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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the
BASINGSTOKE RURAL DISTRICT
FOR THE YEAR 1966



BASINGSTOKE RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Department,
"Eastlands",
London Road,
Basingstoke,
Hants.

August 1967.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for the year ending 1966 as directed by the Public Health Officers Regulations.

Vital Statistics - The population of the district as notified by the Registrar General, shows an increase of 250 over the previous year. As the natural increase is only 23, the higher figure points to immigration into the Rural District.

In the mortality returns, 66% of all male deaths occurred in the over 65's while the figure rose to 83% for females of the same age group. The age structure of deaths being greatest in the over 65's, it is not surprising to see that nearly 60% of all deaths are due to heart and circulatory changes. Malignant disease accounted for about 14% of the total deaths.

Social and Sanitary Circumstances - In last year's Annual Report, I pointed out that many well populated areas in the district still lacked main drainage and demands on the Council's Cesspool Emptying Service continue to increase. This has now presented difficulty in disposing of the cesspool contents. The Council has two tankers in constant use and very little of their contents can be discharged into sewers because sewage works are not adapted to deal with them. Arrangements are made for disposal on farm land, but this often leads to complaints of smell.

Whilst I am satisfied that the risk to the public health from the discharge of cesspool contents on arable land is small, the practice is clearly offensive and people who are told not to allow their cesspools to overflow cannot understand why the Council discharges similar matter in the countryside.

It is also anomalous that no powers exist enabling the Council to prohibit the erection of new houses served by cesspools. No matter who pays, emptying is costly and disposal difficult.

The only satisfactory method of disposal is into a sewage treatment works. Some capacity exists at Oakley and the Council's plans for sewerage Bramley and Monk Sherborne have included provision for the treatment of cesspool contents at the extended works at Sherfield-on-Loddon and Sherborne St. John. Unfortunately, the Minister of Housing and Local Government has not permitted either of these schemes to proceed. More attention must be paid to this problem and the adaptation of other works should be considered.

It is pleasing to report that the East Oakley Sewerage Scheme has now been completed, but further complaints of fouling of ditches in Bramley have been made.

The extensive improvements to the hospital kitchens in Park Prewett and Basing Road Hospitals which commenced in 1966, have now been completed. Similar improvements are now being introduced into the subsidiary kitchens.

My thanks are due to the Council and staff of the Public Health Department for all their help during the year.

Yours faithfully,

T. E. Roberts

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area	74,390 acres
Population - Registrar General's Estimate Mid. 1966	20,780
Number of inhabited houses	5,719
Rateable Value	£643,126.
Product of penny rate	£2,369.

VITAL STATISTICS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Live births	334	330	326
Live birth rate per 1000 population	16.1	16.1	15.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	6.6	6.7	7.9
Stillbirths	5.0	1.0	4.0
Stillbirth rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	14.7	3.0	12.1
Total live and stillbirths	339	331	330
Infant deaths	4	8	4
Infant mortality rate per 1000 live births Total	18.0	24.2	12.2
" " " " " " " Legitimate	12.0	18.1	13.3
" " " " " " " Illegitimate ...	6.0	6.1	1.1
Neonatal (first 4 weeks) rate per 1000 live births	6.0	6.1	12.2
Early neonatal rate (deaths under 1 week per 1000 live births)	6.0	6.1	12.2
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week)	20.6	15.1	27.6
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil	Nil	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and stillbirths	Nil	Nil	Nil
Comparability factors	(births) 1.10	1.10	1.10
	(deaths) 0.54	0.52	0.54

<u>BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Live births Legitimate	171	141	312	308	300
Illegitimate	9	13	22	22	26
Birth rate per 1000 population (corrected)			17.7	17.7	17.49
Average for England and Wales			17.7	18.0	18.4

<u>DEATHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Deaths from all causes	151	184	335	328	316
Death rate per 1000 (corrected)			8.8	7.8	8.3
Average for England and Wales			11.7	11.5	11.3

STATEMENT OF THE AREA

1914 1915 1916
14,140 15,140
14,140 15,140
14,140 15,140
14,140 15,140

GENERAL STATEMENT

1914	1915	1916
200	200	200
250	250	250
300	300	300
350	350	350
400	400	400
450	450	450
500	500	500
550	550	550
600	600	600
650	650	650
700	700	700
750	750	750
800	800	800
850	850	850
900	900	900
950	950	950
1,000	1,000	1,000
1,050	1,050	1,050
1,100	1,100	1,100
1,150	1,150	1,150
1,200	1,200	1,200
1,250	1,250	1,250
1,300	1,300	1,300
1,350	1,350	1,350
1,400	1,400	1,400
1,450	1,450	1,450
1,500	1,500	1,500
1,550	1,550	1,550
1,600	1,600	1,600
1,650	1,650	1,650
1,700	1,700	1,700
1,750	1,750	1,750
1,800	1,800	1,800
1,850	1,850	1,850
1,900	1,900	1,900
1,950	1,950	1,950
2,000	2,000	2,000
2,050	2,050	2,050
2,100	2,100	2,100
2,150	2,150	2,150
2,200	2,200	2,200
2,250	2,250	2,250
2,300	2,300	2,300
2,350	2,350	2,350
2,400	2,400	2,400
2,450	2,450	2,450
2,500	2,500	2,500
2,550	2,550	2,550
2,600	2,600	2,600
2,650	2,650	2,650
2,700	2,700	2,700
2,750	2,750	2,750
2,800	2,800	2,800
2,850	2,850	2,850
2,900	2,900	2,900
2,950	2,950	2,950
3,000	3,000	3,000
3,050	3,050	3,050
3,100	3,100	3,100
3,150	3,150	3,150
3,200	3,200	3,200
3,250	3,250	3,250
3,300	3,300	3,300
3,350	3,350	3,350
3,400	3,400	3,400
3,450	3,450	3,450
3,500	3,500	3,500

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<u>CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS</u>	<u>Under 24 hrs.</u>	<u>Under 1 week</u>	<u>1 - 4 weeks</u>	<u>1 - 12 months</u>
Prematurity	-	-	2	-
Respiratory distress	1	-	-	-
Neonatal intestinal obstruction ..	-	1	-	-

<u>STILLBIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Legitimate	1	4	5	1	4
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-

ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH

<u>Code No.</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	-	1	2	1
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	-	3	5	4
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	5	2	7	7	9
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	5	5	6	2
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	16	13	29	25	24
15	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1	2	1	2
16	Diabetes	2	1	3	1	2
17	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	22	29	51	45	42
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	39	22	61	50	48
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	5	9	3	5
20	Other Heart Disease	14	49	63	63	64
21	Other Circulatory Disease	6	6	12	12	14
22	Influenza	-	1	1	1	-
23	Pneumonia	12	14	26	39	41
24	Bronchitis	4	3	7	12	11
25	Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	-	1	5	3
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	1	2	-	-
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	2	4	2	3
31	Congenital Malformations	-	2	2	1	2
32	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	10	22	32	27	26
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	7	-	7	3	-
34	All Other Accidents	1	3	4	10	5
35	Suicide	-	3	3	1	1

EPIDEMIOLOGY

Notification of Diseases

Measles	91	(150)
Scarlet Fever	2	(10)
Meningitis	1	(-)
Whooping Cough	2	(-)
Dysentery.....	2	(2)
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary	5	(5)
Salmonella Typhimurium	2	(-)

(Figures in brackets refer to 1965)

ANALYSIS BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Year	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Heart Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Stroke	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Other Diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

ANALYSIS BY CAUSE OF DEATH

Disease	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Ischemic Heart Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Coronary Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Other Heart Disease	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Other Diseases	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

REMARKS

Classification of Diseases

- 1 (100)
- 2 (10)
- 3 (1)
- 4 (1)
- 5 (1)
- 6 (1)
- 7 (1)
- 8 (1)
- 9 (1)
- 10 (1)

(figures in brackets refer to 1965)

IMMUNISATION

Diphtheria

During the year, 382 (371) (301) persons completed the primary course of immunisation, and 548 (512) (470) received a boosting dose. The latter doses are given at school to the 5 year olds during the Summer Term and to the 10 year olds during the Easter Term.

Poliomyelitis

Protection against Poliomyelitis is also offered and during the year 357 (331) (326) completed the primary course and 213 (335) (106) boosting doses were given to the 5 year olds.

VACCINATION

Smallpox

During the year, the following numbers of people in each age group were successfully vaccinated or revaccinated against Smallpox:

	Under 1 yr.	1 yr.	2/4 yrs.	5/14 yrs.
Primary Vaccination	29 (51) (18)	212 (140) (163)	54 (38) (13)	40 (10) (-)
Re-vaccination	- (-) (-)	- (-) (-)	7 (4) (4)	38 (-)(15)

Figures in brackets refer to 1965 and 1964

B.C.G.

During the year, two private schools situated in the Rural District Council area were visited and the appropriate children were offered B.C.G. vaccination should they need it. 74 children were eligible and 51 were actually given B.C.G. The difference between the two figures is due either to refusals, absent at either testing or reading or being regarded as positive at reading.

The mass x-ray which is situated at Basingstoke twice monthly, serves many parts of the Rural District Council area and during 1966, 1499 persons were x-rayed. 7 males and 1 female were shown to have significant tuberculosis, giving an incidence of 5.34 per 1000. This higher figure is made up mainly on account of the Park Prewett Survey.

GENERAL HEALTH SERVICES

The District Health Sub-Committee which has functioned since the beginning of the National Health Service, meeting quarterly, was finally disbanded during the year.

There was instituted in its place an Annual Meeting which was attended by the County Medical Officer and members of his staff. This gave members of the Rural District Council Health Committee, who by virtue of their position are automatically members of the District Health Sub-Committee, an opportunity of not only hearing what County functions are carried out in the Rural District Council area, but also of putting their own particular queries to the County Health Department staff.

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE - Health Visiting

The Health Visitor is informed of all births to mothers normally resident in the Rural District whether they occur inside or outside the rural boundary. They assist the mother and offer advice on all matters regarding immunisation and feeding, working at all times in close liaison with the family doctor to enable the child to receive the greatest benefit.

Babies are also seen by the Health Visitor at Child Welfare Clinics which are situated throughout the district. At some of the larger clinics a doctor is also in attendance. The attachment scheme continues to flourish and continues to be the best scheme by which Local Authority staff are made available to General Practitioners.

During the year, 102 (57) patients completed the primary course of chemotherapy, and 245 (125) completed a secondary course. The latter group is shown as having the same effect as the former group and to the year also having the same effect.

Prognosis against follow-up is also shown and during the year 102 (57) completed the primary course and 245 (125) completed a secondary course and 102 (57) completed a tertiary course and 102 (57) completed a quaternary course.

During the year, the following number of people in each age group were successfully vaccinated or re-vaccinated against measles:

Age Group	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th
0-4	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
5-9	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
10-14	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
15-19	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
20-24	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
25-29	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
30-34	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
35-39	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
40-44	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
45-49	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
50-54	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
55-59	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
60-64	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
65-69	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
70-74	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
75-79	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
80-84	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
85-89	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
90-94	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
95-99	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
100+	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

Measles in children under 15 and 100

During the year, two private schools situated in the Rural District Council area were visited and the appropriate children were visited. A.C.C. children were visited and it was found that the difference between the two classes in the other in measles, about 1000 cases or more being reported as positive at testing.

The most recent visit to the Rural District Council area was during 1966. This year was a very busy one and I found it difficult to have sufficient opportunities to visit in detail. This figure is made up mainly of cases of the year 1966.

MEASLES CONTROL SERVICE

The Measles Control Service has functioned since the beginning of the year. The Measles Control Service, working generally, was finally introduced during the year.

There was considerable interest in the Measles Control Service which was organized by the Rural District Council and members of the staff. This organization of the Measles Control Service was organized, and by means of their services are automatically included in the Measles Control Service, as a result of the Measles Control Service. The Measles Control Service was organized in the Rural District Council area, but also working their own particular service for the Measles Control Service staff.

MEASLES CONTROL SERVICE - Measles Control

The Measles Control Service is intended to assist in the control of measles in the Rural District Council area. The Measles Control Service is intended to assist in the control of measles in the Rural District Council area. The Measles Control Service is intended to assist in the control of measles in the Rural District Council area.

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DISTRICT MIDWIFERY AND HOME NURSING

	<u>Midwifery</u>	<u>Visits</u>	<u>General Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
Basing	24 (Nil)	602 (172)	78 (69)	1880 (1580)
Bramley	19 (14)	295 (452)	35 (55)	696 (954)
Sherborne St. John	31 (8)	280 (235)	36 (33)	2032 (1820)
Preston Candover	4 (6)	62 (172)	34 (21)	393 (461)
Silchester	24 (13)	676 (433)	65 (42)	2007 (895)
Upton Grey	11 (7)	161 (290)	31 (41)	1146 (543)
Oakley	Nil (Nil)	Nil (Nil)	85 (19)	455 (465)

Figures in brackets refer to 1965.

HOME HELP SERVICE

	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Maternity</u>	<u>Emergency Sickness</u>	<u>Post Hospital</u>	<u>Mentally Sick</u>	<u>Chronic</u>	<u>Aged Sick and Infirm</u>
Receiving Help 1.1.66	58	1	-	-	-	9	48
New Cases	34	5	3	2	3	5	16
Total No. of Cases	92	6	3	2	3	14	64
No. of Cases Completed	37	6	2	2	2	2	23
Carried Forward	55	-	1	-	1	12	41

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 and 1951

There were no applications under these Acts during the year.

OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

Both the statutory and voluntary welfare services work individually and co-operate when necessary to bring the greatest benefit to the elderly people of the District. A monthly Chiropody service is available for those in need of it.

VISITS, APPLICATIONS AND ADMISSIONS TO WELFARE ACCOMMODATION

No. of cases visited.....	101	(63)	
Applications.....	11	(34)	including 2 short stay applications
Admissions.....	10	(21)	including 2 short stay cases
Aged, Registered Handicapped Persons.....	22	(12)	

INVESTIGATIONS MADE AND REFERRED TO:-

National Assistance Board	Nil	(Nil)	(11)
Hospital Bed Service	Nil	(4)	(1)
Round Table	Nil	(Nil)	(1)
Housing Department	Nil	(2)	(2)
Probation Office	Nil	(Nil)	(1)
Medical Officer of Health - Section 47 ...	Nil	(Nil)	(1)
Home Help Organiser	Nil	(Nil)	(1)
Miscellaneous	13	(6)	(11)
Mental Health	Nil	(1)	(Nil)
Placed in Private Accommodation (under County Placement Scheme).....	2	(Nil)	(Nil)
Visits in Relation to Group Dwelling Scheme - Cavalier Close, Basing.....	70	(Nil)	(Nil)
Protection of Property	1	(Nil)	(Nil)

Figures in brackets refer to 1965 and 1964

GENERAL SERVICES AND HOME SERVICES

Year	General Services	Home Services	Welfare	Other
1980 (1980)	78 (83)	602 (116)	11 (11)	11 (11)
1981 (1981)	79 (82)	730 (133)	12 (12)	12 (12)
1982 (1982)	78 (81)	780 (142)	13 (13)	13 (13)
1983 (1983)	74 (77)	820 (154)	14 (14)	14 (14)
1984 (1984)	73 (76)	870 (166)	15 (15)	15 (15)
1985 (1985)	72 (75)	920 (178)	16 (16)	16 (16)
1986 (1986)	71 (74)	970 (190)	17 (17)	17 (17)
1987 (1987)	70 (73)	1020 (202)	18 (18)	18 (18)

Figures in brackets refer to 1985

GENERAL SERVICES

Year	General Services	Home Services	Welfare	Other	Total
1980	78	602	11	11	702
1981	79	730	12	12	833
1982	78	780	13	13	884
1983	74	820	14	14	928
1984	73	870	15	15	973
1985	72	920	16	16	1024
1986	71	970	17	17	1075
1987	70	1020	18	18	1126

GENERAL SERVICES AND HOME SERVICES

There were no applications under these Acts during the year

GENERAL SERVICES

From the beginning and voluntary welfare services were provided to the needy people of the district. The voluntary welfare services are available for those in need of it.

GENERAL SERVICES AND HOME SERVICES TO RETIREE ASSOCIATION

1980 (1980)	102 (102)
1981 (1981)	112 (112)
1982 (1982)	122 (122)
1983 (1983)	132 (132)
1984 (1984)	142 (142)
1985 (1985)	152 (152)
1986 (1986)	162 (162)
1987 (1987)	172 (172)

GENERAL SERVICES AND HOME SERVICES

1980	102	102
1981	112	112
1982	122	122
1983	132	132
1984	142	142
1985	152	152
1986	162	162
1987	172	172

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Housing

Number of dwellings completed since 1945 is as follows:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>1966</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1964</u>
Private	1359	148	97	82
Council	784	58	24	32

During the year, aged persons' dwellings were completed at Basing. A warden is resident and available to help should the need arise.

Attention continued to be given to individual unfit houses, but the main efforts were directed towards the improvement of properties. It is hoped shortly to commence a further housing survey to ascertain what dwellings remain to be improved.

Sewerage

The Oakley sewerage scheme was completed during the year. The majority of private houses, however, are still without main drainage and have to rely on cesspits or septic tanks for sewage disposal. Since most of the development is in the north of the district where a clay subsoil predominates, the problem of sewage disposal is giving cause for alarm.

Water Supply

The shortage of water in the northern part of the district was largely resolved during the year.

A lorry carrying styrene, which is used in the production of plastics, overturned on the A.30 in October, discharging about 1,500 gallons into an adjoining marshy area and polluting the River Loddon. The site was in close proximity to a watercress bed and to a number of houses which draw their water from private wells and it was necessary to advise the temporary withdrawal of the sale of the watercress and to arrange an alternative water supply for the cottages. It was soon discovered that both watercress and drinking water contaminated with styrene are so unpalatable as to be unacceptable even when the styrene content is far below the threshold of toxicity. The risk of accidental poisoning both to humans and animals was therefore very unlikely.

Much of the styrene was subsequently destroyed by burning. Samples of water showed a rapid decrease of styrene content, probably due to polymerisation.

Food Supplies

Milk

Fewer notifications of salmonella infection in milk were received. Routine sampling of all milk sold retail continued.

Other Foods

From the number of complaints received in respect of foreign bodies in foods it would appear that the general public are becoming more discerning regarding the quality of food they are prepared to accept.

HAZARDOUS CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Number of buildings completed since 1945 is as follows:-

Year	1945	1946	1947	Total
Private	22	27	143	192
Public	11	24	38	73

During the year, eight persons' buildings were completed as follows: 2 under construction and available to help through the local office.

Attention continued to be given to individual utility houses, but the main work was directed towards the improvement of properties. It is hoped shortly to commence a further housing survey to ascertain what buildings remain to be improved.

The Valley sewage works was completed during the year. The majority of private houses, however, are still without main drainage and have to rely on cesspits or septic tanks for sewage disposal. Since most of the buildings in the north of the district were a high standard construction, the problem of sewage disposal is being dealt with by means of cesspits.

The shortage of water in the northern part of the district was largely remedied during the year.

A fairly serious epidemic, which is used in the production of plastic, occurred on the A10 in October, slaughtering about 1,200 calves into an infected muddy area and polluting the River bottom. The area is close to a watercourse and to a number of houses which draw their water from the river and it was necessary to advise the necessary withdrawal of water of the watercourse and to arrange an alternative water supply for the houses. It was soon discovered that both watercourses and drinking water were contaminated with epidemic and so were unsuitable even when the water content is far below the standard of toxicity. The risk of bacterial poisoning both to humans and animals was therefore very unlikely.

Most of the epidemic was subsequently destroyed by burning. Samples of water showed a rapid decrease of epidemic content, possibly due to polymerization.

Four notifications of salmonella infection in milk were received. Routine control of all milk sold retail continued.

From the number of complaints received in respect of foreign bodies in milk it would appear that the general public are becoming more aware of the quality of food they are purchasing to eat.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR FOR THE YEAR 1966

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my nineteenth annual report concerning work carried out by your Public Health Inspectors.

Number and Nature of Visits and Inspections

Houses under Public Health Acts	476
Houses under Housing Acts	227
Improvement Grants and Standard Grants	281
Overcrowded Houses	9
Re Water Supply	142
Moveable Dwellings and Camping Sites	211
Offices and Shops	87
Factories	32
Schools	12
Food Premises	511
Refuse Collection and Disposal	443
Pest Control	102
Cesspool Emptying Service	168
Re-visits Following Service of Notices	227
Miscellaneous Visits	181
Complaints Received and Investigated	77

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors regarding food and food premises as follows:-

	<u>No. in District</u>	<u>No. of Inspections</u>
General Provision Shops	51	113
Butchers Shops	6	14
Inns and Off Licences	42	65
Restaurants, Cafes, etc.	10	48
Bakehouses	4	9
Registered Ice Cream Premises	66	141
Registered Sausage Manufacturers ...	5	11
Hospitals and Old Peoples Homes	4	14
Dairies and Milk Distributors	10	47
Schools	21	17
Clubs	11	18
Watercress Growers	6	14
	<u>236</u>	<u>511</u>

Public Health Department, Baltimore, Maryland

I have pleasure in presenting to you the annual report of the District Health Inspector for the year 1926.

Index and Nature of Visits and Inspections

126	General Provision Shops
127	Food Stores
128	Ice Cream Parlors
129	Restaurants, Cafes, etc.
130	Barber Shops
131	Public Buildings
132	Public Schools
133	Public Parks
134	Public Baths
135	Public Swimming Pools
136	Public Amusement Places
137	Public Places of Amusement
138	Public Places of Entertainment
139	Public Places of Recreation
140	Public Places of Amusement
141	Public Places of Entertainment
142	Public Places of Recreation
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191	Public Places of Amusement
192	Public Places of Entertainment
193	Public Places of Recreation
194	Public Places of Amusement
195	Public Places of Entertainment
196	Public Places of Recreation
197	Public Places of Amusement
198	Public Places of Entertainment
199	Public Places of Recreation
200	Public Places of Amusement

FOOD INSPECTION

Inspection was made by the Public Health Inspector regarding food and beverages as follows:

126	General Provision Shops
127	Food Stores
128	Ice Cream Parlors
129	Restaurants, Cafes, etc.
130	Barber Shops
131	Public Buildings
132	Public Schools
133	Public Parks
134	Public Baths
135	Public Swimming Pools
136	Public Amusement Places
137	Public Places of Amusement
138	Public Places of Entertainment
139	Public Places of Recreation
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196	Public Places of Recreation
197	Public Places of Amusement
198	Public Places of Entertainment
199	Public Places of Recreation
200	Public Places of Amusement

MILK SAMPLING

<u>Grade of Milk</u>	<u>No. of Samples</u>	<u>Satisfactory</u>	<u>Unsatisfactory</u>
Pasteurised	25	25	0
Untreated	22	18	4
	<u>47</u>	<u>43</u>	<u>4</u>

Two samples of untreated milk failed the methylene blue test and details were forwarded to the licensing authority.

Two samples of untreated milk also failed the ring test for Brucella, but the presence of brucella was not confirmed. It is likely that a recently vaccinated cow introduced into the herd was responsible for this failure.

During the year, the farm at which brucella was previously reported ceased retailing untreated milk and now sends all milk for pasteurisation.

FOOD PREMISES

The trend continues for the village shop to become self-service and to increase the range of goods sold. Pre-packaging is essential in this type of shop and as a result an improved standard of hygiene has been noted. However, it has become necessary to give a good deal more attention to preparation rooms where cheese, bacon and meat are prepared prior to being packed and refrigerated for display. In small shops it is tempting to rob Peter to pay Paul by increasing the retail sales area at the expense of the room available for storage and preparation.

The amount of refrigeration continues to increase as does the amount and variety of frozen foods stored. Storage cabinets still leave much to be desired. Improvements in design are being made, but in view of the large capital expenditure involved, small shop-keepers are unlikely to exchange their existing cabinets.

A number of complaints regarding dirty milk bottles and foreign bodies in food were received, five resulting in legal proceedings. Although in no case could it be said that undue negligence had occurred nevertheless, in the business of supplying food to the public, extraordinary precautions must often be taken to ensure that the food is clean and free from contamination. The Regulations do not make excessive demands and a supplier who is not prepared to meet their requirements should not be engaged in the handling of food.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Eight samples were taken and were reported to be satisfactory.

There are no ice cream manufacturers in this district and only pre-packed ice cream is sold from registered premises.

WATER SUPPLIES

Piped supplies are available in every parish but a few isolated properties remain dependent upon private wells and rain water tanks. The contamination of the River Loddon by styrene during the summer demonstrated the importance of keeping a record of all farms and dwellings not yet supplied with mains water. Many of these have a sufficient and wholesome supply from wells and bores but the risk of contamination is ever present and routine sampling is an essential safeguard. 20 samples were taken from piped supplies and all were found to be satisfactory.

Housing development in the northern part of the district served by the Thames Valley Water Board had to be restricted during the year because of a general shortage of water.

WATER SUPPLIES

<u>Number of Wells</u>	<u>Number of Pumps</u>	<u>Number of Pumps</u>	<u>Number of Wells</u>
0	25	25	25
4	18	18	18
4	15	15	15
4	15	15	15

The samples of untreated milk taken from the dairies are sent and details are forwarded to the inspecting authority.

The samples of untreated milk also taken from the dairies for analysis, but the progress of analysis was not continued. It is likely that a recently introduced cow introduced into the herd was responsible for this failure.

During the year, the fact that which dairies are previously reported ceased receiving untreated milk and now send all milk for pasteurization.

WATER SUPPLIES

The local conditions for the village tend to become self-sufficient and to improve the range of water supply. The pumping is essential in this type of area and as a result an improved standard of hygiene has been noted. However, it has become necessary to give a good deal more attention to pasteurization from other causes, based on the fact that the water is not being pasteurized. It will be noted in the report to the fact that the water is not being pasteurized. The local water is at the expense of the poor available for storage and pasteurization.

The amount of water available continues to increase in some of the areas and the supply of water is still better than in the past. The amount of water available in some of the areas is still better than in the past. The amount of water available in some of the areas is still better than in the past.

A number of complaints regarding dirty milk bottles and wooden buckets in the area were received. The milk is not being pasteurized. The milk is not being pasteurized. The milk is not being pasteurized. The milk is not being pasteurized. The milk is not being pasteurized.

WATER SUPPLIES

Eight samples were taken and were reported to be satisfactory. There are no local water supplies in this district and only one pump is used to supply the water.

WATER SUPPLIES

Good supplies are available in every part of the district but a few isolated properties are dependent upon private wells and hand pumps. The construction of the water supply system during the year has been satisfactory. The water supply system during the year has been satisfactory. The water supply system during the year has been satisfactory.

Local development in the northern part of the district served by the water supply system has been satisfactory during the year because of the amount of water available.

In the parishes of Old Basing, North Waltham, Oakley, Sherborne St. John and Sherfield-on-Loddon, a total of 1773 properties are connected to public sewers. This represents approximately 31% of the total houses in the area and much remains to be undertaken in this field.

The present stringent financial climate prevents the Council from proceeding smoothly with schemes prepared for Bramley, Monk Sherborne, Chineham, Mortimer West End and Pamber Heath. In each of these parishes differing public health problems must be tolerated until Ministry consents for loan sanctions are forthcoming.

SWIMMING POOL

There is in the area one swimming pool open to members of the public. Samples of water were found to be satisfactory.

HOUSING ACTS

Grants

Without doubt, Improvement and Standard grants have played an important part in raising the general standard of housing accommodation in the district.

The Council stake in housing is now very considerable when it is realised that of 5,719 dwellings in the area, 890 are owned by the Local Authority, 536 have received financial assistance by way of Improvement Grants and a further 208 by way of Standard Grants. Many more have been built or purchased with the aid of loans provided by the Council.

Slum Clearance

The clearance of unfit properties progressed during the year when:

- 15 houses were demolished
- 1 house awaited demolition
- 8 houses were closed
- 4 houses became subject to owner's formal undertaking

It is estimated that 56 houses still await formal action by the Council under the Housing Acts.

During 1966, 15 families, comprising 55 persons, were rehoused from unfit properties and 3 cases of overcrowding were abated. In addition, 86 properties were improved or repaired as a result of formal or informal action by the Council and its Officers.

Rent Acts

No applications for certificates of disrepair were received.

Housing Act 1964

3 tenants made representations that their houses lacked amenities and ought to be improved and appropriate action was taken by the Council.

CARAVANS AND CARAVAN SITES

Development of the Council's caravan site was delayed by the national financial position and by the restrictions imposed by the shortage of water in the area in which the site is situated. However, work is now in progress.

The number of caravans in the area remained fairly constant. The County Council's policy not to permit the use of land for the siting of individual caravans appears to be having some effect, as very few applications are now being made. The County Council's intention was that caravans should be stationed on large sites properly designed for the purpose. Such sites require considerable capital expenditure for development. In addition, the number of areas where a caravan site can be established without upsetting the balance of village life is limited. As a result, only one application for the development of a new site has been received in this area since the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into force.

The present program... (mirrored text)

The present program... (mirrored text)

SWIMMING POOL

There is in the area one swimming pool open to members of the public. Details...

WALKING PATH

Without doubt, improvement and standard growth have been an important part... (mirrored text)

RECREATION

The elements of public recreation proposed during the year...

- 15 houses were demolished
1 house was added
3 houses were altered
1 house added subject to owner's formal application

It is estimated that 25 houses will have formal notice by the Council under...

During 1966, 15 families, comprising 22 persons, were rehoused from public...

WATER

An application for certificates of discharge was received.

WATER SUPPLY

It is noted that representations that their houses lacked amenities and water...

WATER SUPPLY AND WASTE WATER

Development of the Council's water supply was delayed by the national...

The number of persons in the area remains fairly constant. The Council...

The iniquitous practice of charging a premium to obtain a caravan standing on a site still continues. It is also known that a standing on some sites can be obtained only by purchasing a caravan from one particular supplier, the site owner presumably receiving some consideration. There is temptation to obtain vacant possession of standings on sites for this purpose and the absence of security of tenure leads to extremely unhappy circumstances for some caravan dwellers.

It is pleasing to report that in three reported cases of fire on caravan sites the facilities on site were found to be adequate.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE

COLLECTIONS

Throughout the district, weekly kerbside collections are carried out but arrangements are made to collect from the rear of premises in cases of old age or infirmity. Kerbside collections are speedy and cheap but unhygienic and an eyesore and cause hardship to many ratepayers. The discontinuance of this method of collection is recommended and last autumn the Council decided to experiment with paper sack collections at Sherborne St. John. Early impressions from this experiment are most favourable both from ratepayers and employees and it is hoped that the Council will programme the extension of this system to other parishes.

At Basing Road Hospital, three collections are made weekly and at Park Prewett Hospital daily visits are made with the exception of Sundays. At the latter, at least one load is removed daily and this, together with new housing development in the district and the general increase in the volume of refuse to be collected, incurs regular overtime by employees.

Four vehicles are in daily service and the oldest vehicle is held in reserve. It needs replacement at an early date.

Considerable difficulties in recruiting and retaining employees were experienced until after the severe economic restrictions imposed by the Government in July took effect.

Vehicles in service are as follows:-

<u>Registration No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Purchased</u>
POT 471) VCG 558) YAA 741)	18 cu.yd. (Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipping vehicles with diesel engines.)	July 1956 March 1959 April 1960
689 JCG	25 cu.yd. (Shelvoke and Drewry fore and aft tipping vehicle with diesel engine and fitted with power press.)	Sept. 1963
DHO 541C	35 cu.yd. (Shelvoke and Drewry Pakamatic.)	Dec. 1965

DISPOSAL

Refuse from the whole of the district and from Basingstoke Corporation continued to be disposed of at Marnel Dell by controlled tipping. Quantities disposed of were:

	<u>Loads</u>		<u>Cu. Yds.</u>	
Basingstoke R.D.C.	1,831	(1,863)	32,537	(30,100)
Basingstoke Corporation	2,023	(2,055)	42,989	(40,916)
C.A.D. Bramley	145	(144)	1,015	(1,008)
Park Prewett Hospital	33	(41)	495	(465)
Trade Refuse	2,890	(1,456)	17,340	(8,736)

Corresponding figures for 1965 are shown in brackets.

Trade refuse quantities again increased during the year and income amounted to £1364.

The following table shows the number of vehicles in each class as at 31st March 1999. It is noted that a number of vehicles are shown as being in the possession of the Government. These are vehicles which are held in reserve for the use of the Government and are not available for sale.

It is noted that the figures for the year ended 31st March 1999 are based on the figures as at 31st March 1999.

VEHICLES AND EQUIPMENT

VEHICLES

During the year, the number of vehicles in the fleet has increased. This is due to the purchase of new vehicles and the disposal of old vehicles. The fleet is maintained in good condition and is used for a variety of purposes. The fleet is used for the transport of staff and for the transport of goods. The fleet is also used for the transport of patients and for the transport of equipment.

The fleet is used for a variety of purposes. The fleet is used for the transport of staff and for the transport of goods. The fleet is also used for the transport of patients and for the transport of equipment. The fleet is maintained in good condition and is used for a variety of purposes.

Four vehicles are in daily service and the other vehicles are held in reserve.

Capital expenditure on vehicles is reviewed and retained employees are provided with the necessary facilities. The fleet is used for a variety of purposes.

Vehicle in service are as follows:-

Purchase	Date	Description	Registration No.
July 1998	17.07.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 711
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 712
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 713
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 714
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 715
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 716
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 717
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 718
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 719
Sept 1998	17.09.98	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	YAA 720

Below are the details of the vehicles and four passenger motorbikes which are held in reserve.

Registration No.	Description	Value	Cost
YAA 711	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 712	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 713	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 714	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 715	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 716	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 717	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 718	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 719	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277
YAA 720	17 cc. (1700 cc) and heavy	11,277	11,277

The fleet is used for a variety of purposes. The fleet is used for the transport of staff and for the transport of goods. The fleet is also used for the transport of patients and for the transport of equipment.

REFUSE AND SALVAGE DISPOSAL - Cont'd...

Although daily treatments were carried out, complaints regarding fly infestations were received from neighbouring properties. Each vehicle delivering refuse to the tip carries its quota of flies and larvae and it is unfortunate that automatic insecticidal sprays cannot be fitted inside vehicles to treat each load en route. Paper sack collections will reduce infestations and also the litter problem which arises from loose paper being blown on to adjoining property.

Marnel Dell is now filling rapidly and the destructor plant proposed by the Corporation is urgently necessary. During the year the following materials were salvaged:-

	<u>Quantity</u>				<u>Value</u>
	Tons	Cwts	Qrs.	Lbs.	
Paper	115	6	1	16	} } } <u>£858.</u>
Rags	2	8	3	4	
Metal	5	17	2	0	

Comparative figures for former years:-
1965 - £953.
1964 - £785.
1963 - £615.

The annual distance covered by this service was 41,308 miles.

DEPOT

The depot at Coronation Road was re-constructed during the year and adequate facilities are now available for the parking of vehicles in the open, repairs and maintenance, toilets and ablutions, mess room and lockers.

REMOVAL OF VEHICLES REGULATIONS 1961

During the year, 14 vehicles abandoned on the highway were disposed of. A further 51 vehicles were removed to a breaker's yard, at no expense to the Council.

KEEP BRITAIN TIDY CAMPAIGN

The Council provides litter bins at the request of Parish Councils and these are emptied in the course of normal collections. Litter bins on trunk roads are provided and emptied by the County Council.

As a result of pamphlets to householders and publicity in the local press, ratepayers are now aware that the Council will remove bulky household articles free of charge. At least two vehicles are normally engaged upon this service on Saturdays.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE

The following two vehicles are in service:-

<u>Registration No.</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Purchased</u>
696 BOT	Shelvoke and Drewry 800 gallon vehicles with diesel engines.	May 1961
682 HOR		Oct. 1963

Standard charges for the work remained at:-

For the first load on each occasion £1.18s.4d.
Second and subsequent loads on the same occasion £1.10s.0d.

These charges were reduced by half for the third, fourth and fifth emptying of a pit during the financial year, and further reduced to 10/-d. for the first load and 7/6d. for subsequent loads after a pit had been emptied five times. A contribution from the Rate Fund met the deficit incurred by these concessions. Quarterly or more frequent emptying qualified for a 10% discount upon contract work.

Although daily transactions were carried out, complaints regarding the collection were received from neighbouring properties. Each vehicle belonging to the firm was the subject of a letter and it is understood that the collection cannot be lifted until vehicles are used and load is removed. Letters were collected and these will also be lifted. It is noted that letters from these papers being blown on to adjoining property.

It is noted that the following figures were submitted to the Council during the year the following amounts were submitted -

Value	Quantity		
	Units	Qrs.	lbs.
1000	10	1	10
2000	20	2	20
3000	30	3	30
4000	40	4	40
5000	50	5	50

Comparative figures for former years -
1965 - 1967
1964 - 1966
1963 - 1965

The annual distance covered by this service was 11,700 miles.

WASTE

The report of the Council has been considered during the year and reports on the availability for the parking of vehicles in the open, repairs and maintenance, toilets and ablutions, tea room and lockers.

REMOVAL OF VEHICLES FROM HIGHWAYS

During the year, 11 vehicles abandoned on the highway were disposed of. 21 vehicles were removed to a private yard, at an expense to the Council.

KEEP BRITAIN Tidy CAMPAIGN

The Council provided litter bins at the request of several Councils and these are placed in the course of normal collection. Litter bins on bus routes are provided and reported by the County Council.

As a result of requests to householders and publicity in the local press, it is noted that the Council will receive many household articles for disposal. At least two vehicles are normally engaged upon this service on a regular basis.

CRUISE TRIP SERVICE

The following two vehicles are in service:-

Registration No.	Type	Proposed
WV 207	Bus	May 1968
WV 208	Bus	Oct. 1968

It is noted that the following charges for the year remained due:-
For the first load on each occasion £1,100.00
For the second and subsequent loads on the same occasion £1,100.00
These charges were passed by the Council to the firm which is responsible for the collection of the refuse. It is noted that the firm has been requested to pay the charges for the first load on each occasion, and further reduced to 10% for the first load. It is noted that the firm has been requested to pay the charges for the first load on each occasion, and further reduced to 10% for the first load. It is noted that the firm has been requested to pay the charges for the first load on each occasion, and further reduced to 10% for the first load.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING SERVICE - Cont'd...

Six months after public sewers become available in any parish, the service operates only for the final emptying of a pit, when a connection to the public sewer is about to be made.

During the year, 3,798 loads were removed, 33,807 miles were covered and income from the service was £4,527.

Disposal difficulties continued throughout the year and only at Herriard, Mortimer West End, Preston Candover and Sherborne St. John were regular tipping sites available. Much of the employee's time was involved in haulage and regular weekend work became necessary. No satisfactory solution to this problem will be forthcoming until most, if not all, of the contents can be discharged into sewage works adapted for this purpose. None of the village works at present functioning is so constructed.

The older vehicle is to be replaced at an early date.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Routine inspections were made during the year and several improvements were noted, the most important of which was the added attention given to the question of heating. Lighting, too, in offices and corridors had been improved.

No accidents were reported during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

In a rural area, predominantly agricultural in character, the administration of the Clean Air Act presents very few problems. However, two points are worth mentioning. One concerns the practice of burning garden refuse. Persistent complaints were received from a family who had come to live in the country to get away from the dirt, smoke and noise of town life, only to be inconvenienced by the smoke from bonfires. After consideration of the facts the Council decided to take no action in the matter.

The second point concerns the smoke from a refuse destructor. In view of the expansion of Basingstoke as an overspill town it is proposed to dispose of household refuse in a destructor rather than by controlled tipping. The site chosen was to the East of Basingstoke. It also happened to be to the West of the village of Old Basing and the inhabitants took exception, among other things, to the possibility of smoke and fumes polluting the atmosphere. The Rural District Council agreed with these objections and after a Public Enquiry it has been determined that the refuse destructor shall be sited elsewhere.

PEST CONTROL

The Council now employ one full time and one part-time rodent operative for general pest control. During the summer months it has been the practice to conduct surveys of the district and to perform annual tasks such as the baiting of sewers, etc. However, although the baiting of new sewers is undertaken as a routine, the annual baiting of existing sewers is no longer considered necessary as they have always been found to be free from infestation. Instead, baiting is now being performed every three years.

Surveys of the district are becoming more difficult to carry out as a result of the much increased call on operators during the summer months to deal with infestations of flies, mosquitoes, ants and wasps.

It is noticeable that people moving to the villages surrounding Basingstoke who have hitherto lived in towns are sorely troubled by the bites of midges and mosquitoes to the point of requiring medical attention. Control of such pests is a widespread and massive operation fraught with difficulties, but inspections in the immediate vicinity of the complaint often reveal pockets of heavy infestation which can be dealt with easily.

It is a long time since a complaint regarding fleas, lice and particularly bedbugs was last received.

2

The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

Diagnosed illnesses continued throughout the year and only at intervals. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

The other vehicles is to be replaced at an early date.

VEHICLES, TRUCKS AND MACHINERY EQUIPMENT

Inspection reports were made during the year and several improvements were made. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

No accidents were reported during the year.

GENERAL

In a rural area, particularly in winter, the administration of the town is very low. However, the points are very low. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

The second point concerns the fact that a certain number of the population of the town is in a rural area. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

THE TOWN

The Council has agreed to fill the gap and the part-time operator for the town. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

Surveys of the district are being made in order to carry out as a result of the survey. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

It is necessary that people living in the villages surrounding the town should be provided with the same facilities as those living in the town. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

It is a long time since a complete report has been received. The results of the survey are available in my report, the results of which are being prepared for the Board of Health.

PEST CONTROL - Cont'd...

Details of rodent control during the year follow:-

	<u>Non-agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
(1) Total number of properties (including nearby premises, inspected following notification	315	26
No. infested by (i) rats	310	26
(ii) mice	15	6
(2) Total number of properties inspected for rats and for mice for reason other than notification	1,074	96
No. infested by (i) rats	215	91
(ii) mice	55	11

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH

Outstanding December 1965		Served 1966		Complied with 1966		Outstanding December 1966	
Statutory	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory	Informal	Statutory	Informal
14	9	30	17	27	19	17	7

LICENCES IN FORCE

Game Dealers	1
Caravan Sites	28
Milk Distributors	10
Premises registered for the sale of ice-cream	66
Premises registered for the manufacture of sausages ...	8
Scrap Metal Dealers	7

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My thanks are due to the staff of the Public Health Department for the ready help and support I have received in all matters.

P. C. BOX

Chief Public Health Inspector.

Details of total control during the year follow:

Actual	Non-actual	
22	118	(a) Total number of properties (including newly acquired, inspected following notification)
22	110	(i) inspected by (1) visit
2	8	(ii) also
		(b) Total number of properties inspected for cause and for cause for reason other than notification
22	118	(i) inspected by (1) visit
11	55	(ii) also

PROPERTY OWNERS AND CONTROL

Controlled	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled	Controlled
December 1941	January 1942	February 1942	March 1942	April 1942	May 1942	June 1942
14	9	20	27	27	20	14

PROPERTY IN FORCE

- 1. New business
- 2. Renewal
- 3. With extensions
- 4. Renewal registered for the sale of new stock
- 5. Renewal registered for the purchase of new stock
- 6. New business

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The figures are the result of the Police Department's records for the year and appear in the annual report.

P. O. 1942

Chief Police Officer







