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Contributors

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WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

1958

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

In Office 1959-1960 : Chairman of the Council
Councillor Mrs. E. Watts

Chairman of the Health Committee
Councillor Miss M.A. Powell

Clerk and Chief Financial Officer
F. Tomlinson, F.I.M.T.A., A.R.V.A.

Chief Public Health Inspector
F.W.I. Whitehouse, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Engineer and Surveyor
B.E. Hardy, A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.Mun.E.

Public Health Department, Gate Lodge, The Castle
Whitstable

Telephone : Whitstable 2233



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Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present a report on the year 1958 and attempt to follow the readable style of the 1957 report. You have recently received the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector which will be circulated with this report to the statutory recipients. May I express my thanks to the Council for your interest in Public Health affairs, for the pleasant atmosphere in which these matters are discussed, and for your ready consideration of my advice.

THE COMMUNITY AND TOWN

In an unchanged area of 7,640 acres the population has continued its very gradual increase to a mid-year total of 17,420. This increase of only 10 can hardly be a true reflection of the number of people who have come to live in the town, but until the next census is taken in 1961 we shall not know the full extent of our growth. At present we must be content with calculations that do not have the benefit of a national registration system such as ruled in war years.

The births to residents numbered 232 children. This set against the total deaths of 312 persons indicates that we are dependent on growth by intake rather than by native reproduction. The number of births each year has shown a steady and gradual increase, even if our 1958 total is only 4 above that for 1957, and it is pleasing to report that the number of infant deaths has fallen from 6 to 2.

The number of deaths (312) is an 8% increase in the total for 1957, although it is equivalent to the number expected on the basis of the national death-rate.

These annual totals give a birth rate of 13.3. per 1,000 (England & Wales 16.4) and a death rate of 17.9 per 1,000 (England & Wales 11.7). These are abnormal for the purposes of comparison until the correction factors based on the make up of the population are applied. Thus corrected the birth rate becomes 16.9 per 1,000 and the death rate becomes 11.3 per 1,000.

The statistical tables are shown later in the report, laid out as required by the Ministry of Health, with some new rates shown.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

It was a quiet year for notifiable diseases.

Scarlet Fever cases occurred mainly in the first half of the year, in the age groups found in Primary Schools. While one cannot be complacent about the individual illness of each case the cases are recognised as part of the crowd spread of streptococcal infection.

Measles This was not a measles year which was not surprising after the heavy incidence of 1957. Those cases notified occurred in the summer period and it is to be hoped that the bi-annual incidence will continue to occur in this season when secondary infection which is the damaging factor is absent.

Whooping Cough was also quiet in comparison to the 1957 incidence. The popularity of whooping cough inoculation now included in the vaccination and immunisation scheme contributed to this, but has not elsewhere suppressed the disease entirely. The protection is of most value to protect infants from the disease in the first two years of life when it can be particularly damaging. As a public health measure to suppress the disease and prevent spread it may not prove of outstanding value, as mild non-whooping cases can occur in vaccinated children. In its occurrence this year the disease had an autumnal peak which appears to be the usual seasonal incidence.

Pneumonia. A few cases occurred as a tail to the influenza epidemic of late 1957. This disease as with Bronchitis, is always with us. It has so many other forms than the pneumococcal form in this sulphonamide and antibiotic era that it is a potential epidemic maker in all winter seasons.

Acute Poliomyelitis It is good to be able to report the absence of cases of polio'.

No Dysentery and Food Poisoning cases were notified during the year. A slight scare arose over a case of typhoid diagnosed in a visitor to the town after her return to London, but this was finally considered to have originated elsewhere. A local carrier of paratyphoid who had co-operated most helpfully in precautions to prevent spread came under hospital treatment to clear the carrier state. Operative treatment was not at first successful but a subsequent course of T.A.B. vaccine cleared the infection and all is now well.

Tuberculosis. Only 2 cases of tuberculosis, both pulmonary, were notified during the year. Progress in the control of transmission of infection is good and is based on (a) close co-operation between family doctor and chest physician in the examination of suspects, (b) examination of contacts of known cases, (c) protection of 13 year old school-children with B.C.G. vaccination and the examination of positive re-actors and (d) the encouragement of X-ray examination of the middle-aged bronchitis cases.

It was a quiet year for notifiable diseases.

Scarlet fever cases occur mainly in the 1st half of the year, in the age groups 10 to 14 years. While one cannot be disappointed about the individual figures of each year the cases are recognized as part of the group of streptococcal infection.

Measles. This was not a measles year which was not surprising after the heavy incidence of 1957. These cases notified occurred in the summer period and it is to be hoped that the incidence will continue to occur in this season when necessary infection which is the damping factor is absent.

Whooping Cough was also quiet in comparison to the 1957 incidence. The popularity of whooping cough inoculation has increased in the vaccination and transmission scheme contributed to this, but has not elsewhere prevented the disease entirely. The protection of most value to prevent infants from the disease in the first two years of life when it can be particularly damaging. As a public health measure to suppress the disease and prevent spread it may not prove of outstanding value, as mild non-whooping cases can occur in vaccinated children. In its occurrence this year the disease had an autumn peak which appears to be the usual seasonal incidence.

Poliovirus. A few cases occurred as a fall to the influenza epidemic of late 1957. This disease as with bronchitis, is always with us. It has no many other forms than the paralytic form in the epidemics and antibiotic one that it is a potential epidemic when in all winter seasons.

Acute Poliomyelitis. It is good to be able to report the absence of cases of polio.

The Typhoid and Food Poisoning cases were notified during the year. A slight rise arose over a case of typhoid diagnosed in a visitor to the town after her return to London, but this was finally considered to have originated elsewhere. A local outbreak of paratyphoid who had no reported most helpfully in preventing spread of the disease under hospital treatment to clear the carrier state. Operative treatment was not at first successful but a subsequent course of T.A.B. vaccine cleared the infection and all is now well.

Tuberculosis. Only 2 cases of tuberculosis, both pulmonary, were notified during the year. Progress in the control of transmission of infection is good and is based on (a) close co-operation between family doctor and chest physician in the examination of suspects, (b) examination of contacts of known cases, (c) protection of 13 year old school-children with B.C.G. vaccination and the examination of positive reactors and (d) the encouragement of X-ray examination of the middle-aged bronchitis cases.

Tuberculosis contd/

The Mass Radiography Unit visited the town in February and examined 2,212 members of the general public, 574 school-children and 22 members of school staff. 38% of the public attending did so for the first time, but the total response of the general public was 29% down on the previous visit. No active cases of tuberculosis were discovered, and there was a marked decrease in cases of inactive disease identified as compared with the 1955 survey, but the usefulness of the survey in identifying other conditions is very great.

<u>STATISTICS</u>		<u>(Vital and Morbid)</u>		<u>1958</u>					
Population Mid 1958 - 17,420				Estimated		(Male 7,663 Female 9,757)			
								<u>England & Wales</u>	
Live Births	=	232	Male 121	Female 111					
Live Births rate per 1,000 population		..	..	..	..	13.3			16.4
Still Births	=	4							
Still Births rate per 1,000 live & Still Births		..	..	16.9					21.6
Total live and still births	=	236							
Infant deaths	=	2							
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-total		..	..	8.6					22.5
Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-legitimate		..	9						
" " " " " " -illegitimate		..	nil						
Neonatal Mortality rate (first 4 wks) per 1,000 live births		..	4.3						
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		..	4.3						
Maternal deaths (including abortion)		..	..	..	..	nil			
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		..	nil						
Deaths all causes	=	312	Male 151	Female 161					
Deaths under 1 year	=	2	Male 1	Female 1					
Deaths under 4 weeks	=	1	Male -	Female 1					
Death rate per 1,000 population		..	..	..	..	17.9			11.7
Male 19.7 per 1,000		Female 16.5 per 1,000							
Deaths from Cancer of Lung & Bronchus -									
Total 14.		Male 12.		Female 2.					
Death rate from Cancer of Lung & Bronchus -									
Male (per 1,000)		..		..		1.56		0.783	
Female (per 1,000)		..		..		0.2		0.119	
Total male & female (per 1,000)		..		..		0.8		0.439	
Death rate from all other cancers -									
Total male & female (per 1,000)		..		..		2.35		1.685	

These rates are influenced by the distribution of our population in the age groups and some weighting towards the older age groups.

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1957	1958
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	15	4
" " Lung, Bronchus	11	14
" " Breast	4	7
" " Uterus	-	-
Other Malignant Neoplasms	24	30
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	4
Diabetes	2	1
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous System	37	44
Coronary Disease, Angina	48	53
Hypertension with Heart Disease	4	6
Other Heart Diseases	43	56
Other Circulatory Disease	26	27
Influenza	1	3
Pneumonia	11	11
Bronchitis	12	12
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	8	8
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate	2	3
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformation	3	-
Other defined or ill defined diseases	19	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	3
Other Accidents	3	4
Suicide	2	2

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1957	1958
Other defined or ill defined diseases	19	16
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	3
Other Accidents	3	4
Suicide	2	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	3	-
Congenital Malformation	-	-
Ulcera of Stomach and Duodenum	8	8
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diverticulosis	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	1
Hypertension of Prostate	2	3
Other Respiratory Diseases	1	3
Influenza	1	3
Infectious	11	11
Tuberculosis	12	12
Other Circulatory Diseases	26	27
Other Heart Diseases	43	26
Hypertension with Heart Diseases	4	6
Coronary Diseases, Angina	48	53
Vaso: Lesions of Nervous System	37	44
Diabetes	2	1
Leukemia and Lymphomas	2	4
Other Malignant Neoplasms	24	30
Uterus	-	-
Breast	4	7
Colon, Rectum	11	14
Stomach	12	14
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	-
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Quarters of year				By Age Groups					Totals	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1958	1957
Scarlet Fever	3	3	1	2	-	4	5	-	-	9	19
Measles	-	7	4	-	1	3	4	3	-	11	433
Whooping Cough	-	1	5	8	6	7	-	1	-	14	114
Pneumonia	6	1	-	3	1	-	-	2	7	10	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	15-24	45-64	65+	Unknown		1958	1957
Respiratory -											
Male	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1		2	3
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		-	1

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December 1958
(1957 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory : Male 88 (92) Female 56 (60)
 Other Forms : Male 11 (13) Female 22 (23)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Disease	Quarter of year				By Age Groups				Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	1958	1959
Scarlet Fever	2	2	1	2	-	4	2	-	7	19
Measles	-	7	4	-	1	2	4	3	11	433
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	8	6	7	-	1	24	114
Pneumonia	6	1	-	2	1	-	-	2	7	7
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia Pneumia	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	3
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS										
Respiratory -	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	1958	1959
Male	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	2	3
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

Number on T.A. Register - First December 1959
(1959 figures in parentheses)

Respiratory : Male 88 (92) Female 26 (60)
Other Forms : Male 11 (13) Female 22 (23)

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

This is provided under County Council schemes both by the family doctors and by medical officers at child welfare clinics and through schools.

The main scheme provides for protection against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. In addition there is a scheme for basal protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination carried out by specially trained medical officers and by the Chest Physicians, which vaccination is offered to 13 year old school children and contacts of cases of tuberculosis as well as to special groups at risk such as nurses.

During 1958 the following work was done in our area:-

		No. up to <u>age 2 yrs.</u>
Dyphtheria Immunisation:-		
Primary immunisation	= 154	148
Re-inforcing "	= 118	1
Whooping Cough Inoculation	= 207	191
Smallpox Vaccination:-		
Primary	= 178	162
Revaccination	= 43	
Poliomyelitis:-		
Up to age 15	= 1,722	297
Over age 15	= 262	

Figures are not available for B.C.G. vaccination.

Only 50 - 60% of the younger age groups are fully protected against diphtheria and approximately 50% of the children are protected against smallpox.

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

This is provided under County Council schemes both by the family doctor and by medical officers at child welfare clinics and through schools.

The main scheme provides for protection against measles, diphtheria, whooping cough and poliomyelitis. In addition there is a scheme for local protection against tuberculosis by B.C.G. vaccination carried out by specially trained medical officers and by the Chest Physicians, which vaccination is offered to 15 year old school children and contacts of cases of tuberculosis as well as to special groups at risk such as nurses.

During 1958 the following work was done in our area:-

No. up to age 2 yrs.		Diphtheria Immunisation:-	
148	=	Primary immunisation	154
1	=	"Re-vaccinating"	118
191	=	Whooping Cough Immunisation	207
		Measles Vaccination:-	
165	=	Primary	178
	=	Re-vaccination	43
		Poliomyelitis:-	
297	=	Up to age 15	1,722
	=	Over age 15	282

Figures are not available for B.C.G. vaccination.

Only 50 - 60% of the younger age groups are fully protected against diphtheria and approximately 50% of the children are protected against measles.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The standard of public hygiene is being endangered by the abuse of facilities provided for the public. The Council receives reports from time to time of the damage to public conveniences in the town, all of it apparently pointless and wanton. It is hard to ask for public funds to be poured into the maintenance of these necessary facilities. There is little prospect of achieving a better standard until damage ceases. But one wants to see the development of public conveniences with good hand washing facilities reaching the level of hot and cold water supply with paper towels provided. There seems little hope until the public learns to respect these units and sees to it that they are not the playground for destruction wantons. Education for this should begin amongst the young people and some means of achieving a sense of guardianship and respect must be found. A factor which has perhaps been ignored is that the charge for use of a public convenience has remained unchanged for half a century. If the cost were calculated on other prices sixpence would by now be nearer the appropriate charge. This would be a charge on which the Council could provide adequate maintenance and supervision.

SEWAGE AND SEWERAGE

During the year the improvement to the existing sewage works was the subject of a full report and the Surveyor and Engineer promoted the development of a treatment plant for cesspool contents prior to their discharge into the main treatment system. This development is a great step forward in reducing possible pollution to the sea shore from the discharge of untreated sewage.

Heavy and sudden rainstorms have been a feature of recent summers which tax the system beyond the limit of capacity, and the problem points are known. The problems vary from the free run off for rainwater from flat areas in Chestfield to the release of overloading at convergence of sewers in the lower parts of the town. The solution is a long term one and is the hard battle to move sudden loads of sewer water from west to east of the Castle, but the town's Engineer shows his understanding of the overall problem in the schemes brought forward.

The Yorkletts sewage scheme was the subject of a local enquiry during the year and is, of course, now nearing completion.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

The standard of public hygiene is being endangered by the abuse of facilities provided for the public. The Council receives reports from time to time of the damage to public conveniences in the town, all of it apparently potash and waste. It is hard to ask for public funds to be poured into the maintenance of these necessary facilities. There is little prospect of achieving a better standard until damage ceases. But one wants to see the development of public conveniences with good hand washing facilities reaching the level of hot and cold water supply with paper towels provided. They seem little hope until the public learns to respect their rights and see to it that they are not the playground for destruction wanted. Education for this should begin amongst the young people and some means of achieving a sense of responsibility and respect must be found. A factor which has perhaps been ignored is that the charge for use of a public convenience has remained unchanged for half a century. If the cost were calculated on other public services would it now be nearer the appropriate charge. This would be a change on which the Council could provide adequate maintenance and supervision.

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Heavy and sudden rainstorms have been a feature of recent seasons which tax the system beyond the limit of capacity, and the problem points are known. The problems vary from the free run off for rainwater from flat areas in Westfield to the release of overflow at convergence of sewers in the lower parts of the town. The solution is a long term one and is the hard battle to move another load of sewer water from west to east of the Castle, but the town's Engineer shows his understanding of the overall problem in the schemes brought forward.

The Yorklets sewage scheme was the subject of a local enquiry during the year and is, of course, now nearing completion.

CLEAN AIR

The problems on this matter are quite limited. One chimney gave trouble but advice on the use of suitable fuels was given by the Chief Public Health Inspector who was helped by the National Institute of Fuel Economy.

The other problem is that of the tar macadam plant, the subject of periodic attention and discussion, and a dust source which, while not a hazard to health, can be most apparent in times of dry and breezy weather.

FOOD AND FOOD HYGIENE

The Chief Public Health Inspector gives constant attention to the standards of food hygiene maintained in the catering and other food premises.

The harbour now develops as a source of food importation in addition to landings of fish.

The local oyster purification plants were in demand during troubles experienced in Colchester. The ozone process is in use very successfully.

The gathering of cockles and whelks and their boiling before distribution gives its particular atmosphere to the whelkers corner of the harbour. Improvements were effected by these folk during the year in the hygienic standards of handling.

The introduction of antibiotics into pig feeding has given a pungent odour to the excreta of the pigs which, while it is in no way harmful is, it seems, particularly noticeable. Complaints were received concerning a piggery in the hinterland of the town, which although within the bounds of reasonable in its practice as based on public health law undoubtedly gave out an aroma. Fortunately the extension of a sewer has allowed the piggery to link in and to improve the situation.

OLD PERSONS

Section 47, National Assistance Act, concerned with the removal of persons suffering infirmity or grave chronic disease and in need of care and attention, was not used for any case during the year. One long-standing case on which we have maintained an observers rôle was removed to a nursing home and is still there. We still keep in touch with the case.

CONCLUSION

My thanks are recorded to Mr. Whitehouse and his staff and to the Chief Officers for their helpful co-operation and readiness to discuss the public health aspects of matters in hand or in contemplation.

Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY

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The other problem is that of the far reaching plant, the subject of periodic attention and discussion, and a great source which, while not a hazard to health, can be most apparent in times of dry and breezy weather.

FOOD AND FOOD HYGIENE

The Chief Public Health Inspector gives constant attention to the standards of food hygiene maintained in the catering and other food premises.

The harbor now develops as a source of food inspection in addition to landings of fish.

The local oyster purification plants were in demand during periods experienced in Colchester. The oyster process is in use very successful.

The gathering of oysters and wharves and their holding before distribution gives the particular atmosphere to the wharves corner of the harbor. Improvements were effected by these folk during the year in the hygiene standards of handling.

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Your obedient servant,

MALCOLM S. HARVEY

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

GATE LODGE,

THE CASTLE,

WHITSTABLE.

September 1959.

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Whitstable Urban District Council.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work
of the Department for the year 1958.

Total number of inspections was 4,673, made up as follows:-

Bakehouses	..	..	..	11
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	40
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	42
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	61
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	137
Cafes, Licensed Premises etc.	..	..	..	93
Food Preparing Rooms	..	..	..	127
Fish Shops	..	..	..	53
Hawkers	..	..	..	21
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	353
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) re-visit	..	..	..	168
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	145
Overcrowding	..	..	..	6
Verminous Houses	..	..	..	37
Camping Sites	..	..	..	292
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	65
Re-visits	..	..	..	445
Drains Inspected	..	..	..	405
Drains Tested	..	..	..	18
Cesspools	..	..	..	313
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	58
Air Pollution	..	..	..	73
Rodent Control (Council Premises	..	..	..	32
(Dwelling Houses	..	..	..	132
(Agricultural Premises	..	..	..	10
(Business Premises	..	..	..	28

HEALTH DEPARTMENT

CITY OF WHITSTABLE

THE CASTLE

WHITSTABLE

September 1932

To: The Chairman and Members
of the Whitstable Urban District Council

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report on the work
of the Department for the year 1932.

Total number of inspections was 4,673, made up as follows:-

11	..	..	..	Bakeries
40	..	..	..	Milk Regulations
42	..	..	..	Ice Cream Premises and Sampling
61	..	..	..	Butchers' Shops
137	..	..	..	Other Food Shops
93	..	..	..	Cakes, Biscuits, Preserves etc.
127	..	..	..	Food Preparing Rooms
23	..	..	..	Fish Shops
21	..	..	..	Hawkers
353	..	..	..	Dwellings (P.H.A.) 1st Visit
168	..	..	..	Dwellings (P.H.A.) re-visit
145	..	..	..	Dwellings (Housing Act)
6	..	..	..	Overcrowding
37	..	..	..	Verminous Houses
292	..	..	..	Camping Sites
62	..	..	..	Rubbish Heaps and Accumulations
445	..	..	..	Re-visits
405	..	..	..	Dwelling Inspected
18	..	..	..	Dwelling Tested
313	..	..	..	Cesspools
28	..	..	..	Keeping of Animals
73	..	..	..	Air Pollution
22	..	..	..	Robert Control
132	..	..	..	(Council Premises)
10	..	..	..	(Dwelling Houses)
29	..	..	..	(Agricultural Premises)
	..	..	..	(Business Premises)

Port Health	..	..	..	42
Petroleum	..	..	..	161
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	30
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	12
Factories Act	..	..	..	83
Shops Act	..	..	..	73
Water Supplies	..	..	..	21
Unsound Food	..	..	..	80
Bedding and Disinfection	..	..	..	16
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	754
Civil Defence	..	..	..	37
Waste Food Regulations	..	..	..	14
Rent Act	..	..	..	80
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	105

NUISANCES ABATED

During the year the following nuisances were abated:-

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	18
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed				7
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	13
Doors and windows repaired	..	..	..	33
Dirty rooms cleansed	..	..	..	13
Sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	4
Stoves repaired or renewed	..	..	..	1
Brickwork repaired	..	..	..	7
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	8
Drains relaid or repaired	..	..	..	3
Drains cleared	..	..	..	11
W.C.'s repaired or renewed	..	..	..	16
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	39
Rising and /or penetrating damp	..	..	..	24
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	..	34

42	..	..	..	Port Health
161	..	..	..	Petroleum
30	..	..	..	Infectious Diseases
18	..	..	..	Public Conveniences
83	..	..	..	Factories Act
73	..	..	..	Shops Act
21	..	..	..	Water Supplies
80	..	..	..	Unsound Food
16	..	..	..	Bedding and Mattresses
74	..	..	..	Refuse Collection and Disposal
37	..	..	..	Civil Defence
11	..	..	..	Waste Food Regulations
80	..	..	..	Rent Act
105	..	..	..	Miscellaneous

MISCELLANEOUS

During the year the following nuisances were abated:-

18	..	..	..	Roofs repaired
7	..	..	..	Leaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed
13	..	..	..	Floors repaired or renewed
23	..	..	..	Doors and windows repaired
13	..	..	..	Dirty rooms cleaned
4	..	..	..	Sinks repaired or renewed
1	..	..	..	Stoves repaired or renewed
7	..	..	..	Brickwork repaired
8	..	..	..	Fireplaces repaired or renewed
3	..	..	..	Drains relaid or repaired
11	..	..	..	Drains cleared
16	..	..	..	W.O.'s repaired or renewed
39	..	..	..	Ceiling and wall plaster repaired
24	..	..	..	Rating and/or generating damp
24	..	..	..	Miscellaneous repairs

H O U S I N G

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the year:-

(1) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	498
(2) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations	5
(3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	86

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	62
--	----

Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957	Nil
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	12
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	14
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwellings during the year:-

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 498 | (1) Total number of dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) |
| 2 | (2) Number of dwellings (included under sub-head (1) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations |
| 2 | (3) Number of dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation |
| 86 | (4) Number of dwellings (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. |

2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices:-

- | | |
|----|---|
| 62 | Number of defective dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers |
|----|---|

Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 111 | A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10, and 12 of the Housing Act, 1927 |
| | B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:- |
| 12 | (1) Number of dwellings in respect of which Notices were served requiring defects to be remedied |
| | (2) Number of dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:- |
| 11 | (a) by owners |
| 111 | (b) by local authority in default of owners |

3. C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957:-

(1) Number of dwellinghouses demolished	1
(2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made	4

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957 Nil

4. Housing Act 1957 Part IV, Overcrowding:-

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	Nil
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	Nil
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	Nil
(c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved	3
(d) Number of persons concerned in such cases	24
(e) Number of new cases of overcrowding	Nil

During the year five properties falling within the Council's five year programme were dealt with, four houses being closed and one demolished

NEW HOUSES DURING 1958

(a) Total number of houses erected during 1958	149
(b) Houses erected by Local Authority	-
(c) Houses erected by other persons	149

3. C. Proceedings under Sections 16 and 25 of the Housing Act 1957:-

- | | |
|---|--|
| 1 | (1) Number of dwellinghouses demolished |
| 4 | (2) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders or Closing Orders were made |

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957 Nil

4. Housing Act 1957 Part IV, Overcrowding:-

- | | |
|-----|--|
| Nil | (a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year |
| Nil | (2) Number of families dwelling therein |
| Nil | (3) Number of persons dwelling therein |
| Nil | (b) Number of new cases of overcrowding relieved during the year |
| 3 | (c) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved |
| 24 | (d) Number of persons concerned in such cases |
| Nil | (e) Number of new cases of overcrowding |

During the year five properties falling within the Council's five year programme were dealt with, four houses being closed and one demolished.

NEW HOUSES DURING 1958

- | | |
|-----|--|
| 149 | (a) Total number of houses erected during 1958 |
| - | (b) Houses erected by Local Authority |
| 149 | (c) Houses erected by other persons |

RENT ACT

The initial spate of work occasioned by the Rent Act subsided during the year and it would seem that landlords and tenants have sorted out their problems of disrepair generally without the formal intervention of the Council. Advice continues to be sought and given on procedure and relevant forms are on sale in the Finance Department.

MEAT SUPPLIES

Adequate public slaughtering accommodation is available at the Canterbury Public Abattoir and no difficulties have arisen as a result of the Council's action a few years ago in closing the private slaughterhouses in the area.

A section of the Slaughterhouse Act which was introduced in 1958 requires further consideration to be given to this matter and for a report to be submitted to the Minister on the existing and probable future requirements of the district.

FOOD HYGIENE

The approximate number of food premises in the area was 262 comprising 6 bakehouses, 37 cafes, 33 food preparing premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, 73 general food premises and stalls, 42 public houses, 20 butchers' shops, 27 club premises, school canteens, nursing homes etc. and 24 food hawkers registered under the Whitstable U.D.C. Act 1948.

545 inspections were made for the purpose of advising on the Food Hygiene Regulations and securing compliance with the various statutory enactments. It is considered that these visits, together with the public's continuing awareness of food hygiene, are raising the general standard.

The seasonal increase of population was accompanied by the advent of the mobile food ship, stall and caravan camp shop necessitating additional vigilance.

22 samples of foodstuffs were taken for examination including oysters, cockles, oats and bread.

HEAT ACT

The initial apportionment of work occasioned by the Heat Act was divided during the year and it would seem that landlords and tenants have sorted out their problems of repairs generally without the formal intervention of the Council. Advice continues to be sought and given on procedure and relevant forms are on sale in the Finance Department.

MEAT SUPPLIES

Adequate public slaughtering accommodation is available at the Canterbury Public Slaughter and no difficulties have arisen as a result of the Council's action a few years ago in closing the private slaughterhouses in the area.

A section of the Slaughterhouse Act which was introduced in 1958 requires further consideration to be given to this matter and for a report to be submitted to the Minister on the existing and probable future requirements of the district.

FOOD HYGIENE

The approximate number of food premises in the area was 262 comprising 6 bakeries, 37 cafes, 53 food preparing premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, 75 general food premises and stalls, 42 public houses, 20 butchers' shops, 27 club premises, school canteens, nursing homes etc. and 24 food hawkers registered under the Wholesale U.D.C. Act 1948.

545 inspections were made for the purpose of advising on the Food Hygiene Regulations and securing compliance with the various statutory enactments. It is considered that these visits, together with the public's continuing awareness of food hygiene, are raising the general standard.

The seasonal increase of population was accompanied by the advent of the mobile food shop, stall and caravan camp shop necessitating additional vigilance.

22 samples of foodstuffs were taken for examination including oysters, cockles, oaks and bread.

UN SOUND FOOD

The following table shows the amount of unsound food voluntarily surrendered for which condemnation certificates were issued. All such food was disposed of at the Council's refuse tip:-

	<u>lbs.</u>
Meat	277
Tinned Meat	106
Fish	1,701
Tinned Fish	5
Tinned Milk	15
Fresh Fruit	192
Tinned Fruit	74
Miscellaneous	127
	<u>2,497</u>

MILK SUPPLIES

All milk sold in the area is required to be Tuberculin Tested or heat treated.

There are three registered dairies, two possessing modern pasteurisation plants. 23 persons were registered as distributors.

The following licences were issued:-

	<u>Dealers</u>	<u>Supplementary</u>
Tuberculin Tested	12	2
Pasteurised	15	-
Sterilised	4	2

22 samples of all types of milks were taken for examination, one being unsatisfactory.

The ample cleaning and sterilising facilities available at the dairies coupled with adequate cold storage facilities ensured a delivery of milk of good keeping quality.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream was 97. The number of manufacturers has diminished from the post-war figure of 20 to 2. Eleven samples were taken all of which were free from disease producing organisms and were graded as follows:-

Grade 1	..	8
Grade 2	..	2
Grade 3	..	-
Grade 4	..	1

UNSAVED FOOD

The following table shows the amount of unsaved food voluntarily surrendered for which condemnation certificates were issued. All such food was disposed of at the Council's refuse tip:-

lbs.	
277	Meat
106	Tinned Meat
1,701	Fish
5	Tinned Fish
15	Tinned Milk
192	Fresh Fruit
74	Tinned Fruit
127	Miscellaneous
<u>2,497</u>	

MILK SUPPLIES

All milk sold in the area is required to be Tuberculin Tested or heat treated.

There are three registered dairies, two possessing modern pasteurisation plants. 25 persons were registered as distributors.

The following licences were issued:-

Dairies	Supplementary
12	2
15	-
4	2

22 samples of all types of milk were taken for examination, one being unsatisfactory.

The ample cleaning and sterilising facilities available at the dairies coupled with adequate cold storage facilities ensured a delivery of milk of good keeping quality.

ICE CREAM

The number of premises registered for the sale of ice cream was 27. The number of manufacturers has diminished from the post-war figure of 20 to 2. Eleven samples were taken all of which were free from disease producing organisms and were graded as follows:-

8	Grade 1
2	Grade 2
-	Grade 3
1	Grade 4

WATER SUPPLIES

Eleven samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and five for chemical examination. One sample from a shallow well proved unsatisfactory and steps were taken to ensure that it was not used for drinking purposes.

The Yorkletts area is supplied by the Mid-Kent Water Company and the remainder of the District by the Canterbury and District Water Company. A number of chalets in the Seasalter area take their supply from a private source, the purity of which is periodically checked.

Several extensions of the water mains were made for new building development. With a few minor exceptions all houses have an individual piped supply.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act came into force during the year and in this connection observations were taken and visits made when necessary. There is not a large number of factory chimneys and any infringement is therefore all the more apparent.

Observations were made on the emission of smoke from railway locomotive engines following a number of complaints. It is pleasing to note that at the time of writing this contributory form of air pollution has been eliminated by the electrification of the railway line.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Three licences were issued in accordance with the provision of the Act. Licences are subject to requirements recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose Inspector maintains a check on licenced premises.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

There are no Rag Flock Manufacturing premises within the district but one factory where filling materials are utilised is registered. No registration is required of premises where remaking or reconditioning is carried out. The majority of new articles bear the British Standards Institution Certificate mark which is indicative of a satisfactory standard.

WATER SUPPLY

Eleven samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and five for chemical examination. One sample from a shallow well proved unsatisfactory and steps were taken to ensure that it was not used for drinking purposes.

The Tordis area is supplied by the Mid-Mont Water Company and the remainder of the District by the Canterbury and District Water Company. A number of chalets in the Semakau area take their supply from a private source, the purity of which is periodically checked.

Several extensions of the water mains were made for new building development. With a few minor exceptions all houses have an individual piped supply.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The remaining provisions of the Clean Air Act came into force during the year and in this connection observations were taken and visits made when necessary. There is not a large number of factory chimneys and any infringement is therefore all the more apparent.

Observations were made on the emission of smoke from railway locomotive engines following a number of complaints. It is pleasing to note that at the time of writing this compulsory form of air pollution has been eliminated by the electrification of the railway line.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Three licences were issued in accordance with the provisions of the Act. Licences are subject to requirements recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, whose Inspector maintains a check on licensed premises.

RAG STOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT 1951

There are no Rag Stock Manufacturing premises within the District but one factory where filling materials are utilized is registered. No registration is required of premises where rags or rags containing are carried out. The majority of new articles bear the British Standards Institution Certificate mark which is indicative of a satisfactory standard.

SHOPS ACT

Administration of the Shops Act was carried out under powers delegated to the Council by the County Council, a separate report having been made in this connection.

PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

Thirty-four licences were issued during the year. The introduction and acceptance of the model code of principles of construction and licensing conditions issued by the Home Office made much additional work and a large number of existing storage tanks were tested before re-licensing. Close collaboration is maintained with the Fire Prevention Officer and licensees have been most co-operative in complying with the new conditions.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 AND 1948

The undermentioned statistics relate to inspection of Factories:-

1. Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	No. of Inspections.	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	86	67	2	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	7	-	-
T O T A L S	106	83	2	-

Administration of the Shops Act was carried out under powers delegated to the Council by the County Council, a separate report having been made in this connection.

PERMITS REGULATIONS

Thirty-four permits were issued during the year. The introduction and acceptance of the model code of principles of construction and licensing conditions issued by the Home Office made much additional work and a large number of existing storage tanks were tested before re-licensing. Close collaboration is maintained with the Fire Prevention Officer and licensees have been most co-operative in complying with the new conditions.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 AND 1948

The unbroken statistics relate to inspection of

Factories:-
1. Inspection

Factories	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of Written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	20	9	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	86	67	2	-
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	7	-	-
TOTALS	106	83	2	-

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948 (continued)

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	6	4	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(Not including offences relating to outwork)					
TOTALS :	8	5	-	-	-

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

This Order requires certain collectors of waste foods to be licenced by the Council and insists upon certain conditions being satisfied, the object being to prevent the spread of foot-and-mouth and other diseases. Nine licences were issued in this connection.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) OVER 1937

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FACTORIES ACTS 1937 AND 1948 (continued)

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which defects were found
	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector for	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage	-	-	-	-
of floors	-	-	-	-
Sanitary arrangements:				
(a) Inefficient	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	6	4	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act	-	-	-	-
(Not including offences relating to outwork)				
TOTALS:	8	5	-	-

RODENT CONTROL

Treatment was carried out on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. My General Assistant spent approximately one-third of his time on the work of laying baits, poisoning and carrying out surveys.

The following statistics relate to the work carried out during the year:-

Two Maintenance Treatments of the sewers were carried out during the year with the following results:-

Test Baiting Treatment	- 21st and 23rd April 1958
Number of manholes baited	87
Number of manholes showing "take"	11
No.1 Maintenance Treatment	- 2nd, 7th, 13th, 17th May 1958
Number of manholes baited	70
Number of manholes showing "take"	10
No.2 Maintenance Treatment	- 20th, 24th, 28th October & 1st November 1958.
Number of manholes baited	30
Number of manholes showing "take"	9

ROBERT COWLEY

Treatment was carried out on the lines recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. My General Assistant spent approximately one-third of his time on the work of laying bait, poisoning and carrying out surveys.

The following statistics relate to the work carried out during the year:-

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Number of manholes baited	87
Number of manholes showing "take"	11
No. 1 Maintenance Treatment	- 2nd, 7th, 13th, 17th May 1958
Number of manholes baited	70
Number of manholes showing "take"	10
No. 2 Maintenance Treatment	- 20th, 24th, 28th October & 1st November 1958
Number of manholes baited	30
Number of manholes showing "take"	2

RODENT CONTROL (CONTINUED)

	Local Autho- rity	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3.	Agricul- tural
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1. No. of properties in L.A.'s district.	31	7,662	634	8,327	21
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	95	3	98	-
(b) Survey	12	56	12	70	21
(c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	20	20	509	549	-
3. Total inspections carried out including re-inspections	32	132	521	685	25
4. No. or properties inspected (in Section (2) which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats - Major	2	-	-	2	-
Rats - Minor	2	82	2	86	1
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-	-
Mice - Minor	-	14	1	15	-
5. No. of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by L.A.	4	96	3	103	1
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments).	13	106	3	122	1
7. Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out	5				

ROBERT CONTROL (CONTINUED)

- 11 -

Number of 'Block' control schemes carried out						
6. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments).	13	106	3	122	1	
7. No. of infested properties (in Section 4) treated by I.A.	4	36	3	103	1	
8. No. of infested properties (in Section 2) which were found to be infested by:-						
(a) Rate - Major	2	82	-	2	-	
(b) Rate - Minor	-	-	2	86	1	
(c) Mice - Major	-	14	1	12	-	
(d) Mice - Minor	-	-	-	-	-	
9. Total inspections carried out (including re-inspections)	25	132	221	682	22	
10. No. of properties inspected (in Section 2) when visited primarily for some other purpose	20	20	209	249	-	
(a) Notification	12	26	12	70	21	
(b) Survey	-	22	3	28	-	
(c) Otherwise e.g. when visited	-	-	-	-	-	
11. No. of properties inspected as a result of:-						
12. No. of properties in I.A.'s district	21	1,662	634	8,327	21	
13. Local Authority	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	
14. Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)						
15. All Other (including Business Premises)						
16. Total of Columns 1, 2 & 3.						
17. Agricultural						

PUBLIC MORTUARY

The Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the Public Mortuary, which is situated in Island Wall, The following table gives details of bodies received:-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Number of bodies admitted:-		
Resident	11	10
Non-resident	<u>-</u>	<u>6</u>
	<u>11</u>	<u>16</u>
Number of bodies admitted for Post Mortem examination	27	
Number of Inquests	2	

CAUSES OF DEATH

Natural Causes	25
Suicide	2
Misadventure	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Disinfection is carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road.

Thirteen rooms were disinfected during the year, together with the following articles:-

Mattresses	16
Pillows	41
Blankets & Sheets	44
Pyjamas	<u>6</u>
	<u>107</u>

CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

There were 21 licenced sites operating during the year comprising a total of 71 acres and providing accommodation for 1,145 movable dwellings and 240 chalets.

Systematic and full detailed inspections were made throughout the camping season to check compliance with the conditions attached to licences. Only minor infringements were encountered which were dealt with immediately on request.

The additional bulk of refuse to be removed would prove quite a problem were it not for the fact that the larger sites transport their own refuse direct to the Council's tip, a system which has mutual benefits.

FOURTH MONTHLY

The Health Department is responsible for the maintenance and supervision of the Public Mortuary, which is situated in Island Wall. The following table gives details of bodies received:-

Number of bodies admitted:-		
Resident	Non-Resident	
11	-	21
10	6	16
Number of bodies admitted for Post Mortem examination		
27	2	
Number of Inquests		
2		

CAUSES OF DEATH

25	Natural Causes
2	Suicide
-	Misadventure

INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Disinfection is carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road. Thirteen rooms were disinfected during the year, together with the following articles:-

16	Mattresses
11	Pillows
14	Blankets & Sheets
6	Pyjamas
107	

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Systematic and full detailed inspections were made throughout the camping season to check compliance with the conditions attached to licences. Only minor infringements were encountered which were dealt with immediately on request.

The additional bulk of refuse to be removed would prove quite a problem were it not for the fact that the larger sites transport their own refuse direct to the Council's tip, a system which has mutual benefits.

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Detailed inspections were made of all the properties in the Yorkletts area as to the adequacy or otherwise of their individual drainage systems. Evidence was given at the Public Inquiry supporting the construction of sewage works and provision of main drainage, on Public Health grounds.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A once weekly collection of domestic refuse was maintained by means of three side loading vehicles manned by three drivers and six loaders.

A new vehicle was put into service, the vehicle replaced being held as a stand-by.

A weekly collection of waste paper was made from business premises whilst domestic waste paper was collected concurrently with the refuse by trailer.

Trade refuse was collected where required and was within our capabilities, for which a payment was made, the amount received for the year being £60 2s. 6d.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on Council land adjoining Thanet Way at Yorkletts.

Consolidation and sealing of the tip is carried out with the help of a Bristol Angledozer which has been in use since 1956.

The picking rights of salvageable materials other than wastepaper produced a revenue of £120. Waste paper salvaged amounted to 114 tons. 2 cwts. and realised £857 8s. 9d.

SEWAGE AND DRAINAGE

Detailed inspections were made of all the properties in the Yorklets area as to the adequacy or otherwise of their individual drainage systems. Evidence was given at the Public Inquiry supporting the construction of sewage works and provision of main drainage, on Public Health grounds.

REFUSE COLLECTION

A once weekly collection of domestic refuse was maintained by means of three side loading vehicles manned by three drivers and six loaders.

A new vehicle was put into service, the vehicle replaced being held as a stand-by.

A weekly collection of waste paper was made from business premises whilst domestic waste paper was collected concurrently with the refuse by trailer.

Trade refuse was collected where required and was within our capabilities, for which a payment was made, the amount received for the year being £80 12s. 6d.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on Council land adjoining Thamey Way at Yorklets.

Consolidation and sealing of the tip is carried out with the help of a Bristol Anglemor which has been in use since 1956.

The picking rights of salvagable materials other than waste paper produced a revenue of £120. Waste paper salvaged amounted to 114 tons, 2 cwt. and realised £857 8s. 9d.

LITTER ACT 1958

The above Act which came into force on the 7th August made an offence the unauthorised leaving of litter when it is thrown down, dropped or otherwise desposited in, into, or from any place in the open air to which the public are entitled or permitted to have access without payment, and to make the offender liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding ten pounds.

It was anticipated that publicity, provision of sufficient litter bins in suitable places and the provisions of the Act would lead to a substantial reduction in the litter nuisance.

Any improvement that may have been effected would seem to have been offset by an increase in the number of visitors and there are extensive areas throughout the district where considerable nuisance from litter arises.

CIVIL DEFENCE

The Department is responsible for the organisation and training of the Welfare Section whose main functions are Care of the Homeless, Emergency Feeding, Billeting and Evacuation. Close co-operation is maintained with the W.V.S. Organiser, Mrs. J.G. Edmonds, and her members to whom my thanks are due and without whose help the Welfare Section would have great difficulty in functioning.

CONCLUSION

May I express appreciation of the support given to me by the Chairman and members of the Council, for the helpful advice and encouragement given by Dr. Harvey and for the ready co-operation of the Chief Officers and their staffs.

I would also like to thank my own staff for their helpful assistance and for the efficient way in which they carried out their many duties.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

F.W.I. WHITEHOUSE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

