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ORPINGTON
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH'S
Annual Report

on the
HEALTH OF
THE URBAN DISTRICT
1960

H. B. C. CARTER-LOCKE,
M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.C.R.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health

Telephone: RAVensbourne 4623

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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

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MEMBERS OF THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

(as at 31st December, 1960)

* *Chairman of the Council* : Councillor G. A. SMITH

* *Vice-Chairman of the Council* : Councillor G. G. ROMAIN

Councillors

- | | |
|--|--|
| *Mrs. J. G. BANKS (Chairman
of Public Health Committee) | *F. W. LANE |
| H. L. BLAKE | *E. H. LUCAS |
| *J. W. BRAY | Mrs. C. M. MEDLYCOTT |
| R. J. BROWN | R. L. MUMFORD |
| H. T. COX | C. H. E. PRATT |
| Mrs. J. C. M. DAISH | C. R. RAYNER |
| J. DAVIES, C.C. | *Mrs. P. L. ROBERTSON |
| A. L. FERRIS | C. S. SAFFERY |
| *Mrs. F. G. GARDNER | *D. A. SCOLLIK, A.F.I.C.D. |
| P. A. GOLDING, A.R.I.B.A. | *Mrs. S. M. STEAD |
| *J. T. HARRIS, F.C.I.P.A. | M. J. A. STEVENS |
| W. D. HAYNE, T.D. | Mrs. J. V. WEBB |
| L. F. HENDY, M.B.E. | *S. W. WELLS (Vice-Chairman
of Public Health Committee) |
| F. S. HOCKEY | *B. D. WOODMANSEE |
| *A. B. HOWARD | M. G. WORMAN |
| *W. D. KNIGHT | |

(* denotes members of the Public Health Committee.)

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

(as at 31st December, 1960)

Medical Officer of Health

H. B. C. CARTER-LOCKE, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,
(Also Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Bromley, and Chislehurst
and Sidcup Urban District.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

A. J. I. KELYNACK, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.
(Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Bromley, and
Chislehurst and Sidcup Urban District.)

Chief Public Health Inspector and Cleansing Superintendent

F. C. CROWE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
Council Offices, Orpington, Kent. Telephone: Orpington 27661.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector and Deputy Cleansing Superintendent

W. T. WEEDY, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

District Public Health Inspectors

T. E. W. OSBORNE, C.R.S.H., R.I.P.H.

K. J. COPPIN, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

A. E. ROBINSON, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

NOTE.—All Public Health Inspectors are Inspectors under the Food and Drugs
Acts, Shops Act, Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, Pet
Animals Act, Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, and the
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

Clerical Staff

Secretary : Miss C. COOPER.

Shorthand Typist : Mrs. G. BOONE. *Clerk* : Mrs. S. KNIGHT.

Outdoor Staff

Disinfector : J. MURRAY. *Rodent Operative* : W. S. MILLS.

Assistant Rodent Operative : C. V. POTTER.

General Foreman (Refuse) : F. HONESS.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Orpington Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

"I couldn't care less." Perhaps this may seem an odd way to open a report such as this, but the expression does summarise the attitude of some people to some of the hazards and tribulations of our everyday life. The overall picture of Orpington's health is bright and cheerful, but a careless attitude could lead to trouble, and this risk is not by any means a local one only. One's thoughts turn instinctively to such matters as smoking, immunisation, vaccination, accidents and clean food, and one is immediately conscious of the fact that, although much has been done to publicise these very important public health concerns, yet the attitude towards them has in too many instances been one of inertia rather than urgency. No apology is needed for stressing once again the now well known association between smoking and cancer of the lung, and yet I have a rather hopeless feeling that any appeal however impassioned will once more fall on deaf ears. It is a fact, and one that is recorded with guarded satisfaction, that there was a fall in the number of deaths from this disease during 1960, but one would have to see a steady year-by-year decline in the death rate before any real and lasting satisfaction could be expressed. This is also the occasion and opportunity to mention a small reduction in the number of deaths from cancer in other parts of the body, a trend which I would also like to see continued in the coming years.

Immunisation against diphtheria and vaccination against anterior poliomyelitis are other very important public health measures which if taken seriously, can make a big contribution to the future health of our people. Unfortunately they are too often being neglected, with sad consequences to the affected families. Although diphtheria has been near during the past year, we have fortunately avoided it once again in this district, but immunity from its ravages cannot be expected unless a substantial proportion of our children are immunised against this disease. Because we were lucky enough to avoid anterior poliomyelitis entirely during the year under review, there is no reason for complacency, and everyone under the age of 40, is strongly urged to take advantage, by a course of injections, of the protection offered against this disease. Here again failure to take action in time, will inevitably lead to future unnecessary cases of this disease arising.

Frequent reference has been made in previous reports to the unnecessary loss of life due to accidents, and stressing the need to take every reasonable precaution both in the home and on the roads. The mention of accidents should remind us of a hazard which has

only arisen in recent years, namely the wrongful use of thin polythene film. This very excellent material can cause suffocation if misused by the very young, from whom it should always be kept, even to the extent of burning after use if it cannot be stored safely away from the reach of young hands.

This is a very obvious case of how carelessness can lead to tragedy, and in a similar way thoughtless handling of food can be responsible for outbreaks of food poisoning and the passing on of serious intestinal infections. Every effort is made by the Department to teach food handlers to treat their job as the important one that it undoubtedly is, but one wonders sometimes whether the ordinary domestic standards of hygiene are not, in too many instances, such as to expose the household to quite unnecessary risks.

One is disturbed to see that we lost nine of our population by suicide, and this automatically makes one's thoughts turn to the Mental Health Act. This is undoubtedly a very progressive measure, but the full effect of it will, it is hoped, be seen in the future when the tendency will be more and more to treat cases within the community rather than in hospital, which will merely be used in certain stages in the treatment when such is necessary.

Statistically a year must be considered satisfactory when the birth rate is above the national average, and the death rate and infant mortality rates are below that average. The year was one with a low incidence of infectious disease, and there were no major incidents in this field.

Orpington is indeed fortunate in its voluntary services which supplement so extensively the statutory services provided by the local authorities, but with the number of elderly people in the community always on the increase, more and not less help from all possible sources is likely to be the need for the future.

One of the problems relative to the world in which we live is that of noise, and I am not referring to any particular sound, but the generally noisy atmosphere with which we are surrounded. This is a very thorny problem, and one which at the moment seems very difficult to solve, particularly as the younger generation seems to find great pleasure in loud sounds, which although music in their ears, would not be so described by the "squarer" members of the community.

It would be wrong not to mention the report of the Royal Commission set up to study the local government of the Greater London Area. The recommendations made would have the effect of transferring to a health committee composed of Members of this Council plus Members from an adjoining authority, most of the functions now exercised by a local health authority. At the time of writing, the Government has not revealed its intentions with

regard to the Royal Commission's Report, but should they decide to implement its main recommendations, it is obvious that the Health Committee would have to undertake quite a number of additional tasks.

When it comes to thanking the many people who help me during the year, I always feel very humble and conscious of the major contributions to the successful running of the Department made by others. My deputy, Dr. Kelynack, is always behind me to give of both his advice and help, and Mr. Crowe, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has added one more successful year to the many he has served so well with this authority. To both these officers I offer my heartfelt thanks, as also I do to all the other members of the Department. I should also like to express my gratitude to all those doctors outside the realm of the Department who help in any way to make my work easier. Finally, very grateful thanks are due to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their gracious treatment to myself, and for their keenness and enthusiasm in the work of the Public Health Committee.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

H. B. C. CARTER-LOCKE,

Medical Officer of Health.

SECTION A

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Urban District (in acres)	20,841
Area of Park, Open Space, etc. (in acres)	2,815
Registrar General's estimate of total population (mid-year 1954)	26,021
Parish value on 31st December 1954	£1,317,181
Estimated population of a paragon (1954)	25,141
Total number of valuation assessments at 31st December 1954	24,311
1951 rate per £100 valuation	1.00
1954 rate per £100 valuation	1.00
Percentage of Roads as at 31st December 1954	
County Roads (Class I, II and III)	7.5
District Roads	7.7
Unadopted Roads	27.9
Total	43.1

SECTION A

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated total population	18.9
Adjusted birth rate for comparison with other areas	15.3
(The area comparability factor for births is 0.98)	
The Registrar General's estimate of total population (mid-year 1954)	26,021
Parish value on 31st December 1954	£1,317,181
Estimated population of a paragon (1954)	25,141
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Unadopted Roads	27.9
Total	43.1

SECTION A

VITAL AND OTHER STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Urban District (in acres)	20,842
Area of Parks, Open Spaces, etc. (in acres)	283.6
Registrar General's estimate of total population (mid-year) 1960	76,020
Rateable value at 31st December, 1960	£1,277,182
Estimated net product of a penny rate, 1960/1961	£5,145
Total number of valuation assessments at 31st December, 1960	24,334

Mileage of Roads as at 31st December, 1960.

County Roads (Class I, II and III)	41.35 miles
District Roads	106.51 miles
Unadopted Roads	27.93 miles
Total	175.79 miles

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	703	685	1,388
Illegitimate	28	21	49
	731	706	1,437

Crude birth rate per 1,000 estimated total population	18.9
Adjusted birth rate for comparison with other areas	18.5
(The area comparability factor for births is 0.98)	
Illegitimate live births (per cent. of total live births)	3.47
Birth rate for England and Wales	17.1

Stillbirths.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	9	12	21
Illegitimate	1	—	1
	10	12	22

Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and still births	15.1
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 estimated total population	0.3

Total Births (live and still).

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	712	697	1,409
Illegitimate	29	21	50
	741	718	1,459

Infant Mortality.

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	14	11	25
Illegitimate	1	1	2
	—	—	—
	15	12	27
	—	—	—
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births			18.8
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			18.0
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			40.8
Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			17.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			16.0
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			30.8
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales			21.7

Maternal Mortality.

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	Nil
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for England and Wales	0.39

Deaths.

	Males	Females	Total
	380	332	712
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated total population			9.4
Adjusted rate for comparison purposes			10.1
(The area comparability factor for deaths is 1.08)			
Death rate for England and Wales			11.5

Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the total population of the Urban District, mid-year 1960, was 76,020 which is an increase of 1,400 over the figure for the previous year. This population figure gives a density of 3.65 persons to the acre.

The natural increase of population measured by excess of births over deaths, was 725.

Births.

The birth rate for 1960 was 18.9 per 1,000 total population. The adjusted rate for comparison with other areas being 18.5.

The rate of 18.9 is .3 higher than that for the previous year, and is well above the figure of 17.1 for England and Wales as a whole.

1,437 live births were registered in the Urban District during the year, as against 1,388 in 1959. Of this number, 731 were males and 706 females.

The illegitimate live births amounted to 3.4% of the total live births. There were 50 illegitimate births (including 1 stillbirth), 29 being males and 21 females.

The stillbirth rate for the year was 15.1 per 1,000 total live and still births, and 0.3 per 1,000 estimated total population. Of the 22 stillbirths registered 10 were males and 12 females.

Deaths.

712 deaths appertaining to the Urban District were registered in 1960, giving a death rate of 9.4 per 1,000 total population. The adjusted rate for use when comparing one area with another is 10.1. The rate for England and Wales as a whole is 11.5.

Of the Orpington deaths registered, 380 were males and 332 females.

The following is an analysis of the ages at death :

Under 1 year of age	....	....	....	27
1 and under 5 years of age	....	....	....	1
5 and under 15 years of age	....	....	....	3
15 and under 25 years of age	....	....	....	7
25 and under 35 years of age	....	....	....	5
35 and under 45 years of age	....	....	....	24
45 and under 55 years of age	....	....	....	45
55 and under 65 years of age	....	....	....	95
65 and under 75 years of age	....	....	....	143
75 years and over	....	....	....	362
				712

Full details of the causes of death will be found in Table II in the appendix, but the following table, giving details of certain causes of death in the Urban District during the past ten years may prove of interest :

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Cancer (all sites)	120	85	108	108	134	131	131	158	172	159
Cancer of the lung, bronchus	19	9	19	25	23	34	33	38	48	33
Heart and Circulatory diseases	293	293	285	320	262	264	284	328	348	321
Respiratory diseases (excluding T.B.)	76	77	81	44	79	135	88	119	107	110
Tuberculosis	19	11	10	5	6	7	4	4	4	3
Infectious Diseases	—	2	4	1	2	1	1	3	3	1
Road Accidents	10	4	5	8	6	6	5	10	12	13
Other Accidents	14	6	3	2	8	10	8	10	6	8

The changing hazards of present day life are illustrated by the decline in deaths from tuberculosis, the figure this year being the smallest ever to be recorded in the Urban District, and, in contrast, by the increasing importance of road deaths, which reached the highest level of any year for which records are available.

Morbidity Statistics.

The following is a summary of the weekly details received from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance during 1960 :—

Four weeks ending	Number of First Certificates of incapacity received
26th January	987
23rd February	987
29th March	796
26th April	703
24th May	659
21st June	522
12th July	577
9th August	485
6th September	482
4th October	611
1st November	869
29th November	732
27th December	741

Medical Examinations.

110 members, or potential members of the staff were examined medically during the year.

Unemployment.

I am indebted to the Manager of the local Employment Exchange for the following information with regard to unemployment in the area during 1960 :—

“The number of unemployed persons has throughout the year 1960 been considerably lower than in 1959, the difference varying, according to the time of year, between 50 and 200 persons. The usual pattern has been followed, i.e. the highest figure in January, gradually decreasing until June, and then slight increases until the end of the year.

There has been a steady demand for workers throughout the year, and with local firms increasing their labour force and some new firms coming into the area, there has been little long term unemployment.”

Open Air Recreational Amenities.

Approximately 283.6 acres of land have been secured for public recreational purposes within the Urban District, as under:—

Parks and Recreation Grounds.

	Ward.	Acreage.
Biggin Hill	Biggin Hill	10.7
Chelsfield	Chelsfield	0.50
Cudham Village	Cudham	10.39
Cudham Lane	Green-Street-Green	6.5
Downe	Downe	3.0
Farnborough	Farnborough	10.0
Glentrammon	Green-Street-Green	13.5
Goddington	Goddington South	63.95
Grassmeade	Goddington North	9.6
Knockholt	Knockholt	0.75
Petts Wood	Crofton North	12.27
Poverest	Knoll	17.5
Prattsbottom Playground	Green-Street-Green	0.055
St. Mary Cray	St. Mary Cray	19.0
Willett	Petts Wood	6.1
Farnborough (Opp. New Inn P.H.)	Farnborough	0.134

Public Gardens.

Broxbourne Gardens	Knoll	0.82
Riverside Gardens	St. Mary Cray	10.3
The Priory Gardens	Goddington North	14.03

Open Spaces.

Okemore Gardens	St. Mary Cray	3.75
Wotton Green	St. Mary Cray	2.25

Common Land.

Biggin Hill Green	Biggin Hill	1.47
Broomhill Common	Knoll	1.89
Darrick Common	Crofton South	1.88
Farnborough Common	Farnborough	16.72
Green-Street-Green	Green-Street-Green	15.6
Prattsbottom	Green-Street-Green	0.52
Leaves Green Common	Leaves Green	19.55
Tugmutton Green	Farnborough	4.39
Old Hill	Green-Street-Green	1.8
Gumping Common	Crofton South	4.25
Sparrow Common	Petts Wood	0.50

The contribution which the open spaces can make towards the health of the place is, of course, incalculable, and by its provision of a large number of open-air recreational facilities, the Council has made arrangements for both young and old alike. The younger generation are given the opportunity to enjoy their sports and pastimes, and for those who enjoy less active pursuits, every chance is given to take full advantage of the restfulness of a summer evening or week-end. Such amenities for both recreation and relaxation can only have beneficial effects on the population in general.

SECTION B.

**GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
FOR THE AREA.**

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES RENDERED BY THE COUNCIL.

Major services of the Public Health Department, to which reference is made in later sections of this report are :—

Atmospheric Pollution.

Enquiries into Complaints, and Abatement of Nuisances.

Health Education and all matters covered by the headings of
Sanitary and Environmental Services.

Housing.

Inspection of Food and Food Premises.

Inspection and Examination of Water and Milk Supplies.

Inspection of Factories and Shops.

Infectious Diseases (Prevention and Notification).

Rodent Control.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Disinfection.

The disinfecting station is situate at the Council Offices and details of the work carried out during 1960 are as under :—

DISINFECTIONS—

Premises visited ....	....	52
Rooms disinfected ....	....	53
Articles disinfected ....	....	573

DISINFESTATIONS—

Premises visited ....	....	20
Rooms disinfested ....	....	38
Articles disinfested ....	....	124

	Articles treated.	Articles destroyed.
Beds	91	—
Mattresses	90	—
Pillows	126	—
Bolsters	20	—
Bedclothes (batches)	58	—
Clothing (batches)	57	—
Cushions	35	—
Hangings	74	—
Carpets, etc.	68	—
Library Books	78	—
	697	—

In the case of disinfection, rooms and furniture are treated with Formalin vapour and, if necessary, liquid spray.

Some articles are steam treated with a pressure of 20 lbs. per square inch. Bedding is steam treated with a similar pressure.

For disinfection purposes, rooms and furniture are sprayed with a proprietary brand of insecticide containing five per cent D.D.T.

Laboratory Service.

Routine medical and Food and Drugs samples are forwarded to the Public Health Laboratory at Maidstone, and the following is a summary of the work carried out on behalf of the Council during 1960 :—

Faeces	....	....	....	297
Food Samples, etc.	....	....	....	261
Water Samples	....	....	....	48
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	8
				<hr/>
				614
				<hr/>

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

SECTION 47.

Although several cases were visited and investigated during the year, it was not necessary to apply to the Court for an Order for compulsory removal of any of the persons concerned.

SECTION 50.

Under this section of the Act, a duty is placed on the local authority to arrange for the burial or cremation of the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, if it appears that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have or are being made. During the year, three bodies were dealt with by the Council under this Section of the Act.

Nursing Homes.

There are no registered Nursing Homes within the area.

Public Mortuary.

There is no public mortuary in use in the district. Facilities have been given for the use of the mortuaries attached to Farnborough and Orpington Hospitals.

SERVICES RENDERED BY THE HOSPITAL BOARDS.

- (a) Farnborough Hospital.—Provides a general hospital service with 736 beds.

(b) Chest Clinic.—There is no Chest Clinic in the area, all patients being referred to the Clinic at Tiger Lane, Bromley.

The above are under the control of the Bromley Group Hospital Management Committee, whose offices are at Farnborough Hospital.

(c) Orpington Hospital.—General Hospital with provision for 809 beds, including Part III residential accommodation for County use.

This Hospital is controlled by the Orpington and Sevenoaks Group Hospital Management Committee and their offices are at Orpington Hospital.

(d) Venereal Diseases.—Patients are referred to the various hospitals with specialist clinics for dealing with these diseases.

SERVICES RENDERED BY THE KENT COUNTY COUNCIL.

Ambulance Service.

The main depot for the area is at 12, Hayes Lane, Bromley. At the present time there are twenty-seven ambulances and twenty-two sitting case cars available for use at this depot, and the majority of these are radio controlled.

Day Nurseries.

There are no day nurseries in the district.

Diseases of Animals Acts.

There is an officer stationed at Bexley who carries out the functions of this service.

Domiciliary Midwifery.

Six full-time Midwives and five Home Nurse Midwives are employed in the Urban District. The services of a Midwife may be obtained on direct application or through the patient's private doctor.

Domestic Help Service.

The District Organiser's office is at The County Offices, "The Walnuts," High Street, Orpington.

The following is a summary of the cases assisted during 1960 :—

Maternity (Expectant Mothers)	173
Tuberculosis	4
Aged	236
Others	200
	<hr/>
	613
	<hr/>

Family Help Service.

This service is provided to deal with the care of children in their own homes when they are temporarily deprived of the care of their mother or a female guardian.

Twenty-five cases were assisted during 1960.

Child Help Service.

Assistance under this scheme was given to one family in the area during the year.

Night Attendant Service.

Ten cases received assistance under this scheme in 1960.

District Nursing Service.

There are six District Nurses and four District Nurse Midwives employed in the area. No night service is provided. The services of a District Nurse may be obtained on medical certification.

Health Visiting.

Ten Health Visitors/School Nurses, one full-time School Nurse and one Tuberculosis Health Visitor are employed in the area. In addition to their school work, Health Visitors are responsible for the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics, Home Visiting, Mental Health Visiting, Immunisation and Vaccination Clinics, etc.

SERVICES RENDERED BY VOLUNTARY AGENCIES.**The St. John Ambulance Brigade.****Over 60's Clubs.**

The invaluable work carried out by these agencies continued during the year.

Women's Voluntary Service.

The County Organiser has kindly furnished the following information :—

“Meals on Wheels.”

Orpington W.V.S. members cook the meals at The Rookery, these are delivered three days a week. The total number delivered during 1960 was 7,708. The charge is still only 1s. per head and they received no subsidy from the Local Authority. The van is their own property and is maintained by them through the generosity of various donations and a grant from Alexandra Rose Day.

Darby and Joan Clubs—Farnborough Club.

The membership at this Club has slightly increased during the year. The car service is even more in demand as the members become more infirm. The members of this Club have been very fortunate in having a number of free Outings during the year.

The Rookery Club.

This Club has now about the same membership as Farnborough. The W.V.S. helpers at both Clubs continue to take a personal interest in the old people, listening to their problems and frequently escorting them to hospital or to the Doctor when necessary.

General Welfare Work.

During the year 1960 the appeals for assistance from the Almoners of Orpington and Farnborough Hospitals have been constant. W.V.S. members have been asked to take elderly people to New Cross General Hospital for repairs to deaf aids, also to Convalescent Homes (including one in the Isle of Wight) and to bring them home again. In all, 321 escorts by car have been undertaken.

The Trolley Shop continues to give valuable service at Farnborough Hospital. It is the high-light of the week for the old and permanent patients.

Orpington and District Old People's Welfare Committee.

The Honorary Secretary has kindly furnished the following report :—

“The Orpington and District Old People's Welfare Committee exists to promote and assist the general good of all old people in the Urban District of Orpington, by assisting the work of statutory authorities and voluntary organisations engaged in providing facilities for physical and mental recreation, developing physical improvement, furthering health or relieving poverty, distress or sickness. It works in close collaboration with these organisations, and many of them are represented on the Committee. All the 11 Old People's Clubs in the district continue to flourish, and the Committee continues to maintain a visiting service and help many old people from its Benevolent Fund. The need for this work is increasing as the number of old people grows; they live longer nowadays and therefore more of them become frail. In March, 1960, this Committee in conjunction with the British Red Cross Society, opened a chiropody clinic in the Orpington Village Hall for the treatment of old people. This provides for central Orpington a service which had already been established in other parts of the Urban District. The clinic meets a real need, and is fully booked for weeks ahead.”

British Red Cross Society—Medical Loan Depot.

One medical loan depot is in operation in the area, where a full range of nursing requisites is held and articles are available to local residents. A small charge is normally made, but, in necessitous cases, and for most old age pensioners articles are loaned free.

The address of this depot is 1, Birchwood Road, Petts Wood, and it is open by appointment. Application should be made to Mrs. Jones of that address—telephone number Orpington 22083.

LOCAL CLINIC SERVICES.

Child Welfare Centres.

CHELSEFIELD	....	Village Hall	....	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday in month—afternoon.
BIGGIN HILL	....	Sports Pavilion, Biggin Hill		Thursday—afternoon.
DOWNE	....	Village Hall	....	1st & 3rd Friday in month—afternoon.
FARNBOROUGH	....	Methodist Hall	....	Friday—afternoon.
GREEN-STREET-GREEN		Baptist School Room	....	Friday—afternoon.
KNOCKHOLT	....	The Institute	....	2nd & 4th Tuesday in month—afternoon.
ORPINGTON	....	Methodist Church Hall		Monday, Tuesday & Friday—afternoon.
"		St. Giles Church Hall, Leamington Avenue		Wednesday—afternoon.
CROFTON	....	St. Paul's Church Hall		Monday—afternoon.
PETTS WOOD	....	G.E.A. Hall, Woodhurst Avenue	....	Monday & Thursday—afternoon.
ST. MARY CRAY	....	Temple Congregational Church Hall	....	Tuesday & Wednesday—afternoon.
PRATTS BOTTOM	....	Village Hall	....	2nd & 4th Thursday in month—afternoon.
POVEREST	....	Coronation Hall, Bridge Road, St. Mary Cray		Each Thursday afternoon.
CUDHAM	....	Eldon Hall, Downe Avenue	....	1st & 3rd Wednesday in month—afternoon.

Ante-Natal Clinics.

GREEN-STREET-GREEN		Baptist School Room	....	Friday—morning. Relaxation Class — 2nd 4th Tuesday in month.
ORPINGTON	....	Methodist Church Hall		Tuesday & Friday—morning.
PETTS WOOD	....	G.E.A. Hall, Woodhurst Avenue		1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday afternoon, 1-2.30 p.m. Relaxation Class 10 a.m. 12 noon.

ST. MARY CRAY	....	Temple Congregational Church Hall	1st, 3rd & 5th Friday— afternoon, Doctor in attendance.
ST. MARY CRAY	....	Temple Congregational Church Hall	2nd & 4th Friday—after- noon. (Midwives only in attendance.)

Ophthalmic Clinic.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE, CHISLEHURST ROAD	Orpington	Every Monday, all day— By appointment only.
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Minor Ailment Clinics (Schools).

THE SCHOOL HOUSE, CHISLEHURST ROAD	Orpington	Every Wednesday—after- noon, 1.45 p.m. - 3 p.m.
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Dental Clinics.

THE SCHOOL HOUSE, CHISLEHURST ROAD	Orpington	Monday, Tuesday, Wed- nesday, Thursday and Friday—all day. Dentist attends full time each day.
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Dental Clinics are also held in the country areas—Farnborough, Cudham, Westerham, Biggin Hill, Downe, Green-Street-Green, Knockholt, etc.

Immunisation and Vaccination.

This is carried out at the Child Welfare Centres listed above.

The responsibility of the Health Department under this Act is to ensure that farm workers have suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation and adequate washing facilities.

During the year 430 observations and visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the Clean Air Act 1956 and in 14 cases it was necessary to call attention to infringements. A happy relationship exists between the various factory managers and the Public Health Department and any infringements detected are dealt with on an informal basis.

SECTION C.

**SANITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES
OF THE AREA.**

The Council co-operates with the Local Research Station acting under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the measurement of atmospheric pollution. There are two sites in the district at one of which a deposit gauge is positioned for the measurement of solid matter suspended in the atmosphere and at the other a Lead Peroxide Cylinder for the measurement of sulphur dioxide. At monthly intervals samples are forwarded to the Research Station at Harlow for analysis. In the past year the Council is represented by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector on the London and Home Counties Smoke Abatement Advisory Council, the National Smoke Abatement Society and the Standing Committee of Local Authorities which co-operates with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in research into the problem of air pollution. As forecast in my last Report the number of drainage connections made in the newly created roads in the Highgate Hill area was highly satisfactory, almost 100%.

SECTION C.

SANITARY AND ENVIRONMENTAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956.

The responsibility of the Health Department under this Act is to ensure that farm workers have suitable and sufficient sanitary accommodation and adequate washing facilities.

Atmospheric Pollution.

During the year, 430 observations and visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors in connection with the Clean Air Act, 1956, and in 17 cases it was necessary to call attention to infringements. A happy relationship exists between the various factory managements and the Public Health Department and any infringements detected are dealt with on an informal basis.

This district is not shown as a black area by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on their map of the Greater London area.

The district, which comprises some 20,000 acres, is well provided with open spaces, parks and recreation grounds and with many factories and private dwellings using oil fuel, the atmosphere is comparatively free from pollution.

The Council co-operates with the Fuel Research Station acting under the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research in the measurement of atmospheric pollution. There are two sites in the district at one of which a deposit gauge is positioned for the measurement of solid matter suspended in the atmosphere and at the other a Lead Peroxide Cylinder for the measurement of sulphur dioxide. At monthly intervals, samples are forwarded to the Council's Analyst and reports thereon are submitted to the Fuel Research Station.

The Council is represented by the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Chief Public Health Inspector on the London and Home Counties Smoke Abatement Advisory Council, the National Smoke Abatement Society, and the Standing Conference of Local Authorities which co-operate with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Cesspools.

As forecast in my last Report, the number of drainage connections made to the newly sewered roads in the Biggin Hill area was highly satisfactory, almost 100%.

The roads concerned were Aperfield Road, Edward Road, Moselle Road and St. Winifred's Road, involving in all 107 properties. Of these, 103 have been connected leaving only four premises, two of which are over 100 feet from a sewer and two where the road portion of the connection is already completed. The number of cesspools abolished in the roads mentioned, was 100.

Elsewhere in the district 81 cesspools were abolished, making a grand total of 181 for the year—a record since this work began some 10 years ago.

The following summary shows the position at the end of 1960:—

Number of cesspools at 31st December, 1960:

(1) On line of sewer	....	....	65
(2) Not on line of sewer	....	....	2,262

Number of cesspools abolished and main drainage provided during the year	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	181
Number of houses with pail closets converted to cesspool drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	—
Number of new houses erected with cesspool drainage	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	32
Number of loads removed from cesspools:—										
On private properties	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5,809
On requisitioned properties	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	56
On Council properties	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	525
										6,390
										6,390

Complaints.

During the year, 54 complaints were received from residents, but in no case was it necessary to take formal action to secure abatement of the nuisance.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957.

The object of this Order is to prevent the spread of Foot and Mouth and other diseases of animals. The Order provides, inter alia, that where persons collect waste foods for feeding to animals or poultry, the foods must first be boiled for one hour in a Plant licensed by the Local authority.

Five Boiling Plants were licensed during 1960, making a total of 46 licences issued under this order.

Drainage and Sewerage.

The trunk soil sewerage system is under the control of the West Kent Main Sewerage Board. Branch main soil sewers and main surface water sewers have been provided during the year as under:—

Private Estate Development :

Foul sewer	9"	698 lineal yards.
Foul sewer	6"	501 lineal yards.
Surface water	9"	45 lineal yards.
Surface water	6"	74 lineal yards

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

There are 140 factories on the Council's register at the present time.

Ninety visits of inspection were made by the Public Health Inspectors and by the end of the year practically all of the 21 defects found had been remedied.

The following gives particulars of the work carried out during 1960 :—

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health :

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(a) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authorities	8	2	—	—
(b) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	119	63	21	—
(c) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)*	13	25	—	—
	140	90	21	—

* Building sites on Estate development.

2. Cases in which defects were found :

	Number of cases in which defects were Referred				Number of cases in which prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector		
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	21	20	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	21	20	—	—	—

Outworkers.

Twenty-nine lists of Outworkers were received during the year, and the following are details of the trades involved, together with the number of persons employed.

Trade	No. of outworkers employed
Clothing	76
Cardboard boxes	2
Surgical Appliances	2
Brushmaking	1
Lamp shades	3
	84

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952.

No contraventions were found during the course of the year.

Pet Animals Act, 1951.

Licences in respect of five premises were granted or renewed during 1960 and 21 visits were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

No nuisances or defects were found.

The pets sold from these shops consist mainly of birds, fish and tortoises.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The number of inspections and treatments carried out was as follows :

	Total number of inspections.	Number of Infestations cleared.
Local Authority's property	49	8
Dwelling houses (including Council houses)	5,398	532
Business premises	169	31

In addition, the Council's sewers were test-baited early in the year to ascertain the areas of infestation and this was followed up by treatment with poison bait in February and September. The degree of infestation was found to be negligible.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act is designed to secure the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined, or for purposes connected therewith.

No contraventions were found under this Act during 1960.

Rivers, Streams and Lakes.

Since 1950, the Kent Rivers Board has been responsible for the supervision of the two rivers in this area, i.e. the Cray and the Kydbrook.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

	Total number of Inspections and visits	No of premises at which defects or contraventions were found
Housing	3,172	253
Infectious Diseases	684	—
Food Premises	1,352	64
Factories (including Smoke Observations, Outworkers)	520	38
Rodent Control (Public Health Inspectors only)	152	135
Trade Premises	563	24
Miscellaneous	765	3
	<hr/> 7,208	<hr/> 517

Shops Act, 1950.

During the year, 270 inspections of shops were made and the following contraventions were found and subsequently remedied by the shop-keepers :

Neglect in displaying Statutory Forms	20
Inadequate Heating	2
Hours of Closing	1

Swimming Baths and Pools.

There is only one swimming bath in the district to which the public are admitted, and this is situated at Darrick Wood, Lovibonds Avenue, Orpington.

It is owned by the Kent Education Committee, but is operated by Orpington Urban District Council in conjunction with the Committee under a financial arrangement during the summer months, whereby, although it is normally reserved for the use of school children, the general public are admitted at certain times. The charge for admittance is 1/- for adults and 6d. for children.

It is an indoor swimming bath covered with white glazed tiles. A new gas chlorination plant was installed during the year to replace the old type and this has proved to be far more effective. The water, supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, is heated, chlorinated and then filtered continuously, this cycle taking eight hours.

Four visits of inspection were made during the year by the District Public Health Inspector and three samples of the water taken for analysis proved to be satisfactory.

Verminous Conditions and Uncleanliness.

No cases of unclean premises were found during the year, but 20 verminous premises were dealt with by the Department's Disinfector.

Water Supply.

During the year, three premises were connected to the main water supply, having previously been dependent upon stored rain-water.

Of approximately 24,000 dwellings, only 33 are not provided with a main piped water supply. Of these, 21 are situated where a water main is not available in the roads fronting their premises. These are in isolated parts of the district and generally dependent upon rain-water collected from roofs and stored in underground tanks, but three premises obtain their source of supply from a private well.

The remaining 12 premises are not connected to a main water supply although it is available in the roads on to which they front. Some of these are a considerable distance from the road, but seven premises are within 80 feet of the Metropolitan Water Board main.

Fourteen week-end bungalows are not connected to a main water supply.

The total number of premises still dependent upon underground tank or well supply is made up as follows :

Ward	Number of premises with Stored Rainwater Wells	
Biggin Hill	18	—
Chelsfield	2	—
Cudham	4	—
Downe	2	—
Farnborough	2	1
Green St. Green	3	—
Knockholt	1	—
	32	1

The Metropolitan Water Board supplies the mains water for the whole of the district.

The Public Health Department obtains samples of this water at monthly intervals from various dwelling houses throughout the district. Fifty-two samples were taken and the Analyst's reports show that they were all satisfactory.

The Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, has kindly reported on the water supply to the Urban District during the year 1960:—

“The supply to the district of Orpington during 1960 was derived from the following seven wells, namely Eynsford, Horton Kirby, Lullingstone, North Orpington, Orpington, Shortlands and Sundridge together with Thames derived filtered water.

The following extension of trunk mains has been carried out in the area during 1960:—

In Poverest Road, Lovibonds Avenue, Croften Avenue and The Avenue where 12" and 10" mains were laid.

None of the water is plumbo-solvent and there have been no specific instances of contamination in the area during 1960.

No statistics are available as to the number of dwelling houses supplied by pipes direct to the houses, but the figure required is the total population less those dependent on rain water or private wells. The Board have no accurate information as to standpipes but there are some bungalows in Biggin Hill area that have no water fittings except a standpipe in the front garden.

The following tables give the results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses of the various supplies to Orpington during 1960 including bacteriological quality of the well water before treatment.”

Average Results of the Chemical Examination of the Water supplied to Orpington during the Year 1960.
Milligrammes per litre (unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	No. of Samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen	Chlorides as CL	Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hrs. at 27°C.	Turbidity units	Colour, mm. brown 2 ft. Tube Burgess's Tintometer
				Nitrate				
Eynsford well	7	0.013	0.020	4.1	16	0.06	Nil	Nil
Horton Kirby well	6	0.012	0.022	4.5	17	0.04	Nil	Nil
Lullingstone well	5	0.014	0.023	3.8	15	Nil	Nil	Nil
Orpington well	4	0.015	0.021	6.6	15	0.04	Nil	Nil
N. Orpington well	4	0.013	0.023	5.0	14	0.04	0.1	Nil
Shortlands well	12	0.016	0.026	5.3	18	0.04	Nil	Nil
Sundridge well	4	0.013	0.017	3.0	18	0.04	Nil	Nil
Thames derived (Southern Group)	156	0.038	0.080	4.0	28	1.26	0.3	14

Description of the Sample	Hardness (Total)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH. Value	Phosphate as PO ₄	Silicate as SiO ₂	Sulphate as SO ₄	Fluoride as F	Magnesium as Mg.	Surface Active Material as Manoxol	Free CO ₂	Electrical Conductivity (Gemmhos)
Eynsford well	258	32	7.3			16	0.2			32	475
Horton Kirby	258	38	7.2			20	0.15			30	475
Lullingstone well	246	30	7.2			14	0.15			29	450
Orpington well	278	42	7.1			16	0.1			38	500
N. Orpington well	266	30	7.1			12	0.1			36	475
Shortlands well	282	64	7.2			44	0.15			31	525
Sundridge well	210	42	7.4			28	0.1			15	400
Thames derived (Southern Group)	254	68	7.8	1.00	9	58	0.25	4	0.12		525

Result of the Bacteriological Examination of the Water supplied to Orpington during the Year 1960.

Parts per million (unless otherwise stated)

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

Source of supply	BEFORE TREATMENT							AFTER TREATMENT				
	Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count		<i>Escherichia coli</i> count		Number of samples	Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	<i>E. coli</i> count
		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.		20-24 hours at 37°C.	3 days at 22°C.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.
Eynsford No. 1 well ...	197	—	74	71.07	1.2	96.95	0.1	} 256	0.1	12	99.61	100
Eynsford No. 2 well ...	140	—	3	98.57	—	100	—		} 246	0.2	75	99.59	100
Horton Kirby No. 1 well ...	216	0.2	105	92.13	0.7	95.37	0.4	} 212		0.2	73	99.53	100
Horton Kirby No. 2 well ...	150	0.3	14	98.67	—	100	—		} 253	0.1	8	99.60	100
Lullingstone No. 1 well ...	84	0.1	93	98.81	—	100	—	} 229		3.1	10	99.13	99.56
Lullingstone No. 2 well ...	62	0.2	61	100	—	100	—		} 257	0.1	19	100	100
Orpington well ...	247	0.1	38	88.26	0.2	100	—	} 253		0.1	2	100	100
North Orpington well ...	226	59.4	437	7.96	134.4	20.35	50.3		} 1,874	8.6	—	99.57	100
Shortlands No. 1 well ...	74	0.1	1	100	—	100	—					
Shortlands No. 2 well ...	201	—	1	99.50	0.1	100	—					
Shortlands No. 3 well ...	226	1.0	25	99.12	—	100	—					
Sundridge No. 2 well ...	203	0.4	10	100	—	100	—					
Sundridge No. 4 well ...	120	0.1	18	100	—	100	—					
Thames derived ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—					
(Southern Group)												

The following extract from the 57th Annual Report of the Metropolitan Water Board for the year ended 31st March, 1960, is reproduced by kind permission of the Clerk to that Authority.

“At Farnborough, there are at present two service reservoirs with a combined capacity of 2.925 million gallons. Water is normally received from the Board's North Orpington, Orpington and West Wickham pumping stations and from the Thames Valley via Honor Oak and Shortlands pumping stations, but can also be infused from the higher reservoirs at Knockholt through a 12 inch main. The area supplied by the reservoirs includes the districts of Chislehurst, Crockenhill, Eynsford, Farnborough, Farningham, Hayes, Keston, Orpington, Swanley Junction, Petts Wood, Shirley and West Wickham, and the daily demand now averages over 5 m.g. with a maximum exceeding 9 m.g. On two days in June 1957, both reservoirs were completely empty and occasions arose during the summer of 1959 when the water level was dangerously low.

At their meeting in October 1959, the Board decided to construct, at an estimated cost of £125,000, a third service reservoir on land adjoining the existing ones which will have a capacity of 5 million gallons. It will be connected to the others by short lengths of mains and have the same top water level. Work on the site commenced in January, 1960.

Water from North Orpington pumping station is pumped into the Farnborough reservoir zone through one 18 inch main, and one 8 inch main. These mains are connected at Orpington pumping station to a single 14 inch main which runs between that station and the reservoirs. The proposals approved by the Board in 1958 for the improvement of the supply to the Kent area included the installation of additional pumping plant at North Orpington pumping station which, in the near future, will enable the maximum output of the station to be raised from 1 m.g.d. to 2 m.g.d. The capacity of the 14 inch main will, as a result be inadequate to enable full use to be made of the reservoirs. It is accordingly intended to lay, at an estimated cost of £37,000 approximately 3,910 yards of 12 inch main to connect the 18 inch main in High Street, Orpington, with the 24 inch inlet/outlet main from the reservoirs. The main will pass through an area in which shortages occurred during the hot weather of June and July 1959, and will be available for improving the supply.”

Section D
HOUSING

In the early part of 1960, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked Local Authorities in view of the progress made in carrying out their existing slum clearance programmes, to consider the next phase of this important work. It is not intended that the clearance of unit houses has been completed and when these have been dealt with, it may be assumed that the clearance of unit houses has been completed.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Only three applications for certificates were received during 1960, and from a study of the number of applications received in the passing of the Act (given below) I think it is reasonable to assume that in the majority of cases where the permitted income limit has been applied, owners and landlords have reached agreement on the question of necessary repairs without resorting to the Local Authority.

APPLICANTS RECEIVED

Year	Number of applications received
1957 (six months)	2
1958	3
1959	1
1960	3

Total number of applications for certificates received during the year 1960: 3

Total number of applications for certificates received during the year 1957 to 1960: 7

(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose of

SECTION D. HOUSING.

Clearance Areas and Individual Unfit Dwellings.

In the early part of 1960, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government asked Local Authorities, in view of the progress made in carrying out their existing slum clearance programmes, to consider the next phase of this important work.

As far as this Authority is concerned, there remained at the end of the year a small balance of properties to be dealt with in order to complete the current five year programme. Further proposals will be made to the Ministry in 1961 after a final check has been made. It is not anticipated that there will be many properties involved and when these have been dealt with, it may be assumed that the clearance of unfit houses has been completed.

Rent Act, 1957.

This Act came into force on the 6th July, 1957.

The role of the Health Department in the administration of the Act is confined almost entirely to the consideration of applications made by tenants of controlled houses for Certificates of Disrepair.

In broad terms, the possession of this Certificate enables a tenant to resist the rent increase permitted by the Act and the granting of a Certificate is justified only where the dwelling is in disrepair by reason of defects which ought reasonably to be remedied "having due regard to the age, character and locality of the dwelling."

Only three applications for Certificates were received during 1960, and from a study of the number of applications received since the passing of the Act (given below) I think it is reasonable to assume that in the majority of cases, where the permitted increases in rents have been applied, tenants and landlords have reached agreement on the question of necessary repairs without recourse to the Local Authority.

APPLICATIONS RECEIVED

1957 (six months)	1958	1959	1960
59	38	8	3

Housing Statistics for the year 1960.

Total number of valuation assessments, houses and flats, at 31st December, 1960	24,334
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling houses inspected for defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	141
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,239

(2) Number of dwelling houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	7
(4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	132

Remedy of defects during the year without service of Formal Notices :—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	112
Number of dwelling houses demolished during the year	7

Moveable Dwellings.

During the early part of 1960, four licences were renewed, embracing a total of 111 caravans and 10 tents for the summer months, and 106 visits were made by the District Health Inspectors during the year to the various sites.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, came into operation on the 29th August, 1960. It has two objects :

- (1) to control the location of caravan sites, so as to prevent them starting up in the wrong places, while allowing them to develop in suitable places.
- (2) to improve conditions on sites by requiring good standards of layout, equipment and maintenance.

Re-Housing.

I am indebted to the Housing and Estates Manager for the following statistics on re-housing carried out by the Local Authority :—

	Prior to 1960	During 1960	Total as at Dec. 1960
1. (a) Number of permanent dwellings built by Local Authority (excluding 402 old type pre-1939 council houses	2,371	18	2,389
(b) Number of pre-fabricated dwellings built by Local Authority	319	—	314**
(c) Number of dwellings requisitioned by Local Authority	2	—	2
2. (a) Number of families occupying 1 (a)	2,389	and lodgers	
(b) Number of families occupying 1 (b)	314—5 demolished**		
(c) Number of families occupying 1 (c)	18		

3. Total number of families re-housed during 1960 in
 - (a) 18
 - (b) Nil
 - (c) 11

4. Number of families on waiting list at 31st December, 1960, in various categories :—

(a) Families in urgent need of other accommodation	....	101
(b) Families whose applications require early consideration		265
(c) Families whose applications are less urgent	....	356
		722
 (d) Families with varying degrees of housing need	....	370

5. Number of families on waiting list living in overcrowded conditions ; no figures are kept as to the extent of statutory overcrowding, but about 366 of the families included in 4 above are living in crowded conditions.

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

General

During the year 1,352 routine and special visits were made to food premises to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were being complied with.

The new regulations were brought into force on the 1st January 1956 and extended in 1956 to assist in reducing to a minimum the risk of food poisoning by the stricter use of hygienic practices. No serious contraventions were detected but the attention of a number of shopkeepers had to be drawn to the necessity for the restoration of their premises.

However, the hygienic handling of the food itself is the real controlling factor in the prevention of food poisoning. In this disease is generally caused by germ contamination from the human body and it is therefore vital that all persons handling food should be aware of this responsibility and pay attention to strict personal hygiene.

In my opinion the principles of personal hygiene should be taught in all schools at an early age and the parent should be helped to help the child to be free from the danger of

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

Details of the 1350 informal samples of food and drugstaken for analysis are as follows:

Food and Drugs Sampling

Sample taken	Formal	Informal	Total
Bacon	1	1	2
Baking Powder	1	1	2
Berchans Powders	1	1	2
Beef and Lamb Fat	1	1	2
Beans	1	1	2
Blackcurrant Vitamin C Drink	1	1	2
Bismarck Powder	1	1	2
Butter	1	1	2
Butter Sweet Condensed	1	1	2
Casein	1	1	2
Choco Spread	1	1	2
Chicken and Eggs	1	1	2
Citrus	1	1	2
Coccolinal	1	1	2
Condensed Milk	1	1	2

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS.

General.

During the year 1,352 routine and special visits were made to food premises to ensure that the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1955 were being complied with.

The new regulations were brought into force on the 1st January 1956, and extended in 1960 to assist in reducing to a minimum the risk of food poisoning by the stricter use of hygienic practices.

No serious contraventions were detected but the attention of a number of shopkeepers had to be drawn to the necessity for the redecoration of their premises.

However, the hygienic handling of the food itself is the real controlling factor in the prevention of "food poisoning" as this disease is generally caused by germ contamination from the human body, and it is therefore vital that all persons handling open food should be aware of this responsibility and pay attention to strict personal hygiene.

In my opinion, the elementary principles of personal hygiene should be taught in all schools at an early age and the present position could be helped considerably by the featuring of Ministry sponsored documentary programmes from time to time through the medium of television.

It is pleasing to note that there has been little food and drug adulteration during the year.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Details of the 220 informal samples of food and drugs taken for analysis are as follow :—

Food and Drugs Sampling.

	Samples taken		Result	
	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Inferior Adulterated
Bacon	—	3	3	—
Baking Powder	—	1	1	—
Beechams Powders	—	1	1	—
Beef and Kidney Pie	—	2	2	—
Bemax	—	1	1	—
Blackcurrent Vitamin C Drink	—	1	1	—
Blancmange Powder	—	1	1	—
Butter	—	9	9	—
Butter Sweet Confectionery	—	3	3	—
Cheese	—	1	1	—
Cheese Spread	—	1	1	—
Chicken and Lentils	—	1	1	—
Citroze	—	1	1	—
Cochineal	—	1	1	—
Condensed Milk	—	1	1	—

	Samples taken			Result	
	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Inferior	Adulterated
Cooking Fat	—	2	2	—	—
Cough Mixture	—	6	6	—	—
Creamed Rice Pudding	—	1	1	—	—
Custard Powder	—	1	1	—	—
Currants	—	1	1	—	—
Curry Powder	—	1	1	—	—
Digene	—	1	1	—	—
Doughnuts	—	1	1	—	—
Dripping	—	1	1	—	—
Essence of Rennet	—	1	1	—	—
Fish Paste	—	12	12	—	—
Fynnon Salts	—	1	1	—	—
Gin	—	2	2	—	—
Gravy Browning	—	1	1	—	—
Ice Cream	—	1	1	—	—
Lemon Barley and Glucose Drink	—	1	1	—	—
Lemon Juice	—	2	2	—	—
Lemon Squash	—	1	1	—	—
Liquid Paraffin	—	1	1	—	—
Luncheon Meat	—	2	2	—	—
Malt Vinegar	—	3	3	—	—
Margarine	—	4	4	—	—
Mazda Corn Oil	—	1	1	—	—
Meat Paste	—	14	14	—	—
Milk of Magnesia	—	1	1	—	—
Milk Shake	—	1	1	—	—
Milk (Pasteurised)	—	36	36	—	—
Milk (Sterilised)	—	31	31	—	—
Milk (Tuberculin Tested)	—	1	1	—	—
Mince-meat	—	1	1	—	—
Mustard	—	1	1	—	—
Olive Oil	—	1	1	—	—
Orange Squash	—	2	2	—	—
Orange Juice	—	1	1	—	—
Orange Drink	—	2	2	—	—
Pepper	—	1	1	—	—
Pickles	—	2	2	—	—
Pork Pie	—	1	1	—	—
Prunes in Syrup	—	1	1	—	—
Quinine	—	3	1	*2	—
Raisins	—	1	1	—	—
Rivella	—	1	1	—	—
Salad Cream	—	1	1	—	—
Sauce	—	4	4	—	—
Self-Raising Flour	—	4	4	—	—
Sild in Tomato Sauce	—	1	1	—	—
Sliced Mushrooms in butter	—	1	1	—	—
Soup	—	6	6	—	—
Steak and Kidney Pie	—	4	4	—	—
Steak Pie	—	2	2	—	—
Sulphur Tablets	—	1	1	—	—
Sultanas	—	1	1	—	—
Syrup of Figs	—	1	1	—	—

	Samples taken			Result	
	Formal	Informal	Genuine	Inferior	Adulterated
Table Jelly	—	1	1	—	—
Tea	—	3	3	—	—
Tincture of Iodine	—	1	1	—	—
Tomato Ketchup	—	3	3	—	—
Veal and Ham Rissoles	—	1	1	—	—
Vitaminised Iron Tonic	—	1	1	—	—
Vitamin Tablets	—	2	2	—	—
Whisky	—	4	4	—	—
		220	218	*2	—

*These two samples of quinine were found to be inferior due to the deficiency of ammonia which presumably had evaporated through the cork. This often happens with old stock and the Pharmacist concerned was asked to prepare his stock in smaller quantities.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

There were no prosecutions under the above Regulations during 1960.

A total of 960 inspections were made by the District Inspectors during the year.

As a result of these inspections, 29 informal notices were served on the proprietors, and by the end of the year the following works had been carried out at various food premises :—

Walls and ceilings cleansed	....	....	....	....	11
Floors cleansed	....	....	....	....	3
Structural repairs	....	....	....	....	7
Sanitary accommodation—					
Repaired	....	....	....	....	4
Cleansed	....	....	....	....	2
Hand washing notices affixed	....	....	....	....	1
Wash hand basins provided	....	....	....	....	1
Hot Water Supply provided	....	....	....	....	4
Clothing accommodation provided	....	....	....	....	1
Dustbin provided for refuse storage	....	....	....	....	1
Soap, towels and nailbrush provided	....	....	....	....	3
Impervious work surfaces provided	....	....	....	....	1
Miscellaneous	....	....	....	....	6

Food Complaints.

Twenty-nine complaints of unsound condition and/or contamination of foodstuffs were received from the public during the year as under. Where the condition of the food could not be determined by visual examination, the article was sent to the Council's Analyst. In each case it was possible to give a satisfactory explanation to the complainant and restitution was made as necessary.

Apple Pie	....	....	....	1
Bread	....	....	....	9
Bread Rolls	....	....	....	1
Butter	....	....	....	1
Cake	....	....	....	2
Cheese	....	....	....	1
Cooked Ham	....	....	....	1
Grapefruit	....	....	....	1
Jam	....	....	....	1
Milk	....	....	....	6
Orange Squash	....	....	....	1
Pork Pie	....	....	....	1
Salmon (tinned)	....	....	....	1
Sausages (Beef)	....	....	....	1
				<hr/>
				28
				<hr/>

Special Samples of Milk, Ice Cream, Water.

In addition to the samples previously mentioned, a further 147 samples were taken for bacteriological and pathological examination and other special tests as under :—

Milk (Tuberculin Tested) Bacteriological Examination	....	1
Milk (Pasteurised) Phosphatase Test	....	32
Milk (Sterilised) Turbidity Test	....	28
Ice Cream—Bacteriological and Pathological Examination		37
Water—Bacteriological Examination	....	48
Water—Chemical Examination	....	2
		<hr/>
		147
		<hr/>

Ice Cream.

At the end of the year, 184 premises were registered for the storage of, and sale of ice cream, but none for the manufacture of this commodity. Eighty-one inspections were made and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Thirty-seven samples were sent for bacteriological and pathological examination.

The following is an analysis of the results obtained during the past three years :—

Year	No. of samples taken	Result			
		Grade I	Grade II	Grade III	Grade IV
1958	33	30	2	1	—
1959	23	20	3	—	—
1960	37	29	5	2	1

No pathogenic organisms were found in any of the 37 samples and the bacteriological grading was highly satisfactory.

Food Premises.

Bakehouses	....	....	....	....	....	12
Bakers' Shops	....	....	....	....	....	19
Butchers	....	....	....	....	....	47
Chemists	....	....	....	....	....	21
Clubs and Hotels	....	....	....	....	....	7
Confectionery	....	....	....	....	....	62
Cooked Meat Shops	....	....	....	....	....	1
Dairies	....	....	....	....	....	9
Fishmongers (Wet, Dry and Fried)	....	....	....	....	....	21
Greengrocery	....	....	....	....	....	52
Grocery	....	....	....	....	....	87
Hospitals	....	....	....	....	....	2
Industrial Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	17
Public Houses	....	....	....	....	....	43
Restaurants	....	....	....	....	....	47
School Canteens	....	....	....	....	....	15
Street Vendors	....	....	....	....	....	12
						<hr/>
						474
						<hr/>

Food and Drugs Act, 1955—Section 16.

Two hundred and thirty-one shops and food premises have been registered under the above Act, as under :—

Ice Cream Stores	....	....	....	....	....	184
Fish Shops	....	....	....	....	....	7
Butchers' Shops	....	....	....	....	....	39
Fish and Meat Paste Factory	....	....	....	....	....	1
						<hr/>
						231
						<hr/>

Unsound Food.

During the year a total of 8 tons, 17 cwts, 1 quarter, 19 lbs. of varied articles of food were condemned and destroyed and 439 Food Condemnation Certificates were issued.

89 lbs. Bacon
5 lbs. Biscuits
16 lbs. Butter
15 lbs. Cereals
49 lbs. Cheese
80 lbs. Chickens
1 lb. Coffee
3 lbs. Cordial
13 lbs. Cream
234 lbs. Fish
56 lbs. Fish (tinned)
41 lbs. Flour
881 lbs. Fruit (tinned)

12,091 lbs.	Fruit
33 lbs.	Fruit (dried)
20 lbs.	Kidneys
44 lbs.	Liver
1,135 lbs.	Meat (tinned)
405 lbs.	Meat
66 lbs.	Milk (tinned)
3 lbs.	Pickles
23 lbs.	Poultry
32 lbs.	Preserves
240 lbs.	Rabbit
36 lbs.	Sausages
3 lbs.	Sauces
45 lbs.	Soups
2 lbs.	Suet
319 lbs.	Vegetables (tinned)
3,891 lbs.	Vegetables

Milk and Dairies Regulations.

Twelve dairies have been registered under the above Regulations.

Details of the licences issued during 1960 are :—

Tuberculin Tested	....	Dealer's Licences	....	....	12
		Supplementary Licences	....	....	3
Pasteurised	....	Dealer's Licences	....	....	24
		Supplementary Licences	....	....	4
Sterilised	....	Dealer's Licences	....	....	29
		Supplementary Licences	....	....	3

Thirty-two visits were made to the dairies in the district during 1960.

Slaughterhouses and Slaughtermen.

No slaughterhouses were licensed during the year, but licences were issued to nine slaughtermen under the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.

Restaurants, Hotels and Canteens.

One hundred and thirty-eight visits were made to these premises during the year. In ten cases defects requiring the attention of the owner were dealt with by informal action.

Butchers' Shops.

One hundred and forty-four detailed inspections were made of the 47 retail butchers' shops in the area.

The butchers work in close collaboration with the Public Health Department and during the year called upon the services of the District Inspectors in connection with carcase meat suspected of being unsound, as a result of which 405 lbs. of meat was condemned as being unfit for human consumption. In no case was there any evidence of unsound meat being exposed for sale.

Bakehouses.

Forty-three inspections were made of the 12 premises during the year, and in only two cases were defects found which required the attention of this department.

Merchandise Marks Act.

Six visits were paid to premises during the year in connection with this Act. No contraventions were detected.

Game Act, 1831.

Four licences were renewed during the year.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

General
The disease in the district during the year 1929 was mainly accounted for by the increase in the number of cases of measles which during 1929 amounted to 137 against the 120 for 1928. Although many of the cases could not be confirmed bacteriologically, the substantial increase in notification of diphtheria and food poisoning during the year, indicates the importance of maintaining the highest standards of care in hospital patients, particularly in the handling of food, if these comparatively minor, though debilitating illnesses are to be avoided.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

On the other hand it is to be noted that the complete absence in the district during the year of anterior poliomyelitis. The moral that can be drawn from this is that since any freedom of movement is maintained, it is essential to have a high standard of immunity and protection of children against diphtheria of which there were also no cases during the year. Details of individual disease will be found in the subsequent paragraphs.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Vaccination
No cases were notified. The County Medical Officer informs me that a total of 4,746 residents in the Urban District received their second injection and 2,846 their third injection against this disease during the year.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation
For the 11th consecutive year, I am pleased to be able to report a complete absence of this disease in the Urban District. I understand from the County Medical Officer that a total of 12,816 children resident in the area who were under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1929, have at some time before that date completed a course of immunisation against this disease.

SECTION F.**PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS
AND OTHER DISEASES.****General.**

Four hundred and eighty-four notifications of infectious diseases were received during the year, compared with 1,890 recorded during 1959.

The difference in the figures for these two years is mainly accounted for by the decrease in the number of cases of measles which during 1960 amounted to 139 against the 1,570 for 1959.

Although many of the cases could not be confirmed bacteriologically, the substantial increase in notifications of dysentery and food poisoning during the year, reinforces the importance of maintaining the highest standards of care in personal hygiene, particularly in the handling of food, if these comparatively minor, though debilitating illnesses are to be avoided.

On the other hand it is gratifying to be able to record the complete absence in the district during the year, of anterior poliomyelitis. The moral that can be drawn from this, is that since any freedom from this complaint can be largely attributed to the successful scheme of immunisation, individuals neglecting to obtain this immunity are placing themselves seriously at risk. This applies equally to the protection of children against diphtheria, of which there were also no cases during the year.

Details of individual diseases will be found in the subsequent paragraphs.

Acute Anterior Poliomyelitis and Vaccination.

No cases were notified.

The County Medical Officer informs me that a total of 4,746 residents in the Urban District received their second injection, and 5,846 their third injection against this disease during the year.

Diphtheria and Diphtheria Immunisation.

For the 11th consecutive year, I am pleased to be able to report a complete absence of this disease in the Urban District.

I understand from the County Medical Officer that a total of 15,816 children resident in the area who were under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1960, have, at some time before that date, completed a course of immunisation against this disease.

Dysentery.

Sixty-one cases of dysentery were notified during the year, six being admitted to hospital. This is quite a large increase on the four cases recorded during 1959.

Food Poisoning.

A total of 74 cases were notified during the year, three being admitted to hospital. Forty-nine were single cases and the remaining 25 occurred during two outbreaks, one at an Old Peoples' Home and the other at a private house, following a family party.

Staphylococci were isolated in two cases, *C1 Welchii* in seven, *Salmonella Wagenia* in two, and *Salmonella Heidelberg* in three.

No deaths from this disease were recorded.

The following is a copy of the annual return of Food Poisoning notifications (corrected) forwarded to the Ministry of Health.

(1) First Quarter	....	....	....	....	29
Second Quarter	....	....	....	....	25
Third Quarter	....	....	....	....	4
Fourth Quarter	....	....	....	....	16
					<hr/> 74
(2) Cases otherwise ascertained	....	....	....	....	14
(3) Symptomless Excreters	....	....	....	....	—
(4) Fatal cases	....	....	....	....	—
(5) Particulars of Outbreaks:					
No. of cases notified	....	....	....	....	25
No. of cases otherwise ascertained	....	....	....	....	14
Agent identified:					
Staphylococci	....	....	....	....	2
<i>C1. Welchii</i>	....	....	....	....	7
(6) Single cases:					
Agent identified:					
<i>Salmonella Wagenia</i>	....	....	....	....	2
<i>Salmonella Heidelberg</i>	....	....	....	....	3
Unknown	....	....	....	....	44
(7) <i>Salmonella</i> Infections, not foodborne	....	....	....	....	Nil

Measles.

One hundred and thirty-nine cases were notified during the year, all being home nursed.

No deaths were recorded.

Meningococcal Infections.

Only one case occurred in the area during 1960, and this was admitted to hospital.

Pneumonia.

Fourteen cases of pneumonia were notified during 1960, as against 13 in 1959, and all were home-nursed. There were 71 deaths attributed to this disease. This latter figure includes people who are normally resident in the area but who died outside the Urban District.

Scarlet Fever.

One hundred and twelve cases were notified during the year, six being removed to hospital, and the remainder home nursed. This is only a very slight increase on the 106 cases recorded during 1959. No deaths occurred from this disease during 1960 and there were no "return cases".

Smallpox and Vaccination.

No cases of smallpox occurred in this area, neither was it necessary to keep any contacts under surveillance during the year.

During the year, four hundred and nine International Certificates of Vaccination passed through the hands of the department for purposes of authenticating doctors' signatures.

The County Medical Officer informs me that a total of 1,187 residents in the area received primary vaccination and 36 re-vaccination during the year. (These figures are based on record cards received.)

Tuberculosis.

The following is a copy of the recordings in the register at 31st December, 1960 :—

	Respiratory.		Other Forms.		Total No. of cases.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
On register at 1st Jan., 1960	485	431	64	82	1,062
New cases notified during 1960	15	11	—	2	28
Number of cases coming to knowledge after death	2	—	—	—	2
Restored to register	—	—	—	—	—
Inward Transfers	13	9	1	—	23
	<u>515</u>	<u>451</u>	<u>65</u>	<u>84</u>	<u>1,115</u>
Deletions, deaths, removals, recoveries, etc.	117	88	26	25	256
	<u>398</u>	<u>363</u>	<u>39</u>	<u>59</u>	<u>859</u>

New Cases and Mortality, 1960.

Age Groups	New Cases notified or otherwise revealed. (Not including Inward Transfers)*				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-14	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-24	2	3	—	—	1	—	—	—
25-44	3	5	—	2	1	1	—	—
45-64	6	4	—	—	1	—	—	1
65 and over	1	—	—	—	5	1	—	—
Age unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	14	12	—	2	8	2	—	1
*Inward Transfers	13	9	1	—				
	27	21	1	2				

The number of new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year was 28, and there were three deaths from this disease in 1960.

This maintains the low level of new cases noted last year and is a further indication of the progress being made in the control of this disease.

Chest Clinic.

Dr. D. G. Madigan, Physician in Charge, has kindly furnished the following details :—

New cases attending the Chest Clinic for the first time during 1960 :—

	Adults.		Children. under 15 yrs. of age.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	25	19	1	—
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	1	1	—	—
Non-Tuberculosis	67	46	51	58

New contacts examined during 1960 (not included in the above figures) :—

Non-Tuberculous, 223.

Tuberculous, Nil.

B.C.G. Vaccination of contacts, 85.

Number of patients who completed a course of hospital or sanatorium treatment during 1960, 45.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925.

Section 172, Public Health Act, 1936.

No action was taken by the Local Authority under these Regulations during 1960.

Mass X-ray.

No general survey was undertaken in the area during the year under review.

Typhoid and Para-Typhoid Fever.

No cases were notified during 1960.

Whooping Cough.

Thirty-nine cases were notified during the year, as against 50 cases recorded in 1959. Only one case was admitted to hospital, the remainder being home nursed.

No deaths from this disease were recorded in the area during 1960.

The County Medical Officer informs me that 1,396 children resident in the Urban District were immunised against this disease during 1960.

Other Infectious Diseases.

In addition to those previously mentioned, notifications were received as under :—

Erysipelas—3 cases, two of which were admitted to hospital.

Puerperal Pyrexia—12 cases (10 were institutionally treated and two home nursed).

SECTION G.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

SECTION G.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Mr. Crowe reports :—

The continued growth of the district with many newly erected premises becoming occupied, creates problems but I am pleased to be able to report that weekly collections of household refuse were maintained throughout the whole of the district with only slight disturbance after Bank Holidays.

Every effort is made to collect the refuse from premises in each road on the same day each week and at about the same time.

Following the Bank Holidays, particularly Easter and Christmas, the work is very heavy. At these times there is a large accumulation of refuse awaiting collection at each of the premises when the men return to work.

Every endeavour is made to speed the work of collection in order to revert to the normal day, and this is achieved by the working of overtime.

Householders can assist by depositing only dry refuse in their dustbins and keeping the quantity down to a minimum.

The method of operating the collection of household refuse is the relay system :

Each team of collectors works with two vehicles and drivers, and at the commencement of the day's work, they divide into two collecting teams with a vehicle and driver. The divided teams work in close proximity and when one vehicle proceeds to the refuse tip with its load, the collectors join forces and complete the loading of the remaining vehicle. This principle is adopted throughout the whole day's work with the teams working either with one or two vehicles. Thus there is no waste of collectors' time as with the single vehicle system.

Collections are made weekly throughout the whole of the district from some 24,500 premises.

A weekly collection of trade refuse is made from 290 shop premises and offices. A vehicle and driver and a collector are engaged on this work for which an annual charge is made.

Collections of refuse are made each week from the two large hospitals and also from the numerous schools; vehicles and personnel separate from the regular refuse teams, being engaged on this work.

The Council owns a fleet of 16 refuse collecting vehicles, three of which are of the dual-tip rear loading type. It is the Council's policy, as replacements take place, to purchase this type of vehicle which enables the work to be carried out in a more cleanly manner than with vehicles which are loaded from the sides.

Forty-seven workmen are employed on the work of collection and disposal.

All the refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on low-lying land of poor agricultural value at Budgin's Hill, Pratts Bottom. The refuse is deposited in layer formation, consolidated, covered and sealed in accordance with modern principles of controlled tipping as laid down by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The layer formations are arranged so that the final layer merges with the contours of the site. Completed sections are covered with soil, and then sown with grass seed, thus reclaiming the land and enabling it to be used as pasture.

Two men are employed at the tip, a Major Tractor Muledozer being used for the levelling process and approximately 19,500 tons of refuse is deposited annually.

The cost of collection and disposal compares favourably with districts of comparable size and characteristics.

The costing returns of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published in 1960 show that the net cost per 1,000 population for collection and disposal of house refuse was £558, and the net cost per 1,000 premises for collection and disposal was £1,711.

The Abstract of Accounts prepared by the Council's Treasurer for the year ended 31st March, 1960, showed that on a unit basis, the cost of house refuse collection and disposal was £1 18s. 9d. per dwelling per annum.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1909

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1909

TABLE I—Summary of Statistics for 1909 (continued)

TABLE II—Causes of Death

TABLE III—Infant Mortality

TABLE IV—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Sex and Age and Distribution

TABLE V—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Ward Distribution, Attack and Mortality Rates

TABLE VI—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Seasonal Variation

TABLE VII—Summary of the Work of the Public Health Inspectors

APPENDIX.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Diphtheria

Dysentery

Erysipelas

Food Poisoning

Measles

Polymyositis (strawberry)

Polymyositis (non-strawberry)

Scarlet Fever

Tuberculous (new cases and including former transfers)

Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever

Whooping Cough

Number of visits made by Public Health Inspectors

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1960

- TABLE I—Summary of Statistics.
- TABLE II—Causes of Death.
- TABLE III—Infant Mortality.
- TABLE IV—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Sex and Age
Distribution.
- TABLE V—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Ward Distribution.
Attack and Mortality Rates.
- TABLE VI—Notifiable Infectious Diseases—Seasonal Incidence
- TABLE VII—Summary of the work of the Public Health
Inspectors.
- TABLE VIII—Nuisances, Defects and Contraventions Abated

TABLE I.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS, 1960

Population (mid-year 1960) per Registrar General	....	....	....	76,020
Birth Rate (crude)	....	....	....	18.9
Death Rate (crude)	....	....	....	9.4
Maternal Mortality Rate	....	....	....	Nil
Infant Mortality Rate	....	....	....	18.8
Number of Births (live)	....	....	....	1,437
Number of Stillbirths	....	....	....	22
Number of Deaths	....	....	....	712
Number of Maternal Deaths	....	....	....	Nil
Number of Infant Deaths (under 1 year)	....	....	....	27
Number of Deaths from Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	1
Death Rates :—				
Respiratory Diseases	....	....	....	1.44
Tuberculosis	....	....	....	0.04
Cancer (all forms)	....	....	....	2.09
Cancer of the lung	....	....	....	0.43
Infectious Diseases	....	....	....	0.01
Notifications of Infectious Diseases :				
Diphtheria	....	....	....	Nil
Dysentery	....	....	....	61
Erysipelas	....	....	....	3
Food Poisoning	....	....	....	74
Measles	....	....	....	139
Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	....	....	....	Nil
Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	....	....	....	Nil
Puerperal Pyrexia	....	....	....	12
Pneumonia (all forms)	....	....	....	14
Scarlet Fever	....	....	....	112
Tuberculosis (new cases and including Inward Transfers)	....	....	....	51
Typhoid and Para-typhoid Fever	....	....	....	—
Whooping Cough	....	....	....	39
Number of visits made by Public Health Inspectors	....	....	....	7,208

TABLE II.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960		Total
					Male	Female	
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	3	3	3	3	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis—Other	4	1	1	1	—	1	1
3. Syphilitic Diseases	2	—	3	—	1	—	1
4. Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	—	2	2	—	1	1
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	17	12	24	16	13	16	29
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	34	33	38	48	26	7	33
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	10	16	23	14	—	13	13
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	6	2	7	5	—	6	6
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	64	68	66	89	40	38	78
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	3	4	6	6	4	2	6
16. Diabetes	3	2	4	3	—	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	64	73	75	84	21	27	48
18. Coronary disease, angina	111	96	133	139	88	44	132
19. Hypertension with heart disease	11	16	17	20	1	10	11
20. Other heart disease	50	61	68	73	32	56	88
21. Other circulatory disease	28	38	35	32	21	21	42
22. Influenza	2	4	2	5	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	70	52	83	65	39	32	71
24. Bronchitis	50	31	31	36	20	7	27
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	15	5	5	6	9	3	12
26. Ulcer of stomach or duodenum	13	6	7	8	4	3	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	3	3	2	2	1	3
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	7	6	3	—	2	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	9	6	3	2	—	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	4	7	9	10	3	4	7
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	48	56	60	55	30	28	58
33. Motor vehicle accidents	6	5	10	12	12	1	13
34. All other accidents	10	8	10	6	6	2	8
35. Suicide	5	8	9	3	4	5	9
36. Homicide and operations of war	2	—	—	1	1	—	1
All causes	648	628	747	751	380	332	712

TABLE III.
INFANT MORTALITY, 1960.
 (Compiled locally from Registrar's Death Returns.)

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under 1 Week	1 and under 2 Weeks	2 and under 3 Weeks	3 and under 4 Weeks	Total under 4 Weeks	1 month and under 3 months	3 months and under 6 months	6 months and under 9 months	9 months and under 12 months	Total Deaths under 1 year
Atelectasis	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Congenital Heart Disease	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Prematurity	10	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	—	10
Respiratory Diseases	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3
Gastro-Enteritis	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Haemorrhage	3	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Meningitis	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Other Causes	5	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Totals	24	—	1	—	25	1	—	1	—	27

TABLE IV.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960.
Sex and Age Distribution.

Disease	Totals		Under 1		1-2		3-4		5-9		10-14		15-24		25 and over		Age Unknown	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Measles	70	69	1	3	14	10	16	19	37	32	1	1	1	2	—	1	—	1
Whooping Cough	20	19	1	—	4	3	4	4	10	9	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	61	51	—	—	4	2	15	11	35	33	6	5	—	—	—	—	1	—
Dysentery	31	30	1	—	4	3	2	1	11	9	3	3	2	3	8	11	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	183	169	3	3	27	18	37	35	93	83	11	9	3	6	8	14	1	1
			Under 5		5-14		15-24		25-44		45-64		65 and over		Age Unknown			
			M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Pneumonia	6	8	1	3	2	2	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
Erysipelas	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	34	40	8	8	5	6	4	1	9	7	2	4	6	14	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	12	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	14	12	—	—	2	—	2	3	3	5	6	4	1	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	56	76	10	11	9	9	7	9	12	22	9	10	7	15	2	—	—	—
	239	245																

TABLE V.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960.
Ward Distribution. Attack and Mortality Rates.

Diseases	Total	WARDS															Cases removed to Hospital	Attack rate per 1,000 population	No. of Deaths	Death rate per 1,000 population		
		Biggin Hill	Crofton South	Crofton North	Chelsfield	Cudham	Downe	Farnborough	Green-Street-Green	Goddington South	Goddington North	Knockholt	Knoll	Leaves Green	Petts Wood	Poverest					St. Mary Cray	
Measles	139	2	22	5	—	—	1	52	3	4	15	—	14	—	9	10	2	—	1.82	—	—	
Whooping Cough	39	1	7	2	—	—	—	2	—	4	2	2	2	—	—	4	13	1	0.51	—	—	
Scarlet Fever	112	1	31	13	—	2	—	10	10	10	8	1	2	—	3	1	20	6	1.47	—	—	
Pneumonia	14	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	0.18*	71	0.93	
Dysentery	61	5	3	—	—	8	2	—	2	7	5	6	—	1	8	14	6	—	0.80	—	—	
Erysipelas	3	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	0.04	—	—	
Food Poisoning	74	—	18	—	—	6	—	20	2	1	—	16	—	—	8	3	3	—	0.97	—	—	
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	10	—	8.22†	—	—	
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	26	3	3	—	—	1	—	1	2	2	3	—	2	—	2	4	3	13	0.34	2	0.02	
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	0.02	1	0.01	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	0.01	—	—	
Meningococcal Infection	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	0.01	—	—	
Totals	484	22	86	21	—	9	10	98	17	24	36	24	26	—	16	36	59	44	6.36	74	0.97	

† Based on 1,000 total births and not population.
 * Includes all forms of Pneumonia.

TABLE VI.
NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1960.
Seasonal Incidence.

Disease	Jan.	Feb.	March	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Measles	—	6	6	—	9	12	50	18	—	2	1	35	139
Whooping Cough	—	7	1	—	4	2	2	6	1	5	3	8	39
Scarlet Fever	19	36	13	16	9	4	4	—	1	8	2	—	112
Pneumonia	1	1	3	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	3	3	14
Dysentery	1	16	8	21	2	5	2	2	2	1	—	1	61
Erysipelas	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Food Poisoning	2	15	12	1	—	24	—	3	1	3	12	1	74
Poliomyelitis (Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	5	1	—	—	1	1	—	—	2	—	2	—	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Totals	29	84	43	39	25	49	59	30	7	20	23	48	456

TABLE VII

SUMMARY OF THE WORK OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS.

	No. of Inspections	No. of premises at which defects or contraventions were found
Housing Inspection.		
For defects and nuisances	1,239	132
Verminous conditions	8	3
Water supply	154	2
Cesspools	108	3
Common Lodging Houses	4	1
Drainage	1,643	109
Under Rent Act, 1957	16	3
	(3,172)	(253)
Infectious Diseases.		
Inquiry Visits	631	—
Disinfection	53	—
	(684)	(—)
Food Premises.		
Bakehouses	43	7
Butchers	144	8
Dairies and Milkshops	7	—
Fishmongers and Poulterers	16	1
Fish Fryers	14	—
Food preparing or manufacturing premises	13	1
Greengrocers	41	6
Grocers	411	21
Ice Cream Premises	81	1
Restaurants, hotels and canteens	138	16
Slaughterhouses	3	—
Street Vendors & Hawkers Carts	49	3
Visits in connection with sampling	137	—
Miscellaneous	255	—
	(1,352)	(64)
Factories.		
Factories with mechanical power	63	21
Factories without mechanical power	2	—
Other premises classified as factories	25	—
Emission of smoke, grit, fumes and noise	430	17
	(520)	(38)
Rodent Control.		
Miscellaneous premises	152	135
	(152)	(135)

Trade Premises.

Shops (for Shops Act)	270	23
Piggeries	60	1
Caravan Sites	146	—
Hairdressers	59	—
Merchandise Marks Act	6	—
Pet Animals Act	21	—
Rag Flock Act	1	—
	(563)	(24)

Miscellaneous.

Swimming Baths	4	—
Suspected Food Poisoning	54	—
Keeping of Animals	13	—
Noxious accumulations	4	3
Schools	41	—
Public Conveniences	36	—
Rivers, streams etc.	2	—
	(154)	(3)

Unclassified.

611	—
(611)	(—)
<u>7,208</u>	<u>517</u>

TABLE VIII.

**NUISANCES, DEFECTS, CONTRAVENTIONS, ETC.,
ABATED OR REMEDIED IN 1960.**

Drainage.

Drains constructed or reconstructed	1	Overflowing cesspools emptied	4
Drains repaired	6	Leaking cesspools repaired or reconstructed	1
Drains cleansed	44	Sink Waste pipes trapped renewed or repaired	3
Inspection chambers repaired and removed	1	Water closets repaired or reconstructed	1
Inspection chamber covers provided	1	Water closet seats repaired or renewed	2
Ventilation improved or repaired	1	Flushing cisterns repaired or renewed	4
Cesspools provided	1		

Dampness.

Roofs made watertight	10	Rainwater downpipes repaired or renewed	1
Walls made waterproof	6	Chimney stacks made waterproof	2

Water Supply.

Main water supply provided	3	Storage tanks repaired or renewed	2
Pipes repaired or renewed	1	Ball valves repaired or renewed	4

General Items.

Wall plaster repaired	5	Ventilation improved	1
Ceiling plaster repaired	3	Fire surrounds and grates repaired or renewed	1
Floors repaired	12	Dustbins provided	4
Rooms cleansed or decorated	5	Noxious accumulation removed	3
Windows and doors repaired	2		

