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Rural District Council of Dartford



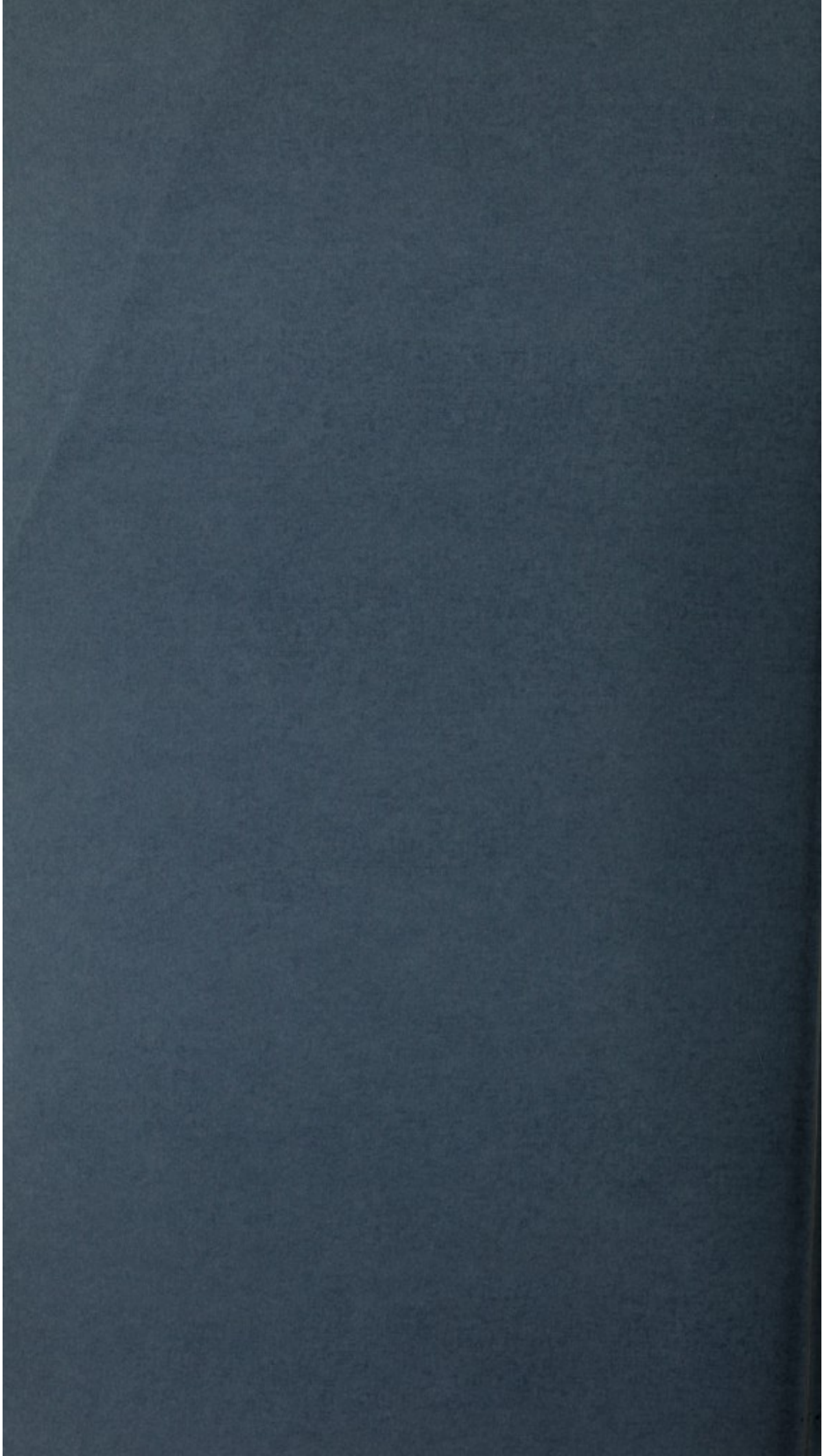
ANNUAL REPORT

ON CERTAIN MATTERS
CONCERNING

Public Health

FOR THE YEAR
1962





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RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARTFORD

CERTAIN MATTERS CONCERNING PUBLIC HEALTH
REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1962

Introduction

March, 1963

To THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF DARTFORD

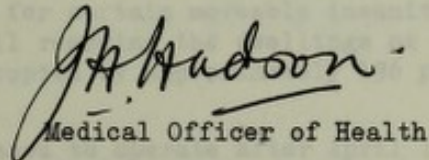
Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

As soon as practicable after the end of each year it is the duty of a medical officer of health to make to the local authority a report for that year on the sanitary circumstances, sanitary administration, vital statistics and other public health matters concerning their district. The report that follows is written in compliance with that duty.

On behalf of my colleagues in the public health office and myself I wish to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their support and interest during the year under review.

I am, Sir, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,


Medical Officer of Health

S U M M A R Y

The annual increase in population resumed the gradient of its upward trend.

The adjusted birth rate, though continuing higher than the rate for Eng. & Wales, was slightly less than in 1961.

The adjusted death rate was greater than in 1961.

The pattern of death was that to be expected in an area of South-East England well provided with social services.

The death rate from coronary disease was less than that of Eng. & Wales and less than that of London.

The death rate for cancer was less than that of Eng. & Wales but for cancer of lung was the same.

Deaths from respiratory causes reflected mildly Virus B influenza in the first quarter and perhaps a five day fog in early December.

The death rate from motor vehicle accidents was somewhat larger than that of Eng. & Wales.

Although the number of suicides was more than in 1961 the death rate from this cause seems less than that of neighbouring areas or Eng. & Wales.

Smallpox appeared in this part of England and the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox was exceptionally great as a result of public demand.

A substantial proportion of school children had received four doses of polio vaccine by the end of the year.

Live attenuated polio vaccine was introduced.

About three quarters of the pre-school children possessed vaccine-given immunity against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Only 3 cases of whooping cough were notified.

The list of applicants for tenancies of Council houses increased by 7%.

Persistent unauthorised use of land for certain moveable insanitary dwellings was put to an end by the Council removing the dwellings or their determination to do so. 54 dwellings occupied by approximately 196 persons were moved.

Slaughterhouses in this district ceased to operate after April 1962 owing to non-compliance with regulations. This meant the closure of a slaughterhouse which formerly had slaughtered about 6000 animals per year.

Gauge readings for smoke and sulphur dioxide in the first few days of December about trebled the readings of the previous year owing to weather conditions.

Summary

The annual increase in population reversed the gradient of the upward trend.

The adjusted birth rate, though consistently higher than the rate for England and Wales, was slightly less than in 1961.

The adjusted death rate was greater than in 1961.

The pattern of death was that to be expected in an area of South-East England well provided with social services.

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Deaths from respiratory causes reflected mainly Virus B influenza in the first quarter and perhaps a five day lag in early December.

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Smallpox appeared in this part of England and the number of persons vaccinated against smallpox was exceptionally great as a result of public demand.

A substantial proportion of school children had received four doses of polio vaccine by the end of the year.

Live attenuated polio vaccine was introduced.

About three quarters of the pre-school children possessed vaccine-given immunity against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus.

Only 3 cases of whooping cough were notified.

The list of applicants for tenancies of Council houses increased by 25.

Part-time unemployment was of land for certain movable machinery. Part-time was put to an end by the Council removing the dwellings on their destination to do so. 54 dwellings occupied by approximately 194 persons were moved.

Sloughborough in this district ceased to operate after April 1963 owing to non-compliance with regulations. This meant the closure of a sloughborough which formerly had sloughed about 6000 animals per year.

Large readings for smoke and sulphur dioxide in the first few days of December about tripled the readings of the previous year owing to weather conditions.

COMMENTARY

POPULATION

In 1962 the trend of increase appeared to resume its former gradient, a feature perhaps partially linked with the larger number of houses built in 1961 compared with 1960. The natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths per 1000 population was 11 compared with 6 for England and Wales. This grew larger by only one per cent on the previous year in the years 1961-1962 compared with a range of 11% to 46% in the years 1955-1960.

The density of our population is now 1040 per sq.mile compared with 800 for Eng.& Wales which shows that for a Rural District our population is exceptional.

BIRTHS

In 1962 the birth rate adjusted to correct for the young age of our population was a shade lower than in 1961, and the trend of increase of recent years may seemingly be ending. Nevertheless, our birth rate is greater than the national rate. The number of births in post-war years is shown in Table I. The adjusted rates in recent years have been:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Dartford R.D.	15.2	16.8	18.9	19.4	19.2	19.6	20.8	20.6
Eng.& Wales	15.2	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.2	17.4	18.0

In this Rural District in 1962, 490 births took place at home giving a percentage of 34.5. In Dartford Borough the percentage was 24% and in Kent A.C. 38%. The reasonable proportion for births at home is regarded as about 30%. In recent years these percentages have shown but little increase in spite of the increased birth rate; this may be due to more hospital beds becoming available by earlier discharge of mothers from hospital.

The increasing birth rate of Eng. & Wales is due to more marriages, earlier marriages and shorter birth spacing. Whether it is also due to an increase in the average size of the completed family remains for the future to show.

DEATHS

The adjusted death rates from all causes in recent years have been:

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Number of deaths	405	457	486	493	483	455	538	560
Dartford R.D.rate	8.8	10.5	9.6	10.0	10.3	10.1	11.1	11.5
Eng.& Wales rate	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9

These death rates allow comparison with other districts.

In regard to other years comparisons express only whether the year of death is being advanced or postponed and to express the communal pattern of death, refinements such as age specific death rates, standardized mortality ratios, life expectancy tables, or tables of years of life lost are necessary. To provide these for this district is beyond our resources, nevertheless, to do what we can to meet the need for more detail we provide Tables VI and VII.

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

As is usual but not inevitable, the first quarter produced, compared with other quarters, the greatest number of deaths. The proportion of deaths from main causes and the proportions in old age groups were similar to those of Eng.& Wales. Almost half the deaths in this Rural District occurred at over 75 years of age and almost half these deaths were from circulatory diseases. At over 75 years of age cancer was a less influential cause of death than under that age.

PLACE OF DEATH

In regard to place of death, the older a person was and the further his home was from hospital, the less he appears likely to die in hospital. We now regard the population in the catchment area of our local hospitals as all of one community and one would not expect the percentages of those dying in hospital in the different districts to be as much as they are. Perhaps it is that the deaths refer to a generation whose homes belong to a time when the districts were separate communities and the urban areas adjacent to hospitals now contain more newcomers who rely more on hospital care.

CIRCULATORY DISEASE

Deaths from this cause for 1958 to 1962 have been 178, 178, 167, 192 and 189. The percentage of deaths from this cause of 34% is similar to 38% of Eng. & Wales. Of these deaths 57% occurred at the age of 75 or over.

Coronary Disease

This is the largest cause of death amongst the circulatory diseases. More than half these deaths, 57, occurred at age 75 or over but there were 6 under 55. Our death rate from this cause is somewhat less than elsewhere. Deaths for the last 5 years have been:

	Number Dartford R.D.	Rate per thousand population		
		Dartford R.D.	Eng. & Wales	London
1958	80	1.68	1.86	1.84
1959	66	1.33	1.87	1.89
1960	101	1.92	2.01	2.02
1961	102	1.92	2.07	2.05
1962	102	1.85	2.20	2.26

VASCULAR LESIONS OF NERVOUS SYSTEM

The number of deaths from this cause for the years 1958-1962 have been 61, 52, 57, 65 and 77, the percentage being the same as the National figure namely, 14%. Of these deaths 63% occurred at age 75 or over.

CANCER

In the years 1959-62 deaths from this cause have been 96, 97, 107, 107. The death rate in 1962 was 1.94 per thousand. The rate for Eng. & Wales being 2.29. Three quarters of the deaths from this cause occurred before the age of 75.

Cancer of the lung

In the years 1958 to 1961 the deaths from this cause were:

	Number Dartford R.D.	Rate per thousand population		
		Dartford R.D.	Eng. & Wales	London
1958	11	0.23	0.44	0.64
1959	26	0.52	0.46	0.64
1960	23	0.44	0.48	0.70
1961	17	0.32	0.49	0.67
1962	28	0.51	0.51	0.68

In 1962 half these deaths occurred at ages 55-64 years

Cancer of the uterus

In the years 1958 to 1962 deaths from this cause were 4, 5, 1, 5 and 4. The reason for giving these figures is that the screening of the general female population for evidence of the early stages is now possible. The figures suggest that examination of about three thousand women would be necessary to detect one early case.

Leukaemia

Deaths for 1958-62 have been 2, 4, 1, 2 and 3.

Although only a rare cause of cancer death this disease has drawn public attention owing to its association with radiation hazards.

RESPIRATORY DISEASE

In 1962 more than half the deaths from respiratory disease occurred at the age of 75 or over and almost half occurred in the first quarter. Influenza due to the milder Virus B occurred in Eng. & Wales in the first quarter but judging from the sickness benefit figures the disease had not a marked effect here. In December we had five days of fog. As deaths from respiratory disease may reflect environmental conditions the following details are recorded in spite of the absence of noteworthy content. Negative findings can be as useful as well as positive findings.

Deaths during first quarters.

	Aged 0 - 74 years			Aged 75 and over		
	Respiratory Disease	All causes	% respiratory	Respiratory Disease	All causes	% resp.
1958	13	102	13%	20	72	28%
1959	12	80	15%	16	77	21%
1960	12	71	17%	8	56	14%
1961	11	72	15%	26	92	28%
1962	21	86	24%	23	86	27%

Deaths during whole years.

	Aged 0 - 74 years			Aged 75 and over		
	Respiratory Disease	All causes	% respiratory	Respiratory Disease	All causes	% resp.
1958	36	282	13%	40	211	19%
1959	32	273	17%	36	210	17%
1960	27	267	10%	26	189	14%
1961	30	291	10%	46	247	18%
1962	40	301	13%	50	257	19%

1958	Virus A 2 influenza first quarter
1959	" & B " " "
1960	No influenza the whole year
1961	Virus A 2 influenza first quarter
1962	Virus B influenza first quarter. Fog 3rd to 7th Decemr.

Having regard to the noteworthy fog at the beginning of December and the fact that fog is likely to increase deaths from respiratory disease in particular and all deaths in general, the cause of deaths of the last quarter have been analysed on a monthly basis. Except for respiratory disease and cancer, there appears to be no exceptional increase in the month of December.

Main causes of death by month in 4th quarter.

	All causes	Main causes	Other causes	Circ: disease	Cancer Lung	Cancer Other	Vasc.les. C.N.S.	Res: disease
Oct	48	33	15	19	2	6	3	3
Nov	45	34	11	14	2	7	7	4
Dec	<u>61</u>	<u>49</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>11</u>
	154	116	38	50	9	23	16	18

DEATHS
RELATING TO
THE WELFARE
OF MOTHERS

There were no maternal deaths and the death rate for infants before and after birth compared favourably with the rest of the country.

The infant deaths in 1962 were as follows:

Age	Cause and No.	
Less than 1 day	Immaturity, unqualified	3
	Atelectasis with immaturity	1
	Congenital malformation	1
	Erythroblastosis	1
	Open verdict (found in river)	1 *
1 - 6 days	Immaturity, unqualified	2
	Congenital malformation	1
	circulatory system	
	Pneumonia	1
7 - 27 days	Birth injury with immaturity	1
	Ill defined disease with	1
	immaturity	
28 - 364 days	Congenital hydrocephalus	1
	Acute bronchitis	1
	Chronic bronchitis	1
	Bronchopneumonia	1
	Imperforate anus	1
	Motor vehicle accident	1

All the above children with the exception of the motor vehicle accident, and the bronchopneumonia, died in hospital*. The bronchopneumonia death was an African foster child who died at home at the age of 5 months.

DEATHS THROUGH
VIOLENCE

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents 1959-1962 were:

15, 8, 3 and 9. In 1962 the rate per 1000 for the R.D.

Motor
Vehicle
Accidents

was 16, that for Eng. and Wales was 13.5 This cause contributed 1.6% of deaths here compared with 1.1% in Eng. and Wales.

In regard to deaths on the roads of this district we have more than any other district in the area of the Kent Police Authority.

Industrial
Accidents

There were no deaths from industrial accidents.

Home
Accidents

Accidents in the home produced 5 deaths compared with 9 from motor vehicle accidents. Only one of the home accident deaths was under 65 years of age compared with 6 from motor vehicle accidents.

* Also of course with the exception of the open verdict case

Suicides

At 6 the number of suicides in 1962 were more than in recent years. In the ten years 1953-62 suicides have been:

	Av.Pop.	Number	Period	Rate/100,000/year
Dartford Town	41,000	53	1953-62	12.9
Northfleet U.D.	20,000	26	1953-62	13.0
Dartford R.D.	47,000	33	1953-62	7.2
Kent A.C.	1,695,560	190	1962	11.4
Eng.& Wales	46,669,000	5589	1962	12.5
Northern Ireland	?	?	1955	3.3
Irish Republic	?	?	1955	2.3

ACCIDENTS

CASUALTIES

Admissions to the Dartford Group of Hospitals due to accidents in the home in 1962 show a picture similar to previous years. It is again re-assuring to see as in 1961 that no person needed admission to hospital on account of burns or scalds.

At 492 the total casualties on our roads in 1962 were 108 less than in 1961 but at 16 the number killed was three more. In addition there are certain deaths occurring elsewhere mentioned above.

We have no figures for accidents in industry which are mainly the concern of the Inspector of Factories. We could ask to be informed of admissions to hospital from these accidents and an industrial group have offered to supply such figures but at the moment we can hardly justify the request by the use to which we can put the information. The following statement regarding an industry prevalent in this area is taken from the 1962 report of the Chief Inspector of Factories:

"The Accident Prevention Advisory Committee of the Cement Makers' Federation reported that the frequency rate for 1962 in the Portland Cement industry was 0.59 the lowest ever recorded. Since 1950 the annual number of accidents has fallen from 550 to 161, and in twelve works 1962 was completely free from accidents."

SAFETY COMMITTEE WORK

The Council's Road and Home Safety Committee initiated the following measures during 1962. Publicity was given to the risks of fire in the home especially that associated with oil heaters and the means by which fire could be prevented. Similar publicity was given to water risks during the holiday season. Road Safety quizzes were organized competitively between the schools of the district and among the boy scout organizations. Cycle proficiency classes were initiated and about 120 children passed the test.

A motorcycle training scheme was started but it was only at the end of the year that a motorcycle was obtained for the purpose. A league of safe drivers with a class of 12 was begun. The Motorcyclist of the year Road Safety Competition was held at Brands Hatch. Road Safety Exhibitions were displayed on certain occasions at fetes.

Recommendations were made to the General Purposes Committee of the Council for representations to be made to the Ministry of Transport for Panda Crossings to be replaced by pedestrian operated traffic lights. Recommendations were also made for the prohibition of parking within 15 yards of both sides on pedestrian crossings. The Committee met 6 times during the year.

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT PREVENTION GROUP

In the industrial field the Thames-side Industrial Accident Prevention Group was formed to cater for firms on both sides of the river. The object of the group is the study of accident prevention and to help members with their accident prevention problems. Any firm in the area is invited to join the group and at the end of the year member firms numbered 63. The inaugural meeting in March 1962 was followed by nine monthly meetings with an average attendance of 40 representatives. The subjects of the meetings were lectures by experts or case studies. An exhibition was held for students whose future was likely to be in industry.

DISCIPLINE

The environmental health service has largely evolved from measures taken to control germ-borne disease and these measures have been amply supported by the defence mechanisms of Nature found in living material. Germ-borne disease has diminished in recent decades and the environmental hazards emerging to-day are physical and man-made. Accidents causing injury are a sequence of many such hazards and in controlling them we require a habit of thought different from that formerly in use.

For these physical hazards no benevolent influence from Nature lies in the background. Nature will share with us the responsibility of allowing a child to attend school during an epidemic of disease but Nature does not concern herself with the man-made risks of the child's home or the journey to school. In accidents it is Chance that plays the equivalent role, and man must discipline himself never to assume that Chance will have the same benevolent disposition that he has come to expect from Nature.

The taking of risks can be followed by benefit as an alternative to accident and the chances of both receive some attention however scant before the risks are taken. Risks will always be taken and indeed may have to be taken. Accidents are therefore inevitable. Our objective should be to ensure that the sizes of the risks are

that they are reduced to a minimum and that accidents which do happen are the products of risks justifiably taken. For the accidents which are inevitable we want to know that first aid treatment is available and prompt access to hospital possible.

SAFETY ORGANIZ- ATION

The value of instruction given at e.g., school proficiency classes is inspiring in its devotion in the cause of road safety and furthermore, the training of children to use roads with care and the training of young motorcyclists will produce careful adults for the future. The work of our Committee however, is limited to educational matters of this sort and they have to accept the existing risks and limit their work to the dissemination of knowledge on how to manage them. They have little influence on technical measures for the reduction of risks, e.g., road signs, speed limits, lighting, pedestrian bridges, sub-ways, parking, refreshment, sanitation and first aid. Nor have they resources for inspection. To a layman it seems that although there is a large moving population on the roads, the subject is only a fringe responsibility of the Council. Perhaps there might be a case for a local safety organization which handles the technical as well as the educational problems of safety in industry as well as on the road and in the home. Such an organization would be served by technical officers as well as educational officers and the chief officer would preferably be an actuary.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

GENERAL

The question may arise as to why we take up so much space attempting to obtain a measure of the number of vaccinations which certain age groups have received during the course of recent years. The reason for this is that the progress of an outbreak of infectious disease depends on the proportion of susceptible individuals in the community. The disease seems to need a certain proportion of susceptible persons in order to obtain sufficient momentum to effectively spread. The fact that measles appears in large numbers on alternate years is probably due to the need for a two year collection of susceptible school entrants to get the disease established.

For diphtheria 75% of immune children has been the target for vaccination on the grounds that this measure of immunity is estimated as sufficient to prevent a substantial spread of the disease. When the disease has broken out as it still does from time to time, it does seem as if this barrier is effective.

In normal times the percentages of people vaccinated against the various diseases will excite but little interest but when poliomyelitis, diphtheria or uncontrolled smallpox is a threat, these figures will be regarded with concern or satisfaction according to their size.

To be brief, absolute numbers of vaccinations only provide partial information of our defences. Before the defences can be effectively measured these absolute figures need to be turned into percentages of the relevant population.

Virus Infections

MEASLES

As expected, this disease appeared late in 1962 according to its biennial pattern.

INFLUENZA

As mentioned above, although influenza due to the mild Virus B occurred in Eng. and Wales in the first quarter, we only had two deaths attributed to that disease in that quarter, nor was there much evidence of it in the sickness benefit figures. The increase in these figures was limited to the middle two weeks of January and it may be that even this increase was perhaps inflated with absence from work owing to smallpox vaccinations.

POLIO-MYELITIS

No case of poliomyelitis occurred in 1962, the last year when the disease appeared was 1959 when we had one case. In Eng. & Wales the number of cases notified in 1962 was the lowest in post-war years.

In 1962 a vaccine made from a live virus given by mouth was introduced throughout the country. This replaced the vaccine made from inactivated virus given by injection unless the latter was particularly requested. This new vaccine of attenuated virus is able to infect the intestine and by establishing itself there is able to prevent a further infection by the wild harmful viruses. It will be seen from Table X that by the end of 1962 a substantial proportion of the young population had had three doses of poliomyelitis vaccine within the last five years and that a substantial proportion of school children had had four doses of vaccine.

SMALLPOX

Smallpox was introduced into this country in December 1961 and January 1962 by air and there followed 62 indigenous cases in Eng. & Wales with 24 deaths. One of the imported cases and two of the indigenous cases occurred not far from here and were accommodated in Long Reach Hospital.

In August 1962 there was another importation of smallpox, this time by sea. In a family arriving from Bombay, three children were found to have the disease and were also accommodated in Long Reach Hospital.

In October, the hospital attendant of a smallpox case taken off the s.s. "Orion" at Suez, was under surveillance in this district.

The January outbreak of smallpox caused a great demand for vaccination by the public and the records of vaccinations performed (Table X) showed a marked increase on previous years. Nevertheless, the figures give an under-estimate of vaccinations done. General practitioners' surgeries in January and February were crowded with patients asking to be vaccinated and the pressure of work was such that records were inevitably incomplete. Furthermore, records of vaccinations not done under the Kent County Council arrangements, e.g., records from industry and hospitals are not used for statistical purposes.

These demands for vaccinations by the public originated from apprehension in the mind of each individual. General vaccination of the public was not advocated as a public health measure.

The infant vaccination rate in 1962 not only showed a marked increase on previous years but was considerably greater than that of Eng. & Wales. Furthermore, we finished up in 1962 with something like a quarter of the school children with immunity to the disease.

The records of vaccination provided by the general practitioners had to be "paid for" although, as the sum is deducted from the pool from which general practitioners are paid, the expense is not a charge on public funds. Nevertheless, to avoid this "expenditure" the County Council sought approval of the Ministry for payment only for records of vaccinations made under the County Council arrangements which meant that the only records that would be "paid for" would be those of children vaccinated between the ages and 1 and 2 years and school children re-vaccinated before the age of 8 years.

This Council opposed this application on the grounds that complete records were required for the purpose of assessing the protective value and safety of the practice of vaccination and that this assessment was necessary for the study and formulation of policies of smallpox control. However, the Minister approved the Kent County Council amendment on the grounds that it only made more explicit what was always the meaning of the Kent County Council arrangement. Nevertheless, he agreed there was a case for complete records.

GERMAN MEASLES

There is evidence that in the first half of 1962 the incidence of German measles (rubella) was exceptionally high in Eng. & Wales. Rubella is not notifiable here and our sole source of statistical information is from the weekly reports sent to us by the head teachers of schools and these recorded 48 cases mainly during March, April and May. Rubella is a disease of some significance on account of

the association with congenital defects in a proportion of infants whose mothers have acquired the infection during early stages of pregnancy.

Bacterial Infections

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS 20 cases were notified i.e., slightly less than in previous years and this gives a rate of 36 per 100,000 compared with 38 for Eng. & Wales and 33 for Kent. The number of cases on the register is increasing but it must be noted that while 31 cases migrated into the district only 15 left, moreover, being a chronic disease, removals from the register may be delayed. Of the 5 removed from the register by death in which the cause of death was known, 2 deaths were classified to cancer of the lung and only 1 to tuberculosis.

The Mass X-ray Service visited the district in 1962 and almost 4,000 persons were X-rayed. One per thousand of these were found to require close supervision or treatment, in Eng. & Wales 1.4 per thousand. Most of these were found in persons who had not previously been X-rayed, the rate in these being 2 per thousand. This indicates the need for the X-ray of those who have hitherto not received this service.

704 persons were X-rayed in the over-45 service, the object of which is to detect lung cancer. It will be seen that no cancer was found.

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS Our 2 notifications gave us a rate of 4 per 100,000 population. The rate for both Kent and Eng. & Wales was 6.

DIPHTHERIA 1962 was the 14th successive year in which no diphtheria occurred in this district.

The diphtheria immunity index for children under 5 years of age at the end of 1962 (i.e. the percentage of the total number who had completed a course of immunization within the past 5 years) was 74% with our estimate of the child population. The figure for Eng. & Wales was 54%. Of those in this district with this degree of immunity over half had received their immunity within the last 2 years. These figures display an effective impediment to the spread of diphtheria should it come to this district.

The immunity figures for diphtheria also convey an idea of the immunity against whooping cough and tetanus now that a vaccine conveying immunity to all three diseases is predominantly in use.

WHOOPING COUGH In previous years the number of notifications has been round one or two hundred each year. In 1961 the number was 27, in 1962 there were only 3. A marked reduction occurred also in Eng. & Wales.

The proportion of children under 5 years of age at the end of 1962 who had received a course of vaccination was 75% according to our estimate of the child population.

DYSENTERY

6 of the cases of dysentery were infections in school children due to the Sonne organism. They were allowed to attend school when completely free from symptoms although some were known to be still carrying the organism.

The 7th was an adult from abroad with suspected Amoebic dysentery, arrangements were made for her to be admitted to hospital but the diagnosis was not confirmed.

FOOD POISONING

A S.typhi-murium infection was notified, the infection being obtained abroad, the patient was a domestic science pupil. She stayed away from school until known to be free from infection. There was no evidence of spread of infection within her household.

2 outbreaks of alimentary upset occurred at separate primary schools involving 12 and 21 cases, the main symptoms being vomiting. Samples from the patients and from certain food samples revealed no causative organism.

PARA- TYPHOID

A school child incurred Paratyphoid B fever the organism being phage type Dundee. The boy had eaten a pomegranate found floating in the Thames as a result of a ship collision, he had also eaten shellfish on sale to the public. A similar pomegranate was available from the household but it revealed no disease bearing organisms. Samples taken from the river Thames in the vicinity of Dartford and Woolwich arranged by the Medical Officer of Health of the Port and City of London revealed no disease bearing germs and gave a count of 1800 + per 100 ml. B coli type 1. Repeated specimens from the family revealed no household transmission of the disease but a visitor who was a close household contact of the patient while he was in the first stages of his illness incurred the same disease and the infecting organism was also phage type Dundee.

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Applications for Council houses increased in number by 88, i.e. about 7% during the year and 49 applicants were considered in need of medical priority, a number of these on account of the strain of shared accommodation.

The end of 1962 only 7 houses were without a mains water supply. The raw water of the new Longfield pumping station continued to show organisms which might possibly indicate pollution and in reference to this, it is pleasing to see the progress effected by the Council's Public Health Inspectors in arranging for the abolition of cesspools in that part of the district and for connections to be

made with the new sewer provided by the Council.

On environmental matters, the Council's Senior Public Health Inspector writes as follows:-

HOUSING

"The Public Health Inspector's work is greatly concerned with housing and varies from action required to abate nuisances, to repair or demolition of unfit houses, and the improvement of older type houses to modern standards. During the year 62 applications were received for improvement grants and 72 houses were improved with the assistance of grants. Much more could be done by owners of properties to take advantage of the improvement grant scheme, most applications being from owner/occupiers. The bulk of the older properties in the district are considered to be suitable for improvement but owners in the main seem to be reluctant to deal with the matter"

CARAVANS

" A problem which existed in the district by the unauthorised use of land by caravans owned by gypsy and other travellers was dealt with by the Council who removed the caravans from land in Darenth Wood owned by the Darenth Parish Council, to the grass verge of the A.2 Trunk road which is in close proximity to Darenth Wood.

The problems caused by unauthorised use of land by gypsy or other travellers affects a number of local authorities, and probably can only be dealt with by local authorities providing permanent sites for limited numbers in their areas. One difficulty seen is with regard to the type of business carried on, because this would obviously not be allowed on a permanent site, so that there may still remain some who prefer to travel from one unauthorised site to another carrying on their business of car breaking, laying tar macadam, etc. It is felt that the provision of sites would lead to better living standards so that eventually many would be anxious to secure permanent housing, which at the moment does not appear to be the wish of the majority"

OOD

"The three licensed slaughterhouses closed on the 1st April, 1962 due to non-compliance with regulations which came into force on that date. One slaughterhouse, in addition to the three previously mentioned, at a hospital farm, continued to slaughter on a small scale. This slaughterhouse comes under the control of the Ministry and will be closed because of non-compliance with the regulations when another slaughterhouse at Bexley Hospital has been brought up to the required regulations standard. When the slaughterhouse closes there will be no regular slaughtering facilities in the district.

The increase in the amount of tinned food voluntarily surrendered is due to the opening in the district of a new warehouse of a supermarket chain. The practice is for shop managers to return to the warehouse any items which they consider are unfit for human consumption or unsaleable for surrender."

REFUSE TIPS "The controlled tips of other Authorities are a feature of this district. These are well maintained and are under constant supervision from the Public Health Inspectors and although during adverse weather conditions there may be some nuisance by paper blown from the tip, conditions are good, and the tips should not give rise to any serious nuisance whilst being operated as at present!"

AIR "The apparatus for measuring atmospheric pollution maintained at White Oak, Swanley, gives daily readings of the smoke and sulphur dioxide pollution of the atmosphere. During the period 3rd to 7th December, 1962, serious fog affected London and the provinces and it is of interest to note the increase in the figures for smoke and sulphur dioxide compared with the same period for 1961.

	1961		1962	
	Smoke Microgram/cu.m	SO ₂ Microgram/cu.m	Smoke Microgram/cu.m	SO ₂ Microgram/cu.m
Dec.3	67	79	184	175
Dec.4	67	79	324	292
Dec.5	16	14	1258	1305
Dec.6	52	62	490	726
Dec.7	145	280	427	529
Dec.8	201	294	55	78

The Public Health Inspectors are concerned with atmospheric pollution particularly in regard to emission of dark smoke from furnaces. In the majority of cases investigated, co-operation by owners has resulted in compliance with the Clean Air Act but in one case legal proceedings had to be instituted for contravention of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Period) Regulations 1958 and resulted in a fine of £70 being imposed, together with £10. 10. 0 costs. The owner of the plant has now converted to oil burning and there have been no further contraventions."

VERMIN "It has been felt for sometime that Rodent Control at some of the larger businesses and other premises could be dealt with more efficiently on a contract basis, whereby in return for an annual charge regular visits would be made to the premises for survey and any necessary treatment. The owners of a large controlled refuse tip have entered into a contract with the Council and from results observed, rat infestation is being kept to a minimum. It is hoped to extend the service during the ensuing year to ensure better control of sources of infestation".

HEALTH EDUCATION

This Council continued their small effort in health education consisting of the distribution of "Better Health" and the display of double crown posters on the 17 poster boards about the district. In 1962 five lectures in all were given by the Health Education Officer of the Kent County Council to the following groups: Women's Co-op Guild, Horns Cross, Swanley Youth Club, Women's Open Meeting, Swanley, the attendance averaged about 45.

THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Being a small department what we call a conference type of administration is feasible and this has been our practice. It continues to be satisfactory.

In June 1962 we recruited our first pupil Public Health Inspector.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

All members of this department have contributed to this report, material has also been provided by officers of other departments and authorities concerned with public health. I should like to thank all concerned.

Much of the information in this report concerning housing, water, drainage, food etc, is the product of the work of the Council's Public Health Inspectors and Senior Public Health Inspector upon whom so much of the maintenance of sound standards of environmental hygiene depends.

JHH/LRH

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

It is requested that you advise the Health Department of any changes in the health status of the community. This Council has been established to assist in the health of the community and to coordinate the efforts of the various health agencies. The Council consists of the following members: Mayor, Councilmen, and the heads of the various health agencies. The Council meets monthly to discuss the health of the community and to coordinate the efforts of the various health agencies. The Council has been established to assist in the health of the community and to coordinate the efforts of the various health agencies. The Council meets monthly to discuss the health of the community and to coordinate the efforts of the various health agencies.

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TABLE I - SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area (acres) 1961	34,038
Population (Census 1931)	31,253
Population (Census 1961)	53,164
Mid-year home population 1962 (R.G's estimate)	55,190
Number of domestic and agricultural dwelling houses assessed to rates 31. 3. 63	16,281
Rateable value 31. 3. 63	£811,248
Sum represented by 1d rate 31. 3. 63	£3,295

In the last eight years the area comparability factor for births (governed by the proportion of women aged 18-44 years) and for deaths (governed by the proportion of all age groups) have been as follows:

Year	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Births	1.00	0.96	1.02	0.98	0.98	0.96	0.96	0.96
Deaths	0.99	1.08	1.01	1.06	1.07	1.16	1.10	1.14

When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate area comparability factor they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

POPULATION: Increases in the population are due to natural causes, i.e. excess of births over deaths and immigration, both being related to new houses built.

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Est. mid-year home population	41,290	43,940	45,330	47,660	50,090	52,380	53,260	55,190
Increase on previous year	2,180	2,650	1,390	2,330	2,430	2,290	880	1,930
Natural increase	222	323	362	448	496	613	621	627
Immigration	1,958	2,327	1,028	1,882	1,934	1,677	254	1,303
Houses built	847	1,018	380	742	725	561	667	406

Social conditions for the year may be illustrated by:

Cases dealt with by the N.S.P.C.C.

Neglect	19
Assault/ill treatment	2
Moral danger	-
Aid/advice sought	5
Children involved	87
Prosecutions	2

Unemployed

31.12. 62	Men	347
	Women	18

Inflated male total attributable to building and civil engineering workers "stood off" due to frost and snow conditions.

Illegitimate birth rate per thousand live births:

Dartford Rural District	Dartford Borough	England & Wales
29	40	66

TABLE I (continued)

POPULATION OF YOUNG PERSONS

A guide is necessary to the population in the young age groups in the district in order that we may form an idea from vaccinations done of the proportion who have been given immunity to certain infectious diseases. A rough estimate can be made from the births which have occurred in the district in the relevant years but it assumes a stable population and does not take into account deaths after one year of age. The balance of those coming into the district and those leaving mean that these populations are probably underestimated.

Year	Births	Infants deaths	Infants aged 1 year	
1962	1187	19	1168	Approx. population December 1962 aged 0-4 years = 5243
1961	1159	17	1142	
1960	1068	23	1045	
1959	979	11	968	
1958	941	21	920	
1957	848	21	827	Approx. population December 1962 aged 5-11 years = 4361
1956	770	12	758	
1955	627	17	610	
1954	586	12	574	
1953	539	7	532	
1952	514	17	497	Approx. population December, 1962 aged 5-15 years = 6790
1951	576	13	563	
1950	545	17	528	
1949	565	28	537	
1948	631	19	612	
1947	752	25	752	Approx. population December 1962 aged 12-15 years = 2429
1946	721	33	688	
1945	529	19	510	
1944	577	25	552	
1943	544	49	495	

Certain populations also useful in returns

Population of school children in primary schools 1962 = 4542

Local estimates:

	Population
Born 1957-1962, December aged 0 - 5 years	6070
" 1943-1956, December aged 5 -19 years	8208
" 1943-1962, December aged 0 -19 years	14278
" 1948-1962, December aged 0 -14 years	11281
" 1948-1957, December aged 5 -14 years	6038

1961 Census:

Males	Females	Persons aged
15-44	11362	15 and over = 39959
45-64	6119	Persons aged
65 and	2061	under 15 years 13253
over	over	Total 53212

TABLE II - BIRTHS & DEATHS, 1962

		M	F	Persons
Live Births:	Legitimate	589	564	1153
	Illegitimate	<u>16</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>34</u>
		605	582	1187
Deaths from all causes:		276	284	560
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion		-	-	-
Still Births:	Legitimate	8	10	18
	Illegitimate	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>
		9	10	19
Infant deaths by age:				
0 to 6 days:	Legitimate	7	2	9
	Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		7	3	10
7 to 27 days:	Legitimate	2	1	3
	Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
		2	1	3
28 to 364 days:	Legitimate	4	1	5
	Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
		4	2	6
Total under 1 year:	Legitimate	13	4	17
	Illegitimate	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
		<u>13</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>19</u>

Rates per 1,000 Home Population

	Dartford R.D.	England & Wales
Crude live birth rate	21.5	18.0
Live birth rate adjusted by comparability factor	20.6	18.0
Crude death rate	10.1	11.9
Death rate adjusted by comparability factor	11.5	11.9

Rates per 1,000 Live and Still Births

Maternal death rate	0.	0.35
Still birth rate	15.8	18.1
Perinatal death rate (s.b. & deaths 0-6 days)	24.1	30.8

Rates over 1,000 Live Births

Neonatal death rate (deaths 0-27 days)	11.0	15.1
Infant death rate (deaths 0-364 days)	16.0	21.6

TABLE III - CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO SEX

Registrar General's Return			
	M	F	Persons
All causes	276	284	560
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic disease	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	2	10
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	22	6	28
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	8	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	29	25	54
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	1	3
Diabetes	1	4	5
Vascular lesions of nervous system	31	46	77
Coronary disease, angina	56	46	102
Hypertensions with heart disease	1	4	5
Other heart disease	14	32	46
Other circulatory disease	19	17	36
Influenza	-	3	3
Pneumonia	17	23	40
Bronchitis	28	15	43
Other diseases of the respiratory system	3	2	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	6	5	11
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	3	4
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	5	1	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17	25	42
Motor vehicle accidents	7	1	8
All other accidents	2	6	8
Suicide	2	4	6
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-

TABLE IV - CAUSES OF DEATH ACCORDING TO AGE

Compiled locally

	All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 wks - yr	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 +
All causes	558	13	6	-	3	2	8	3	11	32	102	120	258
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14	8	5
Malignant neoplasm, breast	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	50	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	8	13	15	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Diabetes	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	4
Vascular lesions of nervous system	75	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	17	48
Coronary disease, angina	101	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	15	23	57
Hypertension with heart disease	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	-
Other heart disease	53	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	5	9	35
Other circulatory disease	32	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	8	18
Influenza	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pneumonia	40	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	6	4	26
Bronchitis	42	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	20
Other diseases of the respiratory system	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	6	3	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	49	9	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	4	10	8	12
Motor vehicle accidents	9	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	1	2
All other accidents	5	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Suicide	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE V - CAUSES OF DEATH

Ages 75 and over

		MALE					FEMALE					
	Total males & females	Total	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	Total	75-79	80-84	85-89	90-94	95-99
All causes	258	102	34	33	20	15	156	51	43	35	26	1
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	5	4	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	4	1	2	1	-	8	3	4	1	-	-
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diabetes	4	3	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of nervous system	48	21	7	4	4	6	27	11	9	2	5	-
Coronary disease, angina	57	24	9	8	6	1	33	15	7	5	6	-
Hypertension with heart disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other heart disease	35	10	-	4	4	2	25	5	4	10	6	-
Other circulatory disease	18	6	1	1	2	2	12	3	4	1	3	1
Influenza	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-
Pneumonia	26	10	3	5	1	1	16	4	5	6	1	-
Bronchitis	20	9	3	3	2	1	11	2	2	4	3	-
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-
Ulcer of stomach & duodenum	4	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	1	-
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	12	5	-	3	-	2	7	2	4	-	1	-
Motor vehicle accidents	2	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
All other accidents	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
Suicide	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TABLE VI - DEATHS BY QUARTER AND PLACE

		1st qr.	2nd qr.	3rd qr.	4th qr.	Year
Deaths assigned to R.D.		170	122	112	154	558
Mental hospital deaths		<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>13</u>	<u>45</u>
Non-institutional deaths		153	116	103	141	513
Number of deaths						
Dartford R.D.	1960	127	124	89	116	456
	1961	164	107	128	134	533
	1962	170	122	112	154	558
Adjusted (C.F.) death rates Dartford R.D.	1960	11.3	11.0	7.9	10.3	10.1
	1961	13.6	8.8	10.5	11.1	11.0
	1962	14.1	10.1	9.3	12.7	11.5
England & Wales	1960	13.1	10.9	9.8	12.2	11.5
	1961	15.6	10.9	9.5	11.9	12.0
	1962	15.5	11.1	9.4	11.9	11.9

NON-INSTITUTIONAL DEATHS BY PLACE OF OCCURRENCE

All ages	1st qr.		2nd qr.		3rd qr.		4th qr.		1962	1961
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	P.	P.
Home	35	30	20	29	16	22	26	26	204	193
Hospital	44	35	28	38	31	33	49	34	292	278
Elsewhere	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>6</u>
	82	71	49	67	47	56	78	63	513	477

Aged 75+

Home	14	20	8	20	7	13	13	17	112	107
Hospital	19	18	13	18	8	17	13	16	122	117
Elsewhere	<u>2</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	
	35	43	21	38	15	31	27	35	245	224

Percentages

All ages

Home	43	42	41	43	34	39	33	41	40	41
Hospital	54	50	57	57	66	59	63	54	57	58
Elsewhere	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Aged 75+

Home	40	46	38	53	47	42	48	48	46	48
Hospital	54	42	62	47	53	55	48	46	50	52
Elsewhere	<u>6</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>-</u>
	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

1962 Deaths in hospital

	Dartford Town	Dartford R.D.	Northfleet U.D.
All ages	73%	57%	49%
Aged 75+	75%	50%	47%

TABLE VII - CAUSES OF DEATH, ETC.

Dartford R.D. (Registrar General's figures)

All ages	Main causes in detail						
	All causes	Main causes	Other causes	(440-468) Circulatory diseases	(140-205) Cancer	(330-334) Vasc.les. C.N.S.	(470-527) Resp. disease
1961	538	440	98	192	107	65	76
%	100%	82%	18%	36%	20%	12%	14%
1962	560	464	96	189	107	77	91
%	100%	83%	17%	34%	19%	14%	16%

England and Wales (Registrar General's figures)

1961	551,572	455,401	96,351	204,655	99,915	77,263	73,808
%	100%	83%	17%	38%	18%	14%	13%
1962	557,636	461,679	95,957	208,217	101,608	78,297	73,557
%	100%	83%	17%	38%	18%	14%	13%

Dartford R.D. (compiled locally)

Aged 0-74 years.

1st qr.	86	69	17	27	15	6	21
2nd qr.	62	49	13	17	20	5	7
3rd qr.	64	45	17	18	17	8	4
4th qr.	<u>89</u>	<u>63</u>	<u>26</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>27</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
	301	226	73	83	79	26	40
	100%	75%	25%	27%	26%	9%	13%

Aged 75 years and over

1st qr.	86	79	7	34	5	17	23
2nd qr.	60	55	5	27	9	10	9
3rd qr.	46	42	4	20	4	10	8
4th qr.	<u>65</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>10</u>
	257	229	28	110	23	46	50
	100%	88%	12%	43%	9%	17%	19%

Deaths for each main cause as percentage of total deaths from that cause:

Aged 0-74 years

1st qr.	50%	47%	71%	44%	75%	26%	48%
2nd qr.	51%	47%	72%	39%	69%	33%	43%
3rd qr.	58%	52%	81%	47%	81%	44%	33%
4th qr.	57%	54%	67%	41%	79%	50%	45%
Year	54%	50%	71%	43%	76%	37%	45%

Aged 75 years and over

1st qr.	50%	53%	29%	55%	25%	74%	52%
2nd qr.	49%	52%	28%	61%	31%	67%	56%
3rd qr.	41%	47%	19%	52%	19%	55%	66%
4th qr.	42%	46%	33%	59%	21%	50%	56%
Year	46%	50%	29%	57%	24%	63%	55%

Deaths at ages of 65 and over as percentage of deaths at all ages.

	65 to 74		75 years and over	
	Dartford R.D.	England & Wales	Dartford R.D.	England & Wales
1961	139	26%	247	43%
1962	120	22%	258	43%

TABLE VIII -PREVALENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable diseases (other than tuberculosis)

Disease										
General Population	Total	0-1	1-3	3-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65+	Age ?
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Measles	132	4	29	34	63	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	3	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet fever	9	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	7	-	1	1	4	-	-	1	-	-
Food poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid fever	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
	156	5	32	36	77	4	-	3	-	-

Residential Institutions of more than 100 population

There was none

Measles (according to date of notification)

	November	December	January	February	March	April	Total
1953-1954	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1954-1955	1	1	5	4	43	76	130
1955-1956	-	1	-	2	-	4	7
1956-1957	-	-	16	26	153	119	314
1957-1958	-	-	1	-	-	3	4
1958-1959	15	70	113	106	58	32	394
1959-1960	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
1960-1961	11	15	312	528	306	117	1289
1961-1962	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
1962-1963	44	34	65	30	162	232	567

	Ash	Darenth	Eynsford	Farningham	Fawkham	Hartley	Horton Kirby	West Kingsdown	Longfield	Southfleet	Stone	Sutton-at-Hone	Swanley	Wilmington	TOTAL
January	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
March	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
April	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
May	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
June	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	9
July	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	5
August	-	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	2	25
September	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3
October	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	1	15
November	1	1	1	-	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	33	-	44
December	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	-	16	3	29
Total for year	1	4	2	-	3	7	-	1	2	17	3	-	84	8	132

Non-notifiable diseases

The following non-notifiable diseases were reported from the Schools:

German measles	48
Chicken pox	50
Pink eye	4
Mumps	1

TABLE IX - TUBERCULOSIS

(a) RESPIRATORY

NOTIFICATIONS

Year		Year		Year	
1954	27	1957	33	1960	25
1955	36	1958	25	1961	23
1956	29	1959	27	1962	20

NOTIFICATIONS BY AGE

	Total	0-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65+
Males	9	-	2	-	2	2	-	2	1
Females	11	-	1	-	6	2	1	1	-
	20	-	3	-	8	4	1	3	1

Of the 9 males, 3 were infectious, they were aged 25, 42 and 56 years. 5 were known to be non-infectious and for one we have no record of his infectious state.

Of the 11 females, 5 were infectious, ages 27, 34, 35, 40 and 59, one being a canteen assistant and another a social therapist. 6 were not infectious, one also had tuberculosis of the kidney.

Mental Hospitals did not feature predominantly in these new notifications as they did in 1961 following the visit there of the Mass Radiography Unit.

NUMBER OF CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS ON THE REGISTER.

	Male	Female	Persons
Number on register at 31.12.58	252	175	427
-ditto- 31.12.59	253	187	440
-ditto- 31.12.60	254	193	447
-ditto- 31.12.61	270	195	465
-ditto- 31.12.62	271	207	478

CHANGES IN REGISTER

Additions 1962		Removals 1962	
New notifications	20	Left district	15
Came into district	31	Diagnosis changed	1 (aspergillosis)
Restored to register	-	Lost sight of	4
		Died	6
	51	Recovered	12
			38

DEATHS

The following 6 cases were removed from the register by death:

Male aged 44	Underlying cause:	bronchogenic carcinoma (died shortly after No 1)
Male aged 53	Underlying cause:	renal failure (chronic)
	Contributory cause:	chronic active pulmonary tuberculosis. (Died Dec. 1961, taken off register Jan. 1962)
Male aged 60	Underlying cause:	chronic bronchitis and emphysema (notified 19)
Male aged 66	Underlying cause:	carcinoma of lung
	Contributory cause:	tuberculosis of lung (should have been on Northfleet register, address just over the boundary).
Male aged 79	Underlying cause:	chronic pulmonary tuberculosis (notified 1953)
Female aged 56	Died in Poland	

No deaths from tuberculosis occurred of persons not on the register.

TABLE IX (continued)

(b) NON-RESPIRATORY

NOTIFICATION IN RECENT YEARS

1954	5	1957	3	1960	5
1955	7	1958	4	1961	3
1956	1	1959	10	1962	2

The 3 notifications in 1962 were: male aged 6 with tuberculous synovitis of the thumb and ankle and a female aged 71 with tuberculous cervical glands. In addition there was a case included in the notifications above for respiratory tuberculosis, a female aged 33 who also had tuberculosis of the kidney.

NUMBER OF CASES OF NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS ON REGISTER AT DECEMBER 31st.

	Male	Female	Persons		Male	Female	Persons
1955	28	30	58	1959	22	19	41
1956	29	30	59	1960	23	23	46
1957	28	27	55	1961	23	24	47
1958	23	16	39	1962	22	23	45

CHANGES IN REGISTER IN 1962

Additions:		Removals:	
New notifications	2	Lost sight of	2
Came into district	$\frac{1}{3}$	Recovered	$\frac{3}{5}$

MASS X-RAY SERVICE, 1962

	Over 45 service				Routine Mass X-ray service						
	Industry		Public		Industry		Public		Total		Persons
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Number X-rayed	592	3	88	21	981	165	958	1161	2619	1350	3969
Tuberculosis requiring treatment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	3	4
Incidence ‰	-	-	-	-	1.0‰	-	-	2.6‰	0.4‰	2.2‰	1.0‰

NOT PREVIOUSLY X-RAYED

Number X-rayed	18	-	6	6	349	94	466	593	839	683	1532
Tuberculosis requiring treatment	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2	3
Incidence ‰	-	-	-	-	2.9‰	-	-	3.4‰	1.2‰	2.9‰	2.0‰

NON-TUBERCULOSIS CASES FOUND

	Male	Female
Sarcoidosis	1	1
Pneumonitis	2	2
Bronchiectasis	3	-
Emphysema	2	-
Hiatus Hernia	1	-
Retrosternal Goitre	-	1
Calcified Pleura	-	1
Cardio vascular lesions	5	7
Abnormalities requiring no action	37	8

TABLE X - VACCINATIONS

Virus Diseases

(a) POLIOMYELITIS

Vaccination doses received in the five years ending Dec. 31st. 1962

Second doses

Born	Injected 1958	Injected 1959	Injected 1960	Injected 1961	Injected 1962	Oral 1962	Total
1957-1962	617	977	787	1029	170	739	4319
1943-1956	4755	1314	115	214	71	35	6504*
1933-1942	627	2299	224	341	63	79	6705
1921-1932			1389	1329	144	181	
Others				29			
	5999	4590	2515	2942	448	1034	17258

Third doses

Born	Injected 1958	Injected 1959	Injected 1960	Injected 1961	Oral and Injected 1962	Oral 1962	Total
1957-1962	18	869	902	915	873	739	4316
1943-1956	226	5832	895	538	213	35	7739
1933-1942	7	903	1458	370	272	79	6386
1921-1932			827		1258		
Others			39		992		
	251	7604	4082	3120	2350	1034	18441

Percentage of young population vaccinated

Born	Estimated population	No. had 2 doses	% of population	Total * 3 doses	% of population
1957-62	6070	4319	71%	4316	71%
1943-56	8208	6504	79%	7739	94%
1943-62	14278	10823	76%	12055	84%

*Vaccination began in 1956, some of those receiving 3rd doses received their second doses in 1956 or 1957. 2nd doses of incoming population not recorded here when given before arrival. Thus more with 3rd doses than with 2nd doses within five years 1958-62.

Fourth doses

The fourth dose is given shortly after school entry therefore those receiving fourth doses in 1961 would still be in the 1951-1957 age group in 1962

Born	Estimated population	4th dose 1961	4th dose 1962	Total	Percentage
1951-57	4361	3257	597	3854	88%

TABLE X - VACCINATIONS (continued)

(a) POLIOMYELITIS (continued)

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

Vaccinations in five years 1958-62 of those born 1943-62 expressed as a percentage of estimated population.

	Dartford R.D	Dartford Borough	Kent A.C.
2 doses	76%	73%	87%
3 doses	84%	75%	76%

(b) SMALLPOX

NUMBERS VACCINATED AND REVACCINATED by age at date of vaccination

Year	Under 1 year	1 year	Vaccinated			Total
			2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
1962	876	106	187	574	776	2519
1961	702	50	27	20	21	820
1959	646	44	12	13	13	735
1958	447	29	4	12	12	492
Year	Under 1 year	1 year	Revaccinated			Total
			2 - 4	5 - 14	15 or over	
1962	-	10	98	886	1838	2832
1961	-	-	2	4	3	9
1959	-	-	-	4	7	11
1958	-	2	14	13	13	29

For the year 1960 figures on these lines were not available.

INFANT VACCINATION RATE

Up to the end of 1961 most infants who were vaccinated were vaccinated in the first year of life but in 1962 more infants than in former years were vaccinated at a later age. The percentage of the number of births in a given year of those vaccinated while under one year of age in that year is used here as a vaccination rate. It contains an assumption that the average age of vaccinations will be constant (those under one year in 1962 can be born in 1961 or 1962).

	Number of live births	Number vaccinated under 1 year	Percentage of births of those vaccinated
1962	1187	876	74%
1961	1159	702	61%
1960	1068	...	no figures available ..
1959	979	646	66%
1958	941	447	47%

SCHOOL CHILD IMMUNITY DECEMBER 1962 (approximate)

Estimated population aged 5-14 born 1948-57	Vaccinated or revaccinated before 1962 in school years	Vaccinated 1962	Revaccinated 1962	Vaccinated or revaccinated in school years by Dec.1962	% aged 5-14 with immunity Dec.1962
6038	150	574	886	1610	27%

SCHOOL CHILD REVACCINATIONS DECEMBER 1962 (approximate)

Infant vaccination rate 1948-57	No. eligible for revaccination	Revaccinated before Dec.1962 in school yrs	Revaccinated 1962	Total Revaccinated before Dec.1962 in school years	% of those eligible with immunity from re-vaccination
55%	3310	100	886	876	30%

TABLE X - VACCINATIONS (continued)

(b) SMALLPOX (continued)

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

	Dartford Rural Dis.	Dartford Borough	Kent A.C.	England & Wales
Percentage of 1962 births of those vaccinated under 1 year	74%	72%	63%	49%

Bacterial Diseases

(c) DIPHTHERIA

NUMBER VACCINATED

	Age at 31st December	Primary inoculations done in the year	Reinforcing inoculations done in the year
1962	0 - 4 years	976	509
	5 - 14 years	31	369
1961	0 - 4 years	1125	428
	5 - 14 years	159	763
1960	0 - 4 years	1022	132
	5 - 14 years	43	328

The above include courses completed for diphtheria alone and diphtheria/tetanus or diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus combined.

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS AT AGES 0 - 4 YEARS

Born	V a c c i n a t e d					Vaccinated 1958-1962	Estimated population
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962		
1962	-	-	-	-	430	430	1168
1961	-	-	-	453	516	969	1142
1960	-	-	412	506	18	936	1045
1959	-	190	525	74	8	797	968
1958	140	491	49	49	4	733	920
Total vaccinated	140	681	986	1082	976	3865	5243

Percentage of related population vaccinated

Born	V a c c i n a t e d					Total vaccinated 1958-1962
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
1962	-	-	-	-	37%	37%
1961	-	-	-	40%	45%	85%
1960	-	-	39%	48%	2%	89%
1959	-	20%	54%	8%	1%	82%
1958	15%	53%	5%	5%	0%	80%
% of those vaccinated by Dec. 1962	4%	18%	26%	29%	25%	100%
% of 0 - 4 population of 1962 vaccinated	3%	13%	19%	20%	19%	74%

(bunifano) TABLE X - VACCINATIONS (continued)

(c) DIPHTHERIA (continued)

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

	Dartford Rural Dis.	Dartford Borough	Kent A.C.
Percentage of estimated population born 1961 vaccinated in 1961 or 1962	85%	87%	83%

(d) WHOOPING COUGH

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS

Year	Age at Dec.31st. 0 - 4 years	Age at Dec.31st. 5 - 14 years
1962	953	6
1961	1060	57
1960	938	23

PRIMARY VACCINATIONS OF THOSE AGED 0 - 4 YEARS ON DEC.31st.1962

Born	V a c c i n a t e d						Estimated population
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958-1962	
1962	-	-	-	-	425	425	1168
1961	-	-	-	452	506	958	1142
1960	-	-	413	499	14	926	1045
1959	-	357	469	53	5	884	968
1958	275	417	31	33	3	759	920
Total vacci nations	275	774	913	1037	953	3952	5243

Percentage of infants with primary vaccination

Born	V a c c i n a t e d					
	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1958-1962
1962	-	-	-	-	38%	38%
1961	-	-	-	40%	44%	84%
1960	-	-	39%	47%	1%	88%
1959	-	36%	48%	5%	0%	89%
1958	30%	45%	3%	3%	0%	80%

Diphtheria/whooping cough/tetanus combined vaccine was introduced in 1960 hence primary vaccinations from 1960 onwards are similar in number to diphtheria vaccinations.

COMPARISON WITH OTHER AREAS

	Dartford R.D.	Dartford Borough	Kent A.C.
Percentage of estimated population born 1961 vaccinated in 1961 or 1962	84%	83%	83%

TABLE X - VACCINATIONS (continued)

(e) TETANUS

In view of the introduction of the combined vaccine in 1960 the numbers of primary vaccinations against tetanus in 1961 and 1962 can be assumed to be almost identical with those for diphtheria vaccination.

(f) TUBERCULOSIS

Children in close contact with patients suffering from tuberculosis are, if necessary, vaccinated with B.C.G. The following vaccinations were carried out at the Chest Clinic, Dartford:-

Children under 15 years of age				
	1959	1960	1961	1962
Dartford R.D.	160	139	131	184
Dartford Borough	133	126	126	129

Some persons attend other clinics and therefore, these figures are incomplete.

Vaccination of school children is carried out by the School Health services. These children are skin tested and those who do not react are vaccinated. Those who do react are referred to the Chest Physician for further investigation. Figures are not available for the Rural District.

TABLE XI - INJURY

(a) ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME

Persons receiving in-patient treatment at the Dartford Group of Hospitals

Age	Falls	Burns & Scalds	Poisoning	Other	Total
0- 4	-	-	-	-	-
5- 64	10	-	2	4	16
65+	16 (3 died)	-	-	2	18
	26	-	2	6	34

Length of stay in hospital in weeks

	Under 1 week	1- 2-	3-	4-	8-	12-	13+	Cases
	5	8	5	2	9	1	-	4
								34

Causes of Death

Female aged 67: Pulmonary embolism due to fractured neck of left femur
 Female aged 76: Carcinoma
 Female aged 88: Pulmonary embolism due to fractured neck of femur

Deaths outside general hospitals

Female aged 18: Coal gas poisoning (at home)
 Female aged 86: Infected fracture of femur (at long stay institution)

No patients were admitted to the Gravesend and North Kent Hospital for accidents in the home from this district. No records available from Queen Mary's Hospital, Sidcup.

(b) MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS

Casualties (not necessarily R.D. residents) on local roads.

The following figures are taken from the Chief Constable's Analysis of Road Accidents for 1962:

Local Authority	Total injury accidents	Killed	Seriously injured	Slightly injured	Total
Dartford R.D.	336	16	134	342	492
Northfleet U.D.	108	3	31	100	134
Swanscombe U.D.	44	1	16	45	62
Dartford M.B.	267	5	83	241	329

Deaths of R.D. residents not necessarily on R.D. roads.

4 months	M	Combination/car	London Road, Swanley
11 years	M	Pedestrian/lorry	Panda Crossing, London Road, Swanley
16 years	M	Motorcycle/lorry	Death Hill, Farningham
17 years	M	Van/lorry	Outside this district
50 years	M	Scooter	" " "
60 years	F	Cycle/car	Green Street Green
72 years	M	Car	Crockenhill
75 years	M	Car/lorry	Outside this district
82 years	M	Car/lorry	Longfield Road, Meopham

(c) OTHER ACCIDENTS

3 years M Contact with "live" rail Swanley Junction

(d) SUICIDE

Poisoning 5 (inc. 1 open verdict) Burns 1, Violence 1.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

I - HOUSING

NEW HOUSES: The following dwellings have been completed in the last five years:-

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
By Dartford Rural District Council	110	88	131	154	137
By Dartford Borough Council	-	-	-	-	-
By private enterprise	<u>632</u>	<u>637</u>	<u>430</u>	<u>513</u>	<u>269</u>
	<u>742</u>	<u>725</u>	<u>561</u>	<u>667</u>	<u>406</u>

HOUSING PROVIDED BY COUNCIL: * the effective waiting list of housing applicants at the end of March 1962 and March 1963 numbered 1213 and 1301 respectively (inclusive of engaged couples), the total registered applications for the year ending 1962 was 1416 and for the year ending 1963 - 1485. 181 families were rehoused during the year ending March 1962 and 174 families were rehoused during the year ending March 1963 by the Council.

	Families Rehoused:	
	April-March 1961-62	April-March 1962-63
Ash-cum-Ridley	3	-
Fawkham	1	-
Hartley	2	-
West Kingsdown	5	9
Longfield	4	2
Southfleet	4	2
Betsham	-	1
Bean	1	3
Darenth	14	13
Stone	35	24
Eynsford	7	8
Farningham	2	2
Horton Kirby	7	7
South Darenth	4	4
Sutton-at-Hone	5	3
Swanley	40	50
Crockenhill	6	6
Hextable	5	3
Wilmington	13	7
Hawley	3	2
Outside Rural District	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>
	181	170

During the above two years, 256 and 184 Council tenants were moved to accommodation more suited to their requirements.

HOUSING PRIORITY ON MEDICAL GROUNDS:

Tuberculosis			Other than Tuberculosis		
No. of Applications for Council accom.	No. of Points given: 0 1-5 6-10		No. of Applications for Council accom.	No. of Points given: 0 1-5 6-10	
3	- 3 -		64	22 42	
Appl. for transfer from Council Tenants					
-	- - -		11	4 7	

Number rehoused after being awarded some degree of medical priority:

Tuberculosis	Other than Tuberculosis
1	24

*difference between effective and total list is due to applicants rehoused and cancellations.

HOUSING (continued)

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS:

		<u>Number of Houses</u>
Applications for discretionary grants	4)	68
Applications for standard grants	62)	
Total cost for providing standard grant amenities		£8,965.

IMPROVEMENT WORK COMPLETED IN 1962:

Discretionary grants:	Cost of grant work	£1,520	7 houses
Standard grants	Cost of grant work	£7,750	65 houses

718 visits were made in connection with this work.

UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT:

	By Owner	By Local Authority
After informal action by local authority	87	-
After formal notice under (a) Public Health Acts	14	-
(b) Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	5	-

REPAIRS: The following are the details of repairs initiated by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

Water pipes repaired	17
Yard paving repaired	4
Floors repaired	12
Roofs repaired, overhauled and made weatherproof	19
Wall plaster and ceiling plaster repaired	22
Windows repaired including sashcords	17
Rainwater pipes and gutters repaired or renewed	14
Damp proof courses provided	2
External rendering to walls and pointing	7
Chimney stacks and pots	3
Sub floor ventilation improved	-
New sinks provided	2
Sink wastepipes repaired or renewed	2
Flushing cisterns renewed or repaired	5
Soil and ventilating pipes repaired	2
Water closet pans renewed	7
Houses provided with new dustbins	1
Other defects	53

Visits paid by the Council's Public Health Inspectors 3,451

RENT ACT, 1957: The following certificates have been received and issued:-

Applications received for Certificates of Disrepair	4
Notices issued to landlords (Form J)	4
Undertakings received from landlords (Form K)	2
Certificates of Disrepair issued	1
Applications received for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair (Form M)	1
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled	1
Certificates issued as to remedying defects (Form P)	-

Visits paid by the Council's Public Health Inspectors 18

HOUSING (continued)

HOUSES DEMOLISHED - HOUSING ACT, 1957

Houses
demolished

In Clearance Areas: (Housing Act, 1957)

Houses unfit

8

Not in Clearance Areas:

As a result of action under section 17

5

Unfit Houses Closed:

Under sections 16 & 17 etc.

1

ADDRESSES OF HOUSES DEMOLISHED OR CLOSED:

2, Hawley Road, Wilmington
5 & 6, Days Cottages, Horton Kirby
1 & 2, The Cottage, Anthony Lane, Swanley
1 - 8, Kemps Cottages, Horton Kirby
16, Leyton Cross Road, Wilmington

DEMOLITION AND CLOSING ORDERS MADE:

Number of demolition orders issued	11
Number of closing orders issued	2
Number of undertakings not to be used for habitation	-

PERSONS DISPLACED:

	Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas:		
Houses unfit	49	17
Not in Clearance Areas:		
As a result of action under Section 17	12	3

CARAVANS:

The number of sites licenced under the act	29
The total number of caravans permitted by licence on these sites	430

Visits paid by the Council's Public Health Inspectors	173
---	-----

II - WATER

Water supplies interest us in regard to the source of supply, accessibility and quantity and quality available to the population in the district. Possibilities of pollution of sources of supply are of interest as this district is a gathering ground for supplies to this part of Kent.

SOURCES OF SUPPLY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Piped supplies into houses

The estimated position on 31.3.63 was as follows:-

	Parish	Houses	Totals
Metropolitan Water Board Supply	Darenth	1048	
	Crockenhill	444	
	Eynsford	549	
	Farningham	446	
	Horton Kirby	745	
	Southfleet	394	
	Stone	2175	
	Sutton-at-Hone	1085	
	Swanley	3910	
	Wilmington	2206	
			13001
Mid Kent Water Company Supply	Ash	308	
	Fawkham	180	
	Hartley	856	
	Longfield	604	
	Southfleet	201	
	West Kingsdown	1049	
			3198
Lullingstone Estate supply Houses on supply of Hospital 1 house supplied by laundry well, Barn End Lane 1 house supplied by well at A.P.C.M. clay pit, Bean	Eynsford	65)	
	Darenth	8)	
	Wilmington	1)	75
	Stone	1)	
<u>Supplies not piped into houses</u>			
Domestic wells, Clement Street	Sutton-at-Hone	1)	
Rainwater tanks	West Kingsdown	2)	
	Darenth	1)	7
Transported water	Farningham	2)	
Standpipe (M.W.B.)	Horton Kirby	1)	
			16281
<u>Piped supplies into hospitals</u>			
Metropolitan Water Board	Stone	Stone House Hospital (Pop. 500)	
	Swanley	Auxiliary Hospital (Parkwood) Pop. 81	
Metropolitan Water Board and hospital well	Darenth	Darenth Park & Mabledon Hospitals (Pop. 2250)	

WATER (continued)

QUANTITY

Supplies by the Metropolitan Water Board and the Mid Kent Water Company for domestic purposes are abundant. The quantity supplied by the Lullingstone Park well and Clement Street well remains satisfactory. There are now only 8 premises that obtain supplies other than by piped supplies from water undertakings and in general these supplies seem to be adequate in all except abnormally dry weather.

QUALITY

In the following analyses, with the exception of M.W.B. the number of E.coli type 1 per 100 ml. in the bacteriological analyses and albuminoid ammonia in parts per million in the chemical analyses are used to summarise the results of sampling.

Bacteriological Analyses

	<u>No. of samples</u>	<u>E.coli type 1</u>
<u>Metropolitan Water Board</u>		
Raw water:	2226	for results see table
Treated water:	2008	-do-
<u>Mid Kent Water Company</u>		
<u>Hartley Pumping Station</u>		
Raw water:	11	None
Treated water:	11	None
<u>Hospital Well at Darenth Park</u>		
taken and analysed by hospital laboratory	96	None
<u>Stone House</u>		
taken and analysed by hospital laboratory	69	None
<u>Mabledon Hospital</u>		
taken and analysed by hospital laboratory	45	None
<u>The following samples were taken by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:</u>		
<u>Lullingstone Estate Well</u>		
Treated water	5	None
<u>8, Northview Cottages, Clement Street (Sutton private supply)</u>	1	None
<u>Vickers-Armstrongs Ltd, Swanley Range Clement Street (M.W.B.)</u>	2	None
<u>Ayers Nursery, Clement Street well supply</u>	1	None

WATER (continued)

Chemical Analyses

	No. of samples	Albuminoid Ammonia
<u>Metropolitan Water Board</u>		
Raw Water:	46	for results see table
<u>Mid Kent Water Company</u>		
Raw Water:	6	None

SWIMMING POOLS

There were three open air swimming pools available to the public during 1962. The practice is to sample each pool at the shallow end and deep ends. All are bacteriological samples, results are appended below:

Manor House

3 pairs of samples were taken. Result of 1 pair of samples 0.
The remaining 2 pairs were as follows:

Deep End 2. 0. Shallow End 0. 1. E.coli per 100 ml.

Woodlands

2 pairs of samples were taken. Results showed 0. E.coli per 100 ml.

Stanwell Guest House

2 pairs of samples were taken. Results showed 0. E.coli per 100 ml.

Hextable Special School

No samples were taken.

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD

Before Treatment

Well	No. of samples	Plate count per ml.		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C	3 days at 22°C.	% samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.	% samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100ml.
Darenth	250	0.0	129	96.00	0.1	99.20	-
Dartford	249	0.0	10	97.19	0.1	99.60	-
Eynsford No.1	219	0.3	70	89.50	0.5	99.54	-)
Eynsford No.2	137	0.0	4	99.27	-	100.0	-)
Green St.Green	251	0.0	3	98.01	-	98.80	-
Horton Kirby No.1	163	0.5	27	98.16	-	98.77	-)
Horton Kirby No.2	221	0.0	1	100.0	-	100.0	-)
Southfleet	231	0.1	30	98.70	0.1	99.57	-
Wilmington No.2	246	0.1	42	94.31	0.9	97.15	-

From each source of supply a similar number of samples of treated water were taken. Over 98% were negative for coliforms and 100% were negative for E.coli.

CHEMICAL RESULTS - METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD
(Milligrammes per litre)

Well	No. of samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Chlorides as Chlorine	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs at 27°C.	Hardness (Total)	Hardness (non-carb.)	pH. value	Fluoride as Fluorine	Conductivity, reciprocal megohms
Darenth	4	0.010	0.023	5.3	17	0.10	266	26	7.2	No figures given	500
Dartford	4	0.020	0.029	4.0	19	0.10	280	42	7.2		530
Eynsford	8	0.013	0.026	3.7	16	0.04	264	28	7.3		470
Green St. Green	7	0.011	0.016	6.6	17	0.10	282	30	7.1		510
Horton Kirby	8	0.015	0.027	4.2	18	0.10	264	36	7.3		490
Southfleet	4	0.010	0.023	6.0	18	0.10	294	36	7.1		730
Wilmington	4	0.017	0.033	9.3	23	0.14	292	48	7.2		550

WATER (continued)

Medway Water Board - Fawkham Pumping Station

Bacteriological samples have given the following results:

Raw Water
January - December, 1962

Probable Nos. per 100 ml.		Probable Nos. per 100 ml.		Probable Nos. per 100 ml.	
Coliform count	E.coli type	Coliform count	E.coli type	Coliform count	E.coli type
160	25	5	5	8	8
50	8	8	1	25	3
1	1	14	8	13	3
30	7	50	50	3	3
3	None	14	10	13	5
180+	50	3	None	1	None
160	50	15	17	35	25
13	5	20	5	35	35
3	3	160	160	3	3
13	8	11	11	8	3
11	5	17	8	3	3
8	3	3	1	1	1
1	0	1	None	180+	50
1	None	2	2	17	4
3	1	10	3	7	2
3	None	3	1	3	1
1	1	17	11	25	5
3	1	5	5	5	5
3	1	25	25	3	3
1	1	5	3	8	3
5	5	3	3	50	7
5	5	35	17	20	17
None	None	25	25	35	13
"	"	11	3	18+	16
5	3	3	1	20	17
11	11	1	1	8	1
None	None	180+	90	None	None
1	"	20	20	180+	17
None	"	90	17	180+	40
5	1	90	17	3	1
13	3	8	8	3	None
1	None	50	20	1	"
1	1	180+	160	50	35
1	None	180+	90	30	8
1	"	35	20	5	3
3	1	17	1	None	None
				11	11

Treated Water

Samples have been taken of treated water and the E.coli count has been none.

Chemical Results

Three samples of treated water were taken for chemical analysis and with the exception of one on the 14th June, 1962, all showed Albuminoid Nitrogen as nil. The sample on the 14th June gave the count of .01.

III DRAINAGE

During the period covered by this report all the 137 dwellings built by the Council and 213 of the 269 dwellings built by private enterprise were connected to the sewer. The remaining 56 dwellings built by private enterprise were connected to cesspools.

The following are the details of the work initiated by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

	1961	1962
Pail closets abolished and property connected to sewer	-	1
Pail closets abolished and property connected to cesspool	-	-
Cesspools abolished and property connected to sewer	223	246
Drainage relaid	-	-
Drains repaired	3	7
Drains cleared	72	84
Covers renewed to inspection chambers and cesspools	4	3
Water tests applied to drains	167	277
Smoke tests applied to drains	-	2

At the end of the year the sanitary accommodation and drainage was approximately as follows:

Dwellings with water closets discharging into sewer	12443
Dwellings with water closets discharging into septic tanks	181
Dwellings with water closets discharging into cesspools being emptied	1886
Approx. number of dwellings with water closets discharging into cesspools not emptied	<u>1771</u>
	<u>16281</u>

We are not now aware of any dwellings provided with pail closets or privies. We know of one dwelling with a chemical closet.

Hartley/Longfield/New Barn Sewerage Scheme: The work on this new sewer was continued during the year and 379 properties were connected to the sewer during this time. In 1962 this further extension of the sewer provided for the drainage of the following areas:

Ash Road, Hartley	Manor Drive, Hartley
Briars Way, Hartley	Old Downs, "
Church Road, Hartley	Oakwood Rise, Longfield
Dene Walk, Longfield	Stack Lane, Hartley
Greenway, Hartley	Springcroft, "
Gorsewood Road, Hartley	St. Mary's Road, Longfield
Gorseway, Hartley	Southfleet, New Barn (part)
Johns Close, "	

Stone Outfall Works: Drainage from the Parish of Stone is to the Stone Outfall Works and owing to the limitations of these Works, the effluent cannot be as good as could be desired. There are plans for treatment of the effluent elsewhere but in the meantime, owing to the smallness of the flow the relatively minute contribution of pollution to the River Thames must be insignificant.

IV - FOOD

MILK: Regulations require this Council to register distributors of milk, i.e., dairymen other than dairy farmers. The Council no longer have authority for the issue of dealers' licences to distributors authorising the use of a special designation in relation to milk sold from premises in this district. These licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, are now issued by the Food and Drugs Authority which is the Kent County Council.

	1959	1960	1961	1962
Total Distributors registered	34	31	33	38

Sampling for designation or infection tests:

In 1962 no samples were submitted not being a Food and Drugs authority.

Sampling for Adulteration:

51 samples of milk were taken by the County Sampling Officers in 1962. A report, kindly supplied by the County Chief Inspector, Weights and Measures, shows all these samples were genuine, with the exception of one bottle which contained two stained areas of mould.

ICE CREAM:

	1961	1962
Premises registered for the sale of ice cream	2	4

Sampling: 4 samples were taken by the County Sampling Officer during 1962 and reported as genuine.

MEAT:

	1959	1960	1961	1962
The number of slaughtermen licenced	21	14	16	15
The number of slaughterhouses licenced	5	4	4	3

The position with regard to slaughterhouses in the area was that their licences expired on the 1st April, 1962 which was the appointed day laid down by the Minister for the slaughterhouses to comply with the new standards. As none of the slaughterhouses did comply at that date they ceased to operate on the 1st April, 1962.

The slaughterhouse at Stone Hospital farm under the control of the Hospital Management Committee and the Ministry of Health, did not comply with the new standards required. As it was uneconomic to bring this slaughterhouse up to the required standard it was proposed by the Ministry to close this slaughterhouse when the slaughterhouse at Bexley Mental Hospital owned by the Ministry was brought up to the standards required by the new regulations.

FOOD (continued)

MEAT (continued)

Year	Number of Animals killed				
	Cattle inc.cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Total
1958	509	256	1,428	5,383	7,576
1959	375	200	1,836	2,549	4,960
1960	429	320	2,162	2,869	5,780
1961	446	329	2,606	3,245	6,626
1962	132	157	541	1,684	2,514

By month, the number of animals killed and inspected in 1962 was:

Month	Cows	Heifers	Steers	Calves	Sheep	Pigs	Bulls
January	8	18	20	31	279	437	-
February	4	12	24	25	143	305	-
March	4	11	25	30	119	413	-
April	1	-	-	16	-	101	-
May	1	-	-	11	-	88	-
June	-	-	-	7	-	47	-
July)	-	-	-	24	-	104	-
August)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
September	1	-	-	1	-	42	-
October	2	-	-	2	-	52	-
November	-	-	-	2	-	55	-
December	-	-	-	8	-	40	-

The following are the details regarding meat inspection by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

Summary of animals killed and carcasses inspected:

Particulars	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Number killed	111	21	157	541	1,684
" inspected	111	21	157	541	1,684

Carcasses of offal condemned in whole or in part:

(1) All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis

Whole carcasses rejected	Nil	2	4	3	8
Carcase of which some part or organ was rejected	11	8	1	4	133
Percentage of number inspected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticercosis	9.9	47.6	3.2	1.3	8.4

(2) Tuberculosis only

Whole carcass rejected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcass of which some part or organ was rejected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	47

FOOD (continued)

MEAT (contd)

Particulars	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep	Pigs
Percentage of number inspected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	2.8

(3) Cysticercosis

Carcase of which some part or organ was rejected	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
---	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

A specimen from one carcasses was submitted to the hospital pathological laboratory and the following is the positive report:-

Heifer's head: Submaxillary Lymph Gland.
Macroscopically: Gland 6 x 5 x 5 cm. On Section-fawn coloured with yellow foci up to about 1.5 cm in diam from which a cheesy material can be expressed.
Microscopically: Typical actinomycotic granulomas but nearly all fungal colonies appear to be dead and mineralised. No fungi seen on smear and none cultured. No evidence of T.B.

The following items were voluntarily surrendered from shops etc:

1 whole pig
36 lbs 4 oz beef
18½ lbs - 1 leg and short loin of pork
4 lb chicken
20½ lbs - five pigs plucks

OTHER FOODS:

The following items were surrendered from shops and canteens as unfit for human consumption:

8 lbs tinned chopped pork
40 gln cask of apricots
6 lbs corned beef
18 lbs tinned meat and fruit
890 tins of various foods

The excessive number of tins of various foods was due to the opening in Swanley of a large wholesale warehouse by a Supermarket Company.

Sampling:

In addition to the 55 samples of milk and ice cream mentioned, the County Sampling Officers took the following samples:

Drugs	12
Spirits	10
Other	81
samples	
	<u>103</u>

All were genuine with the exception of the following:

FOOD (continued)

Sampling (contd)

<u>Sample of</u>	<u>Analysis</u>	<u>Action taken</u>
Sliced White Bread	Through six of the slices were streaks of soiled dough	Manufacturers cautioned
White Bread	Brownish green marks of soiled dough containing mineral oil	
Sliced White Bread	Black marks about one inch long due to soiled dough containing mineral oil	Proceedings against manufacturers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, resulting in a conviction with a penalty of £25 with £5. 5. 0. costs.
White Bread	Small dark specks of foreign matter consisting of soiled dough	
Large Loaf thin sliced (wrapped)	Practically all the slices covered with heavy growth of mould	Proceedings against manufacturers under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Penalty £20 with £5. 5. 0. costs.
Apricot Halves in syrup	Contained a working honey bee	Correspondence with importers to take up the matter with the Spanish suppliers
Channel Islands Pasteurised Milk	Bottle contained two stained areas of mould	Dairy company cautioned
The above samples were taken as results of complaints by purchasers.		
Pork Sausages	Total meat 63%. Slightly deficient	Follow-up sample found to contain 66% total meat.
Custard Powder with added Glucose	Glucose 1.1%. Insufficient to warrent claim	Manufacturers have discontinued this pack and deleted reference to added Glucose in new pack
Brandy Flavoured Dessert Table Jelly (contains real brandy)	Alcohol not more than 0.15%. Brandy not more than 0.5%. Very little to base claim on	Correspondence with manufacturers.

FOOD PREPARATION PREMISES:

Visits made to food premises and notices issued against occupiers to comply with the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations are as follows:-

<u>Visits</u>	<u>Notices issued</u>
133	15

V - RODENT CONTROL, DISINFECTION & DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator:

RODENTS:	1961	1962
No. of complaints received	291	279
Infestations found:		
Rats, major	-	1
Rats, minor	258	242
Mice, major	-	-
Mice, minor	28	25
Infestations found as a result of a survey:		
Rats, major	-	-
Rats, minor	9	2
Mice, major and minor	-	-
Business premises treated (except agricultural)	38	16
Private dwellings treated	370	241
Agricultural properties surveyed	4	-
Agricultural properties treated	5	11
Total number of treatments:	413	268
Estimated kill, Ministry of Food formula:		
Rats	1120	832
Dead bodies found:		
Rats	1050	1175
Mice	75	148
By traps or other means:		
Rats	21	54
Mice	-	-
Sewer treatment:		
Manholes tested	-	-
Infestations found	-	-
Infestations treated	-	-
DISINFESTATION:		
Council houses disinfested of bed bugs	1	1
Private dwellings -ditto-	6	2
Council houses disinfested of fleas	1	-
Private dwellings -ditto-	-	-
Houses disinfested of ants	15	14
Houses disinfested of wood-worm	-	1
Houses disinfested of beetles	7	1
Houses disinfested of swarms of flies	2	9
Houses disinfested of swarms of bees	6	6
Wasps nests destroyed	138	38
Houses disinfested of silver fish	-	-
Houses disinfested of cockroaches	-	-
Houses disinfested of earwigs	-	2
Houses disinfested of red spider	-	2
Houses disinfested of moles	-	3
Houses disinfested of moths	-	1
Houses disinfested of frogs	-	1
Houses disinfested of other insects	-	8
DISINFECTION:		
Housing, bedding etc, disinfested after infectious disease	11	5

VI - PLACES OF WORK

FACTORIES:

Under the Factories Acts the district council enforces the following Sections: (a) Section 7 (sanitary conveniences) in all factories (b) Sections 1,2,3,4,6 (cleanliness, temperature, ventilation and drainage of floors) in all factories where mechanical power is not used.

The following work was carried out by the Council's Public Health Inspectors:

1. INSPECTIONS UNDER PART I, FACTORIES ACT, 1937

Premises	Number on register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices	Number of occupiers prosecuted
i) Factories in which sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by the Local Authority	9	-	-	-
ii) Factories not included in (i) in which S.7 is enforced by the Local Authority	111	42	11	-
iii) Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	52	1	-	-
Totals	172	43	11	-

2. PARTICULARS OF DEFECTS FOUND:

Particulars	Number of defects found	Defects remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of prosecutions
Section 1	-	-	-	-	-
Sections 2,3,4 & 6	-	-	-	-	-
Section 7 (Sanitary conveniences)					
(a) Insufficient	2	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for the sexes	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Other offences against the acts (excluding outworkers)	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	12	3	-	-	-

PLACES OF WORK (continued)

OUTWORKERS:

(a)	Total number of outworkers notified to the Council by firms in the Dartford Rural District under Section 110 (1c) Factories Act, 1937.	17
(b)	Total numbers of outworkers notified by Dartford Rural District Council to other Councils under Section 110 (2) Factories Act, 1937	19
(c)	Total number of outworkers notified to Dartford Rural District Council by other Councils under Section 110 (2)	87
(d)	Total number of outworkers employed in Dartford Rural District	85
(e)	Total number of inspections of work-places under Section 111 (i) Factories Act, 1937	Nil
(f)	Scheduled occupations followed by outworkers in Dartford Rural District	
	Making of wearing apparel	14
	Making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper, cardboard, chip or similar material	20
	Making or filling of cosagues, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, or similar articles or parts of articles	1
	Making of lampshades	50

SHOPS:

There were 376 shops, including licenced premises in the rural area as at 31st March, 1963.

The total number of inspections during the period covered by this report by the Council's Public Health Inspectors of shops, other than food preparing premises, was 37.

Continued

FACTORY:

(a) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(b) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(c) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(d) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(e) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(f) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(g) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(h) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(i) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(j) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(k) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)

(l) Total number of outworkers notified to the Factory Inspectorate in the year 1957-58 (a) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) (g) (h) (i) (j) (k) (l) (m) (n) (o) (p) (q) (r) (s) (t) (u) (v) (w) (x) (y) (z)