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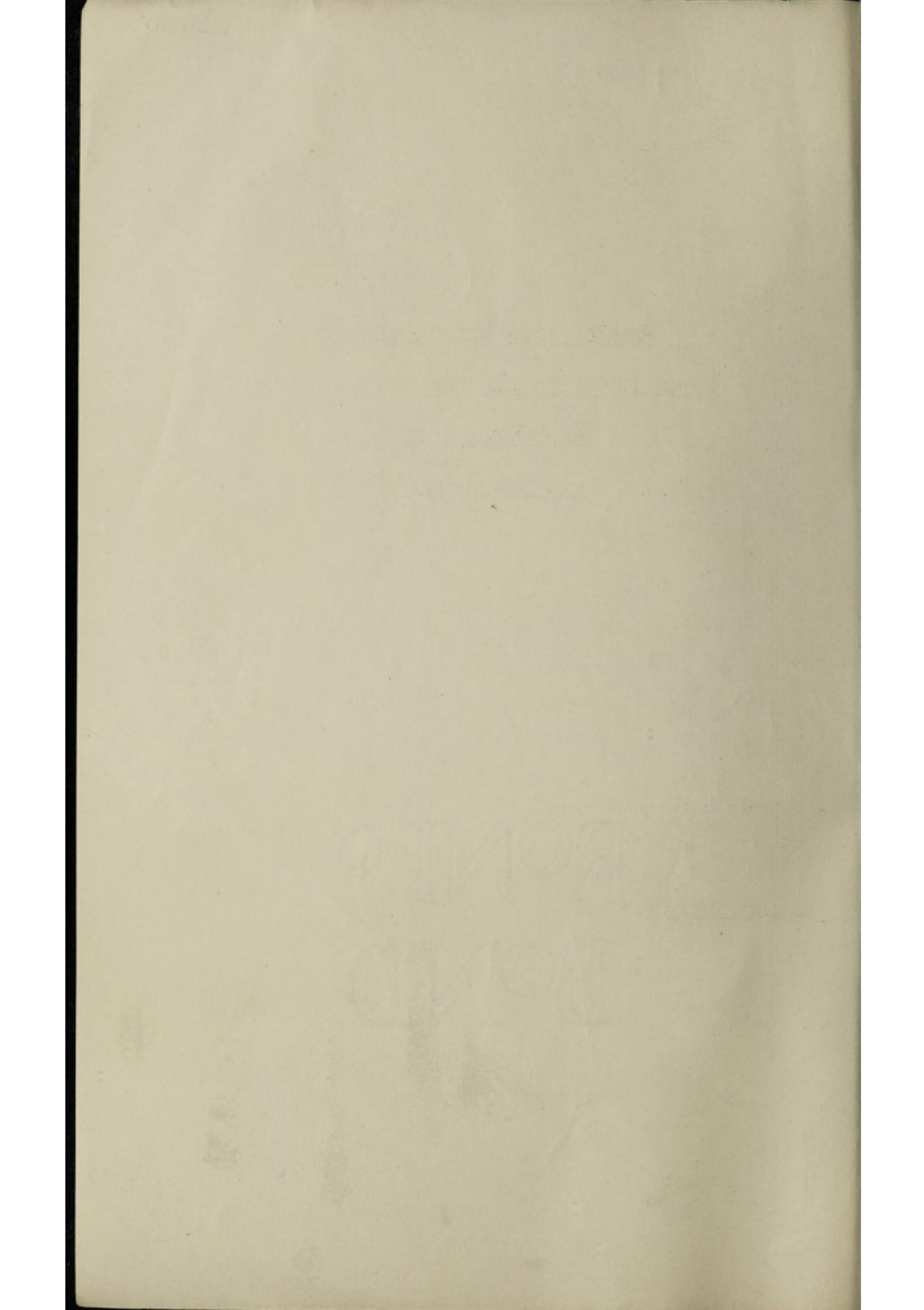
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AC 44144(2) NEWHAVEN

NEWHAVEN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITYANNUAL REPORT OF THE PORT MEDICAL OFFICERFOR THE YEAR ENDED31st DECEMBER, 1950

Public Health Department,
Lewes House,
Lewes,
Sussex.

April, 1951.



NEWHAVEN PORT HEALTH AUTHORITY

ANNUAL REPORT for the YEAR ENDED

31st December, 1950

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE NEWHAVEN PORT HEALTH COMMITTEE

Madam and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for 1950 of the Port Medical Officer and Medical Inspector of Aliens of Newhaven Port.

During the year under review the numbers of total passengers (British and Alien) who went through the Port were 218,273 inward and 220,058 outward. Compared with pre and post war years these numbers show a great increase in the passenger traffic in 1950. The average annual numbers of total passengers for the pre-war period 1929 to 1938 were 125,914 inward and 125,488 outward.

During 1945 and 1946 the passenger traffic figures climbed steadily from the wartime zero to figures more nearly approaching the pre-war totals, whilst for the three years 1947-49 the average annual numbers were 147,044 inward and 151,779 outward. These latter figures are the more impressive when it is realised that the two totals for each of the three successive years are greater than the corresponding figures in the preceeding year.

The number of aliens who entered the Port in 1950 was 49,521. This number is, as in the case of total passengers who passed through the Port in the same year, the highest recorded figure in the Port's history. The average annual number of inward aliens for the period 1929 to 1938 was 33,553 and for the post-war period 1945 to 1949 the average annual number was 32,810.

In 1950 cargo imported amounted to 180,998 tons whilst that exported amounted to 30,191 tons. The average annual tonnages for the period 1946 to 1949 were imported 153,944 tons and exported 14,224 tons.

The chief imports in 1950 were coal, coke and patent fuel (119,213 tons), fruit and vegetables (16,242 tons), and oil fuel (9,710 tons).

The chief exports were iron and steel (3,519 tons) and building and road materials (3,683 tons).

Cars imported amounted to 7,237 with 752 imported motor cycles and 56 imported motor lorries. Cars exported were 10,298 whilst exported motor cycles amounted to 1,015.

Imported foods in 1950 totalled 16,487 tons composed of fish, fruit and vegetables, together with a small tonnage of grain and flour. This compares with totals of 24,809 tons and 18,807 tons imported in 1949 and 1948 respectively.

Of the 49,329 inward aliens who all passed under the scrutiny of the Medical Inspector of Aliens in 1950, 1,812 were subjected to detailed medical examination, 27 were found to be physically incapacitated and one was found to be undesirable for medical reasons. Accommodation for the medical inspection of aliens at the Port, much improved in 1948, was as satisfactory as could be expected in view of the age and bad planning of the building in which the accommodation is placed.

The total amount of shipping which entered the Port in 1950 was comprised of 3,829 foreign and coastwise vessels. The number of times passenger vessels carried aliens into the Port was 405. Throughout the year these passenger vessels arrived at the Port in the afternoons each day. An additional night crossing in the summer months necessitated the medical inspection of aliens at an early hour of the morning.

Nuisances found in British ships inspected were few, being only eight of which two were due to structural defects through wear and tear and six were due to dirt, vermin or other conditions prejudicial to public health. No nuisance was found on a ship of another nation.

During the year no vessel reported as having, or having had, during the voyage, infectious disease aboard. Special attention was given to inward vessels from infected ports by the Port Medical Officer, by the Assistant Port Medical Officer and by the Sanitary Inspector.

Arrangements for the cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing, for hospital accommodation and ambulance transport of infectious and non-infectious diseases cases from ships remained throughout 1950 as before.

To summarise, the Report emphasises further the continuing increase of inward and outward passenger traffic and of goods and materials traffic.

The number of aliens who entered the Port in 1950 is the highest on record.

Medical arrangements as to medical staffing, accommodation for medical examinations, etc., were satisfactory, but if the inward aliens traffic increases much more in the future, some revised arrangements as to the attendance of medical staff at the Port may be necessary.

In conclusion, my thanks are due to my Assistant, Dr. Stenhouse, for his support and conscientiousness. My thanks are due also to Mr. Cardy, Marine Superintendent, Newhaven Harbour, for his ready help and courtesy and to the Immigration, Customs and C.I.D. officials for their kind co-operation and helpfulness.

Finally, I am grateful to you for the help and encouragement I have received during the year.

Yours obediently,

G. M. DAVIDSON LOBBAN,

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.I., etc.

Port Health Officer
Newhaven Port

Public Health Department,
Lewes House,
Lewes

April, 1951.

OFFICERS AND STAFF

Port Medical Officer of Health
and
Medical Inspector of Aliens

Dr. G.M.D.S.B. Lobban,
M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
F.R.S.I., F.R.I.P.H.,
F.S.M.O.H.

Assistant Port Medical Officer
of Health
and
Assistant Medical Inspector of
Aliens

Dr. R. A. Stenhouse,
L.M.S.S.A. (Lond).

Sanitary Inspector
and
Food Inspector

W. P. Harrison,
Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.J.B.,
Cert. R.S.I. Meat and
Foods.
M.R.San.I.

Clerk - Port Health Department

Miss B. M. Hamper

Nurse Attendant (Medical
Inspector of Aliens)

Mrs. A. Bassett

1. AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING THE PORT DURING THE YEAR

TABLE "A"

	Number	Tons	Number Inspected by the Medi- cal Offi- cer	Number by the Sani- tary Insp- ector	Number Re- Ported to be Def- ective	Number of Vessels on which defects were remed- ied	Number of Vessels on which defects were found and reported to M. of T. Surve- yors	Number of Vessels Reported as having, or having had during voyage, infectious disease on board
<u>Foreign</u>								
Steam	473	433,391	10	21	-	-	-	-
Motor	371	116,193	8	23	-	-	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Foreign</u>	844	549,584	18	44	-	-	-	-
<u>Coast- Wise</u>								
Steam	518	101,951	5	73	3	2	-	-
Motor	355	35,957	-	44	3	1	-	-
Sailing	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fishing	2,112	20,397	-	11	-	-	-	-
<u>Total Coast- Wise *</u>	2,985	158,305	5	128	6	3	-	-
<u>Total Foreign and Coast- Wise *</u>	3,829	707,889	23	172	6	3	-	-

* Includes local fishing vessels and small craft

<u>Additional</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Tons</u>
Yachts	2,710	13,729

11. CHARACTER OF TRADE OF THE PORT

TABLE "B"

(a) PASSENGER TRAFFIC DURING THE YEAR 1950

	INWARDS			OUTWARDS		
	Aliens	British	Total	Alien	British	Total
January	2,353	3,662	6,015	1,870	2,317	4,187
February	959	1,551	2,510	1,047	1,624	2,671
March	1,830	2,398	4,228	2,178	4,690	6,868
April	3,477	22,151	25,628	3,730	20,499	24,229
May	2,283	7,625	9,908	2,511	10,792	13,303
June	3,250	13,442	16,692	3,417	16,213	19,630
July	12,467	22,591	35,058	7,873	38,086	45,959
August	10,715	44,915	55,630	12,317	38,090	50,407
September	5,837	31,725	37,562	9,724	19,958	29,682
October	2,486	11,758	14,244	3,000	8,462	11,462
November	1,653	3,402	5,055	1,505	1,984	3,489
December	2,211	3,532	5,743	3,151	5,020	8,171
Totals ...	49,521	168,752	218,273	52,323	167,735	220,058

(b) CARGO TRAFFIC

Principal Imports and Exports

	Imports (Tons)	Exports (Tons)
Coal, Coke and Patent Fuel	119,213	-
Fish	226	24
Fruit and vegetables	16,242	-
Grain and flour	19	-
Iron and steel	1,336	3,519
Oil Fuel	9,710	-
Timber	2,950	-
Building and Road materials	-	3,683
" Other commodities	31,302	22,965
	180,998	30,191
" Includes:-		
Cars	7,237	10,298
Motor Cycles ...	752	1,015
Motor Lorries ..	56	-

(c) Foreign ports from which vessels arrive

Dieppe; Ostend; Boulogne; Casablanca; Nieuport; Dunkirk;
Rotterdam; Le Havre; Zeebrugge; Nord Kopping; Lyngor;
Yxpila; Hamburg; Cherbourg; Ouistreham; Deauville;
Le Treport; Antwerp.

The principal foreign port from which vessels arrive is Dieppe;
405 passenger arrivals from that port alone, in addition to a
number of general cargo vessels.

MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

Annual Return by the Medical Inspector of Aliens for the
year ended 31st December, 1950

	Total	Number inspected by the Medical Inspector	Number subjected to detailed examination by Medical Inspector	Lunatic, Idiot or M.D.	Undesirable for medical reasons	Physically incapacitated	Suffering from acute infectious disease	Land necessary for adequate medical examination	Transmigrants
(a) Total number of Aliens landing at the Port	49,329	47,517	1,812	-	1	27	-	1	-
(b) Aliens refused permission to land by Immigration Officer	171	161	10	3	5	2	-	-	-
(c) Transmigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Aliens arriving at the Port	49,500	47,678	1,822	3	6	29	-	1	-

Total number of vessels carrying Alien passengers .. 405

Number of vessels dealt with by the Medical Inspector .. 405

III. WATER SUPPLY

(1) Source of Supply for

(a) The Port ... East Side - British Railways, Southern
Region Well at Denton

West Side - Newhaven and Seaford Water
Company.

(b) Shipping ... Ditto Ditto Ditto

(2) Hydrants and Hosepipes: EAST SIDE:

These are under the care of an employee of the British Railways, Southern Region. Before any tanks are filled, a certain quantity of water is run to waste. The water itself is subject to chlorination.

WEST SIDE

Under the care of Newhaven and Seaford Water Company. Similar conditions apply.

Three samples of water, before chlorination, from the British Railways well at Denton were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Brighton for Bacteriological examination.

One sample proved to be unsatisfactory but further samples were of high quality.

Five samples were taken from the mains, after chlorination by the Voxsan system, and proved to be of good and satisfactory quality.

Two samples taken from the mains of the Newhaven and Seaford Water Company were satisfactory. Additional particulars of examination submitted by the Water Company's Analyst prove this to be a safe and suitable source of supply.

IV. PORT HEALTH REGULATIONS, 1933 and 1945

(1) ARRANGEMENTS FOR DEALING WITH DECLARATION OF HEALTH

Declarations of Health are collected and examined immediately on arrival of a vessel. If by H.M. Customs Officer, they are forwarded to the Public Health Department.

(2) BOARDING OF VESSELS ON ARRIVAL

All vessels from outside Home Trade limits are boarded as soon as they are moored. Any vessel which has come from an infected port receives special attention, and is boarded by the Medical Officer of Health.

(3) NOTIFICATION TO THE AUTHORITY OF INWARD VESSELS REQUIRING SPECIAL ATTENTION (WIRELESS MESSAGES, LAND SIGNAL STATIONS, INFORMATION FROM PILOTS, CUSTOMS OFFICERS, ETC.)

With regard to vessels arriving from infected ports, notification is sent immediately to the Public Health Department at Newhaven; or, if the vessels arrive outside normal working hours, the information is sent direct to the Sanitary Inspector for his attention. Any matter on which information is required is transmitted to the Sanitary Inspector, who contacts the Medical Officer of Health.

(4) MOORING STATIONS DESIGNATED UNDER ARTICLE 10: (a) within the docks, (b) outside the docks. There are no special mooring stations at Newhaven Port.

(5) PARTICULARS OF ANY STANDING EXEMPTIONS FROM THE PROVISIONS OF ARTICLE 14

There are no standing exemptions from the provisions of Article 14.

(6) EXPERIENCE OF WORKING OF ARTICLE 16

No cases of improper boarding of vessels previous to the grant of pratique have occurred.

(7) WHAT, IF ANY, ARRANGEMENTS HAVE BEEN MADE FOR:

(a) Premises and waiting rooms for medical examinations:

These have been maintained at the improved standard effected in 1948.

(b) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons and clothing and other articles:

There are disinfection stations on the East Quay. Steam disinfection can also be undertaken at the Newhaven Infectious Diseases Hospital. D.D.T. and blowers are also available.

(c) Premises for the temporary accommodation of persons when such accommodation is required for the purpose of the Regulations:

Accommodation is available at the Newhaven Infectious Diseases Hospital whenever required.

(d) Hospital accommodation available for Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox and other infectious diseases:

In the case of smallpox, patients would normally be admitted to The River Hospitals, Long Reach, Dartford, Kent. Any other cases of infectious disease are admitted to the Newhaven Infectious Diseases Hospital.

(e) Ambulance Transport:

The East Sussex County Council is the Ambulance Authority and ambulances are provided for infectious diseases cases.

(f) Supervision of contacts: Contacts can be dealt with by sending them to the Newhaven Infectious Diseases Hospital. In special circumstances, immigrants may be instructed by the Medical Officer to report on arrival in the district of a local authority to the Medical Officer of Health of the local authority.

(8) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF RATS FOR PLAGUE

These arrangements can be carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton, Sussex.

(9) ARRANGEMENTS FOR OTHER BACTERIOLOGICAL AND PATHOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

These can also be carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton.

(10) INFORMATION AS TO THE LOCATION, DAYS AND HOURS OF THE AVAILABLE FACILITIES FOR THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASE AMONG MERCHANT SEAMEN UNDER INTERNATIONAL ARRANGEMENTS, INCLUDING IN-PATIENT TREATMENT; ALSO AS TO THE STEPS TAKEN TO MAKE FACILITIES KNOWN TO SEAMEN

The Masters of all vessels are requested to report any case of venereal disease occurring amongst their crews, when instructions can be given as to treatment at the Brighton Clinic.

(11) ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE INTERMENT OF THE DEAD

When death occurs on board a ship at Newhaven Port the body can be removed to the mortuary at Newhaven Cemetery, and arrangements made for interment.

(12) OTHER MATTERS, IF ANY, REQUIRING OR RECEIVING ATTENTION

Should any other matters requiring attention be brought to the notice of the Sanitary Inspector, they are dealt with immediately.

TABLE "C"

Cases of Infectious Sickness landed from Vessels

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases during the year.</u>		<u>Number of Vessels concerned</u>	<u>Average number of cases for previous 5 years</u>
	<u>Passengers</u>	<u>Crew</u>		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE "D"

Cases of Infectious Sickness occurring on Vessels during the voyage but disposed of prior to arrival

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Number of Cases during the year</u>		<u>Number of Vessels concerned</u>	<u>Average number of cases for previous 5 years</u>
	<u>Passengers</u>	<u>Crew</u>		
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

If any cases of Plague, Cholera, Yellow Fever, Smallpox or Typhus occurred, or if plague-infected rats were discovered, or if any severe outbreak of Malaria occurred on an arriving ship during the year, a short account should be given of the steps taken

There is nothing to report under this heading for the year 1950.

V. MEASURES TAKEN AGAINST RODENTS

(1) Steps taken for detection of Rodent Plague

- (a) in ships in the Port: Vessels are examined for rats when possible.
- (b) on quays, wharves, warehouses, etc., in the vicinity of the Port: Any mortality, other than by poison, would be suspect

(2) Measures taken to prevent the passage of rats between ships and the shore

Rat guards are required to be fitted to all foreign trade vessels and any vessel found to be rat infested is required to withdraw gangways at night.

(3) Methods of deratization of:

- (a) ships: If search reveals any infestation, trapping and poisoning are available. British Railway vessels are serviced by a firm of contractors.
- (b) premises in the vicinity of the docks or quays: The dock undertaking employ a servicing firm (Messrs. Ratsouris Ltd) who inspect, bait, poison and gas. A Company's Rat Catcher is also employed.

(4) Measures taken for the detection of rat prevalence in ships and on shore:

- (a) on Ships: The Port Health Inspector examines where possible.
- (b) on Shore: The same remarks apply as under heading 3 (b) in regard to the Servicing firm.

(5) Rat-Proofing

- (a) To what extent are docks, wharves, warehouses, etc, Rat-proof?

The docks and warehouses, owing to their construction being mainly of wood, are not in any degree rat-proof.

- (b) Action taken to extend rat-proofing:

- (i) in Ships: Ships using the port are mainly cross channel packets and colliers and have a fairly high degree of rat-proofing. If any excessive harbourage is discovered, the Master of the ship is required to abate the same.
- (ii) on Shore: As in 5 (a) the wood decking, wood buildings, open platforms are almost impossible to proof.

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1950

TABLE "E"

(1) ON VESSELS.

Number of Rats	JAN:	FEB:	MAR:	APR:	MAY:	JUNE	JULY	AUG:	SEP:	OCT:	NOV:	DEC:
Black												
Brown												
Species)												
not re-												
corded)												
Examined												
Infected)												
with)												
Plague)												

RATS DESTROYED DURING THE YEAR 1950

TABLE "F"

(2) IN DOCKS, QUAYS, WHARVES AND WAREHOUSES *

Number of Rats	JAN: FEB: MAR:	APR: MAY: JUNE	JULY AUG: SEP:	OCT: NOV: DEC:
Black Brown Species) not re-) corded) Examined Infected) with) Plague)	22	49	57	26
Total in the year - 154 - Species not recorded				
* Under the control of British Railways - Southern Region				

TABLE "G"

Measures of rat destruction on Plague "infected" or "suspected" Vessels, or vessels from Plague infected ports arriving in the Port during the year

Total number of such vessels arriving	Number of such Vessels fumigated by SO2.	Number of Rats Killed	Number of such Vessels fumigated by H.C.N.
1	2	3	4
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

Number of rats killed	Number of such Vessels on which trapping, poisoning, etc., were employed	Number of Rats Killed	Number of vessels on which measures of rat destruction were not carried out
5	6	7 -	8
Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

TABLE "H" *

Deratisation Certificates and Deratisation
Exemption Certificates issued during the year

* Newhaven Port has not been approved by the Minister of Health for the issue of these certificates.

VI. HYGIENE OF CREWS' SPACES

TABLE "J"

CLASSIFICATION OF NUISANCES

Nationality of Vessel	Number inspected during the year	Defects of original construction	Structural defects through wear and tear	Dirt Vermin and Other conditions prejudicial to health
British	130	Nil	2	6
other Nations	42	Nil	Nil	Nil

VII. FOOD INSPECTION1. PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937

These Regulations have been carried out and the following foods have been landed at Newhaven:-

	Commodity	Tons
<u>Ex-Dieppe</u>	Cheese	759
	Chocolate	238
	Fish	145
	Fruit and Vegetables	11,905
	Nuts	1,785
	Poultry	9
	Preserves (including preserved meats)	1,870
		<hr/> 16,711
<u>Ex-N. Africa</u>	Fruit	13
	New Potatoes	1,220
<u>Ex-Jersey</u>	New Potatoes	2,947
	Total	<hr/> 20,891

II. PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1926; and PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-40

It has not been necessary to take any action under these Regulations.

III. SHELL-FISH: INFORMATION RESPECTING ANY SHELL-FISH BEDS OR LAYINGS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE P.H.A. STATING WHETHER THEY ARE, IN THE OPINION OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER, LIABLE TO POLLUTION. REPORT OF ANY ACTION TAKEN UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH (SHELL-FISH) REGULATIONS, 1934, or the FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938.

There are no shell-fish beds or layings within the jurisdiction of the Port Health Authority.

IV. NUMBER OF SAMPLES OF FOOD EXAMINED BY:-

(a) Bacteriologist 2

(b) Analyst 1

G. M. D. S. B. LOBBAN

April, 1951.

Port Medical Officer