	Hypertension with heart disease .	2	7	9	7	10
20	Other heart disease	13	17	30	26	28
21	Other circulatory disease	7	5	12	9	9
22	Influenza	1	_	1	4	1
23	Pneumonia	5	3	8	16	6
24	Bronchitis	6	4	10	5	6
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3	4	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .	1	2	3	3	1
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea .	-		-	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	1	1	2
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-	3	3	
31	Congenital malformations	1	1	2	2	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	7	17	14	23
33	Motor vehicle accidents	3	1	4		3
34	All other accidents	3	2	5	1	4
35	Suicide	2	-	2	2	1
36	Homicide			_	1	ĩ

AGE DISTRIBUTION

Group	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	6	3	9
1-14	-	_	-
15—24	2	- 11	2
25-64	42	27	69
65-74	42	22	64
75—90	44	22 39	83
90+	2	12	14
Totals	138	103	241

Classification		No. of Deaths				ge Age Death	Ana Panas	
Classification		Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Age Range	
Lung and Bronchus		13	2	15	60	61	32-71	
Oesophagus		2	-	2)	70	80	59-86	
Stomach		3	1	41	1-10-5			
Larynx and Pharynx		1		1		ALC: N	1.11. 1.1.	
Colon and Rectum		5	3	8	72	60	21-78	
Uterus			4	4)				
Breast			5	5	-	65	50-93	
Ovary		_	2	2)				
Bladder	.	2		2		1.0.1		
Prostate		1	-	1	1		putera in a	
Pancreas	.	1	-	1	100 100 11		Londa V	
Leukaemias		1	1	2	Part and		48360	
Gall Bladder		-	1	1	100 0.0%		SPACE &	
Soft Palate		1	-	1			32950	
Festis		1	-	1				
Carcinomatosis .		-	1	1			Surfani	

MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS — Deaths associated with :

CAUSES OF DEATH IN INFANTS

Cause	24 hours	Within 1 week	1–4 weeks	1—3 months	3—9 months
Congenital Malformation Prematurity Pneumonia Inhalation of vomitus .			111	1 	1

EPIDEMIOLOGY

(1) General Health

(a) Record of new claims to sickness benefit received at Basingstoke National Insurance Office:

		1960	1959	1958	
January .		676	700	681	
February		672	1218	579	
March .		656*	969*	538	
April .		495	490	480*	
May .		464	289	361	
June .		313	371*	398	
July .		472	382	364*	
August .		380*	323	296	
September		432	432*	372*	
October .		493	451	459	
November		585*	534	529	
December		466	503*	468*	
	 1000	~			

*Five-week periods reduced to four weeks for comparison

(b) Attendance at Schools in the Borough expressed as percentages:

Term		1960	1959	1958
Spring .		88.1	86.8	89.6
Summer		92.4	92.8	93.1
Autumn		92.5	91.2	92.0

There was a low rate of sickness claims except for the two very wet months of July and August when there was a slightly above average claim. School attendance was a good average throughout the year.

(2) Infectious Diseases

(a)	Notifications during the year:		
	Measles		3
	Whooping Cough		1
	Scarlet Fever		4
	Puerperal Pyrexia		1
	Erysipelas		2
	Dysentery		1
	Tuberculosis-Respiratory .		8
	Tuberculosis-Non-Respiratory	. /	-
	Acute encephalitis		1
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum .		1

(b) Poliomyelitis: There were no cases of Poliomyelitis in the Borough this year.

Male	Female	Male	Female
		ILLI SALE ALLS	
1	-	-	-
_	2	_	
2	-	=	-
2	1	-	-
	- - 2 2 -	$ \begin{array}{c} 1 \\ - \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ - \\ - \\ - \\ $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

(c) **Tuberculosis:** The following table indicates the incidence new cases during the year:

The number of new cases is below the average of each year and well below the high figure of last year. Three of the cases were schoolgoing children, two from one family; all these cases were traced as a result of contact examinations and the infection was fortunately picked up in its early stage.

The Mass X-Ray now have a regular monthly session on the first Tuesday of each month at Basingstoke Hospital.

(3) Vaccinations and Inoculations

(a) **B.C.G.:** During the year the programme for Heaf testing all school children over the age of 13 years, and offering B.C.G. to those showing a negative reaction, was completed.

(b) Smallpox: Percentage of children under one year vaccinated during the year:

	1960	1959	1958
Basingstoke Borough .	73.9	73.0	78.7
Hampshire County .	61.5	65.6	69.8

(c) **Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus:** During the year 524 primary immunisations and 389 secondary courses were completed. 497 of the primary courses completed were with the Triple Antigen.

Number of children at 31st December, 1960, who had completed a course of immunisation, in relation to the child population:

Date of Injection	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—9 years	10—14 years	Total
Completed within 1956-60	170	1331	1542	226	3269
Completed prior to 1956 Approx. Child Population	541	1435	444 1872	1622 2106	2066 5954

(d) Poliomyelitis:

Age Group (Year of Birth)	Completed 2 doses only	Completed 3 doses
1960	58	Nil
1959	248	193
1958	38	197
1957	8	57
1956	6	35
1955	5	32
1954	6 5 8 7 5 8 3 3 3	50
1953	8	40
1952	7	48
1951	5	42
1950	8	47
1949	3	37
1948	3	36
1947	1	74
1946	4	78
1945	2 4 5	72
1944	4	90
1943	5	65
1933—42	222	844
'Under 40'	1156	290
All Others	69	28
Totals	1868	2355

The Department assisted the Ministry of Health in the oral Poliomyelitis vaccine trial. About 50 children were given varying doses of oral vaccine. Stool and blood specimens were taken over the year from the children and other members of the family.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

In addition to a steady natural growth, and the 12,000 overspill population from London, Basingstoke has now agreed after further discussions with the London County Council and Hampshire County Council to accept a further 40,000 overspill population. A tripartite planning committee of the three authorities has been formed to steer the new development. The problem of any such rapid expansion is to keep opportunity for employment, housing, shopping facilities and social services in step with the increase in population. The health problems are likely to be social in character. Every effort must be made to see that social services and amenities keep pace with the growth of population, if a sense of frustration and disappointment is to be avoided.

Reporting on the present position, the Manager of the Local Employment Exchange reports that vacancies notified by employers continued to rise, and the numbers receiving unemployment benefit have dropped to the lowest level for many years. A number of local firms have built extensions and a completely new factory is in course of construction.

General Health Services

The District Health Sub-Committee continues to provide a most useful opportunity for discussion of matters which, though the responsibility of the County Council, nevertheless arouse considerable interest locally. Furthermore, intimate knowledge of local conditions is frequently of help in advising the higher authority. The welfare of infants, old people and the mentally and physically handicapped, are cases in point.

I wish to pay tribute to the many voluntary workers who help out at infant welfare and other clinics. Their services are invaluable.

National Dried Milk, Orange Juice and Cod Liver Oil continue to be distributed largely by the W.V.S., at their centre at 46 Church Street, and at Bramblys Grange Welfare Centre.

Maternity, Child Welfare and Health Visiting

Clinics held on Tuesday and Friday each week at Bramblys Grange Health Centre :

Year	Number of Clinics	Number who were under 1 year at first attendance	Total Number Attended
1960	153	282	4006
1959	153	360	1039
1958	153	372	1120

Clinics were also held during the year at Worting, Kempshott and South Ham.

The Health Visitors are informed of all notifications of births in the Borough. They visit the home and offer help and advice. With the rising population, their work-load is increasing and they are already understaffed. If the present high standards are to be maintained, further Health Visitors will have to be found.

District Nursing

The following table shows the number of cases attended and visits paid by the General Nurses and Midwives during 1960, in comparison with the two preceding years:

Year -	Midw	vifery	Nur	sing
rear	Cases	Visits	Cases	Visits
960 -	210	4445	285	6804
1959	115	2090	358	7504
1958	82	1517	421	7963

From these figures it will be seen that there was a large increase in both midwifery cases and visits, the percentage of visits per case remaining approximately the same, but there has been a decline in the number of general cases and visits.

Home Help Service

Total number of applications received and investigated during 1960: 147 (of this number 36 did not require assistance for various reasons and 11 were advanced bookings at the end of the year).

Applications were referred by:

General Practitioner . 91	Health Visitor 3
Almoner 11	Child Care Officer . 1
District Nurse/Midwife 20	Area Welfare Officer . 1
Other Source	es 20

Total number of cases helped: 195 (170*).

	Type of Case	е		1960	1959	1958
) Maternity .			37	23	25
Chast	General Sickness			19	20	22
Short	Post Hospital			12	14	11
Term	Child Care .			2	3	1
	Special			2	1	2
) Chronic Sickness			16	15	12
Long	Aged Sickness			39	30	26
Term	Aged Infirm .			65	61	61
	Tuberculosis .		.	3	3	3

Number of cases completed during the year: 106 (80*).

Total number of Home Helpers on Register at 31st December: 45 (43*).

*The figures in brackets refer to 1959.

Day Nurseries

There are three registered Day Nurseries in the Borough, taking a total of 51 children, aged two to five. These nurseries are a most valuable asset when there is sickness in the home or when the mother, for economic reasons, has to go out to work. They are also valuable where there is an only child who otherwise would spend a large part of the day alone. There is perhaps some danger, however, that a few mothers may use such nurseries in order to shed some of their parental responsibility. There is also the inevitable risk of cross-infection occurring among these young children. On the other hand they are probably safer there than running about the streets.

Old People's Welfare

I am grateful to the County Welfare Officer for the following Annual Statistics for the Borough:

(a) Visits, Applications and Admissions to Welfare (Part III) Accommodation:

No. of Visits	Applications	Admissions
56 (40*)	19 (9*)	15 (10*)
		Incl. 5 short-stay
		holiday admissions

(b) Senile Aged Persons admitted to Mental Hospitals under Section 20 Lunacy Act, 1890: 11 (6*).

(c) Visits to Aged Sick Persons and referred to Bed Service for Chronic Sick Bed: $4(6^*)$.

*The figures in brackets refer to 1959.

It is hoped that an Old People's Welfare Centre will be established in the Borough before long; also, perhaps, a centralised scheme for visiting elderly people in their homes, to help with small tasks and relieve loneliness. This need is not altogether covered by the present Home Help Service. The Chiropody Clinics remain a most valuable asset to old people; 17 sessions were held with an attendance of 159 during the year. It is not felt at present that there is much demand for the establishment of a 'Meals-on-Wheels' service.

Occupation Centre, Goat Lane

This centre continues to do most excellent work under far from ideal conditions. Our thanks and admiration should be extended to all the staff there. A word of praise should also go to the mothers of these children; their patience and cheerfulness is often exemplary. It is hoped ere long to have the new Training Centre planned by the County Council.

Family Planning Clinic

This clinic continues to be well attended and there is clearly a need for the services given. 246 new patients were seen in the year at either Bramblys Grange Health Centre or Hackwood Road Hospital. They are introduced by their doctor, a friend, welfare worker or nurse, or by a hospital. Publicity is also given in the local press. There is close liaison with the local branch of the Marriage Guidance Council. Husbands are encouraged to attend with their wives when this is desirable.

ENVIRONMENTAL AND SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Weather

A dry Spring, warm days in June, followed by Autumn and Winter months of continuous rain, briefly summarises the weather in 1960. Rain, however, will be the principal memory.

Rainfall for the year was as follows:

January	3.86"	May	1.66"	September	3.90"
February	2.51"	June	1.85"	October	8.83"
March	1.47"	July	3.69"	November	4.41"
April	0.91"	August	3.29"	December	3.78"
		Total 4	0.16"		

Comparative figures for previous years:

1959	27.63"
1958	29.42"
1957	26.08"
1956	25.37"

Water Supply

The water undertaking of the Basingstoke Corporation was transferred to the Mid-Wessex Water Company on 1st April, 1960, in accordance with the provisions of the Mid-Wessex Water Act, 1959.

The Borough is supplied from wells in the chalk at West Ham and also, until August 1960, from the well at Cliddesden, when the latter was shut down because of the inferior quality of the raw water and the very poor yield therefrom.

All water is chlorinated at the head works before distribution and frequent and regular samples of raw and treated waters are subjected to chemical and bacteriological examination in the Company's own laboratory and also from time to time by an independent authority. All samples of treated water therefrom were satisfactory for the purposes of public supply.

The quantity supplied was adequate for all purposes and no restrictions of any kind on the use of water were imposed. The distribution system was extended by 3,831 yards of new mains by the Company in 1960 to meet housing development within the Borough.

I am indebted to the Borough Surveyor for the following information:

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal

During the year the Council extended sewers in the South Ham area to provide for their new housing development. In addition, a second length of the pumping main between Reading Road and the Sewage Farm was re-routed to overcome the risk of subsidence due to its proximity to the main line railway cutting.

Due to the heavy rainfall late in the year, subsoil water levels rose very rapidly to extremely high levels and this caused a high rate of infiltration into the old sewers in the lower part of the town. As a result of this, the trunk sewer in Basing Road was surcharged continuously for very long periods and the Basing Road pumping station was pumping non-stop to its full capacity. Owing to the heavy surcharge of the trunk sewer there was, at certain periods, a small overflow of diluted sewage from a manhole in the vicinity of the Basing Road pumping station. Had this not occurred, there would have been a serious danger of the pumping station being flooded and put completely out of operation. Towards the end of the year a temporary diesel pump was installed to act as a standby in the event of either of the steam driven pumps having to be shut down. This measure was taken pending the installation of a permanent electrically driven standby pump.

Constant supervision by the staff prevented serious flooding of domestic and other properties in the vicinity of Brook Street and Basing Road, and conditions generally were somewhat better than they have been in the past during very wet seasons, when rainfall has been somewhat less severe.

As a result of negotiations which took place during the year for a larger town expansion scheme to give an ultimate population of about 80,000, it was necessary to abandon the schemes which had been prepared for the solution of the town's main sewerage and sewage disposal problems. The schemes which had to be abandoned were the Victory Square Pumping Station, for which a tender had been accepted, and the draft proposals for a sewage treatment works on the site of the Corporation Sewage Farm.

The alternative proposal, which has been agreed in principle by the Council, is for the construction of a sewage disposal works some distance outside the town to the north-east, together with the necessary trunk outfall sewer which will run some way along the Basing Road and then across country to the works. The first stage of the new sewage disposal works is planned to be completed in 1965. In order to overcome the delay in dealing with the town's immediate sewage disposal problem occasioned by the length of time required to put the new proposals into effect, the Council agreed to carry out an interim scheme. This comprises the laying of a section of the trunk outfall sewer along Basing Road to the vicinity of Basing Road Hospital, the construction of a temporary pumping station at this point, together with a rising main to the Sewage Farm and a balancing tank to even the flow of sewage to the land for treatment. By this means it will be possible to discharge a clearer effluent at a more uniform rate to the land.

Public Cleansing

A weekly collection of house and trade refuse was maintained and saleable materials were salvaged as far as the limited market warranted. A major proportion of the refuse was burnt at the destructor works to raise steam for the sewage pumping station. The remainder of the refuse was disposed of by controlled tipping in the lower Park Prewett railway cutting until this area was completely filled, and then subsequently at a small dell in Chineham Lane. Negotiations were carried out with the Rural District Council in connection with a joint scheme for controlled refuse tipping in Marnell Dell, which is of a very large capacity.

Public highways and footpaths were cleansed by mechanical and hand sweeping, and the staff engaged on this service was increased.

Cesspool emptying was continued as a rechargeable service at a flat rate, which does not represent the full cost to the Council.

HOUSING

(a) New Houses

I am indebted to the Borough Architect for the following information:

During the year 1960 the following new dwelling-houses were completed:

1050

										1939
		Traditi	ional	Type	Hous	es.			33	27
	Council	Built Traditi	onal	Type	Flats				20	50
		Traditi	onal	Type	Bung	alows	s.		9	6
									62	83
	Privately	Built							291	444
	Housing	Associations							Nil	Nil
		1st December.	, 196	50, the	follo	wing	dwell	ings	were	under
con	struction :									
	Borough	Council .								191
	Private E	Enterprise								91
	Housing	Associations								Nil

The Council's programme for 1961 totals 782 dwellings, allocated as follows:

L.C.C. Expansion					391
General Needs					366
Slum Clearance					25
					782

(b) Unfit Houses

(i) Slum Clearance

Continuation of Slum Clearance proceeded satisfactorily during the year, 22 houses being dealt with as follows:

Clearance Areas					8	
Individual Demo	oliti	on O	rders		8	
Closing Orders					3	
Undertakings					3	

(ii)	(a) Houses Demolished—In Clearance Areas	2
	Not in Clearance Areas .	8
	(b) Unfit Houses Closed	7
	(c) Parts of Buildings Closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	1
	(d) Unfit Houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:	
	(i) By informal action	46
	(ii) By formal Notice	1
	(iii) Under Section 24, Housing Act, 1957	Nil
	(e) Unfit Houses in temporary use under Section 17 (2)	
	Housing Act, 1957	1
	(f) Purchase of houses by agreement	Nil

(c) Improvement Grants

During the year Improvement Grants for a further 56 properties were approved by the Council. This compares with 66 in 1959 and 31 in 1958.

Jointly with the Surveyor's Department, inspections of properties are made in connection with both the Discretionary and Standard Grant Schemes. With few exceptions all improvements were to owner/ occupied houses.

(d) Rent Act, 1957	
Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair	4
Number of decisions to issue Certificates	4
Number of Undertakings given by Landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	1
Number of Certificates issued	3
Number of applications by Landlords for cancellation of Certifi- cates of Disrepair	Nil
Number of Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	Nil

(e) Tents, Vans and Sheds

The number of caravans licensed during the year was 16, and in addition, 254 caravans are permitted on 7 sites in the Borough.

			1960	1959	1958	1957
Total	caravans		270	266	253	255

During this year the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act came into force.

This Act is designed to improve conditions generally and strengthen the powers of local authorities in relation to Caravan Sites, by a new system of licensing jointly with the Planning Authority. It also accepts the fact that caravans have become a permanent feature of present day living accommodation.

The Act has already been implemented in the Borough, but as yet it is premature to make further comment.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

(A) INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

1. Milk

There is one H.T.S.T. Pasteurising Establishment in the Borough which is licensed and supervised by the Borough Council, on behalf of the County Council. In addition, 16 retail distributors of milk are licensed on behalf of the County Council in accordance with the provisions of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

Four retail premises are registered for the distribution of fresh cream.

The following table shows the designations, numbers and results of milk samples taken during the year:

Туре	es of Milk	Pasteurised	Pasteurised (T.T.)	T.T.	Total
Number of S	Samples .	. 10	3	30	43
Phosphatase Test	Satis Unsatis.	. 10	3	-	13
Methylene Blue Test	Satis Unsatis.	. <u>10</u>	3	15 3	28 3
Test for Myco. T.B.	Satis. Unsatis.	: =	=	22 8	22 8
Test for Brucella Abortus	Satis. Unsatis.	: =	=	16 	16

Brucella Abortus. The above table shows that of the 30 samples of T.T. Milk submitted for laboratory examination, 8 samples were reported on the Milk Ring Test as containing Brucella infection. The confirmatory Biological Test proved, however, that these samples were in fact free from such infection.

2. Ice Cream

During the year 13 samples of Ice Cream were submitted for analysis, with the following results:

Grade	1		10	Grade	2		2
Grade	3		1	Grade	4		Nil

There is now only one manufacturer of ice cream in the Borough, the bulk of this commodity now being supplied by the large ice cream manufacturing concerns. This ice cream is sold principally in prepacked containers which considerably minimises the risk of contamination. This is supported by the fact that no Grade 4 samples were reported.

3. Meat and Other Foods

	Cattle, excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses	Total
Number killed (if known)	572	34	367	1,942	1,918		4,833
Number inspected .	572	34	367	1,942	1,918	-	4,833
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cystlicerci	at en sout h, Pegula t for sha	ofteres ofteres	Heluio Isra Ci li Isra ens				
Whole carcases condemned	an <u>eli</u> nd.	2	3	-	-	-	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .	118	3	2	11	57	-	189
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affec- ted with disease other than tubercu- losis and cysticerci.	20.63	14.71	1.37	.57	2.97		4.00
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned		_	-	-	-	-	
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .		_	-		64		64
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affec- ted with tuberculosis		_	-	_	3.33		1.12
Cysticercosis Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned .	_			-		1	
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrig- eration						-	-
Generalised and totally condemned			-	-	-		-

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

348 visits were made to the slaughterhouse during the year and a total of 4,833 carcases were inspected; this represents a 100% inspection of all animals slaughtered.

It is a pleasure to report that of the 606 Bovine animals slaughtered and inspected, no evidence of tuberculosis was found. This shows the very satisfactory effect of the National Scheme for the Eradication of Bovine Tuberculosis.

Under the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958, local authorities were required to consider the future of slaughterhouses in their districts, having regard to the Hygiene and Prevention of Cruelty Regulations made under the Act. Discussions concerning the future of the slaughterhouse took place and the Minister's decision was that it will be expected to comply with the Regulations by 1st July, 1962.

Some further thought may have to be given in the future to slaughtering facilities, bearing in mind the Borough's Expansion Scheme.

Summary — Food Unfit for Human Consumption

Weight of Meat and Offal condemned-1 ton 5 cwts. 1 qtr.

Weight of 'Other Foods' (including canned and packeted foods) condemned—1 ton 9 cwts. 1 st. $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs.

Legal Proceedings — Food and Drugs Act, 1955

- 1. A firm of food manufacturers was fined £20 for selling a tin of beans containing a maggot.
- 2. A butchery firm was fined £30 plus £4.4.0 costs for supplying to a school, meat containing fly eggs and maggots.
- 3. A case against a firm of retailers for selling a tin of peas unfit for human consumption was dismissed.

Total fines and costs-£54.4.0.

Food Sampling

During the year a total of 13 samples of various foods were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Winchester for bacteriological examination.

Following laboratory reports of Salmonella organisms being present in desiccated coconut samples, it was necessary to invoke the powers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and impound a quantity of this food pending further investigation.

My remarks in last year's Annual Report concerning the importation of foods liable to infection is still shown to be a matter for serious consideration.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

I am grateful to Mr. J. S. Preston, Chief Sampling Officer for the Hampshire County Council, for the following information relating to Food and Drug Sampling during the year 1959/60: '1. 96 samples were procured under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, within the Borough of Basingstoke.

2. MILK SAMPLES

The milk samples numbered 52, of which 13 were unsatisfactory, brief particulars being as follows:

During a series of checks of hot milk sold at cafes and snack bars, five samples were found to contain added water, one also being deficient of fat. In four cases, however, the water appeared to have been introduced through the milk having been heated by steam injection. The amounts of adulteration were not particularly serious in these cases and in view of what was accepted as the inadvertent cause, the vendors were cautioned. With regard to the fat deficiency, the attention of the person responsible was drawn to the necessity for thorough mixing of the milk, lack of which had clearly caused the discrepancy, which again was of a minor nature. The remaining sample was adulterated to the serious extent of 46 per cent, and legal proceedings were taken against the sellers, a fine of £10.0.0, with £1.8.0 costs, being imposed.

All the remaining unsatisfactory milk samples were deficient of fat, six being procured from an automatic milk vending machine and subsequently at the producer's farm. Investigations showed the fat deficiencies to be due to natural causes, however, samples from the cows being of correspondingly low quality in some instances; consequently, no question of an offence under the Food and Drugs Act arose but the producer was acquainted with the results and advised concerning the more even distribution of fat in order to avoid discrepancies. It should be pointed out in connection with this case that the unsatisfactory samples represented only a proportion of the total samples from this source, the majority being satisfactory. Subsequent samples showed a marked improvement in the quality of the milk.

The two other samples which proved to be deficient of fat were from churns forming part of a consignment, the samples being taken during the course of delivery to a dairy. The results of samples from the other churns in the consignment were satisfactory and, in fact, the average fat content was within the minimum limit. It was not therefore considered necessary to take further action although the producer was acquainted with the results.

3. MISCELLANEOUS SAMPLES

44 samples of various samples other than milk were obtained, five of these being adversely reported upon, but in no case was the discrepancy sufficient to warrant legal proceedings although appropriate representations were made to the persons responsible, and suitable amendments secured. The complaints related to:

Chilblain Ointment, the wrapper of which did not show the required ingredients;

Tinned Minced Beef with Gravy (2 samples), in which the label did not state that gravy was present and therefore implied a higher meat content than was present;

Tinned Minced Beef with Onion and Gravy, in which the meat content was considered low for an article of this description;

Pork Sausage Meat, the presence of preservative in which was not declared, although the amount was within the minimum permitted to be included in this type of product.

4. GENERAL

It will doubtless be appreciated that many products sold within the Borough of Basingstoke are subject to checks in other areas. This remark applies particularly to pre-packed articles and, in certain cases, to milk received from dairies outside the immediate locality.

During visits to traders' premises, attention was given to the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, with regard to the marking of ingredients and other particulars, which are required to be given with certain food and articles recommended as medicines.

In addition to samples submitted to the County Analyst under the Food and Drugs Act, three samples were analysed under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act in order to ascertain whether or not they contained a poison included in Part II of the Poisons List. Also, eight samples of horticultural sprays and fungicides were checked under the Act and, although satisfactory for this purpose, deficiencies were found in the declared D.D.T. content of three such articles. These matters were referred to the manufacturers and as a result they undertook to incorporate additional precautions in the method of manufacture in order to eliminate cause for further complaint.'

Food Premises

A total of 348 visits were made during the year to various food premises. Generally the standard of hygiene of premises was found to be satisfactory. Thirteen infringements of the Food Hygiene Regulations were found, but these were of a minor character and soon remedied.

SUMMARY

Total number of visits to food premises	348
Number of premises where infringements were found	13
Number of preliminary notices served for structural defects	1
Number of verbal notices	12
Number of defects and other infringements remedied .	13

(B) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

4. Notices

128 Notices (written and verbal) were served during the year.

5. Complaints

549 Complaints have been received and dealt with.

6. Rodent Control

172 Complaints were received during the year and in this connection 2,227 visits were made. This figure included visits to dwellinghouses, refuse tip, slaughterhouse and sewage farm, schools, agricultural, industrial and business premises.

Treatment to private dwellings was a free service as in previous years, and business premises requiring treatment were charged at full cost.

The sewer treatments continued to show satisfactory results. Following the 10% test of sewers, two maintenance treatments were carried out during the year.

In all, a total of 1,352 poisoned baits were laid, with 65 complete takes and 299 partial takes; therefore it can be assumed that a considerable number of rats and mice were destroyed.

The Council are members of the North Hants Rodent Control Committee and send representatives of the Health and Baths Committee and Officers of the Public Health Department to the Quarterly Meetings.

7. Clean Air Act

A total of 53 inspections and observations were made in connection with air pollution.

The Borough Council's Health Committee is very interested in this problem and as a result the Council agreed to the employment of Consultants (The National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service) to examine all plans and specifications and advise on boiler installations coming within the purview of Section 3 of the Act.

The Department has also been successful in making recommendations regarding heights of chimneys for new industries, thus enabling, on the facts known at the present time, dangerous flue gases to be emitted in such a way as to minimise air pollution with its consequent health hazards.

With Town Expansion evident in the near future, some thought will have to be given to the making of Smoke Control Areas in relation to air pollution from domestic dwellings.

8. Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959

Part 1

1. INSPECTIONS:

	Number	Number of				
Premises	on Register	Inspections Notices	Written Occupie Notices prosecut			
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14		mer pares			
Authorities	14	9	_	_		
Authority	104	-				
Local Authority (excluding Outworkers' premises) .	36					
Total	154	9	- 4			

2. DEFECTS:

9

02		Number of defects v	Number of cases in which		
Particulars	Found	Found Remedied Referred To H.M. By H.M. Inspector Inspector		prosecutions were instituted	
Santitary Conveniences: (a) Insufficient			in the second		munet_
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-				-
Other offences	2	2	-	-	-
Total	2	2	_	-	_

	Part VIII Outwork—Wearing ap	pare	l (Ma	aking	, etc.)		34
).	Drainage						
	Smoke tests						4
	Coloured water tests						7
	Chemical tests .						2
	Systems exposed .						4

10	Infected Rooms and	Artic	les						
	Rooms disinfected	Antic							12
	Bedding disinfected	÷				:	:		4 lots
	Infestation								
(a)	Rooms disinfested								15
	Bedding disinfested		•	•	•	•	•	•	8 lots
	Miscellaneous disinfes			•	•	:	•	•	11
(b)	During the year 58 nests, and appropriate							-	wasps'
(c)	The Department conti	inued	to	give	advic	e reg	gardin	g the	identifi-
	cation and treatment	of v	ario	us ty	pes c	of in	sect i	nfesta	tion (as
	distinct from vermin)	and t	this s	servic	e has	bee	n muc	h app	reciated
	by the general public.								
12.	Table I								
Cla.	ssified Statement of Pre	mises	Ins	pecte	d:				
	Inspections under the	Hous	sing	Act					. 179
	Inspections under the		Contraction of the second						. 213
	Rent Act								. 6
	Works in progress						•		. 63
	Re-inspections .				•				. 266
	Visits to slaughterhous					•	•	•	. 348
	Food premises . In connection with Inf					·	•	•	. 282 . 529
					es	·	•	•	. 18
	D. A. 1. A.	•			:		e las		. 2
	Prevention of Damage	by P	ests	Act					. 50
	Petroleum Act .								. 82
	Factories Act .								. 9
	Houses Let in Lodging	gs							. 2
	Overcrowding .								. 20
	Dairies and milk shop	S			•		•		. 47
	Knackers yard .		•		•	•	•	•	. 1
	Schools (Private and I			y)	•	•	•	•	· 2 · 2 · 2
	Common lodging hous Stables and Piggeries	se	•	•	•	·	•	•	. 2
	Verminous Premises	•	•	•	·		•		. 1
	Tents, vans and sheds								. 316
	Ice cream premises								. 19
	Watercourses .								. 7
	Clean Air Act .								. 53
	Miscellaneous visits					•			. 869
	Interviews	•		•		•		•	. 745
							Tat	-1	4 122
							Tot	al	. 4,133

13. Table II

-	Defective Conditions Recorded:	
1	Water Supply—	
	Provided	L
1	Water Closets—	
	Defective flushing cisterns	2
	Defective pans	
1	Drains—	
	Choked drains)
	Defective drains	3
-1	Sinks, Baths, etc.—	
	Defective, insanitary, or absence of sinks	5
	Wastepipes renewed	
1	Dustbins—	
	Defective	5
1	Dampness—	
	Defective roofs	ł
	Defective gutters and rain-water pipes	+
ł	Food Hygiene Regulations—	
	Food rooms repaired, cleansed or redecorated 3	;
	Miscellaneous infringements 10)
(General—	
	Defective, etc., walls and ceilings	,
	Defective doors	!
	Defective floors	-
	Defective stoves and fireplaces	
	Defective and smoky chimneys	
	Defective windows	
	A second stime	
	Yards repaired and cleansed	
	Smoke nuisances	
	Miscellaneous	

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Borough Council's Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

C. H. DAVID

Senior Public Health Inspector.





