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**Contributors**

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1961

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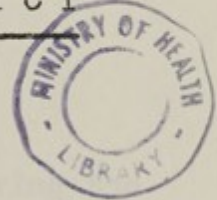
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WHITSTABLE URBAN DISTRICT

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1961

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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In Office 1962:

Chairman of the Council, Councillor Miss M.A.Powell

Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Mrs. M. Loch

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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.

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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 the Annual Report covering the year 1961.

1. The result of the Census became available during the year and while the Registrar General credits us with a mid year population of 19,000 the Census declared us to have a population of 19,534 of whom 8,638 were male and 10,891 female. Unfortunately the balance of females is to be found in the older age groups. (Our correction factors of 1.13 for births and 0.72 for deaths show the bias to longevity in the population).
2. This population distribution explains the low birth rate of 14.16 per 1,000 and the high death rate of 18.36 per 1,000. Even by the application of the population correction factors we do not compare favourably with the figures for England and Wales, viz: Births (corrected) 16.0 to 17.4 England and Wales. Deaths (corrected) 13.2 to 12.0 England and Wales. With 7% of the live births illegitimate there is an underground determination to correct the situation, which one would prefer to see regularised. There are no local statistics on which to report that may give a guide to the moral health of a community other than the percentage of illegitimacy, but one is disturbed by statistics for England and Wales as a whole that indicate a loosening of moral standards.
3. The rate of irregular conceptions in England and Wales per 1,000 unmarried women (the illegitimate births and first-born conceived outside wedlock) has doubled in two decades. This is a much more revealing finding than is given by an examination of the ratio of first-born children conceived outside wedlock and subsequently regularised by marriage, although that is startling enough.

The following figures which are calculated with some liberality in allowing for prematurity show the justification for an assertion that we are slipping badly.

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report covering the year 1961.

1. The results of the Census become available during the year and while the Registrar General credits us with a mid-year population of 19,000 the Census declares us to have a population of 19,524 of whom 8,638 were male and 10,886 female. Unfortunately the balance of females is to be found in the older age groups. (Our correction factors of 1.13 for males and 0.72 for females show the bias to longevity in the population).

2. This population distribution explains the low birth rate of 14.16 per 1,000 and the high death rate of 18.76 per 1,000. Even by the application of the population correction factors we do not compare favourably with the figures for England and Wales, viz: Births (corrected) 16.0 to 17.4, England and Wales. Deaths (corrected) 17.2 to 18.0, England and Wales. With 75% of the live births illegitimate there is an under-ground determination to correct the situation, which one would prefer to see regulated. There are no local statistics on which to report that may give a guide to the moral health of a community other than the percentage of illegitimacy, but one is disturbed by statistics for England and Wales as a whole that indicate a lowering of moral standards.

3. The rate of illegitimate conceptions in England and Wales per 1,000 unmarried women (the illegitimate births and first-born conceived outside wedlock) has doubled in two decades. This is a most serious revealing finding then is given by an examination of the rate of first-born children conceived outside wedlock and subsequently regularised by marriage, although that is startling enough.

The following figures which are calculated with some liberality in allowing for promiscuity show the justification for an assertion that we are slipping badly.

Irregular conceptions per 1,000 unmarried women by Age Groups England & Wales	1938	1950	1960
Under 20	11.6	14	23
20 - 24	36.	41	60
25 - 29	27	43	59
30 - 34	15.8	32	49
35 - 39	10.6	20	26
40 and over	4.3	6	11
Percentage regularised by marriage before birth occurs	%	%	%
Under 20	75	73	73
20 - 24	78	69	64
25 - 29	65	44	35
30 - 34	46	31	19
35 - 39	30	22	12
40 and over	22	19	9

4. The regularisation of irregular conceptions by marriage before the birth occurs has always been highest in the under 20's, described by the Registrar General in 1938 as a "sign of grace". The break down for the under 20's in 1960, by age of mother was:-

1960

Percentage of legitimate firstborn conceived outside wedlock by age of mother	16 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	19 yrs	20 yrs.
	97%	86%	72%	53%	36%

5. This of course is a figure only related to those who have borne a child and not to the number of brides. Counting the total number of brides the overall figure for all brides under 20 years is 28% of brides who have conceived outside wedlock.

6. But the first shown statistics of the rate of irregular conceptions per 1,000 unmarried women, those at risk as you might say, is worrying, for such a conception is not the beginning of promiscuity but the end result.

7. The risk of maternity as such is good and it is pleasing to note the absence of any mortality from maternity, and to note the low rate of infant mortality. It is also pleasing to report that no infant death occurred from any infection in infancy.

Irregular conceptions per 1,000 unmarried women by Age Groups England & Wales		Percentage registered by marriage before birth occurs	
1958	1950	1958	1950
Under 20	11.6	Under 20	7.3
20 - 24	36	20 - 24	78
25 - 29	27	25 - 29	68
30 - 34	15.8	30 - 34	46
35 - 39	10.6	35 - 39	30
40 and over	4.3	40 and over	22
23	14	73	73
60	41	60	60
59	43	44	44
49	38	31	31
36	30	22	22
21	6	19	19
2	2	2	2

4. The registration of irregular conceptions by marriage before the birth occurs has always been highest in the under 20's, described by the Registrar General in 1958 as a "sign of stress". The break down for the under 20's in 1950, by age of mother was:-

1950

Percentage of legitimate firstborn conceived outside wedlock by age of mother	16 yrs.	17 yrs.	18 yrs.	19 yrs.	20 yrs.
	27%	54%	74%	53%	36%

5. This of course is a figure only related to those who have borne a child and not to the number of brides. Counting the total number of brides the overall figure for all brides under 20 years is 28% of brides who have conceived outside wedlock.

6. But the first shown statistics of the rate of irregular conceptions per 1,000 unmarried women, those at risk as you might say, is worrying, for such a conception is not the beginning of pregnancy but the end result.

7. The risk of sterility as such is good and it is pleasing to note the absence of any mortality from sterility, and to note the low rate of infant mortality. It is also pleasing to report that no infant death occurred from any infection in infancy.

8. At the other end of the scale deaths from cancer of lung or bronchus showed a rate of 15 per 10,000 males and 3.7 per 10,000 females.
9. It was a particularly light year for infectious diseases except for measles which had its biennial romp amongst the pre-school and primary school children.
10. The rise in cases of pulmonary tuberculosis will be noted, and in a way may be the expression of earlier recognition and notification, rather than any dangerous development. The procedure of follow up of positive reactors amongst school children, the widening of the circle of enquiries around a recognised case all bring in the unrecognised case. As treatment is so advanced and cure within reach, a diagnosis of tuberculosis nowadays may mean only a short stay in hospital for full investigation and assessment, and for the realisation by the patient of a common interest with the Chest Physician, namely the eradication of the infection which can subsequently be carried out by home treatment with the help of family doctor and district nurse and out-patient specialist supervision.
11. We did not have a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit in 1961 but have open and free facilities for Chest Xray at the Canterbury Chest Clinic each Monday between 10.30.am. and 12 noon.
12. Routine Medical Examinations were carried out on 10 new employees during the year, and in a small number of other persons the examinations were carried out by the authority of the home district under mutual aid arrangements.
13. A number of general matters that arose during the year and observations on local conditions follow:-

#### Sewage and Sewerage

Progress was made by the Council in examining the sewerage problems of the town, both in relation to developing or developed areas and in resolving the problems of disposal.

Float tests were carried out in connection with a Hydrographic survey by Messrs. Taylor Woodrow to determine the best and safest locations for sewage outfalls. This identified two points 2,000 yards off shore N.E. of the Street and N.E. of the Swalecliffe outfall which had advantages.

6. At the other end of the scale deaths from cancer of lung or prostate showed a rate of 15 per 10,000 males and 3.7 per 10,000 females.

7. It was a particularly light year for infectious diseases except for measles which had its seasonal peak amongst the pre-school and primary school children.

10. The rise in cases of primary tuberculosis will be noted, and in a way may be the expression of earlier recognition and notification, rather than any dangerous development. The procedure of follow up of positive reactions amongst school children, the widening of the circle of enquiries around a recognized case all bring in the unrecognised cases. As treatment is so advanced and cure within reach, a diagnosis of tuberculosis nowadays may mean only a short stay in hospital for full investigation and assessment, and for the resolution by the patient of a conflict between the chest physician, namely the eradication of the infection which can subsequently be carried out by home treatment with the help of family doctor and district nurse and out-patient specialists supervision.

11. We did not have a visit from the Mass Radiography Unit in 1961 but have open and free facilities for Chest X-ray at the Canterbury Chest Clinic each Monday between 10.30 am. and 12 noon.

12. Routine Medical Examinations were carried out on 10 new employees during the year, and in a small number of other persons the examinations were carried out by the authority of the base district under various arrangements.

13. A number of general matters that arose during the year and observations on local conditions follow:-

#### Sewage and Housing

Progress was made by the Council in examining the sewage problems of the town, both in relation to developing or developed areas and in resolving the problems of disposal.

Flot tests were carried out in connection with a Hydrographic survey by Messrs. Taylor Woodrow to determine the best and safest locations for sewage outfalls. This identified two points 2,000 yards off shore N.E. of the Street and N.E. of the Seafordite outfall which had advantages.

### Sewage and Sewerage contd/

Bacteriological observations were also made by research workers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the quality of the inshore sea, and the Public Health Inspectors assisted in this. Although a Medical Research Council report wrote down the dangers of sewage contamination of the coastal waters this is not the last word on the matter, for the sea has its harvest of fish and molluscs as well as its beach bathers, and the Council is anxious not to offend in any direction or jeopardise health through any action.

The Seasalter main drainage scheme was started in the latter part of the year.

### Harbour Facilities

As the Harbour trade includes the import or landing of food supplies and the carriage of hides and other commodities that soil the hands, a request was made for better washing facilities on the quay-side for those employed in the harbour, with hot and cold water supply.

### Flooding

Some minor flooding took place in March which was fortunately quite limited in its extent and caused no serious consequences in the town.

### Rabbits

A localised infestation of rabbits occurred in June, which reminded us of the damage that these creatures can cause. We have forgotten so quickly since their decimation by myxomatosis, the destructive nature of these little fellows.

### Fishboxes

Complaints and concern over aroma from stored fish boxes adjoining the eastern shopping area were investigated. Such storage in a built up area away from the shore is bound to give rise to an odour unnatural to the district and location of the storage is the problem yet to be overcome.

Sanitary and Health Measures

Bacteriological observations were also made by research workers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food on the quality of the harbor sea, and the Public Health Inspectors assisted in this. Although a National Research Council report shows the danger of sewage contamination of the coastal waters this is not the last word on the matter, for the sea has the harvest of fish and molluscs as well as the beach bathers, and the Council is anxious not to offend in any direction or jeopardize health through any action.

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Fishboxes

Complaints and concern over crabs from stored fish boxes adjoining the eastern shopping area were investigated. Such storage in a built up area away from the shore is bound to give rise to an odor unusual to the district and location of the storage is the problem yet to be overcome.

### Mortuary

The Council reached a satisfactory conclusion in its public mortuary provision by arrangement to use the Herne Bay Mortuary which is modern, well equipped, and hygienic. The old town mortuary is now closed, and the new arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

### Old People

One case was dealt with of an old person who proved to be in need of care and protection. The difficulty was to decide whether her eccentricity was such that she was mentally disturbed, and the medical staff of the appropriate hospital for mental disorders admitted her informally for a time to get behind the extreme deafness to determine this. The County Council then took over the problem of her case as a sound minded person.

The Council has been studying the warning systems suitable for Old persons units and has made wide enquiries in this and other aspects of care for the elderly. The Rest Centre provided by the happy co-operation of voluntary services and the Council is a most helpful local service.

May I finally express my thanks to the Officers of the Council and to the Members for their help and understanding.

Your obedient servant

MALCOLM S. HARVEY.

The following gives the statistics to which  
the foregoing notes refer.

History

The Council reached a satisfactory conclusion in its public history provision by arrangement to use the same day history which is modern, well equipped, and hygienic. The old town history is now closed, and the new arrangement has proved very satisfactory.

Old People

One case was dealt with of an old person who proved to be in need of care and protection. The difficulty was to decide whether her condition was such that she was mentally deranged, and the medical staff of the appropriate hospital for mental disorders advised her informally for a time to get behind the scenes of the business of the Council. The Council then took over the problem of her case as a sound minded person.

The Council has been studying the nursing system suitable for old persons and has made wide enquiries in this and other aspects of care for the elderly. The best Centre provided by the happy co-operation of voluntary workers and the Council is a most helpful local service.

May I finally express my thanks to the Officers of the Council and to the members for their help and understanding.

Your obedient servant

MALCOLM S. HARVEY

The following gives the statistics to which the foregoing notes refer.

STATISTICS (Vital and Morbid) 1961 (Population census figure 19,534)

Registrar General's population figure for mid-1961 = 19,000

Approximately Male .... 8,400 Female .... 10,600

Live Births	=	269	Male =	131	Female =	138	England & Wales
Live Births rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	14.16					17.4
(Corrected for population make up	=	16.0)					

Stillbirths = 8 Infant deaths = 2 (legitimate)

Total Live and Stillbirths = 277

Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths = 29

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-total	..	7.4	21.4
---	----	-----	------

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-legitimate	..	8.0	
--	----	-----	--

Infant Mortality rate per 1,000 live births-illegitimate	..	nil	
--	----	-----	--

Infant deaths in first week ... 2

Perinatal Mortality rate (S.B. and above per 1,000 live and stillbirths)	..	36
--	----	----

Illegitimate live births	.. .. .	19
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Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	..	7%
--	----	----

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	.. .. .	nil
--------------------------------------	---------	-----

Deaths all causes = 349

Male	=	154	Female	=	195
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Deaths under 1 week = 2

Male	=	1	Female	=	1
------	---	---	--------	---	---

Death rate per 1,000 population	.. .. .	18.36	12.0
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(Corrected by population factor = 13.2)

Deaths from Cancer of Lung and Bronchus:-

Total = 17	Male = 13	Female = 4
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Rate per 10,000 (Census distribution)

Male = 15.0	Female = 3.7
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CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS

Cause

1 male	-	2 days	Congenital defect
1 female	-	2 days	Prematurity

STATISTICS		(Vital and Morbidity)		1961		(Population Census figure 1951)	
Registrar General's population figure for mid-1961 = 19,000							
Approximately							
Male .... 9,400 Female .... 10,600							
Live Births = 269							
Male = 131 Female = 138							
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 population							
(Corrected for population make up = 16.0)							
Stillbirths = 8 Infant deaths = 2 (legitimate)							
Total live and stillbirths = 27							
Stillbirths per 1,000 live and stillbirths = 29							
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births-total							
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births-legitimate							
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births-illegitimate							
Infant deaths in first week							
Perinatal mortality rate (S.H. and above per 1,000							
live and stillbirths)							
Illegitimate live births							
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births							
Maternal deaths (including abortion)							
Deaths all causes							
Male = 134 Female = 192							
Deaths under 1 week							
Male = 1 Female = 1							
Death rate per 1,000 population							
(Corrected by population factor = 15.2)							
Deaths from Cancer of lung and bronchus:-							
Total = 17 Male = 15 Female = 4							
Rate per 10,000 (Census distribution)							
Male = 15.0 Female = 5.7							
CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS		Cause					
1 male		2 days		Congenital defect			
1 female		2 days		Prematurity			

CAUSES OF ALL DEATHS

CAUSE	1960	1961
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-
Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	10
" " Lung, Bronchus	11	17
" " Breast	12	8
" " Uterus	4	5
Other Malignant Neoplasms	25	40
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	2	3
Diabetes	2	2
Vasc: Lesions of Nervous System	59	60
Coronary Disease, Angina	53	46
Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	9
Other Heart Diseases	49	50
Other Circulatory Disease	14	24
Influenza	-	-
Pneumonia	7	8
Bronchitis	4	16
Other Respiratory Diseases	2	5
Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum	2	6
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	3	3
Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformation	3	1
Other defined or ill defined diseases	22	22
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	3
Other Accidents	3	3
Suicide	2	5

1961	1960	CAUSE
1	1	Tuberculosis, respiratory
-	-	Other forms of Tuberculosis
-	-	Infective and Parasitic Diseases
10	4	Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach
17	11	" " Lung, Bronchus
9	12	" " Breast
5	4	" " Uterus
40	22	Other Malignant Neoplasms
3	2	Leukemia and Lymphoma
2	2	Diabetes
60	22	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System
45	22	Coronary Disease, Arteriosclerosis
2	2	Hypertension with Heart Disease
20	12	Other Heart Diseases
24	14	Other Circulatory Diseases
-	-	Influenza
8	7	Pharyngitis
16	4	Bronchitis
2	2	Other Respiratory Diseases
6	2	Ulcers of Stomach and Duodenum
1	1	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhea
3	3	Nephritis and Nephrosis
1	1	Hypertrophy of Prostate
-	-	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion
1	2	Congenital Malformations
22	22	Other defined or ill defined diseases
2	-	Motor Vehicle accidents
2	2	Other accidents
2	2	Suicide

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

	<u>Under 5 years</u>	<u>5.15 years</u>	<u>Over 15 years</u>
<u>Diphtheria Immunisation</u>			
Primary Immunisation	241	28	-
Re-inforcing Immunisation	20	250	-
<u>Whooping Cough Inoculation</u>	225	14	-
<u>Smallpox Vaccination</u>			
Primary	192	6	2
Revaccination	2	-	-

Poliomelitis

	<u>2nd injection</u>	<u>3rd injection</u>	<u>4th injection children under 12 years</u>
Under 5 years	216	190	
5 - 15 years	94	112	
Over 15 years	338	336	
<u>T O T A L S</u>	<u>648</u>	<u>638</u>	<u>905</u>

IMMUNIZATION AND VACCINATION

<u>Over 15 years</u>	<u>Under 5 years</u>	
-	28	<u>Diphtheria Immunization</u>
-	230	Primary Immunization
-	20	Re-inforcing Immunization
-	225	<u>Whooping Cough Immunization</u>
-	14	<u>Scarlet Fever Immunization</u>
2	192	Primary
-	2	Re-inforcing

<u>Infants under 15 years</u>	<u>Infants</u>	<u>Infants</u>
190	215	
112	94	
236	238	
638	648	



INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	Quarters of year				By Age Groups					Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	65+	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	14
Measles	95	193	11	2	120	166	9	6	-	301	6
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	3	9
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	4
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS	Quarters of year				By Age Groups				Totals	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1961	1960
Respiratory										
Female	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Male	2	-	-	2	-	2	2	-	4	1
Other Forms										
Female	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number on T.B. Register - 31st December 1961  
(1960 figures in parenthesis)

Respiratory : Male 70 (70) Female 40 (43)  
 Other Forms : Male 10 (12) Female 23 (22)

# INFECTION DISEASES

DISEASE	Quarters of year				By Age Groups				Total	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	0-4	5-9	10-14	15+	1961	1960
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Measles	22	13	11	2	120	166	2	6	-	301
Whooping Cough	-	1	2	-	1	2	-	-	-	3
Rheumatic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Polymyalgia Rheumatica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS	Quarters of Year				By Age Groups				Totals	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	15-24	25-44	45-64	65+	1961	1960
Respiratory	1	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	2	2
Genital	2	-	-	-	-	2	2	-	4	1
Other Forms	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Number on T.B. Register - First Quarter 1961  
(1960 figures in parentheses)

Respiratory : Male 70 (70) Female 40 (42)  
Other Forms : Male 10 (12) Female 23 (22)



HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
GATE LODGE,  
THE CASTLE,  
WHITSTABLE

September 1962

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

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

My Annual Report on the work of the Department for the year 1961  
is submitted herewith.

The total number of inspections was 6,078, made up as follows:-

Agric: Health & Welfare Prov:	..	..	..	28
Bakehouses	..	..	..	14
Milk Regulations	..	..	..	37
Ice Cream Premises and Sampling	..	..	..	53
Butchers' Shops	..	..	..	69
Other Food Shops	..	..	..	111
Cafes, Licensed Premises etc.	..	..	..	181
Food Preparing Rooms	..	..	..	103
Fish Shops	..	..	..	55
Hawkers	..	..	..	37
Dwellinghouses (P.H.A.) 1st Visit	..	..	..	164
Dwellinghouses (Housing Act)	..	..	..	282
Overcrowding	..	..	..	5
Insect Pests	..	..	..	50
Camping Sites	..	..	..	287
Refuse Heaps and Accumulations	..	..	..	115
Re-visits	..	..	..	575
Drains Inspected	..	..	..	348
Drains Tested	..	..	..	50
Cesspools	..	..	..	112
Keeping of Animals	..	..	..	9
Air Pollution	..	..	..	48
Rodent Control (Council Premises	..	..	..	88
(Dwelling Houses	..	..	..	1,166
(Agricultural Premises	..	..	..	31
(Business	..	..	..	66



Civil Defence	..	..	..	17
Sea and Water Pollution	..	..	..	108
Waste Foods	..	..	..	51
Verminous Houses	..	..	..	11
Port Health	..	..	..	205
Petroleum	..	..	..	109
Infectious Diseases	..	..	..	45
Public Conveniences	..	..	..	28
Factories Act	..	..	..	144
Shops Act	..	..	..	81
Water Supplies	..	..	..	47
Unsound Food	..	..	..	79
Bedding and Disinfection	..	..	..	29
Mortuary	..	..	..	13
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	839
Rent Act	..	..	..	18
Noise Abatement	..	..	..	15
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	155

#### NUISANCES ABATED

During the year the following nuisances were abated:-

Roofs repaired	..	..	..	12
Eaves gutters and rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	..	..	..	10
Floors repaired or renewed	..	..	..	6
Doors and windows repaired	..	..	..	30
Sinks repaired or renewed	..	..	..	3
Brickwork repaired	..	..	..	18
Fireplaces repaired or renewed	..	..	..	7
Drains relaid or repaired	..	..	..	18
Drains cleared	..	..	..	12
W.C's repaired or renewed	..	..	..	7
Ceiling and wall plaster repaired	..	..	..	39
Rising and/or penetrating damp	..	..	..	30
Water supplies	..	..	..	1
Miscellaneous repairs	..	..	..	18

17	..	..	..	Oil Refinery
108	..	..	..	Sea and Water Pollution
81	..	..	..	Waste Water
11	..	..	..	Vegetation Research
205	..	..	..	Port Health
102	..	..	..	Pesticides
45	..	..	..	Infectious Diseases
29	..	..	..	Public Administration
244	..	..	..	Sanitation Act
81	..	..	..	Ships Act
17	..	..	..	Water Supply
78	..	..	..	Unsound Hotel
29	..	..	..	Seeding and Rehabilitation
13	..	..	..	Seismicity
83	..	..	..	Public Collection and Disposal
18	..	..	..	Sea-Act
15	..	..	..	Police Act
155	..	..	..	Miscellaneous

# INDEX - II

During the year, the following references were made:-

12	..	..	..	Books referred
10	..	..	..	Revised Rules and Regulations
6	..	..	..	Plans referred or renewed
30	..	..	..	Boats and vessels referred
3	..	..	..	Ships referred or renewed
18	..	..	..	Private work referred
7	..	..	..	Foreigners referred or renewed
18	..	..	..	Private boats or referred
12	..	..	..	Private boats
7	..	..	..	W.O.s referred or renewed
30	..	..	..	Celling and wall plaster referred
30	..	..	..	Rating and/or generating house
1	..	..	..	Water supply
18	..	..	..	Miscellaneous referred

# HOUSING

The total number of dwellings inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 446.

The following tables give information on houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere:-

<u>Houses demolished</u>	Houses Demolished	Displaced during year	
		Persons	Families
In Clearance Areas (Housing Act 1957)			
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	4	13	5
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement	-	-	-
(3) Houses in land acquired under Section 43(2) Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
Not in Clearance Areas			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957	3	3	1
<u>Unfit Houses Closed</u>	Number		
(5) Under Sections 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act 1957	8	28	8
(6) Under Sections 17(3) and 26 Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957	-	-	-

# HOUSING

The following tables give information on houses in clearance areas and units houses clearance:-

The total number of dwellings inspected for defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts was 445.

Houses described		Houses described during 1957		Houses described during 1957	
In clearance areas (excluding 1957)		Houses described during 1957		Houses described during 1957	
(1) Houses with no plan submitted		4	13	5	
(2) Houses omitted by reason of bad arrangement		-	-	-	
(3) Houses in land acquired under Section 17(2) Housing Act, 1957		-	-	-	
Not in clearance areas					
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957		3	3	1	
Units houses cleared		Houses		Number	
(5) Under Section 16(1), 17(1) and 18(1) Housing Act 1957		8	28	8	
(6) Under Section 17(2) and 18 Housing Act, 1957		-	-	-	
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 15 Housing Act, 1957		-	-	-	

Unfit Houses made fit and Houses in which defects were remedied

	By owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by local authority	60	-
(9) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	4	-
(b) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act 1957	2	-
(10) Under Section 24 Housing Act, 1957	-	-

Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

Position at end of year	No. of Houses (1)	No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1) (2)
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation	-	-
(a) Under Section 48	-	-
(b) Under Section 17(2)	-	-
(c) Under Section 46	-	-
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 34 or 53	-	-

Purchase of Houses by agreement

	No. of Houses (1)	No. of occupants of houses in column (1) (2)
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in confirmed Clearance Orders of Compulsory Purchase Orders purchases in the year	-	-

Overcrowding

One case of statutory overcrowding was found during the year but the family concerned were eventually able to find more suitable accommodation.

NEW HOUSES DURING 1961

(a) Total number of houses erected during 1961	252
(b) Houses erected by Local Authority	50
(c) Houses erected by other persons	202

Unit House made 711 and houses in which defects were revealed

By owner	By local authority	
-	60	(8) After informal action by local authority
-	4	(9) After formal notice under - (a) Public Health Act
-	2	(b) Sections 9 and 10 Housing Act 1957
-	-	(10) Under Section 21 Housing Act, 1957

Unit House in temporary use (Housing Act, 1957)

No. of separate dwellings contained in column (1)	No. of Houses	Position at end of year
(2)	(1)	
-	-	(11) Retained for temporary accommodation
-	-	(a) Under Section 45
-	-	(b) Under Section 17(2)
-	-	(c) Under Section 46
-	-	(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 24 or 25

Purchase of houses by agreement

No. of occupants of houses in column (1)	No. of Houses	
(2)	(1)	
-	-	(13) Houses in clearance areas other than those included in certified Clearance Orders of Council Purchase Order purchased in the year

Overcrowding

One case of statutory overcrowding was found during the year but the family concerned were eventually able to find more suitable accommodation.

NEW HOUSES DURING 1961

252	(a) Total number of houses erected during 1961
50	(b) Houses erected by local authority
202	(c) Houses erected by other persons

## FOOD HYGIENE

Food premises in the area comprise cafes, public houses, butchers and fish shops, bakehouses, food hawkers registered under the Council's Private Act and 128 premises registered under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The total number is approximately 300.

Visits were made to these premises and during the year 615 inspections were made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Infringements were encountered which were dealt with upon request.

## UNSCOUND FOOD

Condemnation certificates were issued for the following unsound food voluntarily surrendered. Such condemned foods are eventually disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip:-

	<u>lbs.</u>
Cheese	110
Meat	6
Tinned Meat	12
Fish	624
Tinned Fish	12
Tinned Milk	6
Tinned Fruit	99
Miscellaneous	<u>126</u>
	<u>995</u>

## MILK SUPPLIES

All milk retailed in the area is either Pasterurised, Sterilised or Tuberculin Tested.

New Regulations came into force regarding the issue of Dealer's Licences and as from the 1st January the County Council became the authority for issuing such licences under the Food and Drugs Act. Details were given to the County and as new distributors are registered by this authority, notification is sent to them.

The number of registered distributors was 28.

9 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination, all of which were satisfactory.

## FOOD HYGIENE

Food premises in the area comprise cafes, public houses, butchers and fish shops, bakeries, food hawkers registered under the Council's By-laws and 128 premises registered under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955. The total number is approximately 300.

Visits were made to these premises and during the year 615 inspections were made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations. Infractions were encountered which were dealt with upon request.

## UNFOOD FOOD

Condemnation certificates were issued for the following unwholesome food voluntarily surrendered. Such condemned foods are eventually disposed of at the Council's Refuse Tip:-

110	Grease
6	Meat
12	Turned Meat
624	Fish
12	Turned Fish
6	Turned Milk
99	Turned Fruit
126	Miscellaneous
935	

## MILK SUPPLY

All milk retailed in the area is either pasteurised, sterilised or tuberculic tested.

New Regulations came into force regarding the issue of Dealer's Licences and as from the 1st January the County Council became the authority for issuing such licences under the Food and Drugs Act. Details were given to the County and as new distributors are registered by this authority, notification is sent to them.

The number of registered distributors was 28.

9 samples of milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for examination, all of which were satisfactory.

### MEAT SUPPLIES

There have been no private slaughterhouses operating in the area since 1955 and all needs are adequately met by the use of the public slaughterhouse at Canterbury.

### ICE CREAM

115 premises were on the Register for the Sale of Ice Cream whereas manufacture is only carried out at two premises.

The majority of shops sell pre-packed ice cream and during the year 19 samples were submitted for examination. These were all found to be free from disease producing organisms and were graded as follows:-

Grade 1	..	10
Grade 2	..	7
Grade 3	..	2
Grade 4	..	Nil

### SHOPS ACT

In accordance with powers delegated by the County Council, the department is responsible for the administration of this Act; in connection with which a separate report was made out.

Visits and inspections are made to advise on the requirements and a Summary of some of the Principal Provisions of the Shops Act 1950 and the Regulations and Orders relating to shops within the Urban District was revised and distributed.

### PORT HEALTH

Visits were made to the Harbour to ensure compliance with the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations and liaison was maintained with the Customs Officer. It is pleasing to note that the Regulations were well observed and at no time was any serious difficulty encountered.

A separate report was made on Port Health Administration.

# MEAT SQUELISH

There have been no private slaughtering operations in the area since 1955 and all needs are adequately met by the use of the public slaughtering at Canterbury.

# ICE CREAM

All premises were on the Register for the Sale of Ice Cream whereas manufacturing is only carried out at two premises.

The majority of shops sell pre-packed ice cream and during the year 19 samples were submitted for examination. These were all found to be free from disease producing organisms and were graded as follows:-

Grade 1	10
Grade 2	7
Grade 3	2
Grade 4	Nil

# SHOPS ACT

In accordance with powers delegated by the County Council, the department is responsible for the administration of this Act; in connection with which a separate report was made out.

Visits and inspections are made to advise on the requirements and a summary of some of the principal provisions of the Shops Act 1950 and the Regulations and Orders relating to shops within the Urban District was revised and distributed.

# FORT HEALTH

Visits were made to the Harbour to ensure compliance with the Public Health (Harbour Food) Regulations and liaison was maintained with the Customs Officer. It is pleasing to note that the Regulations were well observed and at no time was any serious difficulty encountered.

A separate report was made on Fort Health Administration.

## WATER SUPPLIES

Seven samples of water were taken for bacteriological and three for chemical examination, all of which were satisfactory. A typical report of a chemical and bacteriological examination is as follows:-

<u>Chemical Examination</u>		<u>Results expressed in parts per million.</u>	
Solids in solution	(Dried at 180° C)	...	370
Solids in solution	After Ignition	...	363
Chlorides Calculated as Chlorine		...	24
Bicarbonate Alkalinity		...	250
Total Hardness		...	296
Free and Saline Ammonia (As Nitrogen)		...	0.02
Albuminoid Ammonia (As Nitrogen)		...	0.01
Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrates)		...	6
Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrites)		...	nil
Oxygen Absorbed in $\frac{1}{4}$ hour at 26.7° C		...	0.10
Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 26.7° C		...	0.16
Toxic Metals		...	not detected
Free and Combined Residual Chlorine on receipt		...	not detected
<u>Bacteriological Examination</u>			
Number of Colonies developing upon Agar			
(a) In 24 hours at 37° C		...	nil per ml.
(b) In three days at 22° C		...	1 per ml.
Presumptive Coliform Count		...	nil per 100 ml.
Including Faecal Coli		..	nil per 100 ml.
Faecal Streptococci		...	nil per 100 ml.

The statutory supply undertakings in the district are the Mid Kent Water Company and the Canterbury and District Water Company. The chalets in the Seasalter area are served by a private supply.

Mains were extended in several areas to meet the needs of increasing residential and industrial development and the quantity of water available was sufficient to meet all demands.

With the exception of approximately 20 properties all houses in the area have an individual piped supply direct to the houses.

# WATER SUPPLY

Seven samples of water were taken for bacteriological and three for chemical examination, all of which were satisfactory. A typical report of a chemical and bacteriological examination is as follows:-

## Chemical Examination

Results expressed  
in parts per million

370	...	Solids in solution (dried at 180° C)
363	...	Solids in solution After Ignition
24	...	Chlorides Calculated as Chlorine
250	...	Mineral Acidity
296	...	Total Hardness
0.02	...	Free and Soluble Ammonia (As Nitrogen)
0.01	...	Alkaloidal Ammonia (As Nitrogen)
6	...	Nitric Nitrogen (Nitrate)
nil	...	Nitrous Nitrogen (Nitrite)
0.10	...	Oxygen Absorbed in 1 hour at 20° C
0.16	...	Oxygen Absorbed in 4 hours at 20° C
...	...	Toxic Metals
...	...	Free and Combined Residual Chlorine on receipt

## Bacteriological Examination

...	...	Number of Colonies developing upon agar
nil per ml.	...	(a) In 24 hours at 37° C
1 per ml.	...	(b) In three days at 22° C
nil per 100 ml.	...	Presumptive Coliform Count
nil per 100 ml.	...	Including Faecal Coli
nil per 100 ml.	...	Faecal Streptococci

The statutory supply undertakers in the district are the Mid Kent Water Company and the Canterbury and District Water Company. The charges in the former area are covered by a private supply.

Mains were extended in several areas to meet the needs of increasing residential and industrial development and the quantity of water available was sufficient to meet all demands.

With the exception of approximately 50 properties all houses in the area have an individual piped supply direct to the house.

### SEA WATER

During the year a Bacteriologist of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food carried out observations of the sea water. Assistance was given to him by this department and 48 samples from varying parts along the beach were taken during the summer period for bacteriological examination.

### PET ANIMALS ACT

Three annual licences were issued subject to conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

### DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER 1957

Nine licences are in force and 51 visits were carried out to check compliance.

A circular letter was sent to those concerned drawing attention to the need for care in the handling of waste foods in order to cut down the risk of spread of animal diseases.

### PETROLEUM REGULATIONS

35 licences were issued and 109 inspections were made to check the licence conditions and carry out required tests. An annual inspection is made by the Fire Prevention Officer of the Kent Fire Brigade and any recommendations made by him are followed up by this department.

### CONTROL OF MOVABLE DWELLINGS

23 sites were licensed in 1961. This provides for the stationing of some 1,525 caravans and tents and 239 chalets, making an approximate acreage of 83.

New conditions incorporating most of the Minister's model standards came into force at the commencement of the season and a period of two years was given in which to carry out such structural works as were required. Two appeals to the Magistrate's Court were made but were subsequently withdrawn.

275 inspections were made during the season and no major infringements were encountered. There was the usual difficulty in dealing with the sporadic stationing of caravans on unlicensed sites which in the main are occupied by gypsies and other dwellers of no fixed abode. There seems to be no answer to this problem until such time as proper sites with sanitary facilities are provided and it is hoped that the steps now being taken by the County Council will do just this.

During the year a bacteriologist of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food carried out observations of the sea water. Assistance was given to him by this department and 48 samples from various parts along the coast were taken during the summer period for bacteriological examination.

#### SEA WATER

Three annual licences were issued subject to conditions recommended by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

#### LICENCES OF ANIMALS (WATER BODIES) (1961-1962)

Nine licences are in force and 51 visits were carried out to check compliance.

A circular letter was sent to those concerned drawing attention to the need for care in the handling of waste foods in order to cut down the risk of spread of animal diseases.

#### PREVENTION OF ANIMAL DISEASES

35 licences were issued and 107 inspections were made to check the licence conditions and carry out required tests. An annual inspection is made by the Prevention Officer of the Kent Fire Brigade and any recommendations made by him are followed up by this department.

#### CONTROL OF NOXIOUS INSECTS

23 sites were licensed in 1961. This provides for the stationing of some 1,525 canyons and tents and 230 traps, making an approximate average of 65.

New conditions incorporating most of the Minister's model standards came into force at the commencement of the season and a period of two years was given in which to carry out such structural work as was required. Two appeals to the Magistrate's Court were made but were subsequently withdrawn.

275 inspections were made during the season and no major infringements were encountered. There was the usual difficulty in dealing with the sporadic stationing of canyons on unlicensed sites which in the main are occupied by gypsies and other dwellers of no fixed abode. There seems to be no answer to this problem until such time as proper sites with sanitary facilities are provided and it is hoped that the steps now being taken by the County Council will do just this.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT 1960

This presented no real problems and minor difficulties were dealt with informally.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES AND DISINFECTION

Chemical disinfection is carried out at the Disinfecting Plant, Station Road.

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

Mattresses	16
Pillows	20
Blankets & Sheets	18
Books	<u>10</u>
	64

## RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT

One firm, carrying on the business of upholsterers in which filling materials are used was registered under the above Act. Two samples, namely Coir Fibre and New Cotton Felt, were submitted for testing under the Regulations, both of which were found to be satisfactory.

## REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of domestic refuse is virtually a kerbside one and is carried out by means of three side loading vehicles. The collection staff consists of three drivers and six loaders.

Towards the end of the year the service was the subject of examination by the Council's Organisation and Methods Consultants and extensive work studies were carried out to provide information to assist in the implementation of a bonus scheme.

Waste paper was collected in trailers that are attached to the refuse freighters and business premises were visited separately each week. The amount of waste paper doubled during the year and a second baler was purchased and put into operation. Waste paper baled amounted to 170 tons and produced a revenue of £1,350, which compares with the previous year's figure of 82 tons with a revenue of £614.

Trade refuse was collected and the amount received was £63.15s. The amount of trade refuse continues to increase occasioned by the opening of new stores and factories. Picking rights of salvageable material, other than waste paper brought in the sum of £80.

A Bristol Angledozer consolidates the refuse at the tip at Yorkletts. During the year many fire were experienced and in the summer two Nissen Huts which housed the waste paper and balers were damaged causing a loss of paper.

This presented no real problems and minor difficulties were dealt with informally.

### INVENTORY OF BOOKS AND DOCUMENTS

General information is carried out at the following Plant, Station Road.

25 rooms were identified during the year, together with the following articles:-

16	Books
20	Pillows
16	Minerals & Shells
20	Books
64	

### RAC BLOOD AND OTHER WILLING MATERIALS ACT

One firm, carrying on the business of upholsterers in which filling materials are used was registered under the above Act. Two samples, namely C-11 Fibre and New Cotton Felt, were submitted for testing under the Regulations, both of which were found to be satisfactory.

### WASTE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Collection of domestic refuse is virtually a weekly one and is carried out by means of three side loading vehicles. The collection staff consists of three drivers and six loaders.

Towards the end of the year the services was the subject of examination by the Council's Organisation and Methods Committee and extensive work studies were carried out to provide information to assist in the implementation of a house scheme.

Waste paper was collected in trailers that are attached to the refuse trucks and business premises were visited separately each week. The amount of waste paper doubled during the year and a second trailer was purchased and put into operation. Waste paper sales amounted to 170 tons and produced a revenue of £1,350, which compares with the previous year's figure of 55 tons with a revenue of £311.

Trade refuse was collected and the amount received was £53,152. The amount of trade refuse continues to increase as evidenced by the opening of new stores and factories. Fishing rights of riverbank material, other than waste paper brought in the sum of £80.

A Bristol Lighter consolidated the refuse at the tip at Larkfield. During the year many fires were extinguished and in the summer two houses that which housed the waste paper and bales were damaged causing a loss of paper.

FACTORIES ACT 1937 TO 1959

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:-

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	16	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	90	122	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	12	1	-
T O T A L S	106	144	6	-

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	1	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:					
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	-	2	-
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
T O T A L S	8	7	-	2	-

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937:-

## INSPECTIONS

Prima facie	No. on Register	No. of Inspections	No. of written Notices	No. of Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 5 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	16	10	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority	90	122	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	12	1	-
TOTALS	106	144	6	-

## Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Referred to H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	1	1	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences:				
(a) Insufficient	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsanitary or defective	4	4	2	-
(c) Not adequate for uses	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	8	7	2	-

FACTORIES ACT CONTD/

OUTWORK

Nature of work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing) apparel) Making etc. Cleaning and Washing	5	-	-	-	-	-

RODENT CONTROL AND PESTS

The General Assistant spends the majority of his time in dealing with the destruction of rats and mice.

There seemed to be an invasion of wasps during the summer and some 30 nests were destroyed.

The following tables give particulars of work carried out in connection with rodent control:-



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	26	7,792	1,233	9,051	21
2. No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	185	9	194	1
(b) Survey	26	97	32	155	21
(c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	-	78	245	323	-
3. Total inspections carried out	45	251	477	773	102
4. No. of properties inspected (in Section (2) which were found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats - Major	2	1	-	3	-
Rats - Minor	5	155	2	162	-
(b) Mice - Major	-	2	2	4	-
Mice - Minor	5	24	3	32	1
5. No. of infested properties (in Sec- tion 4) treated by L.A.	12	182	7	201	1
6. Total treatments carried out (includ- ing re-treatments).	25	200	7	232	1
7. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out			3		

7. Number of "block" control schemes carried out	8. Total treatments carried out (including re-treatments).	9. No. of infested properties (in Section A) treated by D.A.	10. No. of infested properties (in Section A) which were found to be infested by - (a) Rats - Major (b) Rats - Minor (c) Mice - Major (d) Mice - Minor	11. No. of properties inspected (in Section A) which were found to be infested by - (a) Rats - Major (b) Rats - Minor (c) Mice - Major (d) Mice - Minor	12. Total inspections carried out	13. No. of properties inspected as a result of:- (a) Notification (b) Survey (c) Otherwise e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose	14. No. of properties in D.A.'s district	15. No. of properties in D.A.'s district	16. Number of "block" control schemes carried out
3	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
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	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	2
	232	1	3	3	477	265	1,233	2,792	

### CIVIL DEFENCE

The department is responsible for the organisation and training of the Welfare Section and my thanks are extended to Mrs. J.G. Edmonds and her Members for their help and work in this field.

In December a course was attended at the Civil Defence Staff College at Sunningdale which covered the problems arising in the event of a nuclear attack.

### STAFF

The staff of the Health Department remains the same as last year:-

The Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. G.W. Carr, Additional Public Health Inspector,

Miss G.M. Lemar, Clerk/Shorthand-typist,

Mr. P.J. Day, General Assistant.

### CONCLUSION

To the Chairman and Members of the Council I would say thank you for your support, also to Dr. Harvey for his help and advice, and to the Chief Officers and their staffs for their ready co-operation.

I would also like to thank my own staff for their help and loyal assistance during 1961,

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

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

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

CIVIL DEFENSE

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Mr. G. W. Carr, Additional Public Health Inspector,  
Miss G. M. Isaac, Chief Sanitary Inspector,  
Mr. F. J. Day, General Assistant.

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR