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Contributors

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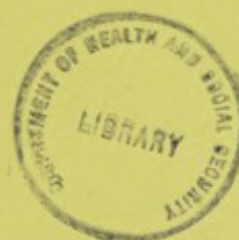
PUBLIC HEALTH

in

South East Essex

1970

ACKD BY



Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and the Rural District of Rochford

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1970

Telephone:
Rayleigh 6101

Public Health Department,
134 High Street,
Rayleigh,
Essex,
SS6 7BX.

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 submit my report on the health of your Districts for the year 1970.

1970 was not an exceedingly healthy year. The influenza epidemic continued, the effects in 1970 being seen mainly in Benfleet and Rayleigh. The measles epidemic continued on Canvey Island and spread to the mainland areas and measles flourished in South East Essex until the autumn.

In the summer a small outbreak of Salmonellosis raised problems of investigation and control which were not resolved until near the end of August. Since this outbreak affected the three Urban Districts, it is probably simpler to describe it at this point as a single outbreak, in fairly full detail. The bacillus responsible was *Salmonella panama*, which until recent years was not particularly common in this country.

The first case was a three year old girl in Thundersley in the Benfleet Urban District who fell ill about 10th May with fever, abdominal pain and diarrhoea. No other members of the family suffered illness but her seven year old brother was found to be infected. A four year old boy in Hadleigh (Benfleet Urban District) complained of abdominal pain and diarrhoea on about 27th May. Here again the rest of the family were not ill but the elder brother aged 6 was found to be infected. A link was noted between these two cases in that both families shopped at the same supermarket.

On the 8th June a 29 year old married woman on Canvey Island suffered from abdominal pain and diarrhoea and was found to be infected with *Salmonella panama*. Her three year old son was also infected, although he had no illness. This family did not shop in Benfleet but the supermarket branch from which they obtained some of their provisions was run by the same firm. On 18th June, a case occurred in Rayleigh. This was a man of 32 living in Rayleigh and working in Basildon, but he did not appear to shop at any branches of the supermarket chain previously referred to. On 22nd June, two children from a family on Canvey Island developed abdominal pain and diarrhoea. This family did shop in the Canvey Island branch of the supermarket chain. On 25th June there was another case in Rayleigh of a woman of 47. Her daughter aged 16, had no illness but was also infected with *Salmonella panama*.

Specimens of ham and chicken, and counter swabs were taken from the branches of this supermarket chain, which appeared to provide a common link, but they all proved negative. Bacteriological investigations of the staff were not, therefore, proceeded with at this stage. However, a number of events now occurred close together. On 8th July an eleven year old boy and seven year old girl at Benfleet

showed symptoms of food poisoning and were subsequently found to be suffering from Salmonella panama. On 9th July a 60 year old man on Canvey Island had severe symptoms and had to be admitted to hospital. On 11th July a four year old boy in Rayleigh had symptoms which proved to produce Salmonella panama. His mother and six year old brother, although not ill, were found to be infected. On 12th July a four year old boy and his six year old sister developed abdominal pain and diarrhoea and were subsequently shown to be suffering from Salmonella panama infection.

Investigation of the staff of the supermarket chain was then proceeded with and certain other points came to light. A fifty-eight year old woman working at the Canvey Island branch of the supermarket admitted to a bout of diarrhoea and abdominal pain on 2nd June. She was found to be still infected with Salmonella panama. A husband and wife in their middle twenties, working at the Hadleigh branch, admitted to symptoms on 1st July and a woman of thirty eight and a sixteen year old male working in the Canvey Island branch admitted to symptoms on 3rd July. A twenty four year old man working at the Canvey Island branch had symptoms on 6th July. We also discovered another customer; a twenty three year old woman who had had symptoms on 6th July, having purchased ham from the Canvey Island branch of the supermarket on 3rd or 4th July. She had eaten ham sandwiches on 4th July and then her daughter aged three fell ill on 10th July. A sixteen year old girl working at the Rayleigh branch of the supermarket fell ill on 18th July and it was discovered that on the 8th July her brother and sister aged eleven and seven had had symptoms. On 12th July a four year old boy in Canvey Island developed symptoms; his family shopped at the same supermarket.

All cases and carriers among staff in the supermarket chain concerned were excluded from work but cases continued to occur. On 13th July a 50 year old woman living in Hullbridge who shopped in Rayleigh, had symptoms. Also on 13th July a twenty eight year old woman in Canvey Island had symptoms and her three year old daughter had symptoms a fortnight later. A ten year old boy in Rayleigh had symptoms on 20th July and a further case occurred in the supermarket staff in Canvey Island, a man of twenty six. On 21st July a case occurred in the Benfleet staff of the supermarket chain; this was a nineteen year old male. A further family on Canvey Island suffered on the same day but the symptoms were confined to the mother aged forty three and her three year old son. In Rayleigh a man aged thirty three and his son aged five developed illness. On 24th July there was a further case among supermarket staff; a seventeen year old girl at the Rayleigh branch. Another girl at the same branch fell ill on 27th July and there was another case in Hullbridge of a nineteen year old male. There was a further case in Hadleigh on 1st August of a woman of sixty. Further cases among the supermarket staff were a woman of twenty eight on 2nd August, a boy of sixteen on 9th August and a girl of nineteen on 12th August. These were all at the Benfleet branch of the supermarket. There then appeared to be a lull until 3rd September when a two year old girl on Canvey Island had severe Salmonella panama food poisoning and was admitted to hospital.

Since the staff of the various branches of the supermarket chain had limited opportunities of mixing, the infected persons among the staff might have contributed to the outbreak but might also themselves have had a common source of infection; this is quite possible. A bacon factory in Suffolk supplied this supermarket chain with ham and sausage and a large quantity of the ham was cooked ham. A majority of the sufferers had eaten cooked ham. This factory was closed for a time in August

after seventy five infected persons (i.e. infected with Salmonella panama) had been found among the staff of the factory, Salmonella panama having previously been found on two items of equipment and in a small number of hams in the cold store. Certainly there has been no serious problem of Salmonella panama infection since September 1970 in this area.

My summary report to the Department of Health & Social Security on this outbreak is shown as Appendix A to this Report.

Accidents continued to take a serious toll despite the efforts of the South East Essex Home Safety Committee. The summary of the accidental deaths is shown in Appendix B and is followed by the report of the Secretary of the Home Safety Committee; Appendix C.

In the District reports I have commented on the deaths from circulatory disease, now a very large part of the whole. A common factor this year is the number of deaths from chronic and rheumatic heart disease. This is disappointing for it had been generally thought that since the introduction to therapy of sulphonamide and antibiotics, rheumatic fever had become an insignificant risk to health and life. It may be that rheumatic fever ought now to be added to the list of Notifiable Diseases so that efforts towards its prevention may be increased.

A feature of 1970 was the disappearance from sight, if I may so put it, of the mass x-ray unit. The North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board informed the various Local Government units within their area that they planned, progressively, to close down their mass miniature radiography units. They proposed to reduce their four units to two by the end of 1971 and in the meantime were intending to restrict the work of the units to special service, i.e., the examination of persons in prisons and borstals, examination of groups of contacts and so on. Although the Board went on to say that provisional examination should be made available for volunteers of the general public, they offered no suggestion as to how this was to be done and the Composite Public Health Committee therefore asked the Board to reconsider their plan. The Benfleet Urban District Council also made its own representations directly. The Board, as they promised, carefully considered the comments but do not appear to have been able to consider making alternative arrangements.

The position remains that by the end of 1971 there will be two mobile units available for use, one based at Broomfield Hospital and covering mainly geographical Essex, the other at Connaught Hospital and covering mainly the London Boroughs bordering the Lea and on the north bank of the Thames. The Annual Report of the Medical Directors is included as Appendix D to this report.

The British Temperance Society visited South East Essex twice in 1970. Their first 5-day Plan Smoker's Clinic was at Sydervelt Clinic on Canvey Island from 11th-15th May and the second at Greensward Comprehensive School, Hockley, from 16th-20th November. On the first occasion, about 39 persons lasted the course; 53 attending on one or more nights. After a period of about two months, it was found that 20 had successfully given up smoking. At the second 5-Day Plan, numbers were smaller; attendance varying from 12-20. About 10 attended the whole course and about 6 of these stopped smoking completely.

The Food Hygiene Courses continued at the Southend College of Technology. This is the course for the Certificate in the Hygiene of Food Retailing and Catering of the Royal Society of Health. The course lasts ten weeks and is followed by a written and oral examination. 17 out of 21 who took the examination in March obtained the Certificate and 29 out of 32 obtained the Certificate in December. Up to the end of

December 1970, 228 persons had attended courses and 147 had obtained Certificates.

Health Education suffered a temporary set-back at the end of the year with the resignation of Miss J.D. Clarke, the Health Education Officer. Miss Clarke had done a great deal to further Health Education through the four years that she had acted as Health Education Officer. She left us to go to the County Borough of Portsmouth as Health Promotion Officer and I have no doubt that our loss is Portsmouth's gain.

The shape proposed for the reorganised Health Services is becoming clearer, although it is still difficult to make out much detail through the haze. It is quite clear that the County Council's Health Services will be transferred to a reorganised National Health Service. How much, if any, of the Environmental Health services and the staff now carrying them out, will be transferred, is far from clear. The problems are being examined and decisions will be taken in due course, but these decisions are unlikely to be announced before 1972. The Secretary of State hopes that co-operation between the various units of the Health Service will be approved as well as co-operation between the Health Services and the Local Authority and National Health Services. I share this hope but I foresee hard work ahead in turning hope into fact.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

D.A. SMYTH

Medical Officer of Health

September, 1971

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTS

COMPOSITE PUBLIC HEALTH

Medical Officer of Health:	D.A. Smyth, M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H. (Also Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer, South-East Essex).
Deputy Medical Officer of Health:	E. Eileen Hodgson, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. (Also Departmental Medical Officer, Essex County Council).
Health Education Officer:	Miss Jean D. Clarke, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Cert. M.R.S.H. Technical Teachers' Diploma.
Administrative Assistant:	R.F. Stripp
Clerical Staff:	Mrs. P.A. Hase. Mrs. A.C. Linton (part-time) (Resigned 10th July 1970) Mrs. B. Merison (part-time) (Resigned 6th October 1970) Mrs. P. Thomas (Appointed 1st October 1970).

CANVEY ISLAND U.D.

Chief Public Health Inspector:	A.P.J. Cook, M.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H., M.R.I.P.H. & H.
Public Health Inspectors:	F. Ritson, M.A.P.H.I. D.I. Gander, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 5th September 1970)
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	P. Hilton (Jointly with Rayleigh Urban District Council)
Technical Assistant:	T.P. Quinn (Appointed 7th December 1970).
Clerical Staff:	Mrs. W. Edwards. Mrs. E. Stratford.

BENFLEET U.D.

Chief Public Health Inspector:	J.E. Gilbert, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:	P. Sanders, M.A.P.H.I.
Public Health Inspectors:	J. Griffin, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 28th February 1970). A.F. Knuckey, M.A.P.H.I. N. Pantling, M.A.P.H.I. (Appointed 21st May, 1970).
Authorised Meat Inspector:	R. Spellman.
Pupil Public Health Inspector:	Miss Linda Watson.
Clerical Staff:	P. Fowles.

RAYLEIGH U.D.

Senior Public Health Inspector: E.H. Lloyd, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspector: E.D. Long, M.A.P.H.I.
Pupil Public Health Inspector: P. Hilton (Jointly with Canvey Island
Urban District Council)
Clerical Staff: Mrs. M. Furness
Mrs. C. Pedgrift (part-time)

ROCHFORD R.D.

Chief Public Health Inspector: H. Jepson, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
Public Health Inspectors: J.R. Bullock, M.A.P.H.I.
J. Tanswell, M.A.P.H.I., (Resigned 19th July,
1970)
D.I. Gander, M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 6th September, 1970)
Clerical Staff: Mrs. Z. Sargent.

COMPOSITE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

CANVEY ISLAND U.D.C.

Councillor E.B. Bones
Councillor R.S. Ives
Councillor H.A. Tibbles

BENFLEET U.D.C.

Councillor Mrs. C.J. Gallienne
Councillor Mrs. J.A. Selby (Chairman)
Councillor Mrs. M.E. Willis

RAYLEIGH U.D.C.

Councillor W.H. Bessant
Councillor C.B. Gowlett
Councillor H.E. Green

ROCHFORD R.D.C.

Councillor Miss E.M. Leggatt
Councillor Mrs. J. Robson
Councillor G.W.R. Snow

CANVEY ISLAND URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

J.W. Bowden, (Chairman)
A.G. Allen, (Vice-Chairman)
B.A. Beasley, (Chairman of Council)
J.E. Collison,
R.C. Howard,
W.R. MacDonell,
H.A. Tibbles,
F.P. Wood.

LOCAL

STATISTICS	Area (in acres)	4,421
	Number of habitable houses	9,492
	Number of inhabited houses	9,351
	Population (mid-year estimate 1970)	26,470
	Rateable Value) as at 31st	£994,742
	Sum represented by a Penny Rate) March 1971	£9,825

VITAL

STATISTICS	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Standardised Rate
Total live births	285	260	545	20.6	24.5
Total deaths	139	126	265	10.0	8.1
				Rate per 1,000 live births	
Illegitimate births	18	14	32	58.7	
Infant Deaths	6	-	6	11.0	
Neonatal deaths	5	-	5	9.0	
				Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	
Stillbirths	1	2	3	5.5	
Perinatal mortality	4	2	6	11.0	
(Includes stillbirths and deaths in first week of life)					

Note:

The Area Comparability Factors, as applied for the Standardised Birth and Death Rates are - Births 1.19 and Deaths 0.81.

DEATHS BY CAUSE

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc. ...	-	3	3
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	3	3	6
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	4	3	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	12	4	16
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	5	5
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, prostate ...	1	-	1
Leukaemia ...	2	1	3
Other Malignant neoplasms ...	12	6	18
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	1	2	3
Diabetes mellitus ...	-	1	1
Other endocrine, etc. diseases ...	1	1	2
Anaemias ...	1	-	1
Mental disorders ...	-	1	1
Multiple sclerosis ...	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system ...	4	1	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	2	4	6
Hypertensive disease ...	2	3	5
Ischaemic heart disease ...	37	29	66
Other forms of heart disease ...	3	8	11
Cerebrovascular disease ...	20	24	44
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	7	4	11
Pneumonia ...	6	3	9
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	6	2	8
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	2	4
Peptic ulcer ...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	-	3	3
Congenital anomalies ...	1	2	3
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	2	-	2
Symptoms of ill defined conditions ...	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	1	2
All other accidents ...	3	6	9
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	-	1	1
Totals :	139	126	265

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1970

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 1 year	6	-	6
1 and under 5	1	2	3
5 and under 15	-	1	1
15 and under 25	2	2	4
25 and under 35	-	2	2
35 and under 45	3	6	9
45 and under 55	4	6	10
55 and under 65	24	11	35
65 and under 75	39	37	76
75 and upwards	60	59	119
	139	126	265

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

The table above shows the risks of life in Canvey Island, in a crude form. The figures are not exactly comparable since the numbers in each age group vary, but it can be seen that there are about six deaths per year in the first year, about $\frac{3}{4}$ of a death per year in the toddler years, about 0.1 (one tenth) deaths per year in the school years and 0.4 deaths per year after that up to and including the age of 24. In Canvey Island, 25-34 years inclusive appear to be the safest period of adult life; deaths running at 0.2 per year. After that there is a steady rise in the risk; 0.9 deaths per year in the 35-44 group, 1 death per year in the 45-54 group and $3\frac{1}{2}$ deaths per year in the 55-64 group. The risks of course, increase steadily from them on and the number who reach the age of 80 is small.

The causes of death are shown on the previous page. There were 11 deaths from accidents; deaths which were probably preventable. Respiratory disease killed 21 and the influenza epidemic may have contributed to this. Malignant disease of the respiratory system, mainly cancer of the lung and bronchus, was responsible for 16 deaths. There is no doubt that some of these cancers were associated with cigarette smoking. I think it is probable that if Canvey Island became populated entirely by non-smokers, the incidence of cancer of the lung would be very small indeed. Deaths from circulatory disease are high; 143 in all. These deaths in fact account for more than 50% of the total. A number of these deaths, of course, were not easily avoidable since they occurred in people of advanced age.

When one takes into account the number of elderly people on Canvey Island, the crude death rate of 10 per 1,000 was remarkably good, as is shown by the fact that the standardised death rate is only 8.1 per 1,000. Canvey Island's death rate, in fact, in 1970 was the lowest in South East Essex.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

The South East Essex Home Safety Committee assisted seven elderly people on Canvey Island during 1970 in the provision of Bath Safety Equipment, as follows:-

Economic Bath Safety Rail ...	...	1
Economic Bath Safety Seat ...	...	3
No-Slip Discs for base of Bath ...	...	3 (sets)

Thirty five elderly people were referred to the Department during the year as being in need of assistance of one form or another. About half of these referrals were associated with housing needs. Of the remainder, some were contained by the help of the domiciliary services and others were dealt with by the Welfare Department.

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 (as amended by the 1951 Act) was taken in respect of one very elderly lady who was almost blind and in need of care and attention. She was admitted to Rochford General Hospital in May.

Meals on Wheels

The Organiser of the Meals on Wheels Service in the Canvey Island Urban District, Mrs. E.A. White, of the W.R.V.S., has kindly provided me with the following information covering the year 1970.

A total of 5,151 meals were provided for the elderly of the district and all were delivered to private homes. Delivery was on two days per week (Tuesdays and Thursdays). A charge of 9p. per meal was made and a grant of £475 was received from the Local Authority (shared by district and county) to cover the difference between charge and cost. The average number of people who benefited from this very valuable service was 80. Delivery of the meals, in proper containers to ensure retention of heat, was made by private cars with the help of a number of volunteers and one car provided by the Local Authority. Meals were provided through school kitchens during term time only.

County Welfare Department

The Area Welfare Officer has advised me that 18 Canvey Island residents were admitted to County Council Welfare Homes during the year (chiefly "Long View" at Canvey Island) and a further nine elderly people were on the waiting list at the end of the year. Eighty five pensioners on Canvey are registered as handicapped persons and eighty are registered as blind or partially sighted.

WATER SUPPLY

The main water supply is lime softened river water from the Hanningfield Works of the Essex Water Company but this is supplemented when necessary from boreholes at Leigh Beck and Holehaven.

The Hanningfield supply is of moderate hardness (140 parts per million) but the boreholes yield soft water (30 parts per million) with a moderately high fluoride content of 1.5 to 2.0 parts per million. The fluoride content of river water is 0.25 parts per million. There is no evidence of plumbo solvency.

Four hundred additional supplies were connected and 2,478 yards of new mains were laid during 1970.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Canvey Island is divided into a number of drainage areas. Within each area there is a gravity system with the sewers discharging at a Pumping Station where the sewage is pumped into a trunk sewer system which discharges at the Southwick Pumping Station.

From this main pumping station, the sewage is pumped to the Treatment Plant some 1,000 yards to the South. After progressing through the plant, the effluent is discharged by gravity into the River Thames. The Treatment Plant came into operation in 1966 and the required standard of 100 ppm suspended solids and 100 Biological Oxygen Demand set by the Port of London Authority is regularly obtained. Although the surface water system for the District is separate, surface infiltration into the foul drainage system does occur and arrangements are made at the Works for the excess flow over three times dry weather flow to receive partial treatment.

Details have been completed for the first phase of the scheme for sewerage the Winter Gardens area providing sewers in Champlain Avenue, Central Avenue, Church Parade and Tabora Avenue. This will be undertaken in 1971 and will provide facilities for the majority of existing properties in the area and allow certain new development which has not been permitted hitherto due to the absence of sewers. The second phase is expected to follow in 1972. Completion of these schemes will leave the Sixty Acre Area, which is sparsely developed, as the only area without sewerage facilities. The Sixty Acre Area is scheduled for development not earlier than 1975 and will involve some re-development and variation of the present pattern of layout. Drainage of this area will require the construction of a new pumping station.

The following report on Surface Water Drainage at Canvey Island has been kindly provided by the Essex River Authority:-

"The surface water drainage system has recently been comprehensively reorganised on Canvey Island, the essential feature of which is the division of the island into drainage units, served by pipeline or concrete lined arterial drains, discharging to sea either through gravity sluices or pumping stations. The main drainage units are:-

Croppenburg Area - Croppenburg Canal East and West Arms served by a pumping station discharging into Smallgains Creek.

Sunken Marsh Area - Nordland Dyke, Dewyk Dyke, Dovernelt Dyke, Amid Dyke, Kellington Dyke and Kingwick Dyke, piped and served by a pumping station discharging into Tewkes Creek.

May Avenue - St. Annes and Leigh Beck Area - May Avenue Dyke and St. Annes Dyke 80% piped and draining through two pumping stations. Leigh Beck Dyke part open channel and part piped, draining through Leigh Beck gravity sluice.

South West Area - Labworth Dyke, Furtherwick Dyke and South Dyke piped and draining to Scarhouse Dyke and Scarhouse Sluice. Supplementary pumping is provided at Thorney Bay.

North West Area - St. Josephs Dyke, Rainbow Dyke, North Dyke, Southwick Dyke, Sixty Acres Dyke and Hilton Dyke, the first three named are piped, and the remainder are improved channels. This complete system is linked to four new pumping stations and discharging through Tewkes Creek.

Dutch Village Area - Hill Hall Dyke with an improved channel and served by a pumping station discharging through existing channels to Northwick Sluice.

The above work which has been tackled in two stages - stage I now substantially complete, and stage II three-quarters complete, will ensure that flooding during periods of high rainfall and stagnation during times of drought will be problems that have been virtually eliminated on these arterial drains."

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Domestic and trade refuse continues to increase, and during 1970 approximately 70,100 cubic yards of refuse was collected; the Special Purpose Bulk Refuse Vehicle has shown its worth in clearing larger household furniture, a service run free of charge. An Incentive Bonus Scheme was introduced on the 5th April, which has had the effect of increasing the overall efficiency of the Refuse Collection Service.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The following is a summary of the 5,382 visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970:-

Atmospheric Pollution	...	...	...	...	283
Aged Persons	...	...	...	...	27
Caravan Sites, etc.	...	...	...	...	82
Cleansing Services	...	...	...	...	704
Drainage and Sewerage	...	...	...	...	115
Food Premises	...	...	...	...	280
Flooding and Watercourses	...	...	...	...	57
Factories	...	...	...	...	41
Housing: Demolition Procedure	...	...	...	...	383
Repairs	...	...	...	...	892
Improvement Grants/Housing Act '69	...	...	...	...	23
Re-housing	...	...	...	...	132
Rent Act	...	...	...	...	25
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	8
Houseboats	...	...	...	...	14
Icecream	...	...	...	...	8
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	478
Methane/Petroleum	...	...	...	...	176
Meat Inspection	...	...	...	...	16
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	26
Nuisances	...	...	...	...	205
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	252
Oil Pollution	...	...	...	...	2
Pest Control	...	...	...	...	82
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	15
Rats and Mice	...	...	...	...	122
Swimming Pools	...	...	...	...	22
Unclassified	...	...	...	...	896
Water Supplies	...	...	...	...	16

Total: 5,382

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

The premises of the following chiropodist are licensed by the Essex County Council under Part IV of the Essex County Council Act 1933 :-

P.H. Owens, 82 High Street, Canvey Island.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

There are 73 premises registered and all use mechanical power. A total of 41 inspections were made. The number of outworkers recorded is 33. Particulars relevant to the prescribed table are shown as follows:-

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	73	41	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found:		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)			
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	2	2	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work	Number of outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (I) (C).
Wearing Apparel	32
Brush Makers	1

No contraventions of this Part of the Act were reported.

Headings that would normally show a NIL return have been omitted from the table.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

283 visits and inspections were made during the year, a number of these arising from complaints which concerned emissions from outside the district. Where Refineries were concerned, excellent liaison arrangements already existing continue to operate well.

Smoke and sulphur-dioxide recordings are taken within the Urban District as part of the National Survey, with readings taken daily and submitted monthly to the Ministry of Technology at Warren Spring Laboratory.

The following is a summary of these observations:-

	Smoke (micrograms per cubic metre)		SO ₂ (micrograms per cubic metre)		Smoke/SO ₂
	Average	Highest Day	Average	Highest Day	Ratio
January	49	191	83	235	0.39
February	41	169	130	353	0.32
March	35	69	88	165	0.40
April	22	47	70	169	0.31
May	21	43	43	120	0.49
June	12	29	36	65	0.33
July	15	21	35	139	0.43
August	14	22	39	93	0.36
September	18	32	42	108	0.43
October	29	84	83	229	0.35
November	33	84	80	234	0.41
December	57	162	115	260	0.50

PETROLEUM AND METHANE STORAGE

Fourteen licences to store petroleum spirit were issued during the year and a total of 176 inspections were made. The inground storage of liquid methane continues using advanced cryogenic engineering techniques. Three of the licences issued concerned three major installations.

The Gas Council/North Thames Gas Board Methane Terminal imports into this country Algerian natural gas in liquid form by two special methane tankers, the "Methane Princess" and the "Methane Progress." Each of these tankers carries 12,000 tons, discharging at the Terminal Jetty approximately every six days, making an annual input to the storage units of 700,000 tons. At any one time the licensed storage of liquid natural gas is a maximum 110,000 tons, contained in eight specially constructed insulated overground tanks and four underground storage units, liquid temperature being -258F, above which "boil-off" to gaseous state occurs, for which purpose a "boil-off" Compressor House is in construction. This extensive terminal is located adjacent to the main deep water channel on the western section of the Thames Estuary foreshore. Road tanker access is to Thames Road and the main Canvey Road leading off Canvey, across the Benfleet Creek.

To the west of the Methane Terminal is situated the older established London and Coastal Oil Wharves, a private Company storing products for various companies with their own tanker and barge jetties to receive the product into overground tankage. Currently the petroleum licence permits maximum storage of 186,845 tons of petroleum spirit and oils.

The third major installation is the Texaco Oil Company's Terminal, with their own deep water tanker jetty and overground oil storage tanks west of the Methane Terminal and north of the London and Coastal Depot. The 1970 Petroleum Licence permits a maximum storage of 60,000 tons of petroleum spirit and oil products. Road tankers leave both these latter installations by Haven Road, joining the main Canvey Road some quarter-mile west of the point where tankers, from the Methane Terminal, join this main road off Canvey Island.

This complex of three major installations, as will be seen, occupy adjacent sites on the south-west deep water foreshore of Canvey, which is the least populated area of the southern foreshore of the district.

Further westwards is farmland extending to the most westerly point of Canvey, and part of this area has been proposed for an oil refinery for which an Industrial Development Certificate has been issued by the Government and in respect of which a Local Public Enquiry was held in November 1970. Prior to this in 1965, a Public Enquiry was held in respect of proposals for an Oil Refinery on land north of this site, west of Canvey Road, on appeal by another Oil Company. At the time of going to press, the reports of the Government Inspectors conducting these Public Enquiries rest with the Government Minister concerned whose decision is awaited.

West of Canvey Island and on a peninsular of land separated from it by a tidal creek some quarter-mile wide, stand two large Oil Refineries at Coryton and Shellhaven within the Urban District of Thurrock.

The prevailing winds being south-westerly have, over past years, caused some concern to adjacent Local Authorities and the local residents by reason of mal-odours of an oily nature of which complaints have been made by residents and the Local Authorities, the area suffering most east of these Refineries being Canvey Island.

However, the refineries have fully co-operated with the Government Alkali Inspectorate, Factories Inspectorate and the licensing Local Authorities over the years. These bodies, together with a special Sub-Committee set up through the Local Authorities' Association, meet annually at the Refineries to discuss complaints, proposals and new techniques to combat atmospheric pollution. To date these activities have met with marked success, a judgement being made by the number of complaints received over the years. From the records concerning Canvey Island over the past sixteen years, the largest number of complaints received was 73 in 1958 and the smallest number was 3 in 1963.

The table below shows complaints received in each of the 16 years :-

1955 - 63	1960 - 18	1965 - 7
1956 - 45	1961 - 30	1966 - 8
1957 - 46	1962 - 8	1967 - 22
1958 - 73	1963 - 3	1968 - 8
1959 - 17	1964 - 10	1969 - 9
		1970 - 9

Bearing in mind the Refineries are constantly expanding, it is hoped this very encouraging aspect will continue, especially noting the low figure of complaints over the last three years.

PEST CONTROL

204 inspections were made during the year, 122 being in respect of rats and mice.

In view of the persistent nature of D.D.T. an alternative chemical insecticide of the organo-phosphorus group was used for the control of Brown Tail Moth (*euproctis Chrysorrhoea*). The base is Trichlorphon and it has proved to be extremely effective, but of limited application.

SWIMMING POOLS

Breakpoint chlorination continues to be an extremely effective method of sterilisation and 22 inspections were made during the season to the five swimming pools in the District, as follows:-

Newlands Holiday Camp
Leigh Beck County Junior School
William Read County Junior School
St. Joseph's R.C. Primary School
Furtherwick Park School

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

A total of 180 premises were registered with the Council at the end of the year, as follows:-

		Number Employed	
Offices	 38	154	)
Retail Shops	 124	447	)
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	3	99	)
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	 13	62	)
Fuel Storage Depots	 2	6	)
	180	768	

241 males
527 females

A total of 252 visits were made to registered premises during the year.

HOUSING

At the end of 1970 the Council owned and managed 1,495 units of accommodation, 32 of which were flats. 36 Council dwellings were completed during the year and a further 19 were in course of construction on 31st December, 1970.

In respect of private development, 447 dwellings were completed and a further 400 properties were still under construction at the end of the year.

In respect of the Council's housing list, there were 570 applicants awaiting re-housing at the end of the year. During the year 78 applicants had been rehoused, 10 had been removed from the list for various reasons and 98 had been accepted onto the housing list during the year. Of this number of applicants, 120 might be considered in need of urgent rehousing. 200 applications on the housing list are in respect of pensioners.

Of the total number of Council dwellings mentioned above, 200 are specially provided for old people, although some of this accommodation could equally be tenanted by young couples. Included in this number are 76 units of accommodation where the service of a Warden, communal facilities and bell warning system are provided.

44 families or individuals were referred for medical classification during the year. Awards of medical points were made as follows:-

Group "A"	(7 points)	-	10
Group "B"	(4 points)	-	4
Group "C"	(2 points)	-	5

The remainder involved a variety of housing needs or situations where a medical opinion was sought. In eleven cases there was no relevant medical need for rehousing. A number simply wanted transfer, one resisting transfer because of under occupation, one needed a Council mortgage and one was advised to apply for the Welfare Home.

The following is a summary of action taken by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970, in respect of housing matters:-

Closing Orders	2
Demolition Order procedure	11
Demolition and Redevelopment	122
Improvement Grants/Housing Act 1969	23
Rehousing	132
Overcrowding	8
Rent Act	25

Houseboats

There are four houseboats within the Urban District, two are sited in the tidal area of Small Gains Creek, one of which is permanently occupied. The remaining two houseboats are on the south side of Benfleet Creek, of which one is occupied.

Caravan Sites

There are four licensed sites in the District for both residential and holiday or seasonal use. Approximately 2,045 caravans are stationed on these sites and 82 inspections were made during the year.

FOOD HYGIENE
GENERAL REGULATIONS

Inspection and Supervision of Food

There are 174 food establishments at Canvey Island; these are summarised below in connection with the requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 :-

<u>Trades</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Food Hygiene (General Regulations 1960</u>		
		Number of premises complying with Regulation 16	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 applies	Number of premises complying with Regulation 19
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Butchers	13	13	13	13
Cafes and Restaurants	24	24	24	24
Canteens:				
Industrial ...	10	10	10	10
School ...	9	9	9	9
Confectioners ...	14	14	14	14
Cooked Meat				
Manufacturers..	5	5	5	5
Fishmongers ...	11	11	11	11
General Provisions	49	49	49	49
Greengrocers ...	18	15	18	18
Licensed Premises	18	18	18	18

Condemned Food

During the year the Public Health Inspectors condemned 3,015 lbs. of various foods, all of which were disposed of at the Council's refuse tip at Newlands.

Preserved Foods

The number of premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods is 22.

Ice Cream

There are 31 retailers and 3 manufacturers registered under the Ice Cream Regulations.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing establishments within the Urban District.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

There were 402 cases of measles notified in 1970. There were 269 cases in 1969 and one can, therefore, say that over 1969 and 1970 there were 671 cases of measles in a susceptible population of 800-900. Measles vaccination is now freely available and vaccination should be asked for for any child under ten years of age.

"Transient encephalitis characterised by acute misery, is probably a feature of every case of measles. The severe neurological disorder provides an alarming complication in about one in every thousand cases."

"Infectious Disease" : Ramsey & Emond: 1967

Dysentery

Shigella sonnei was isolated in six of the nine cases of dysentery notified to the Department. Four cases were from one family, the father of whom was employed as a manager in a Supermarket in the London Borough of Barking. In another family where there was suspected dysentery, the mother was excluded from her work in a local Baker's shop.

Acute Meningitis

The two cases shown in the table were from one family and were admitted to hospital as suspected cases of typhus fever. Meningococcal meningitis was subsequently diagnosed and although both children made a complete recovery, one was very ill.

Typhoid Fever

Three cases of suspected typhoid fever were investigated, one being hospitalised. All had returned from abroad, but all laboratory tests proved negative.

Food Poisoning

Of the 23 cases of food poisoning notified, 20 were confirmed cases of *Salmonella* infection, 19 of which were part of the outbreak of *Salmonella panama* food poisoning noted in my preface. The other confirmed case was *Salmonella* reading in a visitor temporarily staying in the area from India. In respect of the *Salmonella panama* outbreak, five further cases came to notice with symptoms; one proved positive but none of these cases were notified. There were three other suspected unnotified cases reported during the year - two having just returned from holiday in North Africa and the other was the proprietor of a local food shop who was admitted to hospital.

Infective Jaundice

Of the four cases notified, one was de-notified as this was re-diagnosed as glandular fever. The three confirmed cases were all males, aged 28, 43 and 62.

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the position for the year 1970 :-

Number of cases on register at 1st January ...	98
New cases notified ...	1
Transfers into area ...	2
	101
Number recovered ...	3
Number moved away ...	4
Died ...	2
Number remaining on register at 31st December	92

Of the two persons who died, the causes of death were broncho pneumonia; and chronic bronchitis, emphysema and old pulmonary tuberculosis.

The reduction in notifications gives me cause for hope, but it will not be possible to assess the trend until the 1971 figures are available.

	1969	1970	1971	Rate per 1,000 population
Total live births	459	530	540	17.9
Total deaths	232	240	481	10.3
				Rate per 1,000 live births
Illegitimate births	18	13	31	37.0
Infant deaths	1	7	8	10.0
Neonatal deaths	1	5	5	6.0
				Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths
Stillbirths	4	5	5	11.0
Fetal deaths	4	10	10	18.0
(Includes stillbirths and deaths in first week of life)				

Notes:

The Area Comparability Factors, as applied to the Standardized Birth and Death Rates are - Births 0.97 and Deaths 0.88.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a summary of notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) occurring during the year:

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Totals
Acute Meningitis	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Dysentery	1	2	1	-	2	2	1	-	9
Food Poisoning	-	6	2	1	4	5	3	2	23
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-	4
Measles	28	255	115	3	1	-	-	-	402
Scarlet Fever	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-	7
Whooping Cough	2	5	4	-	-	-	-	-	11
	31	269	129	5	8	9	5	2	458

BENFLEET URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Mrs. J.A. Selby, (Chairman)
 J.W. Colverson,
 G.C. Goddard, (Vice-Chairman)
 L.A. Laffan,
 A.C. Partridge,
 J.W. Pike, (Chairman of Council)
 O.P.A. Sanderson,
 P.S. Saunders,
 G.S. Smith.

LOCAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	6,371
Number of habitable houses	16,673
Number of inhabited houses	16,333
Population (mid-year estimate 1970)	46,860
Rateable Value) as at 31st ..	£1,744,674
Sum represented by a Penny Rate) March 1971 ..	£16,800

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Standardised Rate
Total live births	459	381	840	17.9	17.4
Total deaths	232	249	481	10.3	9.1

				Rate per 1,000 live births
Illegitimate births	18	13	31	37.0
Infant deaths	1	7	8	10.0
Neonatal deaths	-	5	5	6.0

				Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths
Stillbirths	4	5	9	11.0
Perinatal mortality	4	10	14	16.0
(Includes stillbirths and deaths in first week of life)				

Note:

The Area Comparability Factors, as applied for the Standardised Birth and Death Rates are - Births 0.97 and Deaths 0.88.

DEATHS BY CAUSE

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc. ...	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	10	5	15
Malignant neoplasm, Intestine ...	5	9	14
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	21	4	25
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	7	7
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, prostate ...	6	-	6
Leukeamia ...	-	1	1
Other malignant neoplasms ...	13	21	34
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	2	-	2
Diabetes mellitus ...	1	2	3
Anaemias ...	-	1	1
Multiple sclerosis ...	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system ...	1	1	2
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	3	3	6
Hypertensive disease ...	4	2	6
Ischaemic heart disease ...	61	51	112
Other forms of heart disease ...	3	15	18
Cerebrovascular disease ...	29	63	92
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	8	10	18
Influenza ...	3	4	7
Pneumonia ...	11	21	32
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	23	3	26
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3
Peptic ulcer ...	1	1	2
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver ...	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system ...	-	3	3
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	2	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	-	1	1
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue ...	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	2	2	4
Congenital anomalies ...	2	-	2
Birth injury, difficult labour, etc. ...	-	2	2
Other causes of perinatal mortality ...	-	3	3
Motor vehicle accidents ...	4	3	7
All other accidents ...	7	4	11
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	1	2	3
Totals:	232	249	481

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1970

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 1 year	1	7	8
1 and under 5	2	-	2
5 and under 15	3	1	4
15 and under 25	-	1	1
25 and under 35	3	1	4
35 and under 45	5	4	9
45 and under 55	8	12	20
55 and under 65	49	16	65
65 and under 75	72	56	128
75 and upwards	89	151	240
	232	249	481

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

The Benfleet death rate is a little higher than the Canvey Island death rate, but the infant mortality is a little lower. The risks to life in the first year itself appear to be lower in Benfleet since the perinatal mortality in Canvey Island (11.0) is lower than that of Benfleet at 16.0, while the opposite is true of the infant mortality, 11.0 and 10.0.

Diseases of the circulatory system account for rather more than half of the 481 deaths; diseases of the respiratory system, other than cancer, about 13% and cancer of the respiratory system just under 5%. Other cancers were responsible for about 17½% of the deaths. A little under 4% of the deaths, 18 out of 481, were due to accidents.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

Between 30 and 40 elderly people were referred to the Department during the year. Some of these needed assistance with rehousing, some needed the services of District Nursing and Home Helps through the personal health services of the County Council and some were referred to the Welfare Department for accommodation in a Welfare Home. Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Acts 1948 and 1951 was necessary in two cases where the persons concerned were in need of care and attention and recourse to a Court Order was the only way of achieving this. Details of these cases are as follows:-

- (a) A lady, aged 84 years, from South Benfleet, who lived alone, was in urgent need of hospital nursing attention in view of her medical condition. The Consultant Geriatrician from Rochford General Hospital visited and examined her at home at the request of the family doctor but she was still unwilling to accept his advice to take her into hospital. Accordingly, on the Specialist's recommendation and by co-operation with the family doctor, application was made for a Court Order to remove the patient to hospital.
- (b) A lady, aged 76 years, who occupied a flatlet in a Sheltered Unit in Benfleet, whose medical condition was beyond the kind of supervision both expected and provided by the Resident Warde. whilst being a border-line case for a Welfare Home, the County Welfare Department agreed to accommodate in their new purpose-built Home at Rochford where a bed was available. That Department's Visiting Officer had reported the patient and flatlet were in an appalling condition with the place reeking of urine. Gas taps had been left on, unlit, and the old lady had had a number of falls. This situation was confirmed by the Health Visitor. As the patient persistently refused to leave her flat (being mentally alert), application was made in December for a Court Order for her admission to the Welfare Home at Rochford. In early January, in consultation with the Medical Officer at the Home, Dr. Hodgson called in the Geriatrician Consultant who considered that hospital care was now required and she was admitted a few days later.

There are two Old People's Welfare Committees in the Benfleet Urban District - one covering Hadleigh and Thundersley and one covering South Benfleet. Both continued to be active throughout the year and provided Christmas parcels to a number of pensioners. There is also the Benfleet Old People's Welfare Council which co-ordinates activities for the elderly throughout the district and organises Old People's parties in Runnymede Hall.

Meals on Wheels

The Women's Royal Voluntary Service Organiser in the Benfleet Urban District, Mrs. A.I. Maile, to whom appreciation is due and also to her team of workers for maintaining such an excellent and valuable service to the elderly throughout the year, has kindly provided me with the following report:-

"Meals on Wheels were delivered in the Benfleet Urban District on three days each week (Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday), throughout 1970. The total meals supplied was 27,814. 19,390 of these were delivered to

recipients in their homes and 8,424 were provided at the two Luncheon Clubs; one in Hadleigh and the other in South Benfleet.

The charge to the recipient was 9p. per meal. The Essex County Council and the Local Authority provided the subsidy (£1,400) to cover the difference between charge and cost.

5,585 of these meals were obtained from Appleton School and 7,792 from King John School during the school term. The remaining 14,437 were cooked by W.R.V.S. members in local W.R.V.S. Luncheon Club Kitchens.

About 25 W.R.V.S. voluntary drivers help during each week with the delivery of these meals, the majority of drivers taking an escort with them. The Benfleet Urban District Council continue to arrange for house-bound elderly to be brought to the Clubs in the Council minibus. This means that at least forty elderly people get out during the week to the W.R.V.S. Clubs. Many of these would be needing meals on wheels if this service was not available.

The new W.R.V.S. Hadleigh Club was started in October; arrangements are being made for equipment for a maximum of 72 elderly for luncheon four days each week. A vast number of extra people have given us their names for membership. We intend to commence a chiropody and hairdressing service when all equipment is available.

At the South Benfleet Club we have a visiting Chiropodist once a fortnight. We also received a grant from the National Corporation for the Care of Old People for large print books. This service is very welcome."

County Welfare Department

The Area Welfare Officer has reported that during 1970, 42 elderly people in the Urban District were admitted to County Council Homes and a further 28 were on the waiting list at the end of the year. In all, accommodation is provided in five homes for 177 females and 79 males and the one at Tyrells in Seamore Avenue, Great Tarpots, has 40 beds. 121 elderly people in Benfleet are registered as physically handicapped, an increase of 28 in the previous year. Additionally, 101 pensioners are registered as blind or partially sighted.

Bath Safety Aids for the Elderly

During the year, 13 elderly people needing help to ensure safety in the bath, were assisted by the South East Essex Home Safety Committee. The equipment was supplied both on loan or sale basis and included 7 rails clamped to taps, 4 grab rails for fitting to wall, 5 bath seats, 2 bath boards and 6 sets of "no-slip" discs.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is mainly lime softened river water from the Hanningfield Works of the Essex Water Company but in addition there is one well at South Benfleet.

The hardness of the Hanningfield supply is 140-150 parts per million and that of the borehole 32 parts per million. The fluoride content of the river water is negligible but of the well water about 2.5 parts per million. There is no evidence of plumbo solvency.

156 additional supplies were connected and 3,349 yards of mains were laid during 1970.

There are eight dwelling houses in the District (occupied by seventeen persons), without a piped supply of water. These are situated in the "Green Belt" parts of the District and rely upon shallow wells and rain water storage. No houses are served by standpipes. Five visits in connection with water supplies were made and four samples were taken. They were satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

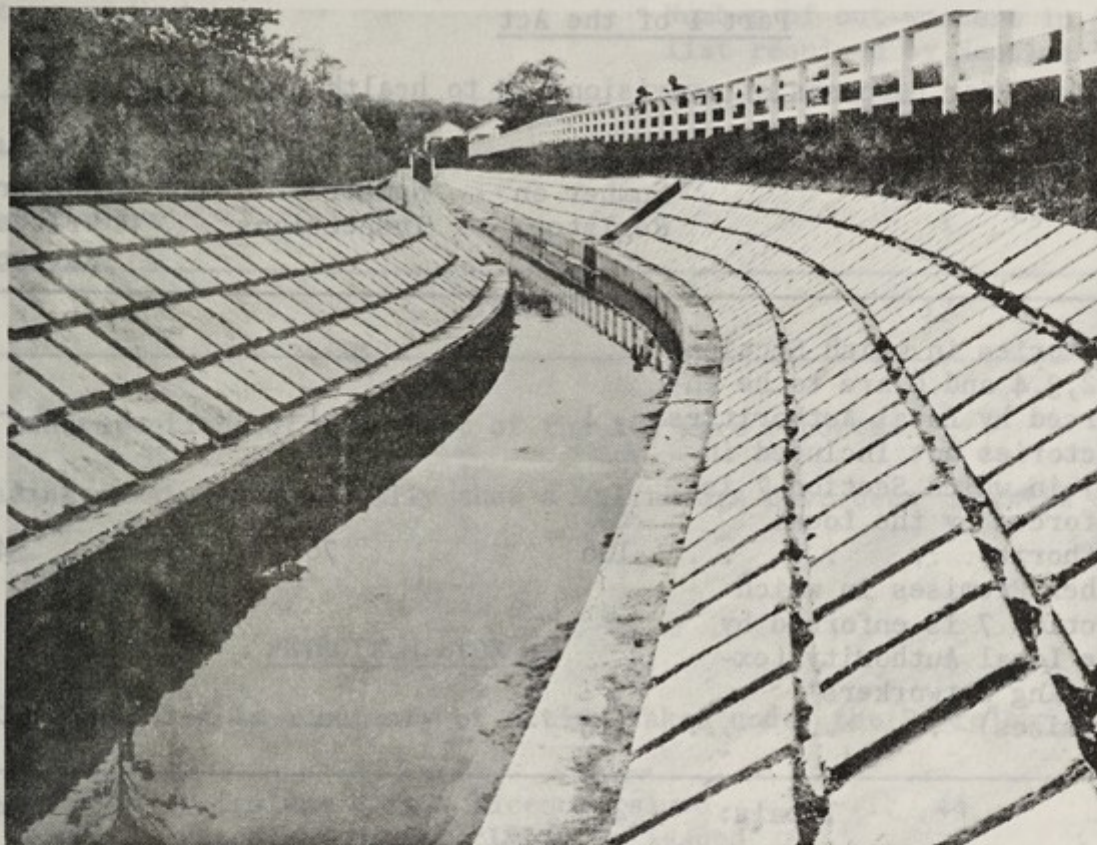
The Benfleet Urban District is divided roughly into eastern and western areas for the purposes of sewage disposal. The eastern area is further divided into a smaller north-eastern section drained by gravity to the Rayleigh Urban District, and a south-eastern section by gravity to the County Borough of Southend-on-Sea. The western area is also sub-divided into a north-western section which gravitates to a pumping station in Rushbottom Lane at Great Tarpots, and a south-western section which flows to the pumping station at 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 pumping station at South Benfleet Marsh has for some period of time proved inadequate to cope with the increasing flows and is being replaced by two new pumping stations, one of these is at Old House Farm to the west of the sewage works and the other adjoining the existing pumping station at South Benfleet Marsh, adjacent to the end of Brook Road, this being well to the east of the sewage works. Both of these pumping stations will come into operation during 1971 and will prevent the surcharging of foul sewers in the area during periods of sustained heavy rainfall. The existing overflows will be sealed to prevent the pollution of water courses.

During the year, $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles of surface water sewers were constructed by the Council and private developers, as well as $\frac{1}{2}$ -mile of foul sewers, including 354 yards of the latter to be constructed as a result of investigations by a television survey unit and 302 yards of foul rising main. The Prittle Brook in the Daws Heath Road area extending over a distance of 460 yards, received major improvement over the year. A total of 260 new dwellings were connected to the foul sewer and this figure included 25 houses erected on behalf of the Council. A major surface water and flood relief scheme in the South Benfleet area will be commenced in 1971 in conjunction with the Essex River Authority and a surface water improvement scheme is being prepared in the Thundersley area.

The separation of surface water from foul sewers within the Urban District commenced in late 1967 and to date 590 properties have been so dealt with. During the year 141 dwellings were dealt with and it is estimated that 274 properties will be similarly dealt with during the year 1971/72.

There are 152 dwellings in the District without drainage systems connected to the public sewer; of these, 70 have cesspools and the remainder earth or chemical closets. There is no night soil collection within the Urban District.



Prittle Brook Improvement Scheme -
looking towards Daws Heath Road

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Seven refuse collecting vehicles and one four-wheel drive vehicle are in service, the latter being used in connection with the collection of refuse sacks from dwellings on unmade roads. 38 men are engaged in the work. A weekly collection is made throughout the District.

Disposal is by means of controlled tipping on Benfleet Marshes. 4 men are employed there. One bulldozer, a crawler shovel and a dumper are provided.

A free collection is made from dwellings within the District of all unwanted household rubbish and motor cars. One vehicle is used part-time for this purpose, and 784 collections were made during the year.

The income from trade refuse collection and the disposal of spoil at the tip was £1,013.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The number of registered premises was 107 and in addition there were 115 building sites. 106 of the factories use mechanical power; 79 inspections were made during the year.

Particulars relevant to the prescribed table are shown as follows:-

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	1	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	106	78	4
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	115	-	-
Totals:	222	79	4

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	-	1	-
Sanitary Convenience (S.7)	16	7	-	2
Totals:	17	7	1	2

Part VIII

PART VIII. of the Act

Outwork

Nature of Work	Number of out-workers in August list required by Section 133 (1)(c)
Wearing Apparel	14
Curtains and Furniture Hangings ...	2
Artificial Flowers	1
Total:	17

No contraventions of this Part of the Act were reported.

Headings that would normally show a Nil return have been omitted from the table.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

The following is a summary of action taken under the Petroleum Regulations Act:-

Petroleum Spirit Licences issued	44
Petroleum Mixture Licences issued	7
Inspection of premises and installations	17

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Equipment for the measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere is located in John Burrows Recreation Ground, Hadleigh, and readings (microrgrams per cubic metre) during 1970 are shown below:-

	Smoke Results		SO ₂ Results		Smoke/SO ₂
	Average	Highest Day	Average	Highest Day	Ratio
January	-	-	-	-	N
February	28	64	76	118	0.37
March	23	59	77	160	0.30
April	N	35	N	110	N
May	15	36	45	99	0.33
June	10	27	39	66	0.26
July	N	17	N	74	N
August	11	19	42	71	0.26
September	N	49	N	65	N
October	23	50	112	179	0.21
November	26	65	82	121	0.32
December	41	133	93	141	0.44

"N" indicates that the absence of a figure is accounted for by insufficient readings associated with technical difficulties with the apparatus.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Four licences were issued under the Act.

PEST CONTROL

There were 227 complaints about rats and mice and 76 inspections were made by Public Health Inspectors in connection with them. 94 visits regarding other pests were made. All infestations were dealt with by the Pest Officer.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are five school swimming pools in the District (listed below) and suitable water testing apparatus for residual and combined chlorine is provided at each school. One master carries out the necessary routine tests whilst the pools are in use. Tests carried out by the Public Health Inspectors gave satisfactory results.

Kents Hill County Junior School,
The King John School,
Woodham Ley County Junior School,
Kents Hill Holy Family School,
Westwood Junior School.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECT

The following is a summary of the 3,791 visits and inspections made by Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

Accumulations - Offensive	...	...	...	38
Animals, keeping of	...	...	...	18
Clean Air Act	...	...	...	352
Drainage:- Foul Water	...	...	...	160
Surface Water	...	...	...	158
Ditches	...	...	...	19
Factories	...	...	...	79
Food Premises	...	...	...	395
Houseboats	...	...	...	5
Housing:- Repairs	...	...	...	481
Demolition Procedure	...	...	...	34
Rent Act	...	...	...	2
Improvement Grants	...	...	...	149
Council Houses	...	...	...	98
Miscellaneous Housing visits	...	...	...	9
Infectious Diseases	...	...	...	172
Massage or special treatment premises	...	...	...	3
Meat Inspection - At Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	67
Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	23
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	107
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises	...	...	...	233
Petroleum Spirit	...	...	...	17
Pest Control	...	...	...	170
Refuse - Collection and Disposal	...	...	...	661
Sampling - Water	...	...	...	4
Slaughterhouse	...	...	...	6
Unclassified	...	...	...	326
Water Supply	...	...	...	5

Total: 3,791

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations under the Act are as follows:-

Offices	...	61
Retail Shops	...	173
Wholesale Shops	...	4
Catering Establishments	...	13
Fuel Storage Depots	...	1

233 inspections were made during the year.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

There are four premises in the District which are licensed by the Essex County Council under Part IV of the Essex County Council Act 1933, as follows:-

B. Abraham, 303 Kiln Road, Thundersley,
L.A. Beber, 32A High Road, Benfleet,
A. Nelson, 28 Shipwrights Drive, Thundersley,
D.G. Salisbury, 44 Linden Road, Benfleet.

HOUSING

At the end of 1970, the Council owned and managed 968 units of accommodation, 243 of which were flats. 25 Council dwellings were completed during the year. In respect of private development, 235 dwellings were completed and a further 256 properties were still under construction at the end of the year.

In respect of the Council's housing list, there were 278 applicants awaiting re-housing at the end of the year. During the year, 63 applicants had been re-housed, 108 had been removed from the list for various reasons and 155 had been accepted onto the housing list during the year. Of this number of applicants, 87 might be considered in need of urgent rehousing. 104 applications on the housing list are in respect of pensioners.

Of the total number of Council dwellings mentioned above, 328 are specially provided for old people, although some of this accommodation could equally be tenanted by young couples. Included in this number are 32 units of accommodation where the service of a Warden, communal facilities and bell warning system are provided.

24 housing applicants were referred for medical classification during the year and the following recommendations were made:-

Group "A" (9 points)	- 4
Group "B" (6 points)	- 2
Group "C" (3 points)	- 1
Group "D" (0 points)	- 13

In one case, rehousing was imminent rendering medical classification unnecessary and in another case whilst there was a strong social need, the tenant did not have the necessary residential qualification.

Action under the Housing Acts taken during the year was as follows:-

Demolition Orders made	- 9
Unfit Houses demolished	- 7
Unfit Houses repaired	- 21
Improvements carried out under Grant Schemes	- 25

No redevelopment schemes were carried out during the year.

Common Lodging Houses: There are no Common Lodging Houses in this district.

Houseboats: There is only one houseboat moored in Benfleet Creek, within the Urban District, which is used for permanent occupation.

Caravan Sites: The only site in the District is owned and managed by the Council and is situated in Hart Road, Thundersley. The present policy of the Council is to run down the site with a view to redevelopment with permanent housing, and by the end of the year there were 80 caravans remaining.

FOOD HYGIENE

The following are the food premises within the Urban District:-

Bakers' Shops ...	...	...	...	11
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	19
Cafes	...	...	...	20
Canteens: Schools	...	...	...	17
Industrial	...	...	...	5
Confectioners	...	...	...	27
Dairies	...	...	...	2
Fishmongers	...	...	...	11
General Provisions	...	...	...	48
Greengrocers	...	...	...	21
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	22
Multiple Stores	...	...	...	8
Wholesale Stores	...	...	...	1

Nineteen premises used for the preparation of meat and preserved foods are registered.

'Open' food is sold to some extent at all these premises and suitable sinks and wash hand-basins with hot and cold water are provided. The requirements of the Regulations regarding towels, soap and nail brushes are complied with.

There are no poultry processing premises within the District, but a number of chickens are slaughtered by arrangement with the owners of the Abattoir in a room specially fitted for this purpose. No birds are dressed there.

Meat Inspection

Cross Farm Abattoir in Benfleet Road, Hadleigh, occupies a site of 2.074 acres, a large part of which is grazing land and the sizes of the various buildings are as follows:- Slaughter Hall - 1,650 sq.ft., Storage Room - 1,097 sq.ft., Chill Room - 1,167 sq.ft., Work Room - 1,233 sq.ft., and Covered Lairage - 5,567 sq.ft.

Large animals are confined in a stunning pen and are stunned by a captive bolt pistol. Small animals are stunned by electricity. A casting pen is provided for use during Kosher slaughter. Animals are bought from local and distant markets and meat is supplied to many butchers' shops in South-East Essex.

Slaughtering usually takes place every day of the week except Thursdays and Saturdays with five slaughtermen engaged full time.

The following table gives details of the 23,961 carcasses of food animals examined during the year. 41 samples of tissues from diseased animals were submitted for laboratory examination.

Table....page 36

	Cattle (Excluding Cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	3,723	144	261	6,050	13,783
Number inspected	3,723	144	261	6,050	13,783
All diseases (except tubercu- losis and cysticeri):-					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	2	2	2	2	16
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1,074	25	13	280	1,995
Percentage affected ...	28.8	18.7	5.7	4.6	14.6
Tuberculosis only:-					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	-	73
Percentage affected ...	-	-	-	-	0.5
Cysticeri only:-					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	67	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	8	-	-	-	-

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the District.

Ice Cream

At the close of the year, 102 premises were registered for the retail sale of ice cream.

Condemned Food

During the year 2,129 tins, 644 lbs. and 7,720 packets of various food-stuffs were condemned as unfit for human consumption and were disposed of at the refuse tip on Benfleet Marshes.

Food and Drugs Act 1955

22 complaints about unsound food were made and legal proceedings were taken in respect of 4 of them.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

Vaccination has reduced the impact of the measles virus but it still makes itself felt. 220 cases represents perhaps 25% of the susceptible child population, and this is too high a percentage.

Paratyphoid Fever

The two cases notified involved a husband and wife who had just returned from two week's holiday in Gibraltar. The lady was quite ill, received in-patient treatment in hospital and took almost six months to clear of the infection. The husband appeared to be free of symptoms.

A Staff Nurse at the Southend General Hospital was excluded from her work as she had been in contact with a colleague who contracted paratyphoid fever. This Staff Nurse had symptoms but fortunately, bacteriological tests proved negative.

Infective Jaundice

Over the past four years, 43 cases of infective jaundice have occurred in the Benfleet area. This represents 40% of cases occurring throughout South-East Essex, whereas Benfleet's population is one third of the whole. Of the ten cases notified in 1970, four were children and three were young adults.

Dysentery

Of the three cases notified, two cases came from a family just returned from Spain who also suffered from food poisoning. The third case notified (a child of 2 years), proved negative to dysentery but revealed the presence of an organism (E.Coli 055) responsible for severe gastro-enteritis in young children. Altogether 23 specimens were examined relating to suspected cases of dysentery and their contacts, nine of whom had been abroad.

Food Poisoning

Of the 18 cases notified, food poisoning organisms were isolated in 16 of them. Of the other two, E.Coli 026 (causing severe gastro-enteritis) was isolated in a nine month old baby. The remaining case was negative on investigation, although severe symptoms suggestive of food poisoning were experienced.

Six further isolations of Salmonella were made in cases which were not notified. One, a carrier and a food handler in the district but living in Southend, one a confirmed case in a visitor from Stratford-on-Avon who obviously contracted the infection in Benfleet, two contact carriers of confirmed cases and two Salmonella strains in one child who also was notified and confirmed as Sonne dysentery. In the family involved in this latter case (2 adults and 2 children), four strains of Salmonella were isolated involving three of the family and sonne dysentery was also isolated from the other child. They had just returned from 5 days in Spain.

Further involvements revealed that four contacts of notified confirmed cases had symptoms but were bacteriologically clear, one being a food handler. Four other food handlers associated with the Salmonella panama outbreak had symptoms but were negative on investigation, two being resident outside the area. A number of specimens were also taken from four other unrelated families where symptoms had occurred (one being a food handler) but who were negative.

The summary of all the Salmonella infections isolated (notified and unnotified) during the year were as follows:-

Salmonella typhimurium	...	6	(2 12A and 2 U,121)
Salmonella panama	...	11	
Salmonella bredeney		2	
Salmonella munchen	...	1	
Salmonella worthington	...	1	
Salmonella chester	...	1	

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the position for the year 1970:-

Number of cases on register at 1st January	...	165
New cases notified		10
Transfers into area	...	5
		180
Number recovered	...	3
Number moved away	...	5
Number died	...	2
		170

The two people who died were elderly and the cause of death was unassociated with tuberculosis.

Of the ten new cases notified, three were children and three were adults under 40 years of age. Two of the cases were non-respiratory. These new cases represented a notification rate of 2.13 per 10,000 population. This is a little lower than the average for the past five years.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a summary of notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) occurring during the year:

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Totals
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	2	4	4	2	1	2	3	-	18
Infective Jaundice	-	1	2	1	3	-	2	1	10
Measles	11	107	101	1	-	-	-	-	220
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Scarlet Fever	-	2	7	2	-	-	-	-	11
Whooping Cough	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
	13	116	115	7	5	3	7	1	267

RAYLEIGH URBAN DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

C.B. Gowlett, (Chairman)
 W.H. Bessant, (Vice-Chairman)
 F.G. Brookman,
 L.K. Cope,
 W.V. Curtis, O.B.E., (Chairman of Council),
 P.R. Elliott,
 A.W. Green,
 H.E. Green,
 Mrs. D.S. Hawtree,
 R.W.C. Offwood,
 R.W.J. Uden,
 C.B. Wastell.

LOCAL STATISTICS

Area in acres	...	...	...	...	...	5,758
Number of habitable houses	...	...	...	...	...	8,676
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	8,505
Population (mid-year estimate 1970)	...	...	...	...	...	26,530
Rateable Value	...	...	)	as at 31st	...	£1,092,647
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	)	March 1971	...	£4,403 <i>£10,775</i>

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Standardised Rate
Total live births	190	192	382	14.4	13.0
Total deaths	128	123	251	9.5	11.3

				Rate per 1,000 live births
Illegitimate births	7	9	16	41.9
Infant deaths	1	1	2	5.2
Neonatal deaths	1	-	1	3.0

				Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths
Stillbirths	2	3	5	13.0
Perinatal mortality	3	3	6	16.0
(Includes stillbirths and deaths in first week of life)				

Note:

The Area Comparability Factors, as applied for the Standardised Birth and Death Rates are - Births 0.90 and Deaths 1.19.

DEATHS BY CAUSE:

<u>Cause</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases ...	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus ...	-	2	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	7	2	9
Malignant neoplasm, intestine ...	3	6	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	11	2	13
Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, prostate ...	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms ...	5	9	14
Diabetes mellitus ...	-	1	1
Other diseases of nervous system ...	-	1	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	1	4	5
Hypertensive disease ...	4	4	8
Ischaemic heart disease ...	37	18	55
Other forms of heart disease ...	3	5	8
Cerebrovascular disease ...	31	25	56
Other diseases of circulatory system ...	2	4	6
Influenza ...	2	1	3
Pneumonia ...	5	14	19
Bronchitis and emphysema ...	5	2	7
Asthma ...	-	1	1
Other diseases of respiratory system ...	2	2	4
Intestinal obstruction and hernia ...	-	2	2
Cirrhosis of liver ...	-	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system ...	1	1	2
Hyperplasia of prostate ...	1	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system ...	1	2	3
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ...	-	1	1
Congenital anomalies ...	1	-	1
Birth injury, difficult labour etc. ...	1	-	1
Motor vehicle accidents ...	1	1	2
All other accidents ...	2	3	5
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ...	-	2	2
Totals	128	123	251

Meals-on-Wheels

The Organiser for Meals on Wheels Service in Rayleigh, Mrs. J. Norriss of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, has informed me that a total of 10,154 meals were served during the year, for five days each week. Included in this number were 949 light diets and 410 diabetic diets. Additionally, meals were served at the Old People's Day Centre in Castle Road. Recipients were charged 5p per meal and the contribution to the service to make this possible provided jointly by the District Council and the County Council, was £977.

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES
DURING 1970

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 1 year	1	1	2
1 and under 5	1	-	1
5 and under 15	2	-	2
15 and under 25	2	1	3
25 and under 35	1	2	3
35 and under 45	-	1	1
45 and under 55	7	7	14
55 and under 65	20	13	33
65 and under 75	40	29	69
75 and upwards	54	69	123
	128	123	251

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

The Rayleigh death rate, although higher than Canvey Island, continues to be below the national rate and the standardised rate is still below the national rate. Perinatal mortality rate is similar to that of Benfleet, but the infant mortality is outstandingly low. This is brought out quite clearly by the crude figures in the age table, with only two deaths representing the rate per 1,000 live births of 5.23.

Respiratory disease took a perceptible toll in Rayleigh in 1970 with 35 deaths, accounting for about 14 % of the total deaths. The 13 deaths from lung cancer were too many but this is around about the national rate. Circulatory disease accounted for just over 50% and accidents about 3%.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

A number of elderly people were referred to the Department during the year requiring some form of assistance in health and ancillary matters. Some required medical assessment for rehousing, some required guidance regarding Old People's Homes and others needed the assistance of the Nursing Services and Domestic Helps provided by the County Council, with others requiring Meals on Wheels through the Women's Royal Voluntary Service.

Action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948, as amended by the 1951 Act, was necessary in one instance. This involved a man of 87 who had been maintained in his own home for some years by the domiciliary services of the County Council. He was almost blind and deaf and the Home Help Department experienced extreme difficulty in coping with his temperament and need and frequently had to withdraw the service. Although incontinent, he was adamant that he would not agree to go into hospital so that a Court Order became inevitable and this was arranged and took effect on 12th May 1970. The Order was carried out by my Deputy, Dr. E. Hodgson, with the assistance and co-operation of the family doctor concerned.

In addition, three other difficult cases were resolved as follows:-

- (a) A lady aged 75, who lived with her granddaughter and her family, was being severely neglected and Meals on Wheels withdrew their service because of the filthy state of this old lady. With the help of the Welfare Department she was finally admitted to a Welfare Home.
- (b) A man, aged 87, living alone, had fallen on the fire six times within a fortnight and caused extreme concern because of his senility and the danger of fire. He was down for urgent priority for admission to a Welfare Home but he was finally admitted to hospital.
- (c) A lady aged 87, who lived alone, was a considerable nuisance to her neighbours. In September 1968 consideration was given to action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act for compulsory removal but at that time it was not felt justified in the circumstances and liaison was maintained with the Mental Health Department. The Welfare Department had sought, through 1968 and 1969, the old lady's agreement to enter an Old People's Home but had been unsuccessful. In January 1970, the Health Visitor reported that the old lady's condition was getting worse and she was entirely reliant upon neighbours for food. There was also a dog which aggravated the situation. Later that month, with the co-operation of the family doctor, the Mental Health Department arranged for the old lady to be admitted to Severall's Hospital, Colchester, under Section 29 of the Mental Treatment Act.

Meals-on-Wheels

The Organiser for Meals on Wheels Service in Rayleigh, Mrs. J. Horrex of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, has informed me that a total of 10,184 meals were served during the year, for five days each week. Included in this number were 949 light diets and 410 diabetic diets. Additionally, meals were served at the Old People's Day Centre in Castle Road. Recipients were charged 8p per meal and the contribution to the service to make this possible provided jointly by the District Council and the County Council, was £977.

County Welfare Department

The Area Welfare Officer has advised me that 18 elderly Rayleigh residents were admitted to County Welfare Homes during the year (chiefly "Sweyne Court" in Rayleigh), and a further 16 were on the waiting list at the end of the year. 61 Pensioners in Rayleigh are registered as Handicapped Persons and a further 38 are registered as blind or partially sighted.

Bath Safety Aids for the Elderly

During the year, the South-East Essex Home Safety Committee assisted 13 elderly people in Rayleigh to have a bath safely with the provision of suitable equipment, as follows:-

Economic Bath Safety Rail ...	3
Economic Bath Seat ...	5
No-slip Discs ...	6 sets
Grab Rail ...	3
Carter Rail ...	3

Also, 62 various items of equipment were supplied to the District Council for Old People's Dwellings, the bulk being for the new Sheltered Unit, Hardwick House.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply is entirely lime softened river water from either the Hanningfield or the Langford works of the Essex Water Company. The hardness of the water is normally 140-150 parts per million; there is no evidence of plumbo solvency and the fluoride content is negligible.

169 additional supplies were connected and 1,177 yards of mains were laid during 1970.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Rayleigh, being sited across a ridge of land (which generally follows the line of the High Street) is divided into two areas, namely the Eastern and Western areas, for sewage disposal purposes. Since 1955 the upsurge in the rate of new development in the District has necessitated the execution of a comprehensive scheme for the enlargement of the two Sewage Disposal Works and the soil drainage system. The extensions to the Disposal Works were completed in 1963 and the new trunk sewers shortly afterwards. The whole District is now served by trunk sewer.

Due to the continued expansion of development it has become necessary for further extensions to be made at both Sewage Disposal Works. The design of the Eastern Sewage Works extension and all necessary land acquisition was completed early in 1970 and the first phase is now operational. The technical enquiries concerning the extension to the Western Sewage Works are now complete and it is anticipated that the work will commence early in 1971. Construction of both extensions will continue for the next three years.

During 1970, 153 new properties and 44 existing properties were connected to main drainage. The length of soil sewers constructed during the year was 319 yards and 1,283 yards of surface water sewer were also constructed. It is now estimated that 97.5% of all premises in the Urban District are served by the main drainage system. Cesspool drainage is provided to 154 properties and a further 78 properties have earth or chemical closets. 22 of the latter have a night soil collection.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Rayleigh Urban District is served with a regular weekly collection of house refuse with the exception of premises on unmade roads, where the collection is fortnightly. Four vehicles and 16 men are used for this purpose. Materials salvaged during the year amounted to some 258 tons and realised on sale £2,770. Refuse was disposed of at Leigh Marshes by arrangement with the Southend Corporation. 6,908 tons of refuse was collected during 1970.

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

61 premises are registered and 60 use mechanical power. Three inspections were made but no defects found or reported. There were 12 outworkers in the August list and the nature of the work undertaken was wearing apparel. In all other respects there is a nil return under the prescribed table.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

Under the Petroleum Regulation Act, 26 licences to store petroleum spirit and petroleum mixture were issued. 12 inspections were made.

PET ANIMALS ACT

Two licences for the keeping of pets for sale were issued during the year.

PEST CONTROL

132 premises were inspected during the year for rats and mice and 128 infestations were found and treated.

ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

The one Chiropodist in Rayleigh licensed under Part IV of the Essex County Council Act 1933, is Mr. L.R. Wheeler, M.Ch.S. of 98 High Street.

SWIMMING POOLS

Of the maintained schools in the Urban District, five, as listed below, now have their own swimming pools and a suitable outfit for chlorinating purposes is provided by the Education Authority. One master in each school carries out the necessary tests whilst the pools are in use:-

Grove County Junior School,
Downhall County Primary School,
Glebe County Junior School,
Rayleigh County Junior School,
The Sweyne School (Comprehensive).

By mutual arrangement between the Essex Education Committee and the District Council, the Swimming Pool at Sweyne School was made available to local residents for the summer season (April-October), with three-hourly sessions on Saturdays and five-hourly sessions on Sundays and also during the main school holiday, with four-hourly sessions on Mondays to Fridays (afternoons and evenings).

THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

51 premises are registered and 60 use mechanical power. Three inspections were made but no defects found or reported. There were 12 outbreaks in the August list and the nature of the work undertaken was varying. In all other respects there is a full return under the prescribed table.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily readings of air pollution are taken both as regards smoke and the presence of sulphur dioxide and these indicate that the degree of pollution is low. 33 visits were made during the year regarding bonfires, smoke from factories and domestic chimneys and the installation of new industrial furnaces.

The following is the summary of smoke and sulphur dioxide readings (micrograms per cubic metre) from the Atmospheric Pollution Recording Unit in Rayleigh during 1970:-

	Smoke Results		SO ₂ Results		Smoke/SO ₂
	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest Day</u>	<u>Average</u>	<u>Highest Day</u>	<u>Ratio</u>
January	51	128	97	250	0.53
February	32	109	92	273	0.35
March	29	68	83	179	0.35
April	20	32	77	126	0.26
May	18	39	51	104	0.35
June	12	26	52	85	0.23
July	10	17	53	112	0.19
August	13	18	46	85	0.28
September	16	34	58	87	0.28
October	26	52	79	160	0.33
November	37	106	86	138	0.43
December	46	146	101	309	0.46

NOISE

Most of the contractors working on roads have continued to fit mufflers to their road machines and where in a few instances these were found not to be fitted, a warning had the desired result.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The following is a summary of the 2,144 visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970:-

Atmospheric Pollution	33
Caravans and Camping Sites	24
Drainage and Sewerage	62
Factories and Outworkers	3
Watercourses	12
Food and Food Premises	194
Houseboats	1
Housing:	
Demolition Order Procedure	6
Repairs	74
Improvement Grants	252
Rehousing	33
Rent Act	104
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	407
Noise Abatement	34
Nuisances	234
Offices and Shops	57
Pest Control	80
Petroleum Storage	12
Litter	52
Refuse Collection and Disposal, including salvage	316
Swimming Pools	21
Water Supplies	14
Unclassified	119

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

During 1970 two offices and three retail shops were newly registered, and 57 inspections were made.

At 31st December, the following premises were registered:-

Offices	48
Retail Shops	128
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	5
Catering Establishments	15

The following is a summary of persons employed at registered premises:-

Offices	276
Retail Shops	718
Wholesale Depts., Warehouses	31
Catering Establishments open to public	91
Canteen	1

The number of Inspectors appointed under Section 52 of the Act is two.

HOUSING

At the end of 1970, the Council owned and managed 617 units of accommodation, 154 of which were flats. All but 66 of these dwellings have been built since the last war. 37 Sheltered units, with communal facilities and a warden, were completed during the year.

In respect of private development, 96 dwellings were completed and a further 242 properties were still under construction at the end of the year, also 20 units of housing accommodation were provided by the Hanover Housing Association. These are specially provided for old people and the project includes a warden and a bell warning system.

In respect of the Council's housing list, there were 373 applicants awaiting rehousing at the end of the year. 58 applicants had been rehoused, 15 had been removed from the list for various reasons and 119 had been accepted onto the housing list. Of this number of applicants, a quarter might be considered in need of urgent rehousing. 139 applications on the housing list are in respect of pensioners.

Of the total number of Council dwellings mentioned above, 136 are specially provided for old people, although some of this accommodation could equally be tenanted by young couples. Included in this number are 68 units of accommodation where the service of a Warden, communal facilities and bell warning system are provided and a further 18 with a Warden and bell warning system without the communal facilities. Details of the second purpose-built 'sheltered' housing accommodation, erected and opened during 1970, is as follows:-

Hardwick House, Daws Heath Road, Rayleigh.

Opened in March 1970 - Warden: Mrs. F. Howlett.

Accommodation: 36 flatlets (28 single and 8 double)
plus one Warden's flatlet.

Nineteen housing applicants were referred to me during the year for recommendation on medical grounds. The following recommendations were made:-

"A" - 1 (For consideration for over-riding priority)

"B" - 5 (A medical priority does exist)

"C" - 10 (No real medical indication)

Of the remaining three, one was recommended for transfer on compassionate grounds, one was temporarily in a Welfare Home and the other was under the supervision of the Mental Health Department.

Housing Improvements and Slum Clearance

Action under the Housing Acts, undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors, was as follows:-

Unfit Houses demolished ...	...	...	1
Unfit Houses repaired or improved ...	...	...	49
Improvement Grants approved ...	...	...	31
Improvements carried out ...	...	...	33

Since 1956 demolition order procedure under the slum clearance programme has resulted in 52 properties being demolished.

Caravan Sites There are no licensed caravan sites in the Rayleigh Urban District.

Houseboats There is one houseboat moored within the district but this is not registered and further planning permission has been refused.

FOOD HYGIENE

Inspection and Supervision of Food

There are 121 food establishments in the Rayleigh Urban District, all of which are fitted with wash hand-basins, hot and cold water, etc., to comply with Regulation 16 of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960. All to some extent sell open food and have sinks, etc., for the washing of equipment to comply with Section 19 of the Regulations.

The premises are summarised as follows:-

Bakers	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers	...	...	...	...	12
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	15
Canteens: Industrial	...	...	...	...	7
School	...	...	...	...	8
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	12
Cooked Meat Manufacturers	...	...	...	...	1
Fishmongers - Wet, fried and shell	...	...	...	...	6
General Provisions	...	...	...	...	27
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	8
Licensed Premises and Off Licences	...	...	...	...	14
Clubs	...	...	...	...	4
Potato Washing Factory	...	...	...	...	1

N.B. A number of Supermarkets and other shops operate a variety of food trades.

Such premises are only shown once in the above table.

Preserved Foods

There are 11 premises registered for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Ice Cream

32 Retailers in Rayleigh are registered under the Ice Cream Regulations. There are no manufacturers.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations 1963

There are no pasteurisation plants in the District and no instances of unpasteurised liquid egg being used came to the notice of the Department.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry dressing stations within the District.

Unsound Food

2 tons, 15 cwts. 2 qrs. of food was voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption, and disposed of at the refuse tip.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

The last epidemic year of measles at Rayleigh was 1967 when 417 cases were notified. In 1968 and 1969 the incidence was 27 and 4 respectively. The figure of 177 for 1970 is disappointing, even though it represents only 19% of the susceptible population.

Dysentery

There was practically no dysentery.

Infective Jaundice

1970 saw a rise in cases of infective jaundice, similar to that of 1967. Of the seven cases, three were male and four were under 40.

Enteric Fever

One confirmed case of paratyphoid fever was notified in January. The patient was a woman aged 39 who made an uneventful recovery. The source of infection could not be traced but enquiries revealed that she had been on a camping holiday in Northern Italy, some six months previously.

In the preceding few weeks, four cases had been notified in neighbouring Southend-on-Sea and one student nurse, who had done much of her training in the County Borough of Southend and who had arrived in this country for nursing training some five years previously and had not been checked, was notified to me as a carrier. Around the same time, a number of the nursing staff at the Southend General Hospital had been ill with diarrhoea one coming from the Benfleet area. All bacteriological investigations, however, proved negative.

In August, a young man of 17 from North London was reported as having typhoid fever type CI, following a canoeing holiday on the Rhone. A school party from the Rayleigh area had been on a similar holiday, roughly 1 day behind the London group and had visited the same camp site. All 13 students and teachers in the party were checked by bacteriological examination and found to be free from infection.

Food Poisoning

Of the 19 cases notified, *Salmonella panama* was isolated from 15 and *Salmonella newport* from one. The remaining three cases were unconfirmed, although the illness appeared to be associated with food. Ten cases came to notice where food appeared to have been responsible for the symptoms but bacteriological tests were negative.

One young man from Rayleigh was taken ill with food poisoning whilst on holiday in North Wales. Stool specimens were taken on his return home and *Salmonella enteritidis* was isolated.

Tuberculosis

See next page.

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the position for the year 1970:-

Number of cases on register at 1st January	...	81
New cases notified	...	4
Transfers into area	...	3
		88
Number recovered	...	2
Number moved away	...	3
Died	...	1
		82

Of the four new cases notified, three were females (ages 40, 41 and 56) and one male (38). Three cases were respiratory and one renal. Ten of the 82 cases remaining on the register at the end of the year were non-respiratory.

The one death was a lady of 91 years whose death was not due to tuberculosis.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a summary of notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) occurring during the year:

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & Over	Totals
Acute Meningitis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	3	1	1	5	7	1	1	19
Infective Jaundice	-	-	1	-	1	3	1	1	7
Measles	2	80	88	3	1	3	-	-	177
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	-	7	8	4	1	-	-	-	20
	5	90	98	8	8	14	2	2	227

ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

J.W. King, (Chairman)

R. Blackburn,

M.J. Ketteridge,

Miss E.M. Leggatt,

A.G. Oldbury,

J.C. Rayment,

Mrs. J.K. Robson (Vice-Chairman)

S.G. Robson, (Chairman of Council)

D.L. Sowray,

W.J. Tracey,

J.R. Warner,

R.M. Warren.

LOCAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	36,220
Number of habitable houses	...	...	...	...	...	14,293
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	13,996
Population (mid-year estimate 1970)	...	...	...	...	...	39,990
Rateable Value	...	...	)	As at 31st	...	£1,550,750
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	)	March 1971	...	£15,019

VITAL STATISTICS

	Male	Female	Total	Rate per 1,000 Population	Standardised Rate
Total live births	392	370	762	19.1	18.1
Total deaths	213	272	485	12.1	9.0

				Rate per 1,000 live births
Illegitimate births	14	8	22	28.9
Infant deaths	9	4	13	17.0
Neonatal deaths	8	3	11	14.0

				Rate per 1,000 live & stillbirths
Stillbirths	4	2	6	8.0
Perinatal mortality (Includes stillbirths and deaths in first week of life)	12	5	17	22.0

Note:

The Area Comparability Factors, as applied for the Standardised Birth and Death Rates are - Births 0.95 and Deaths 0.74.

DEATHS BY CAUSE

Cause	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis of respiratory system ...	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity, etc.	1	1	2
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	1	6
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	11	5	16
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	9	2	11
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	11	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	3	-	3
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Other malignant neoplasms	7	14	21
Benign and unspecified neoplasms ...	-	1	1
Anaemias	-	1	1
Other diseases of blood, etc.	1	-	1
Meningitis	-	1	1
Multiple sclerosis	-	2	2
Other diseases of nervous system ...	1	4	5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease ...	5	6	11
Hypertensive disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	66	62	128
Other forms of heart disease	8	6	14
Cerebrovascular disease	41	94	135
Other diseases of circulatory system	4	14	18
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	13	16	29
Bronchitis and emphysema	9	2	11
Asthma	1	-	1
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	4	6
Peptic ulcer	2	2	4
Other diseases of digestive system ...	1	3	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	1	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system ..	-	4	4
Congenital anomalies	1	1	2
Birth injury, difficult labour etc ...	4	2	6
Other causes of perinatal mortality ..	4	1	5
Symptoms and ill defined conditions ..	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	4	1	5
All other accidents	3	1	4
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries ..	1	-	1
Totals:	213	272	485

DEATHS AT VARIOUS AGES DURING 1970

<u>AGE GROUP</u>	<u>MALE</u>	<u>FEMALE</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
Under 1 year	9	4	13
1 and under 5	3	2	5
5 and under 15	1	1	2
15 and under 25	1	-	1
25 and under 35	5	2	7
35 and under 45	3	2	5
45 and under 55	11	9	20
55 and under 65	23	26	49
65 and under 75	69	56	125
75 and upwards	88	170	258
	213	272	485

COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Rochford Rural District has a high birth rate and it is difficult to avoid a relatively high mortality in these circumstances. By world standards, the Rochford Rural District mortality rate is not high but it is slightly higher than the Canvey Island, Benfleet or Rayleigh rate. The perinatal mortality is also somewhat high.

When one looks at the death risks year by year, I would say on the 1970 figures that the risk of death in the first year is 1.3 per year, in the toddler years 0.5 per year, in the school years, 0.2 per year, 15-24 group 0.1 per year and 25-34 group 0.7 per year. The risk is slightly less in the 35-44 group, being 0.5 per year, but it is 2 per year at ages 45-54 and 4.9 in ages 55-64.

The main cause of death was again circulatory disease accounting for 63% of the deaths. The main components being cerebrovascular disease and ischaemic heart disease. Respiratory diseases were responsible for about 8% of the deaths, cancer for about 11%. The incidence of lung cancer is lower than the national average and it is possible that there is less cigarette smoking hours in Rochford than elsewhere.

WELFARE OF THE AGED

Over 50 elderly people were reported to the Department during 1970, as being in need of assistance. Two thirds of these were associated with housing problems, but others were in need of care and attention, where the domiciliary services of the County Health Department were invaluable (Home Helps, District Nurses etc.). Cases of interest were:-

- (a) A lady aged 88 years who lived in her own bungalow in Rochford but who, for some long period had depended on neighbours and the Home Help to keep going, gradually deteriorated and much concern was felt by all who knew her because of the fire risk. She had been seen by the Consultant Psychiatrist who saw her during one of her more lucid moments but, nevertheless, was on the waiting list for Runwell Hospital. Endeavours had been made to admit her to a private old people's home in Rayleigh run by a religious organisation, but she finally refused. Ultimately she agreed to go into a private home in Benfleet, where she settled down well and is happy.
- (b) Another lady, aged 85, from Ashingdon, living alone, presented considerable difficulties and the family doctor, the Health Visitor and the daughter living in Southend, were all extremely concerned because of her deteriorating condition, refusal to accept help and the real danger from fire from an oil heater. Then in February, the Welfare Department were called in by the Police because the Fire Brigade were in attendance as a result of the oil heater being knocked over. The damage was not serious and the old lady was not injured but because of the filthy state of the premises and the home being rendered uninhabitable by fire and water, she was admitted to the new Welfare Home in Rochford. She remained in the Home for about 12 days when considerable tolerance was required by the staff and then she walked out and found her way back to her bungalow which had not been disturbed since the fire. The family doctor was immediately informed and he called in the Consultant Psychiatrist. The same day the old lady was admitted to Runwell Hospital through arrangements made by the Mental Health Department.

Meals on Wheels

The Honorary Organiser of the Meals on Wheels Service for the Rural District, Mr. Rupert C. Jarvis of the Hockley and Hawkwell Old People's Welfare Council, has kindly supplied me with the following information of meals provided for the elderly during 1970.

A total of 14,135 meals were delivered to private homes (in addition to 986 provided "on tables" at the Hockley Meals Centre), summarised as follows in Parishes showing frequency of delivery:

Ashingdon	Twice a week delivery by Volunteers' private cars (Tuesdays and Thursdays)	603
Hockley/Hawkwell	Three times a week delivery by Volunteers' private cars and van provided by Hockley and Hawkwell Old People's Welfare Council. (Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays).	6481
Hullbridge	Three times a week delivery by Volunteers' private cars (Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays)	2733

Rochford	Twice a week delivery by Volunteers' private cars (Tuesdays and Thursdays)	2952
Great & Little Wakering & Barling	Twice a week delivery by Volunteers' private cars (Tuesdays & Thursdays)	1366
		14,135

In Ashingdon, Hullbridge and Rochford, the meals were received from schools during the school term and from Rochford Hospital during school holidays. In Hockley and Hawkwell, the meals were received from Rochford Hospital throughout the year. In Great and Little Wakering and Barling, they were received from the school in term, supplemented by a certain amount of "private cooking" during the holidays.

Charges to the recipients varied from 8p to 15p and a grant of £1,314 was received from the Local Authority, through the precept to the Old People's Welfare Committee by the Rochford Rural District to cover the difference between the charge made and the prime and delivery costs. The average number of people who benefited in their own homes each week from this very valuable service was 106. Delivery of the meals in proper containers to ensure the retention of heat, was made by van and private cars in general by the ad hoc service organised by the Old People's Welfare Organisations, but in Rochford in co-operation with the local W.R.V.S. In Hockley and Hawkwell personal diet meals were provided throughout the year for diabetics and others by special arrangements with the hospital and family doctors.

The valuable help of the Chief Catering Officer and his staff at Rochford Hospital and the staff at Ashingdon Primary School, Hullbridge Primary School, The King Edmund School, Rochford and Ot. Wakering Junior Schools, is very much appreciated as is, of course, the organising and co-ordinating service undertaken by Mr. Jarvis. Similarly, the assistance of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service is invaluable.

County Welfare Department

The Area Welfare Officer has advised me that 26 elderly people from the Rural District were admitted to County Welfare Homes during the year and a further 20 were on the waiting list on 31st December. In addition, 84 pensioners are registered with the Welfare Department as Handicapped Persons and a further 73 are registered as blind or partially blind. The new purpose-built Old People's Home named "Albert Jones Court" provided by the Essex County Council, was opened on 7th February 1970 and provides for 46 elderly people (30 females and 16 males). The cost of the contract was £86,000.

Bath Safety Aids for the Elderly

20 elderly people were assisted in their homes in the Rural District during the year by the provision of Bath Safety Equipment through the South East Essex Home Safety Committee. The following is the list of equipment supplied, some of which is on indefinite loan:-

Economic Bath Safety Rail (Chrome Steel with rubber grips and securely anchored to taps)	9
Economic Bath Safety Seat (Plastic-covered steel and hard plastic seat to take up to 18 stone) ...	9
Chrome Grab Rail (for plugging to wall)	3
No-Slip Discs (for affixing to base of bath)	8 packets

WATER SUPPLY

The bulk of the water supply is derived from river sources, lime softened at either the Langford or the Hanningfield Works of the Essex Water Company. Water is drawn during certain seasons of the year from wells at Wakering Wick, Great Wakering, Barling, South Fambridge and Nobles Green. The river derived supplies are moderately hard (140 parts per million) but the boreholes yield soft water with a fairly high fluoride content ranging from 2.0 to 4.0 parts per million. There is no evidence of plumbo solvency. The borehole waters are also saline and contain a moderate amount of Sodium bicarbonate which modifies the taste of the water and also of tea made from it. This can cause complaints from consumers when boreholes are brought into use.

176 additional supplies were connected and 1,823 yards of new mains were laid during 1970.

The following table shows the houses on main supply, with estimated population for each Parish of the Rural District, as at 31st December 1970:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Acreage</u>	<u>Houses on main supply</u>	<u>Estimated population on main supply</u>
* Ashingdon (including South Fambridge)	2,503	915	2,666
Barling Magna (inc. Little Wakering)	2,747	472	1,340
Canewdon	6,845	496	1,262
** Foulness Island	7,235	93	276
Great Wakering	3,314	1,445	4,014
Hawkwell	1,408	3,143	8,643
Hockley	1,578	2,846	7,653 + 47
Hullbridge	2,193	2,148	5,907 + 945
Paglesham	1,687	106	292
/ Rochford	2,988	2,346	7,187 + 67
Stambridge	2,202	201	534
Sutton	1,520	62	156
Totals:	36,220	14,273	39,930 + 1059

* One premises involving three persons is served by a standpipe provided by the Council.

** Water mains on Foulness Island are owned by the War Department, although water is supplied by the Essex Water Company.

/ This figure includes residents of Hospital and Welfare Institutions.

The added (+) figures against Hockley, Hullbridge and Rochford are in respect of residential caravan dwellers.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Main drainage in the Rochford Rural District now serves in excess of 90% of the population. There are six Sewage Treatment Works in the District as follows:-

Stambridge,
Havengore,
Barling,
Paglesham (Jubilee Cottages),
East End, Paglesham,
Church End, Foulness.

The largest sewage treatment works is at Stambridge and serves the parishes of Ashingdon, Canewdon, Hawkwell, Hockley, Rochford and Stambridge - a total of about 8,400 properties. The Havengore works is the next largest serving about 1,300 properties in the parishes of Barling, Great Wakering and Little Wakering. Work on the extensions to this Works is complete, the ultimate capacity calculated being 6,250 persons. The remaining four sewage treatment works serve only the villages etc., in which they are constructed.

New soil sewers were laid to serve the Seaview Estate area of Wakering during 1969 and the installation of the necessary pumps early in 1970 will permit the connection to the soil sewerage system of the existing 65 properties over the approximate 20 acre site plus an additional 145 new houses in the future.

The new sewerage system to serve the Parish of Sutton including the construction of two Pumping Stations is now complete. The sewerage from this area being pumped to Stambridge for treatment via the Rochford Pumping Station.

The Council's capital works proposals include the reconstruction of the Stambridge Sewage Treatment Works, a trunk foul sewer from Hockley to Stambridge, a new soil sewerage system to serve Hullbridge which includes new sewers, pumping station and rising main discharging into the trunk sewer previously referred to, and new surface water sewerage systems to serve Hockley and Hullbridge. Ministry approval has now been received to the whole of the foregoing and Contracts should be let in the very near future.

In view of the District's main sewerage works at Stambridge being overloaded the embargo on new planning applications enforced since 1965 has continued through the year. New building has, therefore, been confined to outstanding planning consents and re-development where simple replacement takes place. Numerous applications for new development to be served by privately installed treatment plants have been rejected. 85 properties were connected to the sewer during the year whilst 4 properties were built with cesspools and 2 with septic tanks. The lengths of sewer extensions vested in the Council during the year were: soil sewers 358 yards; surface water 933 yards.

A night soil collection is made from 58 properties once weekly and as from the 1st January 1970, this was undertaken by a Contractor.

The Essex River Authority has provided the following information on surface water drainage in Rochford for 1970:-

"The River Roach Drainage system, the completion of the new tidal outfall at Stambridge Mills and the improvement from Salt Bridge to Church Street, from West Street (Church Street) to Ironwell Lane will be substantially complete by the end of 1970. This will effectively reduce the danger of flooding within the town and the immediate residential area adjacent to the river."

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

A sack system has been considered for a number of years, and from 1st April 1970 a plastic sack bin liner system has been operated throughout the District, using householders own bins. This system was extended to properties on unmade roads, previously served by a paper sack and stand system since 1964, and to residential caravan sites. To commence, paper sacks and liners and plastic liners were tried, but the plastic liners were preferred, by both the householders and collectors. This was an advantage because the price of plastic liners reduced, whilst that of the paper ones increased. The collectors find the working conditions are considerably cleaner and lighter, than the bin skip system previously used.

During the year, a work study survey was carried out, and if adopted it should be implemented in 1971.

The necessary consents were obtained by the owners to use a sandpit at Barling, for refuse disposal, and the Council entered into an agreement with them to dispose of refuse on this site for seven years, as from 1st July 1970. The present charge is 73p per ton, compared with the 14p. per ton when an adjoining local authority's tip was used.

The Working Party in South Essex has continued, and the report of the Local Government Operational Research Unit on Refuse Disposal, involving nine local authorities, was awaited at the end of the year.

During 1970, 78 tons of various materials, value £324 were salvaged. One man was engaged on baling (part-time).

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Ninety-one premises are registered and eighty-nine use mechanical power. A total of twenty-two inspections were made, and thirty-four outworkers were registered. Full particulars under the Act are shown in the following tables:-

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health:

Premises	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of written notices
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	 89	20	3
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	8	2	-

Part VIII of the Act

OUTWORK

Nature of work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1) (c)
Toys	2
Furniture and upholstery	1
Wearing apparel	24
Umbrellas, etc.	1
Brush making	1
Basket making	1
Artificial flowers	1
Carding and boxing	3

No contraventions of this part of the Act were reported.

Headings that would normally show a NIL return have been omitted from the table.

There are three industrial estates in the District as follows:-

One in Hockley		12 factories	
One in Great Wakering		14 factories	
One in Rochford		10 factories	over....

During the year, building on a second one in Rochford was commenced, but no occupation had taken place by the end of the year.

The one in Hockley is virtually surrounded by dwellings in close proximity, and residents are generally aggrieved. The site was originally approved by Town Planning as a warehouse site, but apparently this also includes certain classes of industry. A condition restricting the use of machinery to certain hours was withdrawn during the year, following representation by the developers, (on the grounds that other legislation existed to deal with nuisances such as noise). Apart from machinery noise, mainly at wood-working factories, dust extractors and cyclones, required by the Factory Inspector, have caused complaint about noise. Dust control equipment has also been a source of complaint, and action to remedy this has been necessary.

The investigation of noise complaints, per B.S. 4142, is a time absorbing factor. Whilst factory occupiers have, generally, been co-operative, they obviously need to take more measures, and incur expense on a site in a locality such as this, and they query why Town Planning permission was granted. This site has, undoubtedly, depreciated the environment in that area.

To date, the other sites, being more remote, are virtually free from causing nuisance to residents. The establishment of factory sites in suitable positions is, undoubtedly an asset to the District, to provide local employment to this otherwise dormitory area, apart from agriculture.

PETROLEUM STORAGE

Under the Petroleum Regulations, fifty-seven petroleum storage licences were in force, also one for carbide of calcium and nine for petroleum mixtures. A total of sixty inspections were carried out.

PEST CONTROL

There were notifications of 183 infestations of rats and mice during 1970, and 189 inspections were made.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The following is a summary of the 2,460 visits and inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors during 1970:-

Abandoned cars and disposal	16
Aerial Spraying of Crops	4
Agricultural Regulations	2
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	3
Camping and Caravan Sites	104
Civic Amenities Act	43
Clean Air Act	20
Disease of Animals (Waste Foods) Order	6
Drainage and Sewerage	209
Factories and Outworkers	22
Food Premises	168
Hairdressing Establishments	3
Hawkers of Food	14
Houseboats	3
Housing:	
Improvement Grants	25
Repairs	230
Imported Food Regulations	10
Infectious Disease and Food Poisoning	326
Licensing Act	5
Litter Act	5
Miscellaneous Visits	235
Noise Abatement Act	54
Nuisances	153
Offices and Shops	95
Other Pests	26
Overcrowding	6
Pet Animals Act	2
Petroleum Storage	60
Rats and Mice	189
Refuse Collection and Disposal	165
Scrap Metal Dealers	4
Slaughterhouse and Meat Inspection	172
Swimming Pools	1
Unsound Food Sampling	70
Verminous Premises	6
Water Supplies	4

Total: 2,460

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The following is an abstract from the annual report sent to the Ministry of Labour by the Chief Public Health Inspector:-

Class of Premises	Registered during year	Registered end of year	Inspected
Offices	-	70	6
Retail Shops	11	153	77
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	-	5	2
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	-	11	10
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-

The number of employees were:-

Offices ...	531
Retail Shops ...	561
Wholesale Shops & Warehouses	50
Catering Establishments open to the public ...	27
Canteens ...	6
Fuel Storage Depots ...	9

Total: 1,184

In the above total, 530 males and 654 females were employed.

There were 95 visits made to registered premises during 1970. One accident was reported and investigated.

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Three licences were issued for the keeping of pets for sale under the above Act.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT 1963

Six licences were issued under this Act, for the boarding of animals.

ESTABLISHMENT FOR MASSAGE OR SPECIAL TREATMENT

One Chiropodist, Mr. L.R. Wheeler, 4 Somerset Avenue, Rochford, is licensed by the Essex County Council to practise from premises in the Rural District.

SWIMMING POOLS

Nine of the schools in the Rural District have their own swimming pools, and a suitable outfit for chlorination purposes is provided by the Education Authority. Regular tests are carried out by a master at each school whilst the pools are in seasonal use. The nine schools listed are:

Ashingdon County Primary School, Main Road, Ashingdon,
Canewdon Endowed Primary School, Anchor Lane, Canewdon,
Doggetts County Primary School, The Boulevard, Rochford,
Holt Farm County Junior School, Ashingdon Road, Rochford,
Hullbridge County Primary School, Ferry Road, Hullbridge,
Plumberow County Primary School, Hamilton Gardens, Hockley,
Great Wakering County Primary School, High Street,
Great Wakering,
Greensward School, Greensward Lane, Hockley,
King Edmund School, Vaughan Close, Rochford.

HOUSING

At the end of 1970 the Council owned and managed 1,525 units of accommodation, 152 of which were flats. 46 council dwellings were completed during the year.

In respect of private development, 136 dwellings were completed and a further 419 properties were still under construction at the end of the year.

In respect of the Council's housing list, there were 774 applicants awaiting rehousing at the end of the year. During the year 70 applicants had been rehoused, 81 had been removed from the list for various reasons and 156 had been accepted onto the housing list. Of the total applicants, 51 might be considered in need of urgent rehousing. 185 applications on the housing list are in respect of pensioners.

Of the total number of Council dwellings mentioned above, 218 are specially provided for old people, although some of this accommodation could equally be tenanted by young couples. Included in this number are 40 units of accommodation where the service of a Warden, communal facilities and bell warning system are provided. Details of new purpose-built accommodation completed during the year are as follows:-

Goodmans, High Street, Gt. Wakering.
Warden: Mr. G. Rose.

This development was completed during 1970 and was formally opened on 11th October. The accommodation consists of 18 one person flatlets and 4 two person flatlets, plus a warden's flat. The final cost of the contract was £63,343.

65 applicants were referred to the Department and recommendations on medical grounds were made in the following instances:-

Group "A"	- (Priority on medical grounds)	- 7
Group "B"	- (A medical need exists)	- 18
Group "C"	- (A minimal medical need exists)	- 9

Action under the Housing Acts taken during 1970 is summarised as follows:-

Demolition Orders made	16
Closing Orders made	3
Unfit houses demolished (informal)	1
Unfit houses demolished (formal)	3
Unfit houses repaired	6
Improvements carried out under Grant Schemes	43

Caravan Sites

There are seven residential sites in the District, five are privately owned. The other two, one in Hockley and one in Rochford, are owned by the Council. The seven sites provide for 674 caravans. There are also five privately owned seasonal sites providing for 324 caravans.

Houseboats

The one remaining houseboat within the District registered since 1954 under Part VII of the Essex County Council Act 1953, was destroyed by the owner in December 1970.

FOOD HYGIENE

Meat Inspection

The following is a summary of 722 food animals killed and inspected at the Rochford slaughterhouse:-

<u>Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part</u>				
	<u>Cattle excluding cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed and inspected ...	147	-	194	381
All diseases (except tuberculosis and cystercerci):-				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	33	-	10	17
Percentage affected ...	22.5	-	5.2	4.7
Tuberculosis only:				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	-	-	-	6
Percentage affected ...	-	-	-	1.6
Cysticercosis:				
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	-	-	-

Slaughterhouse

One slaughterhouse was licensed for the year, this being used by one butcher only. Practically all slaughtering is done after 6 p.m. on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, per the hours agreed by the Council in 1969. Owing to the slaughtermen being employed from elsewhere, it is never possible for the butcher concerned to state the actual time slaughtering will commence. It is, therefore, not practicable to achieve a full inspection, and the position cannot be regarded as satisfactory.

Imported Food Regulations 1968

The Southend Municipal Airport is within the Rural District, but the only entrance is within the County Borough. Prior to the new Regulations, operative from 1st August 1968, any imported food had been dealt with by the County Borough Public Health Inspectors. The Regulations require food inspection where Customs examination takes place, and because that building is outside the Borough, they ceased to carry out this duty.

As a temporary measure, the Rural District's Public Health Inspectors undertook this duty, including standby out of office hours from August to October 1968.

The Council decided that the duty was not their responsibility and ceased inspection. The Clerk negotiated with the Borough, but without success, and had correspondence with the Ministry of Health and Social Security, who stated it was the Rural District Council's responsibility.

Owing to the Council's decision, from October 1968 to July 1970, any notifications of imported food were dealt with by advising the freight agent to notify the Health Department in whose area it was consigned, but this in effect achieved deferred inspection.

Following further representation from the Ministry, the Council accepted responsibility in July 1970, for office hours only, but this was not acceptable to the Ministry. The out of office hours standby arrangement was neither practicable nor reasonable for a small staff and the Council appointed a retired Public Health Inspector, at £250 per annum, plus £3 per visit, to cover the hours 7.30 - 8.30 a.m. and 5.0 p.m. to midnight Monday to Friday and weekends, for a trial period of six months.

There is no regular pattern of food import, the airlines and agents do not know from hour to hour. From July to December, the food consisted mainly of lettuce, grapes and chicory, from the continent, with a build-up just before Christmas. Evenings and weekends were the common arrival times, to suit transport and market.

It has been necessary for the Chief Public Health Inspector to remind agents of their obligation to notify imports.

Unfit Food

During the year, twenty-five complaints of unfit food were received from residents, and investigated. Proceedings were taken in one case, concerning a mouldy pie. A fine of £20 plus £5 costs was imposed.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

There are 216 food establishments in the Rural District and these are summarised below in connection with the requirements of the above Regulations:-

<u>Trades</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. of premises complying with Reg. 16.</u>	<u>No. of premises to which Reg. 19 applies.</u>	<u>No. of premises complying with Reg. 19</u>
Bakers	9	9	9	9
Butchers	19	19	19	19
Cafes and Restaurants ...	14	14	14	14
Canteens: Industrial ...	8	8	8	8
School ...	17	17	17	17
Confectioners	31	31	29	29
Fishmongers	7	7	7	7
General Provisions	59	59	59	59
Greengrocers	13	13	13	13
Licensed premises/clubs..	49	49	49	49
Pickle Factories	2	2	2	2
Unclassified	5	5	2	2

Condemned Food

All unsound food officially reported is disposed of at the Council's refuse tip, except condemned meat and offal from the slaughterhouse, which is dyed for disposal to processors of animal food. Local Authorities in areas where such firms operate are advised.

During 1970, 1,500 lbs. of meat and other foods, 2,198 packets of frozen food were condemned, the former excluding meat at slaughterhouse.

Preserved Food

Thirty premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 for the manufacture of sausages and preserved foods.

Hawkers of Food

Seventeen persons are registered under the Essex County Council Act 1952, Section 103, for the sale of food from a vehicle in the Rural District.

Ice Cream

There are ninety-seven retailers of ice cream in the District. No samples were taken during the year.

PORT HEALTH

The Rochford Rural District Council is responsible as a Riparian Authority under the Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1970 for Port Health matters on the River Crouch, as the area of the Port of London Health Authority terminates at Foulness Point at the mouth of the River, although this latter Authority is responsible for port health matters on the River Roach. Baltic Wharf on Wallasea Island is the only establishment at present falling within the purview of the current legislation.

Shipping movements have considerably increased during the past year or two and it has been found necessary to provide our own Maritime Declaration of Health which has to be completed by all ships arriving at the Wharf. To facilitate early warning of arrival, arrangements have been made with the Wireless Telegraphy Department of the Post Office for the registration of the telegraphic address ROCHELTH RAYLEIGH. This permits a ship to radio to North Foreland of its intended arrival and the state of health of its crew and, as appropriate, passengers. The message can then be telephoned to the office or out-of-office telephone numbers at any time. The previous arrangement has been for a Customs Officer based at Southend Airport, who boards the ship on arrival, to post the Maritime Declaration of Health to my office. Such procedure is subject to inevitable delays.

The following is a copy of the Annual Report that I was required to submit to the Department of Health and Social Security in respect of the year 1970, and I would add that the imports, largely timber and timber products, totalled over 80,000 tons.

ANNUAL REPORT OF MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR ROCHFORD RURAL DISTRICT AS A RIPARIAN AUTHORITY FOR THE YEAR 1970

Compiled in accordance with Form Port 20 issued by the
Ministry of Health, dated October, 1952.

SECTION I - Staff

TABLE A

<u>Name of Officer</u>	<u>Nature of Appointment</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>	<u>Any Other Appointments Held</u>
Dr.D.A. Smyth	Medical Officer of Health.	3rd January 1966.	M.B., B.S., D.P.H., F.R.S.H.	Also Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer for the South East Area of Essex County Council.
Dr.E.E. Hodgson	Deputy Medical Officer of Health.	28th April 1968.	M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., M.R.S.H.	Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for the Urban Districts of Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh and Departmental Medical Officer for the South East Area of Essex County Council.

over....

<u>Name of Officer</u>	<u>Nature of Appointment</u>	<u>Date of Appointment</u>	<u>Qualifications</u>	<u>Any Other Appointments Held</u>
H. Jepson	Chief Public Health Inspector	January 1947	M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.	----
J.R. Bullock	Public Health Inspector	October 1961	M.A.P.H.I.	----

Office Address and Telephone Number of Medical Officer of Health: Public Health Department, 134 High Street, Rayleigh, Essex. Telephone: Rayleigh 6101.

Telegraphic Address: ROCHELTH RAYLEIGH

SECTION II - Amount of Shipping Entering District during the year

50 ships from foreign ports involving 102 arrivals at Baltic Wharf, Wallasea Island. The total overall tonnage was 36,266. Three ships were inspected by the Medical Officer. No ships were reported as having any infectious disease on board during the voyage.

SECTION III - Character of Shipping and Trade during the year.

TABLE C

Passenger Traffic:-	Nil - except occasionally for a Shipping Executive or a wife or family of ship's captain.
Cargo Traffic:-	Principal imports are timber and timber products. A few ships showed general cargo and two ships showed iron ore and ballast respectively. There were no exports in 1970.
Principal Ports from which ships arrive:-	Leningrad, Galatz, Vordingborg, Otehaved, Lulea, Kotka, Hango, Helsinki, Leixoes, Skutskaer, Gdansk, Szczecin, Hamburg, Blankaholm, Kasko, Uddeavalla, Karlshanm, Kaskinen.

SECTION IV - Inland Barge Traffic

None

SECTION V - Water Supply

- (1) Source of supply for (a) district:- Essex Water Company.
(b) shipping:- Mains water via a 2,000 gallon totally enclosed storage tank piped to the jetty. 50% of ships arriving take on water. Water in storage tank is kept 'moving' by being linked with a small 100 gallon tank serving the offices of the Shipping Agents.
- (2) Reports of tests for contamination:- Daily tests of water going into supply taken by resident Chemist of the Essex Water Company - all satisfactory.
- (3) Precautions taken against contamination of hydrants and hosepipes:- Routine sampling from ships' water supply being arranged.

SECTION V - Water Supply - continued

- (4) Number and sanitary condition of water boats and powers of control by the Authority:-

None.

SECTION VI - Public Health (Ships) Regulations 1966

- (1) List of Infected Areas:-

Lists of Infected Areas received, as issued from the World Health Organisation, are scrutinized in the office of the Medical Officer of Health and instructions issued as necessary to the Shipping Agents to hold any crew until medical clearance can be given.

- (2) Radio messages:

- (a) Arrangements for sending permission by radio for ships to enter the district:-

Nil.

- (b) Arrangements for receiving messages by radio from ships and for acting thereon:-

Arrangements in hand for Ships' Masters to send radio message to North Foreland Radio Station with answers to questions 1-6 on page 1 of the Maritime Declaration of Health and such messages to be telephoned by North Foreland to Rayleigh 6101, Southend-on-Sea 77913 or Southend-on-Sea 557252.

- (3) Notifications otherwise than by radio:-

Instructions to Shipping Agents to notify by telephone the arrival of any ship which has not previously sent a radio message via North Foreland.

- (4) Mooring Stations:-

By arrangements with the Port of London Health Authority.

- (5) Arrangements for:

- (a) Hospital accommodation for infectious diseases:-

Westcliff Ward, Rochford General Hospital.

- (b) Surveillance and follow up of contacts:-

By Public Health Staff as and when required.

- (c) Cleansing and disinfection of ships, persons, clothing and other articles:-

Local arrangements as and when required with use of power vaporizing spray. Facilities for steam disinfection if required.

SECTION VII - Smallpox

- (1) Name of Isolation Hospital to which smallpox cases are sent from the district:-

Joyce Green Hospital, Dartford.

SECTION VII - Smallpox - continued

- | | |
|--|--|
| (2) Arrangements for transport of such cases to that hospital by ambulance giving the name of Authority responsible for the ambulance and the vaccinal state of the ambulance crews: | By special ambulance provided by the Greater London Council through the Essex County Ambulance Service. Essex County crews vaccinated every three years. |
| (3) Smallpox Consultants available:- | Dr. W.T.G. Boul, Dr.G.D.W. MacKendrick and Dr. J.D. Kershaw. |
| (4) Facilities for laboratory diagnosis of smallpox:- | Official smallpox outfits despatched by express post to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Colindale Ave, London, NW9. |

SECTION VIII - Venereal Disease

Venereal Disease Clinics at Out-Patient Department of Southend General Hospital. Times of Clinics being issued to Shipping Agents.

SECTION IX - Cases of Notifiable and other Infectious Diseases on Ships

None

SECTION X - Observations on the occurrence of malaria in Ships

None

SECTION XI - Measures taken against ships infected with or suspected for plague

None

SECTION XII - Measures against rodents in ships from foreign ports

This is not a Deratting Authority.

SECTION XIII - Inspection of ships for nuisances

None

SECTION XIV - Public Health (Shell-fish Regulations) 1934 & 1948

The River Crouch, on which Baltic Wharf is sited (on south bank towards the mouth), forms the northern boundary of the Rochford Rural District.

A Closing Order against the marketing of oysters for human consumption affecting layings in the northern half of the river extending both east and west of Baltic Wharf, was issued by the Burnham U.D.C. in 1937 and is still in force. Notices warning the public that untreated shellfish found on the south bank of the river are unfit for human consumption are currently displayed at selected points by the Rochford R.D.C. The only cultivated grounds for oysters within the jurisdiction of the Rochford R.D.C. is a stretch of the River Crouch extending eastwards from Hullbridge for about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles - this area is some miles to the west of Baltic Wharf. Oysters from these grounds are taken to the River Roach at Paglesham for cleansing and fattening (within the area of the Port of London Health Authority).

Diluted untreated sewage from the main sewer at Hullbridge is discharged into the River Crouch from the Pumping Station there during times of prolonged

heavy rain. Treated effluent is also discharged as a routine procedure into the Crouch west of Hullbridge from the Rayleigh Western Sewerage Works which abut the south bank of the river. At present this effluent is below standard but enlarged and improved works are now in the planning stage.

SECTION XV - Medical Inspection of Aliens

NIL

SECTION XVI - Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from Infectious Disease

NIL

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Measles

The last year of high incidence of measles in the district, in the biennial cycle of this disease, was 1967 when 649 cases were notified. In 1968 the number of cases fell to 193 and in 1969 to 94 on account, one must assume, of vaccination. The increase to 332 in 1970 is dismaying. Vaccination gives good protection against the disease and should be sought for every infant and young school child.

Paratyphoid Fever

The one case notified involved a foreign student nurse in the Rochford Hospital. On investigation it was ascertained that another nurse at Southend General Hospital had been notified and it was likely that the two cases were connected. Recovery was uneventful and there were no involvements.

Infective Jaundice

The three cases notified represented a very minimal incidence and in one case the disease appeared to be contracted away from the District at Boarding School. The son of one of the other two patients was employed as a chef in a large catering establishment. In view of the young family having symptoms, appropriate measures had to be taken.

Acute Encephalitis

The one case notified was post-infectious to mumps and involved a boy of 5 years from Rochford.

Dysentery

Of the nine cases of dysentery notified, shigella sonnei was isolated in eight of the patients and E.Coli 0128 in the remaining case, an 8 month old baby. E.Coli 0128 was also isolated from a nine month old baby and a 2 year old boy in hospital, both of which were not formally notified. This organism is one of many responsible for severe gastro-enteritis in babies and young children. One further case of confirmed sonne dysentery, which was not formally notified, involved a hospital waiter. Four of the cases of dysentery arose in two families with children

attending a private school in an adjoining area where there had been an outbreak.

Including a number of cases of gastro-enteritis brought to notice where dysentery was suspected, approximately 70 stool specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory.

Food Poisoning

Of the 61 cases of food poisoning reported during the year, 54 were accepted as confirmed although isolations of organisms only occurred in 12 of the cases, as follows:-

Salmonella typhimurium	...	5
Salmonella enteritidis	...	1
Salmonella newport	...	2
Salmonella panama	...	2
Salmonella infantis	...	1
Clostridium welchii	...	1

The two cases of Salmonella newport were from a butcher's family, involving the butcher himself. One of the cases of Salmonella typhimurium involved the wife of a nurseryman (the three children who were sent away to stay with relatives whilst the lady was in hospital were also found positive to Salmonella typhimurium). One further case had just returned from a holiday in Greece and another involved a school teacher.

Fourteen of the notified cases of Food Poisoning which were unconfirmed, were in connection with an outbreak of food poisoning at the new County Council Welfare Home in Rochford when 22 cases came to notice. My report on the outbreak to the County Medical Officer of Health was as follows:-

"The first two cases among residents came to light at 8 a.m. on Friday, 18th September, with seven further cases about 10 p.m. the same day and a further seven at intervals throughout Saturday, 19th September. Specimens were taken from four of the patients by the General Practitioner. Perhaps fortunately for the patients but unfortunately for our investigations, he placed each patient on a course of Streptotriad as soon as symptoms became apparent. It is not, therefore, surprising that no active pathogenic bacteria were found in specimens from residents. Repeat specimens from the same four residents on the 25th September were again negative, except that a strain of Staphylococcal aureus was isolated from one specimen. The Bacteriologist did not regard this as significant.

Among the staff, the Cook, Gardner and four members of the staff had symptoms of diarrhoea and vomiting on 21st September and did not return to work until 5th October. Two other members of staff were absent from 22nd September to 5th October inclusive. It has not yet been possible to obtain a specimen from the Cook who has left the employment of the County Council.

Three of the first group, all ladies, were found to have different strains of Clostridium welchii in their stools. Of the two ladies who appeared to fall ill the next day, one had yet another strain of Clostridium welchii in her stool. A half used packet of savoury mince discovered on 22nd September was found to be contaminated with a further strain of Clostridium welchii. Lunch on Thursday, 17th September, had included Shepherds Pie made from savoury mince but it is generally agreed that this was not the same consignment as that found to be contaminated with Clostridium welchii. This did not appear to be a violently explosive outbreak of gastro-enteritis and the possibility of food poisoning by one of the Salmonellae has to be considered.

Between May and September of this year, there has been, in South-East Essex and Southend, a moderate outbreak of food poisoning due to *Salmonella panama*. It seems probable that the original infection, directly or indirectly, was caused by ham cooked at and supplied to a supermarket chain operating in South-East Essex by a bacon factory in Suffolk. This factory supplies ham, sausages and certain other cooked or prepared meats to a number of supermarkets and to the Essex County Council Supplies Department. Remedial measures have been taken at the factory and it is now under close supervision but it is of interest that the ham consumed at Albert Jones Court at breakfast on Wednesday, 16th September, and the sausages consumed for tea on Thursday, 17th September, were supplied by this factory.

In addition to the cases among the residents, there was one further case; this was an old gentleman of 82 who suffered from epilepsy and diabetes. In his case, diarrhoea, epilepsy and coma coincided on Monday night, 21st September, the diarrhoea and coma continuing through his admission to Rochford General Hospital on 22nd September, until his death on 25th September. It is, of course, difficult to say whether the diarrhoea was due to infection or to the diabetes. I would add that the Bacteriologist has examined, in addition to the original packet of Savoury Mince, two further packets which proved negative and two samples of cooked ham which proved negative."

On later consideration, I am inclined to think that the link with the bacon factory is not significant. It seems most probable that this was a series of cases of food poisoning due to *Clostridium welchii*.

Tuberculosis

The following table shows the position for the year 1970.

Number of cases on register at 1st January	...	144
New cases notified	...	8
Transfers into area	...	4
		156
Number recovered	...	4
Number moved away	...	1
Died	...	3
		148

Of the eight new cases notified, five were young adults, one in middle life and two were pensioners. All except one were males. Notification rate was 2.0 per 10,000 population. This is just a little higher than last year.

Two of the deaths were attributed to tuberculosis. The third was a maternal death.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a summary of notifiable diseases (excluding tuberculosis) occurring during the year:

	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 & over	Totals
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	1	2	2	-	2	2	-	-	9
Food Poisoning	1	4	1	3	9	16	5	15	54
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	3
Measles	10	146	159	13	2	1	1	-	332
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever	1	13	21	-	3	2	-	-	40
Whooping Cough	1	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	13
	14	170	190	17	17	23	7	15	453

Appendix "A"

REPORT ON FOOD POISONING OUTBREAK IN SOUTH-EAST ESSEX (Benfleet, Canvey Island and Rayleigh Urban Districts and Rochford Rural District)

1. Food Causing Outbreak: Probably cooked ham.
Agent Causing Outbreak: Salmonella panama.
Duration of Outbreak: 10th May 1970 - 3rd September 1970.
2. Cases Forming Outbreak: Notified: 28, Otherwise ascertained: 23
Total: 51.
3. Clinical Features: Main Symptoms: Headache, diarrhoea and
Severity: Moderate. thirst.
Duration of Illness: 2-4 days approximately.
4. Results of Laboratory Investigation:
 - (a) Cases examined: 51. Salmonella panama infection found in 32. (The cases included 18 food handlers of whom 5 were found to be infected with Salmonella panama).
 - (b) Other food handlers examined: 171. Salmonella panama infection found: 11. No infection found: 160.
 - (c) Sewer swabs examined: 7. Salmonella panama infection found: 1. No infection found: 6.
 - (d) Swabs from working surfaces and utensils examined: 18. Staphylococcus aureus infection found: 3. No infection found: 15.
 - (e) Food specimens examined: 9 (One of jellied veal, two of shoulder ham, two of chicken legs, one of minced beef, two of bacon and one of luncheon meat). Infection found: nil.
5. Origin and preparation of food causing illness:

The common factor to each case was consumption of food purchased from a supermarket. This supermarket chain obtains a large proportion of its cooked ham and other cooked meats and its sausages from a bacon factory in Suffolk. Most of the cases of food poisoning had consumed cooked ham purchased from shops in the supermarket chain, while in the case of the others there was an opportunity of contamination by infected food handlers serving in these shops.

6. Place at which Food causing Illness was consumed:

In most cases at home, but in a few cases elsewhere in the form of sandwiches.

7. Probable origin of Infection or contamination of food:

Either infection at the bacon factory where infection could have been present in the live pigs before slaughter, or have been transmitted by infected personnel at the bacon factory, (75 excreters found in this factory in August), or contamination at counter level at the branch of the supermarket from which the probable vehicle was purchased.

10th November 1970.

Appendix "B"

SUMMARY OF ACCIDENTAL DEATHS IN 1970

	Benfleet Urban District	Canvey Island Urban District	Rayleigh Urban District	Rochford Rural District
Road Deaths	7 (Inc. 3 children)	1	2	6 (Inc. 2 children)
Home Accidents:				
Fell downstairs	1	-	-	-
Fell in street (drunk)	1	-	-	-
Other Falls	9	5	5	8
Accidental strangulation	-	-	-	1
Poisoning - Exhaust Fumes	-	-	-	1
Faulty Gas fire ..	-	1	-	-
Coal Stove fumes ..	-	1	-	-
Barbiturates	-	1	-	-
Burns	-	3	-	1(child)
Cot death	1	1	-	-
Other Accidents:				
Train	1	-	-	-
Water	-	-	1	1
Choking	1	1	-	-
	21	14	8	18

APPENDIX "C"

REPORT ON SOUTH-EAST ESSEX HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES DURING 1970

Design Competition for Cooker Safety Guards

I am sorry to say there were no entries from Secondary School scholars for the competition. A further attempt was made to run a similar competition among Women's Organisations but only one entry was submitted which did not warrant further consideration.

Slippery Floors

Following two injury accidents being reported, investigations were carried out into the slipperiness of Vinyl type tiles which was extended to floor covering of all types. The investigations carried out proved extremely interesting. A wide variety of samples were obtained of Vinyl type floor coverings as well as coverings of other substances and the following is a summary of the valuable information gleaned:-

- A) The slipperiness of floor coverings when wet is a hazard well appreciated by manufacturers, and research institutes in both the United States of America and this Country have set up equipment capable of measuring the slipperiness of the surface, but the complete answer has not yet been forthcoming. The problem is aggravated by the fact that many housewives tend to equate shininess with cleanliness, and rather than use a polish that dries to a semi-shine finish, prefer to use one that can be buffed to a very bright and therefore slippery finish. At the present stage of development, requirements for a non-slip and totally hygienic surface are to a certain extent mutually exclusive, but the texturing of the surface of vinyl helps in reducing slipperiness. Too much texturing will render cleaning difficult and less hygienic.
- B) A lot depends upon the way a person's foot meets the floor covering, together with the balance of weight and the combination of floor surface and shoe sole surface. Felt slippers are recommended for use in the home to guard against slipping on a wet floor.
- C) Proper maintenance and use of suitable dressings for each type of floor is important, but the claims by some manufacturers for non-slip polishes and dressings have not been substantiated and acrylic emulsion dressing is recommended on felt back vinyl and linoleum. A modern semi-buffable emulsion polish well recommended is "Prism." This is an acrylic polymer emulsion polish that dries to a shine and gives the floor a superior appearance with a very durable surface. Apart from appearance and lasting qualities, "Prism" also provides a safe surface which is resistant to washing with neutral detergents. It can be used for the maintenance of thermoplastic, lino, rubber, sealed wood, sealed cork, mastic asphalt and pitch mastic floors and is easily maintained by machine burnishing. Wax polishes should be avoided.
- D) All firms agree that water is an excellent lubricant and makes most floor coverings slippery.
- E) Cork is reckoned to be the best substance for the minimum degree of slipperiness when wet, but as cork absorbs grease, this is not recommended in the region of cookers and sinks..

Visit to Electricity Council Appliance Testing Laboratories at Leatherhead.

Thirty-one members of the Home Safety Committee and their friends enjoyed a most interesting visit to the above laboratories in May (at their own expense). Members found the various procedures for testing electrical equipment most interesting and appreciated the opportunity of asking questions about personal difficulties on a wide variety of electrical appliances.

Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme

An important step was made in April when the Committee confirmed the appointment of Mrs. Gallienne of Benfleet, Mrs. White of Canvey Island, Mrs. Graham of Rayleigh and Miss Leggatt of Rochford as Assessors under the Duke of Edinburgh's Award Scheme on the subject of Home Safety among senior girls under the guidance of the Health Education Officer, Miss J. Clarke. During the year one group of Girls' Life Brigade members have been assessed by Mrs. Gallienne of Benfleet.

Chip Pan Fires

Station Officer Marriott of Hadleigh Fire Station drew attention during the year to the number of fires caused by fat in frying pans catching fire, generally due to overheating or the pan being left on a lighted stove after the food had been removed, with electric stoves more frequently involved than gas. Arising from this, the Fire Officer kindly made a special report to the Committee on the matter.

Christmas Programme

Illuminated Christmas trees were displayed in the County Council Libraries at Canvey Island, Hadleigh, Rayleigh and Hullbridge and were decorated with Home Safety propaganda. Also 7,000 leaflets issued by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents, entitled "Getting on Safely," were distributed throughout the area through the Post Offices, both Crown Offices and Sub-Offices, with the kind co-operation of the Postmasters. Each leaflet contained an insert bearing a Christmas greetings message from the Chairman of the South-East Essex Home Safety Committee, Miss E.M. Leggatt.

Discarded Refrigerators

At the request of the Composite Public Health Committee, the Home Safety Committee went into the question of the hazard of discarded refrigerators.

Accidental Poisoning

The Campaign to prevent accidental poisoning was opened by Miss Barbara Naish, Head of the Home Safety Division of RoSPA and the Chairman, Miss E. M. Leggatt, on Thursday, 1st October, outside a Chemist Shop at Hadleigh.

The Campaign ran for ten days when the public were invited to return to Chemist Shops all unwanted and unused tablets and medicines.

over

The Southend Health Department co-operated with the Campaign, having the whole-hearted support of the Medical Officer of Health for that Authority, Dr. G.V. Griffin. The Campaign also had the approval of the Essex Local Medical Committee and Essex Local Pharmaceutical Committee, operating under the National Health Service, as well as similar Committees covering the County Borough area of Southend-on-Sea. Day-glo advertisements appeared in all blue buses and 400 Day-glo posters were distributed throughout the two areas in supermarkets, public houses and other appropriate places. Similar notices were prepared for Doctors' Surgeries and all Chemist Shops. Every help and encouragement was received from the Paediatric Consultant at the Southend General Hospital. An endeavour was made to secure publicity on radio and television but the pressure on programme space at that time (Civil War in Jordan) rendered this approach unsuccessful. Whilst a lot of tablets were returned to Chemists (one Chemist in Rayleigh receiving 40-50 bottles from one person), the general response from the public was disappointing. The importance of such a campaign was emphasised during the ten-day period by a young boy in Thundersley swallowing 30 Codeine tablets. With the very valuable help of Press publicity it must be firmly assumed that the campaign alerted the public conscience to the need for greater care in storing tablets as well as other poisonous substances, and the danger of hoarding unused tablets when specific treatments have been completed. The provision of a permanent display notice on this subject for issue to Chemist Shops and Doctors' Surgeries is being considered.

Bath Safety Aids for the Elderly

The scheme, which commenced to operate in April 1969, continues to fulfil a proven need, that is, to assist elderly people to have a bath safely who, whilst declining in health, are not eligible for registration with the Social Services Department, as Handicapped Persons.

The Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents has shown considerable interest, arising from which I read a paper on the subject to the National Home Safety Conference in London in October. In preparation for this paper an enquiry was sent to 171 Local Health and Welfare Authorities throughout the Country and of the 141 replies received only 15 undertook a similar scheme, but mostly on a more restricted basis. A further 45 Authorities, some with the aid of voluntary organisations and some through taking a wider than usual interpretation of the then permissive legislation (Sec.29 of the N.A.A. 1948), gave limited assistance to the bathing needs of the elderly with one authority providing transport to take the elderly regularly to a Central Bath Depot. However, 79 Authorities reported they had no similar scheme in operation although a number of Authorities asked for more information about the scheme in South-East Essex.

In addition to the approximately 50 elderly people in South East Essex assisted during 1970 through this scheme, a number of other cases came to light which needed to be referred to the Social Services Department.

R.F. STRIPP

Hon. Secretary

NORTH EAST METROPOLITAN REGIONAL
HOSPITAL BOARD

Appendix D

MASS RADIOGRAPHY UNIT 6C
BROOMFIELD HOSPITAL, CHELMSFORD

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL DIRECTORS
1970

In conformity with the change in policy of the Department of Health and Social Security with regard to Mass Radiography as outlined in HM (69)97, we held no advertised sessions for the general public in 1970. In fact in choosing sites for other work we deliberately avoided conspicuous situations in order not to attract attention so that this facility previously given to the public may not be so greatly missed. Nevertheless, announcements in the press regarding the run-down of Mass Radiography has called forth a certain amount of protest and this has been answered as discreetly as possible. Thus more time was available for persons employed in the care of children for whom triennial X-ray is now expected. The overall pick-up rate for tuberculosis fell in 1970 to 0.39 per 1,000 examined, as compared with 0.55 in 1969, due to a large extent to the discontinuance of public sessions. Other diseases of the heart and lungs continued to be found, including 5 cases of industrial disease. (See Table VIII - pneumoconiosis). Visits to mental deficiency institutions and mental hospitals, as can be seen from Table IV, produced a disproportionate number of cases of tuberculosis as is the usual pattern. Our annual visit to Chelmsford Prison may account for the "clear round" on this occasion and also at H.M. Borstal. Students and staff were examined at Brentwood Training College, St. Osyth's Training College, University of Essex and the Institute of Agriculture, giving 100% clearance. These are only some of the hidden assets in Mass Radiography which will be missed as the Service contracts further.

Our thanks go out to members of the staff who have worked untiringly to make the continuance of this work in 1970 possible, and every week we receive letters of appreciation of the service given. It is, in our opinion, a pity that one of the most efficient organisations in the Health Service is being run-down to such restricted proportions.

E. G. PYNE

M. DUFFY

Medical Directors.

DATE	LOCATION	GROUPS EXAMINED	Number of persons examined	
			Male	Female
1. 1.70	Marconi Marine Co., Chelmsford	Employees	239	97
7. 1.70	Turner Village, Colchester	Patients Staff	458 93	17 28
13. 1.70	Essex Hall, Colchester	Patients Staff	- 41	393 69
21. 1.70	H.M. Prison, Chelmsford	Prisoners Staff	226 55	- 8
23. 1.70	St.Faith's Hospital, Brentwood	Patients Staff	- 22	102 16
28. 1.70	English Electric Valve Co. Chelmsford	Employees	728	271
4. 2.70	Ford Motor Co, Thurrock	Employees	216	30
6. 2.70	Ford Motor Co, Aveley	Employees	654	139
13. 2.70	Marconi Co, Chelmsford, Writtle Waterhouse Lane Baddow New Street	Employees Employees Employees Employees Employees	232 848 1,006 2,234	66 250 244 1,095
11. 3.70	Training College, Brentwood	Students Others	43 6	224 18
13. 3.70	Ransome, Hoffmann, Pollard Ltd., Chelmsford.	Employees Christy's Marconi's Others	2,348 254 41 5	715 60 - 54
3. 4.70	Industrial Estate, Eastwood	Organised sessions	938	744
10. 4.70	Eden Fisher Ltd, Southend	Employees Organised sessions	211 200	21 102
14. 4.70	British Radio Corp'n, Southend	Employees Organised sessions	53 217	181 389
22. 4.70	Buxted Chicken Co, Boreham	Employees	48	97
23. 4.70	Eastern Nat. Omnibus Co, Chelmsford	Employees	121	47
24. 4.70	St.Osyth's Training Coll, Clacton	Students Staff & others Schoolchildren E.C.C. Staff	55 63 293 39	198 86 279 185

TABLE I (contd)

DATE	LOCATION	GROUPS EXAMINED	Number of persons examined		
			Male	Female	Total
4. 5.70	University of Essex, Colchester	Students	216	85	301
7. 5.70	Area Health Office, Colchester	Staff & others	163	119	282
12. 5.70	E.C.H.S. Clinic, Corringham	E.C.C. Staff	33	190	223
		Others	8	6	14
19. 5.70	Towerfield Ind. Estate, Shoeburyness	Contacts	133	272	405
27. 5.70	Atomic Weapon Research Est, Foulness	E.C.C. Staff	9	44	53
28. 5.70	Channel Airways, Southend Airport	General public	91	199	290
29. 5.70	Aviation Traders Ltd, Southend Airport	Organised sessions	207	232	439
5. 6.70	Oxford Road, Clacton-on-Sea	Employees	225	15	240
9. 6.70	Ford Road, Clacton-on-Sea	Employees	56	5	61
10. 6.70	Valley Bridge Road, Clacton-on-Sea	Employees & others	839	184	1,023
16. 6.70	Colchester Lathe Co., Colchester	Organised sessions	174	194	368
23. 6.70	L.S. & J.Sussman Ltd., Billericay	Organised sessions	281	160	441
30. 6.70	Ilford Ltd., Basildon	Organised sessions	235	192	427
2. 7.70	York Refrigeration Ltd., Basildon	Employees	849	80	929
8. 7.70	St.Peter's Hospital, Maldon	Organised sessions	215	122	337
18. 8.70	Runwell Hospital, Wickford	Employees	10	155	165
25. 8.70	Industrial Estate, Wickford	Organised sessions	430	264	694
2. 9.70	H.M. Borstal, Hockley	Employees	423	216	639
3. 9.70	Hockley Secondary School, Hockley	Employees	303	47	350
11. 9.70	Yardley of London Ltd., Basildon	E.C.C. Staff	51	83	134
21. 9.70	Area Health Office, Chelmsford	Others	3	19	22
29. 9.70	Howards Dairies Ltd, Westcliff-on-Sea	Patients	248	260	508
		Staff	83	101	184
		Organised sessions	279	227	506
		Inmates	-	103	103
		Staff	9	28	37
		Contacts	158	291	449
		E.C.C. Staff	71	261	332
		General public	5	5	10
		Employees	351	945	1,296
		Others	8	-	8
		E.C.C. Staff	266	870	1,136
		Others	-	49	49
		General public	22	8	30
		Employees	122	24	146

TABLE I (contd)

DATE	LOCATION	GROUPS EXAMINED	Number of persons examined	
			Male	Female
1.10.70	Civic Centre, Southend-on-Sea	Contacts - Dentist " - G.P.O. " - Inland Revenue Others General public	324 187 6 161 39	575 287 17 403 60
14.10.70	H. Herrmann Ltd., Rayleigh	Employees Others	476 294	209 140
20.10.70	Institute of Agriculture, Writtle	Students Staff Others	200 6 -	19 9 19
26.10.70	TilburyDocks (5 sites)	P.L.A. & Dock employees	1651	120
11.11.70	Marconi Co Ltd., Basildon	Contacts	1223	451
20.11.70	Carreras Ltd., Basildon	Employees	812	796
30.11.70	Industrial Estate, Hutton	Organised sessions	529	279
3.12.70	Eastern Electricity, Bentley	Employees	121	72
4.12.70	Thermos Ltd., Brentwood	Employees Others	85 109	124 37
7.12.70	High Wood Hospital, Brentwood	E.C.C. Staff Others (Play-groups)	76 -	232 11
14.12.70	N.V. Tools, Ltd., Brentwood	General public	20	9
18.12.70	Winifred Dell House, Warley	Employees Others	91 187	31 51
21.12.70	Moler Products Ltd., Colchester	Residents Staff	7 -	13 1
23.12.70	Wm. Clowes & Sons Ltd, Colchester	Employees Others	102 -	17 9
29.12.70	Ruston Paxman Diesels Ltd, Colchester	Employees	264	75
	(COMPLETED 1.1.71)	Employees	1,045	109
			26,576	16,455
				43,031

TABLE II

AGE-GROUP CLASSIFICATION OF EXAMINEES AND OF CASES WITH SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOUS LESIONS

(Significant cases: Those needing treatment or close clinic supervision)

UNIT 6C	All Ages	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-59	60-64	65+ years
<u>MALES</u>									
No. examined on miniature film	26,576	1,932 5,218	3,286	6,148	5,833	5,630	2,030 3,417	1,387	330
No. with significant tuberculous lesions	10	1	1	-	-	3	-	4	1
Rate per 1,000 examinations	0.37	0.52	0.30	-	-	0.53	-	2.9	3.0
<u>FEMALES</u>									
No. examined on miniature film	16,455	1,837 4,210	2,373	2,613	3,845	3,782	1,191 1,605	414	400
No. with significant tuberculous lesions	7	-	-	1	3	3	-	-	-
Rate per 1,000 examinations	0.42	-	-	0.38	0.78	0.79	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL</u>									
No. examined on miniature film	43,031	3,769 9,428	5,659	8,761	9,678	9,412	3,221 5,022	1,801	730
No. with significant tuberculous lesions	17	1	1	1	3	6	-	4	1
Rate per 1,000 examinations	0.39	0.27	0.18	0.11	0.31	0.63	-	2.2	1.4

TABLE III

NUMBERS EXAMINED AND RECALLED

UNIT 6C	MALES	FEMALES	Numbers	TOTALS	Rate per 1,000 examinations
X-rayed on miniature film	26,576	16,455	43,031		
Miniatures considered normal or requiring no further action	25,878	16,096	41,974		
Requiring further investigation with large films	698	359	1,057		24.56

TABLE IV

CASE RATE OF EXAMINATION GROUPS

Groups examined	No. X-rayed			No. with significant tuberculous lesions			Rate per 1,000
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
Schoolchildren	293	279	572	-	-	-	
Students	514	526	1040	-	-	-	
Contacts	2031	1893	3924	-	-	-	
Factory, shop & office staff	22622	12588	35210	10	4	14	0.39
H.M. Prison & H.M. Borstal	266	103	329	-	-	-	
Home for Aged (Warley) & Hospital patients (St. Faith's)	7	115	122	-	-	-	
General public	177	281	458	-	-	-	
Mental Deficiency patients	458	410	868	-	2	2	2.3
Mental Hospital patients	248	260	508	-	1	1	1.9

TABLE V

SIGNIFICANT TUBERCULOUS LESIONS IN GROUPS
PREVIOUSLY AND NOT PREVIOUSLY EXAMINED

UNIT 6C	Numbers examined	No. with significant tuberculous lesions	Case rate per 1,000
Persons <u>not</u> previously examined by mass radiography	10,210	7	0.68
Persons who had previously been examined by mass radiography	32,821	10	0.30
Total examined during the year on miniature film	43,031	17	0.39

Significant lesions: Those needing treatment or close clinic supervision

TABLE VI

DISPOSAL OF PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS CASES DISCOVERED

UNIT 6C	MALES	FEMALES	TOTALS
D1 Tuberculosis - presumed healed requiring no further action	67	42	109
D2 Suspect tuberculosis (not confirmed)	-	-	-
D3 Tuberculosis - occasional supervision only needed	11	1	12
D4 Tuberculosis - close clinical supervision needed	8	2	10
D5 Tuberculosis - requiring immediate treatment	2	5	7
Number of cases <u>notified</u>	3	5	8

TABLE VII

NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS FOR
EACH CASE REQUIRING TREATMENT

Year	No. of examinations per case of D5 Tuberculosis discovered
1962	2,578
1964	2,994
1966	2,905
1968	3,812
1970	6,147

TABLE VIII

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-TUBERCULOUS ABNORMALITY
DETECTED DURING THE YEAR

Classification No.	Abnormality	Numbers detected			Rate per 10,000 examined M. F.	
		Male	Female	Total		
4	Congenital malformation of lungs	2	-	2	0.11	0.12
5	Bacterial and virus infections of lungs (inc. lung abscess)	18	10	28		
7	Bronchiectasis	9	1	10		
10	Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	29	10	39		
11	Pneumoconiosis	5	-	5		
13	Benign tumours of the lungs and mediastinum	1	13	14		
14	(Carcinoma of the lung and (mediastinum	3	2	5		
	(Malignant pleural effusion	-	1	1		
15	Metastases in the lung and mediastinum	1	-	1		
17	Sarcoidosis	10	2	12		
19	(Abnormalities of the diaphragm (and oesophagus	6	2	8		
	(Hiatus hernia	5	8	13		
20	Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	6	2	8		
21	Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	5	7	12		

CLASSIFICATION OF NON-TUBERCULOUS ABNORMALITIES
DETECTED DURING THE YEAR

Classification No.	Abnormality	Number detected			Rate per 10,000 examined
		Male	Female	Total	
4	Congenital malformation of lungs	2		2	
5	Bacterial and virus infections of lungs (inc. lung abscess)	18	10	28	
7	Bronchiectasis	9	1	10	
10	Pulmonary fibrosis (non-tuberculous)	29	10	39	
11	Pneumoconiosis	2	-	2	
13	Benign tumors of the lungs and mediastinum	1	13	14	
14	(Carcinoma of the lung and mediastinum)	3	2	5	0.11
	(Malignant pleural effusion)	-	1	1	
15	Metastases in the lung and mediastinum	1	-	1	
17	Sarcoidosis	10	2	12	
19	(Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus)	6	2	8	
	(Hiatus hernia)	2	8	10	
20	Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	6	2	8	
21	Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	2	7	9	

Year	No. of cases per 10,000 population
1960	27.2
1961	40.2
1962	50.2
1963	21.2
1964	74.2

Hockley Printing Co 5 Greensward Lane Hockley Essex