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BOROUGH OF RYE



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the Year 1963

by

M. I. SILVERTON,
O.B.E., T.D., Q.H.P., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

BOROUGH OF RYE

*With the Compliments
of the
Medical Officer of Health*

THE WATCH OAK,
BATTLE,
SUSSEX.

~~THE WATCH OAK, BATTLE, SUSSEX.~~
TEL. BATTLE 254/17

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(IT IS REGRETTED THAT DUE TO AN ERROR IN PAGINATION, THERE IS
NO PAGE 20)

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

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1963.

The statistics reveal that the health of the Borough compares favourably with the rest of England and Wales.

The Borough's water undertaking, originated in the 16th century and modernised over the intervening years, was taken over by Hastings Corporation on 1st April, 1963, the resultant service continued to give satisfaction.

I am obliged to the Chief Public Health Inspector who has supplied the statistical information relating to the sanitary circumstances of the Borough included in this report. It will be noted that his appointments include those of Borough Surveyor and Town Planning Officer and I once again stress the demanding nature of these duties which necessarily restrict the time which could be profitably spent in the public health field.

I am obliged to the Town Clerk and other Officers for their courtesy and co-operation.

I am grateful to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors for their stimulating interest and support.

Your obedient servant,

M. I. SILVERTON

Medical Officer of Health.

The Watch Oak,
BATTLE, Sussex

Telephone: Battle 2214 - 2217.

... ..
... ..
... ..

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors
of the Borough of

I have the honor to present the Annual Report of the
Health for 1901.

The statistics reveal that the health of the Borough compares favorably
with the rest of England and Wales.

The Borough's water supply, obtained from the
reservoir over the intervening years, has been over by
on 1st April, 1901, the reservoir was

I am obliged to the Chief Police Officer who has supplied the
statistical information relating to the sanitary arrangements of the Borough.
Included in this report. It will be noted that the arrangements include those of

through and
nature of those which
agent in the public health field.

I am obliged to the Town Clerk and other Officers for their courtesy and
co-operation.

I am grateful to the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors for their attention
interest and support.

Yours obedient servant,
W. J.

Medical Officer of Health.

The Mayor,
... ..

Telephone: - 2317.

BOROUGH OF RYE

S T A F F

Medical Officer of Health:

M. I. SILVERTON, O.B.E., T.D., Q.H.P., O.St.J., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.

(also Medical Officer of Health to the Rural District of
Battle and School Medical Officer to East Sussex County
Council)

Chief Public Health Inspector,
Surveyor, Town Planning Officer, and until 31st March, 1963
Water Engineer:

E. E. EVANS, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I
(Until 31.7.1963)

R. J. CONNOLLY, M.I.P.H.E., C.R.S.I
(From 30.8.1963)

Water Superintendent:

H. ROOK
(Until 31.3.1963)

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

STATISTICS RELATING TO THE BOROUGH OF RYE

Area of the Borough in acres.. .. 1,021
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year).. .. 4,370

Analyses of Rateable Values

	<u>Old valuation</u> <u>31st March, 1963</u>		<u>New valuation</u> <u>1st April, 1963</u>	
Domestic properties.. ..	£39,780	53.9%	£102,849	60.3%
Commercial properties ..	£17,899	24.2%	£38,974	22.8%
Industrial properties ..	£3,162	4.3%	£9,499	5.6%
Other properties	£13,021	17.6%	£19,329	11.3%
	<u>£73,862</u>	<u>100 %</u>	<u>£170,651</u>	<u>100 %</u>
Sum represented by a penny rate.. ..	£676			
	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	
Number of rateable premises as at 1st April.. ..	1,948	1,988	2,447	

BIRTHS AND BIRTH RATESLive Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	31	27	58
Illegitimate	-	2	2
	<u>31</u>	<u>29</u>	<u>60</u>

Still Births:

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	3	-	3
Illegitimate	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>3</u>

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 home population (crude)..	13.7)	18.2
Corrected birth rate	16.1)	
<hr/>		
Still birth rate per 1,000 births (live and still)	47.6	17.2*
Still birth rate per 1,000 home population	0.68	0.3

A stillbirth is defined as any child which has issued forth from its mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from its mother, breathe, or show any signs of life.

* lowest rate recorded.

Illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 live births ..	33.3	69.0
Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births	3.3	7.2

Live births registered in England and Wales in 1963 totalled 856,232; this is the highest number since the 1947 "bulge" year when 886,820 babies were born.

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

	<u>Rye Borough</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Deaths of infants under 1 week (Perinatal)	Nil	10,498
Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	12.1
<hr/>		
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal)	Nil	12,176
Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	Nil	14.2*
<hr/>		
Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	1	18,043
Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births	16.6	21.1*
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	Nil	0.2

* Lowest rate recorded.

TABLE 1. BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Live Births				Still Births			
Rate	Female	Total		Rate	Female	Total	
31	37	35	Legitimate	1	-	1	Legitimate
-	2	2	Illegitimate	-	-	-	Illegitimate
31	39	35		1	-	1	

Live Births				Still Births			
Rate	Female	Total		Rate	Female	Total	
18.2	11.7	16.1	Live Birth Rate per 1,000 born population (constant)	17.2	11.6	14.3	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 live births (live and still)
			Corrected birth rate	0.3	0.68	0.3	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 born population
A stillbirth is defined as any child which has passed birth from the mother after the 28th week of pregnancy, and which did not at any time after being completely expelled from the mother, breathe, or show any signs of life.							
* Lowest rate recorded.							

Illegitimate birth rate per 1,000 live births 21.3
 Illegitimate birth rate per cent of total live births 2.3
 Live births registered in England and Wales in 1947 totaled 556,723. This is the highest number since the 1941 "baby" year when 566,550 babies were born.

TABLE 2. BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Live Births				Deaths			
Rate	Female	Total		Rate	Female	Total	
10.4	11.1	10.4	Deaths of infants under 1 week (Perinatal)	12.7	11.1	11.9	Death rate of infants under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births
15.7	11.1	13.4	Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Neonatal)	14.5	11.1	12.8	Death rate of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births
15.0	11.1	13.1	Deaths of infants under 1 year of age	12.7	11.1	11.9	Death rate of infants under 1 year per 1,000 live births
12.0	11.1	11.5	Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	0.3	0.68	0.3	Still Birth Rate per 1,000 born population

* Lowest rate recorded.

(4)

DEATHSBorough of Rye

Males 30)
Females 30) 60

England and Wales

Males 292,466)
Females 280,415) 572,881

Death rate per 1,000 population 13.7

12.2

Corrected death rate 11.5

DETAILED CAUSES OF DEATH

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 1 Year	1-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65 and over
Tuberculosis, other than respiratory	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3
Coronary Disease, Angina	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	5
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other Heart Disease	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other Circulatory Disease	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Influenza	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	M	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bronchitis	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Defined or Ill- Defined Diseases	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	M	30	1	-	-	-	-	2	4	23
	F	30	-	-	-	-	-	4	3	23

(5)

MAIN CAUSES OF DEATH

	1961	1962	1963
(i) Diseases of the heart and circulatory system (Coronary disease)	17 (23.9%) 12 (16.9%)	15 (26.8%) 5 (8.9%)	23 (38.3%) 13 (21.6%)
(ii) Vascular lesions of the nervous system	18 (25.3%)	10 (17.8%)	8 (13.3%)
(iii) Malignant neoplasms (Cancer) (Cancer of lung and bronchus)	13 (18.3%) 4 (5.6%)	12 (21.4%) 3 (5.3%)	15 (25%) 1 (1.6%)
(iv) Respiratory diseases (excluding tuberculosis)	8 (11.2%)	8 (14.3%)	8 (13.3%)

DEATHS FROM SPECIFIC CAUSES AND RATES PER 1,000 POPULATION

	Borough of Rye		England and Wales	
	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population	No. of deaths	per 1,000 population
Tuberculosis (respiratory)	Nil	Nil	2,613	0.05
Tuberculosis (other)	1	0.22	349	0.06
Influenza.	1	0.22	3,214	0.07
Bronchitis	3	0.68	35,334	0.75
Pneumonia	5	1.14	36,065	0.76
Poliomyelitis	Nil	Nil	7	0.00
Coronary and arterio-sclerotic heart disease	13	2.97	107,865	2.29
Cancer of the lung, trachea and bronchus	1	0.22	24,422	0.52
Cancer, all forms	15	3.43	102,380	2.19
Motor vehicle accidents ..	Nil	Nil	6,353	0.13
All other accidents	Nil	Nil	12,240	0.26

DEATHS - 65 YEARS OF AGE AND OVER

	Borough of Rye			London (England and Wales not available)		
	1961	1962	1963	1961	1962	1963
Total deaths	71	56	60	37,915	38,346	39,590
No. of deaths 65 years and over	54	42	46	25,691	26,025	26,769
Percentage of total deaths	76.0	75.0	76.6	67.7	67.8	67.6

DEATHS FROM CANCER, ENGLAND AND WALES

		<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Cancer, all forms	<u>Males</u>	53,441	54,716	55,180
	<u>Females</u>	46,474	46,854	47,200

LUNG CANCER AND SMOKINGLung Cancer deaths in England and Wales

	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
<u>Males</u>	18,882	19,460	20,278	20,742
<u>Females</u>	<u>3,118</u>	<u>3,350</u>	<u>3,501</u>	<u>3,680</u>
	<u>22,000</u>	<u>22,810</u>	<u>23,779</u>	<u>24,422</u>

The risk of contracting lung cancer would appear to be proportionate to the number of cigarettes smoked.

Non-smokers between 45 and 54 are three times more likely to survive the next ten years than the heavy smoker.

Between 1920 and 1962 sales of cigarettes in the United Kingdom rose from 36,000 million to 110,000 million, similarly deaths assigned to lung cancer rose from 592 to 23,779 and over half of these deaths occurred in the age groups 45-65, in the prime of life.

It is considered that 80-90% of deaths from lung cancer are associated with heavy cigarette smoking and that this one factor far outweighs the effects of atmospheric pollution or occupational exposure.

Both the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Advisory Committee of the Surgeon-General of the United States have come to similar conclusions in associating cigarette smoking with the increased incidence of lung cancer. In view of this weight of evidence one must advise that cigarette smoking is a direct menace to health and that the habit should be combated by all available means, this applies in particular to children and young persons.

It is noted that the Ministry of Health has issued guidance to hospitals to assist them in discouraging smoking both for out-patients and in-patients.

The economic loss to the country has been assessed at £800 million per year, this includes absence from work and the increased mortality of smokers, the loss of productivity being comparable to the loss to the nation by strikes throughout the year.

There is also a higher mortality amongst smokers for cardio-vascular diseases including coronary disease.

The Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, will come into force on 1st February, 1964, and will increase the penalties for the selling of tobacco or cigarette papers to persons apparently under 16 years of age, maximum fines will now be £25 for the first occasion and £50 subsequently. Similarly a Court Order can require the removal of an automatic vending machine from a position where it can be used by persons under 16 years with heavy daily fines for non-compliance. Bronchitis is responsible for 33,000 deaths in England and Wales and loss of 27 million working days, here both cigarette smoking and air pollution play their parts.

HEAVY TARIFFS, 1950-1955

Country, all types	Value £ million	1950	1951	1952
		25,431	25,716	25,716
		25,431	25,716	25,716

HEAVY TARIFFS, 1950-1955Value of heavy tariff duties in £ million

Value £ million	Value £ million	1950	1951	1952
		25,431	25,716	25,716
		25,431	25,716	25,716

The risk of continuing heavy duties would appear to be proportional to the degree of adjustment needed.

There is a wide range of views on the extent to which the duties should be reduced. Some are of the opinion that the duties should be reduced to a level which would be consistent with the principle of free trade. Others are of the opinion that the duties should be reduced to a level which would be consistent with the principle of free trade.

It is considered that 50-60% of duties from long-term and associated with heavy equipment making will be this for the entire life of the plant of equipment making.

Both the Royal College of Physicians of London and the Advisory Committee of the Government of the United States have come to similar conclusions in recommending a reduction in the duties on heavy equipment making in view of the extent of duties and the fact that the duties should be reduced to a level which would be consistent with the principle of free trade.

It is noted that the Ministry of Health has issued guidance to hospitals to reduce their expenditure on heavy equipment making to a level which would be consistent with the principle of free trade.

The economic loss to the country has been estimated at £250 million per year, this includes the loss of revenue and the increased cost of making the loss of productivity being responsible to the loss to the nation by action throughout the year.

There is also a slight possibility of making the duties more consistent with the principle of free trade.

The Customs and Excise Duties Act, 1955, will come into force in 1956, and will increase the duties on heavy equipment making to a level which would be consistent with the principle of free trade.

It is noted that the Ministry of Health has issued guidance to hospitals to reduce their expenditure on heavy equipment making to a level which would be consistent with the principle of free trade.

The economic loss to the country has been estimated at £250 million per year, this includes the loss of revenue and the increased cost of making the loss of productivity being responsible to the loss to the nation by action throughout the year.

There is also a slight possibility of making the duties more consistent with the principle of free trade.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME - ENGLAND AND WALES

	1962			1963		
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Coal gas poisoning... ..	442	629	1,071	481	738	1,219
Other poisoning	242	273	515	285	281	566
Falls... ..	1,234	2,871	4,105	1,282	2,882	4,164
Burns and scalds	271	520	791	302	586	888
Choking and suffocation ...	291	226	517	273	220	493
Other accidents	219	140	359	230	193	423
	2,699	4,659	7,358	2,853	4,900	7,753

Those affected were usually under 5 years or over 65 years of age; those accidents were almost wholly preventable with the exercise of foresight and care.

It is salutary to reflect that accidents in the home account for a higher percentage of child mortality than accidents on the roads and the trend is still upward.

MOTOR VEHICLE DEATHSEngland and Wales

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959... ..	4,414	1,612	6,026
1960... ..	4,754	1,889	6,643
1961... ..	4,753	1,881	6,634
1962... ..	4,519	1,784	6,303
1963... ..	4,589	1,764	6,353

There were no deaths from this cause within the Borough of Rye during 1963.

MOTOR CYCLE DEATHS IN 1963England and Wales

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 5 years	5	2	7
15 - 24 years	679	45	724
25 years and over	415	36	451
	1,099	83	1,182

The age group 15 - 24 appears to be especially vulnerable in riders and pillion passengers and emphasises the necessity for wearing crash helmets, a proven life saver and injury limiting measure.

It will be observed that about 18% of the motor vehicle deaths occurred in motor cyclists, this pinpoints the need for more safety education in school, particularly in youths.

ACCIDENTS IN THE HOME - INJURY AND DEATH

	1962			1961		
	Total	Female	Male	Total	Female	Male
Coal gas poisoning...	1,219	118	1,101	1,071	118	953
Other poisoning...	202	151	51	212	151	61
Falls...	4,181	2,002	2,179	4,102	2,002	2,100
Burns and scalds...	888	308	580	731	252	479
Choking and suffocation...	433	430	3	417	417	0
Other accidents...	422	192	230	392	192	200
	7,243	4,000	3,243	7,125	4,029	3,096

Those affected were usually under 2 years or over 65 years of age. These accidents were almost wholly preventable with the exception of fireworks and gas. It is necessary to reflect that accidents in the home account for a higher percentage of child mortality than accidents on the roads and the figures still appear.

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY

England and Wales

Total	Female	Male
1955...	1,412	1,412
1960...	1,489	1,489
1961...	1,501	1,501
1962...	1,784	1,784
1963...	1,701	1,701

There were no deaths from this cause within the period of the survey 1963.

MOTOR VEHICLE INJURY IN 1963

England and Wales

Total	Female	Male
Under 2 years...	2	2
2 - 14 years...	42	42
15 years and over...	36	412
	80	454

The age group 15 - 24 appears to be especially vulnerable in village and in urban towns and villages and especially the necessity for wearing seat belts, a factor in the case of many fatal accidents. It will be observed that about 10% of the motor vehicle deaths occurred in motor accidents, this percentage the need for more safety attention in schools, particularly in towns.

SUMMARY OF POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS WITH RATES, 1953-1963

Year	Estimated Population	Total Live Births		Birth Rate England & Wales	Total Deaths		Corrected Birth Rate	Birth Rate England & Wales	Total Deaths		Corrected Death Rate	Death Rate England & Wales	Natural Variation
		M	F		M	F			M	F			
1953	4,570	37	38	75	37	29	17.7	15.5	37	29	11.1	11.4	+ 9
1954	4,600	34	47	81	29	37	18.1	15.2	29	37	11.3	11.3	+ 15
1955	4,570	22	30	52	30	26	11.6	15.0	30	26	9.6	11.7	- 4
1956	4,550	29	27	56	29	21	12.6	15.6	29	21	9.4	11.7	+ 6
1957	4,520	28	32	60	31	27	13.5	16.1	31	27	11.0	11.5	+ 2
1958	4,470	25	28	53	30	35	12.0	16.4	30	35	12.4	11.7	- 12
1959	4,470	31	27	58	31	33	13.2	16.5	31	33	12.3	11.6	- 6
1960	4,480	34	23	57	30	28	12.9	17.1	30	28	11.1	11.5	- 1
1961	4,420	27	24	51	40	31	11.7	17.4	40	31	13.8	12.0	- 20
1962	4,360	26	29	55	30	26	12.8	18.0	30	26	11.0	11.9	- 1
1963	4,370	31	29	60	30	30	16.1	18.2	30	30	11.5	12.2	---

The Corrected Birth and Death Rates pay due regard to the increased proportion of aged persons within the Borough of Rye as compared with England and Wales.

The requisite correction is achieved by using a comparability factor which is provided annually by the Registrar General.

The natural variation is the difference between births and deaths but having no regard to the influx of new residents.

Natural increase in England and Wales

The number of births registered in 1963 exceeds the deaths by 283,251 - the second highest natural increase for any year since 1948 (307,073).

TUBERCULOSIS

	Pulmonary cases			Non-pulmonary cases			Total Cases (all forms)		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
1. Number on Register at 1st January, 1963	23	4	27	5	4	9	28	8	36
2. Cases previously removed and re-notified in 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Primary notifications received in 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Cases moved into Borough as transfers in 1963	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	23	4	27	5	4	9	28	8	36
5. Cases removed from Register in 1963*	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1
6. Number on Register at 31st December, 1963	22	4	26	5	4	9	27	8	35

* Reason for removal - Left Borough

MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

The result of the survey carried out in the Borough of Rye in September, 1963, is shown below:-

Number of Persons X-rayed

<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
332	376	708

Abnormal Films

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Tuberculosis requiring occasional clinical supervision.. ..	1	0	1
Cardio-vascular lesions (Congenital) ..	1	0	1
Cardio-vascular lesions (Acquired)	2	5	7

It will be observed that Mass Miniature Radiography not only discloses early tuberculous lesions but other abnormal conditions of the heart and lungs which are amenable to treatment.

As in other health investigations, it is vitally important to treat any deviations from health as soon as possible; early diagnosis makes successful treatment more likely.

Every endeavour must be made to encourage more people to take advantage of this valuable public health measure.

No appointment, no undressing, no segregation of sexes, no charge and the whole procedure is completed within minutes. A personal confidential report is forwarded by post.

This is the first occasion in 15 Annual Reports compiled by me that no new cases of tuberculosis have been discovered within the Borough. This is indeed a milestone and a matter for congratulation, it is hoped that this trend will continue.

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1958-1963
1st January - 31st December

	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Scarlet fever	3	1	4	4	2	-
Measles	115	10	6	162	2	6
Pneumonia	8	7	2	10	5	2
Erysipelas	2	2	4	-	-	4
Whooping cough	23	1	4	-	1	31
Puerperal pyrexia	1	1	2	1	-	-
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	-	-	-	1	-

SEASONAL INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES DURING 1963

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTALS
Pneumonia	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	-	1	-	2	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Whooping cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	7	5	2	2	31
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	4
TOTALS	-	1	1	2	3	-	-	18	7	5	4	2	43

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS. 1963

	Pneumonia	Measles	Whooping cough	Erysipelas	Totals
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	1	5	-	6
3 - 4 years	-	2	9	-	11
5 - 9 years	-	1	13	-	14
10 - 44 years	-	2	4	-	6
45 - 64 years	2	-	-	3	5
65 years & over	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	2	6	31	4	43

COMPARATIVE STATISTICS FOR THE YEARS 1962-1967
for the year - 1967

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Spotted Fever	2	4	4	7	7	2
Headache	112	103	103	10	10	112
Pharyngitis	8	10	10	7	7	8
Myalgia	8	4	4	4	4	8
Shocking cough	13	1	1	1	1	13
Posterior lymphitis	1	1	1	1	1	1
Epithelial carcinoma	1	1	1	1	1	1

GENERAL HISTORY OF INFECTION DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1967

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	TOTAL
Spotted Fever	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Headache	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shocking cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	7	7	7	7	7	71
Myalgia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
TOTAL	-	1	1	2	2	-	10	7	7	7	7	7	83

CAUSE OF INFECTION DISEASES IN THE YEAR 1967

	Pharyngitis	Headache	Shocking cough	Myalgia	TOTAL
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 2 years	-	1	2	-	3
3 - 4 years	-	2	2	-	4
5 - 9 years	-	1	13	-	14
10 - 49 years	-	2	4	-	6
50 - 64 years	2	-	-	-	2
65 years & over	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	2	6	21	4	33

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASESPoliomyelitis

	<u>England and Wales</u>		
	<u>Corrected Notifications</u>		<u>Deaths</u>
	<u>Paralytic</u>	<u>Non-Paralytic</u>	
1952	2,976	1,571	338
1962	212	59	18
1963	39	12	7

Oral prophylactic vaccine, by its ease of administration, has consolidated the success achieved by the former method of injection. A course comprises three doses given at intervals of 4 - 8 weeks.

No case of poliomyelitis has been recorded in this Borough for the past ten years.

Diphtheria

We have continued to be free from this infection for the past 18 years. Immunisation is the controlling factor and 100% is the aim.

Measles

In 1962 two cases and in 1963 six cases were notified in the Borough. This small incidence in successive years will no doubt be followed by a great increase in 1964.

A time lag of 2 years allows for the emergence of a new susceptible community who will be vulnerable to this infection.

Whooping cough

The favourable trend of decreased incidence noted in past years was reversed in 1963, there being 34,736 notifications in England and Wales as against 8,185 in 1962.

However, immunisation would appear to be effective in controlling and minimising adverse effects.

Scarlet fever

No notifications in 1963.

Typhoid fever

One case of typhoid fever imported from Zermatt, Switzerland, occurred in a resident of a neighbouring parish. He made a complete recovery and there was no evidence of spread.

All the general practitioners in the Borough were alerted and returning travellers from known infected areas were bacteriologically sampled with negative results.

The local press was most helpful in allaying anxiety and relaying advice on personal hygiene.

Dysentery

Imported bulked liquid egg has been a suspected source of salmonellae infection in this country for some years.

Regulations under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, made it obligatory for all liquid egg including imports to be pasteurised as from 1st January, 1964.

PROGRESS OF THE DISEASE

Poliovirus

Year	Number of cases	
	Paralytic	Non-paralytic
1952	2,974	1,271
1953	212	39
1954	30	12

Only paralytic cases, by the name of administration, has been listed the names of the cases which are listed. A number of cases have been given at intervals of 1 - 2 weeks.

No case of poliovirus has been reported in this country for the

past few years.

Incidence

It has continued to be low from this infection for the past 10 years. Incidence in the country has been low and low in the

History

In 1952 two cases and in 1953 six cases were notified in the country. This was followed by a number of cases which were followed by a great number in 1954.

A rise in the number of cases in 1955 was followed by a new epidemic. Community will be affected by this infection.

Epidemic curve

The epidemic curve of the disease has been noted in past years and reported in 1954. The curve has been noted in 1954 and 1955. It has been noted in 1954 and 1955.

However, the epidemic curve is expected to be effective in controlling and reducing the disease.

Control measures

No action in 1954.

Prevention

The case of epidemic curve reported from the country, the epidemic curve is expected to be effective in controlling and reducing the disease.

All the general practitioners in the country were alerted and requested to report any cases of the disease which were reported with negative results.

The local press was kept informed of the epidemic curve and requested to report any cases of the disease.

Results

Reported cases of the disease have been a reported number of cases in the country for the past years.

Incidence in the country has been low and low in the country for the past years. Incidence in the country has been low and low in the country for the past years.

PERIOD OF EXCLUSION IN CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES
MINISTRY OF EDUCATION RECOMMENDATIONS

	Usual Incubation period (days)	Interval between onset and appearance of rash (days)	Period of exclusion	
			<u>Patients</u>	<u>Contacts</u> , i.e. the other members of the family or household living together as a family, that is, in one tenement
SCARLET FEVER AND STREPTOCOCCAL SORE THROAT	1-7	1-2	Exclude from school for 7 days after discharge from hospital or home isolation. Not allowed back if discharge from the nose or ear, sore throat or septic spots be present.	Adult contacts engaged in school meals service excluded until Medical Officer of Health allows return to work. Other contacts, if healthy, need not be excluded.
DIPHTHERIA	2-7	-	Until pronounced by a medical practitioner to be free from infection.	At least 7 days. Return to school should not be permitted until bacteriological examination has proved negative.
MEASLES	7-14	3-4	10 days after the appearance of the rash if the child appears well.	Children under 5 years of age who have not had the disease should be excluded for 14 days from the date of the appearance of the rash in the last case in the house. Other contacts can attend school. Any contact suffering from a cough, cold, chill or red eyes should be immediately excluded.
GERMAN MEASLES	5-21	0-2	7 days from the appearance of the rash.	None.
WHOOPING COUGH	6-18	-	28 days from the beginning of the characteristic cough.	Children under 7 years who have not had the disease should be excluded for 21 days from the date of onset of the disease in the last case in the house.
MUMPS	12-28	-	7 days from the subsidence of the swelling.	None.
CHICKEN POX	11-21	0-2	14 days from the date of appearance of the rash.	None.
INFLUENZA AND THE COMMON COLD	1-2	-	Exclude immediately for 7 days or until recovery is complete.	None.
RINGWORM OF THE BODY (including ATHLETE'S FOOT)	If the infected area can be kept covered, the patient need not be excluded. He should not, however, take part in swimming - nor in the case of ringworm of the feet - in gymnastic classes or bare-foot dancing.			

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

The percentage of children born in 1962 who were immunised at 31st December, 1963, by the East Sussex Local Health Authority are compared with England and Wales:-

	Children born 1962		
	Diphtheria	Whooping cough	Poliomyelitis
Local Authority	79	78	63
England and Wales	65	64	53

SMALLPOX VACCINATION

	Local Health Authority's Records			
	1962		1963	
	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination</u>	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination</u>
Under 1 year	54	-	8	-
1 year	2	-	7	-
2 - 4 years	10	10	1	-
5 - 14 years	40	35	-	2
15 years and over	61	303	-	33
	167	348	16	35

The routine vaccination of children was recently considered by the Minister of Health in consultation with the Standing Medical Advisory Committee who jointly recommended that routine vaccination be continued and preferably given in the second year.

The Public Health (Aircraft) Regulations have been amended and from 1st August, 1963, all travellers coming directly by air from local infected areas and endemic areas will be required to produce an international certificate of vaccination.

Medical Officers at seaports have similar powers but mainly in respect of infected ships.

In 1963 there were 15,156 more cases of smallpox recorded throughout the world than in 1962; air transport increases the risk of spread.

International Certificates of Vaccination against Smallpox authenticated in this office for travel abroad:-

	<u>Primary</u>	<u>Revaccination</u>
1961.. .. .	2	37
1962.. .. .	5	98
1963.. .. .	19	54

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION

The percentage of children born in 1962 who were vaccinated at birth in December, 1963, by the West German Local Health Authority are compared with England and Wales—

	Children born 1962		
	Right-handed	Left-handed	Both-handed
Local Authority	73	73	73
England and Wales	69	69	69

REMARKS

Local Health Authority's Records			
	1962		1963
	Primary	Secondary	
Under 1 year	54	-	-
1 year	5	-	-
2 - 4 years	10	10	-
5 - 14 years	40	35	5
15 years and over	41	30	22
	101	110	27

The routine vaccination of children was recently considered by the Ministry of Health in connection with the Standing Medical Advisory Committee who jointly recommended that routine vaccination be continued and preferably given in the form of a single dose.

The Public Health (Statutory) Regulations have been amended and from 1st January, 1964, all vaccination records directly of the Local Health Authority and not of the General Practitioner will be required to be entered in the International Certificate of Vaccination.

Medical Officers of Health have similar powers but mainly in respect of infectious diseases.

In 1963 there were 15,150 cases of measles recorded throughout the world and in 1964 the number was 16,000 cases.

International Certificate of Vaccination against Smallpox administered in this office for travel abroad—

Year	Primary	Secondary
1961..	1	1
1962..	2	2
1963..	10	10

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH(A) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL UNDER THE AEGIS OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH(i)(a) Ambulance Service

RYE Sub-station, Conduit Hill (Telephone Rye 3395) having 4 full-timers and 2 ambulances (including 1 dual purpose vehicle) and serving the parishes of

Beckley	Icklesham	Rye Foreign
Camber	Northiam	Rye Harbour
East Guldeford	Peasmarch	Udimore
Iden	Playden	Winchelsea Town
		Winchelsea Beach

in addition to the Borough of Rye.

(b) Hospital Car Service

The Hospital Car Service is provided by the joint organisations of the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. The Area Transport Office for this district is at 8, Endwell Road, Bexhill-on-Sea (Telephone 152).

(ii) Care of Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children under School age(iii) Contraceptive Advice

Subject to the limitation that advice is only given where pregnancy or childbirth is liable to be injurious to the health of the mother, arrangements are made for contraceptive advice to be given to married women at a clinic arranged by Hastings Corporation.

(iv) District Nurses (Midwives) and Health Visitors(v) Home Help Service

This service is much appreciated and is of great assistance in avoiding hospitalisation and institutionalism, particularly for those elderly persons desirous of remaining in their own homes.

(vi) Infant Welfare Centre

The Infant Welfare Centre is held on the 1st, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in every month at the Clinic, Ferry Road, Rye.

(vii) Immunisation and Vaccination Service

A clinic is held on the 2nd Thursday in every month at the Clinic, Ferry Road, Rye, also on 3rd Monday in each month at the same address from 5 - 6 p.m, for oral poliomyelitis protection only.

B.C.G Vaccination sessions against tuberculosis are held at schools for children aged 13 years attended by an Assistant County Medical Officer.

(viii) Mental Health Service(ix) Registration of Nursing Homes (Nil in the Borough of Rye)(x) School Dental Service(xi) School Medical Service (*routine medical examinations including the assessment of handicapped pupils)

* Delegated duties to your Medical Officer of Health, who also acts as School Medical Officer.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(B) PROVIDED BY THE EAST SUSSEX COUNTY COUNCIL WELFARE DEPARTMENT

Homes for the Aged

Furze House, Flimwell, Ticehurst
Grey Friars, Winchelsea.

(C) HOSPITALS

The following are the main hospitals providing accommodation and treatment for residents in the Borough of Rye:-

Darvell Hall Hospital, Robertsbridge.
Battle Hospital, Battle.
Memorial Hospital, Rye Foreign.
Royal East Sussex Hospital, Hastings (including V.D.Clinic).
Mount Pleasant Isolation Hospital, Hastings.
St.Helen's Hospital, Hastings.
Fornbank Maternity Home, Hastings.
Buchanan Hospital, St.Leonards-on-Sea.
Eversfield Chest Hospital, St.Leonards-on-Sea.
Hellingly Hospital, Hellingly.
Pembury Hospital, Pembury.
Hill House, Rye Foreign.

Administered by the South-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board through their respective Hospital Management Committees.

Blood Transfusion Service

The National Blood Transfusion Service visits Rye periodically.

More local publicity should be given to this valuable Service. Stamped addressed leaflets for volunteer donors are available at this Council's offices.

(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE

The Public Health Laboratory Service is a free national laboratory service designed to assist all those concerned in the diagnosis, prevention and control of communicable diseases. The benefits are not limited by health authority hospital region or other administrative boundary. These facilities are available to all doctors, both for the submission of specimens and for consultation.

Gamma globulin, prepared from pooled plasma from normal healthy adults by the Lister Institute for the Ministry of Health, is distributed to doctors in England and Wales through laboratories of the Public Health Laboratory Service. Requests for supplies, which are restricted, should be made personally to Doctor J. E. Jameson, Director, Public Health Laboratory, Royal Sussex County Hospital, Brighton (Telephone Brighton 63506).

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Usual dosage</u>
Rubella	Women exposed to infection in the first 4 months of pregnancy	1,500 mg. divided into 2 doses (one in each buttock). (No need for refrigeration)

Protection is immediate providing no rash has appeared and lasts 2 - 3 weeks, no side effects. Optimum prevention is up to first week after exposure.

/Measles

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH(D) PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY SERVICE (Continued)

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Available</u>	<u>Usual dosage</u>
Measles	(i) Children suffering from intercurrent illness or living in a poor environment for whom an attack of measles would be dangerous.	Under 2 years - 250 mg. (preventive dose)
	(ii) All older children needing prophylaxis	An attenuating dose of 250 mg.

A small stock of gamma globulin prepared from blood of persons recently vaccinated against smallpox is held for the treatment of cases of generalised vaccinia, accidental vaccinal infections endangering the eye and in special circumstances, for the protection of unvaccinated smallpox contacts.

Other types of vaccine, anti-toxins and serums are not in stock, but information may be obtained from the Director.

I am obliged to Doctor Jameson and his staff for their willing help at all times.

(E) NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948(i) Section 47: Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Fortunately, I have been able to avoid using this Section.

(ii) Section 50: Burial or Cremation of the Dead

No action was necessary.

(F) HOME PHYSIOTHERAPY SERVICE

The Home Physiotherapy Service continues to provide a qualified physiotherapist with a completely equipped van for treatment of the incapacitated.

The cost of maintaining the van and physiotherapist is estimated to be £1,350 per annum.

This charitable service is fully employed and much appreciated by patients who are accepted for treatment on referral by their medical practitioners or hospital consultants.

(G) NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO CHILDREN

Liaison maintained.

(H) FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

Designed to advise married people on the spacing and limitation of families, including involuntary sterility and minor gynaecological ailments.

The nearest clinic is at Acacia Villa, 357, Seaside, Eastbourne (Telephone: Eastbourne 6788).

(I) MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL

Problems related to marital relationships. Appointments Secretary, Hastings and District, Telephone Hastings 6162.

/(J) EASTERN CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH
(Continued)

(J) EASTERN CO-ORDINATION COMMITTEE

This Committee is composed of representatives from National, Local Government and voluntary bodies, covering the Local Authority areas of Battle and Hailsham Rural Districts and the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill.

It is concerned with the care of children in families where conditions may be adverse.

The Children's Officer of the East Sussex County Council is thus mainly concerned but all members use their best endeavours to arrive at a reasonable solution in each case.

Your Medical Officer of Health is a member of this Committee, which meets monthly at Bexhill Town Hall.

(K) MEALS ON WHEELS

The Women's Voluntary Service provided 922 meals to old persons in 1963, with a subsidy of ninepence per meal from Rye Borough Council.

The regular contact with the individual voluntary worker delivering the meal is much appreciated by the recipient. This service makes a significant contribution to the physical well-being and mental health of the elderly, who in many cases, live isolated and lonely lives.

WATER SUPPLY

On 1st April, 1963, the Borough water supply was taken over by Hastings Corporation Water Undertaking.

All water supplied to Rye was treated and chlorinated and the same high standard of purity and adequate quantity was continued throughout the year.

No bacteriological reports on raw water were made available to this Authority.

Plumbo-solvency

None of the water supplied to this Borough is plumbo-solvent.

Sampling

Fortnightly samples of treated water were submitted to the Laboratory for bacteriological examination, all were found to be uniformly satisfactory.

Fluoride content

The fluoride content was found to be 0.1 parts per million, this falls far below the optimum level of 1 p.p.m which is advised by leading authorities as being necessary to prevent the decay of teeth in the young child.

In July, 1963, the Public Health Committee passed a recommendation in favour of fluoridation of water supplies. When presented to the Council this recommendation was lost by the casting vote of the Mayor.

GENERAL REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING

(1) THE COMMITTEE ON THE WORKING

This Committee is composed of representatives from National, State, Government and voluntary bodies, covering the local authority areas of Bristol and Bath and the districts of the two counties. It is concerned with the work of children in localities where work is done by the State.

The Committee's Office is at the Bristol County Council, 1, Broad Street, Bristol. It has a number of staff members who are responsible for the work of the Committee. The Committee's Office is a member of the Bristol County Council, which meets monthly at Bristol Town Hall.

(2) THE WORK OF THE COMMITTEE

The Committee's work is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff. The Committee's work is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff. The Committee's work is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff.

THE COMMITTEE

The Committee was set up in 1945, and its work has been carried out by the Committee's Office, which is now part of the Bristol County Council. The Committee's work is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff. The Committee's work is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff.

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THE COMMITTEE'S STAFF

The Committee's staff is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff. The Committee's staff is divided into three main areas: (a) the work of the Committee, (b) the work of the Committee's Office, and (c) the work of the Committee's staff.

THE COMMITTEE'S WORK

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MILK PRODUCTION

Tuberculin Tested and non-designated farms in the district surrounding the Borough of Rye

	Tuberculin Tested Milk		Non-designated milk	
	Farms	Percentage	Farms	Percentage
1956	239	67.51	115	32.49
1957	281	81.21	65	18.79
1958	309	91.42	29	8.58
1959	327	95.34	16	4.66
1960	319	97.25	9	2.75
1961	319	98.76	4	1.24
1962	294	98.7	4	1.3
1963	286	99.3	2	0.7

The reduced number of milk producing farms is due in some measure to the creation of larger units. Milk production has not been affected.

Sampling of Milk Supplies

24 samples of milk were taken for laboratory examination and passed the prescribed tests.

Brucellosis

All milk, both pasteurised and raw, produced in England and Wales, will in future come from attested herds which have been subjected to Tuberculin testing.

Human brucellosis (Undulant fever) is predominantly milk-borne and so the drinking of raw Tuberculin Tested milk can be a potential hazard to health.

When brucellosis is isolated from a particular cow, the farmer is ordered to send that milk for pasteurisation, thus removing the possibility of infection. The farmer can, without let or hindrance, sell this cow on the open market and need not disclose its infectivity. This sequence of events contributed to a severe outbreak of undulant fever in another county when an infected Guernsey was unwittingly introduced into a herd of 24 Guernseys who were supplying raw milk for retail sale.

There is no doubt that much undisclosed illness is caused by drinking raw milk. Legislation could avoid this mode of dissemination of disease but the Central Authority seems curiously loath to take action.

Eradication of brucellosis in cows is possible and has been achieved in Scandinavia. Apart from limiting ill-health, this could result in a saving to the farming community of England and Wales of an estimated £16,000,000 per year.

Antibiotics in Milk

The giving of antibiotics to cows results in some excretion in the milk, this could be dangerous to health and would not be in accordance with the warranty that the milk should be pure.

Incoming milk to dairies will in future be tested for antibiotics, laboratory staffs are being trained in the techniques of testing, facilities are as yet not universal.

By arrangement with the Public Health Laboratory Service, all milk submitted by this Department for biological testing will additionally be subjected to a test for antibiotics.

MILK PRODUCTION

Information on the number of milk-producing farms in the United Kingdom is given in the following table.

Year	Total milk-producing farms		Total milk-producing farms	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
1952	232	67.5	172	50.0
1951	237	68.1	175	50.7
1950	241	68.8	178	51.4
1949	245	69.5	181	52.2
1948	249	70.2	184	53.0
1947	253	70.9	187	53.8
1946	257	71.6	190	54.5
1945	261	72.3	193	55.2
1944	265	73.0	196	56.0

The number of milk-producing farms in the United Kingdom is shown in the following table.

MILK PRODUCTION

Information on the number of milk-producing farms in the United Kingdom is given in the following table.

MILK PRODUCTION

All milk, both pasteurized and raw, produced in England and Wales, is subject to the Milk (Special Provisions) Regulations, 1933, which have been amended from time to time. These regulations are designed to ensure that milk is of a high standard of purity and is fit for human consumption.

The regulations require that milk be produced in a clean and hygienic environment. The regulations also require that milk be stored in a clean and hygienic environment. The regulations also require that milk be transported in a clean and hygienic environment. The regulations also require that milk be sold in a clean and hygienic environment.

The regulations also require that milk be sold in a clean and hygienic environment. The regulations also require that milk be sold in a clean and hygienic environment. The regulations also require that milk be sold in a clean and hygienic environment.

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FOOD HYGIENE

	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
Total number of food premises in Borough of Rye	104	104
Number fully inspected.. .. .	27	43
Number of informal notices served	1	5
Notices complied with by end of the year	1	5

These inspections are of paramount importance in raising and maintaining our standards of food hygiene. This ensures that the inhabitants and visitors to this attractive town will not suffer adverse effects from patronising our catering establishments.

Any lack of adequate facilities for providing a wholesome supply of food is immediately brought to the notice of the owner. The opportunity is also taken to emphasise the necessity for observing the rules of personal cleanliness at all times and in particular, when handling food.

Shops classified according to their main trades:-

Grocers and General Provisions.. .. .	17
Butchers	5
Fishmongers	3
Greengrocers	5
Confectionery and sweets	5
Cafes with cake shops	7
Shops selling milk	12
Bakehouses.. .. .	4
Licensed premises (hotels and inns)	18
Hotels, guest houses and cafes.. .. .	17
Canteens (industrial, etc).. .. .	5
Schools - Infants	1
Primary	1
Secondary Modern.. .. .	1
Grammar	1
Private	2
	<u>105</u>

Ice Cream

There are 29 premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the sale of ice cream, which is all sold pre-packed.

Examination of Meat and Other Foods

The following foods were inspected during the year and certified as unfit for human consumption:-

	<u>Stones</u>	<u>lbs</u>	<u>ozs</u>
Meat.. .. .		6	0
Meat (canned).. .. .	3	10	8
Fruit (canned)	1	1	14
Fish (canned)		1	8
Vegetables (canned)		3	4
Confectionery		6	0
Fish - 4 dozen scallops			
	<u>6</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>

ACTION UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health:-

1. Inspection of dwellinghouses during the year

(i) (a)	Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts)	3
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	24
(ii) (a)	Number of dwellings (included under subhead (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1926 and 1932	-
(b)	Number of inspections made for this purpose	-
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	-
(iv)	Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	-

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notice

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	3
--	---

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 & 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of Formal Notices:-	
(a)	By owners	-
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	-
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses acquired and subsequently rendered fit by the Local Authority	-

(B) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts:-

(i)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied.	-
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of Formal Notices:-	
(a)	By owners	-
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	-

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1957:-

(i)	Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellinghouses unfit for habitation	-
(ii)	Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	-
(iii)	Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-

ATTACHMENT TO THE REPORT ON THE PROGRESS OF THE

The following information is in accordance with the requirements of the Ministry of Health:-

1. Information on the progress of the work

(a) Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects under the Public Health or Housing Acts	3
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	25
(1) (a) Number of dwellings (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and reported under the Housing (General) Regulations, 1925 and 1926	1
(b) Number of inspections made for this purpose	1
(11) (a) Number of dwellings found to be in a state as dangerous or injurious to health as to require for their removal	1
(b) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	6

2. Summary of defects during the year with view to removal

Number of defective dwellings reported by the local authority or their officers	3
---	---

3. Action under Housing Acts during the year
(A) Proceedings under Sections 2, 10 & 12 of the Housing Act, 1925:-

(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2) Number of dwellings which were reported to the effect of the Housing Act:-	
(a) By owner	1
(b) By local authority in default of owner	1
(11) Number of dwellings reported and subsequently reported to by the local authority	1
(2) Proceedings under the Public Health Act:-	
(1) Number of dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs to be remedied	1
(2) Number of dwellings in which defects were reported after service of Public Health Act:-	
(a) By owner	1
(b) By local authority in default of owner	1

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 17 of the Housing Act, 1925:-

(1) Number of representations, etc., made in respect of dwellings with a view to their removal	1
(2) Number of dwellings in respect of which demolition orders were made	1
(11) Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of demolition orders	1

ACTION UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACTS(continued)

- (iv) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners:-
- (a) to render the house fit for habitation.. .. 36
- (b) usage other than for human habitation -
- (v) Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1957 -
- (vi) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owners which have since been made fit.. .. 8
- (D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 Nil

HOUSING: LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATENew Dwellings

New dwellings erected during 1963:

- (a) By the Council Nil
- (b) By private enterprise 1

Dwellings in course of erection

at 31st December, 1963 5

Accommodation under the letting control of the Council as at 31st December, 1963:-

Assisted Schemes - Pre-war houses	115
Assisted Schemes - Post-war houses and flats	360
Expired Leases - Pre-1914 houses.. ..	38
	<u>513</u>

Applicants on Council's Housing List

at 31st December, 1963. 70

COMPARATIVE TABLE - PRIVATE ENTERPRISE AND LOCAL AUTHORITY

Year	Private Enterprise		Local Authority New dwellings
	New dwellings	Conversions	
1951	7	6	39
1952	-	Not known	12
1953	2		28
1954	1		10
1955	2		28
1956	2		-
1957	2	2	4
1958	2	2	68
1959	1	-	-
1960	2	-	-
1961	2	2	-
1962	2	-	38
1963	1	2	-

LETTER FROM THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND HOUSING ACT
(continued)

(iv) Number of dwellings in respect of which
authorities were accepted from 1951-

.. .. .	(a) in respect of houses for the population
.. .. .	(b) in respect of other than the above population
.. .. .	(v) Housing Order under the Housing Act, 1957
.. .. .	(vi) Number of dwellings in respect of which authorities were accepted from houses which have since been made R.D.
.. .. .	(vii) <u>Proposed new housing in the Housing Act, 1957</u>

HOUSING, LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE

Law Enforcers

Law Enforcers (under the Housing Act, 1957)

.. .. .	(a) by the Council
.. .. .	(b) by private authorities

Dwellings in respect of which

at 31st December, 1957

Accommodation under the Housing Act, 1957
as at 31st December, 1957

.. .. .	Unfurnished houses - 1957-58 houses
.. .. .	Unfurnished houses - 1958-59 houses
.. .. .	Furnished houses - 1957-58 houses
.. .. .	Furnished houses - 1958-59 houses

Application to Council's Housing List

at 31st December, 1957

HOUSING, LOCAL AUTHORITY AND PRIVATE

Year	Private Dwellings		Local Authority New Dwellings
	New Dwellings	Unfurnished	
1951	7	2	10
1952	-	-	12
1953	2	-	28
1954	1	-	20
1955	2	-	28
1956	2	-	-
1957	2	-	4
1958	2	-	20
1959	1	-	-
1960	2	-	-
1961	2	-	-
1962	2	-	20
1963	1	-	-

HOUSING - IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Discretionary Grants are given at the discretion of the local Council whereby up to half the estimated cost of a wide range of improvements may be paid, subject to a maximum grant of £400.

Discretionary Grants

Applications received..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	1
Properties approved for grants	..	..	..	..	..	5

Analysis of the 5 approved properties:

Owner/occupier .. 4:	Tenanted	1
Improvements .. .. .	.. .. .	5
Conversions .. .. .	.. .. .	-

In this year the ratio is 80% owner/occupied and 20% tenanted properties. The grants have proved to be a potent factor in raising the standard of living conditions.

Total amount of Discretionary grants approved in 1963..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,597. 0. Od.
Average grant per dwelling	..	..	..	..	..	£319. 0. Od.
Number of applications approved and completed in 1963	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Number of applications approved in previous years and completed in 1963..	..	..	..	..	..	4

Standard Grants enable house owners and certain leaseholders to obtain, as a right, half the cost, up to a maximum grant of £155, of providing five basic amenities - a bath or shower in a bathroom, a wash-hand basin, a water closet, a hot water supply and a food store.

This is an excellent measure with a twofold virtue, conserving existing housing in the Borough with a raising of housing standards by the provision of essential amenities.

Standard Grants

Applications received..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Properties approved for grants	..	..	..	..	..	9
Applications withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	1
Total amount of Standard Grants approved in 1963..	..	..	..	..	..	£1,165. 0. Od

Ten properties were provided with the following amenities at a total cost of £1,139. 0. Od:

Baths or showers in bathrooms..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Wash-hand basins ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Hot water systems..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Water closets	..	..	..	..	..	7
Food stores	..	..	..	..	..	3

It will be appreciated that the total amount of grants paid in the current year, must of necessity relate to grants made in previous years, the works having been completed in the year 1963.

Both Discretionary and Standard grants are available to landlords and owner/occupiers. An explanatory leaflet can be obtained at the Council's Offices, free of charge.

Summary of Results

Blanchard's results are given in the statement of the Local Council which is up to date the estimated cost of a wide range of improvements will be £10,000, subject to a maximum grant of £5,000.

Blanchard's Results

Applications received	10
Applications withdrawn	2
Proposals approved for grants	8

Summary of the 5 approved proposals

Grant/contract	£1,000
Improvements	£4,000
Contract	£1,000

In this year the total is £5,000 contract and £5,000 contract proposals. The results have proved to be a positive factor in raising the standard of living conditions.

Total amount of Blanchard's grants approved in 1961	£1,700.0.00
Average grant per dwelling	£112.0.00
Number of applications approved and completed in 1961	811
Number of applications approved in previous years and completed in 1961	4

Standard Grants would have been made available to certain, as a result of the grant, up to a maximum grant of £125, of providing five grants available - a grant to assist in a bathroom, a wash-hand basin, a water supply, a hot water supply and a bath.

This is an excellent example with a local view, concerning existing housing in the Borough with a view to raising standards by the provision of essential services.

Standard Grants

Applications received	10
Proposals approved for grants	2
Applications withdrawn	8
Total amount of Standard Grants approved in 1961	£1,100.0.00

The proposals were provided with the following amounts of a total

cost of £1,100.0.00

Bath or shower in bathroom	2
Wash-hand basin	8
Hot water system	2
Water supply	7
Total	19

It will be appreciated that the total amount of grants held in the current year, and of previous years, is £1,100.0.00 in previous years, the total being £1,100.0.00 in the year 1961.

Both Blanchard's and Standard Grants are available to landlords and tenants. The results have proved to be a positive factor in raising the standard of living conditions.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There is no slaughterhouse in this Borough.

Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Rye and Bexhill and the Rural District of Battle have combined to construct and maintain a slaughterhouse in Hastings. Building will commence in early 1964.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The number of properties inspected in 1963

(a) as a result of complaint.. .. .	153
(b) by survey.	126

Number of properties found to be infested by rats or mice 278

Number of properties treated by Local Authority.. .. 278

Number of visits by Rodent Operative 537

The Council employs one Rodent Operative on a part-time basis. His duties include inspections and treatments of the town sewers, private properties and the Council's refuse tip.

No major infestations were reported during 1963.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The scheme for re-sewering the Borough and the provision of a sewage disposal works commenced in June, 1962. The contract work for the laying of the new sewers and building the sewage disposal works has proceeded very satisfactorily through the year, and by the middle of 1964 all sewage will be treated and the effluent discharged.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse collection service has been fully maintained on a weekly basis.

The life of the refuse tip is shortening and it will be necessary to make arrangements outside the Borough within the next two years.

Waste paper is not collected for resale but is burned on the tip. Scrap metal is collected and sold when available, no income from this source during 1963.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

Toilets, urinals and washing facilities are provided at:-

Tower Street
The Strand
Cricket Salts

Toilets and urinals without washing facilities are provided at:-

Gun Garden

FACTORIES ACT, 19611. Inspections

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	9	3	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	5	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	-	-	-	-
Totals	52	8	-	-

There are no outworkers under Section 110(1)(c).

INDUSTRIES

The numbers engaged in the main industries located in the Borough are given below:-

	As at 31st December, 1963			As at 31st December 1962 Total
	Male	Female	Total	
Aerated Water Manufacturers.. .. .	5	3	8	8
Bedding Makers	2	1	3	3
Builders.	108	2	110	110
Catering and Bakeries	16	44	60	55
Cattle Market	1	-	1	1
Cinema	4	7	11	14
Coal merchants	9	3	12	9
Corn Chandlers	16	3	19	20
Dairymen.	14	7	21	20
Engineering works	278	18	296	296
Furniture removers	11	2	13	13
Hotels	26	33	59	50
Laundries	12	42	54	72
Nurserymen	2	-	2	2
Pottery works	14	13	27	27
Printing works	13	14	27	26
Sawmills	15	2	17	17
Ship repairing	3	-	3	3
Toy manufacturers	17	60	77	83
Wastepaper sorters	1	-	1	3

Dungeness Nuclear Power Station

This important building project so close to the Borough must of necessity have drawn a proportion of its labour force from this area.

FACTORY ACT, 1947

1. Introduction

Factory	Number of Employees (a)	Number of Employees (b)	Number of Employees (c)
(1) Factories in which Section 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 are in force and by Local Authorities	2	3	-
(11) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 1 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	5	-
(111) Other premises in which Section 1 is enforced by Local Authorities (including out-stations)	-	-	-
Totals	45	8	-

There are no out-stations under Section 1(1)(a).

2. Statistics

The number of persons employed in the main industries located in the factory are given below:-

As at 31st December, 1947	Total	As at 31st December, 1947	
		Males	Females
Alcohol, distillation, etc.	2	2
Food processing	2	1
Textiles	108	2
Engineering and allied	10	4
Chemical	1	-
Other	4	7
Coal	9	3
Iron and steel	10	3
Other	10	7
Engineering	278	18
Textiles	11	3
Other	20	23
Engineering	12	45
Other	2	-
Engineering	14	13
Engineering	13	14
Engineering	12	2
Engineering	17	40
Engineering	1	-

3. General Notes

This is a summary of the statistics of the factories in the country and does not include the statistics of the small scale industries.

INDUSTRIES
(Continued)

Mass Miniature Radiography in Industry

A completely mobile, self-contained Mass X-ray Unit is available to visit any premises employing 100 persons or more in the East Sussex area. The only facility required is a parking site for two vehicles.

Over 100 people can be given free chest X-ray examinations in a period of one hour, and as there is no undressing, both men and women can be X-rayed at the same session. Arrangements can be made either by telephone to Brighton 66017 or by letter to the Director, East Sussex Mass Radiography Unit, 26, Ditchling Road, Brighton, 7.

It is emphasised that the Mass X-ray service is free and that no information is disclosed without the patient's consent.

Rye Market

The Market occupies an essential feature in the life of Rye and the surrounding farming community.

It is not possible to give the numbers of agricultural workers in the Borough of Rye as a separate entity; the following table shows the numbers engaged in an area covered by Hastings County Borough, the Boroughs of Bexhill and Rye, and the Rural District of Battle (excluding Burwash and Ticehurst).

Year	Men	Women	Total
1959	1,558	434	1,992
1960	1,621	469	2,090
1961	1,760	385	2,145
1962	1,587	343	1,930
1963	1,599	407	2,006

The following numbers of live stock sold in Rye Market during 1963 are indicative of the activity on Market days and the importance of this venue to farmers for buying and selling in the Romney Marsh sheep area.

Fat cattle.. ..	2,138	Fat sheep and lambs.. ..	29,341
Store cattle ..	Nil	Store sheep and lambs ..	3,464
Calves.. ..	512	Fat pigs.	4,410
		Store pigs.. ..	Nil

Port of Rye

35 vessels are registered at the Port of Rye.

2 foreign ships brought cargoes of timber.

56 yachts from overseas (pleasure craft) used Rye berthing facilities.

It has been ascertained that there are 98 vessels engaged in fishing between Bexhill and Dungeness. They make use of the facilities available from time to time.

WOMEN (Continued)

WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION IN INDUSTRY

A completely reliable, self-contained X-ray unit is available in which any person weighing 100 pounds or more in the last known year. The only facility required is a parking place for the vehicle.

Over 100 people may be given free X-ray examinations in a period of one hour, and as there is no waiting, both men and women may be X-rayed at the same time. Arrangements may be made either by telephone or by letter to the Director, East Sussex Health Authority, 25, Hastings Road, Hastings, T.

It is explained that the X-ray service is free and that no information is disclosed without the patient's consent.

The Market

The Market occupies an essential feature in the life of the and the surrounding farming community.

It is not possible to give the number of agricultural workers in the Borough of Epsom as a separate entity; the following table shows the numbers engaged in an area covered by East Surrey County Borough, the Borough of Epsom and Epsom, and the Rural District of Epsom (including Epsom and Epsom).

Year	Men	Women	Total
1953	1,328	434	1,762
1950	1,428	422	1,850
1947	1,400	382	1,782
1945	1,307	341	1,648
1943	1,338	327	1,665

The following numbers of live stock sold in the Market during 1953 are indicative of the activity in Market days and the importance of this source of income for buying and selling in the Epsom Market area.

Live cattle ..	2,172	For sheep and lambs ..	22,361
Store cattle ..	211	Store sheep and lambs ..	1,461
Cows ..	512	For pigs ..	4,410
Store pigs ..	211		

Part of the

It is noted that registered at the Port of Epsom.
A further ship arrived at Epsom.
The British Iron Company (Limited) and the British Iron Company.
It has been suggested that there are 25 vessels engaged in fishing between Epsom and Epsom. They are one of the Epsom fishing fleet.
The 25 vessels.

VISITS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR DURING 1963

Council houses - defects remedied.. .. .	180
Private houses re defects.. .. .	6
Food premises.. .. .	97
Streams and ditches	6
Infectious diseases	5
Insects and pests.. .. .	3
Smoke nuisance.	3
Houses disinfected	2

METEOROLOGYRAINFALL FIGURES TAKEN IN RYE

	Number of days on which rain fell	Longest period of drought	Periods of drought
1958	125	25 days	27th Feb-23rd March incl. 14th Nov-8th Dec incl.
1959	96	30 days	24th Jan-22nd Feb incl. 12th Sep-10th Oct incl.
1960	144	16 days	28th Apr-11th May incl. 14th July-8th Aug incl.
1961	97	30 days	3rd Mar-1st April incl.
1962	104	20 days	11th-25th March incl. 5th-24th Oct incl.
1963	176	Nil	Nil

The definition of Drought is 15 days without rain.

Comparison with previous years is given in the following table:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Total Rainfall</u>
1958.. .. .	31.34 inches
1959.. .. .	28.43 inches
1960.. .. .	37.96 inches
1961.. .. .	26.19 inches
1962.. .. .	24.46 inches
1963.. .. .	28.91 inches.



