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BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year 1950

BY

M.I.SILVERTON, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.



To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Rye Borough Council,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1950.

The health of the Borough continues to compare favourably with the rest of the country.

Although the incidence of poliomyelitis was very high in England and Wales it will be noted that two cases only occurred in this Borough.

The Immunisation campaign against diphtheria has been vigorously pursued, and once more I am happy to note the complete absence of any cases in the Borough of Rye.

Lack of housing presents a great problem although reasonable progress continues to be made in this direction. The Housing Committee and Housing Manager have been most helpful and have given every consideration to my recommendations.

I would like to thank Mr. Gower (Chief Sanitary Inspector) and Mr. Maidlow (Additional Sanitary Inspector) for their unfailing efforts to conserve and further the health of this community.

The Town Clerk and the Treasurer have given me every assistance and I am obliged to them for their kindly co-operation.

I wish to thank the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for their support and consideration.

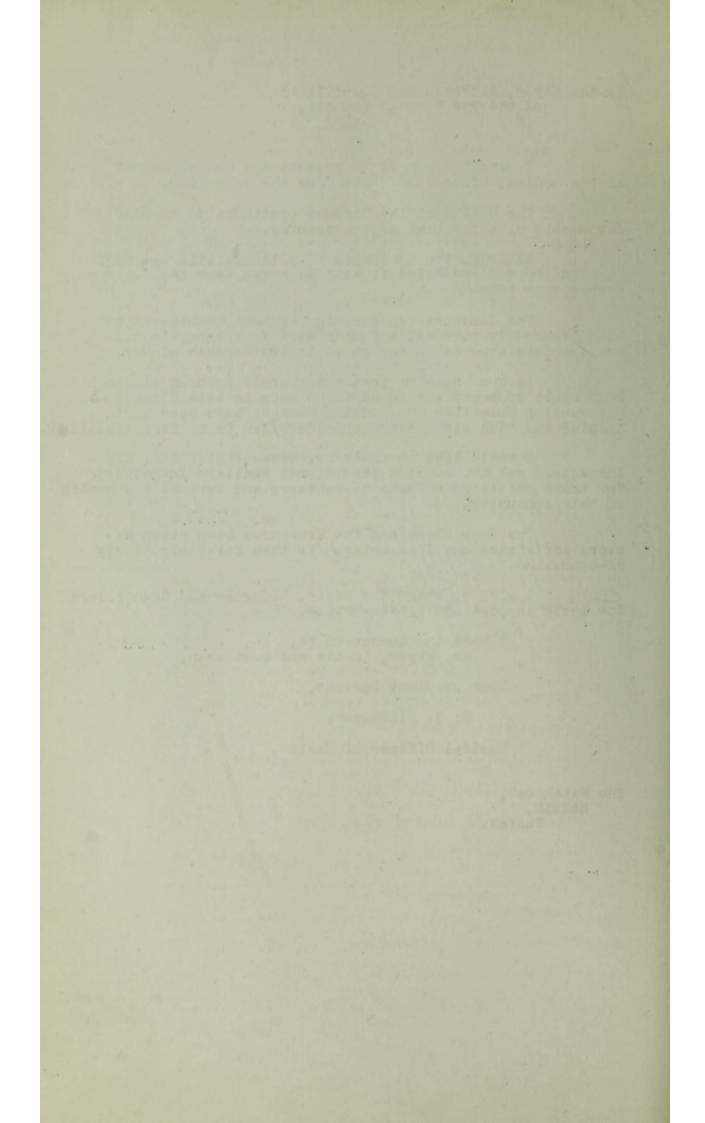
> I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

M. I. SILVERTON.

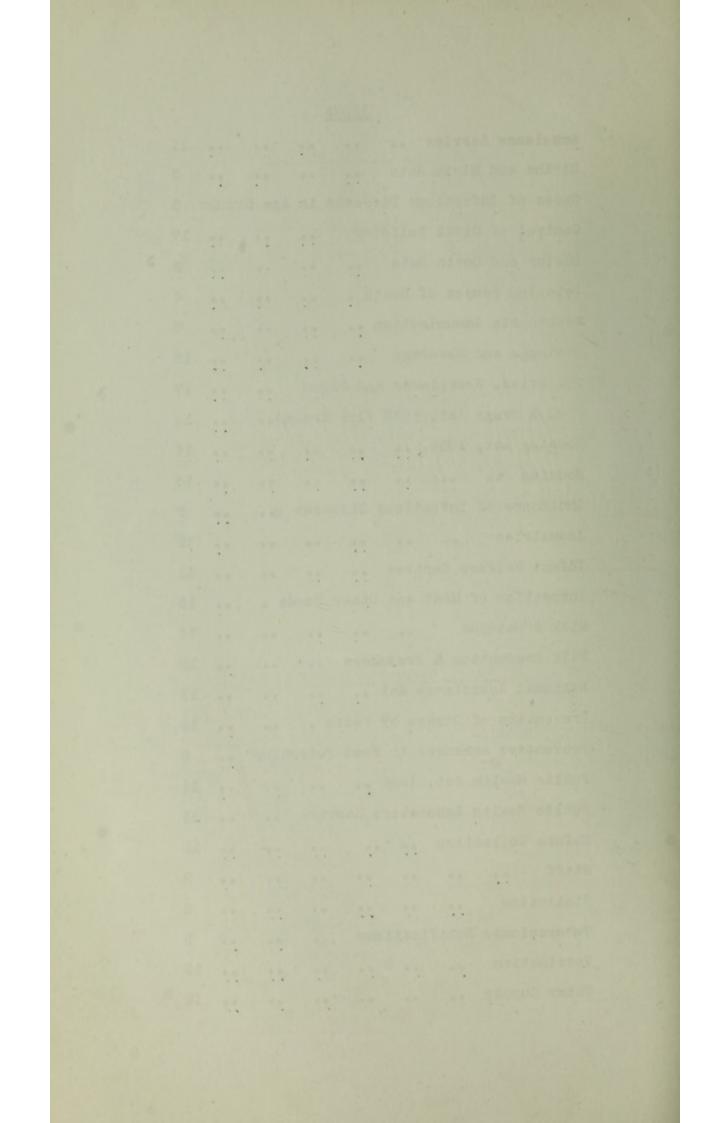
Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak, BATTLE, Sussex.



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BOROUGH OF RYE.

STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

M. I. SILVERTON, T.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Inspector, Surveyor, Town Planning Officer and Water Superintendent:

H. C. GOWER, M. Inst.R.A.

Additional Sanitary Inspector:

G.W. MAIDLOW, Cert.S.I.B., from February.

The staff of the Battle Rural District Council Public Health Department carry out all the clerical work of the Medical Officer of Health.

Diphtheria Immunisation and Vaccination Clerk:

MISS M. H. HEARNSHAW

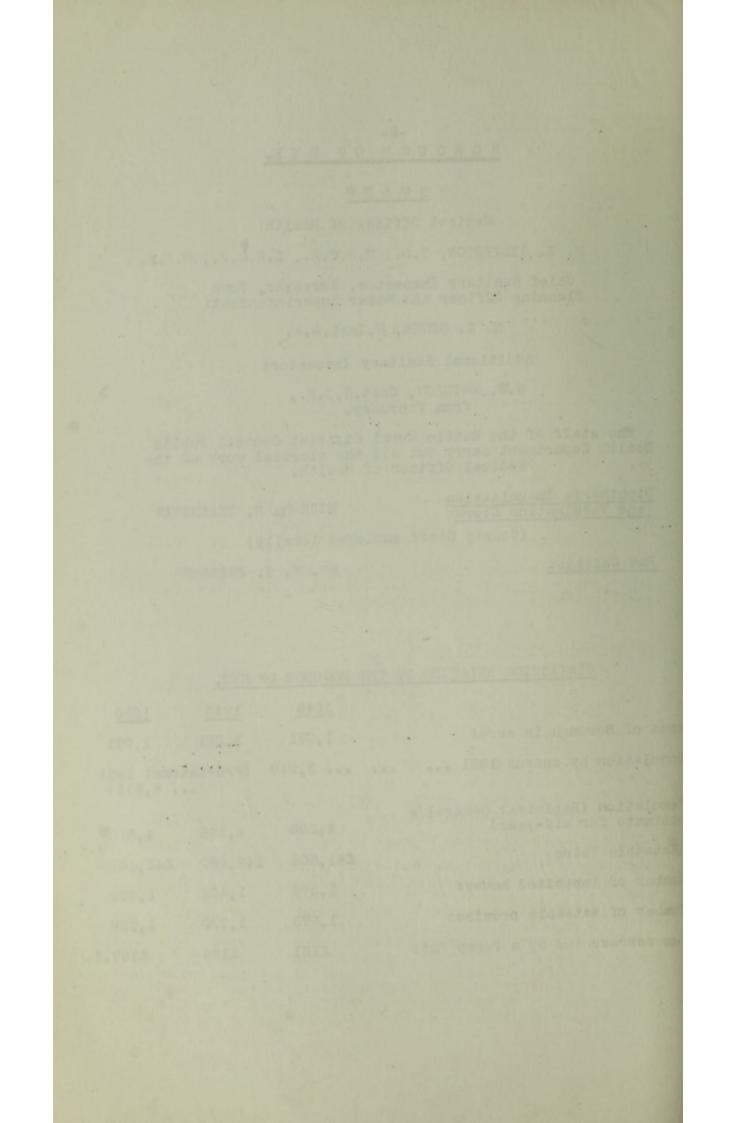
(County Staff employed locally)

Rat Catcher:

MR. W. T. JEZZARD

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF RYE.

	1948	1949	1950
Area of Borough in acres	1,021	1,021	1,021
Population by census 1931	3,947		ional 1951 •• 4,511)
Population (Registrar General's estimate for mid-year)	4,390	4,398	4,508
Rateable Value	£41,606	£42,460	£43,102
Number of inhabited houses	1,372	1,402	1,479
Number of Rateable premises	1,673	1,720	1,758
um represented by a Penny Rate	£161	£164	£167.15.



3 -

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATE

Live Births				
	Male	Female	Total	
Legitimate Illegitimate	32 2	42	74 5	
	34	45	79	
Stillbirths				
Legitimate Illegitimate	0 0 0	$\frac{1}{0}$	1 0 1	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000	of home	population		17.32
Corrected Birth Rate				18.69
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 (England and W		population	n	15.8
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000	births	(live and a	still)	12.5
Stillbirth Rate per 1.000	births	(live and s	still)	

(England and Wales) 0.37

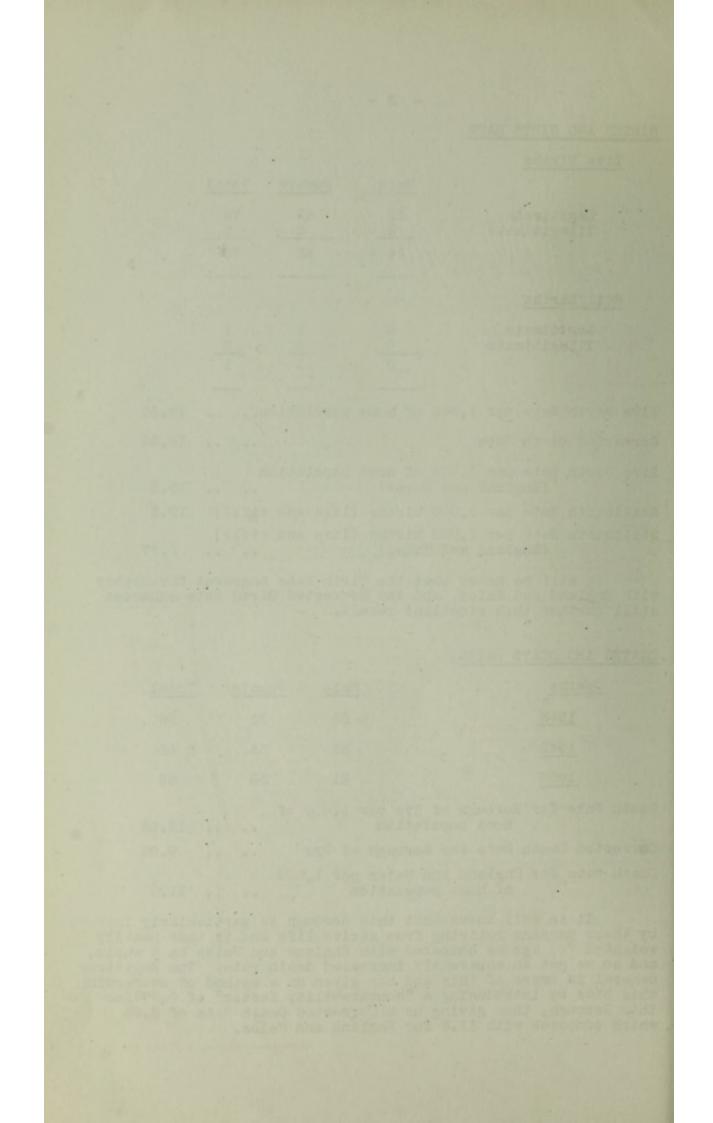
It will be noted that the Birth Rate compares favourably with England and Wales, and the Corrected Birth Rate enhances still further this excellent result.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES.

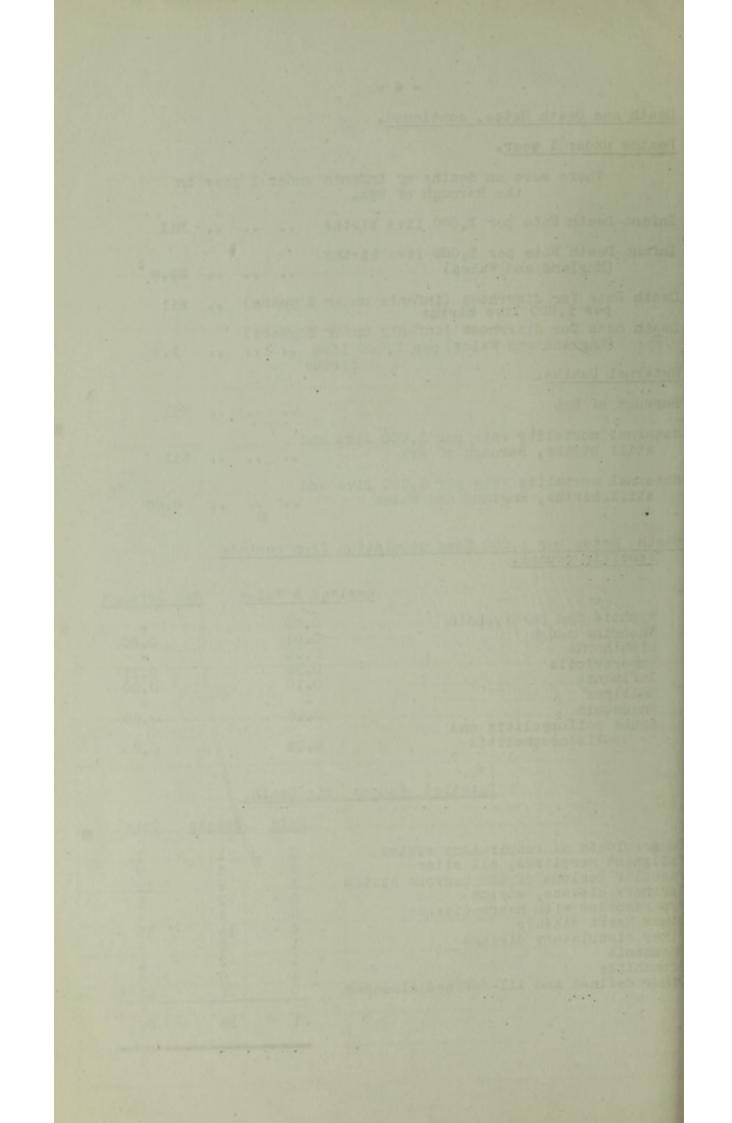
Deaths	Male	Female	Total
<u>1948</u>	23	33	56
<u>1949</u>	33	33	66
1950	21	38	59
Date for Deners of	Data	- 0	

Death Rate for Borough of Rye per 1,000 of home population			12,93
Corrected Death Rate for Borough of Rye	•••	••	9,95
Death Rate for England and Wales per 1,000 of home population			11,6

It is well known that this Borough is particularly favoured by those persons retiring from active life and is thus heavily weighted for age as compared with England and Wales as a whole, and so we get an apparently increased death rate. The Registrar General is aware of this and has given us a method of overcoming this bias by introducing a "comparability factor" of 0.77 for this Borough, thus giving us a Corrected Death Rate of 9.95 which compares with 11.6 for England and Wales.



. 4 . Death and Death Rates, continued. Deaths under 1 year. There were no deaths of infants under 1 year in the Borough of Rye. Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births N11 Infant Death Rate per 1,000 live births (England and Wales) 29.8 . . Death Rate for diarrhoea (infants under 2 years) per 1,000 live births Nil Death Rate for diarrhoea (infants under 2 years) (England and Wales) per 1,000 live .. 1.9 births Maternal Deaths. Borough of Rye Nil Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births, Borough of Rye Nil . . Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births, England and Wales 0.86 Death Rates per 1,000 Home population from certain specific causes. England & Wales Rye Borough Typhoid and paratyphoid 0.00 Whooping cough 0.01 0.00 Diphtheria 0.00 Tuberculosis 0.36 0.21 Influenza 0.10 0.00 Smallpox Pneumonia 0,46 0.65 Acute policmyelitis and policencephalitis 0.02 0.00 Detailed Causes of Death. Male Female Total Tuberculosis of respiratory system 0 1 1 Malignant neoplasms, all sites Vascular lesions of the nervous system 5 4 9 3 9 12 Coronary disease, angina Hypertension with heart disease 3 2 5 3 1 4 Other heart disease 41 15 19 Other circulatory disease 2 3 Pneumonia 1 2 3 Bronchitis 1 0 Other defined and ill-defined diseases 0 2 2 21 38 59

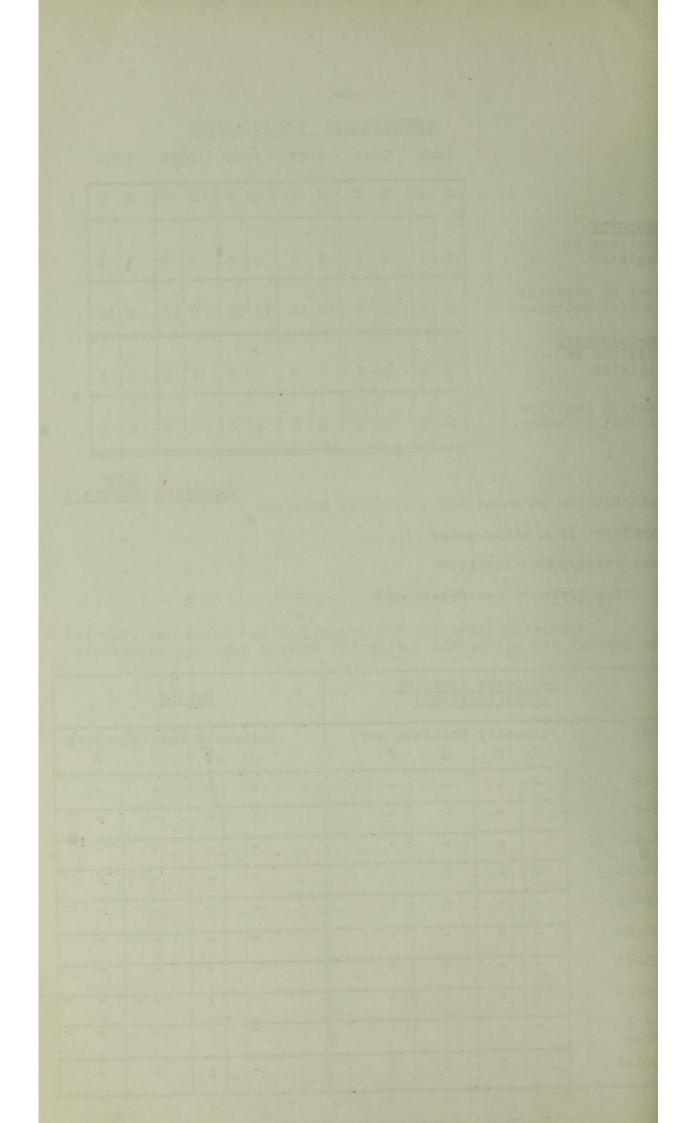


				-5	5-							
		TU	BERC	ULOS	IS	NO	PIFI	CAT	IONS			
	1	945	1	946	1	947		948		949	1	950
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
ulmonary	+	I	-	1	+-		+	1	-	-		-
dditions to Register	2	1	3	5	3	3	3	5	0	0	1	4
otal on Register at 31st December	9	5	11	7	12	10	11	13	7	10	8	14
on-pulmonary dditions to	-				-		-			_		17
Register	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
tal on Register it 31st December.	2	1	5	3	5	3	4	4	3	4	3	4
ath Returns of cases	not	pro	vio	usly	no	tifi	ed	Pul	Imon	ary	Puli	n- nons
ansfers from other a											-	
ses restored to Regist									-		-	
w cases (Primary notin									l		-	
Cases (Frimary noti:	P100	+ 10	mal									

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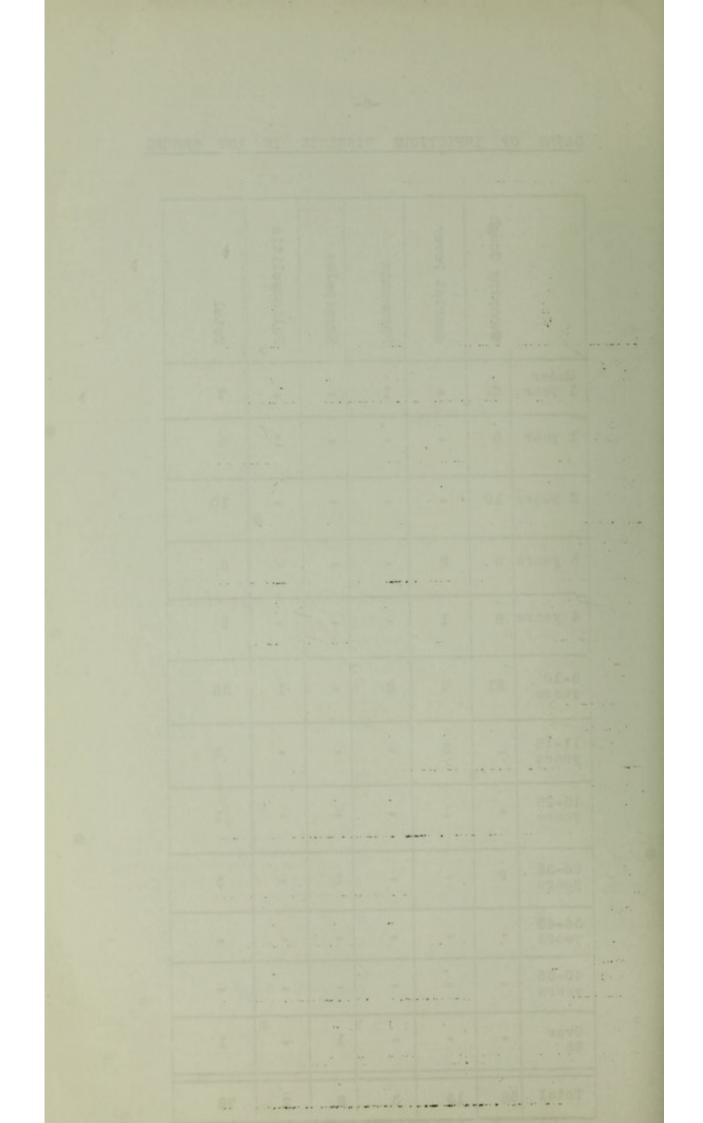
Tabulated lists (in age groups) of New Cases notified in his Borough and all Deaths during the current year are appended:-

	No	tific	(Prim ations	<u>1</u>		De	aths	
Age	Pulm	onary F	Non-Pr M	ulmonary F	Pulmo M	nary F	Non-Pu M	lmonary F
0-2 2-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	Τ-
5-10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-25		-	1	-	-	-	-	-
25-35	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	-	2	-	-	-	-		
5-45	-	-	-	-	-	-		
5-60	1	-	-	-	-	I		-
0 & ver	-	-	-	-	-	-+		
otal	1	2	1	1		1		



					1993	
	Thooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Pneumonia	Brysipelas	Poliomyelitis	Total
Under 1 year	6	-	1	-	-	7
l year	5	-	-	-	1	6
2 years	10	-	-	-	-	10
3 years	6	2	-	-	-	8
4 years	8	1	-	-	-	9
5-10 years	21	6	2	-	l	30
11-15 years	-	3	-	-	-	3
16-25 years	-	1	-	-	-	1
26-35 years	2	-	-	ı	-	3
36-45 years		-	-	-	-	-
46-65 years	-	-	-	-	-	-
Over 65	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	58	13	3	2	2	78

CASES	OF	INFECTIOUS	DISEASES	IN	AGE	GROUPS



INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
						1000
Scarlet Fever	4	5	0	4	4	13
Measles	111	2	9	132	30	Nil
Pnoumonia	0	1	0	0	13	3
Erysipelas	0	l	1	1	4	2
Whooping cough	4	6	15	76	0	58
Acute poliomyelitis	0	0	1	0	0	2

Comparative Statistics for the years 1945 - 1950. 1st January - 31st December respectively.

phtheria

For the past six years this Borough has been free from phtheria.

There is no doubt that immunisation is responsible for this tisfactory result. What other single medical procedure can point such a saving of child life as exemplified by these figures?

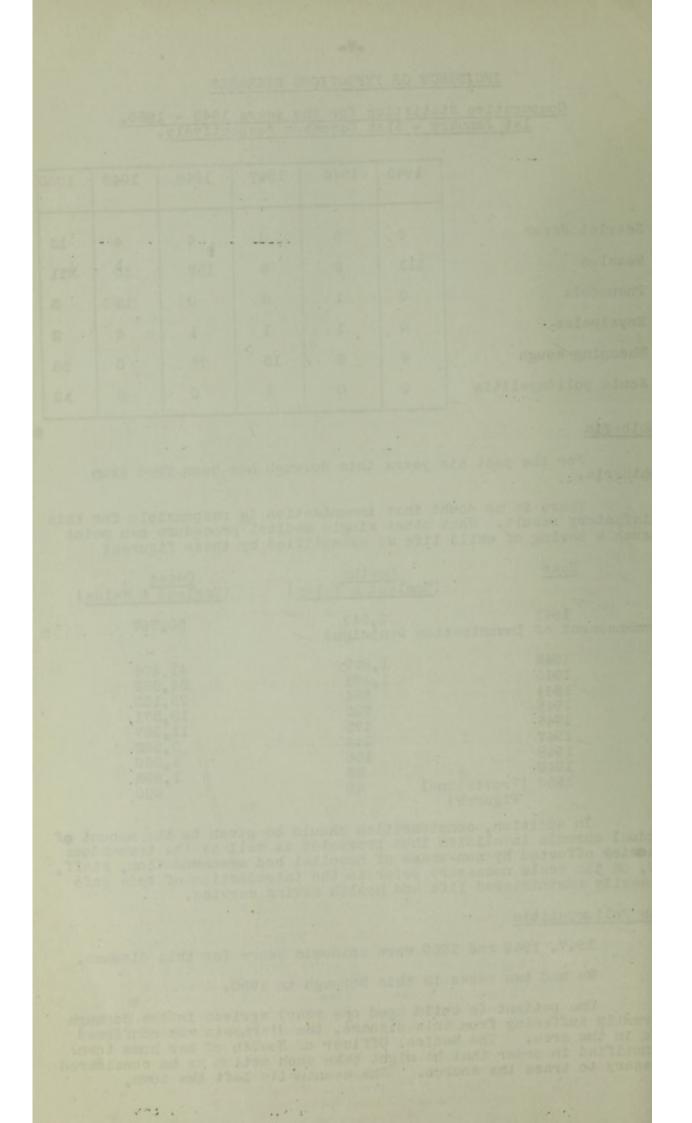
Year	(Eng	Deaths land & Wales)	(England & Wales)
1941 ommencement of	Immunisation	2,641 Campaign)	50,797
1942 1943 1944 1945 1946 1947 1948 1949 1950	(Provisional Figures)	1,827 1,371 934 722 472 244 156 85 49	41,404 34,662 23,152 18,571 11,967 5,592 3,560 1,898 980

In addition, consideration should be given to the amount of sidual chronic invalidism thus prevented as well as the tremendous onomies effected by non-usage of hospital bed accommodation, staff, c., on the scale necessary prior to the introduction of this safe d easily administered life and health saving service.

ute Poliomyelitis

1947, 1949 and 1950 were epidemic years for this disease. We had two cases in this Borough in 1950.

One patient (a child aged one year) arrived in the Borough parently suffering from this disease, the diagnosis was confirmed ile in the area. The Medical Officer of Health of her home town a notified in order that he might take such action as he considered bessary to trace the source. She eventually left the town,



requiring further treatment. All relevant details were passed to her private doctor and the Medical Officer of Health in the Districts concerned.

The second patient was admitted to the Hastings Isolation Hospital immediately after the onset, and has been receiving treatment ever since, latterly as an out patient. Although not completely incapacitated there is still some disability. The case was fully investigated regarding origin, contacts, etc.

Measles.

It will be observed that there were no cases of measles during the year under review. In view of the fact that more than 90% of the population do suffer from measles at some time in their lives, it is likely that this Borough will sustain a heavy attack in the future.

Whooping cough

The comparatively high incidence of this distressing condition is indicative of the need for perfecting a protective vaccine. The Medical Research Council is actively employed in pursuing this ideal and the results so far are considered to be encouraging.

Scarlet Fever

Where the occupations of close contacts, e.g. cowmen and food handlers were such as to make it possible for them to be vectors of the disease, the co-operation of their employers was sought and in all cases they agreed to give them other duties not immediately related to milking or food-handling.

Other Diseases.

The incidence of the other infectious diseases have no special significance.

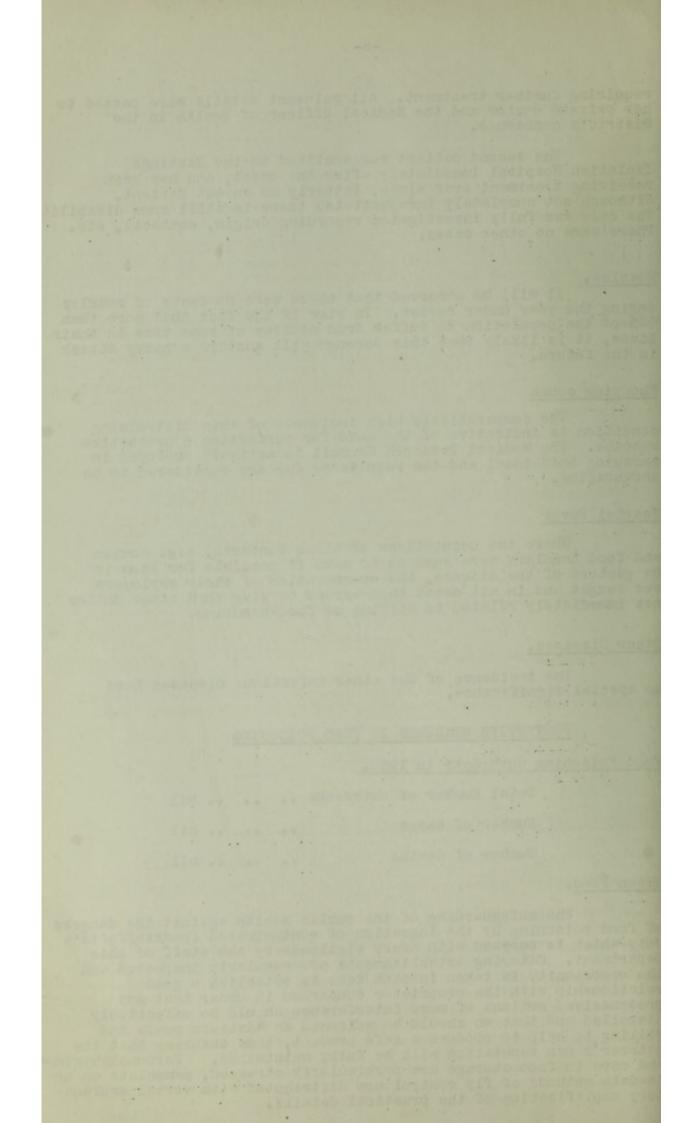
PREVENTIVE MEASURES IN FOOD POISONING

Food Poisoning outbreaks in 1950.

Total n	umber of o	utbreaks	••	••	••	nil
Number	of cases		••		• •	nil
Number	of deaths					nil

Clean Food.

The safeguarding of the public health against the dangers of food poisoning by the ingestion of contaminated foodstuffs is a duty which is pursued with every vigilance by the staff of this Department. Catering establishments are regularly inspected and the opportunity is taken in each case to establish a good relationship with the proprietor concerned in order that any preconceived notions of mere interference should be effectively dispelled and that we should be welcomed as advisers ready and willing to help to produce a safe product, thus ensuring that the caterer's own reputation will be fully maintained. Personal hygiene and care in food storage are particularly stressed, pamphlets on upto-date methods of fly control are distributed with verbal explanatory amplification of the practical details.



This Council has adopted the Clean Food Byelaws of the Minister of Food and they came into operation on 26th June, 1950. The main features are those concerned with securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

It is interesting to note the keen and conscientious attitude of the local authorities in implementing their duties in this connection when it is considered that by 31st December, 1950 1,076 Local Authorities had already confirmed the Byelaws and a further 167 were in process of confirmation, thus leaving only 201 Authorities apparently satisfied with the status quo.

This Department has welcomed the adoption of these Byelaws as a first step in the fight for clean and safe food. It is, however, anticipated that further legislation to strongthen and clarify the law on this subject will ultimately be found to be necessary.

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

During 1950 the following children received injections:-

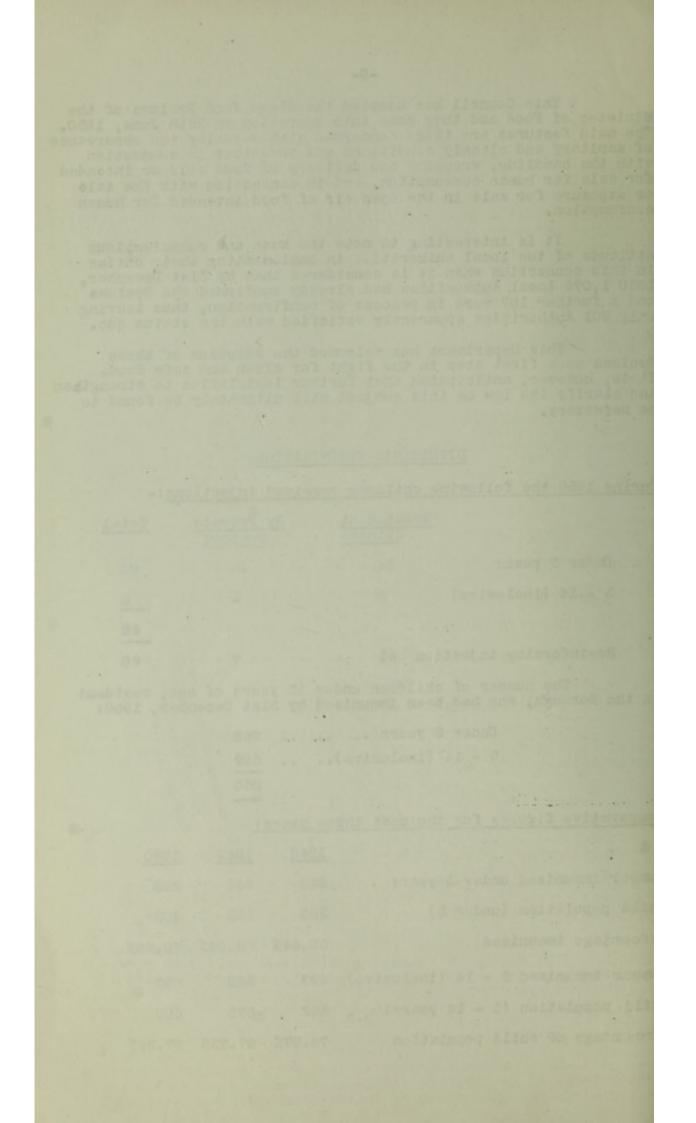
	Treated at Clinics	By Private Doctors	Total
Under 5 years	14	46	60
5 - 14 (inclusive)	8	-	8
			68
Re-inforcing injects	ion 61	7	68

The number of children under 15 years of age, resident in the Borough, who had been immunised by 31st December, 1950:

Under 5 years	 268
5 - 14 (inclusive)	 592
	860

Comparative figures for the past three years:

and the second	1948	1949	1950
Number immunised under 5 years	232	252	268
Child population (under 5)	389	382	402
Percentage immunised	59,64%	65,96%	\$6.66%
Number immunised 5 - 14 (inclusive)	427	562	592
Child population (5 - 14 years)	562	575	609
Percentage of child population	75.97%	97.73%	97.20%



It is vitally important that the campaign for the immunisation of all children should be prosecuted with the utmost vigour as any relaxation may allow this dread disease to claim its victims once again. Parents may in some cases be inclined to ignore exhortations to have their children protected in view of the present decreased incidence. Such an attitude must be strenuously combated as it is by virtue of their co-operation in having their children protected that this satisfactory state of affairs has arisen. It must be stressed that this life saving measure is only fully effective when the majority of the child population is protected.

VACCINATION

Number vaccinated during 1950:-

	<u>Under</u> 1 year	<u>1 - 4</u>	<u>5 - 14</u>	15 or over	<u>Total</u>
Primary vaccination	57	5	4	4	70
Number re-vaccination	-	1	2	8	11
Comparison with previous	year				
Primary vaccinat	ion	$\frac{1949}{33}$	$\frac{1950}{70}$		
Re-vaccination		4	11		
Number of babies born in	1950			. 79	
Number of babies under 1	year vac	cinated in	1950 .	. 57	
Percentage vaccinated				. 72.	15%
Percentage vaccinated in	n 1949			. 23.	18%

MILK PRODUCTION AND PRODUCERS

The following is a comparative estimate of the percentage of different types of milk produced in the surrounding district:-

-	5		0
1	Э	4	У
_	~	-	-

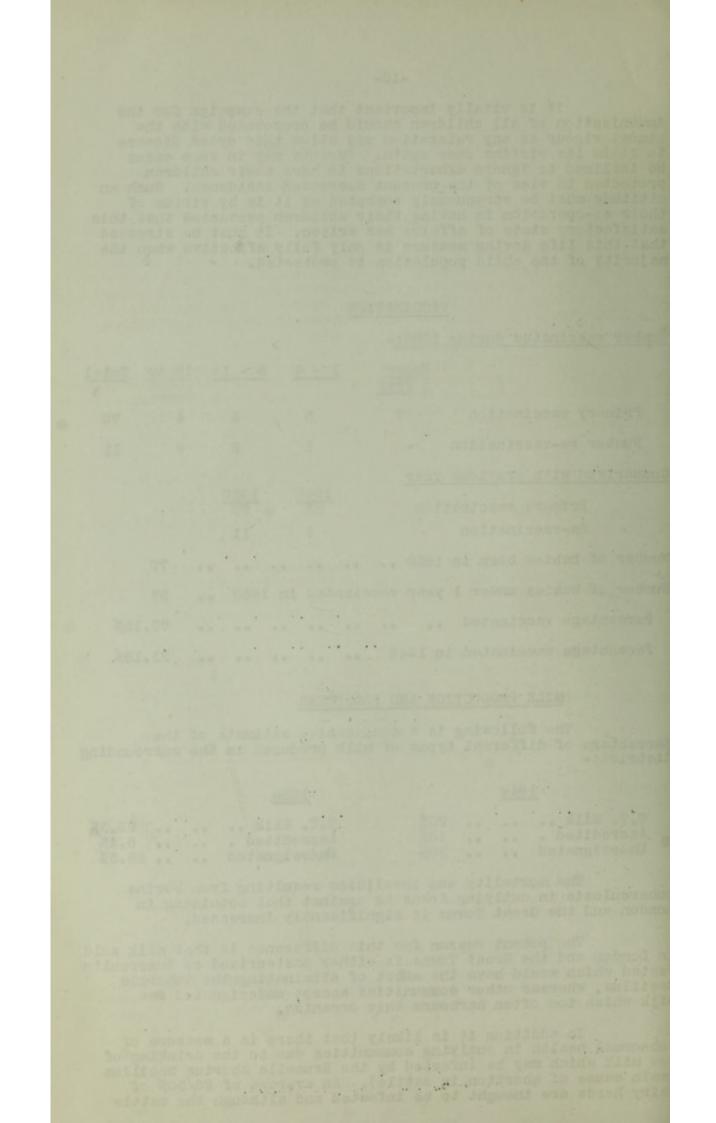
1950

Accredited 10% Accre	Milk	5.4%

The mortality and invalidism resulting from bovine tuberculosis in outlying Areas as against that obtaining in London and the Great Towns is significantly increased.

The potent reason for this difference is that milk sold in London and the Great Towns is either pasteurised or Tuberculin Tested which would have the effect of eliminating the Tubercle Bacillus, whereas other communities accept undesignated raw milk which too often harbours this organism.

In addition it is likely that there is a measure of subnormal health in outlying communities due to the drinking of raw milk which may be infected by the Brucella Abortus bacillus (main cause of abortion in cattle). An average of 20/30% of dairy herds are thought to be infected and although the cattle



may have been immunised against this condition they may still excrete this organism in the milk without themselves showing any sign of disease.

Human infection is called Undulant Fever, the symptoms are variable, ranging from occasional malaise with a slight rise of temperature to a disease of indefinite duration characterised by a series of feverish attacks lasting for one or more weeks followed by a period of normal temperature of uncertain duration, the whole sequence then recurring. Mortality is low. Diagnosis is difficult on clinical grounds and recourse must be made to the Laboratory for confirmation. Pasteurisation is sufficient to kill the organism and render the milk safe.

The Public Health Laboratory Service at Brighton has decided that all samples of milk sent for biological examinations for Tubercle Bacilli will also be investigated for Brucella Abortus at the same time. It is hoped to obtain some indication of the problem confronting us on this score.

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The facilities available at the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, have been extensively used during the whole of the year.

This has included the routine sampling of milks. In addition samples of raw milk have been submitted for biological testing by Guinea Pig inoculation during the investigation of all cases of tuberculosis likely to have been caused by the drinking of infected milk.

The Director (Doctor J.E. Jameson) has always made himself available for discussion with regard to all samples submitted. This service and personal contact has been most useful and much appreciated.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES IN BOROUGH OF RYE.

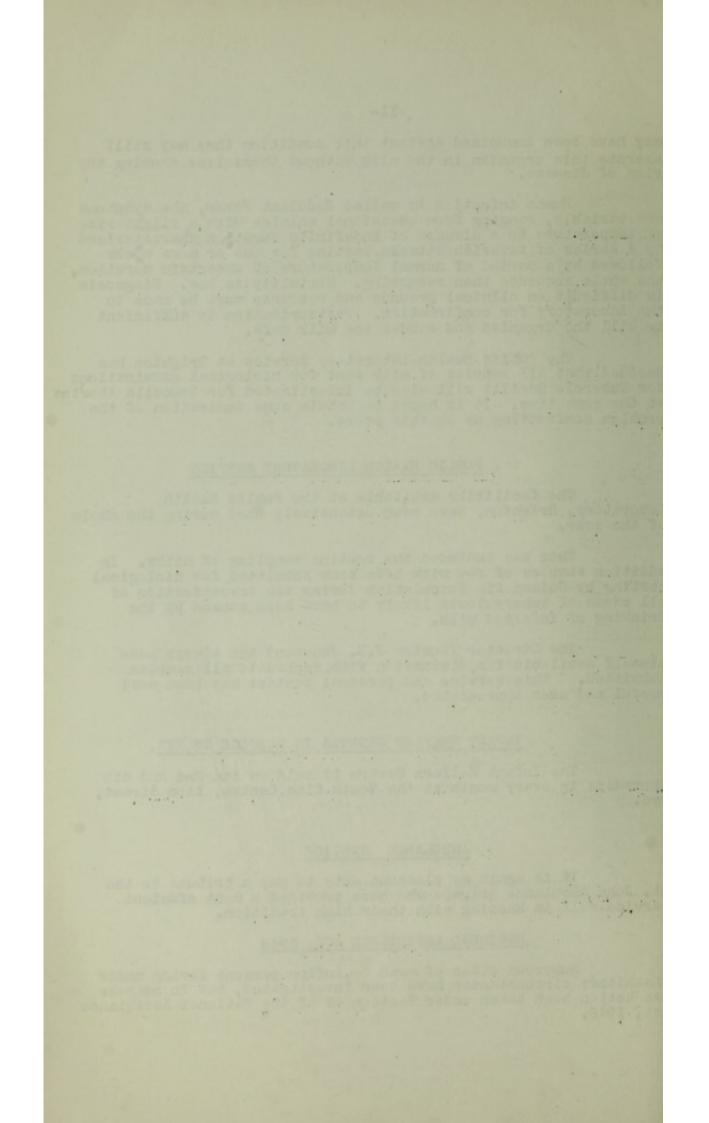
The Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month at the Youth Club Centre, Lion Street, Rye.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

It is again my pleasant duty to pay a tribute to the St. John Ambulance Brigade who have provided a most efficient service well in keeping with their high tradition.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Numerous cases of aged or infirm persons living under insanitary circumstances have been investigated, but in no case has action been taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948.



-12-

INDUSTRIES

The numbers employed in the main varied industries located in this Borough are given in the table below. The working conditions were generally good and the employers have been co-operative.

Numbers emp	loyed	at	31st	December.	1950.

	Male	Female
Aerated Water Manufacturers	3	4
Bakeries	16	9
Bedding Makers	3	5
Builders	91	1
Corn Chandlers	17	i
Joinery Works	5	т
Laundries	10	46
Light Engineers	100	11
Printers	10	11
Ship repairing	15	1
Wastepaper Sorters	3	1

A significant increase in employment is noted in general and structural engineering.

Fisheries.

130 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye. Of these some 20 berth at Rye or Rye Harbour.

Shipping

Two cargo boats from the Netherlands delivered timber to Rye in the year 1950.

Wooden Ship building has now completely ceased,

Shop-keeping and Catering.

Shop-keeping and catering are two mainstays which contribute greatly to the prosperity of the Town.

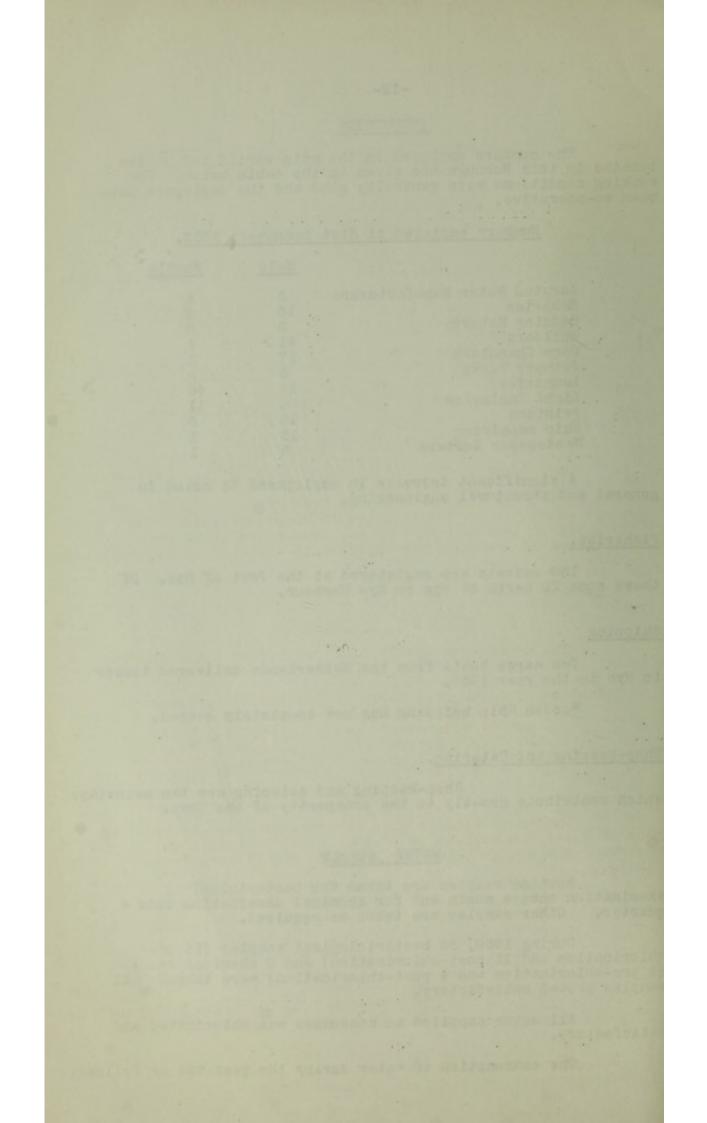
WATER SUPPLY

Routine samples are taken for bacteriological examination once a month and for chemical examination once a guarter. Other samples are taken as required.

During 1950, 35 bacteriological samples (24 prechlorination and 11 post-chlorination) and 8 chemical samples (4 pre-chlorination and 4 post-chlorination) were taken, All samples proved satisfactory.

All water supplied to consumers was chlorinated and satisfactory.

The consumption of water during the year was as follows:-



Pumped from Cadborough Waterworks "Military Road"

56,784,000 gallons

67,724,000 "

An increase of approximately 6,299,000 gailons as compared with 1949.

The distribution of the water consumed was as follows :-

Borough of Rye Battle R.D.C. (bulk supply) (1949 - 6,562,600 gallons) Battle R.D.C. (standpipes, Camber, Winchelsea Beach, East Guldeford, etc.) 511,076

67,724,000

Additional Water Supply

A scheme for increasing the supply, by an additional borehole at Cadborough Waterworks, together with the necessary pumping plant, has been prepared by Consulting Engineers and has been submitted to the Ministry of Local Government and Planning for approval. Part of the scheme including the installation of new pumping machinery is expected to be completed in 1951.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The automatic ejector stations lifted the following emounts of sewage:-

Station " "	B. C. D.	Cadborough Marsh Winchelsea Road New Winchelsea Road King's Avenue Tilling Green	1,132,375 16,476,600 1,263,725 2,544,360 12,703,860	
			34.120.920	11

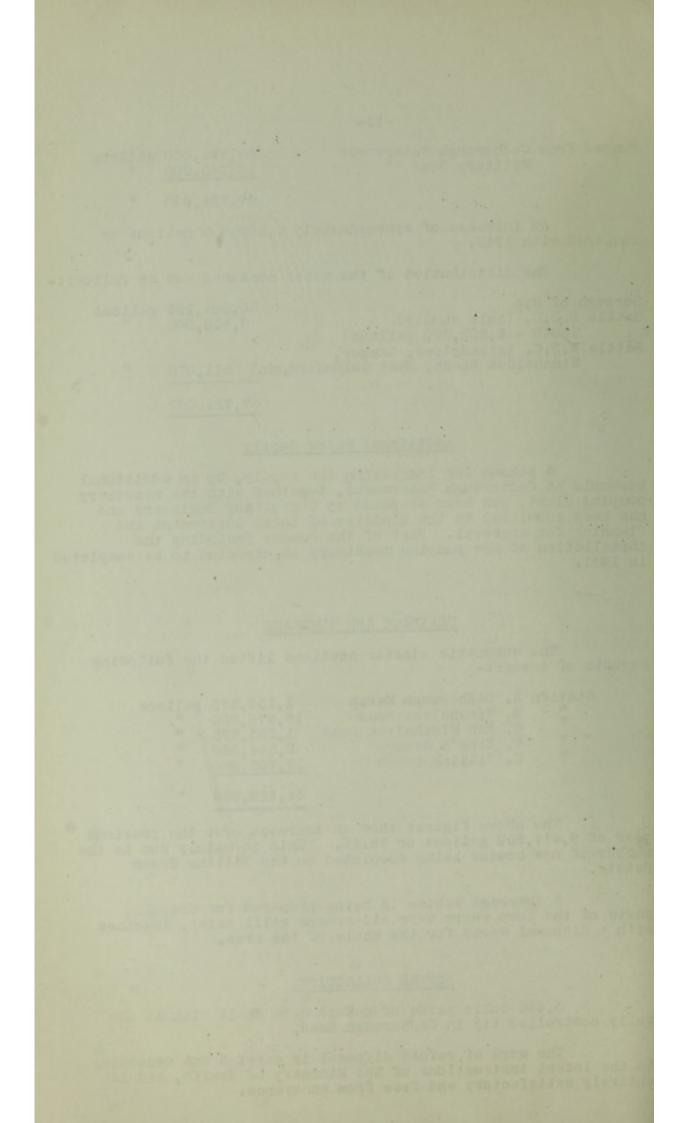
The above figures show an increase over the previous year of 9,414,569 gallons or 38.1%. This is mainly due to the number of new houses being completed on the Tilling Green Estate.

A sewerage scheme is being prepared for draining parts of the town where very old sewers still exist, together with a disposal works for the whole of the area.

REFUSE COLLECTION.

3,496 cubic yards of refuse were dealt with at the fully controlled tip in Cadborough Road.

The work of refuse disposal is carried out according to the latest instructions of the Ministry of Health, and is entirely satisfactory and free from annoyance.



PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

	Vijita	Informal Notices Served	Informal Notices
Alleged Nuisances	152	7	7
Provision of dustbins	7	5	5
Existing drains	81	-	
New Building Work	125	-	-
Infectious diseases	25	9 houses disinfecte	d -
Vermin and insect pests	-	38 premises disinfec	had -

At the written request of the owner, one lowry load of verminous furniture and bedding was removed and burnt on the Refuse Tip, Cadborough Road.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

288 inspections and re-inspections of dwelling houses were carried out for the following main reasons:-

- 1. Houses controlled by Council.
- 2. Investigation of complaints by tenants.
- 3. Application for rehousing on medical grounds.

28 informal and 4 formal notices were served requesting house repairs. 18 informal and 4 formal had been complied with at the end of the year

MILK AND DAIRIES

42 inspections and visits were made to dairies. 3 notices were served informally and some of the work has been carried out.

The following milk licences were granted during the year:

Dealers licence for "Tuberculin Tested" milk 1

" "Pasteurised" milk 7

" " "Sterilized" milk 1

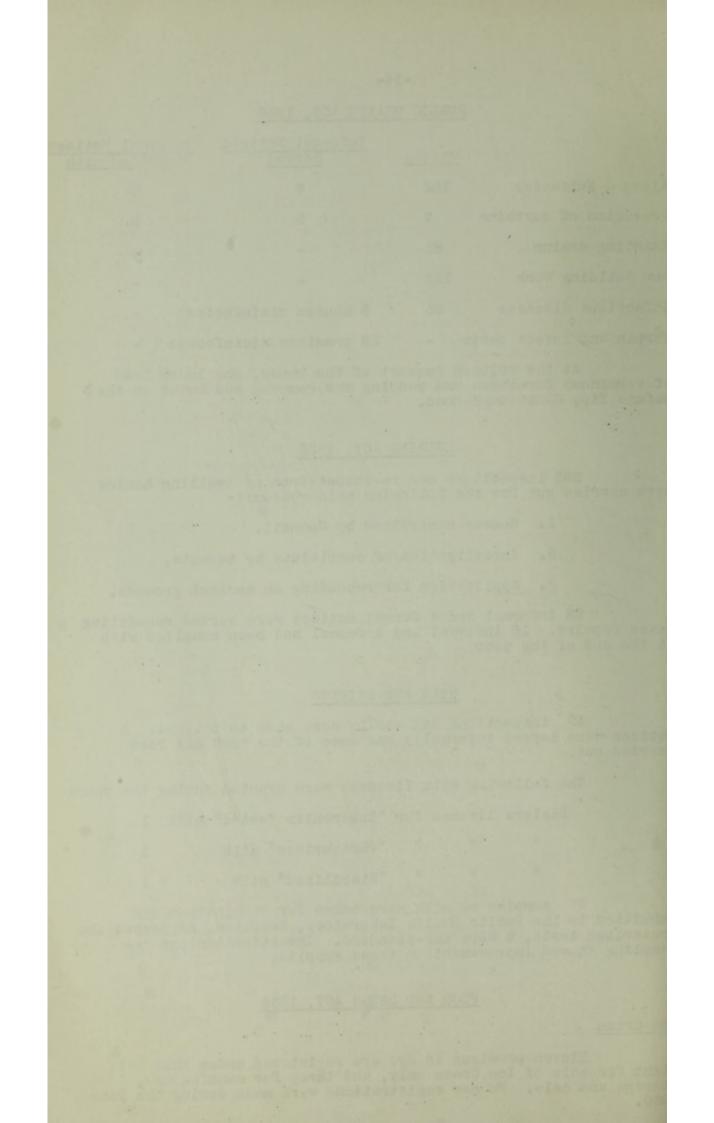
27 samples of milk were taken for excenination and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Brighton, 22 passed the prescribed tests, 5 were sub-standard. Investigation and wesampling showed improvement in these supplies.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938

Ice Cream

.

Eleven premises in Rye are registered under this Act: eight for sale of Ice Cream only, and three for manufacture, storage and sale. No new registrations were made during the year 1950.



20 inspections of Ice Cream premises were made. 2 notices were served informally and complied with.

9 samples of Ice cream were submitted for examination. 7 were satisfactory and 2 were sub-standard. Investigation and advice given in connection with the latter brought improvement and upon re-sampling, the supply was shown as satisfactory.

Inspection of Meat and other Foods.

There is one slaughter house in the town which is not in general use. A small number of pigs are slaughtered here each year in connection with self-supplier schemes under Ministry of Food licences and as the pork is not for sale the Council has no duty or control in this connection. All home killed meat for public sale and consumption is delivered into the Borough from Ministry of Food slaughter houses and meat depots outside Rye.

54 inspections of other food premises (e.g. catering establishments, food shops, etc.) were made. 3 informal notices were served and complied with.

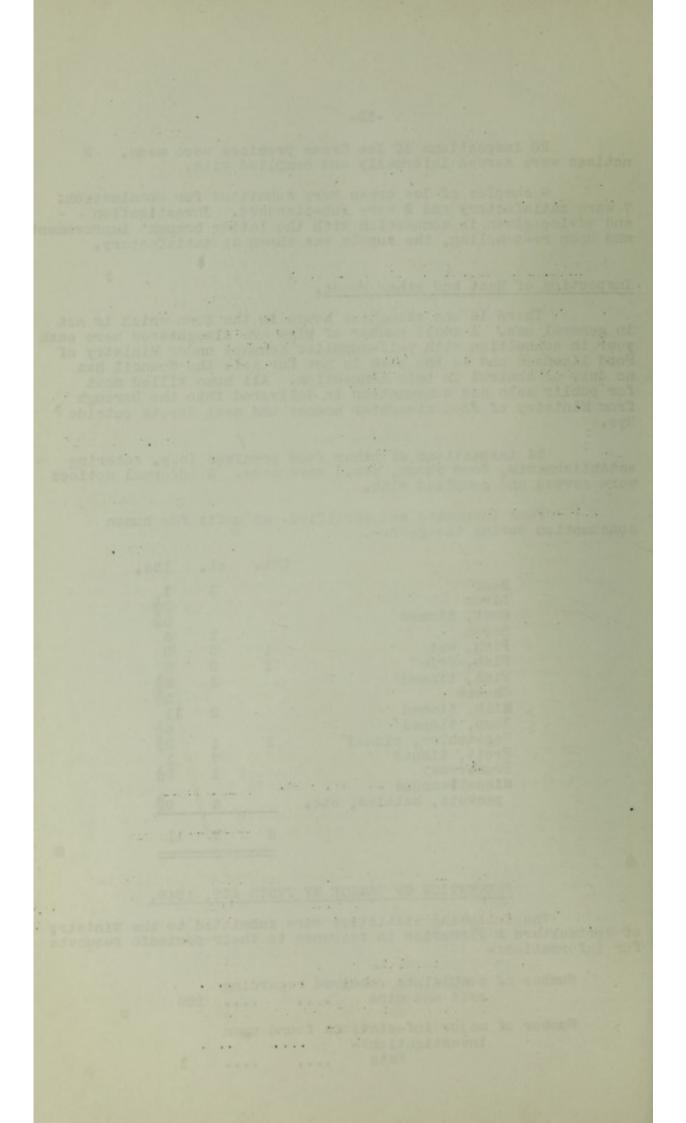
Food inspected and certified as unfit for human consumption during the year:-

	Cwt.	st.	lbs.
Beef		1	1
Liver			3출
Meat, tinned			57
Bacon		1	3
Fish. wet	1	0	54 3 0
Fish, dried	1	0	7
Fish, tinned		3	6클
Cheese			5를
Milk, tinned		2	11
Soup, tinned			4글
Vegetables, tinned	2	1	8불
Fruit, tinned		7	1
Preserves		1	8동 1 0늘
Miscellaneous -			-
packets, bottles, etc.		3	9%
	6	7	11

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The following statistics were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture & Fisheries in response to their periodic requests for information:-

Number	of	complaints received regarding rats and mice 1	29
Number	of	major infestations found upon investigation:-	
		Rats	1



Number of minor infestations found upon investigation: -Rats 88 Mice 48 Minor infestations found by survey: -Rats 90 Treatments carried out by Council operator 227 Estimated kill: Rats 988 Mice 407

Rodent Control sewer baiting was carried out during February and August, when visits were made by the Ministry's Inspector.

HOUSING

Private Enterprise Building.

During 1950 five houses were completed by private enterprise.

Council Houses.

The provision of new houses does little to relieve the housing needs of the low income families of two or more children. Their means are insufficient to meet the rent of a modern threebedroomed house.

Increased site and building costs, coupled with higher rates, have led to increased rentals thus transferring the demand to the cheaper two-bedroomed flats. This particular demand has now swollen to such an extent that on the present allocation the Council's building quota for some years could be devoted solely to the erection of flats of one or two bedrooms.

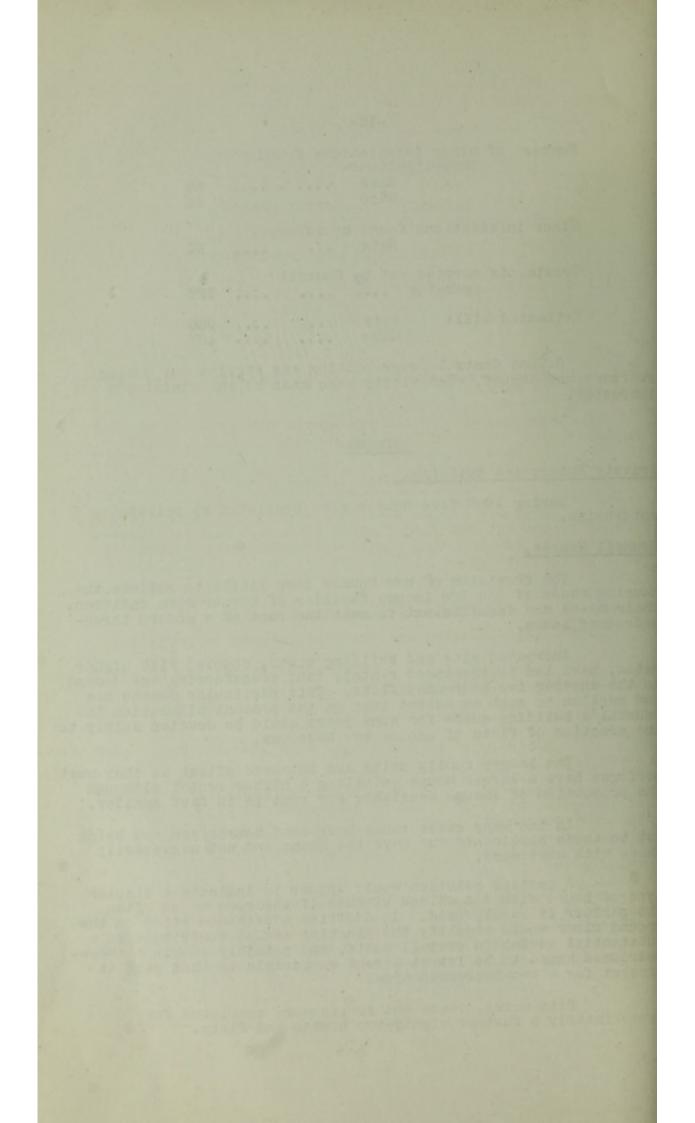
The larger family units are in worse plight as they must perforce have a larger house entailing a higher rental although the proportion of income available for rent is in fact smaller.

In too many cases three bedroomed houses are now being let to those applicants who have the means and not necessarily those with most need.

A partial solution would appear to indicate a simpler type of house with a combined kitchen-living room as so often the parlour is rarely used. In addition a bathroom sited on the ground floor would simplify the plumbing and so contribute to a substantial saving in overall costs, and possibly enable a threebedroomed house to be let at a rent comparable to that paid at present for a two-bedroomed type.

Site works, roads and sewers were completed for approximately a further eighty-two houses and flats.

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The accommodation controlled by the Council at the 31st December 1950 was as follows:-

Pre-war Council houses	115
Post-war Council houses & flats	148
Leasehold Houses (expired leases)	103
Requisitioned houses & flats	16
Temporary flats	3
Temporary hutments	25
	410

This represents 28.3% of the inhabited houses in the Borough.

Applicants for Council houses numbered 263 at 31st December, 1950 compared with 295 at 31st December, 1949.

CONTROL OF CIVIL BUILDING

During the year 21 licences amounting to £13,479 were issued by the Rye Building Control Committee and 34 licences amounting to £29,889 were issued by the Ministry of Works for work in the Borough.

FACTORIES, WORKPLACES AND SHOPS

91 inspections and visits were made to factories.

8 informal notices were served requesting attention to urgent matters, which were complied with.

5 workplaces were inspected.

21 inspections and visits were made to shops under the Shops Acts.

There were 50 factories on the register at the end of the year, of these 7 had no mechanical power, the remaining 43 using mechanical power.

There are no Outworkers under Section 110(1)(c) in this Borough.

The duties of the Council in connection with the Factories Act 1938 are mainly concerned with ensuring the provision of adequate and suitable sanitary accommodation. Attention will be directed to the improvement of some of the existing sanitary arrangements.

