

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Crayford].**

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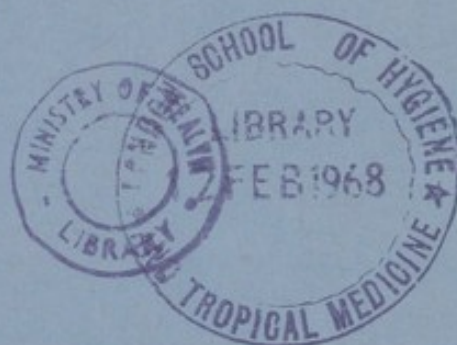
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II

Urban District of Crayford



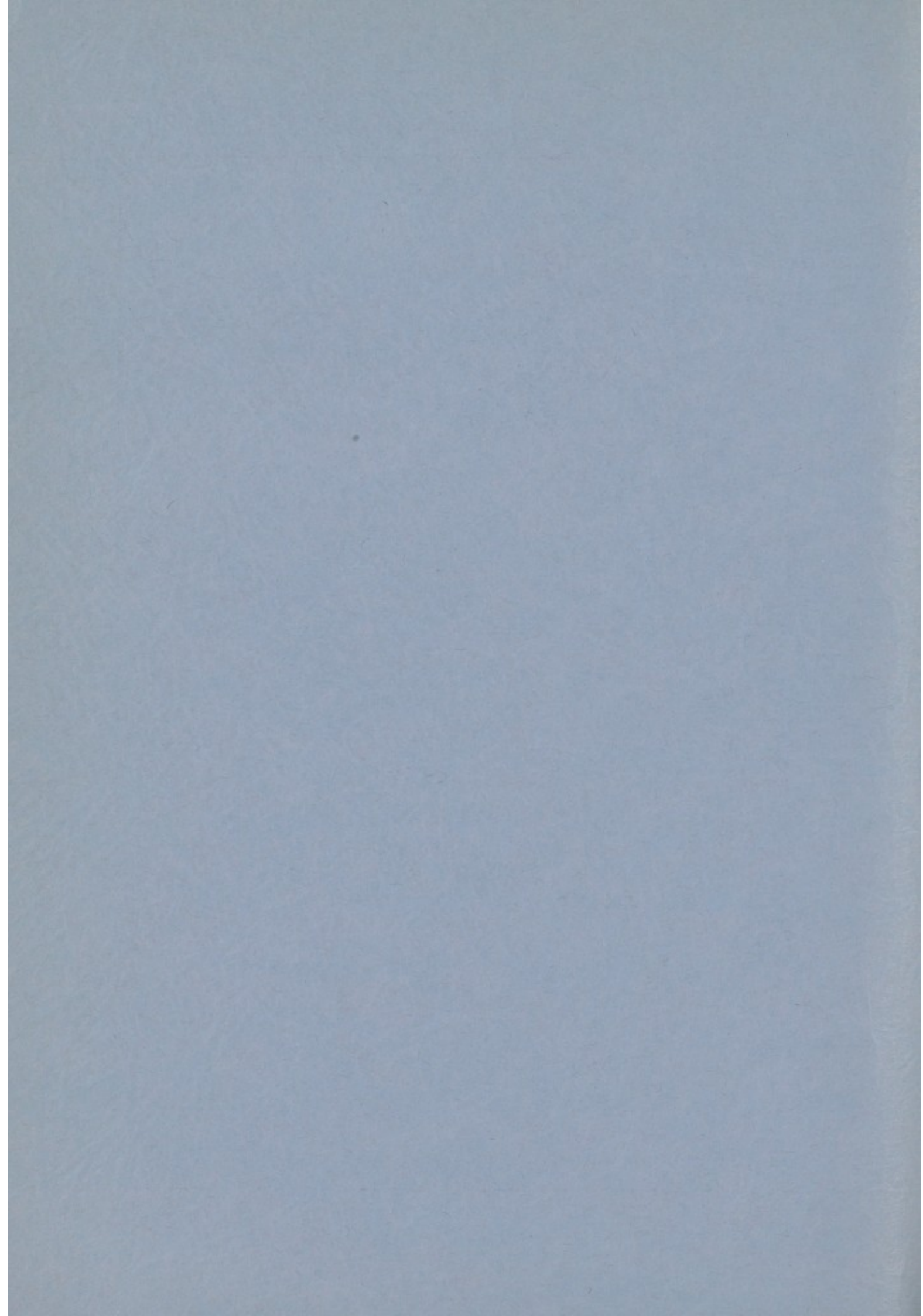
A N N U A L     R E P O R T

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1963

J O H N   L A N D O N ,   M . R . C . S . ,   L . R . C . P . ,   D . P . H .





Urban District of Crayford



A N N U A L     R E P O R T

of the

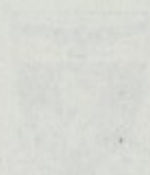
Medical Officer of Health

for the year 1963

J O H N   L A N D O N,   M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

REPUBLIC OF THE UNITED STATES

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE



BEFORE ME



SUBJECT

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

## MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE

**Chairman:** Councillor J. Kerr

### Members:

#### Councillors:

Mrs. H.E. Gleed  
Mrs. F.M. Pilbrow  
E.A.A. Kerridge  
Mrs. M.E. Syms

#### Councillors:

R.H.A. Saunders  
H.E. Sutton  
A. Turner  
Mrs. E.M. White

### Co-opted Members:

Mrs. E. Fatharley      Mr. P. Hayward      Mrs. K. Hill

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

### Medical Officer of Health

John Landon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

(Joint appointment with Boroughs of Bexley and Erith)

Telephone Number: Bexleyheath 2244

### Chief Public Health Inspector:

\*† A.W. Kent, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

### Chief Clerk:

E.T. Shutte

### District Public Health Inspectors:

H.G. Avril

\* M.D. McSweeney, M.A.P.H.I.

### Shorthand Typist/Clerk:

Miss P.I. Fewkes (resigned 3.5.63)

Mrs. V.F. Kennedy (appointed 10.6.63)

### General Assistant:

P.J. O'Brien

\* Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other foods

# Shops Act Inspector

† Rodent Officer



## THE ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

To: The Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Crayford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1963, my fifteenth and probably the last to be submitted to the Authority as at present constituted in view of the creation of the London Borough of Bexley under the London Government Act, 1963. I have worked in the area for eighteen years, having been appointed to Bexley in 1946.

Eighteen years is not a long time in the life of a local authority (although it does represent a substantial slice of the working life of an individual) but it is long enough to warrant a comparison of the health circumstances of the area at the beginning and end of this period.

The year 1946 witnessed the beginning of the transition from war to peace. The strain of bombardment of the civilian population was lifted and the re-integration of family life was assisted by the return of evacuated children and by an acceleration of the rate of demobilisation of the Armed Forces. Housing circumstances had been seriously affected by bombing and the suspension of new building, and represented the most serious of the problems facing the Urban District at that time. Difficulties in the process of resettlement in civilian life inevitably occurred as a result of the enforced separation, over a number of years, of husbands and wives, children and parents; food shortages remained and in many ways the discipline of the wartime years continued.

Strangely enough, in spite of these vicissitudes the general health of the community, as evidenced by the vital statistics of the area remained good. The infant mortality rate (i.e. the number of children dying in the first year of life per 1,000 live births), a very sensitive index of social conditions, was 37 per 1,000 live births in 1946, a favourable rate compared with previous years. In 1941 the rate was 59.7 per 1,000. This rate has continued to fall and, in 1963, was 14.73 per 1,000 and, even allowing for the inevitable fluctuations which are expected when dealing with small numbers, it may be said with some justification that there has been a downward trend since the end of the war which is statistically significant. This has, undoubtedly, been due to improved environmental conditions including housing, an advance in child health services including health education and the discovery of the chemotherapeutic drugs as well as penicillin and the other antibiotics which have greatly simplified the control of the childhood infections.

The maternal mortality rate (the number of deaths of mothers in childbirth per 1,000 total births) had been consistently low and it is pleasant to report that there have been no maternal deaths due to childbirth, in the Urban District for the past three years. This improvement can be related to improved obstetric



services, better housing conditions and, again, better chemical and antibiotic control of the puerperal infections.

The birth rate in 1946 was 22 per 1,000 of the population (18.8 and 23.1 in the previous two years) and fell steadily until about 1956 when an upward trend became noticeable. The rate for 1963 was 18.73 compared with 13.9 per 1,000 in 1951. The Department for Education and Science's, 'Statistics of Education', 1963 (H.M.S.O.) show that the post-war 'bulge' now passing out of the secondary schools is but the forerunner of bigger bulges to come which are bound to have important social, industrial and educational implications for the future.

The death rate, on the other hand, has remained almost unchanged over the past 18 years and more. The fall in the death rate in the country as a whole began around 1875 and was due to improvements in the adverse environmental conditions which the process of urbanisation had brought to bear on the community - not merely in regard to sanitation but housing, overcrowding, nutrition, hours of work and factory conditions. The tuberculosis death rate also began to fall about the same time and has continued unabated to the present day. Improved standards of living and medical discoveries have combined to bring this about and to raise the general expectation of life of the population.

Why then has the death rate not continued to fall? The answer is twofold. Firstly with an ageing population more people may be expected to die for there is a limit to which life can be prolonged and, secondly, deaths from certain causes have increased over the past quarter of a century, notably, cancer of the lung, cardio-vascular disease, including coronary disease and accidents both on the roads and in the home. The causes of these epidemics, for this is what they really are, are so complex and interwoven in the fabric of our Society that there can be no easy way to their prevention. The highly competitive nature of life today, the pursuit of ever-increasing standards of living, automation, and the advances of science and technology, good in many respects, unfortunately bring with them new hazards to human health and happiness e.g. radio-active contamination, atmospheric pollution, noise, sophistication of our food supplies, speed and a materialistic outlook which is not conducive to the mental health of the population.

In 1950, the first year in which separate figures became available for cancer of the lung, the number of deaths from this cause was 3 compared with 12 in 1962 and 16 in 1963. The number of deaths ascribed to coronary disease similarly rose from 6 in 1950 to 51 in 1962 and 51 in 1963.

During the period 28th October to 1st November, 1963, a Smoking and Health Campaign was held in conjunction with Bexley and Erith. The spearhead of this was a five day visit to the area of the Central Council for Health Education mobile unit which visited a number of secondary schools and a Youth organisation. Films were shown at those schools not actually visited by the Unit. Ten thousand copies of a personal letter addressed to parents by the Medical Officer of Health were distributed throughout the schools and a large number of leaflets and posters were made available in the area.



The Campaign made a good impact on the public at the time but I fear that it will take much more than this to shake the public generally out of their apathy in regard to this problem, bearing in mind the vast amount of money spent annually by the tobacco industry in advertising their products. Section 32 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, substantially increases the penalty for the sale of tobacco to persons under 16 years of age but it would appear that the problem of enforcement will remain.

The picture is much brighter in regard to the older epidemics. In 1942 eight cases of diphtheria were notified in the Urban District with one death (6 cases with no deaths in 1941, 32 cases with 3 deaths in 1930). There has not been a single notified case of diphtheria in the Urban District for the past 14 years. In the late summer of 1947, suddenly and unaccountably, poliomyelitis struck the country after many years of relative quiescence. Four cases occurred in the Urban District. Immunisation against this disease began in 1956 and it is significant that, since that time, there has been a remarkable decline in poliomyelitis. There were no cases in the Crayford Urban District in the five year period 1959 to 1963 as against 13 in the previous five years. Few would deny that this decrease is closely related to the immunisation of children and young adults in the Urban District first by the Salk vaccine and now by the oral vaccine which has almost replaced the former.

Over the relatively short period under review there has been a marked improvement in food hygiene in the District as a result of the implementation of the Food Hygiene Regulations and of internal developments in the Catering trades as a whole. Refrigeration of foodstuffs is, now, almost universal and the wrapping of foodstuffs has gone to considerable lengths. The opportunities for the occurrence of food poisoning are certainly fewer nowadays (although there were two notified cases in 1963) but constant vigilance is still necessary as human sources of error can still defeat the most elaborate equipment. A further hazard arises from the growing tendency for people to take their holidays abroad and the importation of typhoid fever appears to be a growing risk.

In regard to housing the Council have pursued a steady slum clearance programme both by clearance orders and by the demolition of individual unfit houses. Among their achievements during this period have been the clearance of Arthur Street and Boundary Street areas and the redevelopment of the site to include three 'tower' (13-storey) blocks of flats, 76 living units in each block, with a further block of 76 units a short distance away in Northend Road, the latter also being served with special facilities for Old People's recreation. Other development has taken place in the Hazel Road area where 98 living units have been provided; in Lincoln Road where fifty prefabricated type houses have been removed leaving a sizeable site ready for development, and in Maxim Road, Crayford, quite close to the Town Centre where it is proposed to erect more tower blocks. Altogether the Council have provided well over 3,000 living units throughout the district and it is of interest to note that the Arthur Street project was the first of its kind in Kent. Included in this figure are five blocks of flats totalling 31 dwellings in two-storey accommodation for old persons (including a residential flat for a Warden) at the Homestead, High Street, Crayford, and three two-storey



blocks of flats totalling 28 dwellings, also with flat for resident Warden at Lingwood, Three Corners, Barnehurst. The standard of amenity of these old people's dwellings is extremely high and provides a pattern for future developments in the welfare of old people. The district now has no slums in the accepted sense of the word but there are still quite a number of individual houses which will need to be dealt with in the next five years. The obsolescence factor is, indeed, low and, with the increase in the number of owner-occupiers, the provision of new houses by the Council and private enterprise and the improvement of some of the older houses by improvement grant procedure this favourable position could be maintained. The housing needs of the elderly and of young families living in cramped conditions either in furnished accommodation or with 'in-laws' present an urgent problem throughout the country and are recognised by the Council as a major obstacle to health and happiness which should be removed as soon as possible.

*Deaths of Infants under one year of age*

Atmospheric pollution is nowadays the most important hazard to the health of the community. It is comparable in its magnitude to the pollution of public water supplies in the 19th century before the provision of water-carriage sewerage schemes and the problems involved in its abolition are probably even more complex. The atmosphere is becoming, more and more, a new kind of public sewer into which every kind of gaseous filth is discharged - from the domestic fire, the factory chimney and, of course, from the evergrowing number of motor vehicles, both diesel and petrol, which threaten to bring chaos to our roads. The Clean Air Act of 1956 has enabled local authorities to take the first steps to control black smoke emissions from the domestic hearth and factory and much has already been achieved in some of the worst 'black areas' of the country. Despite its many shortcomings the Act remains one of the most important and far-reaching pieces of legislation on the Statute Book and the many frustrations arising from its operation should be seen as teething troubles inherent in such a great task as the removal of one of the main causes of chronic respiratory disease, one of the great killing diseases, and of cancer of the lung, of which it is not doubt a contributory cause.

*Early Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 13.00*

As a result of the London Government Act, 1963, the new London Borough of Bexley will, on 1st April, 1965, become responsible for the Health and Welfare and Children's services. It is difficult not to feel some regret at the passing of the old order but one cannot but welcome the great opportunities and challenge which face the new Borough and which will, surely, in years to come, bring about a fully integrated Health service, close to the people it is designed to serve and providing opportunities for the prevention of disease and the promotion of health greater than ever before particularly in the field of mental health and the welfare of the elderly and the handicapped.

In conclusion, I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee for their support and encouragement, and the Chief Public Health Inspector, Chief Clerk, and all members of the Health Department for the good work which has been done during the year. I acknowledge also the help and co-operation received from other Departments of the Council.

*Death rate per 1,000 of the resident population - 8.00*  
I am,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN LANDON

Medical Officer of Health



# STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (in acres)	..	..	..	2,698.71
Population (Registrar-General's estimate mid-year 1963)	..	..	..	32,620
Number of separate dwellings	..	..	..	10,607
Rateable value	..	..	..	£1,473,488
Sum represented by a penny rate	..	..	..	£5,900

## Live Births

	Total	M	F
Legitimate .. .. .	594	305	289
Illegitimate .. .. .	17	6	11
	<u>611</u>	<u>311</u>	<u>300</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated home population - 18.73

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births - 2.86%

General birth rate for England and Wales - 18.2

## Stillbirths

	Total	M	F
Legitimate .. .. .	13	6	7
Illegitimate .. .. .	-	-	-
	<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>7</u>

Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 20.83

	Total	M	F
Deaths .. .. .	261	143	118

Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated resident population - 8.00

General death rate for England and Wales - 12.2



The Registrar General has supplied comparability factors for 1963. The standardised Birth Rate which allows for comparison with other parts of the country is 17.23 and the standardised Death Rate is 10.96.

## Maternal Deaths

There were no maternal deaths in 1963.

## Deaths of Infants under one year of age

	Total	M	F
Legitimate .. ..	9	5	4
Illegitimate .. ..	-	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	9	5	4

Rate per 1,000 live births (Crayford) - 14.73

Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births - 15.15

Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 13.09

Early Neo-Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births - 13.09

Perinatal mortality rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births - 33.65

General death rate of infants under 1 year of age for England and Wales - 20.9

## Deaths from Various Causes

Malignant Neoplasm (all ages) .. ..	53
Measles (all ages) .. ..	-
Whooping Cough (all ages) .. ..	-
Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) .. ..	-



**Vital Statistics during 1963 and Previous years**

YEAR	POPULATION	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS			INFANT DEATHS		
		No.	RATE		No.	RATE		No.	RATE	
		C. U. D. C.	C. U. D. C.	Eng. & W.	C. U. D. C.	C. U. D. C.	Eng. & W.	C. U. D. C.	C. U. D. C.	Eng. & W.
1939*	25,200	458	18.26	15	194	9.4	12.1	16	35.4	50
1940*	23,770	428	18	14.6	256	13.8	14.3	16	38.9	55
1941*	22,380	347	15.5	14.2	227	10.1	12.9	20	59.7	59
1942	22,840	441	19.3	15.8	193	8.5	11.6	20	45.3	49
1943	22,850	431	18.9	16.5	223	9.8	12.1	18	41.8	49
1944	21,190	507	23.1	17.6	243	11.1	11.6	21	41.4	46
1945	23,030	432	18.8	16.1	170	7.4	11.4	10	23.1	46
1946	25,780	566	22	19.1	249	9.7	11.5	21	37	43
1947	26,610	583	22	20.5	271	10.2	12	21	36	41
1948	27,190	501	18.4	17.9	205	7.5	10.8	10	19.9	34
1949	27,520	492	17.9	16.7	221	8.03	11.7	13	26.4	32
1950	27,750	434	15.6	15.8	219	7.89	11.6	12	27.6	29.8
1951	27,820	387	13.9	15.5	266	9.56	12.5	8	20.7	29.6
1952	27,760	400	14.4	15.3	253	9.11	11.3	10	25	27.6
1953	27,820	407	14.6	15.5	273	9.8	11.4	10	24.5	26.8
1954	28,150	394	13.9	15.2	227	8.06	11.3	4	10.1	25.5
1955	28,460	437	15.4	15	220	7.7	11.7	8	18.3	24.9
1956	29,530	476	16.1	15.6	247	8.36	11.7	11	23.1	23.8
1957	29,980	499	16.6	16.1	285	9.5	11.5	17	34	23.1
1958	30,280	543	17.93	16.4	265	8.75	11.7	8	14.7	15.2
1959	30,600	496	16.2	16.5	229	7.48	11.6	15	30.2	22.2
1960	30,920	526	17.01	17.1	258	8.34	11.5	14	26.6	21.7
1961	31,290	572	18.28	17.4	251	8.02	12	13	22.73	21.6
1962	31,980	538	16.82	18	257	8.04	11.9	11	20.44	21.6
1963	32,620	611	18.73	18.2	261	8	12.2	9	14.73	20.9

\* Instructions were issued by the Registrar General for these particular years, giving certain alternative figures for calculation of these statistics.

# SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS

				England and Wales	Crayford U. D. C.
				Rates per 1,000 Home Population	
<b>Births</b>					
Live Births	..	..	..	18.2	18.73
(d) Stillbirths	(d) ..	..	..	{ 0.32 17.2 (a)	{ .34 20.83 (a)
<b>Deaths</b>					
All Causes	..	..	..	12.2	8.00
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	..	..	..	0.00	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0.00	-
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0.00	-
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	0.06	0.03
Influenza	..	..	..	0.06	-
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis	..	..	..	0.00	-
Pneumonia	..	..	..	0.99	0.46
<b>Notifications (Corrected)</b>					
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	0.00	-
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	0.00	-
Meningococcal Infection	..	..	..	0.01	-
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	0.37	0.25
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0.74	0.25
Diphtheria	..	..	..	0.00	-
Erysipelas	..	..	..	0.04	-
Smallpox ..	..	..	..	-	-
Measles ..	..	..	..	12.78	17.01
Pneumonia	..	..	..	0.30	0.03
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	..	..	..		
Paralytic	..	..	..	0.00	-
Non-Paralytic	..	..	..	0.00	-
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.12	0.06
Puerperal Pyrexia	..	..	..	7.44 (a)	22.44 (a)



Deaths	England and Wales	Crayford U.D.C.
	Rates per 1,000 Live Births	
All causes under 1 year of age ...	21.1 (b)	14.73 (b)
Enteritis and diarrhoea under 2 years of age .. ..	0.53	-

(a) Per 1,000 total (live and still) births

(b) Per 1,000 live births

A dash (-) signifies that there were no deaths or notifications

#### Maternal Mortality

Maternal Mortality	England and Wales	Crayford U.D.C.
	Rates per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	
Maternal causes excluding abortion	0.22	-
Due to abortion .. ..	0.06	-
Total maternal mortality ...	0.28	-

## Deaths Registered (in Age Groups) 1963

CAUSE OF DEATH		Under 4 Wks.		4 Wks. and under 1 Year		1 -		5 -		15 -		25 -		35 -		45 -		55 -		65 -		75 & over		TOTAL ALL AGES	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Male	Female
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory .. .. .															1								1	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other .. .. .																							-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease .. .. .																							-	-
4.	Diphtheria .. .. .																							-	-
5.	Whooping Cough .. .. .																							-	-
6.	Meningococcal infections .. .. .																							-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .																							-	-
8.	Measles .. .. .																							-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases																			1				-	1
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach .. .. .															1								1	-
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus.										1		1			2	1	5		3		2	1	14	2
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast .. .. .													1				3		2				-	6
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus .. .. .															1				1		2		-	4
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm									1			2			4	1	4	4	3	1	4	2	18	8
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia .. .. .															1				1	1			2	1
16.	Diabetes .. .. .																	2		1	1			2	1
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system ..																		3	4	5	7	6	11	14
18.	Coronary disease, angina .. .. .															1		8	1	12	6	12	11	33	18
19.	Hypertension with heart disease .. ..															1			3	1	1	1	5	2	
20.	Other heart disease .. .. .											1	1		1	1	1	1	3	7	14	10	20		
21.	Other circulatory disease .. .. .											1				1			5	3	5		5	10	
22.	Influenza .. .. .																							-	-
23.	Pneumonia .. .. .																		4	2	3	4	7	6	
24.	Bronchitis .. .. .																	7		1	1	1	3	9	4
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system..																				1	1		1	1
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum .. ..																		1					-	1
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..																		1					1	-
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .																			1				-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .																				1			1	-
30.	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion .. ..																							-	-
31.	Congenital malformations .. .. .																		1	1				2	2
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	3		1									1	1	3	4	2	3	1		3	14	13	
33.	Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .																1							2	-
34.	All other accidents .. .. .																	1			1	1		2	2
35.	Suicide .. .. .														1			1	1					2	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war .. ..													1										-	-
ALL CAUSES .. TOTAL ..		5	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	5	-	1	-	6	3	12	7	33	17	38	33	43	54	143	118



Analysis of the Causes of Death of Infants at Various Ages under One Year

Causes of Death as Certified	D A Y S											M O N T H S											Total Under
	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	14	21	28	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	One Year	
Prematurity .. .. .	3			1																		4	
Asphyxia .. .. .	1																					1	
Cerebral Haemorrhage ..	2																					2	
Haemolytic Disease of Newborn .. .. .					1																	1	
Broncho-Pneumonia .. ..													1									1	
Totals .. .. .	6			1	1								1									9	

## Disinfection Service

The joint scheme with the Bexley Borough Council for the disinfection of bedding following cases of infectious diseases, tuberculosis and cancer, and for the disinfestation of bedding of verminous persons has been discontinued on account of the need to replace the vertical boiler at Bexley, and the fact that the Bexley Council had plans for the demolition of the Cleansing Station. A joint application by Crayford, Bexley and Erith Councils was successfully made to the Woolwich Borough Council for the use of their disinfection facilities until further notice.

## Mortuary

The Mortuary at Bexley is jointly used by the Boroughs of Bexley and Erith and the Urban District of Crayford. During 1963, 236 bodies were admitted to the Mortuary, post mortems being conducted in 234 cases, and inquests in 24 cases. Crayford's figures were 33 bodies, 33 post mortems and 4 inquests.

## Laboratory Facilities

Pathological and bacteriological work for the area was carried out through the Public Health Laboratory Service.

## Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases and Other Diseases

**Scarlet Fever.** During the year 8 cases were notified. The number of cases notified in 1962 was 22.

**Diphtheria.** No case was notified in 1963.

**Paratyphoid or Typhoid Fever.** No case was notified during the year.

**Puerperal Pyrexia.** 14 cases were notified during the year.

**Meningococcal Infections.** No case was notified during the year.

**Food Poisoning.** 2 cases were notified during the year.

**Measles.** The number of cases notified in 1963 was 555. The number of cases notified in 1962 was 18.



Whooping Cough. 8 cases were notified during the year. The number of cases notified in 1962 was 1.

Acute Poliomyelitis. No case was notified in 1963.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Two cases were notified during the year.

Dysentery. No cases were notified during the year.

#### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year

Diseases	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to hospital	Deaths
Smallpox .. ..	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever .. ..	8	-	-
Diphtheria .. ..	-	-	-
Enteric or Typhoid Fever ..	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever .. ..	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia .. ..	14	-	-
Pneumonia .. ..	1	1	-
Erysipelas .. ..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-
Measles .. ..	555	-	-
Whooping Cough .. ..	8	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	2	-	-
Dysentery .. ..	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic) ..	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic) ..	-	-	-
Encephalitis .. ..	1	-	-
Food Poisoning .. ..	2	-	-
Totals ..	591	1	-

# Age Groups

	Scarlet Fever		Diphtheria		Whooping Cough		Measles (ex- cluding rubella)		Acute Poliomyelitis			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	Paralytic		Non-Paralytic	
Under 1 Year	-	-	-	-	-	1	8	10	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	41	-	-	-	-
2	-	1	-	-	-	2	36	31	-	-	-	-
3	-	1	-	-	-	-	34	33	-	-	-	-
4	1	-	-	-	-	-	32	42	-	-	-	-
5 - 9	2	3	-	-	2	1	139	125	-	-	-	-
10 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	3	5	-	-	4	4	272	283	-	-	-	-

	Enteric or Typhoid Fevers		Paratyphoid Fever		Acute Pneumonia		Dysentery		Meningococcal Infection		Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-



Age Groups (contd.)

	Erysipelas		Smallpox		Food Poisoning	
	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	-	-	-	-	-	1
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 44	-	-	-	-	-	1
45 - 64	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-	2

	M	F
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	14
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	2

## Immunisation

### Crayford Urban District

The following table shows the diphtheria immunisation and whooping cough immunisation figures for 1963 based on the returns submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year of Birth	Diphtheria Immunisation (Singly or in combination)		Whooping Cough Immunisation (Singly or in combination)
	Primary	Reinforcing	Primary
1963	221	Nil	221
1962	212	3	208
1961	13	245	13
1960	4	97	4
1959	7	45	3
1954-1958	29	247	22
1949-1954	3	6	Nil
Total	489	643	471

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The following are the poliomyelitis vaccination figures for 1963 based on the return submitted to the Ministry of Health.

Year	2 Injections (SALK)	3rd Dose (SALK & ORAL)	4th Dose (SALK & ORAL)	3 Orals (Complete Course)
—	—	—	391	—
1963	—	2	—	73
1962	—	4	—	365
1961	—	18	—	53
1957-1960	—	3	—	34
1943-1956	—	3	—	13
1933-1942	—	1	—	19
Others	—	6	—	17



## Smallpox Vaccination

### Crayford Urban District

In view of the amendment to the County Council's proposals approved as from the 1st January, 1963, the following is the only information now available.

Primary Vaccination 1 Year	Re-Vaccination School Age but under 8 Years
101	5

### Tuberculosis

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 5 Years	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 14	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 24	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 44	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
45 - 64	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9	5	1	-	1	-	-	-

**Chest Clinics.** At West Hill Hospital, Dartford, and Erith Hospital, Park Crescent, Erith.

**Housing Applicants.** Special consideration is given to cases put forward by the Medical Officer of Health involving tuberculosis or other physical disability in the applicants' families and such cases are considered outside the normal points scheme.

Cases investigated during the year - 19

Applicants recommended for rehousing - 6

Number of families granted houses on account of tuberculosis - 1

Other reasons - 8



## **CRAYFORD TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE**

The Crayford Tuberculosis Care Committee, in association with the Kent Council of Social Service, has continued to function during the year. The number of cases assisted was 13, including 7 new cases. Clothing, coal supplies and fares to visit relatives in Sanatoria had once again formed the bulk of the assistance given by the Committee.

The result of the local Christmas Seals Sale, including the mail sale, as reported by the Organiser to the Annual General Meeting, amounted to £90 19s. 10d.

The County Organiser, Health Visitor, Chest Physician and District Officer have given invaluable service to the Committee.

## **Welfare of Old People**

This continued to place an increasing demand on the services of the Health Department and the Crayford Old People's Welfare Committee. Many cases, brought to the notice of the Department by the Committee Visitors and otherwise discovered, have been visited by the Medical Officer of Health and Chief Public Health Inspector. Arrangements have been made for entry into Old People's Homes where this has been possible.

The Visiting Service carried out by the Crayford Old People's Welfare Committee continues to flourish. Help is given to the old folk with clothing and small home comforts.

Many services have been rendered to elderly people and much assistance is given by other Voluntary Organisations to the Old People's Welfare Committee.

Close co-operation is maintained with the Kent County Council's District Officer, the National Assistance Board, the Women's Voluntary Service, the St. John Ambulance Brigade and Nursing Division and the Red Cross.

## **National Assistance Act, 1948**

Under Section 50 of the Act, it is the duty of the local authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of any person who has died in the area if it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body can otherwise be made. It was not necessary to arrange burial under this Section during the year.



## CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

To: The Chairman and Members of the Urban District Council of Crayford.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1963, which gives a general summary of the work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors during the year.

### Inspection and Supervision of Food

In this connection, no fewer than 134 visits were made, 67 being to premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act. 50 informal notices were served under the Food Hygiene Regulations and in 52 cases repairs or improvements were carried out.

Time and effort figured largely in the field of Food Hygiene and rigid attention by your Inspectors was focused in this direction.

Co-operation continued between the various tradespeople and ourselves and a genuine attempt was made to understand the difficulties of shop managements and the necessary standards and need for constant vigilance.

The number of food premises in the area is as follows:-

Bakers 4; Butchers 18; Grocers 56; Greengrocers 20; Confectioners 25; Fishmongers 8; Cafes, Canteens, etc. 37; Public Houses 19; Off Licences 3; Clubs 12; Other Premises 30.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 71 premises are registered for the storage and sale of Ice Cream and 35 for the manufacture or preparation of preserved food intended for sale.

### Complaints

The following complaints were received and dealt with during the year:-

**Cheese Finger.** No further action was taken regarding a cheese finger alleged to contain foreign matter. This matter consisted of soiled, charred dough. The case was, however, taken up with the manufacturers and a representative of the firm concerned attended a meeting of the Health Committee and outlined his company's proposals for improvements in production methods.



**Milk.** The condition of bottles in which milk had been delivered and the question of a separate complaint regarding a chipped bottle were referred to the Local Authority in whose area the bottling plant was situated. From there the matter was taken up with the dairy concerned.

**Bread.** Complaints regarding bread were received as follows:-

Presence of paper in a loaf of bread - was investigated but due to unreliable witness no proceedings could be taken.

String in a loaf resulted in legal proceedings being taken resulting in a fine of £50 with 5 guineas costs.

No action was taken after investigation of a case of mould in bread.

A small metal rod found in a loaf led to the bakery concerned being prosecuted but in this instance a conditional discharge was granted.

Fibre in bread resulted in legal proceedings against the manufacturer with a fine of £30 with 4 guineas costs.

Cardboard found in a loaf resulted in subsequent legal proceedings with a fine of £25 with 5 guineas costs.

Two cases of flies being found in loaves of bread resulted in fines being imposed of £10 and £5 respectively with 3 guineas costs in each case.

**Steak and Kidney Pie and Corned Beef.** Alleged mould in the former and dark staining in the latter were investigated but after detailed information as to the circumstances of the cases, warning letters were sent to the manufacturers concerned.

**Canned Tomatoes.** The presence of a caterpillar in canned tomatoes was investigated but as the product was of Italian origin the matter was drawn to the attention of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

**Larva in Chocolate Crunch, Mould in Veal and Egg Pie, Larva in Can of Rhubarb, Beetle in Jam.** These complaints resulted in legal proceedings with fines of £15 and 5 guineas costs in each case.

**Chocolate.** Examination of one of two bars of chocolate alleged to have caused sickness was sent for examination but nothing abnormal was discovered in the sample.

**Sausage Roll.** A piece of greaseproof paper contained in a sausage roll led to the manufacturers being fined £25 with 5 guineas costs.

**Frankfurter Roll.** This contained yellowish streaks and the explanation given was that a small piece of dried fruit had adhered to the machinery from a previous batch. A warning letter was sent to the manufacturers.

**Maggot in Cereal.** This matter was investigated but having regard to all the circumstances in this case no further action was taken. The matter was, however, taken up with the manufacturers.



Mineral Water. No further action was deemed necessary in the case of a bottle of mineral water, which, it was alleged, possessed a peculiar taste. The trouble arose from the cap of the bottle and on being referred to the manufacturers, it was ascertained that a different method of capping had been adopted and therefore no further complaints should arise.

Meat and Other Foods. The following articles were found during the year to be unfit for human consumption:-

	lbs.	ozs.		lbs.	ozs.
Ox Livers .. .. .	9	8	Tinned Pork .. .. .	67	4
Ox Cheeks .. .. .	113	0	Tinned Green Beans ..	1	4
Beef .. .. .	24	0	Tinned Orange Juice ..	1	3
Pork .. .. .	12	4	Tinned Ravioli .. .. .	1	7½
Pressed Pork .. .. .	6	0	Tinned Celery .. .. .	1	4
Pigs Spleens .. .. .	56	0	Tinned Rice .. .. .	6	14
Pigs Melts .. .. .	28	0	Tinned Tapioca .. .. .	1	0
Pigs Livers .. .. .	20	0	Tinned Fish .. .. .	2	6½
Lamb .. .. .	47	15	Tinned Tomatoes .. ..	12	15
Goose .. .. .	12	0	Tinned Milk .. .. .		10
Corned Beef .. .. .	100	15	Jam .. .. .	1	0
Custard Powder .. ..	9	5½	Pie Filling .. .. .	2	0
Rice .. .. .	4	0	Marmalade .. .. .	3	0
Guavas .. .. .	1	0	Cereals .. .. .	2	0
Mincemeat .. .. .	4	10½	Cake Mix .. .. .		10
Cooked Fore End .. ..	13	9	Glace Fruits .. .. .	3	4
Currants .. .. .	3	0	Potatoes .. .. .	224	0
Raisins .. .. .	3	0	Ground Almonds .. ..		12
Chicken Curry .. .. .		7½	Cream .. .. .	3	2
Tinned Baked Beans ..	4	1	Hamburgers .. .. .	1	14
Tinned Creamed Sago ..		15½	Lentils .. .. .	10	0
Tinned Fruit .. .. .	271	8	Suet .. .. .		8
Tinned Cherries .. ..	26	1	Pickled Onions .. .. .		10
Tinned Steak .. .. .	4	7	Bolognese .. .. .	2	5½
Tinned Vegetables .. ..	80	13½	Butter Beans .. .. .	12	0
Tinned Luncheon Meat ..	41	14	Lemon Drink .. .. .		12
Tinned Minced Beef Loaf.		7	Cream Crackers .. .. .		15
Tinned Soup .. .. .	4	8	Orange .. .. .		15
Tinned Ham .. .. .	64	4	Ginger Sponge .. .. .		7
Tinned Beetroot .. .. .	10	1	Sweet Biscuits .. .. .		8
Tinned Jellied Veal .. ..	12	0			

The bulk of the food condemned was unfit for salvage and had to be destroyed, but, where possible, it is the practice to use condemned food for animal feeding, after sterilisation.



## Slaughterhouses

There is no slaughterhouse in the area.

## Milk and Dairies (General Regulations) 1959

Number of persons registered as distributors during the year .. .. . 2

## ICE CREAM (HEAT TREATMENT) REGULATIONS, 1959-1963

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the area. 37 samples of ice cream submitted for examination during the year were graded as follows:-

Grade I	..	..	..	17
Grade II	..	..	..	20
Grade III	..	..	..	-
Grade IV	..	..	..	-



# **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955**

Details of samples taken by the County Sampling Officers within the **Crayford Urban District** during the year ended 31st December, 1963.

Article	No.	Article	No.
		<i>B/Fwd.</i>	<i>37</i>
Aspirin .. .. .	1	Linctus Codeine B.P.C. .. .. .	1
Beer .. .. .	2	Linctus with Chlorodyne B.P.C..	1
Blackcurrant Drink .. .. .	1	Marzipan .. .. .	1
Bloater Paste .. .. .	1	Milk .. .. .	24
Bread .. .. .	1	Milk Chocolate .. .. .	1
Butter Brazils .. .. .	1	Milk Chocolate Eclairs .. .. .	1
Butter .. .. .	2	Milk, Evaporated .. .. .	1
Cake Fruit Mix .. .. .	1	Minced Beef .. .. .	3
Cheese .. .. .	2	Minced Beef with Onions and	
Chow Mein .. .. .	1	Gravy (Canned) .. .. .	1
Citrus Fruits .. .. .	2	Mixed Vegetables (Canned) ..	1
Cochineal .. .. .	1	Oxtail Soup .. .. .	1
Cocoa .. .. .	1	Pepper Sauce .. .. .	1
Compound Cooking Fat .. .. .	1	Pineapple Jam .. .. .	2
Custard Powder .. .. .	1	Quickset .. .. .	1
Double Cream .. .. .	1	Red Meat (Beef) .. .. .	2
Eye Lotion .. .. .	1	Salad Frying and Baking Oil ..	1
Fruit Jellies .. .. .	1	Salmon Spread with Butter ..	1
Gin .. .. .	2	Sausages, Pork .. .. .	3
Ginger Beer .. .. .	1	Sausage Rolls .. .. .	1
Grapefruit (Canned) .. .. .	1	Semolina .. .. .	1
Ground Almonds .. .. .	1	Self Raising Flour .. .. .	1
Ham .. .. .	1	Steak and Kidney Pie .. .. .	1
Horseradish Sauce .. .. .	1	Sultanas .. .. .	1
Hydrogen Peroxide .. .. .	1	Tea .. .. .	1
Ice Cream .. .. .	1	Throat Lozenges .. .. .	2
Ice Lolly .. .. .	1	Throat Pastilles .. .. .	3
Instant Coffee .. .. .	1	Tizer the Appetizer .. .. .	1
Jam Sandwich .. .. .	1	Tuna in Oil .. .. .	1
Jelly Cream .. .. .	1	Vintage Apple Wine .. .. .	1
Jolyroll .. .. .	1	Whisky .. .. .	2
Junior K.L.N. Suspension ..	1	10 Hour Flu and Cold Pastilles	1
<i>C/Fwd.</i>	<i>37</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>101</i>

## **Summary**

Milks .. .. .	24
Drugs .. .. .	12
Spirits .. .. .	4
Other Samples .. .. .	61
	<u>101</u>



All the foregoing samples were satisfactory with the exception of the following:-

Sample of:	Analysis	Action taken
Pork Sausages with preservatives	Fat 21%, Lean 41%, Total meat 62%. Sulphite 128 p.p.m. Recognised minimum meat content 65%.	Makers notified.
Quickset	Fat 37%, Protein 10.9%, Lactose 11.5%, Sugar 33.3%. The article is a cocoa product but as it is not confectionery and is prepacked the ingredients should be declared.	Packers agreed to amend labelling.
Cake Fruit Mix	Sultanas and raisins comprised 62.5%, currants 29.9%, mixed peel 7.6%, cherries nil. Cherries which were declared were absent, while mixed peel, which was not declared was present. Currants which should be the major ingredient were less than the sultanas and raisins.	Written Caution issued.

#### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Progress on the establishment of Smoke Control Areas throughout the Urban District has been maintained. No. 1 Area having come into operation on 1st April, 1962, paved the way for the commencement of No. 2 Area and a considerable amount of time and effort was devoted by your Inspectors in order that this could come about. This second area containing over 3,600 properties spread over approximately 463 acres, naturally proved a greater problem than in No. 1 Area but nevertheless progress was so satisfactory that some thought was given to the conversion of the rest of the district, designated Area 3, into a further smoke control area. Indeed at the time of writing plans are well in hand to this end.

Team work in a venture of this nature is essential and I have been most fortunate in receiving all possible assistance from other departments of the Council.

#### HOUSING STATISTICS

##### (1) Inspection of Dwellinghouses

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.. .. .	804
Number of inspections made for that purpose	.. .. .	1,598



(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-heading (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations .. .. .	-
Number of inspections made for that purpose .. .. .	-
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ..	14
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation .. .. .	277
 (2) Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice	
Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by Local Authority or their Officers.	48
 (3) Action under statutory powers during the year	
Statutory notices under Housing or Public Health Acts ..	-
Number of houses in which defects were remedied after serving of formal notices -	
(a) by owners .. .. .	-
(b) by local authority in default of owners .. .. .	-
Proceedings under Housing Act, 1957 -	
(a) Demolition orders made under Section 17 .. .. .	14
(b) Houses demolished -	
(i) as a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) .. .. .	1
(ii) temporary bungalows (prefabs.) .. .. .	9
(c) Unfit houses closed under Sections 16(4) and 35(1) ..	4
 (4) Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding	
Whilst it is known from the particulars supplied by housing applicants that overcrowding does exist, it is impossible to state the extent of such overcrowding	
Total number of houses owned by local authority .. .. .	3,267
Number of houses built during the year -	
(a) by the local authority .. .. .	76
(b) by other bodies or persons .. .. .	370



## Rent Act, 1957

During the year, one application was received for a certificate of disrepair. No certificates of disrepair were issued, but three certificates as to the remedying of defects have been issued.

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water

The Metropolitan Water Board is the supplying authority.

The water supply to the Crayford Urban District is derived from the Crayford, Darenth and Wansunt wells. The water has been satisfactory in quality and quantity throughout the year.

The wells' supplies are examined bacteriologically at least five times a week before and after treatment which consists of chlorination and dechlorination.

The waters are not liable to have plumbo solvent action and there has been no evidence of contamination of Crayford or other wells during the year.

### Water Sampling

The following samples were sent to the County Laboratory by the Council's Public Health Inspector -

- |   |     |
|---|-----|
| (a) Wells (drinking water), Bacteriological | - 8 |
| (b) Swimming Pool, Bacteriological          | - 8 |
| (c) Domestic Supplies, Bacteriological      | - 8 |

All samples forwarded have been reported satisfactory.

### Water Supply

Normal mains extension to serve new development was carried out. 914 yards of small service mains were laid in the area during the year.

### Drainage and Sewerage

Normal sewerage extension to serve new housing development.

### Housing Plans

- |                       |                                      |  |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------------|--|
| Housing Scheme No. 39 | - 36 houses to be constructed.       |  |
| The Nursery           | - 4 shops and 4 maisonettes          | } Details in course<br>of preparation. |
| Hurstwood Avenue      | - 16 dwellings                       |  |
| Lincoln Road          | } - Development under consideration. |  |
| Maxim Road            |                                      |  |



## Report of Kent River Board

### River Cray.

Usual programme of brushing and clearing was carried out. A total of approximately 45 tons of rubbish, mostly timber, bricks and scrap, etc., has also been removed. The diversion of a section of the river at Central and Provincial Properties' site has been completed. This consisted of cutting a new channel to the north of the Factory buildings; diversion of a sewer and the construction of a concrete spillway. The Cray was diverted into this new channel on 1st April, 1963.

### River Stanham, Middle River and River Wansunt.

Normal brushing and weed clearance has been carried out on all these rivers.

### Crayford Marshes.

The usual clearance of weeds, rubbish, etc., has been carried out on the Main Marsh Dykes and the Commissioners of Sewers dykes maintained by the Board.

### Sea Walls.

210 square yards of damaged ragstone revetment has been made good and various odd holes repaired on the river and creek walls. The usual programme of mowing was carried out on the sea walls.

### Closet Accommodation

Approximate number of premises containing each type of sanitary convenience in the district -

W.C.'s into drainage system, approximately	..	..	..	13,242
W.C.'s into cesspools	..	..	..	16
Number of premises not connected to public water supplies	..	..	..	Nil



**Refuse Collection.** A seven day collection of refuse was maintained under the same system as previously. Refuse is now being tipped in the area of land south-east of Bridge Road.

**Nuisances and Defects remedied during the year:-**

Sanitary accommodation defective	..	..	..	22
Drainage:				
(i) repaired	..	..	..	17
(ii) unstopped, etc.	..	..	..	106
Refuse receptacles	..	..	..	9
Roofs and rainwater pipes	..	..	..	64
Chimney stacks and pots repaired or renewed	..	..	..	8
Fireplaces, grates and stoves repaired or improved	..	..	..	3
Floors, walls and ceilings repaired or renewed	..	..	..	108
Rooms cleansed	..	..	..	2
Water supplies	..	..	..	30
Doors and other woodwork	..	..	..	33
Refuse and offensive accumulations removed	..	..	..	29
Improper keeping of animals	..	..	..	1
Other defects	..	..	..	183

**Control of Rodents and other Pests**

173 complaints in respect of rats and mice infestations were received and fully investigated.

During the months of April and October the foul water sewers were treated with Warfarin for the destruction of rats and where a manhole was found to be infested, treatment was continued until their extinction. I enjoyed the co-operation and assistance of the Engineer and Surveyor who, once again, placed additional labour, lifting mechanisms plus motor transport readily available. Sewer infestations were again remarkably low, despite development of land and the consequent increase in new lengths of sewers.



Other pest infestations dealt with were as follows:-

Woodworm 5; Bugs 2; Wasps nests 16; Miscellaneous 5.

### Eradication of the Bed Bug.

Particulars of the action taken in 1963 for the eradication of the Bed Bug were as follows:-

Number of -		Infested	Disinfested
Council houses	.. ..	2	2
Other houses	.. ..	-	-

Total number of visits of all kinds paid by Inspectors during the year .. .. 5,324

Approximate number of rated premises in the area .. .. 12,095

Notices served -

Statutory .. .. -

Informal .. .. 353

Number of houses, etc., disinfested .. .. 3

### Swimming Pool.

Period open from 11th May to 15th September.

Number of bathers - 34,019. This figure does not include school parties and clubs.

Improvement to the swimming pool recently has been the extension of the kitchen and cafe.

### Shops Act.

A total number of 76 visits were made during the year. This figure includes Sunday and evening visits.

Requests for information continue to come in relation to Sunday Trading and Closing Hours and more detailed information was requested from the smaller shopkeepers relating to the selling of a variety of goods from one establishment.

No serious breach of the Act was noted.

# Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to Health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	14	14	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	82	47	1	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	18	18	-	-
Total	114	79	1	-



2. Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of Cases in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred to H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred by H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	1	1	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	1	-	-	-

# OUTWORK

## Part VIII of the Act

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel, making, etc.	7	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	2	-	-	-	-	-

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

A. W. KENT

Chief Public Health Inspector



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