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Contributors

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Urban District of Brentwood



Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

and the

Chief Public Health Inspector

for

1962



Urban District of Brentwood

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(as at the 31.12.62)

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(3) Vice-Chairman of the Health and Sewerage Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF
(as at the 31.12.62)

Medical Officer of Health

Dr. Dilwyn T. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.C.H., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health

Dr. Mary Ransome, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. P. T. Shelton, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health's Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works, Final Examination Chartered Auctioneers' and Estate Agents Institute.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

Mr. E. A. Sheppard, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.San.I., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, Royal Society of Health's Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings and Public Works.

District Inspector

Mr. J. K. Blakeley, M.A.P.H.I., C.R.San.I., Public Health Inspector, Meat and Food Inspector, The Royal Society of Health's Diploma for Smoke Inspection.

District Inspector

Mr. D. H. Gilkes, M.A.P.H.I., Certificate of the Royal Society of Health, Meat and Food Inspector, The Royal Society of Health's Diploma for Smoke Inspection.

Clerk: Miss E. P. Turff

Part-time Clerk: Mrs. J. M. Smith

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1962

To the Chairman and Members of the
Urban District Council of Brentwood.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1962.

In the narrative of my report I have drawn your attention to a number of problems which are of great concern to everyone interested in the public's health, whether it be in its physical, mental or moral aspects. In regard to the moral issue it may well be that I am not qualified to comment. I would merely draw your attention to the number of illegitimate births during 1962, and ask that you consider this in conjunction with the increasing venereal disease rate which is worrying Doctors in all parts of the country.

The epidemics of Small-pox and Typhoid which have, quite rightly, caused great public concern, have demonstrated that complacency is one of our greatest enemies these days. Those who regard public health work with infectious diseases as finished are doing a great disservice. I have to point this out particularly with regard to Tuberculosis. This is a disease which cannot and must not be regarded as extinct. While a few cases continue to occur every year, we are still liable to get small outbreaks in partially enclosed communities, such as schools.

At the time of writing this report you will know that I am shortly leaving the district to take up a new appointment. I should like to take this opportunity of thanking you for the patience with which you have listened to me on many occasions, and I should also like to thank Mr. Shelton and the staff of the Public Health Department for their unstinted help and co-operation since I came to Brentwood in 1960.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

DILWYN T. JONES.

Section A

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area in Acres	18,166
Estimated (mid-year) Resident Population (Registrar General's figures)	51,450
Rateable Value	£677,291
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£2,666
Number of Inhabited Houses	15,090

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births:	M.	F.	Total
Total Number of Births	496	457	953
Number of Legitimate Births	474	432	906
Legitimate Births (Percentage of total live births)			95.07%
Number of Illegitimate Births	22	25	47
Illegitimate Births (Percentage of total live births)			4.93%
Crude Birth Rate per 1,000 population			18.52
Area Comparability Factor			0.91
Corrected Birth Rate			16.85

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	16.64	16.85	17.4	18.0
Illegitimate Births (Percentage of total Live Births)	2.25	4.93	5.9	6.54

Still Births:	M.	F.	Total
Number of Still Births	8	7	15
Legitimate	8	7	15
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths			15.5
Total Live and Stillbirths			968

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total Live and Stillbirths	13.3	15.5	18.7	18.1

Deaths:	M.	F.	Total
Total Deaths	266	293	559
Crude Death Rate	—	—	10.86
Area Comparability Factor	—	—	0.87
Corrected Death Rate	—	—	9.45

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Death Rate per 1,000 population	10.2	9.45	12.0	11.9

Infant Mortality:

Infant Mortality Rate (total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births)	12.6
Legitimate Infant Mortality Rate (total legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ...	13.25
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate (total illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births)	Nil
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	9.44
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	8.40
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	23.76

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Infant Mortality Rate	20.29	12.6	21.6	21.6
Illegitimate Infant Mortality Rate	50.0	Nil	25.0	—
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	12.4	9.44	15.5	15.1
Perinatal Mortality Rate	24.47	23.76	32.3	30.8

Maternal Mortality (including abortion):

Number of deaths due to pregnancy or confinement ...	1
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	1.03

	Brentwood		England & Wales	
	1961	1962	1961	1962
Maternal Mortality Rate	Nil	1.03	0.33	0.35

The live birth rate for Brentwood maintains its relation to the rate for the country as a whole by showing a fractional increase. The illegitimate birth rate, as a percentage of the total live births, shows a disturbing increase. I have extracted comparable percentages from previous Annual Reports, and I give below a table showing the increase in the percentage since 1952.

1952:	1.7%	1957:	3.6%
1953:	2.9%	1958:	3.7%
1954:	2.8%	1959:	2.8%
1955:	3.5%	1960:	3.7%
1956:	2.7%	1961:	2.25%
1962:	4.93%		

As I predicted in my Annual Report for 1961, the Infant Mortality Rate has dropped to a level which is below that for 1960.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females
Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	—	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung bronchus	16	3
Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	11
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	20
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	3
Diabetes	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	27	37
Coronary disease, angina	55	50
Hypertension with heart disease	5	8
Other heart diseases	36	60
Other circulatory diseases	7	17
Pneumonia	20	21
Bronchitis	21	12
Other diseases of respiratory system	3	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	—
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	—
Nephritis and nephrosis	—	2
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	1
Congenital malformations	1	3
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	22	19
Motor Vehicle accidents	6	2
All other accidents	9	4
Suicide	2	—
	266	293

Total number of deaths for 1962: 559

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following is a comparative table of notification of infectious diseases:—

	1961	1962
Scarlet Fever	7	10
Whooping Cough	12	20
Measles	971	334
Dysentery	47	3
Pneumonia	15	7
Erysipelas	1	2
Food Poisoning	14	11
Infective Hepatitis	14	4
Puerperal pyrexia	3	1
Tuberculosis—Respiratory	15	13
Tuberculosis—other forms	1	2
	1,100	407

TABLE OF BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

Year	Population	Births	Corrected Birth Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths	Corrected Death Rate per 1,000 population	Deaths	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
1957	42,330	661	15.00	413	8.20	14	12.10
1958	44,170	749	15.93	488	9.27	7	9.34
1959	46,270	754	15.31	530	9.39	11	18.56
1960	47,450	847	16.6	532	9.30	12	14.17
1961	49,580	887	16.64	576	10.2	18	20.29
1962	51,450	953	16.85	559	9.45	12	12.6

ANALYSIS OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES UNDER AGE GROUPS

Diseases	Under 1 yr.												45-64						Totals	
	M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		F.		M.		M.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infective Hepatitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis — respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuberculosis — other forms	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Scarlet Fever:

There is little to add to my comments of last year. The policy of visiting patients affected by this disease continues. All the cases have been sporadic, and there has been no evidence of any outbreak.

Whooping Cough:

I am pleased to say that the low incidence of whooping cough reported for 1961 has continued in the year under review. The cases, as one would expect, have occurred in a scattered way in the more highly populated housing estates. There has, however, been no general outbreak. The interesting and, in my opinion, most significant fact is that out of the twenty cases notified, eleven occurred in family outbreaks. This points up the opinion which has been voiced by Epidemiologists before, that the spread of this type of disease is very much more likely in the family than it is in the modern school.

Measles:

You will note that 334 notifications were received. Although this is only one third of the total for 1961, it is many more than one would expect for an intermediate year. For instance, in 1960 there were only 40 cases. The reasons cannot be stated with any authority, but some indication (and it is no more than that) can perhaps be obtained from the following table:—

**Cases of Measles notified to the Public Health Department
during 1961 and 1962**

	1961	1962
Total number of cases in the Central Ward ...	115	54
Total number of cases in the Hutton Ward ...	429	118
Total number of cases in the Ingrave Ward ...	18	104
Total number of cases in the Pilgrims Hatch Ward	68	12
Total number of cases in the Shenfield Ward ...	154	2
Total number of cases in the South Weald Ward ...	33	25
Total number of cases in the Thrift Park and Three Arch Bridge Wards ...	30	14
Total number of cases in the Warley Ward ...	124	5
	971	334

There is in this table an indication that the Wards which were heavily affected in 1961 were not so heavily affected in 1962, and vice versa. However, there are so many factors involved that the epidemiological picture cannot be clearly seen. It will be interesting to compare the 1963 figures with those given above.

Dysentery:

There was a most gratifying drop in the incidence of this disease during 1962. The number of cases notified, however, does not in any way reflect the number of possible cases which were investigated and found to be negative. The normal procedure in these cases is for the family doctor to ring the Health Department with a request for assistance. If our investigation produces negative results, then no notification is submitted.

Food Poisoning:

There was a reduction in the number of cases of Food Poisoning notifications during the year. Ten of these cases occurred in four family outbreaks and all investigations were negative. The recent instances of Gastro-enteritis must be borne in mind here.

There was one case of proven *Salmonella typhimurium* infection which was followed up closely by this Department until the family concerned moved out of the district some two months later.

Infective Hepatitis:

I am pleased to report that only four cases of this disease have been notified, three of which occurred in one family. All four cases were on the Bishops Hall Estate. As the last case occurred in April, 1962, I think that the excellent work put in by your Inspectors was a factor in halting this outbreak.

Poliomyelitis:

There were no cases of confirmed Poliomyelitis in the district during the year under review. There was, however, one case of ? Poliomyelitis which on further investigation was shown to be a Virus Meningitis. It is of interest to note that investigations by this Department of cases of diarrhoea during the year produced two instances where the diarrhoea appeared to have been caused by the Polio virus and two instances where it appeared to have been caused by the Coxsackie A9 virus which is also responsible for some forms of Meningitis.

Influenza:

In January, 1962, it became apparent that there was a rapid increase in the number of cases of Influenza in the district. It will be realised that due to the fact that 'flu is not a notifiable disease, I have to rely on indirect information to obtain any picture of the incidence of this disease. This is normally achieved through the excellent co-operation of the Manager of the Brentwood Branch of the Ministry of Pensions and National Service.

On the 3rd January, 1962, the number of new claims for sickness benefit handed into that Branch was 215% of normal summer average. This represents about 110 new applications, half of which were for 'flu. The peak occurred on the 8th January, when there were 141 first certificates of which 73 were for 'flu. Following this the numbers dropped away quite rapidly and within a few days had dropped below the level which necessitates a report being made to me. General information, and impressions gained from talking to professional colleagues, indicated that cases of 'flu continued for some time after the period reviewed above, but never in numbers sufficiently high to warrant notification.

Gastro-enteritis:

During the year there were a considerable number of cases of Gastro-enteritis in Brentwood. Once again the epidemiology of the disease is difficult to follow, as it is not notifiable and in any case many of the people affected do not bother to go to their family Doctor. The impression is, however, that school children are the group mainly affected, but many adults went down with the disease, and there were also many family outbreaks.

During the greater part of the year the Health Department endeavoured to investigate every incident reported, and many pathological examinations were carried out, involving the staff of this Department in a considerable amount of work. It became apparent, however, as time went on, and as reports came in from further afield, that the cases in Brentwood were simply a part of a much larger problem. Despite the intensive effort put into this work, no causative organism was ever indentified and the method of spread of the disease was never determined. One had to rely on the basic principles of good hygiene and on theoretical concepts of the possible modes of transmission of the disease germ. The failure of the usual methods of controlling diseases spread by faulty toilet hygiene, suggests very strongly that this disease may be spread by droplet infection in the same way as, for instance, the common cold. This presents an almost insuperable problem in control.

Towards the end of the year it became apparent that normal control methods were ineffective and that local facilities should be augmented by the resources of the Ministry of Health and the Public Health Laboratory Service. As a result of this, I visited the Ministry of Health early in 1963, for consultation with the Principal Medical Officer of the Epidemiological Section.

To sum up the results of this and other discussions, it is apparent that this is a disease of unknown causation. It is only of nuisance value to the older child and the adult, but can be serious in the young baby. In an attempt to discover more about the causative organism and perhaps to develop a method of control, the Public Health Laboratory Service have set up a working party to investigate the whole problem. These investigators have a most difficult task and one cannot be optimistic about their chances of success. We can only hope that some fact will emerge which will give us a clue on which we can build future preventive measures.

Small-pox:

The sequence of events on a National level during the epidemic of January, February, and March, 1962, is well known to you and need not be repeated here. There was not a great amount of concern locally until a case of Small-pox occurred at Woolwich. Within a few days of this case on the 29th January, 1962, another one was diagnosed at Rainham and public anxiety (understandably) increased sharply.

Mass vaccination centres were opened by the Area Medical Officer in Rainham and South Hornchurch on the 31st January, 1962. It was not felt that mass vaccination should be encouraged in Brentwood, as the risk of infection was not as great as the risk of side effects for primary vaccinations in older children and adults. General Practitioners in the area, however, found it difficult to refuse their patients, and it soon became clear that something should be done to relieve the pressure upon them. An appeal to the general public was made, therefore, through the good offices of the local newspapers, asking them not to overwhelm their family Doctors with requests for vaccination at a time when the Doctors were already coping with a heavy load of sick people. Once the initial rush was over, demand for vaccination gradually decreased.

During the height of public anxiety this Department dealt with many hundreds of queries. In the majority of cases people rang up to ask whether they ought to be vaccinated, and I believe that there were many worried parents whose consciences pricked them because they had not taken steps to protect their children before the epidemic.

You will have read the comments on infant vaccination which were made, perhaps unwisely, later on in the year. These comments stated that vaccination in infancy should be stopped in favour of more stringent control of immigrants at the Air Ports and Sea Ports. In my opinion this would be a step fraught with the greatest danger. It is impossible to ensure that no one incubating Small-pox is allowed into this country unless a system of quarantine is set up which would effectively wreck the present smooth functioning of our great Ports. It must be understood that vaccination, while being a protection against the worst effects of Small-pox, does not prevent anyone from contracting a mild attack of the disease. This mild attack is infectious and can cause a very severe attack in another person who has not been vaccinated. It is, therefore, not a practical solution to insist that all persons entering the country should have a recent vaccination, as this will not prevent the entry of Small-pox.

During the first six months of the year, a number of cases occurred in which there was some doubt as to the diagnosis, and accordingly I was called in to see them. None of these cases, I am pleased to say, was Small-pox. Two of them, however, resembled this disease sufficiently closely to justify bringing in a Ministry of Health Consultant to advise.

In October and November, 1962, the Department was asked to carry out routine surveillance on contacts of Small-pox cases in ships which had arrived in the Port of London. This surveillance was carried out without any untoward occurrence.

Typhoid Fever:

This disease is at present very much in the public eye due to the unfortunate series of events in Switzerland. It is not so well known that cases of Typhoid fever do arrive in this country from abroad at other times and that much labour and skill must be used by the Public Health Authorities to prevent any spread of disease.

The year under review was no exception in that there were two incidents which required action on the part of this Department. In both cases Typhoid fever was imported into this country, and contacts of the persons suffering from the disease had to be kept under surveillance and investigated bacteriologically in order to be certain that:—

- (a) they were not, or had not been, suffering from the disease;
- (b) they were not symptomless carriers of the infection.

I am pleased to say that in both cases exhaustive investigations revealed no cause for any alarm.

Tuberculosis:

I have to report that there was again a total of fifteen new notifications of Tuberculosis in 1962. Two of these cases were kidney infection, the others being localised to the lungs. At the risk of becoming repetitive I feel that I must yet again say that, in my opinion, this number of cases represents a hardcore of Tuberculosis infection which must be regarded as a problem. Any reduction of the numbers of new notifications will require a considerable amount of survey work for which this Department has, at present, neither the staff nor the money.

Dr. E. Woolf has been good enough to send me the following report of the work against Tuberculosis at the Brentwood Chest Clinic.

	Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
	M.	F.	C.	M.	F.	C.
Cases on Register as at 1.1.62	194	169	9	11	16	4
New notifications	5	6	—	—	—	—
Transfers IN	9	14	3	—	—	—
Transfers OUT	7	7	—	—	—	—
Deaths	4	3	—	—	—	—
Recovered	8	6	—	—	—	—
Total removed from register ...	19	16	—	—	—	—
Cases on Register as at 31.12.62	189	173	12	11	16	4

Tuberculosis in Warley Hospital:

The following information has been supplied by Sir Geoffrey Nightingale, Bart.

"The health of patients has, on the whole, been very satisfactory. The figures for Tuberculosis remain little changed; there are 16 male patients, of whom 5 are active, one having been admitted during the year; on the female side, there are no active patients, 4 quiescent or arrested, and there have been no new cases during the year."

	Male	Female	Total
Admitted	3 (1 active)	1 (active)	4 (2 active)
Transferred to other care	1 (active)	1 (active)	2 (active)
Died	—	1 (not	1
Number of residents at 31.12.62.			

			from T.B.)
Active	5	—	5
Non-active	11	4	15
	—	—	—
Total:	16	4	20
	—	—	—

Tuberculosis After Care Association:

This voluntary organisation continues its quiet work in the background. This type of help for patients is often underestimated, and organisations of this kind deserve very much more recognition than they receive. The Honorary Treasurer, Mr. H. A. Harvey, has kindly let me have the following account of the work carried out during 1962.

"During the past year the Committee has dealt with sixteen patients with supplies of milk, eggs and groceries plus Christmas parcels to all known T.B. patients at home and in hospital, at a cost of approximately £300. The Committee meets approximately four times a year and six of its members act as visitors.

The Chest and Heart Association covers patients suffering from diseases of the chest other than Tuberculosis and several of the sixteen patients come under that heading. Such patients are referred to us by their own Medical Practitioner or through the aid of the Chest Physician.

The income from the Committee is receivable mainly through the County Council, the Capitation Grant and the Sunday Cinemas Act, and a few private donations."

National Assistance Act:

There was one case in which it became necessary to consider taking action under Section 47 of the above Act.

I am very pleased to be able to report, however, that before the matter had progressed to the stage of serving Notices, the condition of the person concerned had deteriorated to such an extent that she realised that she could not manage on her own and agreed to be admitted to an Old Persons' Home.

Overcrowding:

There were three cases of Statutory overcrowding in the district during 1962. The facts in each case were submitted to the Housing Manager, and I am pleased to tell you that two of these families have been re-housed, and the third has been approved for Council housing.

The Laundry Service for the Incontinent:

This service has, as expected, had to expand during the year to accommodate the increased number of patients needing it. In fact, of course, much of the increase if not all, is due to the greater publicity given to the service.

During the year twenty-two people were helped in this way, and at the end of December, 1962, there were ten persons currently on the list. The running of the service was helped considerably by the acquisition of a van by the Health Department. This has proved invaluable in collecting and delivering laundry to patients.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The arrangements for sewage disposal are continually under review and while it is realised that the burden to be borne by the local ratepayers must be kept within reasonable limits, plans are afoot to increase the present facilities very considerably.

Mr. T. V. Martin, the Engineer and Surveyor to the Urban District Council has prepared the following report giving details of the Engineering Works which have been designed and carried out by his Department during 1962.

"The works carried out during the year include the provision of additional pumping facilities at West Horndon and also at Green Lane Pumping Stations to accommodate increases in sewage flow within these areas.

A scheme for the sewerage of Magpie Lane, Childerditch, has been prepared which makes provision for the connection of 13 additional properties to the main sewerage system. It is anticipated that these works will be carried out during the early months of next year.

Further progress has been made in the preparation for the extensions to the Lapwater Hall Sewage Disposal Works in the parish of Ingrave, and tenders amounting to £41,000 have now been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the placing of orders for the supply of specialist plant and machinery.

Approval has now been received from the Ministry to carry out a major scheme for the extension to the Council's Nags Head Lane Sewage Disposal Works which serves the central area of the Urban District, and work in the preparation of this scheme has now commenced."

Common Lodging Houses:

There are no common lodging houses in the district.

Water Supply:

I have received reports from the South Essex Waterworks Company and the Southend Waterworks Company, both of whom report that:—

- (a) Water supply to the area and its several parts has been satisfactory in quality and quantity;
- (b) Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the raw water and the water going into supply are made regularly. In the case of the Southend Waterworks Company regular daily samples are taken and in the case of the South Essex Waterworks Company a total of over 4,020 examinations were made. In addition, samples were examined for radioactivity;

- (c) There was no plumbo-solvent action in the water from either supply;
- (d) No action was necessary in respect of any form of contamination from either supply;
- (e) The South Essex Waterworks Company supplied a population of 48,257 by direct supply to 14,724 houses. The number of houses supplied by standpipes was insignificant. Southend Waterworks Company supplied a population of 3,193 by direct supply and 942 dwelling-houses, but no houses by standpipes.

Home Safety:

The following report has been received from Miss E. P. Turff, the Honorary Secretary of the Brentwood Home Safety Committee.

"During the early part of 1962, our representative from the Fire Brigade gave a series of lectures in several local schools, and spoke to some 2,150 children on "Fire Prevention".

In an effort to interest young people in Home Safety, letters were sent to all Youth Organisations in the district, inviting them to take part in courses on Home Safety, followed by a test and certificate to those reaching the required standard. The only Organisation willing to take part in this campaign was the Scouts Movement, and twenty-four Teachers' Packs were given to all Scoutmasters to arrange their own courses during the year.

Through the efforts of Dr. D. T. Jones, Pension Book wallets, Family Allowance Book wallets, and Child Welfare Book wallets were printed with suitable wording on the dangers of home accidents. The Pension Book wallets were distributed to all the Old Folks' Club in the district. The Head Postmaster kindly arranged the distribution of the Family Allowance Book wallets, and the Child Welfare Book wallets were given to all Clinics.

During the summer months, copies of the "Water Safety Code" were available at the local swimming pool, and copies of the "Safety Afloat" were given to members of the Brentwood Sailing Club. Dr. D. T. Jones prepared a poster on dangers to bathers, which was printed and distributed to all the local schools with swimming baths, and to the Council's swimming pool. Members of the Committee again entered a float in the local Carnival, but we were not fortunate enough to gain a prize this year.

During October, 1962, a poster campaign was organised, and with the co-operation of the local shopkeepers in the High Street, 74 posters were displayed from twenty-three shops, and some 2,500 leaflets distributed during the week of the campaign.

At the request of the Divisional Education Officer posters on the dangers from fireworks were distributed around the district and in all bus shelters.

Area meetings and the National Home Safety Conference were attended by the Chairman and the Treasurer attended a one-day conference at the Guildhall, Windsor."

Food Hygiene:

In co-operation with the Central Council for Health Education, a Course of lecture/demonstrations in Food Hygiene was given at the Council Offices during January and February, 1962.

The Medical Director of the Central Council for Health Education, Dr. A. J. Dalzell-Ward was kind enough to come down and speak at the inaugural meeting, and he also gave the first lecture/demonstration. The other lectures were given by members of the Health Department. A considerable amount of ground was covered, and at the beginning of the Course it looked as if there would be a good attendance throughout. Unfortunately attendances at the latter lectures suffered because of the Small-pox and Influenza epidemics, and the atrocious weather. This should not, however, be allowed to detract from the usefulness of this type of health education. Courses such as this should form a regular part of the Council's educational effort. I should like to record my appreciation of the excellent co-operation which we received from the firms who set up demonstrations of their products and methods during the lectures.

Smoking and Health:

Following the distribution by the Ministry of Health of posters drawing attention to the dangers of smoking, a number of these posters were displayed around the district during the Autumn, as a preliminary to the Anti-Smoking Campaign in the Spring of 1963.

Swimming Pool:

I have been interested in the prevention and treatment of accidents at the public swimming pool since coming to this district last year. A step forward was taken in the training of the staff at the pool in First Aid, and the bonus which the Council offered to staff members who passed an examination after that course of training was a considerable incentive, but only one person succeeded in achieving that end. I feel that the provision of life savers at the pool is not enough. There should be trained First Aiders on duty at all times while the pool is open.

I should like to record that the Brentwood Home Safety Committee have, as part of their Water Safety Campaign, issued specially designed posters to all the swimming pools in the district, and have provided "Water Safety" handbooks for sale at the public swimming pool.

Local Authority Health and Welfare Services:

During 1962 the County Council in consultation with the County District Councils prepared a Development Plan for its Health and Welfare Services which looked forward to the expansion of these Services, which would take place in the next ten years. The following schemes for the Brentwood district were set out in the Plan:—

Health:

- 1964/65 A Health Service Clinic and Ambulance Station to replace the Clinic at Queens Road, and a Nurses' house, garage and district room;
- 1966/67 A house, garage and district room to provide accommodation for a Home Nurse/Midwife;
- 1967/72 Another house, garage and district room for a Home Nurse/Midwife.

Welfare:

- 1962/63 General improvements, and fifteen additional beds, at Brook House, at a provisional cost of £40,000;
Improvement to the hot water system, at a cost of £1,500.
- 1967/71 A fifty to sixty bedded Home, at a cost of £100,000.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA
National Health Service Act, 1946

Part II—Hospital Services:

Brentwood Group Hospital Management Committee
Annual Return for the year ended 31st December, 1962

	Brentwood District	Maternity Home	Harold Wood	High Wood	St. Faith's & Alex. An.	Total
1. (a) Available staffed beds	62	14	380	159	374	989
(b) Temporarily unavailable staffed beds	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Beds unused for lack of staff	—	—	28	—	—	28
3. Beds unstaffed and out of use for structural alterations	—	—	—	50	—	50
31.12.62 Total bed complement:	62	14	408	209	374	1,067
4. Average daily number of beds occupied:	43.67	11.89	322.38	137.13	214.92	729.99
5. Number of discharges and deaths:	1,547	443	5,915	434	142	8,481
6. Number of consultative Clinic sessions held:	467	—	1,348	518	147	2,333
				Chest Clinic	school children Specialist Clinics	
(a) New Out-patients	3,327	—	8,636	792	—	12,755
(b) No. of Out-patient Attendances	10,388	—	42,594	5,413	—	58,395
7. Casualty Department Attendances	2,245	—	21,012	—	—	23,257
8. Physiotherapy:						
(a) New In-patients	145	357	1,516	77	—	2,095
Attendances	1,325	811	19,148	7,428	—	28,812
(b) New Out-patients	1,202	231	1,551	440	139	3,563
Attendances	17,636	614	20,269	6,547	2,472	47,538
(c) Total treatments:	28,705	2,139	57,633	14,375	2,726	105,578

	Brentwood District	Harold Wood	High Wood	St. Faith's	Total
9. Occupational Therapy:					
(a) New In-patients		491	101	15	607
Attendances		65,592	6,860	13,396	85,848
(b) New Out-patients		212	38		250
Attendances		7,431	992		8,423
10. Chiropody:					
(a) New In-patients		59		1	60
Attendances		110		1,321	1,431
(b) New Out-patients		62			62
Attendances		618			618
11. Electrocardiography:					
(a) New patients		719			719
(b) Attendances		2,011			2,011
12. Speech Therapy:					
(a) New In-patients		11			11
(b) Attendances		105			105
(c) New Out-patients		18			18
(d) Attendances		442			442
13. Surgical Appliances:					
(a) New patients	388	665			1,053
(b) Attendances	950	987			1,937
14. Audiometry:					
Attendances			255		255
15. Dietetics:					
Attendances		12,847			12,847
16. Orthoptics:				Specialist Clinic	
Attendances			797	347	1,144
17. X-ray Units:					
(a) In-patients	530	17,319	655		18,504
(b) Out-patients					
and others	13,299	31,576	150		45,025
Chest Clinic Patients			5,903		5,903

WARLEY HOSPITAL

I have extracted the following information from the Annual Report of the Physician Superintendent at Warley Hospital:—

	Male	Female	Total
Number on Books at 31.12.61	748	989	1,737
Number admitted during 1962	474	798	1,272
Number discharged and left during 1962	414	687	1,101
Transferred to other hospitals	4	1	5
Died	81	97	178
On Books at 31.12.62	723	1,002	1,725
Of these:—			
Under Section 29, Mental Health Act, 1959	1	4	5
Under Section 25, Mental Health Act, 1959	4	9	13
Under Section 26, Mental Health Act, 1959	36	28	64
Under Section 60, Mental Health Act, 1959	2	1	3
Under Section 71 (2) Mental Health Act, 1959	—	1	1

Direct admissions under Parts IV, V and IX of the Mental Health Act, 1959

Part IV	Section 29	284
	Section 25	30
	Section 26	11
Part V	Section 60	5
	Section 71	1
	Section 72	1
	Section 73	1
Part IX	Section 136	1

Regradings to Section 26:

From Section 25	11
From Section 29	2
From Informal	2

Regradings to Section 60:

From Informal	1
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Regradings to Section 68:

From Informal	1
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It is again not possible to make an absolutely true comparison between the years 1961 and 1962, owing to the alteration of catchment area, which came into operation in October, 1962, whereby the population for whom we are responsible has increased by about 20,000 (with an anticipated increase by 1970 by 40,000). In losing Walthamstow and Leyton Borough Councils and taking over Dagenham and Thurrock, we have, in fact, traded a distant but fairly static area for a more compact but expanding one, and we have lost the use of some beds at Whipps Cross Hospital in the process.

In compensation, we are now admitting to Warley, where necessary, residents of Dagenham whom we have treated as out-patients in the past, and we no longer have to argue the necessity of in-patient treatment at another hospital for these patients. It may not perhaps be generally realised that for years it was by the goodwill of Warley Hospital (and common sense) that these patients were cared for as out-patients by our medical staff, although properly being the responsibility of Severalls Hospital.

The 1962 figures show that the admission rate has increased by 20 patients, whilst the total population at 31st December, 1962, has fallen by only 12, and, in fact, during the year, the total number of patients frequently rose well above this figure. Looking at the admission figures, of the 1,272 admissions, 533 were re-admissions (that is they had been treated at Warley Hospital before), compared with 590 re-admissions out of a total of 1,252 in 1961. This improvement, however, is more apparent than real, as since October we have accepted

patients previously treated at Claybury and Goodmayes Hospitals, and these have not been recorded in our return as "re-admissions"; some of our relapses will, no doubt, have gone to Claybury. Taking the re-admission figures for the first nine months of 1961 and 1962, which are strictly comparable, the percentage of true re-admissions remains very steady at 44.1% of the total admissions in 1961 and 44.3% in 1962.

Deaths % :—

Male	11.2%	Average Age:	Male	70.4	Female	74.2
Female	9.7%	Deaths over 70	„	66.7%	„	70.1%
Total	10.3%	Deaths 70/79 group	„	50.6%	„	37.1%

During the year there were 178 deaths, of which 58 were in the age group 65/74; 40 in the age group 75/79; 40 in the age group 80/89; and 4 aged 90 years or over; thus a total of 142 (79.8%) were over 65 years of age at death.

NATIONAL BLOOD TRANSFUSION SERVICE

I have received the following report from the Director of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Blood Transfusion Centre in Brentwood:—

"In 1962, blood donor sessions for the Brentwood panel again took place at St. Thomas' Parish Hall, Eastfield Road, and at the Royal Signals T.A. Drill Hall, Chestnut Grove.

1,415 attendances were made by Brentwood citizens at twelve sessions held during the year, an increase of some 30% on the previous year's figures.

In addition to the donors themselves, members of the W.V.S., Brentwood, gave valuable help to the National Blood Transfusion Service in providing regular assistance at these sessions.

Local firms have again allowed donor sessions to be held at their works, and 254 additional donations were given at these sessions in the past year.

During 1962, nearly 80,000 bottles of blood were issued to hospitals from the Centre.

With the increasing use of blood transfusion in our local hospitals, more volunteers are required to maintain this essential service. All who are in good health and between the ages of 18 and 65 years are invited to become blood donors.

Further information can be obtained from the Regional Donor Organiser, Blood Transfusion Centre, Crescent Drive, Brentwood."

Part III—Local Health Authority Services:

The following is a list of the Clinical Sessions provided by the South Essex Area Health Committee and held at the BRENTWOOD COMBINED TREATMENT CENTRE, 39 Queens Road, Brentwood, Essex. Telephone: Brentwood 1863.

Type of Service	Day and Time
Child Welfare	Monday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Immunisation and vaccination (Section 26)	First Monday afternoon in month.
Dental Inspection	Monday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 3.30 p.m.
Minor Ailment (School Health Service)	Tuesday mornings
Midwives' Clinic	Tuesday afternoons
Relaxation Classes	Thursday afternoons
Ante-Natal and Women's Welfare (Section 22)	2nd and 4th Fridays. 9 a.m. - 11.30 a.m. (by appointment only)
Ophthalmic Clinic (School Health Service)	By appointment only
Dental Treatment	By appointment only
Speech Therapy	By appointment only
Chiropody (for Old Age Pensioners and expectant mothers only)	By appointment only

The following is a list of Clinical Sessions provided at the THREE ARCH BRIDGE CLINIC, Cherry Avenue, Brentwood, Essex. Telephone: Brentwood 767.

Type of Service	Day and Time
Child Welfare (Doctor in attendance)	1st, 3rd and 5th Monday afternoons in month.
Minor Ailment	1st, 3rd and 5th Tuesday mornings in month.
Audiometry Sessions	Second Tuesday in month.
Child Welfare (Nurse only)	Wednesday afternoons.
Speech Therapy	Wednesdays—by appointment only
Immunisation, including poliomyelitis vaccination	Thursday afternoons (3rd in the month)
Women's Welfare	1st and 3rd Friday mornings in month.

The following is a list of Clinical Sessions at the HUTTON CLINIC, Coram Green, Hutton, Essex. Telephone: Brentwood 6182.

Type of Service	Day and Time
Midwives Clinic	1st and 3rd Mondays from 3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Relaxation Classes	Tuesday mornings from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.
Infant Welfare (Health Visitor only)	Tuesday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Minor Ailment (Doctor in attendance)	Wednesday mornings from 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.
Infant Welfare (Doctor in attendance)	Wednesday afternoons from 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Midwives Ante-Natal	Thursday afternoons from 3 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.
Dental Clinic	By appointment only.

Subsidiary Centres:

West Horndon and Ingrave Clinic: held in St. Nicholas Church Hall.

(Doctor in attendance)

Childerditch Clinic: held at Little Warley School

South Weald Clinic held at 85 London Road, Brentwood

Bentley Child Welfare Clinic: held at the Bentley Village Club.

(Doctor in attendance)

2nd and 4th Mondays in month

1st and 3rd Tuesdays in month

2nd and 4th Tuesdays in month

1st, 3rd, and 5th Thursdays in month

The Area Medical Officer, Dr. R. D. Pearce, has been kind enough to let me have some statistics on the number of people seen at the Brentwood Foot Clinic, and the number of people given various protective immunisations during the year:—

Brentwood Foot Clinic:	New Patients—Adults	84
	Children	—
	Attendances—Adults	2,737
	Children	4
	Number of Sessions	358
	Number of Domiciliary visits	787
Diphtheria Immunisation:	Attendances—Primary	778
	Booster	392
Whooping Cough Immunisation:	Attendances—Primary	705
	Booster	91

Tetanus Immunisation:	Attendances—Primary	829
	Booster	129
Vaccination against Small-pox:	Attendances—Vaccinated	4,619
	Re-vaccinated	8,886
B.C.G. Vaccination:	Attendances—Tuberculin	
	Tested	390
	No. received B.C.G.	351
Poliomyelitis Vaccination:	Salk Vaccine	
	Attendances—Primary	298
	3rd Booster injections	1,089
	4th Booster injections	150
	Oral Vaccine	
	Attendances—3 doses	618
	3rd Booster	1,311
	4th Booster	1,394

The County Ambulance Service:

The ambulance service is centrally administered and is the responsibility of the Essex County Council. Dr. G. G. Stewart, the County Medical Officer of Health, has kindly provided the following information:—

Stretcher cases	...	...	1,669
Other cases	...	...	19,527
Total cases conveyed	...	...	21,196
Total mileage	...	...	109,657
Total emergency cases	...	...	1,279
Ambulance vehicles	...	...	2
Dual purpose vehicles	...	...	3

SECTION C

DEPARTMENT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Inspection of Area:	Inspections	Re-inspections
Housing Acts, 1936-1957 (Demolition or Closure)	24	203
Housing Act, 1957. Section 9. (Repair of Housing Defects)	13	85
Housing Acts (Overcrowding)	17	7
Public Health Act, 1936 (Remedy of Sanitary Defects)	78	416

Inspection of Area:

Inspection of Area:	Inspections	Re-inspections
Housing Acts—Improvement Grants ...	47	282
Housing Acts—Standard Grants ...	11	37
Housing Acts—Enquiries re Grants, etc. ...	112	—
Houses in Multiple Occupation ...	7	1
Rent Act, 1957 ...	3	1
Public Health Act (General) ...	204	140
Infectious Disease ...	153	87
Food Poisoning Investigation ...	3	1
Verminous or Dirty Premises ...	13	13
Disinfestation, Pests, etc. ...	34	11
Disinfection ...	1	2
Water Supplies ...	36	15
Drainage and Sewerage ...	210	210
Cesspools and Pail Closets ...	17	37
Ponds, Ditches, etc. ...	35	54
Keeping of Swine, Fowl, etc. ...	27	4
Accumulation of Refuse ...	24	36
Refuse Tips ...	96	—
Rats and Mice (General) ...	221	551
Rats and Mice (Farms) ...	12	—
Rats and Mice (Sewer Baiting) ...	34	—
Mosquito Control ...	33	—
Gypsy Census ...	6	—
Factories (Power) ...	125	2
Factories (Non-Power) ...	1	—
Outworkers ...	33	—
Shops Act ...	422	4
Offices Act ...	1	—
Hairdressers Premises ...	9	—
Massage Establishments ...	9	2
Pet Shops ...	4	1
Moveable Dwellings ...	13	22
Swimming Bath Visits ...	49	1
Swimming Bath Samples ...	29	—
Diseases of Animals Act (Waste Foods Order) ...	23	4
Noise Abatement Act ...	5	—
Oil Heaters Regulations ...	50	—
Clean Air Act, 1956 ...	439	18
Smoke Observations ...	10	—
Schools (Washing and Sanitary Facilities) ...	14	—
Agriculture Act, 1956 (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) ...	74	15
Miscellaneous Visits ...	448	2
Miscellaneous Interviews ...	17	—
	3,246	2,264

Visits by Disinfestation and Rodent Operator:

Rat Destruction	...	...	...	...	263
Laundry Service for the Incontinent	...	...	...	...	278
Disinfestation	...	...	...	...	27
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	7
Mosquito Control	...	...	...	...	34
Disinfection	...	...	...	...	2
Assisting Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	...	14
					625
Number of Complaints Received	...	...	...	...	498

FOOD PREMISES

Inspections of food premises were made as per table below. General standards remained reasonably satisfactory, but one Bakehouse was voluntarily closed by the Proprietor during the course of the year as he was unable to satisfy the proper requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Twenty-one inspections of mobile shops were made and the general standards of most of these were improved as a result.

FOOD INSPECTION**Number of Visits Made**

Slaughterhouses	...	...	...	...	...	1
Knackers' Yards	...	...	...	...	...	1
Meat Shops	...	...	...	...	...	72
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other Food Shops	...	...	...	...	...	281
Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	111
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	53
Ice-cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	120
Dairies and Milk Shops	...	...	...	...	...	47
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	...	6
Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	25
Canteens (School)	...	...	...	...	...	34
Canteens (Factory)	...	...	...	...	...	8
Canteens (Institutional)	...	...	...	...	...	15
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	21
Milk and Ice-cream Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	10
Samples (Milk)	...	...	...	...	...	58
Samples (Ice-cream)	...	...	...	...	...	52
Samples (Water)	...	...	...	...	...	13
						946

Milk Supplies:—

Regular monthly routine samples were taken of milk supplies in the area. The bacteriological results of these are set out below. Satisfactory results were subsequently obtained in respect of all unsatisfactory samples.

Some difficulty was experienced with one source of supply of raw T.T. milk, but with the co-operation of the Supplier this was dealt with satisfactorily.

Pasteurised Milk:

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	20
Number of Samples satisfactory	...	...	...	20

Sterilised Milk:

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	1
Number of Samples satisfactory	...	...	...	1

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised):

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	9
Number of Samples satisfactory	...	...	...	9

Tuberculin Tested:

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	28
Number of Samples satisfactory	...	...	...	22

Ice-cream Samples:—

One hundred and twenty visits were made to ice-cream premises during the course of the year and fifty-two samples were taken.

The results of these are set out below:—

Number of Samples taken	...	...	...	52
Number of Samples satisfactory	...	...	...	48

Satisfactory results were subsequently obtained in respect of all unsatisfactory samples.

Unsound Food:—

The total amount of unsound food condemned during the course of the year was:—

11 cwts. 10 lbs.

MEAT INSPECTION

No licensed slaughterhouse premises are at present in use in Brentwood and thus no meat inspection was carried out at this type of premises. Check inspections were regularly made at Butchers' shops in the area.

Swimming Baths:

Regular check samples were again taken from Schools and Public Swimming Baths. The results of these are as follows:—

	No. of samples taken	No. of samples satisfactory
Brentwood U.D.C. Public Swimming Bath	7	7
Brentwood Boys' School ...	5	4
Brentwood Girls' County High School	5	4
Ursuline High School for Girls	5	5
Shenfield Technical College ...	7	7

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 RAT AND MICE DESTRUCTION, ETC.

A free service was maintained in respect of domestic premises and as the Council have now agreed to the appointment of a full-time Rodent Operator it is hoped that rat infestation will gradually diminish. The number of complaints received in the Department, however, at time of writing, show no substantial decrease. The Council's sewers were treated twice during the course of the year and the results of this were satisfactory.

Advice and practical assistance is given whenever possible on all infestation problems and all ponds and likely breeding places of mosquitos were subjected to control treatment twice each during the year.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Some progress was made during the year and one further Order (The Brentwood, Hutton (No. 3) Smoke Control Order) will come into operation on October 1st, 1963. This area comprises some 535 houses. A fourth area is at present the subject of preliminary survey and further recommendations will be made to the Council during the year 1963.

HOUSING

Progress during the year was disappointing generally as only six unfit houses were demolished and six closed.

It was not possible to represent more houses as unfit since there was an acute shortage of Council houses available for re-housing purposes.

Some 112 houses were made fit as a result of formal or informal notices served by the Department.

A great deal of time was again spent on the supervision of works carried out under Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants. Publicity is maintained in respect of the grants and every effort is made to "sell" the idea to householders.

At the time of writing the Council have decided in principle to re-develop an area containing just over 50 houses, of which at least 19 are considered not capable of repair at reasonable expense.

It is understood that Section 55 of the Housing Act, 1957, which appears to be a suitable section to deal with this matter is inoperable although the section itself is mandatory and remains on the Statute Book. It is felt that if such legislation is not to be used it should be repealed as soon as possible.

Statistics for the year are given below:—

HOUSING STATISTICS

Houses in clearance areas and unfit houses elsewhere:—

(a) **Houses demolished during year:**

In clearance areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Not in clearance areas. (As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 17(i) Housing Act, 1957)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6

(b) **Unfit houses closed during the year:**

Under Section 16(4), 17(1) and 35(1) Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Parts of buildings closed	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(c) **Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied:**

(a) After informal action by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(b) After formal notice under:

(i) Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
(ii) Sections 9 and 16 Housing Act, 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	12

(d) Unfit houses in temporary use	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

(e) Purchase of houses by agreement	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
--	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----

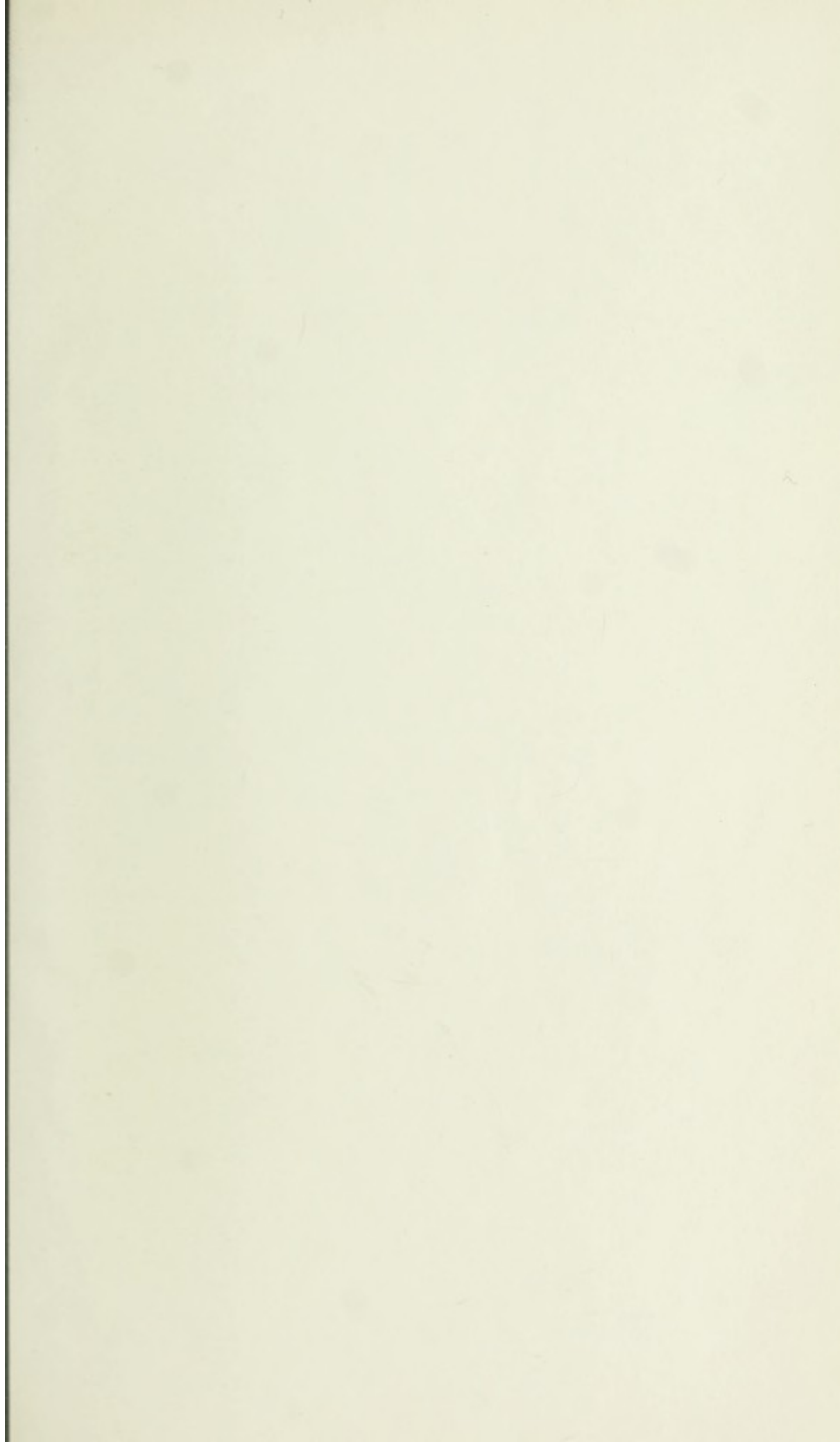
THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

(1) INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of:		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	115	125	5	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	—	—	—	—
Total:	127	126	5	—

(2) Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are discovered at the premises on one, two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found:				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found		Referred			
	(1)	(2)	To H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S. 1) ...	...	5	4	1	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4) ...	...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)	...	—	1	—	—	—
(a) Insufficient ...	...	3	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	...	—	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	...	2	2	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	...	2	2	—	—	—
Total:	10	11	1	—	—	—



(b) Cases in which VERIFICATION was found. (c) defects not discussed at the previous item, this case or (b) require attention they might be combined in two, three or more cases.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found:			Number of cases in which proceedings were instituted	
	Total	Known	Unknown	By H.M.	Inspector
		(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)
Class of Cases (B. 1)	5	4	1	—	—
Investigation (B. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Examination, Interpretation (B. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Indigents Institution (B. 4)	—	—	—	—	—
Defective drawings of Plans (B. 5)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conventions (B. 6)	—	—	—	—	—
(a) Inhabited	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Uninhabited or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not reported for proof	—	—	—	—	—
False charges against the Act (and including offences relating to Customs)	2	2	—	—	—
Total	15	14	1	—	—