

[Report 1958] / Medical Officer of Health, Benfleet U.D.C., Canvey Island U.D.C., Rayleigh U.D.C., Rochford R.D.C. (South East Essex).

Contributors

Benfleet (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1958

Persistent URL

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BENFLEET, CANVEY ISLAND

and RAYLEIGH

URBAN DISTRICTS

and

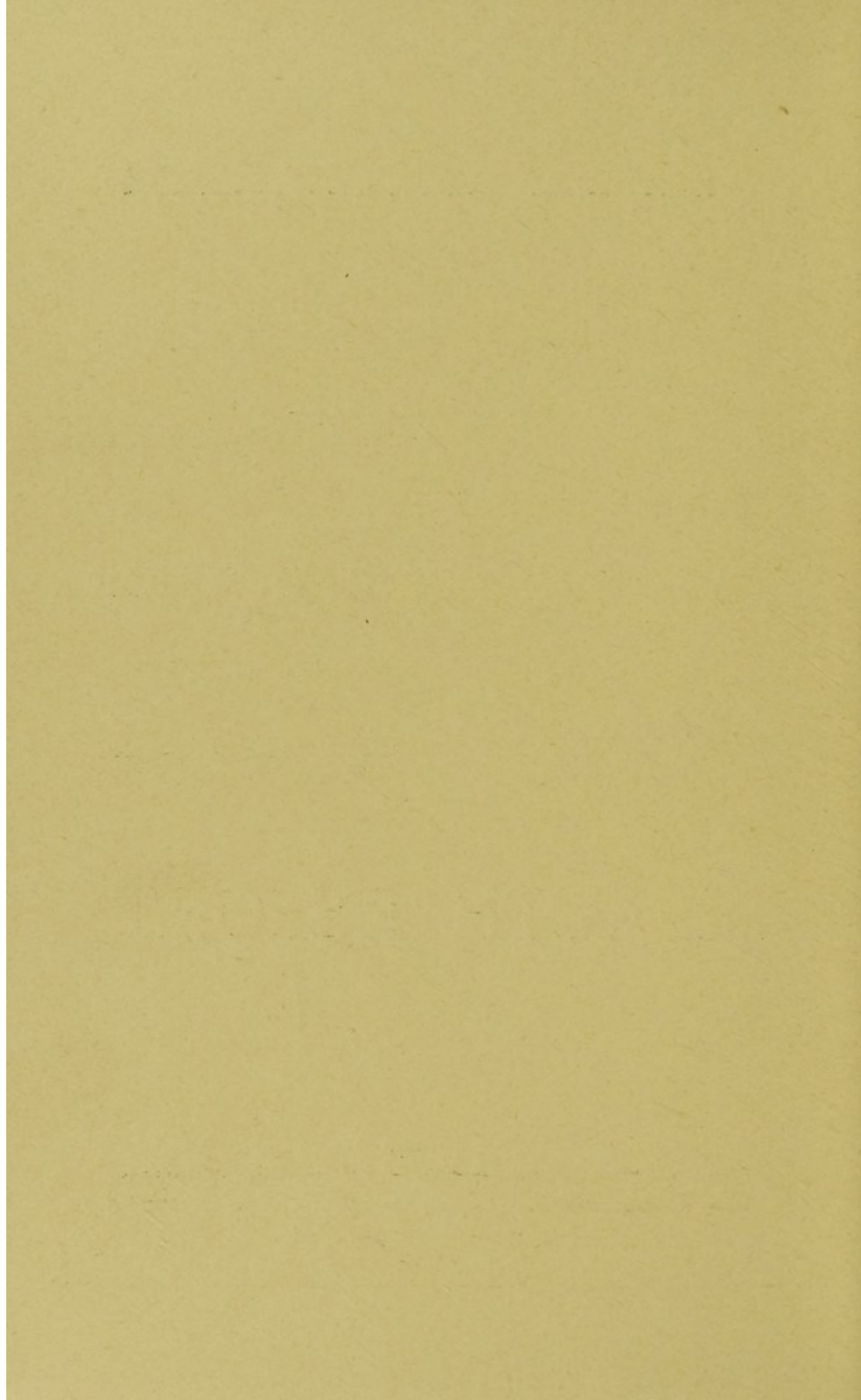
Essex

ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

HEALTH REPORT

for the year

1958




BENFLEET, CANVEY ISLAND
and RAYLEIGH
URBAN DISTRICTS
and
ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

HEALTH REPORT

for the year

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This report was already in the hands of the Printers at
the sudden and unexpected death of Dr. W. J. Moffat
on 23rd October, 1959.



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Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1958

Tel.: Hadleigh (Essex)
58154

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
49 LONDON ROAD,
HADLEIGH, ESSEX.

To the Chairmen and Members of the Urban District Councils of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and the Rural District of Rochford.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present for your consideration my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of each of your Districts for the year ending 31st December, 1958.

Following the amalgamation of the Office of Medical Officer of Health for the Rochford Rural District with that of Medical Officer of Health of the Urban Districts of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh, as from 11th October, 1958, the opportunity has been taken to combine the Annual Reports of all four Districts, in extension of the policy of my predecessor, Dr. Norman Lorraine. It is hoped that these measures, taken with due regard to economy of all the Councils concerned, will also prove of some comparative interest to the members of the individual Councils.

During the year under review the general health of the four Districts has been satisfactory and there was no undue incidence of sickness, although the influenza epidemic which commenced in the autumn of 1957 did not clear until about March, 1958.

The absence of any cases of diphtheria in these Districts for the past 10 years is noteworthy, but it cannot be emphasised too strongly that this immunity from a hitherto deadly disease is, in large measure, due to the steady progress made over the past 20 years with the campaign for immunisation. It would be regrettable if, because of the disappearance of diphtheria as an ever present menace to public health, parents of young children were to assume that this present happy state of affairs could continue unless they play their part by having their children immunised and thus maintaining the state of immunity of the general population at a high level. Recently there have been signs of a falling off in the numbers

of those accepting immunisation, as the more popular and certainly more publicised scheme of vaccination against poliomyelitis has taken the forefront of the stage. Important as this latter measure is, it must not be forgotten that it is only one of several preventive measures available now, particularly to young children.

The comparative freedom enjoyed in 1958 from outbreaks of food poisoning may be a reflection on the improving standards of hygiene. There remains, however, a great deal to be done in this field by persuasion and education.

I have referred in the body of the Report to certain matters concerning the welfare of the aged. Some of these matters are the province of official agencies, but the amount of voluntary work undertaken in this sphere is increasing yearly, and I should like to take this opportunity of paying tribute to the worthwhile selfless endeavour which is devoted to these tasks by the many persons who are concerned.

Despite all the services available, the aged members of the population, in many cases, still present some difficult problems. One of these difficulties is how best to provide the needed attention for senile confused patients whose care has proved beyond the resources of the domiciliary services, and whose conduct unfits them to live the ordinary community life of a welfare home. A round table discussion on this problem was held in one of the Districts in the autumn between General Practitioners, representatives of the Hospital Geriatric and Psychiatric Services, the County Welfare Department and the Medical Officer of Health. Out of the discussion it emerged that problems concerning the care of this particular type of case should be referred to the Regional Hospital Board. This was accordingly done and the Board, appreciating the position, undertook to look into the matter.

Increasing attention is now rightly being devoted towards preventing the great loss of life and the physical handicap incurred through accidents. It is the popular conception that road accidents account for the majority of these accidents. Although statistics about home accidents are very incomplete, there is little doubt that, particularly among the elderly and the very young, these domestic incidents account for the highest proportion of accidents. As to the toll of road accidents, the figures supplied by the Chief Constable of Essex for the year 1958 will be found in Table 14 of the Appendix. Whilst it is true that the figures for minor injuries and major injuries may seem large, some of the minor injuries could be very minor indeed, and the major injuries would not all be severe, it still remains a fact that there were seven lives lost from accidents on the road. By comparison, there was only one death from poliomyelitis.

During the winter months of 1958/59 the "Guard that Fire" Campaign, which was in operation nationally, was supported wholeheartedly by all the Councils as one measure towards the prevention of home accidents. The help received in this Campaign from the officers of the Essex County Fire Service was very much appreciated.

In the comparatively brief period for which I have been Medical Officer of Health for all four Districts, the benefits of a more co-ordinated administration than has been possible hitherto can already be seen. This is the case both as regards the environmental services which are the province of the District Medical Officer of Health and the County Council personal health services administered locally. It is hoped that still further co-operation will develop.

In conclusion, I would like to express my thanks to the Councillors for their encouragement and support during the year, and also to place on record my grateful appreciation for all the help and co-operation I have had from the various Officers.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. J. MOFFAT,

Medical Officer of Health.

October, 1959.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

Benfleet Urban District—

I. J. Smith (Chairman)
T. C. Rigden, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
Mrs. M. Goodfellow (Vice-Chairman of Council)
C. E. Adams
H. R. Bridge
L. A. G. Cunningham
W. Dellow
G. H. FitzGerald
S. J. Kinnaird
J. Stevenson
R. A. Williams

Canvey Island Urban District—

H. C. Whitcomb (Chairman) (Vice-Chairman of Council)
E. E. Norman, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
G. W. Blackwell
L. G. Cook
Mrs. B. V. Littlewood
A. C. Mason (County Councillor)
G. H. Prince
R. V. Wilson

Rayleigh Urban District—

E. Trippier (County Councillor) (Chairman)
Mrs. F. M. Cottee, J.P. (Vice-Chairman)
C. R. Lawrence, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
Mrs. M. B. Blower (Vice-Chairman of Council)
E. G. Collins
A. W. Green
T. Gunn
E. H. Lane
W. D. Watson
E. A. Wilding

Rochford Rural District—

Miss E. M. Leggatt (Chairman)
D. K. Rollitt, O.B.E. (Vice-Chairman)
H. D. Rankin, J.P. (Chairman of Council)
Mrs. D. A. Wright (County Councillor) (Vice-Chairman of Council)
A. J. Belton (County Councillor)
J. S. Dobson
E. Gregory
A. A. Hilditch
C. E. O'Leary
G. F. Perry
W. J. Rodwell
H. E. Smith
C. M. Wall
W. J. Wall
F. H. Wheeler

COMPOSITE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Benfleet U.D.—

L. A. G. Cunnington, G. H. FitzGerald, I. J. Smith.

Canvey Island U.D.—

L. G. Cook, C. G. FitzPatrick, Mrs. B. V. Littlewood.

Rayleigh U.D.

Mrs. F. M. Cottee, J.P., E. H. Lane, E. Trippier (County Councillor).

Rochford R.D.

A. J. Belton (County Councillor), Miss E. M. Leggatt (Chairman),
F. H. Wheeler.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFFS

Medical Officer of Health

Norman Lorraine, F.R.S.E., M.D., Ch.B.,
D.P.H., M.R.S.H. (until 10th October,
1958 for Benfleet, Canvey Island and
Rayleigh Urban Districts).

W. J. Moffat, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,
M.R.S.H. (as from 11th October, 1958)
(also Area Medical Officer and
Divisional School Medical Officer,
South East Essex, and previously
Medical Officer of Health, Rochford
Rural District).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Post vacant until end of year.

Locum to Medical Officer of Health

P. George C. Jones, J.P., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health

R. F. Stripp.

Public Health Inspectors Benfleet U.D.

J. E. Gilbert, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Senior).

P. Sanders, M.A.P.H.I.

L. G. James, M.A.P.H.I. (appointed 1st
May, 1958).

Canvey Island U.D.

Donald J Legg, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Senior).

A. P. J. Cook, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Rayleigh U.D.

E. H. Lloyd, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Senior).

D. Cotgrove, M.A.P.H.I.

<i>Rochford R.D.</i>	H. Jepson, M.A.P.H.I. (Chief). F. J. Orrigan, M.A.P.H.I.
<i>Clerical Assistants</i>	A. J. Hart, A.C.C.S., Benfleet U.D. Miss P. G. Solomons, Canvey Island U.D. Miss G. Ward, Rayleigh U.D (Part-time). Mrs. Z. Sargent, Rochford R.D.

LOCAL STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i>	<i>Rochford</i>
Area (in acres)	6,360	6,350	5,732	36,080
*Number of habitable houses	10,309	5,154	5,649	8,860
Population (1951 Census)	19,881	11,255	9,388	19,609
Population (Registrar-General's estimate for mid-year 1958) ...	26,340	12,490	16,290	25,280
*Rateable Value	£328,069	£152,172	£183,793	£274,912
*Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£1,327	£458	£750	£1,073

* As at 31st March, 1959.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF AREA

The four Districts form the south-east corner of the administrative County of Essex and have an area of approximately 55,000 acres. The northern boundary is the River Crouch and the eastern the North Sea. On the south (from east to west) the area is bounded by the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea and the River Thames and on the west by the Urban Districts of Basildon and Thurrock. Running from west to east there are two elevated ridges which gradually fade into the flat lands in the eastern half of the area—Hadleigh and Thundersley in the one case and Rayleigh and Hockley in the other are the places situated on these higher parts. The eastern and southern parts of the area are intersected by creeks.

Virtually the whole area, and particularly the more accessible parts in the south and west, have continued to draw the town dwellers of the Greater London area as residents. The lifting of building restrictions by the Government in January, 1955, had a great effect on development. Another factor was the electrification of the former London and North Eastern Railway line serving Rayleigh, Hockley and Rochford. While yet another is the similar treatment now in being for the old London, Tilbury and Southend line which serves the Canvey Island, South Benfleet and Hadleigh areas. An idea of the rate of new house building which has taken place, and still continues, is given by a look at some

of the figures for the populations of the Districts in recent years. For instance, in 1951 the population of the four Districts was 60,137, while the Registrar-General's estimate of the population at mid-1958 was 80,400.

As might be expected with such a rapid rate of development, the area is largely residential, although there is an increasing amount of development in the sphere of light industry. Agriculture and its ancillaries are still prominent among the local industries, mainly in the rural parts of the Rochford and Rayleigh Districts. Many of the local population find employment in the Metropolitan area and travel by train daily to work.

VITAL STATISTICS

The relevant statistics for births and deaths for all four Districts will be found in Table 1 in the Appendix to this report.

Births

The total number of births in each of the Districts again exceeded, by a substantial margin, the corresponding figures for the previous year. Not only is the increase in the annual births an expression of the increasing population, but also of the greater proportion of the younger adult age groups among the new residents of this south-eastern corner of Essex. This is demonstrated by the rise in the birth rate which all four Districts have experienced in the past few years. In all cases these rates are above that of England and Wales as a whole, which was 16.4 per 1,000 in 1958.

In comparing the birth rates of various areas, the Registrar-General supplies a factor, known as the Comparability Factor, which takes account of the differing age constitutions of the different local populations. Thus the Comparability Factor, as far as the birth rate is concerned, for a district which has a preponderance of the elderly in its population, is greater than one. In other words, the crude birth rate for such an area has to be multiplied by a figure greater than one. This has the effect of raising the rate. Where, on the other hand, the population has a preponderance of the younger age groups, the factor to be used is less than unity, and the rate is correspondingly reduced. The rates thus revised are known as the corrected birth rates. It will be seen from the table that the application of the respective Comparability Factors has had no effect on the crude rate for Benfleet, has raised that of Canvey Island and reduced those of Rayleigh and of Rochford.

As to the illegitimate births in the four Districts, the numbers in any one case are so small that any attempt to express them in the form of an annual rate would show violent fluctuations and would be virtually meaningless. The total numbers of illegitimate births over the four Districts seem to vary but little from year to year. It will be seen, that as far as infant mortality is concerned, the infant born out of wedlock does not appear to fair worse than the one born legitimately.

Of the total of 1,427 births which occurred in the four Districts in 1957, 737, i.e. 51.6%, took place at home, and the remaining 690 or

48.4% took place in hospitals or nursing homes. The ratio of hospital to home confinements in these areas is lower than that prevailing in much of England and Wales and notably lower than that in the Metropolitan area.

Infant Deaths

As to the deaths of infants under one year which are shown in Table 1 (Vital Statistics) of the Appendix, the majority, as in previous years, have been deaths occurring under the age of four weeks. Further, this latter group, apart from one instance, is shown to consist of deaths of infants occurring in the first week of life. In ten of the 21 infant deaths, the cause was either primarily prematurity or prematurity was an associate cause. Nine of the infant deaths were due to congenital defects, some being associated with prematurity.

Deaths

Table 2 of the Appendix shows the usual summary of the causes of death of residents of these Districts in 1958. From this it can be seen that deaths from diseases of the heart and blood vessels accounted for just over half of all deaths. The next cause in numerical order was cancer in all forms. This accounted for almost 20% of the total deaths. The third cause in order of importance was disease of the respiratory system, other than cancer of the lung, which represented about 12% of the total.

The ages at which the deaths occurred are shown in the table below, and it will be seen that as almost 75% were aged 65 and upwards, and nearly half were aged 75 and over at the time of death, the Districts are maintaining their reputation for longevity.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1958

<i>Age Group</i>	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>		<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>		<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>		<i>Rochford R.D.</i>	
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Under 1 year	4	1	3	2	1	3	6	4
1 and under 5	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 „ „ 15	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	1
15 „ „ 25	2	2	1	—	1	—	—	1
25 „ „ 45	4	4	1	—	2	2	3	6
45 „ „ 65	37	24	21	18	21	19	31	20
65 „ „ 75	51	41	25	31	25	18	48	27
75 and upwards	62	90	39	34	38	35	70	94
Totals ...	162	164	90	85	88	78	159	153

The death rates for the four Districts are shown in Table 1 (Vital Statistics) of the Appendix. In comparison, the figure for England and Wales for 1958 was 11.7, and it will be observed that in all Districts except Rayleigh there is a higher crude death rate than the national one. As in the case of births, the Registrar-General supplies a Comparability Factor for calculating death rates, and when this factor is applied, the

corrected death rate for all four Districts falls below the national rate, except in the case of Canvey Island. The Comparability Factors for the four Districts assume that all, except Rayleigh, have a slightly higher proportion of the elderly in their populations than in the country as a whole. Rochford Rural District is particularly affected because it contains a large residential institution for the elderly from another area. Because of the rules applied by the Registrar-General to deaths occurring in such, persons resident in the establishment for six months or more are regarded as residents of the District. The Comparability Factor for the District does, however, make allowance for this.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

Public Health Officers

The staffs of the respective Health Departments of the four Districts will be found listed on page 4.

The four Districts decided, on the retirement in October, 1958, of Dr. Lorraine, who had been Medical Officer of Health for Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh Urban Districts and Assistant County Medical Officer to the Essex County Council, that their Medical Officer of Health would be employed by them for 35% of his time, combining these duties with those of Area Medical Officer for the Essex County Council for the other 65%, and that they would appoint jointly with the County Council a Deputy Medical Officer of Health and Assistant County Medical Officer in the proportion of 40% to the District Councils and 60% to the County Council. This arrangement should lead to a greater integration between the personal and environmental health services operating in the Districts concerned. As the post of Deputy Medical Officer of Health remained unfilled at the end of the year, comment on the result would, at this stage, be premature.

The Chief or Senior Public Health Inspectors are responsible to their respective Councils for the Public Cleansing Services and they also act as Petroleum Inspectors in their Districts.

Local Health Authority Services

In the area of the four Districts, together with that of the Urban District of Basildon, the Essex County Council have for the day-to-day administration of most of their services under the National Health Service Act, 1948, formed the South-East Essex Health Area Sub-Committee. This Sub-Committee is formed by members of the County Council, the five District Councils concerned and other bodies interested in the Health Service. The administrative headquarters are at the Area Health Office, 153 High Street, Rayleigh (Tel.: Rayleigh 831/2).

The services which come under this head include measures for the care of mothers and young children which are in part fulfilled by the provision of modern well-equipped Health Service Clinic buildings in the more populated parts of the Districts. In these are held clinics for Child Welfare, Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care, and such other services as Dentistry, Health Education, Eye Clinics and Vaccinations and Im-

munisations, together with Minor Ailment Clinics which are the responsibility of the School Health Service. This service, however, as regards staff and buildings, is very closely integrated with the Local Health Authority Services. In some of the more rapidly developing parts, e.g. Hockley, clinic sessions are held in hired premises pending the building of permanent Health Service Clinics. In the more scattered areas monthly sessions for Child Welfare are also held in various hired premises.

Details of the services available at the various clinics in the four Districts will be found in Table 3 of the Appendix.

In addition to the services provided in the clinics, the County Council also provide the services of Health Visitors, whose duty it is to advise persons in their own homes on health matters. The Health Visitors, who combine these duties with those of School Nurse, are based at each Health Services Clinic in the Districts. Whilst the services of these Officers are yet still largely confined to the care of mothers, young children, school children and persons suffering from tuberculosis, the sphere of their activities is gradually expanding, e.g. care of the aged, and is only held back by the shortage of suitably qualified staff.

The Home Nursing and Midwifery Service in the area is another of the Local Health Authority Services. The District Councils have been generally helpful in the recruitment of staff for these very necessary duties by making housing accommodation available when required.

The Home Help Service continues to be of immense value to all classes of the community, particularly the elderly and the lonely. Without such a service the present heavy demand on the hospital and institutional services for this class of the community would be greatly increased. An experimental Night Attendance Service has been made available from certain funds under the control of the County Council. By this means relatives wearied by attendance on the sick at home can obtain much needed relief.

The Local Health Authority also arranges convalescence for patients not requiring medical or nursing care, loans sick room equipment for the home nursing of patients and provides additional nourishment and garden shelters, where required, for persons suffering from tuberculosis.

The Ambulance Service is centrally administered by the County Council, as is also the County Council's Mental Health Service.

Laboratory Services

The Pathological Laboratory Service is provided at the Southend and Rochford General Hospitals.

Bacteriological examination of water supplies, milk, ice cream and other foodstuffs, as well as other specimens, is undertaken at the local laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service which is located at Westcliff Hospital, Balmoral Road, Westcliff-on-Sea. I am indebted to the Director, Dr. J. A. Rycroft, and his staff, for their valuable co-operation and assistance during the year.

The facilities of the Counties Public Health Laboratories of Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, are used when chemical reports on water supplies are required and for the analysis of atmospheric pollution.

Hospital Services

Normally, local residents are admitted to either the Southend or Rochford General Hospitals by direct arrangement between the private doctor and the hospital concerned. Where only out-patient attendance is required both hospitals have facilities. The specialist hospitals in the Metropolitan areas are easy of access to patients from these Districts.

Cases of infectious disease, except tuberculosis, usually go to Westcliff Hospital, but complicated cases of poliomyelitis can be sent to the Poliomyelitis Unit at Rush Green Hospital, Romford. There is a special wing for tuberculous patients at the Rochford General Hospital.

Out-patient investigations and treatment for persons suspected of, or suffering from, tuberculosis and other respiratory conditions is provided at the Lancaster House Chest Clinic, Southchurch Road, Southend-on-Sea, by the Consultant Chest Physician, Dr. E. G. Sita-Lumsden.

Confidential out-patient treatment for persons suffering from venereal disease is provided for both men and women at Westcliff Hospital.

The hospitals serving this area are grouped under the Southend-on-Sea Hospital Management Committee (Secretary, J. C. Field, F.H.A.) with offices at the General Hospital, Rochford (Tel.: Rochford 56471-5).

WELFARE OF THE AGED

As the expectation of life is greater now than it was a generation or so ago, more people are living to the 70's and 80's. Therefore, according to official estimates that one in nine of the population are over 65 years of age, it can be assumed there are at least 9,000 people over that age in these Districts.

The needs of these old people are becoming more generally recognised and met. The domiciliary and other services provided by the Local Health Authority have already been mentioned above. Other services are provided by many voluntary agencies, who, in some districts, have co-ordinated their activities by the formation of Old People's Welfare Committees. Among such activities are "Meals on Wheels", Laundry for old people, Home Visiting and Chiropody.

The rôle of the District Council in measures for the care of the aged is principally the provision of suitable housing accommodation. A typical example is the scheme of the Canvey Island Council which provides 20 separate homes by conversion of former Army buildings, details of which will be found under Housing. Rayleigh Council act as Trustees for an avenue of specially designed bungalows erected through the generosity of a local resident. Benfleet and Rochford Councils have also provided old people's bungalows as part of their general housing pro-

gramme. Local Councils also contribute to voluntary organisations providing services for the elderly.

The County Welfare Department provide residential accommodation for old people in need of care and attention (excluding medical care). This accommodation is provided in the form of hostels, of which there are about 30 in Essex, with accommodation ranging from 16 to 60 persons. There is, however, a waiting list for this type of accommodation.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Under Section 47 of this Act application may be made to the Justices for removal to a suitable institution of the aged and infirm who are living in insanitary conditions and unable to look after themselves or are not being looked after by others. Despite the many agencies acting in the interests of the elderly, there are still occasions when old people refuse all outside help when it is clearly needed. Although several cases had to be investigated during the year, recourse to compulsory action was avoided, generally with the assistance of the appropriate domiciliary service and, on occasions, tactful persuasion.

WATER SUPPLY

The Statutory Water Undertakers for the area of all four Districts are the Southend Waterworks Company whose head office is at 13 Cambridge Road, Southend-on-Sea (Tel.: Southend 44424).

The Company's area of supply includes the Basildon Urban District and the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea as well as these four Districts. Approximately 80% of the main water supplied comes from the Rivers Chelmer, Ter and Blackwater, and is treated at the Company's main works at Langford, near Maldon, or at the new works at Hanningfield Reservoir. Samples of the treated water going into supply are tested daily by resident chemists and bacteriologists. The remaining 20% of main water is derived from the Company's wells and boreholes in various localities in their supply area. Water from these sources is also subjected to regular analysis.

The underground water from the wells and boreholes, which is pure and reasonably soft, receives no treatment other than precautionary sterilisation with chlorine. The raw river water, however, is hard, coloured and—like all river waters—subject to pollution. It is therefore treated by storage, softened by the excess lime process and filtered through rapid gravity filters, to produce a satisfactory water with a total hardness not exceeding 150 parts per million.

One problem in the supply area is the heavy incidence of external corrosion to iron pipes, caused by electrolytic action and sulphate-reducing bacteria in the clays in which the pipes are laid.

All reports on laboratory tests during the year have shown that the water from the Company's mains is of normal chemical character and good bacteriological quality, and consequently, pure and wholesome

and suitable for public supply purposes. A copy of a typical report is shown in Table 4 of the Appendix.

The waters in supply are not liable to have any plumbo-solvent action.

An Essex Water Survey report dealing with the possible re-grouping of Water Undertakings and based on the investigations of an Engineering Inspector of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1955 was published in 1957. The County Council asked their Consultant Engineers for their comments on the proposals outlined in the Survey which also included estimates of the safe yield of existing and prospective sources in the County up to the year 1975. The observations of the Consulting Engineers were in general agreement with the Water Survey, and the County Council decided to accept these observations as their own. In view of the present and immediately prospective rate of development in the South East Essex area it does appear that, either the estimates of the future demands for water, both for domestic and industrial purposes, will have to be revised upwards as far as these Districts are concerned, or that development at the present rate cannot go on much longer unless additional water resources can be made available.

Details of the water supply position in each of the four Districts and of developments in 1958 are given below,—

Benfleet U.D.

It is estimated that now 99.86% of all dwelling houses in the District have a main water supply. In each case the supply is direct to the houses and there are no stand-pipes. The premises which are not connected to the main rely on supplies from rain water tanks or shallow wells. The water mains in the District were extended by 4,230 yards, and there were 433 new properties and 5 existing properties connected to the mains during the year.

Canvey Island U.D.

The new mains which were laid during the year measured 4,089 yards. These were partly for new housing development and partly for areas previously developed but hitherto lacking main water. In these latter cases the Council guarantee the Waterworks Company against loss where the potential revenue would not reimburse the Company for the cost of laying the mains. Two roads in Sixty Acres were provided with trunk mains to enable this more sparsely populated area to be served.

Of the 213 properties on the Island now remaining without a main supply, either direct into the house or by a stand-pipe, all rely on rain-water over-ground tanks. Some of these houses are on the line of the main but most are in outlying areas. There are now 138 properties served by stand-pipes.

Rayleigh U.D.

Apart from 38 properties, all dwelling houses in the Urban District are supplied with main water, either direct into the house or, in the case of a few older properties, by means of a stand-pipe within the curtilage

of the house. The majority of the 38 houses without a main supply are situated well beyond the existing mains.

The water mains were extended during the year by 3,956 yards and 435 new properties and 7 existing properties were connected to the main supply. By these extensions of the water mains the Council were able to remove their last two road-side stand-pipes.

Rochford R.D.

The position respecting main water supplies in each Parish at the end of 1958 will be found in Table 5 of the Appendix. Water main extensions during the year totalled 2,702 yards and 557 properties were connected to the main supply, all but 10 of these being new dwellings.

Of the few houses still remaining beyond reach of the existing mains, there was a group of 8 on the outskirts of the Parish of Rochford which had relied for some considerable time on a shallow well at an adjoining brick works for their water supply. For some time past the quality of the water left quite a lot to be desired, and boiling prior to domestic use had been advised. An appropriate notice had been placed over the well. During this time negotiations were proceeding for the main supply. This involved laying a lengthy connection to the existing main. The quality of the water was very adversely affected following flooding on 5th September, 1958. Thereupon arrangements had to be made by the owners of the cottages to cart main water. The solution eventually decided upon by the owners was to instal a chlorination plant at this well. The new plant came into operation early in 1959.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

It will have been seen that all four Districts are very well provided with main water supplies. Main drainage, however, has not kept pace with the extension of the water mains, although considerable progress is now being made in all four areas with the laying of new main sewers. In some instances the existing sewerage systems have not the capacity to cope with their present loads and surcharging of sewers occurs at times of heavy rain. The rapid rate of development, which all areas are experiencing, has thrown a strain on the sewage disposal plants and in some instances these are becoming incapable of dealing adequately with a normal flow and so fail to yield a passable effluent at times. Steps are in hand to remedy this situation in the Districts concerned. The position regarding individual Districts is as shown below. I am indebted to the Engineers and Surveyors of each District for most of the information on these matters.

Benfleet U.D.

The District is divided roughly into eastern and western areas for the purposes of sewage disposal. The eastern area is further divided into a smaller north-eastern section draining by gravity to the Rayleigh Urban District, and a south-eastern section by gravity to the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea. The western area is also sub-divided into a north-western section which gravitates to a pumping station in Rushbottom

Lane, and a south-western which flows to the pumping station in South Benfleet. This latter pumping station also receives the sewage which is pumped from the Rushbottom Lane pumping station. Sewage is pumped from the South Benfleet pumping station to the Sewage Disposal Works in the extreme south-west corner of the District where it undergoes treatment. The works comprise a balancing tank, two continuous flow settlement tanks, and two percolating filters. There is one storm overflow tank to deal with over six times the Dry Weather Flow. The effluent, after treatment, flows into the Benfleet Creek. Samples are taken from time to time by the Port of London Health Authority to ensure that the requisite standards are maintained.

The sewers in various parts of the District proved to be unequal to the task of taking the load during periods of heavy rain and surcharging occurred at a number of points in the system at different times during the year. Arising from this the Council asked their Consulting Engineers to prepare a scheme to relieve pressure on the existing sewers. This scheme was ready for consideration at the end of the year.

During 1958 the main sewers were extended by 2,100 yards and 433 new properties and 19 existing properties were connected. Two of the connections to existing properties were undertaken by the Council on the owners' behalf. Extensions or improvements were also carried out to the drainage of eight other premises. Approximately 4% of properties in the District are not connected to the main drainage system. Of these, 114 are served by cesspools and 388 by chemical closets.

Canvey Island U.D.

Sewage is disposed of by means of a gravity system with pumping stations sited at appropriate points to raise the sewage and produce the necessary head. On reaching the main pumping station at Southwick Farm the sewage is pumped direct into tidal waters by means of an 18 inch cast iron pumping main and a 24 inch outfall. In design, provision was made for the addition of a second 18 inch pumping main from Southwick Farm to link up with the outfall pipe at the sea wall. The subsidiary pumping stations are situated (1) at the junction of High Street and Point Road to take the area from The Point to Seaview Road, (2) the High Street, opposite Florence Road, to take the whole Leigh Beck area from Seaview Road to May Avenue on the south side and Rainbow Road, Mornington Road and Wittem Road area in the north, and (3) at Furtherwick Road to take the Maisonwyck Estate, Labworth Estate and the area south of these Estates.

Almost 40% of all the properties on Canvey Island have been provided with main sewers since the War and steady progress continues to provide this facility wherever reasonably possible. However, in view of the heavy clay nature of the subsoil on the Island and the nuisance which cesspools are liable to create when they are not emptied regularly, the Council decided in July, that as a general policy, no residential development should be allowed in areas where sewers were not likely to be provided for at least five years. During 1958 the main sewers were extended by 530 yards and 103 existing properties were connected thereto.

Rayleigh U.D.

The District is divided into an eastern and western area for sewage disposal. Effluent, after treatment, is discharged from the Eastern Works into a stream which flows eastward into the Rochford Rural District. The Western Works discharge effluent into the tidal waters of the River Crouch.

The present system was first brought into use in 1932 when the population of the Urban District was below 7,000. Since the War, through extensive building development, particularly in the area of the District served by the Eastern Works, the number of habitable houses has risen from 2,670 to 5,649 and the population of the whole District has risen to well over 16,000. The Eastern Works were designed to treat a Dry Weather Flow of 112,500 gallons per day and the Western Works 62,500 gallons. Additionally, the Eastern Works receives sewage from over 300 properties in the Benfleet Urban District and the Western Works deals with sewage from about 300 properties in the Hullbridge area of the Rochford Rural District. The urgent need for the enlargement of both sewage disposal works has therefore been apparent for some time past, both on the above theoretical grounds and also in the unsatisfactory effluents.

The Council first asked their Consulting Engineers to submit details of an enlargement scheme in 1953, but owing to the rapid rate of development, this scheme was obviously inadequate by the time it was prepared and considered. Subsequently, various schemes came under consideration, and at the close of the year a modified version of a scheme, covering both Eastern and Western Works, submitted by the Consulting Engineers in 1957, was almost ready for submission to the Ministry for approval.

A total of 1,500 yards of main sewer was laid during the year. Four hundred and thirty-five new properties and 18 existing properties were connected thereto. It is estimated that 8% of all dwelling houses in the District are not connected to the main drainage system. Of these, 242 are provided with cesspools and 190 with chemical closets.

In the Rawreth and Eastwood areas 91 properties have a pail closet collection. This service is under the control of the Senior Public Health Inspector.

Rochford R.D.

There are two sewage disposal works in the Rural District. One of these is at Stambridge and serves the greater part of the District provided with main sewers. The other is at Great Wakering.

The Stambridge Works are designed to deal with a maximum of 20,000 persons at 25 gallons per head per day. The present population served by these Works is estimated to be 18,096. Sewage is fed from the main pumping station at Rochford and the outfall enters the tidal waters of the River Roach. During 1958 the standard of the effluent was uniformly high and well within the limits of purity required on the standard adopted by the Essex County Council for inland waterways.

The works at Great Wakering are designed for a population of 2,500 persons and at present are estimated to be serving a population of 2,835. These works are also fed from a pumping station and the out-fall is again to tidal waters of Havengore Creek. Except for periods of heavy rains, the standard of this effluent has also been uniformly high. A balancing tank was installed in 1958 to avoid overloading the sedimentation tanks and filter beds.

The excess flows due to storm and subsoil water which affect both works is by-passed at the rate of three times the Dry Weather Flow, for appropriate partial treatment.

The Barling Magna Sewerage Scheme, draining to the Great Wakering Sewage Disposal Works, was completed during the year. This comprised the laying of approximately 2,150 yards of sewer and approximately 666 yards of pumping main and the construction of a pumping station.

A further 1,414 yards of main sewer were laid, chiefly in the Parishes of Hockley and Hawkwell. Most of the 547 new properties erected during the year were connected to the main drainage system. 113 existing properties were also connected.

The progress recorded above which has been made with the laying of new main sewers in parts of the District which previously did not have this service has resulted in a decreased need for a pail closet collection service which the Council undertakes, and for which the Chief Public Health Inspector is responsible. At the end of the year regular collections were being made from 591 properties, all of which were on made roads.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The 7,500 new houses and bungalows built in the four Districts in the five years to December, 1958 have demanded a continual expansion both of personnel and vehicles in this service over that period. Recruitment of suitable staff has not always been easy. Generally, the service has been maintained regularly.

It is noticeable of late years that the components of refuse have changed. Ashes are a diminishing moiety, while tins and bottles increase. Details of the functioning of the service in the four Districts is as follows:—

Benfleet U.D.

Three modern vehicles, each with a crew of five men, and one small vehicle with one man undertake the refuse and salvage collection. One new vehicle was brought into use during the year. Collection is weekly, and includes a number of unmade roads, but there are a few unmade roads in the remote parts of the area where it is not possible to collect. Disposal is by means of controlled tipping on the Benfleet Marshes and two men and a bulldozer are permanently employed on this. Efforts to salvage all materials of value continued, and the sale of such realised £1,015.

Canvey Island U.D.

Regular fortnightly collections of refuse have been maintained throughout the year, both from unmade as well as made-up roads. Trade refuse is collected free, but charges are made if more than one collection is required each fortnight. Collection is made with two vehicles, one with a crew of three men and the other with a crew of two. Additional temporary labour is usually engaged during the summer months. Two men are regularly employed in disposal, which continues very satisfactorily in the excavated "borrow pits" at Newlands.

Rayleigh U.D.

A regular weekly collection of house refuse was maintained from properties on made roads and a fortnightly collection on un-made roads, but the condition of the latter in wet weather made it difficult to work to a schedule on a number of occasions. Collection was made by two vehicles, each with a crew of five. In December, a new "Karrier" vehicle of 25 cubic yards capacity was brought into use, replacing the larger of the two existing vehicles. One man and a bulldozer are employed on the refuse tip at Hambro Hill. 184 tons of material was salvaged and realised on sale the sum of £1,511.

Rochford R.D.

The scattered nature of the Rural District, covering an area of approximately twice the size of the three Urban Districts put together, presents greater difficulty in maintaining a service of this nature. Six vehicles with 19 men are used on refuse collection from 7,990 properties. One man is engaged part-time in sorting and baling. Altogether, 118 $\frac{3}{4}$ tons of various materials were salvaged. The sale of this produced £1,049. One man is employed part-time on the refuse tip at Romney Marsh Sand Pit, Rochford where a Chaseside vehicle is used. Some of the refuse from the Wakering area was taken to the Southend Corporation refuse tip at Shoeburyness and during the year the spare tip at Hawkwell Brickfield was used during the summer months.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Clean Air Act, 1956

The remaining provisions of this Act as contained in Sections 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 16, 19, 20, 22 & 35(1) became operative as from 1st June. These enactments deal largely with industrial smoke.

"Smell" Nuisance

Mention has been made in the past few years of the nuisance experienced by residents of Canvey Island and South Benfleet particularly attributable to malodorous emissions from oil refineries situated a short distance from the south-west borders of these Districts. Records have been kept by the staff of the Canvey Island Council, from which it is learned that the "smell" was noticed on 73 occasions during the year, the highest incidence being in May and August.

There were only four occasions when it was described as "overpowering". In the majority of instances there was a south-west wind, although it appears to have been noticed when there was a north-west wind on a few occasions. On no fewer than 18 occasions there was a south-east wind, almost entirely confined to the second half of August through to the beginning of October. It was also noticed when the wind was in the east and north-east. This would suggest that causes more remote and in different directions have been responsible at times.

Measurement of Atmospheric Pollution

In 1953 a Committee was set up by the Government to "examine the nature, causes, and effects of air pollution and the efficacy of present preventive measures; to consider what further preventive measures are practicable; and to make recommendations". One of the resultant recommendations was that steps should be taken to secure fuller and more frequent measurement of pollution, especially during severe "smogs", in order to determine the peak concentrations reached. The Report suggested that Local Authorities could do most valuable service in this respect.

The prevailing winds render Essex subject to the smoke drift from London. In addition to any local atmospheric pollution, the construction of new towns, housing estates, power stations and industries add to the progressive pollution of the County's atmosphere. As atmospheric pollution knows no boundaries, it was necessary to cover the whole County in attempts to measure it.

In 1955 the County Council ascertained that there were insufficient atmospheric pollution recording stations in Essex, and the Atmospheric Pollution Research Station at Greenwich made certain recommendations for the scientific measurement of atmospheric pollution in Essex. As authority to undertake this work is given to District Councils in Section 105 of the Public Health Act, 1936, the Rochford Rural Council agreed to play their part at the invitation of the County Council.

A deposit gauge and lead peroxide instrument were sited at Rochford Secondary School, with the co-operation of the Headmaster, and observations were commenced at the beginning of November, 1957. Whilst it is realised that observations such as these have to be continued over a long period, I felt the results so far obtained would be of interest. These are contained in Table 6 of the Appendix.

GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS

Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

The following details have been taken from the records of the Public Health Inspectors:—

	<i>Benfleet</i> <i>UD.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>UD.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>UD.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>RD.</i>
Number of premises registered	84	25	56	72
Number using mechanical power	80	25	53	58
Number of inspections made	77	9	66	18
Defects found	10	2	2	2
Number of Outworkers registered	40	13	29	87

Petroleum Storage

Routine inspections were made in each of the four Districts respecting applications to store petroleum spirit and other inflammable substances coming within the regulations. Licences issued and inspections made are summarised as follows:—

	<i>Benfleet</i> <i>UD.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>UD.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>UD.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>RD.</i>
Petrol licences	44	13	22	50
Carbide of Calcium licences	1	—	—	—
Cellulose Lacquer licences	8	—	1	—
Inspections	41	103	13	49

Two of Canvey Island's petroleum licences provide for bulk storage: one being for 120,000 tons and the other for 18,128,000 gallons.

The North Thames Gas Board Methane Storage project at Canvey Island, which was commenced in 1956, was almost completed by the end of the year. The first licence issued under the Petrol (Liquid Methane) Order, 1957, effective from 1st January, 1958, provided for the storage of 1,140,000 gallons, although shipment of supplies did not commence until early in 1959.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

Licences respecting the keeping of pets for sale under the above Act were issued during the year as follows:—Benfleet 4, Rayleigh 3, and Rochford 3.

Public Health Inspections

A summary of all inspections and visits carried out by the Public Health Inspectors of the four Districts will be found in Table 7 of the Appendix.

Public Conveniences

Four are provided in the *Benfleet* Urban District, being located as follows—Rectory Road, Hadleigh; Victoria House Corner, Hadleigh; Rushbottom Lane, Great Tarpots; and, School Lane, South Benfleet.

Toilet facilities are also provided at the Council's Cemetery at South Benfleet.

The five provided by the *Canvey Island* Council are situated at Long Road (near Haystack Corner); High Street; Seaview Road (Promenade East); Labworth (Promenade Central); and, Thorney Bay (Promenade West). Washing facilities are also provided at the three Conveniences serving the sea front area.

The one public convenience provided by the *Rayleigh* Urban District Council is centrally situated at the top of Crown Hill adjacent to the High Street.

Three are provided in the *Rochford* Rural District, and are situated at Southend Road, Hockley (close to the Spa Hotel); High Street, Great Wakering; and, Old Ship Lane, Rochford.

Misuse and wanton damage to buildings and fixtures is unfortunately a common experience in all Districts.

Pest Control

(a) *Rats and Mice*

In the Benfleet Urban District 56 complaints concerning rats and mice were received and 279 visits and inspections were made. Test baiting of the sewers was carried out on one occasion and a slight infestation dealt with.

All reported infestations at Canvey Island and Rayleigh were of a minor character and necessitated 69 and 128 inspections respectively.

In the Rochford Rural District 44 minor infestations of rats and mice were found, necessitating 80 inspections.

(b) *Brown-tail Moth*

Owing to the wet season, control work on this pest at Canvey Island was made difficult and it is possible that extra measures will be necessary next year to maintain reasonable conditions. Issues of D.D.T. are made available free of charge to householders. A total of 396 visits and inspections were made.

(c) *General*

Thirty visits were made in the Benfleet Urban District and 86 at Canvey Island in respect of various other pests.

HOUSING

Information relating to new house building, demolitions, and the repair or improvement of dwelling houses in all four Districts will be found in Table 8 of the Appendix.

House Purchase

The following information, kindly provided by the Treasurer of each District Council concerned, shows the extent to which some of the

Local Authorities have assisted residents to purchase their own homes under the provisions of the Small Dwellings Acquisition Act and the Housing Acts, 1949 to 1957, and covers the post-war period up to 31st December, 1958.

	<i>Benfleet</i> UD.	<i>Canvey Is.</i> UD.	<i>Rayleigh</i> UD.
Total amount loaned (approx.)	£570,000	£675,000	£393,000
Number of properties involved	453	525	257

While Rochford Rural District Council does not undertake to advance monies for the purchase of private dwelling houses in the same way as the other District Councils, guarantees are given to Building Societies for the difference between the sum which such Societies are prepared to advance and the amount required to complete the purchase, in accordance with the provisions of Section 45 of the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958.

Housing of Old People at Canvey Island

The Council have acquired and converted a section of what was previously known as Furtherwick Camp—an Ex-Army establishment of five large huts—for the housing of some of the old people of their District.

Schemes of this nature have recently been encouraged by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, outlined in Circular 18/57 dated 18th March, 1957, under the provisions contained in Section 126 of the Local Government Act, 1948. This circular empowers County Councils to make grants to Housing Authorities of amounts up to £30 per house per annum towards the cost of the maintenance of communal rooms, warden's dwelling and warden's remuneration. This legislation has since been amended by Section 56 of the Local Government Act, 1958, in which a County Council may make any contribution it thinks fit to the expenditure of a District Council. The Canvey Island Council's scheme has received the approval of the Minister and qualifies for the County Council grant.

Through the conversion of the substantial brick built huts (with cavity walls) already existing on the site, the Council have provided 20 dwellings, each internally lined with a plaster-board ceiling and in all respects complying with Ministry standards. The dwellings are of the one and two bedroom type and are in five blocks of three and one of five. Fifteen have one bedroom (a 10 ft. x 8 ft. recess off the living room) and five have two bedrooms (single bed size). Each dwelling also has a living room, a kitchen and a bathroom with a sit-in bath and W.C. Those with two bedrooms are let at 22/6d. per week and those with one bedroom at 17/6d. per week. By the end of 1958 all but two of the dwellings had been let. There is a warning bell system so that tenants only need to press a button when in special need, and the Warden is quickly summoned.

A communal hall is in course of construction for use by the old people and a grant towards the cost of furnishing this has been made by the Essex Old People's Welfare Committee. The accommodation, when

completed, will consist of a lounge with open fire, and a separate meeting hall measuring 70 ft. x 40 ft., with kitchen and toilet facilities.

Joint Town Development Scheme, Canvey Island

The purpose of this scheme is to rehouse some of the over-spill populations of the congested areas of Dagenham and Walthamstow, as the Canvey Island Council, with its limited resources, could not easily undertake development on the scale necessary.

The Dagenham Borough Council agreed to act as agents for the Canvey Island U.D.C. by accepting responsibility for the design of the dwellings, preparation of plans, and bills of quantities, letting of contracts and general supervision, as well as the legal work entailed.

A site of nearly 59 acres north of Long Road was acquired and the development—in two phases—will consist of 425 dwellings. Bungalows will predominate, in keeping with the general style of development locally, as well as the great demand for this type of property, but there will also be some houses and chalets. There will be an equal number of two and three bedroom types. Provision is also made for four shops and private garages for use by residents of the estate.

The first phase of the development consists of 224 dwellings and work on the roads and sewers commenced in September, 1957. By 31st December, 1958 some 70 dwellings were completed and occupied and 154 were in course of construction.

The scheme has been accepted by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government as eligible for the town development subsidy of £24 per dwelling per annum for 60 years. In addition, the exporting authorities are making an annual contribution of approximately £60 per dwelling in return for the right to nominate tenants in equal proportions, not only for new properties, but to fill vacancies which may occur. Once the houses are occupied the Canvey Island Council take over and are responsible for the collection of rents and the general management of the properties.

Houseboats

Under Section 110 of the Essex County Council Act, 1952 the mooring of houseboats on the foreshores and in the creeks, saltings and water-courses in specified areas of the County is prohibited unless written consent is given by the Local Authority concerned. The four Districts come within the scope of this Section.

Of houseboats in the Benfleet Creek, 16 consents to moor have been given by the Local Authority. During the year 7 houseboats were removed or demolished, 7 applications to moor were refused, and 17 notices requiring removal or demolition were served. On 1st April, 1953 there were 105 houseboats moored in the Benfleet Creek. Only 46 remained at the end of 1958.

At Canvey Island 11 houseboats remain in the enclosed portions of Tewkes Creek and Small Gains Creek. Five of these are permanently

occupied and the remainder occasionally. A small number of houseboats, in seasonal use only, still remain in the tidal section of Small Gains Creek.

On the River Crouch in the Rayleigh and Rochford Districts only one licensed houseboat remains in each case, the former is unoccupied and the latter only in seasonal use. Two houseboats in the Rayleigh Urban District were demolished during the year.

Caravan and Camping Sites

The residential Caravan Park at Thundersley, owned and operated by the Benfleet Council, and extending to some 10 acres, has planned pitches for 204 caravans. Electric light, main sanitation and bathrooms are provided, as well as a Community Hut. For some years the Park has remained full and there is a waiting list for vacancies as they arise. Seven licences were issued during the year relating to the stationing of 19 other caravans in various parts of the District.

There are six privately owned caravan sites at Canvey Island and are licensed with the Local Authority for approximately 1,700 trailer caravans and chalets. In addition, there is a Caravan and Camping Site at Newlands, owned and operated by the Canvey Island Urban District Council. This was opened in 1957 for the specific purpose of providing for tents (which were banned by the privately run sites). Indiscriminate pitching of tents on the Island during the summer season, with the attendant nuisance, has now ceased. One of the private sites is not altogether suitable because of its lack of amenities.

There are no licensed sites in the Rayleigh Urban District.

In the Rochford Rural District there are eight private caravan sites with a total of 329 permanently occupied caravans and a further 235 for seasonal use. Three of the sites cater for seasonal residents only. Four sites are located at Hullbridge near to the River Crouch; one in Lower Road, Hockley; one in Spa Road, Hockley; one at Locks Hill, Rochford; and one at Great Wakering (North Shoebury). In addition, 37 licences were issued for the stationing of individual caravans in various parts of the District.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Slaughterhouses

The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958 came into operation on 1st August and provides that where regulations governing the construction and use of slaughterhouses are in operation in a District, licences may be granted only in respect of those slaughterhouses that comply with the regulations. Regulations, when made, will apply immediately to new premises, but will come into operation for existing slaughterhouses only on such days and in such areas as the Minister may appoint. Owners of existing slaughterhouses will therefore have a period of time in which to bring their premises into conformity with the regulations.

Local Authorities will be required to report to the Minister upon the slaughterhouse requirements of their Districts and upon the facilities available. All interested persons will be given an opportunity to submit their views or proposals. When the report has been accepted by the Minister, new slaughterhouses will be licensed only after the Minister's consent has been obtained.

The Act also provides that slaughterhouses shall be brought within the scope of the Factories Acts, which deal with the safety, health and welfare of workers in slaughterhouses or knackers yards.

Meat Inspection

A detailed record, according to official requirements, of the 26,481 food animals killed and examined in slaughterhouses within the Urban Districts of Benfleet and Rayleigh and the Rural District of Rochford will be found in Table 9 of the Appendix. There are no slaughterhouses on Canvey Island.

It will be noted that 100% inspection of food animals at the slaughterhouses has been maintained. This reflects credit to the Meat Inspectors who often are required to carry out the work after normal office hours, including week-ends.

It is also worth noting that in the five years from 1954 to 1958 there has been a very considerable drop in the incidence of tuberculosis among cattle slaughtered in these Districts. As the majority of cattle are imported this improvement must be a reflection of the better standard of cattle in other parts of the country. The actual figures are shown below as percentages of those affected with tuberculosis in the respective areas:—

			<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
1954	...	...	11.3	7.0	12.52
1958	...	...	2.84	5.7	3.37

The slaughterhouses in the Benfleet and Rayleigh Districts are the only ones which deal with cows to any extent, and there also, a similar improvement has been noted, the ratio was 26% in 1954 to 7% in 1958.

Milk

During 1958 licences were issued by all four District Councils as follows, under the provisions of the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949 to 1953.

			<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Pasteurised milk	...	...	21	20	6	14
Sterilized milk	...	...	55	30	15	26
Tuberculin tested milk	...	...	8	5	2	6

All 20 samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year proved to be satisfactory.

Food Inspection

A summary of the 701 food premises in the four Districts at 31st

December, 1958, and of the various foodstuffs condemned during the year as being unfit for human consumption will be found in Tables 10 and 11 of the Appendix.

All unsound food is disposed of at the refuse tips of the various Authorities, apart from condemned meat from slaughterhouses which is dyed before disposal to processors for animal food. Local Authorities in which areas such firms operate are advised.

Under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 a total of 51 premises in the Districts are registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods.

Ice Cream

The following are the numbers of Ice Cream retailers registered with the various Local Authorities under the provisions of the Food & Drugs Act—Benfleet U.D., 100; Canvey Island U.D., 55; Rayleigh U.D., 37; and Rochford R.D., 78. One manufacturer at Canvey Island was also registered.

Cinemas, schools, clubs and premises used wholly or mainly for catering purposes are exempt from registration under the Act.

From the four Districts 31 samples of Ice Cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and all proved to be satisfactory, 29 being placed in Grade I and two in Grade II.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

A summary of notifiable diseases occurring within the four Districts during 1958 will be found in Table 12 of the Appendix.

Measles

Measles was prevalent in Canvey Island and to a lesser extent in the Benfleet Urban and Rochford Rural Districts. The first cases recorded in 1958 were those at Great Wakering and its vicinity in the Rochford Rural District, and occurred in June. The peak there was reached in July and zero followed at the end of August.

At Canvey Island the first cases occurred at the end of October. The peak was reached by the beginning of December and the outbreak came to a close at the end of that month.

The first cases in the Benfleet Urban District occurred in December, but there were many more during the early part of 1959, by which time the first cases were occurring in Rayleigh and a little later on in the Rochford Rural District, apart from Great Wakering.

Poliomyelitis

There were only eight cases of poliomyelitis in these Districts in 1958. Rayleigh Urban District was free, but the Rochford Rural District experienced an incidence higher than the average and on a level with

the previous peak year of 1955 for that District. As in 1955, the parishes of Hockley and Hawkwell were most affected, but on this occasion the cases occurred earlier in the year than usual, the first being in mid-June. There were six confirmed cases of paralytic poliomyelitis (one, an expectant mother, being fatal) in the period from mid-June to mid-July. There were also a number of suspected cases in whom the diagnosis subsequently was not confirmed. Four of the confirmed cases — two children from different families and two adult males — all lived in two small connected roads. One of these adults was diagnosed on the first day on holiday away from the District. There had been close contact between the two children concerned, but despite numerous contacts in each instance, no further cases developed.

As to poliomyelitis vaccination in the four Districts, approximately 6,700 individuals among eligible age groups had received three injections and 4,750 two injections by the end of the year. None of the cases of poliomyelitis mentioned above had been vaccinated against the disease.

Sonne Dysentery

The cases which occurred in the Rochford Rural District were all connected with one rural Primary School. Retrospective enquiries after the beginning of the outbreak showed that there had been several cases with symptoms of this disease in mild form the week or two previously. By the time the event came to light several families had multiple cases. The disease was mild and the outbreak was dying out by the end of the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia

There were 78 notified cases in the four Districts during the year and all but seven of these were notified from the Maternity Department of the General Hospital at Rochford. Of the 48 cases (46 hospital and 2 domiciliary) where a cause was stated, seven were due to mastitis, 24 to local infection, 12 to urinary infection and six had both local and urinary infections. The causative organism was identified in only 16 cases.

Infectious Hepatitis

The incidence of this disease in the Rochford Rural District was somewhat higher than the average for the past few years but not much less than the highest so far recorded (in 1953). The cases occurred throughout the period from April to December. Rochford and Hockley were the Parishes affected. In only one instance was there more than one case in a family. No connection direct or indirect could be traced between the other cases.

Tuberculosis

A summary of the 446 notified cases of tuberculosis shown on the tuberculosis registers of the four District Councils will be found on Table 13 of the Appendix. The number of new cases, including transfers into the Districts, added to the Registers during the year was nine fewer

than the previous year. Of the total additions, over 60% were among new residents coming into the area. A summary of the 86 cases is given as follows—

	<i>Respiratory</i>		<i>Non-Respiratory</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Benfleet Urban District</i>					
New notifications	4	1	—	3	8
Transfers into District	3	10	—	—	13
<i>Canvey Island Urban District</i>					
New notifications	9	3	—	1	13
Transfers into District	5	4	—	—	9
<i>Rayleigh Urban District</i>					
New notifications	2	1	1	—	4
Transfers into District	4	4	—	2	10
<i>Rochford Rural District</i>					
New notifications	4	3	—	1	8
Transfers into District	14	6	—	1	21

A total of 91 names were removed from the tuberculosis registers of the four Districts during the year. Of these 60 were shown as recovered, 23 moved from the area, 5 died with tuberculosis as a contributory cause, 2 died from causes other than tuberculosis and one case was subsequently found not to be suffering from tuberculosis after notification.

APPENDIX

TABLE 1.
VITAL STATISTICS

				<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>			<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>			<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>			<i>Rochford R.D.</i>		
				<i>M</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Births :</i>															
Total	...	...	244	234	478	107	111	218	141	151	295	221	221	442
Illegitimate	...	...	8	5	13	7	6	13	2	1	3	3	9	12
<i>Stillbirths :</i>															
Total	...	...	3	4	7	2	4	6	4	2	6	2	7	9
Illegitimate	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
<i>Deaths :</i>															
At all ages	...	...	162	164	326	90	85	175	87	79	166	159	153	312
Infants under 1 year			4	1	5	3	2	5	1	3	4	6	4	10	
„ „ 4 wks.			3	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	5	2	7	
„ „ 1 wk.			3	1	4	2	1	3	1	2	3	4	2	6	
<i>Birth Rate per 1,000 :</i>															
Crude	...	...	18.1			17.5			18.1			17.5		
Corrected	...	..	18.1			18.7			16.3			17.2		
<i>Death Rate per 1,000 :</i>															
Crude	...	...	12.4			14.0			10.2			12.3		
Corrected	...	..	11.5			13.0			11.6			9.9		

TABLE 2.

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING 1958.

	Benfleet U.D.		Canvey Is. U.D.		Rayleigh U.D.		Rochford R.D.	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	—	2	—	—	—	1	—
Syphilitic disease	—	—	1	—	—	—	2	—
Meningococcal infections	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	5	2	4	2	2	6	2
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	13	2	5	1	5	1	12	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	9	—	5	—	3	—	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant neoplasm & lymphatic neoplasms	12	14	11	11	9	13	15	10
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Diabetes	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system	16	30	5	9	6	17	11	20
Coronary disease, angina	41	19	24	12	27	14	42	29
Hypertension with heart disease	2	5	—	5	—	1	5	3
Other heart disease	17	27	4	6	9	9	19	28
Other circulatory disease	5	8	3	4	6	3	6	7
Influenza	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	9	3	2	9	6	6	8	14
Bronchitis	9	5	12	3	8	1	8	3
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1	3	1	1	—	3	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	5	1	—	—	—	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	3	4	—	—	1	—	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	3	—	3	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital malformations	—	—	1	—	2	—	4	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	9	6	12	4	5	8	15
Motor vehicle accidents	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	2
All other accidents	4	5	2	—	—	2	2	3
Suicide	2	2	1	2	—	—	—	1
Totals	162	164	90	85	87	79	159	153
	326	326	175	175	166	166	312	312

TABLE 3.
ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES CLINICS

Location	Services provided
<i>BENFLEET Urban District</i>	
†49, London Road, Hadleigh ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (hospital cases only), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods.
†513, High Road, South Benfleet ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods.
†8, Kenneth Road, Thundersley ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods.
<i>CANVEY ISLAND Urban District</i>	
†Furtherwick Road, Canvey Island ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (including hospital cases), Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods.
<i>RAYLEIGH Urban District</i>	
†Eastwood Road, Rayleigh ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Women's Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Eye Clinics, Speech Therapy, Chiropody (Old-Age Pensioners), Welfare Foods.
St. Michael's Church Hall, London Road	Health Visitor's Advisory Centre.
Parish Hall, Rawreth ...	Child Welfare, Welfare Foods.
<i>ROCHFORD Rural District</i>	
Public Hall, Bullwood Road, Hockley ...	Child Welfare, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation.
Village Hall, Hullbridge ...	Child Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation.
†The Rocheway, Rochford ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal (including hospital cases) Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods.
†High Street, Great Wakering ...	Child Welfare, Ante-Natal, Minor Ailments, Vaccination & Immunisation, Dentistry, Speech Therapy, Welfare Foods, Chiropody (Old-Age Pensioners).
Social Hut, Foulness Island ...	Child Welfare, Vaccination & Immunisation, Welfare Foods.
Church Hall, Canewdon ...	Child Welfare, Welfare Foods.

Details of the times of the various sessions can be obtained from the Health Visitors at the Health Services Clinics.

Hearing Aid batteries are issued from most of the Health Services Clinics.

† Permanent Health Services Clinic buildings.

TABLE 4.

WATER ANALYSIS

Report by the Counties Public Health Laboratories on a sample of water taken from tap in garage at the Head Office of the Southend Waterworks Company on 24th Feb., 1958.

Chemical results in parts per million

Appearance ...	Bright, with a few particles.	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ...	30
Turbidity ...	Less than 3.	Nitrate Nitrogen ...	8.7
Colour ...	5	Nitrite Nitrogen (approx) ...	0.01
Odour ...	Absent.	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.021
Reaction of pH ...	9.0	Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.099
Free Carbon Dioxide	Absent.	Chlorine present as Chloride ...	60
Electric Conductivity	650	Residual Chlorine at time of sampling ...	0.06
Dissolved Solids dried at 180° C. ...	435	Oxygen absorbed ...	1.2
Hardness—Total ...	130	Metals—iron ...	0.04
Carbonate ...	30	others ...	Absent
Non-Carbonate	100		

Bacteriological results

1 day at 37°C. 2 days at 37°C. 3 days at 20°C.

Number of Colonies developing on Agar ...	0 per ml.	0 per ml.	1 per ml.
	<i>Present in</i>	<i>Absent from</i>	<i>Probable No.</i>
Presumptive Coli - aerogenes Reaction ...	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Bact. coli (Type I) ...	— ml.	100 ml.	0 per 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction ...	— ml.	100 ml.	

This sample is practically clear and bright in appearance. It is alkaline in reaction, but not to an excessive degree. Metals are absent, apart from a very minute trace of iron. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of very satisfactory organic quality and conforms to the highest standard of bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

4th March, 1958.

(Sgd.) ROY C. HOATHER.

TABLE 5.

MAIN WATER SUPPLIES — ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

Houses and population in each Parish on main supply at 31st December, 1958

Parish	Acreage	No. of houses	Estimated population	Houses on main supply	Estimated population on main supply	Houses supplied by stand-pipe	Estimated population supplied by stand-pipe
Ashindgon (including South Fambridge)	2,503	722	2,166	696	2,088	4 + 5*	12 + 15
Barling Magna (including Little Wakering)	2,747	362	996	344	946	3	9
Canewdon	6,845	247	680	246	677	3	9
Foulness†	7,235	107	295	107	295	—	—
Great Wakering	3,314	1,012	2,783	1,002	2,756	—	—
Hawkwell	1,408	1,510	4,700	1,507	4,690	1	3
Hockley (including Hullbridge)	3,631	2,326	7,178	2,319	7,155	13	40
Paglesham	1,687	109	300	99	272	6	18
Rochford	2,988	2,096	6,433	2,080	6,381	3	9
Stambridge	2,202	163	448	155	426	—	—
Sutton	1,520	67	184	66	182	1	3
TOTALS	36,080	8,721	26,163	8,621	25,868	34 + 5	103 + 15

* Council stand-pipe on roadside. Other stand-pipes are in curtilage of private properties.

† War Department mains.

TABLE 6.

MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

		Tons per square mile			Milligrammes per 100 sq. cm.		
		<i>Water Insoluble Matter</i>			<i>Water Soluble Matter</i>		
		Ash	Other combustible matter	Sulphate Ion	Other	Sulphur Dioxide	Rainfall
							Inches
<i>1957:</i>							
November	...	0.78	0.94	1.12	5.06	1.1	1.56
December	...	0.34	1.72	1.35	4.12	1.7	1.34
<i>1958:</i>							
January	...	0.64	2.37	1.08	5.4	1.4	1.93
February	...	1.99	1.35	0.64	4.09	1.2	1.38
March	...	1.52	0.71	0.47	2.64	0.77	0.67
April	...	1.59	1.35	0.74	3.68	0.59	0.98
May	...	2.23	1.38	0.51	5.23	0.43	1.77
June	...	1.15	3.04	1.05	5.60	0.37	3.90
July	...	2.46	3.28	3.18	4.05	0.31	4.22
August	...	1.49	2.33	2.94	5.24	0.65	3.94
September	...	1.28	1.32	2.74	3.18	0.56	3.82
October	...	0.91	0.98	2.87	2.44	0.98	3.27
November	...	0.51	0.64	0.74	1.46	0.81	0.32
December	...	1.55	1.02	1.62	4.46	1.4	2.88

N.B.—Measurements are taken at intervals of approximately 30 days.

TABLE 7.

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

				<i>Benfleet</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is.</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh</i> <i>U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford</i> <i>R.D.</i>
Atmospheric pollution ...	...	...	...	28	83	44	10
Caravan & Camping Sites ...	...	...	...	263	32	6	56
Drainage & Sewerage ...	...	...	...	241	1,602	330	301
Factories ...	...	...	...	89	9	66	18
Flooding, Land Drainage & Water Courses ...	...	...	...	917	135	94	1
Food premises ...	...	...	...	615	58	150	102
Ice Cream ...	...	...	...	120	23	15	16
Infectious disease ...	...	...	...	63	188	67	55
Insect & other pests ...	...	...	...	30	403	12	126
Houseboats ...	...	...	...	57	26	20	15
Housing ...	...	...	...	540	811	389	518
Nuisances ...	...	...	...	70	202	447	90
Petroleum storage ...	...	...	...	41	103	13	49
Rats & Mice ...	...	...	...	279	69	19	80
Refuse Collection & Disposal ..	...	...	...	273	877	375	131
Schools ...	...	...	...	6	4	14	—
Shops Act ...	...	...	...	4	—	160	17
Slaughterhouses ...	...	...	...	823	—	178	217
Water supplies ...	...	...	...	18	207	12	55
Miscellaneous ...	...	...	...	261	213	355	451

TABLE 8.
HOUSING STATISTICS

	<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Council-owned dwellings at end of year	609	†536	397	1,150
New Council Houses built during year	—	†94	—	88
New Private Houses built during year	433	101	435	459
New Council Houses under construction at end of year	—	†154	11	18
New Private Houses under construction at end of year	313	126	116	442
Demolition Orders made ...	3	9	—	25
Closing Orders made ...	—	1	—	9
Unfit houses demolished ...	2	9	—	39
Unfit houses repaired	32	17	31	36
Undertakings accepted under Housing Act	2	2	2	—
Applications for Improvement Grant	7	—	—	39
Improvement Grants approved	—	—	—	27
Improvements carried out thereunder	—	—	—	21
Certificates of Disrepair under Rent Act issued	12	3	2	7
Undertakings accepted under Rent Act	4	—	5	10

† Joint Town Development Scheme properties included

TABLE 9.
CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Number killed	Number inspected	All diseases (except tuberculosis and cysticerci)			Tuberculosis only			Cysticercosis		
			Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage affected with disease other than tuberculosis & cysticerci	Whole carcasses condemned	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Percentage affected with tuberculosis	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Generalised and totally condemned
<i>Benfleet Urban District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	2,115	2,115	6	439	21.04	4	56	2.84	37	37	—
Cows	477	477	29	169	41.51	7	28	7.34	4	4	—
Calves	1,519	1,519	15	5	1.32	—	1	0.06	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	6,130	6,130	16	126	2.31	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	5,482	5,482	22	121	2.61	2	132	2.45	—	—	—
<i>Rayleigh Urban District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	368	368	2	59	16.58	3	18	5.70	3	3	—
Cows	101	101	2	10	12.00	1	5	6.00	—	—	—
Calves	310	310	1	—	0.32	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	1,800	1,800	3	28	1.72	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	6,392	6,392	3	208	3.30	—	81	1.26	—	—	—
<i>Rochford Rural District :</i>											
Cattle (excluding cows)	534	534	—	64	11.99	2	16	3.37	2	2	—
Cows	4	4	—	—	—	—	2	50.0	—	—	—
Calves	12	12	1	1	8.33	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sheep & Lambs	131	131	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	1,106	1,106	—	5	0.45	—	8	0.72	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering took place during the year in any of the Districts.

TABLE 10.
FOOD ESTABLISHMENTS

				<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Bakers	...	...	...	3	2	3	6
Butchers	...	.....	...	20	13	13	16
Cafés and Restaurants	...	...	...	33	43	12	24
Confectioners	...	...	...	30	11	17	24
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	...	8	1	2	—
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	3	2	7	—
Fishmongers	...	...	...	10	5	4	5
General Provisions	...	...	...	79	33	33	76
Greengrocers	...	...	...	19	16	9	13
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	20	12	12	32
Pickle Factory	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
Poultry Dressing Station	...	...	...	—	—	—	1
School Canteens	...	...	...	3	4	5	15
Wholesale Food Store	...	...	...	1	—	—	—

TABLE 11.
CONDEMNED FOOD

			<i>Benfleet U.D.</i>	<i>Canvey Is. U.D.</i>	<i>Rayleigh U.D.</i>	<i>Rochford R.D.</i>
Bacon	...	...	10 lbs.	—	40 lbs.	—
Meat, fresh	...	...	117 lbs.	117 lbs.	55 lbs.	524 lbs.
Meat, tinned	...	...	284 tins	6 lbs.	626 lbs.	24 tins
Sausages	...	...	—	21 lbs.	64 lbs.	—
Fish, fresh	...	...	210 lbs.	—	112 lbs.	—
Fish, tinned	...	...	63 tins	110 tins	50 lbs.	11 tins
Fruit and preserves	...	...	580 tins	25 lbs.	—	54 tins
Milk and milk products	...	...	182 tins	64 tins	—	57 tins
Vegetables	...	...	252 tins	5 lbs.	76 lbs.	54 tins
Miscellaneous	...	...	85 tins	80 lbs.	227 lbs.	392 lbs.

TABLE 12.

SUMMARY OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (EXCLUDING TUBERCULOSIS) OCCURRING DURING 1958.

BENFLEET U.D.												
Disease	Ages											Total
	Under 1	1—4	5—9	10—14	15—19	20—34	35—44	45—64	65 & Over			
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	3	
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Measles	1	25	39	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	66	
Meningococcal Meningitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Scarlet Fever	—	3	24	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	29	
Whooping Cough	—	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	4	
CANVEY ISLAND U.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	
Food poisoning	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	—	1	7	
Measles	6	135	179	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	322	
Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2	
Scarlet Fever	—	6	7	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	15	
Whooping Cough	3	7	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14	
RAYLEIGH U.D.												
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2	
Food Poisoning	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	3	
Measles	—	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	
Scarlet Fever	—	3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	
Whooping Cough	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
ROCHFORD R.D.												
Acute Primary Pneumonia	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	5	
Dysentery	3	15	16	6	—	—	2	5	—	—	47	
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	1	—	4	
Food Poisoning	—	2	2	2	—	1	—	1	1	—	9	
Infectious Hepatitis	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	1	1	—	10	
Measles	8	60	85	4	2	—	—	—	—	—	159	
Poliomyelitis, paralytic	—	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	5	
Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	7	59	8	—	—	—	74	
Scarlet Fever	—	3	18	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	25	
Whooping Cough	—	3	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	

TABLE 13.

SUMMARY OF CASES ON TUBERCULOSIS REGISTERS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1958

		Age Groups										Totals	
		0—4		5—15		16—25		26—45		46—65		Over 65	
		Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
BENFLEET U.D.													
Respiratory	...	1	1	4	3	8	11	29	33	14	10	6	1
Non-Respiratory	...	—	—	1	4	1	3	2	5	3	2	—	—
Totals	...	1	1	5	7	9	14	31	38	17	12	6	1
CANVEY IS. U.D.													
Respiratory	...	—	1	2	1	6	6	15	18	12	7	5	3
Non-Respiratory	...	—	—	—	1	1	2	4	2	1	—	1	—
Totals	...	—	1	2	2	7	8	19	20	13	7	6	3
RAYLEIGH U.D.													
Respiratory	...	—	—	—	1	7	4	17	26	12	4	3	—
Non-Respiratory	...	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	3	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	1	—	1	1	8	5	17	29	12	4	3	—
ROCHFORD R.D.													
Respiratory	...	—	—	—	1	11	6	38	27	18	7	8	4
Non-Respiratory	...	—	—	1	4	—	1	2	5	—	2	—	—
Totals	...	—	—	1	5	11	7	40	32	18	9	8	4

TABLE 14.

ROAD CASUALTIES DURING 1958

Group of Road User	Benfleet U.D.		Canvey Is. U.D.		Rayleigh U.D.		Rochford R.D.	
	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured	Slightly Injured	Killed	Seriously Injured
<i>Under 15 years of age:</i>								
Pedestrians ...	—	5	7	—	1	9	1	4
Pedal-Cyclists ...	—	6	10	—	—	3	—	2
Passengers—Pillion ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
Passengers—Other vehicles ...	—	2	7	—	—	5	—	1
<i>15 years and over:</i>								
Pedestrians ...	—	7	12	—	5	4	—	7
Pedal-Cyclists ...	1	5	19	—	—	8	1	7
Passengers—Sidecar ...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
Passengers—Pillion ...	—	5	12	—	2	2	—	2
Passengers—Other vehicles ...	—	19	35	—	—	10	—	6
Motor cyclists (up to 60 c.c.) ...	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	2
Motor-Cyclists (over 60 c.c.) ...	—	20	37	—	3	10	1	11
Drivers—Motor & horse-drawn vehicles ...	—	10	21	1	—	1	—	6
Totals ...	2	81	164	1	11	47	3	48

Date		Description		Amount		Total	
1890	Jan 1	Balance		100.00		100.00	
	Feb 1	Interest		5.00		105.00	
	Mar 1	Interest		5.00		110.00	
	Apr 1	Interest		5.00		115.00	
	May 1	Interest		5.00		120.00	
	Jun 1	Interest		5.00		125.00	
	Jul 1	Interest		5.00		130.00	
	Aug 1	Interest		5.00		135.00	
	Sep 1	Interest		5.00		140.00	
	Oct 1	Interest		5.00		145.00	
	Nov 1	Interest		5.00		150.00	
	Dec 1	Interest		5.00		155.00	
	Jan 2	Interest		5.00		160.00	
	Feb 2	Interest		5.00		165.00	
	Mar 2	Interest		5.00		170.00	
	Apr 2	Interest		5.00		175.00	
	May 2	Interest		5.00		180.00	
	Jun 2	Interest		5.00		185.00	
	Jul 2	Interest		5.00		190.00	
	Aug 2	Interest		5.00		195.00	
	Sep 2	Interest		5.00		200.00	
	Oct 2	Interest		5.00		205.00	
	Nov 2	Interest		5.00		210.00	
	Dec 2	Interest		5.00		215.00	
	Jan 3	Interest		5.00		220.00	
	Feb 3	Interest		5.00		225.00	
	Mar 3	Interest		5.00		230.00	
	Apr 3	Interest		5.00		235.00	
	May 3	Interest		5.00		240.00	
	Jun 3	Interest		5.00		245.00	
	Jul 3	Interest		5.00		250.00	
	Aug 3	Interest		5.00		255.00	
	Sep 3	Interest		5.00		260.00	
	Oct 3	Interest		5.00		265.00	
	Nov 3	Interest		5.00		270.00	
	Dec 3	Interest		5.00		275.00	
	Jan 4	Interest		5.00		280.00	
	Feb 4	Interest		5.00		285.00	
	Mar 4	Interest		5.00		290.00	
	Apr 4	Interest		5.00		295.00	
	May 4	Interest		5.00		300.00	
	Jun 4	Interest		5.00		305.00	
	Jul 4	Interest		5.00		310.00	
	Aug 4	Interest		5.00		315.00	
	Sep 4	Interest		5.00		320.00	
	Oct 4	Interest		5.00		325.00	
	Nov 4	Interest		5.00		330.00	
	Dec 4	Interest		5.00		335.00	
	Jan 5	Interest		5.00		340.00	
	Feb 5	Interest		5.00		345.00	
	Mar 5	Interest		5.00		350.00	
	Apr 5	Interest		5.00		355.00	
	May 5	Interest		5.00		360.00	
	Jun 5	Interest		5.00		365.00	
	Jul 5	Interest		5.00		370.00	
	Aug 5	Interest		5.00		375.00	
	Sep 5	Interest		5.00		380.00	
	Oct 5	Interest		5.00		385.00	
	Nov 5	Interest		5.00		390.00	
	Dec 5	Interest		5.00		395.00	
	Jan 6	Interest		5.00		400.00	
	Feb 6	Interest		5.00		405.00	
	Mar 6	Interest		5.00		410.00	
	Apr 6	Interest		5.00		415.00	
	May 6	Interest		5.00		420.00	
	Jun 6	Interest		5.00		425.00	
	Jul 6	Interest		5.00		430.00	
	Aug 6	Interest		5.00		435.00	
	Sep 6	Interest		5.00		440.00	
	Oct 6	Interest		5.00		445.00	
	Nov 6	Interest		5.00		450.00	
	Dec 6	Interest		5.00		455.00	
	Jan 7	Interest		5.00		460.00	
	Feb 7	Interest		5.00		465.00	
	Mar 7	Interest		5.00		470.00	
	Apr 7	Interest		5.00		475.00	
	May 7	Interest		5.00		480.00	
	Jun 7	Interest		5.00		485.00	
	Jul 7	Interest		5.00		490.00	
	Aug 7	Interest		5.00		495.00	
	Sep 7	Interest		5.00		500.00	
	Oct 7	Interest		5.00		505.00	
	Nov 7	Interest		5.00		510.00	
	Dec 7	Interest		5.00		515.00	
	Jan 8	Interest		5.00		520.00	
	Feb 8	Interest		5.00		525.00	
	Mar 8	Interest		5.00		530.00	
	Apr 8	Interest		5.00		535.00	
	May 8	Interest		5.00		540.00	
	Jun 8	Interest		5.00		545.00	
	Jul 8	Interest		5.00		550.00	
	Aug 8	Interest		5.00		555.00	
	Sep 8	Interest		5.00		560.00	
	Oct 8	Interest		5.00		565.00	
	Nov 8	Interest		5.00		570.00	
	Dec 8	Interest		5.00		575.00	
	Jan 9	Interest		5.00		580.00	
	Feb 9	Interest		5.00		585.00	
	Mar 9	Interest		5.00		590.00	
	Apr 9	Interest		5.00		595.00	
	May 9	Interest		5.00		600.00	
	Jun 9	Interest		5.00		605.00	
	Jul 9	Interest		5.00		610.00	
	Aug 9	Interest		5.00		615.00	
	Sep 9	Interest		5.00		620.00	
	Oct 9	Interest		5.00		625.00	
	Nov 9	Interest		5.00		630.00	
	Dec 9	Interest		5.00		635.00	
	Jan 10	Interest		5.00		640.00	
	Feb 10	Interest		5.00		645.00	
	Mar 10	Interest		5.00		650.00	
	Apr 10	Interest		5.00		655.00	
	May 10	Interest		5.00		660.00	
	Jun 10	Interest		5.00		665.00	
	Jul 10	Interest		5.00		670.00	
	Aug 10	Interest		5.00		675.00	
	Sep 10	Interest		5.00		680.00	
	Oct 10	Interest		5.00		685.00	
	Nov 10	Interest		5.00		690.00	
	Dec 10	Interest		5.00		695.00	
	Jan 11	Interest		5.00		700.00	
	Feb 11	Interest		5.00		705.00	
	Mar 11	Interest		5.00		710.00	
	Apr 11	Interest		5.00		715.00	
	May 11	Interest		5.00		720.00	
	Jun 11	Interest		5.00		725.00	
	Jul 11	Interest		5.00		730.00	
	Aug 11	Interest		5.00		735.00	
	Sep 11	Interest		5.00		740.00	
	Oct 11	Interest		5.00		745.00	
	Nov 11	Interest		5.00		750.00	
	Dec 11	Interest		5.00		755.00	
	Jan 12	Interest		5.00		760.00	
	Feb 12	Interest		5.00		765.00	
	Mar 12	Interest		5.00		770.00	
	Apr 12	Interest		5.00		775.00	
	May 12	Interest		5.00		780.00	
	Jun 12	Interest		5.00		785.00	
	Jul 12	Interest		5.00		790.00	
	Aug 12	Interest		5.00		795.00	
	Sep 12	Interest		5.00		800.00	
	Oct 12	Interest		5.00		805.00	
	Nov 12	Interest		5.00		810.00	
	Dec 12	Interest		5.00		815.00	
	Jan 13	Interest		5.00		820.00	
	Feb 13	Interest		5.00		825.00	
	Mar 13	Interest		5.00		830.00	
	Apr 13	Interest		5.00		835.00	
	May 13	Interest		5.00		840.00	
	Jun 13	Interest		5.00		845.00	
	Jul 13	Interest		5.00		850.00	
	Aug 13	Interest		5.00		855.00	
	Sep 13	Interest		5.00		860.00	
	Oct 13	Interest		5.00		865.00	
	Nov 13	Interest		5.00		870.00	
	Dec 13	Interest		5.00		875.00	
	Jan 14	Interest		5.00		880.00	
	Feb 14	Interest		5.00		885.00	
	Mar 14	Interest		5.00		890.00	
	Apr 14	Interest		5.00		895.00	
	May 14	Interest		5.00		900.00	
	Jun 14	Interest		5.00		905.00	
	Jul 14	Interest		5.00		910.00	
	Aug 14	Interest		5.00		915.00	
	Sep 14	Interest		5.00		920.00	
	Oct 14	Interest		5.00		925.00	
	Nov 14	Interest		5.00		930.00	
	Dec 14	Interest		5.00		935.00	
	Jan 15	Interest		5.00		940.00	
	Feb 15	Interest		5.00		945.00	
	Mar 15	Interest		5.00		950.00	
	Apr 15	Interest		5.00		955.00	
	May 15	Interest		5.00		960.00	
	Jun 15	Interest		5.00		965.00	
	Jul 15	Interest		5.00		970.00	
	Aug 15	Interest		5.00		975.00	
	Sep 15	Interest		5.00		980.00	
	Oct 15	Interest		5.00		985.00	
	Nov 15	Interest		5.00		990.00	
	Dec 15	Interest		5.00		995.00	
	Jan 16	Interest		5.00		1000.00	

