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Contributors

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HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

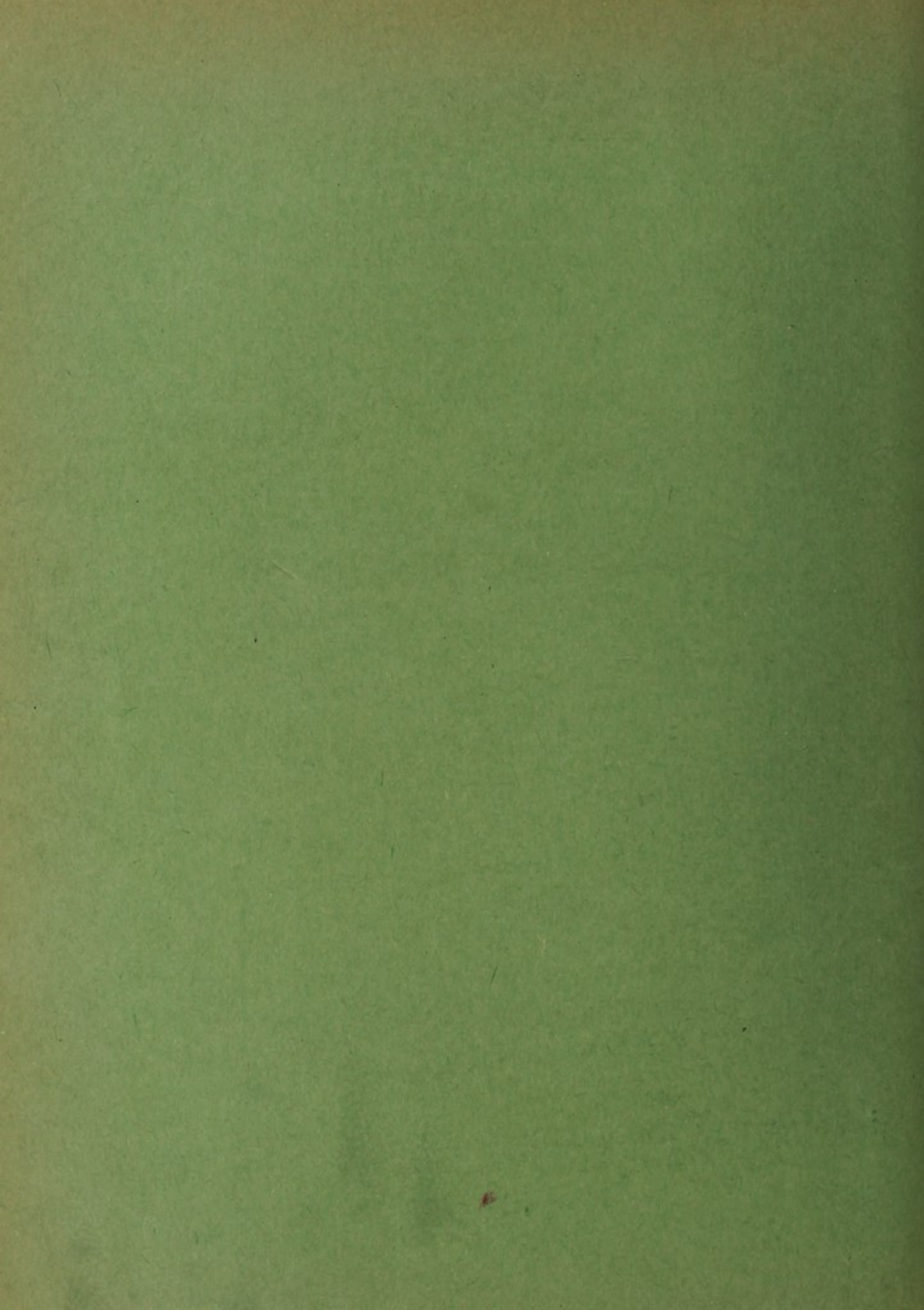
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year

1952

G. L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,

Principal Medical Officer, Area No. 2, K.C.C.



HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT.

ANNUAL REPORT

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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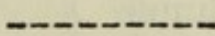
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HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT

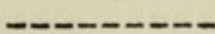
Chairman of the Council:

Councillor T. S. Pettman, J.P.



Public Health Committee:

- Councillor Mrs. E. M. Cutress (Chairman)
- Councillor Mrs. M. E. Macgeorge (Vice-Chairman)
- The Chairman of the Council
- Councillor W. P. Barry
- Councillor F. W. Gates
- Councillor A. C. Coleman
- Councillor R. D. Farmer
- Councillor R. W. Floyd
- Councillor A. E. Tugwood



PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF - 1952.

Medical Officer of Health: G. L. BROCKLEHURST, M.D., D.P.H.
 and
 Principal Medical Officer,
 Area No. 2, K.C.C.

Senior Sanitary Inspector: C. J. Clark, M.S.I.A., M.R.S.I.

Additional " " : N. J. Howard, C.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.

Clerical Staff:-

Clerk to the Medical) Miss H. Y. Phillips, P.C.T.,
 Officer of Health:) F.C.T.C., succeeded in April,
 1952 by Mrs. A. D. Moon.

Clerks in the Sanitary) Mrs. A. D. Moon.
 Inspectors' Offices:) Miss A. J. Chapman succeeded in
 November, 1952 by
 Miss V. R. Steele.

General Assistant in the)
 Sanitary Inspectors') E. F. Jempson.
 Offices:)

KENT COUNTY HEALTH SERVICES STAFF - 1952
in Herne Bay Urban District.

Health Visitor, School Nurse
and Infant Life Protection
Officer:- } .. Miss M. J. Foulds, S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Tuberculosis Health Visitor ... Miss M. Brangan, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Cert.R.S.I.

Midwife: ... Miss H. M. E. Dry, S.R.N.,
S.C.M.

Home Nurses: ... Mrs. D. M. Thompson, S.R.N.,
S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. C. Swinford, S.R.N.

Miss P. Cleaver, S.E.A.N.

Domestic Help Area Organizer ... Mrs. A. Kingston.

District Officer: ... H. T. Suckling.

Assistant District Officer: ... S. Perkins (died September,
1952 succeeded by
D. Bartlett.

Registrar of Births and
Deaths: } ... D. S. Ryeland.

School Enquiry Officer: ... E. A. Cadman.

Other Staff: South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board:

Chest Physician and Adviser
on After-care of Tuberculosis: } Owen Clarke, M.D., M.R.C.P.

Council Offices,
Herne Bay.

August, 1953.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Herne Bay Urban District Council.

Mesdames and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my tenth Annual Report on the health of Herne Bay, with which is included the Report of the Senior Sanitary Inspector.

The vital statistics show that the health of the district has been good during the year. There was a small decrease in both the birth rate and the death rate. Four infants died under the age of one year, but the infant mortality rate was below that for the whole country.

The number of infectious disease cases notified was higher than in 1952; Measles and Chickenpox accounted for this, and it is satisfactory to note that there were only three cases of Poliomyelitis, with no deaths.

The parents of babies accept immunization against Diphtheria almost as a matter of routine, and the usual high percentage of babies born were immunized. Once again no cases of Diphtheria were notified.

Progress continues to be made with the provision of houses, which is still one of the most urgent public health and social needs of the times.

I have to thank my fellow officials and staff of the Public Health Department for their co-operation; and in conclusion, I should like to thank the Members of the Health Committee for their interest and support accorded to me during the year.

I have the honour to be, Mesdames and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. L. BROCKLEHURST.

Medical Officer of Health
and
Principal Medical Officer,
Area No. 2, K.C.C.

HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICTSTATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area (including inland water) - 8,566 acres)	}	8,889 acres.
(Tidal Water) - 323 "		
Population, 1952 (Registrar-General)	...	17,770
Rateable Value (1st April, 1952)	...	£189,316: 0: 0.
Estimated sum represented by 1d. rate	...	£760: 0: 0.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR

	Total	M.	F.		Herne Bay U.D.	England & Wales
Live Births ..	196	100	96	Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1952.	11.03	15.3
Legitimate ..	182	96	86			
Illegitimate	14	4	10			
				* Adjusted Birth Rate	13.01	
Stillbirths ..	7	4	3	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births.	34.48	22.6
Deaths ...	286	124	162	Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population mid-1952.	16.09	11.3
				* Adjusted Death Rate	10.30	

* The above figures shown as "Adjusted Birth Rate" and "Adjusted Death Rate" are corrected by a comparability factor supplied by the Registrar General.

	<u>Herne Bay U.D.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Deaths from Maternal Causes - Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion ...	Nil	Not avail- able.
Death Rate of Infants under one year of age:-		
All infants per 1,000 live births	20.40	27.6
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legi- timate live births ...	10.98	} Not Avail- able.
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births ...	142.85	
Neo-natal (infants under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births ...	10.20	

<u>INFANT MORTALITY</u> Causes of Death:	<u>Number of Deaths:</u>	
	Neo-Natal: Infants under 4 weeks.	Infants from 4 weeks to 1 year.
Pneumonia and Prematurity	1	-
Unknown	-	1
Prematurity	1	-
Asphyxia due to inhalation of food consistent with a child liable to regurgitate ..	-	1
TOTAL INFANT DEATHS ...	2	2

CAUSES OF DEATH IN HERNE BAY URBAN DISTRICT DURING 1952.

A L L C A U S E S	Males	Females
	124	162
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ...	2	-
2. Tuberculosis, other ...	2	-
3. Syphilitic disease ...	-	-
4. Diphtheria ...	-	-
5. Whooping Cough ...	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections ...	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis ...	-	-
8. Measles ...	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	6	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	5	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	3
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm ...	19	19
15. Leukæmia, aleukæmia ...	-	-
16. Diabetes ...	-	3
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	14	25
18. Coronary disease, angina ...	17	16
19. Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1
20. Other heart disease ...	24	38
21. Other circulatory disease ...	4	8
22. Influenza ...	-	2
23. Pneumonia ...	3	5
24. Bronchitis ...	9	6
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...	1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis ...	5	2
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ...	3	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	-	-
31. Congenital malformations ...	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	21
33. Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	-
34. All other accidents ...	1	1
35. Suicide ...	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war ...	-	-

Number of Deaths at different age groups during each month.

Age.	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Age Group Total
Under 1 year	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
1 - 2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2 - 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 - 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4 - 5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30 - 40	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
40 - 50	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3
50 - 60	1	-	1	2	4	-	3	2	3	7	1	1	25
60 - 70	8	6	3	5	4	6	5	6	4	5	3	5	60
70 - 80	11	21	10	7	4	8	8	7	14	8	7	8	113
80 - 90	5	12	7	7	3	4	2	4	2	5	5	8	64
90 - 100	-	-	1	1	1	1	3	1	-	4	-	1	13
TOTALS	28	40	24	23	17	19	21	20	25	29	17	23	286

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Herne Bay is a seaside holiday resort on the northern coast of Kent, at the mouth of the Thames Estuary. Bounded on the north side by the North Sea, it is almost surrounded by the rural villages of the Bridge-Blean Rural District; from the east and west it lies between the Whitstable Urban District and Birchington in the Borough of Margate, and the south side of the town is approximately eight miles from the City of Canterbury.

The town is essentially a holiday resort, and a large percentage of the population is engaged in catering for the needs of the visitors who take holidays there during the summer months, when the population figure is almost double that of the winter period.

There is a large residential area in the Urban District, and as the town is within easy reach of London, many of the inhabitants travel each day to their employment in the City.

In addition to the town's Education and Utility Services - (Schools, Electricity, Gas, Water, Fire, Transport, Local Government and Postal Services), there are a number of Professional and Commercial Establishments, and light industrial undertakings which provide employment for a good percentage of workers; and agricultural employment is provided in the rural area.

The Kent County Council is the Education Authority for the Urban District, and there are five County Primary Schools and one County Modern School under this Authority. There are also a number of Boarding and Day Schools and Convalescent and Children's Homes, as well as Residential and Day Nurseries; Holiday Homes and Homes for old people and the chronic sick; also Cripplecraft Home for disabled people; Herne Bay Hospital and Herne Hospital at Herne Common, where a number of nursing and domestic workers are employed.

Meteorology.

The Council maintain a Meteorological Station on the sea front, and daily weather readings are transmitted to the Air Ministry. The following are the readings for the year 1952: -

Period.	Sunshine Hours:	Rainfall Inches:
1952 ..	1826.1	23.76
Daily average ..	4.99	.065

The average difference between day and night temperatures during the year was 11.3 degrees.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA
AS PROVIDED BY THE KENT COUNTY COUNCIL

Laboratory Facilities.

All pathological and bacteriological work for the Urban District is carried out at the County Laboratory, County Hall, Maidstone, free of charge.

Ambulance Facilities.

The Kent County Council is the responsible authority for the provision of an Ambulance Service throughout the County.

The Whitstable Station at Horsebridge, Whitstable covers the Herne Bay area. The nearest neighbouring Stations (according to the location of requirement) are Canterbury, Faversham and Broadstairs.

Nursing in the Home.

The Kent County Council provide a free Home Nursing Service, and apart from cases of emergency and accident, a patient may obtain the services of a Home Nurse if requested by the medical practitioner in attendance. The Home Nurses appointed to serve in the Urban District are:-

Mrs. D. M. Thompson, Mrs. C. Swinford and
Miss P. Cleaver.

Domestic Help Service.

Domestic Help is obtainable for the sick and aged and infirm, and in cases of urgent need; the scheme is operated from the Kent County Council's Clinic in King's Road, under the supervision of the Area Organizer, Mrs. A. Kingston.

Health Visitors and School Nurses.

The Health Visiting and School Nursing Services are carried out by the County Council, who provide one Nurse, Miss M. J. Foulds.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Clinics continued to be held regularly throughout the year at the Kent County Council's Health Centre in King's Road, Herne Bay (Tuberculosis Dispensary in Cavendish Road); and the following table gives the days and times when the various sessions were held.

Clinics.	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>Maternity Clinics:</u> Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.	2nd and 4th Friday.	10. 0 a.m.
<u>Women's Welfare Clinic:</u> The Health Centre, King's Road.	2nd and 4th Friday.	11. 0 a.m.
<u>Child Welfare Clinic:</u> The Health Centre, King's Road.	Thursday and Monday.	Afternoons.
Methodist Hall, Canterbury Road, Herne.	2nd and 4th Wednesday.	Afternoons.
<u>Dental Clinic:</u> The Health Centre, King's Road.	Every Tuesday Wednesday and Saturday	Afternoons (Mornings and (Afternoons. Mornings.

School Health Service.

Medical and dental treatment is provided by the County Council as follows:-

Minor Ailments Clinics.	Days and Attendance of Medical Officer.
The Health Centre, King's Road, Herne Bay.	Mondays and Wednesdays of each week, and 2nd and 4th Saturday mornings in each month.
The Masonic Hall, Whitstable.	Every Saturday morning.

Specialist School Clinics.

Attendance at these County Council Clinics is by appointment only, application for treatment being made to the County Medical Officer:

Clinics.	Address of Centres.
Child Guidance ...	51, London Road, Canterbury.
Ophthalmic ...	The Health Centre, King's Road, Herne Bay; and Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.
Orthopædic ...	Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.
Speech Defects ...	County Clinic, 94, Whitstable Road, Canterbury.

Clinic Services provided through the Hospital Service:

The following Clinics are administered by the Hospital Management Committee of the Regional Hospital Board:-

Clinics	Sessions	
	Days	Times
<u>Tuberculosis Dispensaries:</u> K.C.C. Chest Clinic, Cavendish Road, Herne Bay.	Tuesday	10. 0 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.
Queen Victoria Memorial Hospital, Herne Bay Refills ..	Tuesday	1.45 p.m.
<u>Venereal Diseases Clinic:</u> Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.	(Women) Tuesday Friday	2.30 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
	(Men) Tuesday Friday	5. 0 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.

Hospitals.

The Hospitals serving the Urban District are operated by the Local Hospital Management Committee, which is under the control of the South Eastern Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

The Hospitals serving the Urban District are:-

Isolation Hospital:

Haine Isolation Hospital, Ramsgate.

General Hospitals:

Kent and Canterbury Hospital, Canterbury.

Herne Bay Memorial Hospital.

Whitstable and Tankerton Hospital.

Herne Hospital.

Nunnery Fields Hospital, Canterbury (for old people).

The following two Children's Convalescent Homes are also administered by the Hospital Management Committee:-

St. Anne's Convalescent Home for Children; and
The Crole Wyndham Convalescent Home for Children.

Smallpox Hospital Accommodation.

The Regional Hospital Board have a scheme in operation whereby smallpox patients may be admitted to the River Hospitals (Long Reach), Dartford, Kent. No cases were notified during 1952.

Registration of Nursing Homes.

Sections 187 to 194, Public Health Act, 1936.

One new Nursing Home was registered during the year and one ceased to exist. The following table gives particulars of the number of beds, etc. available at the end of December, 1952:-

Year 1952.	No. of Homes.	No. of beds provided for:-		Totals
		Maternity	Others	
Homes first registered during year.	1	-	15	15
Homes on register at end of year.	2	-	17	17

Inspections of the Homes were carried out at regular intervals during the year.

Convalescent Homes, Holiday Homes, etc.

There are 6 Convalescent Homes in the Urban District with accommodation for some 380 patients (150 children and 230 adults).

There are also 5 Holiday Homes, accommodating approximately 210 women and children.

"Batesholme", Grand Drive, which was administered by the Shaftesbury Society for the accommodation of convalescent children, has now been taken over by the Kent County Council. The Home now accommodates 20 unwanted children.

There are now 3 Residential and Day Nurseries in the Urban District, accommodating approximately 90 children.

At "Cripplecraft", Strode Park, Herne there is accommodation for a large number of disabled persons, many of whom are engaged in making toys, etc.

National Assistance Act, 1948, Sections 47 and 50.

No action was taken during the year by the Urban District Council under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.

Two cases were dealt with under Section 50 of the Act.

Public Mortuary.

The Council own an up-to-date public mortuary, comprising a post mortem room with refrigeration facilities for four bodies; a panelled chapel and viewing room, which has independent access. Mr. E. F. Jempson, of the Health Department, acts as Mortuary Superintendent, and keeps all records of bodies admitted and of post mortem examinations. He also maintains an attractive garden at the mortuary entrance.

During the year, 45 bodies were admitted and post mortem examinations were held there. The mortuary is also used for embalming bodies upon a payment of 10s. 6d. being made for each occasion it is so used.

Schools.

There are 5 Boarding Schools and one Day School in the Urban District, with accommodation for some 130 boarders and 640 day pupils. In addition to these there are 5 County Primary and Junior Schools and one County Modern School, attended by approximately 1,200 children.

The new Hampton County Junior and Infants' School was opened at Easter, 1952. It fills an urgent need, because the child population in the western area of the town has considerably increased since the war, particularly as a result of the completion of the Sea Street Housing Estate by the Council. The new school relieves some of the congestion at the King's Road Junior and Infants' Schools.

A new County Modern School is under construction at Greenhill, and it is anticipated that it will be ready in 1954.

The transfer of children from the present County Modern School at King's Road will release accommodation to enable a major reconstruction scheme to be carried out at that school. That scheme will make good the deficiencies in sanitary accommodation and washing facilities which have so long been the subject of representations to the Kent Education Committee.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND
OTHER DISEASES.

The following is a summary of the incidence of infectious diseases during the year, with an analysis of cases under age groups:-

DISEASES	Cases notified.	*Cases diagnosed in Hospital	Total cases	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Scarlet Fever ...	35	-	35	32	-
Whooping Cough ...	17	1	18	1	-
Measles ...	126	9	135	15	-
Pneumonia ...	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	-	3	3	-
Dysentery ...	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria ...	1	-	1	-	-
Chickenpox ...	217	4	221	7	-
TOTALS	399	14	413	58	-

* These cases were admitted to the Isolation Hospital at the request of various local medical practitioners, but were not notified in the usual way. They have, however, been included in the following detailed summary -

It will be noted that the number of cases of infectious disease showed a considerable increase upon the previous year, 413 as against 224. The number of Measles and Chickenpox cases was a great deal higher than in 1951, and the Scarlet Fever cases increased by 12.

Of the 413 cases of infectious disease, 373 occurred in 307 private families, 32 in two Children's Convalescent Homes, 7 in a Nursery Home and one in a Girls' Boarding School. Cases occurring in the Homes and the Boarding School may be divided up as follows:-

Scarlet Fever: 10 in one Convalescent Home.

Measles: 9 in two Convalescent Homes.
4 in one Nursery Home.

Chickenpox: 13 in two Convalescent Homes.
1 in one Girls' Boarding School.

Whooping Cough: 3 in one Nursery Home.

Scarlet Fever: 10 occurred in the first quarter of the year, 2 in the second, 10 in the third and 13 in the last quarter. 32 of the patients were removed to Isolation Hospital and 3 were isolated and nursed at home. 25 of the cases occurred in 24 families affecting 2 children under school age and 23 school children. The 10 patients in the Convalescent Home were of school age.

Whooping Cough: Of the 18 cases of Whooping Cough, 15 occurred in 11 families and 3 in a Nursery Home, 14 children under school age and 4 school children being involved.

Measles: There was a big increase in the number of cases of Measles during 1952, the number being 135 as against 29 in 1951. 5 notifications were received during the first quarter, 9 in the second quarter, 17 in the third quarter, and 104 in the last three months of the year. 122 of the cases occurred in 100 families, 9 in 2 Children's Homes and 4 in a Nursery Home, affecting 53 children under school age, 80 school children and 2 adults. The following table shows the incidence of Measles for the last five years:-

Year and Quarter.	Children 1 - 5 Years.	Children 5 - 15 Years.	Adults	TOTALS
1948: March Quarter	5	3	-	
June "	5	5	-	
Sept. "	3	3	-	
Dec. "	-	-	-	
<u>TOTALS for 1948:</u>	13	11	-	24
1949: March Quarter	3	-	-	
June "	10	11	-	
Sept. "	1	5	-	
Dec. "	-	-	-	
<u>TOTALS for 1949:</u>	14	16	-	30
1950: March Quarter	76	181	6	
June "	156	134	12	
Sept. "	3	1	1	
Dec. "	3	3	-	
<u>TOTALS for 1950:</u>	238	319	19	576

Year and Quarter.	Children 1 - 5 Years.	Children 5 - 15 Years.	Adults	TOTALS
1951: March Quarter	7	6	2	
June "	9	1	-	
Sept. "	1	2	-	
Dec. "	1	-	-	
<u>TOTALS for 1951:</u>	18	9	2	29
1952: March Quarter	2	2	1	
June "	5	3	1	
Sept. "	13	3	1	
Dec. "	32	72	-	
<u>TOTALS for 1952:</u>	52	80	3	135

Acute Poliomyelitis: The first case occurred in January, a boy aged 5 years (paralytic); the second case was a boy aged $8\frac{1}{2}$ years, a visitor to the town, and occurred in August (non-paralytic); the third case occurred in September, a boy aged 4 years (paralytic). All were treated at Kent and Canterbury Hospital.

Malaria: This patient was a man, aged 23 years.

Chickenpox: During the year under review, 207 cases were notified in 168 families, 13 in two Children's Homes and one in a Girls' School, affecting 56 children under school age, 145 school children and 20 adults. The following table shows the incidence of Chickenpox during the past 5 years -

Year and Quarter.	Children 1 - 5 Years.	Children 5 - 15 Years.	Adults	TOTALS
1948: March Quarter	4	7	1	
June "	2	9	2	
Sept. "	5	4	-	
Dec. "	8	25	2	
<u>TOTALS for 1948:</u>	19	45	5	69

Year and Quarter.	Children 1 - 5 Years.	Children 5 - 15 Years.	Adults	TOTALS
1949: March Quarter	18	44	9	
June "	2	9	1	
Sept. "	3	17	-	
Dec. "	-	2	-	
<u>TOTALS for 1949:</u>	23	72	10	105
=====				
1950: March Quarter	2	7	-	
June "	1	5	1	
Sept. "	1	3	-	
Dec. "	2	6	1	
<u>TOTALS for 1950:</u>	6	21	2	29
=====				
1951: March Quarter	5	18	2	
June "	7	50	1	
Sept. "	-	23	2	
Dec. "	4	20	4	
<u>TOTALS for 1951:</u>	16	111	9	136
=====				
1952: March Quarter	20	73	9	
June "	13	24	1	
Sept. "	9	16	3	
Dec. "	14	35	4	
<u>TOTALS for 1952:</u>	56	148	17	221

The following tables give the age incidence of the various notifiable infectious diseases which occurred during the year:

DISEASES.	A G E I N C I D E N C E											
	Under 1 Year.	1 - 2	2 - 3	3 - 4	4 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 65	65 and over.
Scarlet Fever	1	1	1	1	1	28	3	1	1	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	1	1	5	3	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	6	11	12	22	77	3	1	1	1	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Chickenpox	5	5	6	16	24	126	19	7	9	4	-	-
T O T A L S	9	12	18	34	51	238	25	9	12	5	-	-

T U B E R C U L O S I S

New Cases and Mortality during the Year 1952.

Age Periods	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 and over	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS ...	7	3	1	-	2	-	2	-

Inward and Outward Transfers, Recoveries, etc.	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Inward transfers from other areas	4	3	-	1
Outward transfers to other areas	2	4	1	-
Restored to Register on return to district	-	-	-	-
Reported to be "recovered"	-	4	1	-

The numbers of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of 1952 were -

Type of Case	Male	Female	TOTALS
Pulmonary Cases	66	57	123
Non-Pulmonary Cases	17	17	34
T O T A L S ...	83	74	157

Prevention of Tuberculosis : Care and Aftercare.

A scheme is operated jointly by the Kent County Council and the Kent Council of Social Service for the provision of care and aftercare of patients suffering from tuberculosis. Through this scheme arrangements are made, where necessary, for assistance to be rendered in various ways, - the provision of shelters; extra milk and meat; the provision of beds, bedding and clothing.

Home visiting is carried out by the Tuberculosis Health Visitor for the area, who gives suitable advice to the patients.

Where there is need, help is given in solving housing problems and assisting with removal expenses; the admission of patients to Holiday Homes is arranged; in the case of unemployment, endeavours are made to find suitable posts for patients who are fit for work; and materials are provided for recreational therapy.

Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regs:, 1925.
Public Health Act, 1936 - Section 172.

No action was taken during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Non-Notifiable Infectious Diseases.

Mumps: It was reported that 2 cases of Mumps were admitted during the year to the Haine Isolation Hospital - one from St. Anne's Home and one from Crole Wyndham Home.

Rubella: 29 cases of Rubella were admitted to the Haine Isolation Hospital - from two Children's Homes.

Disinfection:

During the year the following disinfection was carried out:-

Houses disinfected	...	...	...	73
Mattresses and bedding disinfected	..			35
" " " destroyed	..			7

The Urban District Council own a plant which disinfects bedding by vapourising a chemical germicide in a sealed chamber.

Diphtheria Immunization and Vaccination.

The following are the particulars, supplied by the County Medical Officer, of immunizations and vaccinations carried out in the Urban District during 1952. -

Diphtheria Immunization.

The first table shows the number of children resident in the Urban District, in age groups, who were immunized against Diphtheria and the number of those receiving reinforcing inoculations; the second table shows the number of children under the age of 15 years on 31st December, 1951, who had completed a course of immunization at any time before that date (i.e., at any time since 1st January, 1938). -

Year of Birth.		No. of Primary Inoculations	No. of Reinforcing Inoculations
1952	} Under Five Years of Age.	6	-
1951		135	-
1950		14	-
1949		8	1
1948		7	6
<hr/>			
1947	} School Children.	8	142
1946		10	26
1945		3	12
1944		-	26
1943		7	111
1942		-	7
1941		-	3
1940		-	-
1939		-	-
1938		-	1
<u>TOTAL</u> number immunized during 1952.		198	335

Year of Birth.		Number of Children Immunized.
1952	} Under Five Years of Age.	6
1951		148
1950		173
1949		158
1948		216

Year of Birth.	Number of Children Immunized.
1947)	189
1946)	196
1945)	223
1944) School	230
1943)	212
1942)	201
1941) Children	186
1940)	195
1939)	174
1938)	135
<u>TOTAL</u> Number of Children immunized at any time between 1st January, 1938 and 31st December, 1952)	2,642

Vaccination.

The return showing the number of persons who were vaccinated during the year gives the following numbers:-

Age at 31.12.52	Under 1	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 or over	TOTAL
Number Vaccinated	69	42	13	15	139
Number Re-Vaccinated	-	3	6	37	46

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

The Public Health Department,
Council Offices,
Herne Bay.

July, 1953.

To the Chairman and Councillors of
the Herne Bay Urban District Council.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for the year 1952 - my 16th year of office at Herne Bay.

1952 brought very near the much needed extension of public water supply to Herne Common, Hicks Forstal, and Bullockstone. The scheme is now confidently expected to commence early in 1953 after reverses and delays caused by the difficulty of securing pipes, and the heavy increased cost of labour and materials.

It is understood that the Bridge Blean Rural District Council will extend a public water main from Maypole. That extension will enable a public supply to be laid on to three cottages at Knaves Ash which are at present served by a polluted shallow well.

The Bridge Blean Council has already laid a water main at Marshside, which could be extended a short distance to supply the Roman Galley as well as nearby farms and cottages.

When the boundaries of the Urban District of Herne Bay were extended as a result of the Kent Review Order 1934, the added area included a substantial number of houses which lacked a satisfactory water supply. In a short time, all but a very few isolated cottages in that area will have a wholesome supply of pure water. In addition, many houses now served by pail closets and without drainage, will be able to have water closets and cesspool drainage.

A significant change has taken place in the retail dairy trade. Retail dairymen who obtain a bulk supply of milk and bottle it at their own dairies are now in a minority. Most local retail distributors receive milk already bottled by large wholesale distributors. Although the Council is no longer responsible for supervision of milk

production at dairy farms, it retains its supervision of retail dairies and can take samples of milk for examination.

During 1952 seventy seven designated samples were taken and fifteen failed the prescribed tests. That compares with sixty four (fifteen failed) in 1951, fifty one (four failed) in 1950, seventy three (eight failed) in 1949 and sixty seven (three failed) in 1948. These figures show a substantial increase in designated milk failures during 1951 and 1952.

Ice cream sold at Herne Bay is of a high standard being of excellent compositional quality and rarely failing the methylene blue (cleanliness) test.

Housing continues to be a major problem, but the waiting list slowly reduces despite occasional fluctuation.

The 40 flats for aged persons at Victoria Park were all completed and occupied in 1952. The first of the houses at the new Greenhill Estate were also completed and occupied in that year.

At Greenhill, houses are constructed in terraces of four, and six, in order to reduce building costs to try to avoid higher rents than those paid for other post war houses. For the same reason floor space has been slightly reduced and various minor refinements eliminated. The Greenhill houses have one closet instead of two as provided at other post war houses.

During 1952 sixty one applicants were housed in one way or another. The problem of low controlled rents and high repair costs is still hampering efforts to maintain privately owned houses in a reasonable state of repair. There have been fewer complaints of settlement and that can be accounted for by the absence of prolonged dry weather since the summer of 1947 when shrinkage of clay subsoil worked havoc upon shallow foundations. There have also been fewer complaints of dry rot, but an increase in the number of complaints of infestation by the destructive furniture beetle commonly known as "wood-worm".

During the year, the Council again considered requests for more public conveniences at all parts of the town. It was decided to construct new conveniences with slipper baths for both sexes, at William Street, and a small convenience with four closets for women at North Street near Woolworths.

Once again I express my sincere thanks to the staff of the Public Health and Housing Department. I also much

appreciate the assistance received from the chief officers and staff of other departments of the Council.

I value the continued support and confidence of members of the Council.

I remain, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.J. CLARK.

Senior Sanitary Inspector
&
Housing Manager.

Water.

The public water supply provided by the Herne Bay Waterworks Company is consistently pure, and frequent samples show that it is of excellent organic quality and bacteriological standard.

This supply is constant and abundant and is derived from a deep well at Ford. It is chlorinated before distribution. The water is exceedingly hard and is therefore not plumbo solvent. The Analyst has commented upon the increased and progressive salinity of the water supply. The salt can just be detected by a sensitive palate but is not noticed by those who are accustomed to drinking it regularly. It is not in any way harmful.

Approximately 99½% of the houses are supplied from the public mains; but scattered about the rural area of the district are some 53 houses served by wells, springs, and by conservation of rainwater from roofs. This supply is of doubtful purity and is often insufficient during the summer months.

Examination of Water Samples.

Public Supply. - Samples of the public water supply were taken every month and the following particulars are of the samples taken during 1952, with the results of examinations. -

Bacteriological Examination:)	13 Samples taken)	All satisfactory.
Chemical Examination:)	13 samples taken)	All satisfactory.

Two of the samples were of untreated water and eleven had been chlorinated.

Other than Public Supply) Thirteen samples of "raw" water were taken from private wells and rain-water storage tanks and sent to the County Laboratory for bacteriological and chemical examination; five proved to be satisfactory and eight unfit for drinking purposes unless previously boiled.

Number of Dwelling-houses supplied from the Public Water Mains.

There are 6,573 houses in the Urban District, and all but 53 are supplied from the public water mains. Six dwellings receive a public water supply from outside stand pipes.

New Connections - 1952.

During the year a main water supply was laid on at Whitehall, Eddington which was previously served by a polluted well.

Bullockstone, Braggs Lane, Herne Common and Hicks Forstal.

A scheme for the extension of mains to provide a public water supply to 40 properties in the above rural areas has been referred to in my previous annual reports. The scheme was held up for sometime for delivery of pipes but is now certain to commence early in 1953.

Drainage and Sewerage.

There are now 114 houses in the rural areas which are not connected with the Town's sewerage system, and these are served by cesspools or pail closets. The cesspools are emptied by the Council, but occupiers are responsible for the disposal of the contents of pail closets.

There were no extensions, alterations, or additions to the sewerage system throughout the year; nor to the arrangements for final disposal of sewage. Sewage mainly from Beltinge, Herne and Broomfield areas passes to the Council's sewage disposal works at May Street situated at the Eastern part of the Urban District. Sewage from the remainder of the district passes by gravity, or is pumped, to a disintegrator station at the East Cliff and thence to the sea.

At 31 occupied dwellings, choked drains were cleansed as a result of service of Informal Notices. At a further 22 properties drains were repaired or relaid by informal action.

Tests were carried out upon drainage systems at seven houses, at the request of owners, and upon payment of seven guineas for tests and reports.

It was necessary to serve formal notices under Section 39 of the Public Health Act 1936 on two occasions.

One was to secure the repair of a drain at Ridgeway, Herne and the other to secure the repair of a private sewer at Oxenden Street.

At Oxenden Street the Council did the necessary work at a cost of £21. 3. 8d. and apportioned the cost amongst the owners of the 7 properties which drain into the private sewer.

Rivers and Streams.

The River Wantsum forms the south-eastern boundary of the district before it passes to the sea, and appears to be free from pollution.

The watercourse which causes concern from time to time is at the western side of the town, Hampton Brook, which is quite often polluted in various ways. In summer it becomes stagnant, and sometimes a rather smelly breeding place for insect pests, and has to be frequently sprayed.

Closet Accommodation.

The Council has an arrangement by which external urinals and water closets at six licensed premises are allowed to remain open beyond licensing hours, for use by the public. The daily lighting and cleansing of the six licensed premises' conveniences is carried out by the Urban District Council.

The Brewers have been asked to improve the conveniences at the Victoria Hotel.

Satisfactory provision for closet accommodation, urinals and washing facilities for employees was made at a local factory.

Public Conveniences.

The 13 public conveniences for men and women are under the control of the Health Department. Four for women and three for men have turnstiles, and the remainder have independent coin locks upon entry doors.

St. Georges Conveniences for ladies has been enlarged to meet the increased use which has been evident these past few summers.

Wash and brush-up facilities are available at five women's conveniences and at four of the men's. During 1951 a charge of 5d. was made for this service which provides hot water, soap and a clean linen towel.

There are slipper baths at two of the conveniences, one for men and one for women. During the summer months the baths and wash and brush-up facilities are used by approximately 1,200 persons each week.

Much thought and discussion by the Public Health Committee and the Council was again given to the subject of public conveniences at parts of the town at present without them. It was decided to construct a large convenience with slipper baths at the William Street Car Park. That convenience is intended to serve the shopping area and car park.

It was decided also to construct a ladies convenience at North Street near Woolworths. When these two conveniences are provided consideration is to be given to the provision of conveniences at other parts of the town where they are needed.

Public Cleansing.

This service is administered by the Council's Surveyor. Domestic refuse is collected weekly from dwelling houses and conveyed by modern covered moving-floor vehicles to the Refuse Tip at Broomfield. Following a local enquiry conducted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in October 1952, the tip is to be enlarged by 40 acres.

Controlled tipping is to be carried out at an additional annual cost of £1,500.

Marketable products are removed and the remainder of the refuse is tipped in layers and covered at the end of each day.

The collection of refuse from hotels, restaurants and some trade premises is carried out more frequently than once a week.

The Surveyor's men engaged upon refuse collection notify the Health Department of any defective or unsatisfactory dustbins, or of houses without dustbins. Notices are then served upon owners or occupiers to provide satisfactory bins of the type prescribed by the Byelaws.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Total number of visits of all kinds made by the Sanitary Inspectors during the year	...	6,981
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Total number of interviews at the Office with property owners, housing applicants, tenants, traders and others		1,909
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SUMMARY OF VISITS - INSPECTIONS, Etc. (Cont'd).

Public Mortuary	111
Public Conveniences	1,770
Rat & Mice Infestations	...	...	1,727
Abatement of Smoke Nuisances	...	...	14
Camping Sites and Gipsy Caravans	...	...	383
Provision of satisfactory Dustbins	.	...	245
Insect Pests	...	...	64
Other Public Health purposes	...	...	148
Pet Shops	...	...	10

Number of Inspections made upon receipt of complaints	627
Routine Visits and Inspections (not complaints)	3,556
Re-visits to ensure compliance with requirements	2,328
Number of Inspections to investigate living conditions of Housing Applicants	470

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED

Drainage and Sanitation:

Drains tested	...	...	7
Surface water drainage provided to prevent flooding	...	...	2
Drains and private sewers re-laid or repaired			38
Choked drains cleared on one or more occasions			31
Inspection chambers constructed or repaired			8
Water closets constructed or fittings repaired or renewed	...	...	20
Defective and worn sinks and wastepipes replaced	...	...	21
Defective drainage systems disconnected and sealed off	...	...	1

Dampness remedied:

Roofs, gutters and downspouts repaired			55
Dampness remedied by insertion of damp courses, rendering, etc	...	...	26

General Defects remedied:

Floors repaired, ventilation improved and dry-rot eradicated	43
--	-----	-----	----

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
(CONT'D)

General Defects remedied: (cont'd).

Brickwork and chimney stacks repaired ...	5
Window frames, sashcords, etc., repaired or renewed. ...	95
Doors repaired or renewed ...	7
Stoves, Firegrates and wash coppers repaired or renewed ...	16
Stair-treads and bannister rails renewed	2
Foodstores provided or ventilated ...	4
Other defects remedied ...	23
Wall and ceiling plaster repaired ...	79
External wood and ironwork re-painted ...	3

Miscellaneous Defects or other matters dealt with:

Walls and Ceilings of rooms cleansed	35
Dustbins provided by owners or occupiers after Informal Notice. ...	93
Dirty Conditions remedied or improved ...	5
Overcrowding abated ...	4
Sanitary accommodation and washing facilities at Factories provided or improved ...	2
New workrooms at Factories provided ...	1
Buildings erected to house closet and ablution facilities at camp sites.	1

Disinfestation:

Houses disinfested of fleas and bugs ...	7
Verminous bedding destroyed ...	4
Treatment applied for destruction of other insect pests ...	23
Premises treated for destruction of rats or mice ...	73

Water Supply :

Drinking Water Service supplied direct from main ...	2
Water Supply reinstated after being cut off	1
Polluted wells closed ...	1
Leaking water service repaired ...	2

Food Premises:

Yards repaired and drainage improved ...	2
--	---

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED
(Cont'd)

Food Premises:

Walls and ceilings cleansed	...	6
Light and Ventilation improved	...	1
Sinks provided with hot water	...	5
Additional Sanitary Accommodation provided		1
Other improvements ...	...	9

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948.

The following tables give the prescribed particulars which are required to be furnished by Section 128(3) of the Factories Act, 1937, with respect to matters under Part I of that Act, which is administered by the District Council. (Part I - Section 1. - Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors); Section 2. - Cases in which defects were found. -

PART I OF THE ACT.

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of -		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	12	16	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	68	90	-	-

PART I OF THE ACT. (Cont'd)

1. - INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(made by Sanitary Inspectors)

Premises	Number on Register	Number of -		
		Inspection- tions	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority * (excluding outworkers' premises).	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	80	106	-	-

* i.e. - Electrical Stations (Section 103(1), Institutions, (Section 104) and sites of Building Operations and Works of Engineering Construction (Sections 107 and 108).

2. - CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.

Particulars	Numbers of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were in- stituted
	Found	Remedied.	Referred		
			To H.M. Ins- pector	By H.M. Ins- pector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	4	4	-	-	-
Overcrowding ...	-	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) ...					
(a) Insufficient	-	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	1	1	-	-	-
T O T A L	5	7	-	-	-

PART VIII OF THE ACT : OUTWORK - Nil.Smoke Abatement.

Smoke nuisances occasionally arise from two laundries and from a joinery works.

Smoke prevention is a matter of skilled stoking at frequent and regular intervals. At a small factory the stoker has many other duties to perform, so stoking becomes haphazard with consequent production of smoke and waste of fuel.

A petition was received from occupiers of dwelling houses who complained of smoke nuisance from a laundry chimney stack. The nuisance was abated when the fuel supply was changed and more care taken with stoking.

Shops and Offices.

Fourteen visits were made to Shop Premises (re health and comfort of shop workers) under the provisions of the Shops Act, 1950: some defects and deficiencies were noted and remedied by informal action.

No complaints were received concerning unsatisfactory offices, and no unsatisfactory conditions were observed during routine visits to premises with office accommodation.

Movable Dwellings and Camping Sites.

There are eleven licensed camping sites in the Urban District which accommodate approximately 850 caravans with an average of three persons per caravan at weekends and peak holiday periods. In addition there are a number of tents especially at the London Boys Camp which is completely "under canvas".

The largest camp is conducted by the Council at Reculver. It is well provided with amenities and useful facilities. Water closets, ablution basins, showers and foot baths as well as sinks for clothes washing are incorporated in two spacious brick buildings - one for each sex.

The occupation of all tents and caravans upon licensed sites is restricted to the period from 1st May to 31st October in each year.

Seven licensed sites have water closets with drainage systems discharging into the public sewers; at the remain-

ing four sites, the drainage discharges into cesspools as no sewers are available.

All licensed sites are of a good type as the Council insists upon high standards of sanitation, cleanliness and general good management. Frequent inspections are made throughout the summer months to ensure that the standard is maintained. At Cliff Top Camp, Studd Hill new conveniences, with washing facilities, have been constructed to comply with the Council's licensing conditions. Occupiers of camps have been asked to provide adequate artificial lighting especially at camp conveniences.

The following licensed sites are in regular use during the summer months:-

Two Herne Bay Urban District Council Camps,
Reculver: (west and south of Reculver
Towers).

Burrell's Camping Site, Fairfax Drive.

Camp at Coastguard House, Swalecliffe.

Camp at "Waterways" Tea Gardens, Reculver.

Cliff Pavilion, Glenbervie Drive, Beltinge.

Cliff Top, Standard Avenue, Studd Hill Estate.

S.W. Farrow's Camp, Reculver.

Kendall's Camp, Beltinge.

London Boys' Camp, Hillborough.

Westbrook Camp, Sea Street.

During the year applications were received to site caravans upon plots of undeveloped land at Hampton Pier Avenue, Spenser Road, Studd Hill and at Herne. They were all refused and a caravan at Herne was removed after expiration of 42 days.

During the school holidays numerous tented camps are set up by Youth Organizations, which are exempted from the licensing requirements of the Public Health Act. These camps are usually very well organized and conducted and justify the confidence placed in the Organizations by the exemption from licensing.

Abbotswood Estate, at the west end of the town, was sold as building plots many years ago, but was not developed. It has been a favourite site for gypsy caravans, but since the removal of a gypsy colony early in 1951 none have returned. The Abbotswood Estate Association has erected a substantial fence along the roadside flanking the estate.

Swimming Pool.

There is one swimming pool in the town, at a private hotel; the water for this pool is drawn from a well, which is polluted, but which is rendered harmless to bathers by chlorination.

Eradication of Bed Bugs and Fleas.

During the year two houses and a Caravan were treated for destruction of bugs and one house for destruction of fleas.

There seems to be some improvement in the general standard of cleanliness and verminous houses are now rarely encountered.

Before occupation of a house owned or controlled by the Council, the incoming tenant's furniture is examined for evidence of vermin.

Insect Pests.

Twenty five applications were received and dealt with for the destruction of furniture beetles, flies, cockroaches, ants and wasps nests. In addition, ponds were sprayed for the destruction of mosquitoes, etc.

Furniture beetle, commonly known as "woodworm", are on the increase and we are frequently asked to advise upon their destruction.

Rodent Control.

A free service is provided by the Council to occupiers of dwelling-houses for the destruction of rats and mice. Half the cost of operating the service is recovered from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, but a charge is made at business premises as these are not recognized by the Ministry for grant purposes.

During the year under review 103 premises were treated for destruction of rats and mice.

Treatment was applied for rat destruction at :-

Private dwellinghouses	49
Hospitals	1
Business Premises	12
Farms	6
Refuse Tip	6
Sewage works	3
Beach Huts	2

Treatment was applied for mice destruction at :-

Private dwellinghouses	19
Hospitals	1
School Canteens	1
Cafes and Restaurants	2
Camp sites	1

It was found to be necessary to serve a statutory notice under Section 4 of the Prevention of Damage by Pest Act 1949. The notice was served upon the occupier of agricultural land which he had allowed to become rat infested. The infestation was dealt with by the Council at the farmers expense.

Accumulations were removed frequently throughout the year from undeveloped land, as such accumulations, if allowed to remain, afford harbourage for rats and mice.

Rat Destruction in Sewers.

The sewers are treated regularly twice each year and, during 1952, the first treatment was applied in May. 10% of the manholes in seven sewerage sections were then test baited, and bait was taken from three manholes in two sections only. The three manholes were subsequently treated.

The second treatment was applied in October, when the two sections found to be infested in May, were again baited. The cost of both treatments was £66:6:0d., half of which is recoverable from the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

Most of the sewerage system is found to be consistently free from rats; the exception is in the town area, where a few rats are usually to be found. There is evidence from time to time that these sewers become infested from the surface by way of defective drains.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951.

This Act, which came into force on 1st November, 1951, is intended to secure the use of clean filling materials, for which purpose a local authority must -

- (a) Consider the granting, renewing, or withholding of licences for premises relating to rag flock.

- (b) Carry out inspections of registered and licensed premises as often as may appear to be necessary.
- (c) Grant certificates of registration in respect of premises using filling materials to which the Act applies.
- (d) Take proceedings for offences under the Act.

Three premises in the Urban District are registered under the Act.

HOUSING.

1. - INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

- | | | | |
|-----|-----|--|------|
| (1) | (a) | Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts) | 226 |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for that purpose. ... | 501 |
| (2) | (a) | Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... | None |
| | (b) | Number of inspections made for that purpose | None |
| (3) | | Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation | 3 |
| (4) | | Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. | 223 |

2. - REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local

Authority or their Officers ... 94
 (The houses at which minor defects were remedied
 are not included in this figure).

3. - ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

- (a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 15
 of the Housing Act, 1936:
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
 of which notices were served requir-
 ing repairs 2
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses which were
 rendered fit after service of formal
 notices:-
- (a) By owners ... 1
 (b) By Local Authority in default
 of owners ... 1
- (b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
 of which notices were served requir-
 ing defects to be remedied. Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which
 defects were remedied after service
 of formal notices:-
- (a) By owners ... Nil
 (b) By Local Authority in default
 of owners ... Nil
- (c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of
 the Housing Act, 1936:
- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect
 of which Demolition Orders were made Nil
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished
 in pursuance of Demolition Orders
 (served prior to 1952). 3
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses represented
 as unfit and not repairable at reason-
 able expense under Section 11 of the
 Act. (Undertakings accepted that houses
 will not be used for human habitation). 3

(4)	Number of dwelling-houses subsequently made fit	...	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-		
(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made.		Nil
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	...	Nil

4. - HOUSING ACT, 1936 - PART IV. - OVERCROWDING.

(a)	(1)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	...	30
	(2)	Number of families dwelling therein		48
	(3)	Number of persons dwelling therein		193
(b)		Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	...	14
(c)		Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	...	11
(d)		Particulars of any cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding		Nil

A substandard house at Bank Street was extensively repaired and improved at a cost of £625.

The houses demolished were two extensively affected by settlement at Beltinge Road, and the two Nissen huts at Swalecliffe Avenue known as "The Nest".

There was the curious case of the man who entered his flat through the window, which received much publicity in the National newspapers. The entrance to his flat had been by way of a passage through gardens of adjoining houses. Consent to use the passage was withdrawn and until another entrance was provided the only access to the flat was a window.

Eleven overcrowded families were rehoused by the Council. There remained **thirty** known cases of overcrowding which will be remedied as more houses are built.

Requisitioned Dwellings.

In April 1952 the Minister of Housing and Local Government appointed a Working Party to report upon requisitioned properties.

The Working Party issued an Interim Report in October of that year recommending the release by specified dates, of all dwellings held on requisition. The Report was considered at a special meeting of the Housing Committee when it was decided that 25% of all houses to be constructed would be used for transferring tenants from requisitioned houses which would then be released.

The Housing Committee also considered a report upon all requisitioned houses showing particulars of their condition and occupation. A programme was decided upon by which 29 tenants of requisitioned houses and flats were selected for transfer during 1953 and 1954.

Towards the end of 1952 four families were removed from Orchard House which was then released. By the end of the year there remained 70 families living at 40 requisitioned dwellings.

New Houses Erected and under Construction.

The number of new houses erected during the year and the number under construction on 31st December, 1952, was as follows:-

Houses erected by:-	Number Erected:	Number under Construction:
The Local Authority ...	36	46
Other Bodies and Persons	14	29
T O T A L S ...	50	75

Housing Accommodation owned by the Council.

The total number of houses owned by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1952 was 535. The number includes 161 pre-war three bedroom houses, and 13 miscellaneous pre-war

properties. The balance includes 272 post war houses, 40 post war flats, and 49 prefabricated bungalows.

The 272 post war houses include 27 of the two bedroom type and the remainder have three bedrooms. A prefab. was lost when a strong wind took the roof off and caused the walls to collapse.

Sub-letting at Council Houses.

In 1951 the Council decided upon a policy of charging 5/- per week for permitted sub-letting at Council houses and 2/6d. per week in respect of lodgers, where permitted.

The figure fluctuates slightly throughout the year but there is an average of 11 sub-tenancies and 9 lodgers, which results in an additional income of approximately £143 a year. No consent is given where sub-letting or lodgers would cause overcrowding.

Poultry keeping at Council Houses.

Regulations have been made for the control of poultry keeping at Council houses. The keeping of cockerels is prohibited and hens must not exceed six in number.

Hen houses must be constructed according to a standard design.

The object of the regulations and standardised hen house is to ensure that poultry are not kept so as to become an unsightly nuisance, which so often happens when poultry keeping is uncontrolled.

Housing of Applicants and Transfer of Tenants.

During the year sixty one applicants, whose names appeared on the Council's Housing register, were housed; forty eight were housed by the Herne Bay Council; six by the Canterbury Council; and seven as nominated tenants of privately owned dwellings. Most of the new tenants were housed at Greenhill, but twelve of them were aged tenants housed at the remaining Victoria Park Flats.

Twenty-one tenants of Council houses were transferred to larger or smaller accommodation more suitable to the needs of their growing or diminishing families.

Six exchanges of tenancy were permitted, including two with tenants of houses in the London area, and one with a tenant of the Canterbury City Council.

Six tenants gave up the tenancies of their Council houses and left the district.

One family ejected by Order of the County Court was housed by the Council.

At 31st December, 1952 there were 512 applicants upon the waiting list as compared with 645 in December, 1950, and 495 at the end of 1951.

The considerable reduction in 1951 was due to a revised policy affecting the eligibility of non-residents, which resulted in the removal of many names from the register.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk.

The number of dairies and distributors operating in the Urban District at the end of the year was as follows:-

Registered Distributors	...	11
Registered Retail Dairies	...	11

Much of the milk sold at Herne Bay, particularly during the summer months, is derived from sources outside the town; most of it is pasteurised and arrives in the town already bottled.

All milk supplied for consumption by children at school is either pasteurised or tuberculin tested.

Examination of Samples.

The following samples of milk were collected and submitted to the County Laboratory for examination:-

Grade of Milk	No. of Samples taken.	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Tuberculin Tested ...	24	20	4
Accredited ...	3	2	1
Pasteurized: ...	50		
Methylene Blue Test	{	42	8
Phosphatase Test.	{	48	2
Undesignated ...	7	5	2

Biological Tests for Tuberculosis.

Four samples were examined for the presence of tubercle bacilli, with negative results.

Cleanliness of Dairy Utensils.

During the year utensils of various kinds were pathologically tested for cleanliness, and all were found to have been efficiently cleansed.

At most of the dairies in the Urban District, cleansing of utensils now takes place by machine and by steam sterilizing; all the dairies are equipped with refrigerators, which greatly assists in preserving the keeping qualities of the milk before distribution to the customers.

During the year I had to write to all local distributors concerning the number of chipped bottles in use. The rim of a bottle is sometimes chipped during mechanical filling, and occasionally a piece of glass may be found inside a chipped bottle. Milk bottles with chipped rims should not be used for not only are they dangerous to handle but many prevent proper sealing and admit contamination.

Annual Licences to retail Milk under Special Designations.

The following licences were granted to milk distributors during 1952.-

Type of Licence.	Number
Dealer's Licence to sell "Tuberculin Tested" Milk.	10
Dealer's Licence to sell "Pasteurized" milk.	8
Dealer's Supplementary Licence to sell Pasteurized milk.	1

Pasteurization Plants.

There are two small pasteurizing plants in the Urban District. They are licensed by the Kent County Council.

Meat and Other Foods.

Meat:- Slaughtering has not taken place in the Urban District since 1939, except for an

occasional pig or sheep slaughtered at an institution or by an owner for his own use.

Home-killed meat continues to be transported from abattoirs in the London area, where it is inspected. It is allocated at Canterbury and much of it is seen upon arrival at retail butchers' shops. From time to time it is found necessary to condemn meat which has been badly handled or has been stored too long.

An abattoir is under construction at Canterbury at a cost of £88,000. It will be the first of its kind in this part of the country and will be in use on 1st February, 1953. Home killed meat for Herne Bay will then cease to come from London. That should effect an improvement in the meat supply by reducing transport and handling.

Unsound) The amount of food of all kinds condemned
Food:) and surrendered during the year was 1 ton
16 cwts 52 lbs., this included meat, fish
vegetables, and a large quantity of tinned foods.

Food Hygiene.

Several food traders have improved hygiene arrangements at their premises by installing additional sinks. Structural and other improvements at food preparing places include:-

- (a) a new well equipped kitchen constructed at a restaurant.
- (b) Hot water supply installed.
- (c) Additional W.C. constructed.
- (d) Yards paved.
- (e) Refrigeration installed at three butchers shops.

During the year, two new pork butchers shops were opened and a former butchers shop was converted to a wet fish shop.

The Council have adopted the Byelaws made under the Food and Drugs Act, 1938; these are to secure the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food, and the sale of food in the open air.

There is valuable co-operation with the Ministry of Food to secure hygienic improvements as a condition of the licensing of proposed catering establishments.

Ice Cream.

At the end of 1952 a total of 110 premises were registered for the sale of ice cream, and two to manufacture and sell ice cream. One trader only manufactures ice cream and he uses the 'hot-mix' method. During the year 7 new registrations were approved for the sale of wrapped ice cream.

Examination of Samples.

Twenty four samples were submitted for pathological examination during the year, with the following results:-

Number of Samples.	Classification in Grades.
16 ...	Grade I
6 ...	" II
1 ...	" III
1 ...	" IV

It will be noted that a high proportion of the samples reached the top grade and only one sample was classified Grade IV.

Twenty four samples were also submitted for chemical examination and were shown to have an average fat content of 9.2% and an average total solids of 33.8%. That compositional quality is superior to the minimum standard which is now required by law. These results give confidence that good quality ice cream is produced and sold to the public under satisfactory conditions of cleanliness.

Court Action concerning Animal nuisance.

A serious nuisance arose from the keeping of 70 pigs within 44 feet of the kitchen of a dwelling house.

The owner of the pigs was non-cooperative and court action was taken for breach of a local byelaw. The pig keeper was fined £5 and he immediately gave up pig-keeping and sold his farm.

Pet Animals Act 1951.

This Act came into operation upon the 1st day of April 1952. It prohibits the keeping of a pet shop except under

the authority of a licence granted by the Council.

In deciding whether to grant a licence the Council must have regard to the need for securing that there will be provided:-

- (a) accommodation suitable as regards size, temperature, lighting, ventilation and cleanliness,
- (b) adequate supply of suitable food and drink,
- (c) that all reasonable precautions will be taken in case of fire and other emergency, and that animals will not be sold at too early an age.

Licences designed to secure compliance with the above, and other conditions, have been granted by the Council permitting the keeping of pet animals shops at four premises in the Urban District viz:-

50-52, High Street
 157, High Street.
 11, Sea Street.
 144, Mortimer Street.

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