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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT



BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND PORT MEDICAL OFFICER INCLUDING THE


REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1970



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HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

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Councillor R.J. Hill

Councillor A.V. Stone

Councillor Mrs. S.S. Stone

Councillor Fredrick Stone

STATE OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JUNE 1970

CHAIRMAN:

S.A. Thompson, M.B.B.S., L.S.M.S.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER:

Alderman Mrs. N.E.C. Kemp

VICE CHAIRMAN:

P. Miller, A.R.S.S., M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICER:

Councillor the Reverend G.W. Loughborough

P. Brown, M.A.P.H.I. --- (c) (d)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

His Worship the Mayor
(Alderman J.W. Duddington)

D. Miles, M.B.B.S., M.A.P.H.I. (e)

Alderman C.H. Barton

M.C. Whitcomb, M.B.B.S., M.A.P.H.I. (f)

Alderman Miss L.C. Chamberlain

M.A. Wood (g)

Councillor M.J. Armstrong

CERKICAL STAFF:

Councillor L.J.A. Bishop

J.S. Robertson

Councillor S.T. Groombridge

Miss E. Williams

Councillor Mrs. W.M. Hayward

OTHERS:

G.C. Hillier, M.A.P.H.I., Public Conveniences

Councillor R.J. Hills

P. Hill

Councillor R.M. Stone

PUBLIC ANALYST:

Councillor Mrs. M.R. Watson

J.H.S. Councillor P.J.A. Wood - Sanitary

- (a) Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Public Health
- (b) Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
- (c) Certified P.H.I. Education Board
- (d) Certificate, Food Hygiene S.S.I.
- (e) Diploma, P.H.I. Education Board
- (f) R.S.H. Diploma in Air Pollution Control

THROUGH OF PARLIAMENT

HEALTH AND HOUSING COMMITTEE

JUNE 1950

CHAIRMAN:

Member Mrs. H. S. Kemp

VICE CHAIRMAN:

Councillor the Reverend G. W. Hodgson

Mr. Worsing the Mayor
(Member J. W. Robinson)

Member C. E. Barton

Member Mrs. E. C. G. G. G. G.

Councillor M. J. J. J. J.

Councillor J. L. A. B. B.

Councillor S. F. G. G. G.

Councillor Mr. W. M. W. W.

Councillor H. J. H. H.

Councillor R. M. R. M.

Councillor Mrs. M. S. S. S.

Councillor F. L. F. L.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH AND PORT MEDICAL OFFICER:

S.A. Boyd, M.D. (Vienna), D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH:

E.A. Thompson, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

C.H. Weller, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)

DEPUTY CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR:

F. Brown, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b) (d)

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS:

D. Liles, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (b) (c)

B.G. Whitehead, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (e) (f)

R.A. Ward (Trainee)

CLERICAL STAFF:

J.S. Robertson

Miss F. Holliday

OTHERS: G.C. Riordan - Supervisor, Public Conveniences,
Rodent Operator.

W. Liddle - Driver.

PUBLIC ANALYST:

J.H.E. Marshall, M.A., F.R.I.C. Canterbury.

- (a) Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I. Exam. Joint Board
- (b) Certified Inspector of Meat and Other Foods
- (c) Certified P.H.I. Education Board
- (d) Certificate, Food Hygiene R.S.I.
- (e) Diploma, P.H.I. Education Board.
- (f) R.S.H. Diploma in Air Pollution Control.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMAN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE BOROUGH OF RAMSGATE.

Registrar General's estimate of population	18,500
Units of accommodation	13,354
Rateable Value at 31.12.70	£1,511,867

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report for the year 1970.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Committee, and other officers of the Council for their co-operation and assistance during the year.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

S.A. BOYD,

Medical Officer of Health
and Port Medical Officer.

BIRTH RATE

Uncorrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	13.5
Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	16.1

(England and Wales - 16.3)

The illegitimate was 3.2% of the total live births.

In order to meet the unequal distribution of the population according to age and sex, the Registrar General has supplied a correction factor of 1.19, and when the uncorrected Birth Rate is multiplied by this factor, it results in a corrected rate of 16.1.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS

Area of Borough in acres	3,624
Registrar General's estimate of population	38,900
Units of accommodation	13,954
Rateable Value at 31.12.70	£1,541,887
General Rate	15/8d.
Sum represented by a penny rate	£6,220

BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Total</u> 1969
Number of live births:				
Legitimate	250	228	478	467
Illegitimate	23	26	49	59
	<u>273</u>	<u>254</u>	<u>527</u>	<u>526</u>

BIRTH RATE

Uncorrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	13.5
Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 of population	16.1
	(England and Wales - 16.3)

The illegitimate was 9.2% of the total live births.

In order to meet the unequal distribution of the population according to age and sex, the Registrar General has supplied a correction factor of 1.19, and when the uncorrected Birth Rate is multiplied by this factor, it results in a corrected rate of 16.1.

STILLBIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Total</u> <u>1969</u>
Legitimate	2	3	5	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-

The Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total births (live and still) was 9.0 as compared with 13.0 for England and Wales.

INFANTILE DEATHS

	<u>Males</u>			<u>Females</u>		
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legit.</u>	<u>Illegit.</u>
Deaths of Infants:						
Under 1 year of age:-	4	4	-	2	1	1
Under 4 weeks of age:-	2	2	-	-	-	-
Under 1 week of age:-	1	1	-	-	-	-

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE

Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births = 11.0
(England and Wales = 18.0)

Legitimate Infant deaths per 1,000
legitimate live births = 10.0

Illegitimate Infant deaths per 1,000
illegitimate live births = 20.0

TOTAL DEATHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>	<u>1969</u>
Total number of deaths from all causes and at all ages.	317	288	605	610

TOTAL DEATH RATE

Uncorrected rate per 1,000 of population	15.6
Corrected rate per 1,000 of population	11.7
England and Wales	11.7

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Sex	All ages.	Under 4 wks.	4 wks and under 1 yr.	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	Over 75.
					to 4	to 14	to 24	to 34	to 44	to 54	to 65	to 74	
Other diseases, genito urinary system	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Congenital anomalies	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	M	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Motor vehicle accidents	M	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
All other accidents	M	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
	F	7	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	M	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All other external causes	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1	-

TOTAL ALL CAUSES

M	317	} 605
F	288	

LUNG CANCER.

This was the cause of death in 18 males and 4 females. and I have no doubt that were investigation be made into the habits of these people, heavy smoking over a long period would be a major factor.

TREND OF MORTALITY FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES OVER THE PAST 10 YEARS.

Year.	CANCER. Total.	Lung + Cerebro-vascular disease.	Heart diseases.	Bronchitis and Pneumonia.	
1961	83	18 (21.7)	78	185	47
1962	111	39 (27.0)	64	203	69
1963	112	30 (26.7)	59	223	71
1964	107	29 (27.1)	77	169	63
1965	107	29 (27.1)	77	206	68
1966	110	39 (35.4)	72	194	54
1967	113	34 (30.0)	74	223	70
1968	128	40 (31.2)	81	211	60
1969	124	35 (28.2)	77	204	71
1970	93	22 (23.6)	75	203	64

(+ The figures in brackets show the percentage of cancer deaths due to cancer of the lung).

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The greater part of Ramsgate is situated on high ground with a chalky sub-soil, 17 miles from Canterbury and 72 miles from London.

There is a favourable sunshine rate with a low rainfall. While other parts of the country are experiencing rainy weather, this area frequently enjoys sunshine and dryness.

The prevailing winds are westerly, but when northerly or easterly the situation of the Borough affords considerable protection from them. The wide expanse of sands which extend on either side of the Harbour, provides walks and enjoyment for visitors. The Harbour, with its three quarter mile of piers, is open to the public and encloses an area in the outer basin of 35 acres and 12 acres in the inner basin, provides a health giving walk with ever changing interests.

Employment in the Borough is provided by hotels, boarding houses and catering establishments, flour milling, manufacture of drugs and plastics, and other light industries situated on the outskirts of the Borough.

METEOROLOGY

Difficulty was experienced throughout the year in obtaining suitable staff to carry out the work entailed in taking the daily readings and no figures are available. However the following show the sunshine and rainfall taken at the Margate Station. These figures reflect the general pattern of weather throughout the Isle of Thanet.

MONTHLY SUMMARY

<u>Month</u>	<u>Mean Temperature</u>		<u>Rainfall (inches)</u>	<u>Sunshine (hours)</u>
	<u>Max.</u>	<u>Min.</u>		
January	43.9	38.0	3.05	32.4
February	44.0	35.0	1.89	97.3
March	44.5	35.5	1.29	113.2
April	50.0	40.8	1.61	148.4
May	60.8	49.6	0.72	192.0
June	65.4	55.9	0.69	271.1
July	68.5	56.5	1.52	201.6
August	67.4	58.4	0.78	210.1
September	66.5	55.9	1.75	182.2
October	59.1	50.1	0.36	125.2
November	53.2	45.0	4.64	63.3
December	45.5	38.4	1.57	41.0
Total for year	51.1		19.87	1676.8
Average	51.3			

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES
IN THE AREA

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Samples of water, ice cream and other pathological specimens are sent to the nearest Public Health Laboratory situated at Preston Hall, Maidstone.

Examinations of pathological specimens are also carried out at the laboratories at the Ramsgate and Margate Wings of the Isle of Thanet District Hospital for medical practitioners.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

A total of 11 radio controlled ambulances and 12 vehicles, are based at the Ambulance Station in Haine Road.

A total of 13,442 journeys were made by all vehicles, 99,466 patients being involved, and 321,460 miles covered. In addition 1,977 emergency cases were dealt with.

HOSPITAL CAR SERVICE

The Hospital Car Service made 2,872 journeys and conveyed 10,407 patients, the total mileage covered being 66,491.

MEDICAL COMFORTS

Medical comforts, such as bath chairs, bed rests, etc., can be hired from the St. John Ambulance Corps, St. Paul's Hall, Sussex Street, for a small weekly hire charge. The depot is open daily between 6.30 - 7.30 p.m., and provides a useful service both for residents and visitors. Emergency requests are dealt with by the Superintendent, Telephone Thanet 51017. In addition, a First Aid Beach Hut is provided and manned by the Corps during the summer months, where minor accidents can be dealt with on the spot, thus relieving a certain amount of pressure on the Ambulance Service. A mobile first aid caravan is also provided which covers all sporting and outdoor events.

MORTUARY

An arrangement made with the neighbouring authorities of Sandwich Borough and Eastry R.D.C. still remains in operation. Persons dying within these areas on whom the Coroner has ordered a post mortem are removed to the mortuary in Ramsgate and a charge is levied.

The number of bodies admitted to the Mortuary during 1970 was 121, all of which had a post-mortem.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS

The following table gives particulars of the days and times of clinics which are provided by the Kent County Council:-

Maternity and Child WelfareAt Health
CentreAt Broad
Street

Infant Clinic: Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.	Tuesday 2 - 4 p.m.
Relaxation Classes:	(Thursday 2 - 4 p.m.)
Thursdays 11 - 12 noon.	Sale of Food Only)

School Health Service

Minor Ailments: Alternate Wednesdays 9.30 a.m.
 Dental Clinics: By Appointment
 Ophthalmic: By Appointment
 Speech Therapy: By Appointment

HOSPITALS

Mr. R.A.G. White, Secretary of the Isle of Thanet District Hospital, informs me that the following patients were dealt with at the Ramsgate Wing during 1969:-

		<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
In-patients:	Admissions	2,724	2,389
Out-patients:	Accident and Emergency Department	6,641	6,731
Special Departments:	Medical	366	360
	Surgical	1,026	1,132
	Gynaecological	436	392
	Ophthalmic	608	586
	Paediatric	80	80
	Ear, Nose and Throat	905	1,023
	Rheumatic	59	54
	Ante-Natal	559	535
	Post-Natal	120	111
	Dermatological	397	363
	Mental Illness	111	148
	Orthopaedic	1,708	1,453
	Dental	-	-
	Physical Medicine	219	177
	Diseases of the Chest	258	278
	Radiotherapy	111	86
	Diabetic	2	17

The number of units of work (examinations and/or treatment) performed in the Radiological and Physiotherapy Departments was:-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Radiological	26282	25239
Physiotherapy	21274	27171

Individual patients' requests involving work in the Pathological Department:-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
	17087	20809

HAINE HOSPITAL (IN-PATIENTS)

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
Infectious Diseases	110	104
Medical	438	415
Geriatric	145	113
Dermatological	133	119

The number of units of work performed in the Occupational Therapy Department was:-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>
	2058	2305

NURSING HOMES ACT, 1963

On the 15th May, 1963, The Nursing Homes Act, 1963, came into operation. The Act repeals Section 192 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which originally dealt with exemption from registration of Nursing Homes, and also empowers the Minister of Health to make Regulations as to the conduct of these Homes. Subsequently, The Conduct of Nursing Homes Regulations came into operation as from 27th August, 1963.

At the end of 1970 there were 2 Nursing Homes on the register with a total bed accommodation for 82 medical or elderly patients.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948, Section 47
National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951

These Acts give authority to secure necessary care and attention for persons who:-

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or being aged and infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to make application to the Court for the removal of any persons coming within the categories mentioned.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

Two persons were buried during 1970 by the Local Authority at a cost of £53 but of this £40 was recovered.

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

This service is provided by the Kent County Council and covers a wide range of cases requiring assistance.

A panel of approximately 50 helpers deal with 300 - 320 cases each week.

HOME NURSING MIDWIFERY SERVICE

These services are provided by the Kent County Council. Four District Nurses and four Midwives are employed in the Borough.

OTHER HOMES

There are five Homes in the Borough for Elderly Persons, registered with the Kent County Council, accomodating some 78 persons, and a privately run Home accommodating 39 blind persons, which is exempt from registration.

FAMILY PLANNING

The family Planning Association holds a weekly clinic in Ramsgate at the Health Centre, Newington Road, by permission of the K.C.C.

The Branch was started seven years ago. At first the attendances were small, but have grown since the commencement and now average 30 patients a session. There are over 500 patients on the register and weekly sessions are held on Wednesday at 6.30 p.m. by appointment. A small fee is charged, but this is waived if circumstances warrant it.

The staff consists of a doctor, three nurses, working on a rota basis, and voluntary lay-workers.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREAWATER SUPPLY

The Thanet Water Board is responsible for the supply of water within the Borough. This has been found to be sufficient for all purposes, and there have been no changes in the sources of supply. All the houses in the Borough have a direct supply from the mains. There are no stand pipes.

Water is taken from the deep chalk strata and has a high standard of purity, but is naturally hard and there is no plumbo-solvency. The hardness is largely temporary and can be removed by boiling, which leaves the typical chalk deposits on the inside of pipes and kettles. All water is chlorinated before being passed into the public supply.

The fluorine content is low. It is advocated that fluorine should be added to the water at the chlorinating point in order to obtain a steady concentration of 1 p.p.m. to reduce the incidence of dental caries.

The Water Board maintains its own routine of sampling for bacteriological examinations and chemical analysis, and this department is kept informed of the results. However, further samples are taken by the Public Health Inspectors at monthly intervals and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examinations. These samples are taken from the Pumping Station in Whitehall Road and various premises in the town. Samples are also taken for chemical analysis and sent to the Public analyst. One of the reports taken as typical is reprinted hereunder:-

Appearance: Clear and bright.

Odour: None

Parts per Million

Free Ammonia	Nil
Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil
Nitrite	Nil
Nitrate	19.1
Chloride	61
Alkalinity	270
Total Hardness	316
Permanent Hardness	46
Sulphate	16
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate in 4 hours at 80° F.	0.05
Total Solids	570

pH value

7.3

Microscopic examination revealed very little mineral or vegetable matter.

COASTAL WATERS

The sampling programmes for coastal waters carried out in conjunction with the feasibility study of the Greater London Council to discharge sludge at a point some miles off-shore came to an end in 1969 when their survey was terminated.

After some discussion it was agreed that the sampling programme for the three Thanet towns should be resumed with effect from January, 1970, but with some modification. The number of sampling points were reduced, in the case of Ramsgate from 6 to 4, and took place on alternative fortnights, that is on two consecutive Wednesdays in the first fortnight, with no sampling during the following fortnight, repeating on two consecutive Wednesdays again and so on throughout the year. In this manner full account was taken of tide changes. Samples were examined at the Greater London Council laboratories, and the Thanet authorities provided with the results of these examinations.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The scheme for the construction of a relief sewer as an extension to the Newington Trunk Sewer has now been commenced. The Contractor for the scheme is the Thanet Civil Engineering Co. Ltd. Their tender was in the sum of £14,395 and the duration of the Contract is for four months.

The purpose of the scheme is to relieve the pressures on the existing sewerage lay out on the Newington Estate, arising from its extension at Sparkes Nursery, and other school and residential developments in this area.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Discussions are at the present time taking place between the Boroughs of Margate and Ramsgate and the Urban District of Broadstairs and St. Peters concerning the condition and siting of existing sea outfalls. Sir Frederick Snow & Partners, Consulting Civil Engineers have given advice of their probable costs in survey work and reports on these subjects which would be brought forward to early meetings of the respective Councils for their consideration and instructions.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

During 1970, the system of street sweeping has been completely reorganised following advice from Work Study Consultants the Ann Shaw Organisation. A system is now employed whereby the two mechanical suction sweeper/collector vehicles are used to full capacity and kept rolling, the drivers undertaking the minimum of manual work in the form of the use of broom and shovel. The vehicles regularly and continuously sweep carriageway channels with teams of manual sweepers in advance sweeping the footways into the path of the mechanical sweeper.

In addition, litter collection in shopping areas is undertaken by four litter collectors and consideration is being given to modification of their work to equip them to deal with the nuisance created by dogs on footways. Alleys and footpaths not associated with this are dealt with in the orthodox use of men with orderly trucks. This revised system will continue for a trial period of one year to enable both management, men and Unions to assess its efficiency and bonus earning justification.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Again Work Study and the introduction of productivity bonuses has resulted in re-organisation of refuse collection and disposal. The new system has replaced the original front door collection with collection at the site of the refuse on each premise. There are certain exceptions where it is not physically practical for the refuse collectors to gain access to the refuse, in which cases, the old system of the resident bringing forward his refuse for collection still obtains. This also applies to cases where the rate-payer exercises a personal preference to put his refuse out for collection rather than having Council employees entering onto his premises or passing through a garage or outbuilding to the site where it is normally stored.

The four domestic rounds have been re-organised to accommodate the new scheme; transference of labour has occurred related to the size of the vehicle and size of round involved. The efficiency of existing vehicles has been assessed and an order placed for a Shelvoke & Drewry Revopak 18/60 cub. yd. vehicle of a new type to replace certain out-mode vehicles whose mechanical method of compression is inadequate for the increased bulk of refuse arising from modern packaging.

On the trade refuse side, some integration with domestic rounds has been implemented in an endeavour to cut down on journey time.

The problems of refuse disposal are still with us and the construction of the joint pulverisation plant is being delayed because of the re-organisation of financial allocations at County rather than at Ministry levels. At the Sandwich Road tip, the seaward protection is still under discussion between the River Board, the County Planners and ourselves, but an acceptable solution to all parties would appear to be in sight and the construction of a protective sea wall to the refuse tip is likely late in 1971.

In addition, negotiations are still proceeding with the owner of the land being tipped for the continuance of tip use beyond the date of the current licence.

RIVERS AND STREAMS

There are no rivers or streams within the Borough.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The Public Health Inspectors made a total of 6,561 visits during the year. Detailed information concerning this work is to be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which follows.

HOUSING

The following table sets out the position as reported to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. These figures are compiled from the returns made each quarter to the Ministry.

A. HOUSES DEMOLISHED

<u>In clearance areas</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced:</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(i) Houses unfit for human habitation	69	62	25
(ii) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	18	-	-
(iii) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43 (2) Housing Act, 1957.	9	-	-
<u>Not in clearance area</u>	<u>Houses Demolished</u>	<u>Displaced:</u>	
		<u>Persons</u>	<u>Families</u>
(iv) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17 (1)	7	3	2

B. UNFIT HOUSES CLOSED

	<u>Number</u>
(v) Under Sects. 16(4), 17 (1), and 35 (1), Housing Act 1957.	1
(vi) Under Sects. 17 (3) and 26 Housing Act 1957.	-
(vii) Parts of building closed under Sect. 18 Housing Act, 1957.	4

C. UNFIT HOUSES MADE FIT

	<u>By owner</u>	<u>By Local Authority</u>
(viii) After informal action by Local Authority	134	-
(ix) After formal notice under:-		
(a) Public Health Acts	4	-
(b) Sects. 9 and 16 Housing Act	-	1
(x) Under Sec. 24 Housing Act	-	-

Housing Accommodation

(1) Number of new applications for housing accommodation received during the current year.	411
(2) Number of families housed from current waiting list.	123
(3) Number of Corporation tenants transferred to other accommodation within the Corporation Housing Estates.	186
(4) New properties completed during 1969/70.	116
(5) Number of properties at present under control of Corporation.	2,878

CLEARANCE AREAS.

No Clearance Areas were represented during the year, but a Public Inquiry was held on 18th August into the Chatham Street Compulsory Purchase Order, concerning an area of 5 houses only. The Minister's decision had not been received by the end of 1970.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following cases of infectious diseases were notified to the Department during the year:-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>No.</u>
Scarlet Fever	5
Measles	372
Whooping Cough	1
Infective Jaundice	7
Dysentery	3
Food Poisoning	3

MEASLES

An outbreak of measles occurred in July. The previous outbreak occurred in 1967, and it is to be hoped that with the introduction of immunisation against the disease, large numbers of cases will not occur with the same regularity.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION.

The County Medical Officer informs me that the following were carried out under County Council arrangements in 1970:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Re-inforcing</u>
Triple antigen	403	192
Diphtheria/Tetanus	8	366
Smallpox	254	89
Tetanus	29	46
Measles	345	-
Poliomyelitis	573	544
Rubella	11	-

TUBERCULOSIS

It was not found necessary to take any action during the year under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations 1925, nor under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

New cases by age groups are shown below.

<u>Age group</u>	<u>New Cases</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>	
	<u>Respiratory</u> M.	F.	M.	F.
0 - 5	-	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-	-
25 - 35	-	-	1	1
35 - 45	-	-	-	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	3	1	-	-
Over 65			1	
TOTAL	3	1	2	1

The number of cases remaining on the Tuberculosis Register at 31st December, 1970 was:-

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-Respiratory</u>		<u>TOTAL</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	
On Register 1.1.70.	82	56	13	13	164
New Cases notified.	3	1	2	1	7
Cases restored to register		1			1
Other additions to register (transfers in etc.)	2	1			3
Cases Removed from register.	13	11	4	2	30
Remaining on register 31.12.70.	74	48	11	12	145

VENEREAL DISEASE

A special clinic for the treatment of these diseases is held at the Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Canterbury Road, Margate:-

Friday: Males 11 a.m. - 12 noon.
 Females 10 a.m. - 11 a.,.

The Medical Officer in charge of the Clinic informs me that during the year 1970, a total of 74 new cases from Ramsgate were treated, i.e. 13 Gonorrhoea and 61 other conditions.

PORT HEALTH ADMINISTRATION, 1970

The following is a copy of the detailed report rendered every five years to the Department of Health and Social Security:-

SECTION I.STAFFTABLE A.

Medical Officer of Health - S.A. Boyd, M.D. (Vienna)., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector - C.H. Weller, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

SECTION II AMOUNT OF SHIPPING ENTERING DISTRICT DURING THE YEAR

Ships From:	Number	Tonnage	No. inspected by M.O.H. P.H.I.	No reported as having, or having had during voyage, infectious disease on board.
Foreign Ports,	304	105,134	17	-
Coastwise	76	Not known.	3	-
TOTAL	440	105,134	20	-

SECTION III - CHARACTER OF SHIPPING AND TRADE

Passenger Traffic: Number of passengers INWARDS 121
do. OUTWARDS 49

Cargo Traffic: Principal Imports - Motor cars, timber, wheat.
Principal Exports - Motor vehicles and spares.

Principal ports from which ships arrive:

Passenger traffic - Yachts from Calais.
Motor cars - Emden and Antwerp.

SECTION IV - INLAND BARGE TRAFFIC

NONE.

SECTION V - WATER SUPPLY(1) Source of Supply

- (a) For district - Rain falling on an agricultural and sparsely populated area. Filtration through soil, sand and fissures in chalk and adits, thence to deep wells.

(b) For Shipping

Water for shipping is obtained from the town mains.

(2) Reports of tests for contamination

Four samples are obtained by the Public Health Department each month, two from the adits of untreated water, and two from the mains of treated water, and these are submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. In addition, one sample is submitted each quarter to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis.

All results showed that there was no evidence of sewage contamination. The supply is pure and wholesome.

(3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes

Hoses used for shipping are stored in a closed barrow and flushed before use.

(4) Water Boats

None in use.

SECTION IV. PUBLIC HEALTH (SHIPS) REGULATIONS(1) List of infected areas

Close liaison is maintained between H.M. Customs and the Public Health Department, and information would be given should the Customs Officer have reason to believe that a ship was arriving from a foreign port named in the weekly list.

(2) Radio Messages

The port has not been declared a Radio Transmitting Port Under Regulation 12.

(3) Notifications other than by Radio

Notifications is first received by H.M. Customs Officer, who in turn immediately forwards the information to the Medical Officer of Health. All Declarations of Health are dealt with in this manner.

(4) Mooring Stations

Proposals submitted by H.M. Customs and Harbour Authorities in 1935 are still in force, and are as follows:-

- (a) Mooring Station within docks - the place of mooring, discharge of loading, the ship being shored off from the quay and so moored as to prevent contact with any other ship.
 - (b) Mooring Station outside docks - the outer middle ground buoy in the outer basin of the harbour in bad weather. In good weather, the Ramsgate Roads.
- (5) Arrangements for -
- (a) Hospital accommodation
Cases of infectious disease, other than Smallpox, accommodated at Haine Hospital, Ramsgate, under control of Isle of Thanet Hospital Management Committee.
 - (b) Surveillance and follow-up of contacts
Contacts proceeding out of the area - would be advised to report to the Medical Officer of Health of the District of their destination, and confirmation sent by this Department.
 - (c) The services of the Public Health Department would be available, and all clothing etc. dealt with.

SECTION VII - SMALLPOX

- (1) The Name of Isolation Hospital
The Long Reach Hospital, Dartford, Kent.
- (2) Transport
By Kent County Council Ambulance Service.
- (3) Consultants
 - (1) Dr. J.C. Blake, 38 Stambourne Way, West Wickham, Kent.
 - (2) Dr. E.H. Brown, Hither Green Hospital, Hither Green, London, S.E.13.
 - (3) Dr. E.O'Sullivan, "Ashton", Church Road, Hartley, Dartford, Kent.
 - (4) Dr. C.F.L. Hill, Brook General Hospital, Shooters Hill Road, London, S.E.18.
- (4) Laboratory Diagnosis
Central Public Health Laboratories, Colindale, N.W.9.

SECTION VIII - VENEREAL DISEASE

No international arrangements are in operation. Posters setting out location and time of the V.D. Clinic held at Royal Sea Bathing Hospital, Margate are displayed in public conveniences.

The day and times of clinics are :-

Fridays: Females 10 - 11 a.m.

Males 11 - 12 noon.

SECTION IX - CASES OF NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES ON SHIPS

NIL.

SECTION X - OBSERVATIONS ON OCCURRENCES OF MALARIA

NONE.

SECTION XI - MEASURES AGAINST PLAGUE

NONE.

SECTION XII - MEASURES AGAINST RODENTS IN SHIPS FROM FOREIGN PORTS(1) Procedure for inspection

All ships from foreign ports are normally inspected by the Public Health Inspector. The services of the Rodent Operator are available if required.

(2) Arrangements for bacteriological examination

It has not been found necessary to make special arrangements.

(3) De-ratting)
Rat proofing.)
Table E.)
Table F.)

The port is not a designated approved port nor an approved port.

SECTION XIII - INSPECTION OF SHIPS FOR NUISANCE. TABLE C.

Nature and number of inspections	Notices served:		Result
	Statutory	Other.	
Routine inspections by P.H. Inspectors: 20	-	-	-

SECTION XV - MEDICAL INSPECTION OF ALIENS

This section is applicable only to ports which are approved for the landing of aliens and applies, in this instance, to the International Hoverport, Pegwell Bay, Ramsgate.

The Hoverport commenced operations on 2nd April, 1969 and conveys passengers and cars from Ramsgate to Calais, and return. No merchandise is carried.

(i) Medical Inspections of Aliens

The following medical practitioners hold warranty of appointment under the Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968 and the Aliens Order 1953:-

BRIANT, Dr. B.A.	STUART, Dr. G.W.
WATSON, Dr. A.K.I.	REYNOLDS, Dr. R.
VALENTINE, Dr. P.	SOUTHALL, Dr. M.H.
LOVELESS, Dr. J.A.	SEMPLE, Dr. W.J.
YEARSLEY, Dr. J.K.N.	ADAM, Dr. E.J.
BISSELL, Dr. S.W.	CHITTENDEN, Dr. J.R.
HUTTON, Dr. S.W.R.	THOMPSON, Dr. E.A.
CRAWFORD, Dr. W.A.	BOYD, Dr. S.A.
DAVIS, Dr. P.A.H.	STONE, Dr. J.
CRAWFORD, Dr. K.P.E.	THOMSON, Dr.D.A.
NEDEN, Dr. D.A.J.	

(ii) Nature and amount of Aliens Traffic

The following is a summary of the passenger traffic using the Hoverport during 1970:-

Total passengers:-	Inwards	237,673
	Outwards	236,446

Number of arriving hovercraft carrying Aliens and Commonwealth Immigrants:- 1,805.

Number of passengers subject to Control:-

	<u>Total</u>	<u>No. medically examined</u>	<u>Not permitted to land or refused entry</u>
Aliens	83,055	54	1
Commonwealth Immigrants	7,191	27	-

(iii) Accommodation for Medical Inspection

The accommodation provided is in accordance with that set out in Appendix 'A' of Memorandum Port 10 issued by the Ministry of Health, and consists of control office with waiting space, undressing facilities, examination and isolation rooms. It is situated within easy access of the arrival points.

SECTION XVI - MISCELLANEOUS

There are no arrangements in operation for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease. Should such an eventuality arise, all arrangements would be carried out by the Local Authority under the personal supervision of the Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

HOUSING ACT, 1957

CLEARANCE AREAS

Borough of Ramsgate (Hardres Street, Brunswick Street, Belmont Street and Sussex Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969

All the houses in this area were vacated during the year and the occupants rehoused, and demolitions were proceeding.

Borough of Ramsgate (Ghatham Street) Compulsory Purchase Order, 1969

Although this area was represented on 7th January, 1969, the Public Inquiry was not held until 18th August, 1970, and the Minister's confirmation had not been received at the end of the year.

No new areas have been declared during the year, but inspections of an area that is being considered, i.e. parts of Upper Dumpton Park Road and Alma Road have been completed.

INDIVIDUAL UNFIT HOUSES

Section 16

Four Demolition Orders have been made during the year, and two of the houses have been demolished. Two Closing Orders were made where demolition was impracticable, because the houses were giving some support to adjoining property.

Section 18

Closing Orders were made on a first floor flat, and three basement dwellings which consisted of underground rooms.

Closing Orders were determined on three dwelling houses, two of these had been completely renovated and provided with standard amenities with the aid of an improvement grant, and a Closing Order was determined on one basement dwelling after this had been made to comply with the Underground Room Regulations.

The owner of two houses which had been the subject of an earlier Demolition Order has taken advantage of Section 24 of the Act, and works of renovation are proceeding, but not complete at the end of the year.

HOUSING ACT, 1964

Section 19

Six tenant applications have been received under the provisions of Section 19. These were still outstanding at the end of the year, but one application has been withdrawn, the tenant himself having become the owner, is making his own arrangements, and has indeed applied for grant aid.

HOUSING ACT, 1969

Improvement Grants

Applications for improvement grants are being dealt with in the Borough Engineer's department, but each application is being referred to the Public Health Department. Each house is inspected, where defects are found a schedule is prepared and sent to the owner. Payment of grant is conditioned on repairs being carried out. Although the procedure is somewhat cumbersome, it does ensure that these improved dwellings are also in good repair. The renovation of vacant houses with the aid of a grant by builders for resale has become a regular feature, and two houses which had been closed under Section 16 of the Act of 1957 were dealt with in this manner.

The following information concerning applications has been supplied by the Borough Engineer's department:

Type of Grant.	Applications:		Amount approved.
	Received.	Approved.	
Standard	85	74	£13,754
Discretionary	39	32	£18,788
Special	1	1	£80.

The owner of two houses which had been the subject of an earlier Demolition Order has taken advantage of Section 24 of the Act, and works of renovation are proceeding, but not complete at the end of the year.

QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

There has been a number of applications for qualification certificates where landlords wish to apply for a regulated rent. These applications do not come into the Department directly, but are referred from the Town Clerk's department. An inspection is carried out in each case to check the landlord's statements. Houses are not always in 'good repair' and the landlord is notified accordingly. Usually there is no difficulty in securing the execution of repairs in these circumstances. Surprisingly it is sometimes found that houses are lacking in some of the standard amenities, one would expect a landlord to know that his houses were without, say, a hot water supply or internal sanitation. In these cases the procedure is rather different, landlords are advised to apply for a standard grant to make good the deficiencies and to combine this with an application for a qualification certificate.

IMPROVEMENT AREAS

No action has been taken to implement the provision of the 1969 Act regarding general improvement areas.

INSPECTION OF DISTRICT

It has not been possible to make much progress with the systematic inspection of houses in the area as required by Section 70 of the Act because of the press of other urgent matters.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

There is one pasteurising plant operating in the Borough, this plant serves an area extending well beyond the Borough boundaries. All milk is treated by the H.T.S.T. process.

Although ultra heat treated milk is on sale, no processing plant is operating here. Carton packaging continues to be used for distribution through retail shops, however, milk deliveries to households and schools are in glass bottles. There have been no complaints concerning dirty milk bottles this year.

Examination and Testing

Samples of milk are taken at regular intervals from various points in the chain of distribution and sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Preston Hall for methylene blue and phosphatase tests. School milk is sampled as routine and results of the examinations sent to the Education Authority. Seventy-two samples of pasteurised milk were taken, none

of these failed the tests, but some, taken during the warmer weather were void. Although samples are dispatched in an insulated container, the temperature on arrival at the laboratory was too high for the methylene blue tests to be made. The Public Health Laboratory is 50 miles away, and samples have to be dispatched by public transport. The time lapse between procuring samples and arrival at the laboratory is limited, and it has been found, by experience, that the 'bus' service is the more reliable, even so there are occasions when this fails.

Samples of raw untreated milk are not taken, therefore there has been no examination for brucellosis. All milk is delivered to the dairy for processing bulked in tankers, therefore, it is not possible to identify the source of supply with certainty.

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLING

Milk

Thirty-six samples of milk were taken and submitted for analysis, all were found to be satisfactory.

The presumptive standard for milk as laid down in the Sale of Milk Regulations is 3% fats and 8.5% solids not fat. A rather higher standard of fat, 4%, is fixed for Channel Islands Milk, this is an absolute standard, but there is no variation in the standard for solids not fat. This is a fair average standard, and over the years it has been found that the average for both fats and solids not fat is much higher than laid down by the presumptive standard.

The annual average over a period of the last four years is set out below:-

	<u>1970</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
Fats	4.05	4.10	4.38	4.10
Solids not fat	8.55	8.56	8.80	8.91
Total	12.60	12.66	13.18	13.01

A break-down of the figures for 1970 only gives:-

- (1) Pasteurised milk average:

Fats	3.65
Solids not fat	8.56
Total	12.21

- (2) Channel Islands Milk Average:

Fats	4.60
Solids not fat	8.89
Total	13.49

ICE CREAM

Thirty-eight samples of ice cream were taken and sent to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and grading. Results are as set out below:-

	<u>GRADE</u>	<u>I</u>	<u>II</u>	<u>III</u>	<u>IV</u>
Soft Ice Cream		2	-	-	-
Other Ice Cream		32	3	-	1

One sample only was unsatisfactory (Grade IV), following samples from this vendor were satisfactory.

Samples are invariably taken from premises. Mobile vendors are operating in the town, but do not commence trading until mid-day. This is much too late for sampling, the distance to the laboratory is such that samples taken after mid-day would not arrive in time.

Most of the ice-cream sold is the pre-packed product supplied by the National Companies, there is one local producer, and there is a trade in soft ice-cream, served directly from the freezer.

FOOD PREMISES

Food premises of all descriptions are visited regularly and frequently, this year it has been possible to increase the number of inspections, this has resulted in an improvement in the general standard.

Obviously in a seaside resort the emphasis is on catering establishments where so much depends on the maintenance of a high standard of hygiene. This is well understood by well established traders, who co-operate fully with the Public Health Inspectors. Trouble can arise from the mushroom establishment that springs up during the season and disappears almost as quickly. Some contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations have been found, and prosecutions are pending in two cases, in each case the hearing is set down for a date in 1971.

One of these concerns a Supermarket and the other a restaurant that opens only during the seasonal months.

The weekly market at Dumpton continues to flourish. A regular inspection of the stalls is made on every market day, this helps to keep traders in line with the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations. I think it quite wrong for open food such as butchers' meat or fish to be sold from stalls in a market in this fashion, where proper hygienic practices cannot be observed as in fixed premises.

Some concession, however, may be made in the case of prepacked foods, or fruit or vegetables, where the risks of contamination are not so obvious, but this also is undesirable.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

There are no slaughterhouses within the Borough, therefore slaughtering does not take place.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

Containerised meat continues to arrive from the west coast ports in a steady strain. This meat is imported from Ireland, and is not inspected at the port of arrival, merely being given customs clearance. It comes into the wholesale meat depots and from there is distributed to the retail butchers. Its time of arrival is known and it is inspected at the depots prior to distribution. Usually it is found to be of high quality.

A total of five tons, eighteen hundredweights of unsound meat, canned and other foods was voluntarily surrendered, and, after inspection, was destroyed.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD SAMPLING

A total of one hundred and twenty-six samples of various foods (36 formal and 90 informal) were taken and submitted for analysis, and, where appropriate, these samples were examined for the presence of preservatives. All were found to comply with the Preservatives in Food Regulations.

PROSECUTIONS AND COMPLAINTS

Eleven complaints were reported to the Health and Housing Committee for instructions, and four prosecutions were authorised. Other complaints have been received from members of the public, in the most part justifiable but often complainants are reluctant to give evidence in court. In these cases complaints are dealt with on informal basis and usually satisfaction is obtained.

Ref: F.D. 1/70 Bread Rolls

This complaint concerned a package of six bread rolls which on being cut into were found to have a dark grey black stain on the inside. The Analyst reported that this was due to a trace of machine oil, which, we were assured was not inedible. The Committee decided that a warning letter should be sent.

Ref: F.D. 2/70

This complaint concerned the presence of a bristle in a cream cake. The bristle was found to be free from any adhering substance, this raised doubts as to its origin and it was decided that a warning letter would suffice.

Ref: F.D. 3/70

This complaint concerned a small brown loaf with a foreign object in it, thought by the complainant to be a mouse dropping. Examination showed this to be a small pellet of dough contaminated with machine oil. A warning letter was sent to the baker.

Ref. F.D. 4/70

This complaint concerned a wrapped madeira cake delivered to the complainant in the morning and found to be mouldy when unwrapped in the afternoon of the same day. A prosecution was taken, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £15 with £2.2.0d. costs.

Ref: F.D. 5/70

This concerned a pre-packed fruit cake which was found to be mouldy a few hours after purchase. On investigation this was found to be old stock; the code marking indicated that it should have been sold some two months earlier. A prosecution was taken, the defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £25 with £5.5.0d costs.

Ref: F.D. 6/70

This complaint concerned a small brown loaf which contained a foreign object, which was found to be a piece of metal. A prosecution was taken against the bakery concerned. The defendant pleaded guilty and was fined £25 with £2.2.0d costs.

Ref: F.D. 7/70

This complaint concerned a wrapped sliced loaf in which a piece of string was found embedded between the slices. On investigation it was found that before making a complaint to this department, the complainant had already complained to the bakers and had been recompensed. The facts were reported to the Committee, it was decided to send a warning letter.

Ref: F.D. 8/70

This complaint concerned a madeira cake which was found to be mouldy the day after purchase. The complaint was not made until two days after this. Although there was mould on the cake when seen by the Public Health Inspector, it was considered that the mould could have developed after purchase, and the Committee decided to send a warning letter.

Ref: F.D. 9/70

This complaint concerned a wrapped sliced loaf alleged to be mouldy, but some of the bread was eaten on the day of purchase and the mould was not discovered until the next day. This case was referred to the bakery and no further action was taken.

F.D. 10/70

This complaint concerned a wrapped sliced loaf which was alleged to be mouldy. The mould was found on the day after purchase, and when this complaint was made some of the slices were missing. The facts were reported to the Committee and it was decided that a warning letter would be appropriate.

F.D. 11/70

This complaint concerned a partially cooked brown loaf, sold as such, and intended for completion of the baking by the purchaser. This bread was found to be mouldy on the day after purchase. The Committee decided to prosecute, and the hearing was set down for 18th February, 1971. The defendant was found guilty and fined £10.

SHELLFISH

The sale of shellfish from stalls in the Pier Yard continues. Mussells, cockles, whelks and jellied eels are offered for sale, served on small plates and eaten on the spot. Washing facilities with a hot and cold water supply to a deep sink and a wash-hand basin are provided in a nearby kiosk for the exclusive use of the stall-holders, additionally a bowl of fresh water is maintained on each stall.

Twelve samples of shellfish have been taken from the stall-holders for bacteriological examination. The results indicated that no pathogenic organisms were present.

The prohibition on taking cockles from Pegwell Bay for sale for human consumption, unless they have been subject to steam sterilization, remains in force. Therefore, all cockles offered for sale are imported from other districts under guarantee. Local supplies of mussels and whelks are not reliable, and most of these are also brought in from other areas.

CLEAN AIR ACTS, 1956 and 1968

There is no heavy industry in the area, therefore very little problem from industrial smoke, and atmospheric pollution is not a real problem. Smoke from domestic premises is declining as more and more premises are converted to central heating with the emphasis away from coal as a direct source of heat. On new installations for space heating, there appears to be a bias towards oil firing. Here chimney heights have to be calculated carefully to ensure that pollution will not occur from $S.O_2$ and other invisible products of combustion.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There are ten licensed caravan sites within the area, giving a total of 516 spaces. These are licensed for the holiday period only, that is from 1st. April to 30th October in any year, but one of them, has a licence limited to the period from 1st. July to 30th September. One small site for 25 caravans is licensed for the whole year, this is for holiday or transitory purposes only. There are no residential sites within the area. On most sites caravans remain throughout the year, but are not being used during the winter period. However, a few spaces are left for touring caravans. These sites are provided with amenities to the standard laid down in the model conditions, and two of the sites are provided with swimming pools for the use of patrons.

A site in Nethercourt Park is maintained by the Council for 70 tents, and is open from Easter onwards to accommodate holiday traffic. This site too is provided with standard amenities, including shower baths. At the height of the holiday season the site becomes filled and provision for overflow is available at King George VI Memorial Park.

The Hoverport in Pegwell Bay came into operation during 1969. It was anticipated that this would bring some problems with caravans and tents as it was thought likely that there would be a demand for overnight camping. No such problem occurred.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

The Marina Swimming Pool is the only one available for use by the general public. This is an open air pool under the Council's management, and is open during the summer months. The pool is filled with sea water at the beginning of the season and is operated on the continuous circulation and filtration principle. Chlorination takes place during circulation.

Tests for residual chlorine and pH values are taken daily and samples of the water for bacteriological examination are sent to the Public Health Laboratory at weekly intervals.

Other pools in the area are not available to the general public: two are confined to school use, two are part of the recreational facilities at two caravan sites and one indoor pool has been installed in an hotel. These are subject to the same control as the public swimming pool at the Marina.

Two slipper baths are available at Charlotte Court, one for men and one for women, and four shower baths are provided for men in the Pier Yard conveniences. Twelve shower baths are provided at the Western Undercliff, six for men and six for women; these are available only during the summer months.

SHOPS ACT 1950

The administration of the Shops Act 1950 remains with the Public Health Department. Observations are kept in the evenings and on Sundays, contraventions are rare, a verbal intimation is usually sufficient to put matters right. The late day opening on Friday evenings by the multiple food shops, is very popular with the shoppers. These shops do not keep open beyond 8 p.m. even during the holiday period when closing hours are extended. Many of the shops are operating a five day trading week, closing for one full day, usually Monday, and in others although the half day closing only is observed, assistants working hours are geared to a five day week.

The Council has given the shop keepers the full benefit of the concessions permitted in holiday resorts. During the months of June, July, August and September, the peak holiday season, all shops may keep open until 10 p.m. and the obligation to close on one half day each week is waived. Furthermore, the sale of articles associated with the holiday traffic and all articles of food, with the exception of butchers meat, may be sold on Sundays up to 10 p.m. Although the concessions apply to the whole of the area, only those shops adjacent to the sea front take advantage of all of them, but it is often necessary to remind some shop keepers to return to normal closing hours, especially on Sundays, when the holiday season is over.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR 1970 ON THE OFFICES, SHOPS
AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registered Premises

At the end of the year, 643 premises were shown on the register. There were 22 new registrations and 10 deletions, thus there was an increase of 12 over the previous year.

Persons Employed

The total number of persons employed is shown as being 3,418 - 45.29% were males (1,548) and 54.71% (1,870) were females, an increase of 140 on last year's recorded figure. The distribution of the labour force in registered premises is as follows:-

Offices:	1,077 (31.5%)
Retail Shops:	1,592 (43.6%)
Wholesale Departments:	255 (7.4%)
Catering Establishments:	482 (14.9%)

A very small number are employed in canteens and fuel storage depots.

This may not be a true picture, employees are not required to show variations in staff after initial registration, but changes are noted as inspections are made. Nor do they have to distinguish between young persons and adults. As is to be expected, there is a higher proportion of females employed in these classes of work, many of these are part-time, particularly in shops, this has the effect of increasing the number of employees, but has no effect on the number of hours worked.

Inspections

The total number of inspections made during the year was 233, which includes 98 general inspections, an improvement on the previous year, when the number of inspections was 180.

Contraventions

During the course of inspection, contraventions of various sections of the Act have been found. These are summarised overleaf:

SECTION 4.	Cleanliness	7
5.	Overcrowding	2
6.	Temperature	22
7.	Ventilation	20
8.	Lighting	2
9.	Sanitary Conveniences	9
10.	Washing Facilities	9
12.	Clothing Accommodation	6
16.	Floors, Passages and Stairs	33
24.	First Aid (Materials)	19
	Other Matters	40
		<hr/>
		169
		=====

Where contraventions are found it is customary to draw the occupier's attention to it verbally in the first instance, this is followed by a confirmatory letter, usually on re-inspection it is found that the contravention has been rectified, but sometimes it is necessary to send formal reminders. Although this works very well in practice, there has been one occasion during the year where in spite of frequent reminders, the contraventions were not remedied. This concerned one of the Super-Markets where offences against the Food Hygiene Regulations as well as the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act were discovered. In this case a report was made to the Health and Housing Committee, prosecution was decided upon, but the hearing did not take place until 1971.

The offences against the Act were in respect of Section 16, failure to guard the space between the handrail and stair-treads on an open sided staircase, and

failure to provide fencing to the edge of the storage platform on the first floor, and

Section 6 - failure to provide a thermometer on the first floor, and

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises (Hoists and Lifts) Regulations - failure to maintain the lift, in that the suspension rope was worn and splintered.

In this case the worn ropes had been found on inspection and the Company was given three months in which to renew them, but failed to do so.

Prosecutions

In the case referred to above, the hearing was set down for February, 1971, therefore there were no prosecutions during the year.

Inspectors

Four Inspectors are authorised under Section 52 of the Act; all are qualified and practising P.H.I.'s. There has been no change in the staffing position.

Accidents

There has been nine reported accidents during the year, 5 to male and 4 to female, no young persons were involved. These have been investigated, and none could be attributed to faults in management. Two were falls on stairs, both caused broken bones, one a finger and the other a foot. Two were falls when the floor had just been washed and was still wet, these caused some severe bruising, one was a strain because of some difficulty in opening lift gates, which moved quite easily when checked, one man lost the end of his thumb in stumbling while placing meat on a slicing machine, another cut his hand badly while cutting up carcass meat. A man strained his back while carrying a quarter of beef, and another bumped against the tail-board of a lorry whilst unloading, and cut his face below the eyes.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The following tables show the number on the register at 31.12.70, together with the number of inspections and notices, and the position concerning defects.

(i) <u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Premises</u>	<u>Number of: Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>
Factories in which Secs. 1,2,3,4,6 are enforced by Local Authority	36	8	-
Factories not included above in which Sec.7 is enforced by Local Authority	151	29	-
Other premises	32	1	-
TOTAL	219	38	-

(ii) Defects

No. of cases in which defects were:-

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>To H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Referred: By H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temp.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate vent.	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:					
Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
Unsuitable	1	1	-	-	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences	1	1	-	-	-

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

Three complaints of noise nuisance have been received, these concerned industrial processes. An informal approach was made in each case, and the noise level has been reduced to more acceptable limits. It has not been necessary to take any enforcement action.

CINEMAS, THEATRES, DANCE HALLS

There are two cinemas and one theatre in the Borough, these, together with halls for public dancing and other forms of entertainment and other licensed premises, provide for the needs of both residents and visitors throughout the year. The number of premises licensed for public music and/or dancing in the Borough is 89, and conditions in general are satisfactory.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Three premises and a market stall are licensed as Pet shops under the provisions of this act. These are visited to ensure that the animals are being kept properly and that there is no nuisance.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964

At the end of 1970, there were 11 registrations under this Act, four of scrap metal yards and seven persons operating from their homes.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT

During general observations of shops for other purposes, such as Shops Act and Food Hygiene Regulations, notice is taken of the marking of produce as required by the Merchandise Marks Act. Usually it is found that produce is marked with the country of origin and there does not appear to be any deliberate attempt to deceive the customer. It has not been found necessary to institute any proceedings under the Act.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950

We now have the experience of a year in the enforcement of this Act with its accompanying Regulations, which are manifold.

Pig farms are visited on the arrival of new stock from the markets. On one occasion it was found that a pig farmer had removed a sow within the isolation period. On enquiry it was found that the animal had been taken direct to a slaughterhouse for immediate slaughter. Although this is permitted, the animal had been removed with a movement licence and a warning was given.

The incidence of rabies and the consequent prohibition of the importation of dogs and cats caused some concern. One small dog was brought into the Hoverport during the prohibition period, the passenger was in England for a short stay only and the dog was conveyed, with Ministry consent, to Heathrow Airport under quarantine conditions for re-export. Since the prohibition was removed, there have been a few instances of animals brought in without import licenses, a cat was smuggled in, and had to be destroyed. A prosecution was authorised, but the offender had left the country and is outside the jurisdiction of the Courts.

There was one case of attempted smuggling, a dog which was a family pet. This animal was put into quarantine after some difficulty, and a prosecution has been authorised, this was set down for hearing in February, 1971. Other cases of the import of animals without licence have occurred, these have been sent back by the next flight, and no further action has been taken.

We have found the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to be most helpful wherever problems of administration under the Acts have occurred.

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints from all sources was 752. These are attended to as quickly as possible, it is important that complaints should be dealt with promptly, and the bona fide complainant can be sure of receiving sympathetic consideration.

NOTICES SERVED

Intimation notices served - 288.

Statutory notices served :-

Under Public Health Acts	11
Under Housing Acts	15

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

The Public Health Inspectors made a total of 6,561 visits during the year. These were to all types of premises and for a variety of reasons. Some were as a result of complaints made to the Department, others at the request of builders, but most were routine visits to dwellinghouses, shops, offices, catering premises etc.

IMPROVEMENTS

Drains	87
Drains amended	13
Other improvements to drainage system	18
Total number of internal repairs to houses	230
External repairs	184
Miscellaneous items of repair or improvement effected in dwellinghouses, factory premises, restaurants etc.	217

PEST CONTROL

The Public Health Inspectors are frequently called upon for assistance and advice where insect infestations occur, sometimes these are found during the course of inspection or for other purposes. Fleas occur from time to time, and bug infestations have become a rarity; these insects only become a problem where there is insufficient attention to personal and household cleanliness but they can be introduced by accident. Complaints of other forms of infestation are received on occasions, and sometimes we are asked to identify some unusual insect. In these cases, if we are at a loss, we have found the staff of the Natural History Museum to be very helpful, they have never failed to identify any specimens sent to them and to advise on feeding habits and method of control.

The following summary shows the number and types of infestations dealt with:-

Wasps	-	136
Fleas	-	44
Bugs	-	5
Beetles	-	15
Other infestations		25

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT

One Rodent Operator is employed part-time on this work, and so far he has been able to cope with the complaints. Obviously he is given assistance during the periodic sewer treatments which are carried out at six monthly intervals. This is essentially a two man job.

Treatment is carried out in both business and domestic premises. Dwellinghouses are treated free of charge, but a charge is made for treatments at business premises. The occupier has a duty both to keep his premises free from infestation and to notify the Local Authority when such infestation occurs. Also he may be called upon to carry out such work of rat proofing as may be required.

When complaints are received, the initial survey is extended to include adjoining property, where possible, to ascertain the true extent of the infestation, this enables us to give a better measure of control.

Agricultural holdings are visited from time to time, and assistance is offered. Farmers usually carry out their own treatments, they are well aware of the need to keep the rodent population under control.

There has been no trouble from the controlled tip on Sandwich Road, this is being kept under observation and any trace of infestation is quickly dealt with. There is no evidence of Warfarin resistance in this area.

