

**[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Epping U.D.C., Epping R.D.C., Ongar R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Epping (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1960

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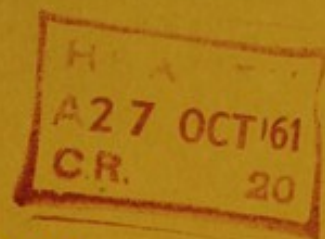


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EPPING URBAN  
AND  
EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL  
DISTRICTS

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR 1960



INCORPORATING THE REPORTS OF THE  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS





EPPING      URBAN  
AND  
EPPING      AND      ONGAR      RURAL  
DISTRICTS

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A N N U A L      R E P O R T

o f   t h e

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1960

INCORPORATING THE REPORTS OF THE

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

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THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

AND

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

WASHINGTON, D. C.

IN REPLY TO YOUR LETTER OF

THE 10TH INSTANT

RECEIVED BY THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY

ON THE 11TH INSTANT

AND IN ANSWER TO THE REQUEST OF THE

DISTRICT ATTORNEY

YOUR OBLIGED SERVANT

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

---

as at 31st December, 1960

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor D.F. Ritchie

Members:

Cllr. Mrs. W. Devonald

Cllr. G. Temple

Cllr. J. Statham

Cllr. D.S. Walde

Ex-Officio Member : Cllr. L.B. Foskett  
Chairman of the Council

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor H.G. Waterman

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor L.P. Davis

Members:

Cllr. E.W. Banks	Cllr. P.G. Cane, M.C.	Cllr. E.G. Cooke
Cllr. J.H.E. Evans	Cllr. Mrs. H.E. Howard	Cllr. R.B. Judge
Cllr. E.W. Marsh	Cllr. D.O. Moss	Cllr. S.A. Payne
Cllr. R.F. Reader	Cllr. The Hon. Simon	Cllr. J.W. Stevens
Cllr. A.E. Stock	Rodney	Cllr. F.A. Wheelhouse
Cllr. R. Torrance	Cllr. J.R. Woollard, D.S.M., M.S.M.	

Ex-Officio Members:

Cllr. R.J. Padfield, J.P.  
Chairman of the Council

Cllr. Lt.Col. K.F. May, O.B.E.  
Vice-Chairman of the Council

P U B L I C      H E A L T H      S T A F F

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

I. ASH, M.D., D.P.H.

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
(Part-time)

A.T.W. POWELL, M.C., M.B., B.S., D.P.H. (to 1.7.60)  
L.S. FRY, M.D., D.P.H. (from 1.8.60)

Office: 209, High Street,  
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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Hawthorn Lodge, 91, High Street,  
Epping.

Surveyor and Public Health  
Inspector

H.J. MEAD, M.A.P.H.I., F.I.A.S.,  
M.R.S.H.  
(1) (2) (3)

Public Health Inspector  
and Assistant Surveyor

G.J. BETHELL, M.A.P.H.I.,  
M.R.S.H., A.B.I.C.C.  
(1) (2)

Clerk

MRS. B. CATHERALL



EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

209, High Street, Epping.

Chief Public Health  
Inspector

R.S. SHEARS, M.A.P.H.I.  
(1) (2)

Additional Public Health  
Inspectors

R.A.T. KEMP, M.A.P.H.I.  
(1) (2) (3)

R.J. DAVIES, M.A.P.H.I.  
(1) (2)

Chief Clerk

T.D. BLYTH

Clerks

MISS G.M. WILLIAMS  
MISS V.N.P. KNIGHT  
MRS. E. WHITEHOUSE (from 5.9.60)  
(Part-time)

- (1) Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board
- (2) Royal Sanitary Institute (Meat and Other Foods) Certificate
- (3) Certificate in Sanitary Science, Royal Sanitary Institute

To the Chairmen and Members of the  
Councils of the Epping Urban District  
and the Epping and Ongar Rural District.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

With the end of 1960 the Epping and Ongar Rural District completed the first five full calendar years of its existence. During this period the population increased by 2,590 and the statistics of births and deaths, which are an index of the health and welfare of the community, showed a favourable trend and compared well with those for the country as a whole.

The Epping Urban District had a generally satisfactory year from a public health point of view, although the somewhat high incidence of tuberculosis requires watching.

As regards administration, things became rather more difficult when the Rural District Council opposed the transfer of my joint office to Harlow where most of my work is centred. The result of this was that as from the 1st July, instead of working from one office, I had to divide my time between two offices, one in Epping for both Epping Urban District Council and Epping and Ongar Rural District Council, the other in Harlow. However, difficulties arising out of this re-organisation will be overcome in time and the standard of service rendered to the residents of Epping and Epping and Ongar will continue to depend not on the location of my office, but on many other factors, not the least important of which is the support given me by my Councils.

To conclude, I should like to acknowledge the help received throughout the year from the Chief Officers of the two Councils and from various statutory and voluntary organisations who co-operated with me.

I. ASH, M.D., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



SECTION 'A' TEXT

## COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

**Population** According to the Registrar General's estimates, the population of Epping Urban District increased by 300 and that of Epping and Ongar Rural District by 1,000. This brings the total mid-year population of the two districts to 44,360. The increase was due mainly to the influx of new residents rather than to the excess of births over deaths.

**Births** The exceptionally high birth rate in the two districts in 1959 was not sustained in 1960. The rate for Epping, adjusted to make allowances for the age and sex structure of the population, was only fractionally higher than the national one, but in the Rural District the corresponding figure, although lower than in the previous year, was still 2.5 per 1,000 higher than that for England and Wales.

**Deaths** The crude death rate has slightly increased in the Rural District, but has markedly fallen in Epping. The average age at death was 66.5 years in Epping and 67.9 years in the Rural District.

The infant, neonatal and perinatal mortality rates in both districts remained lower than those prevailing in the country but, because of the relatively small number of these deaths, their rates fluctuate widely from year to year.

The proportion of deaths due to coronary disease increased further in 1960 (Epping 23.3 per cent - Epping and Ongar 17.1 per cent). The death rate per 1,000 population from this disease was 1.8 in Epping and 1.6 in the Rural District - similar to the rate for England and Wales.

The number of deaths from cancer of the lung also increased in both districts and amounted to about 5 per cent of all deaths. One in every 2,500 residents of Epping and the Rural District died of this disease.

## COMMENTS ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Epping and the Rural District had another year free of any outbreaks of serious disease. It is particularly noteworthy that there was not a single case of poliomyelitis.



Whilst 1960 was an off-peak year for measles, the number of reported cases of whooping cough greatly increased in both districts compared with the previous year, and the incidence rate per 10,000 population was much higher than in the country as a whole.

There was also a considerable rise in the incidence of dysentery, both in Epping and in the Rural District. Most cases occurred in the 5 - 10 years age group and all were due to *Shigella sonnei*.

Whenever warranted, the necessary preventive measures, such as exclusion from school or work, were taken to limit the spread of communicable diseases.

#### Tuber- culosis

There was an increase in the number of new cases of tuberculosis. This was particularly marked in Epping where the incidence rate per 1,000 population was about double the national one. It was during a mass radiography survey in 1954 that it first became evident that there was an undue prevalence of tuberculosis in Epping. A further survey in 1958 also revealed a proportionately high number of cases. The reason for this is not easy to ascertain, but efforts will be made to trace and eliminate any existing pool of infection.

#### PROBLEM FAMILIES

A number of problem families, most of them residing on the Glen Faba and Riverfields Estates, required a considerable amount of attention. The services of the various welfare organisations concerned were co-ordinated in such a way as to prevent overlapping. However, the dreadful conditions under which some of these families live in Glen Faba and Riverfields are an insurmountable obstacle to any effort of rehabilitation.

#### CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

Periodic visits to old people in poor health, living alone and not having anybody to look after them continued throughout the year. With the help of the Engineer and Surveyor's Department, the homes of two old ladies, both living in the Rural District, were cleansed and masses of accumulated rubbish removed. Unfortunately, all efforts



to keep the two ladies in their own homes were unsuccessful and both had to be removed compulsorily, one to a mental hospital and the other to an old people's home. In Epping, provision had to be made for two old sisters living in a condemned cottage which was in danger of collapsing. One of them, who was in failing health, was admitted to hospital, the other to an old people's home.

#### MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF COUNCIL STAFF

All new officers of the two Councils were appointed subject to being medically fit and had to be therefore examined before commencing their duties.

The Council's servants also had to undergo a medical examination after six months service in order to determine their fitness for admission to the superannuation and/or sick pay schemes.

During the year reviewed, 26 persons were examined for the Epping and Ongar Rural District and all were found fit, but in three cases reservations were made as to the type of work for which the persons concerned were suitable. Three workmen examined during the previous year were re-examined. One was found to be unfit and the other two were accepted into the sick pay scheme.

Five persons were examined at the request of the Epping Urban District Council and two of them were unfit.

#### NEW LEGISLATION

In 1960 several Acts of Parliament having a bearing on public health received Royal Assent and a number of Regulations and Orders made under existing Acts came into force. Only those directly affecting the two districts are listed below.

It will be particularly noted that the Regulations made under the Mental Health Act, 1959, have been omitted despite their obvious importance to all. This is because neither Epping nor the Rural District are Local Health Authorities and have therefore no mental health functions or responsibilities.



## Acts

Noise Abatement Act, 1960  
Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960  
Caravan Sites and Control of Development  
Act, 1960  
Radioactive Substances Act, 1960

## Regulations and Orders

The Skimmed Milk with Non-Milk Fat Regulations, 1960  
Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960  
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960  
Arsenic in Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1960  
Registration (Births, Still Births, Deaths and  
Marriages) Amendment Regulations, 1960  
Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment  
Regulations, 1960  
Factories (Fire Certificate Application) Order,  
1960

It is not possible in the context of a report such as this to comment on all new legislation, but mention must be made of the Noise Abatement Act which is the first attempt made to come to grips with the ever increasing problem of noise in a modern society. The future will show whether the provisions of this act are adequate to achieve the desired results.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act gives Local Authorities more powers to control caravans both from a planning and public health point of view. The Rural District as well as the caravanners themselves ought to benefit from the provisions of this act.

Mention of other legislation listed above is made in the appropriate sections of the report.

## THE HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTERED BY THE ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL

The administration of the personal health services has remained the same as in previous years. Epping is within the Forest Health Area and Educational Division



and the Rural District is split between the Forest and Mid-Essex Areas and Divisions. The information for this chapter has been kindly supplied by Dr. F.G. Brown and Dr. J. Miller Wood.

The good health which the population of Epping and the Rural District enjoyed in 1960 was in no small degree due to the health services provided by the County Council as Local Health Authority. The Health Visitors, District Nurses, Midwives and Domestic Helps - all played an important part in it.

A weekly ante-natal clinic was held at the Epping Combined Treatment Centre and was well attended. Child welfare clinics were also held there as well as in Abridge, Blackmore, Doddinghurst, Chipping Ongar, High Ongar, Kelvedon, Magdalen Laver, Matching Tye, Moreton, Nazeing, North Weald, Roydon, Sheering, Theydon Bois, Toot Hill and Willingale.

The development of infants is closely supervised in these clinics which also afford the opportunity for much needed health education of the mothers.

A new service introduced during the year and previously provided by various voluntary organisations is chiropody. The first to benefit from it were old people.

Vaccinations and immunizations were continued and the response of the public was generally good.

The School Health Service played an important complementary role in the general provision of services under the National Health Service Act, 1946. In the course of routine examinations of children many incipient abnormalities were found long before they could develop into more serious conditions. Particularly important was the introduction in the Ongar area, towards the end of the year, of audiometry. Every child suspected of having defective hearing was properly tested, and if the suspicion was confirmed all necessary measures were taken without delay.

Tuberculosis case finding in infants and B.C.G. vaccinations of older children continued, the latter having had a particularly good response in the Ongar Secondary School. Specialist services were provided for pupils in the Clinics at Epping and Chipping Ongar and



those requiring child guidance were sent to the appropriate centre at either Harlow, Chelmsford or Romford, depending on where the child lived.

The use of pail closets in some of the schools in the Rural District was a continuous hazard to the health of the children, but fortunately there were no outbreaks of intestinal infections.

#### GENERAL PROVISION OF MEDICAL SERVICES

There have been no important changes in the services provided under Parts II and IV of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The General Practitioners' coverage remained adequate throughout the two districts. St. Margaret's Hospital, Epping, continued to cope with all patients, despite increasing demands made on it by the population of Harlow. The excellent co-operation between the staff of the Honey Lane Hospital, Waltham Abbey, where most of the infectious diseases cases were treated, and the Medical Officer of Health was maintained throughout the year. A number of infectious disease beds at that hospital were allocated for other purposes because of the falling demands for them.

The Pathological Laboratory of St. Margaret's Hospital and the Public Health Laboratory Service continued to give valuable assistance in various epidemiological investigations. The former was particularly helpful with the diagnosis of cysticercosis in specimens of meat submitted for examination.

#### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS - INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS

##### 1. EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

##### Water

In April, 1960, the Herts and Essex Water Company amalgamated with other neighbouring water undertakings to form the Lee Valley Water Company. It is hoped that this new company possessing considerably greater resources will be able to provide a more efficient service.



Meanwhile, a reply was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to the Council's representations about the frequent occurrence of a heavy rusty deposit in the water. The Ministry acknowledged that a problem existed and gave an assurance that the new company would deal with it as soon as possible.

### Sewerage

#### Sewage Works

In March, an unsatisfactory report was received of the effluent from the Northern Outfall. The sub-standard quality of this effluent was considered to be due to insufficient treatment in the filter beds. This in turn could have been caused either by a defective sprinkler arm, which was immediately repaired, or the general overloading of the works. The problem was discussed with the engineering consultants who had prepared the scheme for enlarging the works in 1947, and they expressed the view that as a result of the very rapid increase in the size of the district, the works were now overloaded. It was decided, therefore, to arrange for the installation of a Lea Recorder which would give accurate information about the flow into the works.

No unsatisfactory samples were received from the Southern Outfall but on one occasion the comment was made by the analyst that there was an excessive use of bleaching powder. This material is used for disinfecting channels and it has been possible to reduce quantity without diminishing the effectiveness.

Although there was only one occasion when a sewer actually overflowed, this problem was reconsidered during the year, and the engineering consultants were asked to review their proposals with a view to effecting economies. However, they were unable to offer any variation of their original scheme, which was subsequently discussed with representatives of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. As a result it was decided to instruct the consultants to proceed with the scheme so that work could commence in the spring of 1962.

In a private house which was affected by surcharging from a main sewer, a non-return valve was fitted and is working satisfactorily.



## Public Conveniences

The proposed improvement of the Clarks Lane convenience described in the 1959 Report was carried out during the year under review. There is no doubt that the extension of the wall tiling and the provision of additional light and ventilation have greatly enhanced the internal appearance of the building. Hand washing facilities have also been installed and in view of the constant damage to locks and the high cost of repairs and renewals, one free compartment has been provided in both sections of the two conveniences.

## Public Cleansing

The considerable development of the district necessitated the occasional use of the smaller reserve vehicle to ensure a regular weekly collection of refuse. No additional staff was required, and, although there were further changes in drivers, the general standard of vehicle maintenance improved during the year. There was also a revision of the Salvage Bonus Scheme which gave added incentive to the collectors, and resulted in a considerable increase in the quantity of paper collected.

The Harlow tip having been moved further into Sawbridgeworth, arrangements were made for this Urban Council's refuse to be tipped on the Rural Council's site at Bovinger. The actual tipping charge is the same, but it is anticipated that there will be some saving in time due to the shorter journey to and from the tip.

## Atmospheric Pollution

No difficulties were experienced either with St. Margaret's Hospital or the cellulose spraying plant which had caused trouble in 1958.

## Housing

### General

With the completion of the development in Lincolns Field, the whole of the land belonging to the Council on the northern side of the town has now been built on. The Beaconfield and Coronation Hill Estates have provided a very useful link for vehicular traffic from Lindsey Street through St. John's Road to the High Street, whilst pedestrian access is now available through Buttercross



Lane and the Homefield Estate. Preparations were in hand for a further housing development using part of the allotment site between Sunnyside Road and Centre Drive. Originally it was intended to build accommodation for old people on a portion of this land but as planning permission had been refused by the County Council, negotiations were started for sites elsewhere near the centre of the town. The conditions under which the Trustees of the Pelly Estate are prepared to make available to the Council land and money for the erection of old peoples' accommodation are still being considered.

In March the Minister of Housing and Local Government wrote to Local Authorities reminding them that the first Five Year Clearance Area Programme was due for completion by December, 1960, and asking that those Authorities who had completed their programmes or expected to do so by that time, should make a final check to ensure that either the area contained no more unfit houses requiring action, or to submit proposals for dealing with any such houses that might still be found. This instruction tends to oversimplify the problem because slum clearance must be a continuing process in all districts. Inevitably as houses grow older they qualify for clearance area treatment. Moreover, any realistic demolition programme must depend upon the ability of the Authority to rehouse the displaced tenants. A review of the Epping programme showed that of the 97 properties included in the original scheme 78 have been demolished or closed, 11 were the subject of undertakings to re-condition, and there was every indication that the remainder would be dealt with before the end of the year. There were, in fact, only two tenants awaiting new accommodation. Both were aged persons requiring dwellings near the centre of the town and they were occupying houses not included in the original programme. In view of the near completion of this programme and the possibility of the tenants concerned being rehoused, six additional units were ear-marked for slum clearance.

Consideration was also given to the acquisition by the Council of a number of houses which, although sub-standard, were not bad enough to be demolished. For financial reasons the scheme was not proceeded with, but efforts were made to persuade the owners concerned to take advantage of the Improvement Grant Schemes. There was, in fact, an increase in the number of applications for both Discretionary and Standard Grants, but most of them concerned owner-occupied rather than tenanted houses.



Certificate  
of  
Disrepair

It seems to be the general experience of all Local Authorities that the Rent Act of 1957 continues to be largely ignored by both tenants and landlords. No applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during 1960.

Inspection of Food

Regular inspections of food establishments were made to ensure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations and the general standard remained very satisfactory. There has been a considerable increase in the quantity of food condemned, this arising principally from one large consignment of fresh meat imported into the district for manufacturing purposes and found on arrival to be unsatisfactory.

Three complaints were received from members of the public but in every case the circumstances, coupled with the lack of evidence available, did not justify legal proceedings. In one case, food which was intended for animal consumption had been sold without being clearly marked, whilst in another, ham bought before the weekend was unsatisfactory when required for consumption some time later. The third case was of a flour beetle found in a packet of Baby Rice. Strong representations were made to all the traders concerned.

Rodent Control

This work continued to be carried out by the Council's part-time Rodent Operative and although there has been a slight increase in the number of premises which had to be visited, it is not considered that there is any evidence of greatly increased infestation.

Factories Act

No new factories were erected during the year. Routine inspections were carried out as before.



## II. EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

### Water

There are a number of parishes in the south-eastern part of the district which suffer from a persistent shortage of water, particularly during the summer months, but it is hoped that when the new reservoir at Navestock Side and its associated mains are completed in the summer of 1961, this position will be largely remedied.

Apart from the foregoing observations, the water supply of the area has been adequate as regards quality and quantity.

Samples of raw and treated water submitted for bacteriological examination by the Company and by the Council's staff gave satisfactory results.

Of the eight samples of well-water examined during the year, five proved to be unsatisfactory. In two cases, the premises concerned were subsequently connected to the mains, but this solution was not possible in the other three cases. Proposals for water-main extensions to serve these properties have been submitted to the Council.

### Sewerage

Sewerage and sewage disposal are the responsibility of the Engineer and Surveyor, and the following information has been provided by him:

#### New Major Schemes

Satisfactory progress was made on the major sewerage schemes undertaken by the Council and the table below shows the position at the end of the year.

<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Est. Length</u>	<u>Pipes Laid Present Position</u>
Fyfield and Willingale	£41,354	3 miles	Completed
Blackmore & Dodding- hurst - Part II	£67,148	5.1 miles	6.1 miles
Stapleford Abbots	£44,936	4.7 miles	4.1 miles



<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Est. Length</u>	<u>Pipes Laid</u> <u>Present Position</u>
Matching/Abbess and Beauchamp Roding	£41,364	3.4 miles	2 miles
Moreton	£36,000 (Approx.)	2 miles	Tenders invited. Provision has been made in designing the works at Moreton to allow for the later connection of Tilegate Green.
Kelvedon Hatch	-	-	Preliminary sur- veying and levelling works being carried out.

Expenditure during the year on capital sewerage schemes was about £81,000, bringing the total to date since the beginning of the present programme to £284,000.

#### New Small Works

In connexion with the modernisation programme of Council houses, small works have been installed at Church Lane and Romford Road, Stapleford Abbots.

Work was in progress to serve similar housing sites at Greensted, Navestock Heath, Navestock Side, Walls Green, Chivers Square and Berners Roothing, and Ministerial approval was awaited for Norton Mandeville.

#### Private Sewers

During the year 1960 no new private sewers were taken over, but negotiations were nearly completed for the adoption of the main sewers on the Castle and Bowes Estates at Chipping Ongar.

#### Routine

There are eleven major disposal works in the district, viz. at Abridge, Abbess Roding, Doddinghurst, Epping Green, Matching Tye, Nazeing, North Weald, Stanford Rivers, Roydon, Theydon Bois and Willingale. These serve part or all of sixteen parishes. Sewers at Sheering and Stapleford Abbots are drained into works of other Local Authorities.

There are thirteen minor disposal works in eleven parishes in addition to the small plants serving only Council houses.



The cost of maintaining the sewerage and sewage disposal services during the year was £46,500, of which £25,200 was for loan charges on money required for the new schemes.

The Council anticipate that continued progress of their five year sewerage programme will encourage property owners to take advantage of the Government Improvement Grants and of the Council's mortgage facilities. It is expected that by the end of 1965 sewers will be available to most properties.

Cesspools  
and Pail  
Closets

If these plans are realized, the weekly pail closet emptying service will be discontinued because all properties will either be connected to sewers or will be drained into cesspools. The Council will empty the latter once a year free of charge.

Public  
Conven-  
iences

The public convenience at Ongar was opened in July, 1960, and is available for use day and night.

Work was far advanced on the public convenience at Theydon Bois which was expected to be completed in the spring of 1961.

In Abridge, continued use was made of the toilets attached to the Blue Boar public house by arrangement with the owners. At the same time, however, plans were being made for the erection of a public convenience on a suitable site.

Public Cleansing

This service is also administered by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor. In twelve parishes which have over 8,200 dwellings, refuse is collected weekly by means of four Dennis Paxit vehicles and in the remaining nineteen parishes with some 3,000 dwellings, this is done fortnightly using side-loaders.

It has been the Council's policy to replace the older, smaller side-loaders with Paxits of a far greater carrying capacity, and this has resulted in greater efficiency.

Over the past five years, the public cleansing service managed to cope with an increasing bulk of refuse coming from many new houses in the district without material



addition to the cost. Through greater efficiency it was even possible to provide a more frequent collection from many dwellings.

There are two refuse tips in the district. At the larger one in Bovinger, work was commenced at the end of March, 1960, and it is hoped that tipping will continue there for a period of fifteen years. This tip has been made available for use to the Epping Urban District Council who deposit an average of 15-20 loads weekly.

The other smaller tip at Theydon Bois is used by the vehicle serving only that particular area.

At the end of the year, consideration was given to the purchase of larger types of earth and refuse moving vehicles.

#### Salvage

For a number of years the Council has operated a salvage collection scheme and at present revenue from this source is running at about £3,000 per annum. Both the Council and the workmen, for whom there is incentive payment, profit from this scheme. The amount of waste paper collected during the year 1960 was just over 371 tons.

#### Atmospheric Pollution

The following apparatus was maintained:-

- 1 daily instrument sited at the Council Offices
- 3 lead peroxide candles at Fyfield, High Ongar and Roydon
- 1 deposit gauge at Epping Upland

Assessment of shade values by reflectometer readings was again carried out by the Hornchurch Urban District Council.

The plan for a new nation-wide survey was discussed and approved by the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies for the Investigation of Atmospheric Pollution at their meeting on 14th November, 1960. The present scheme of measurement of pollution will be streamlined and confined to about 100 towns. This will give a better picture of the problem and will help to assess progress towards cleaner air.



## Housing

### Slum Clearance

Phase 1 of the Council's Slum Clearance Programme comprising 146 houses was successfully concluded during the year and further proposals relating to another 60 dwellings were submitted to the Minister in May, 1960.

Formalities under the Housing Act were completed in respect of 38 dwellings.

In the case of three houses, Demolition Orders were revoked after satisfactory improvements and repairs had been carried out in accordance with approved schedules.

### Improvement Grants

Despite the wide publicity given to the grant schemes and the generous interpretation of the complicated provisions of the Acts by this Authority, the response continues to be disappointing, particularly in relation to the Discretionary Grant scheme.

The number of applications received for Standard Grants was also surprisingly low, especially since the laying of new sewers has enabled properties to be provided with those amenities for which grant aid is available. Although such grants can be claimed as of right, under present legislation an owner cannot be compelled to provide standard improvements. Therefore, it would help if Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1957, which defines the standard of fitness, were suitably amended.

### Movable Dwellings

"The modern caravan ... has come to stay - There is nothing in the slightest degree disreputable about living in a caravan - We have to accept that caravans are a way of life and of holiday-making". These, according to official reports, were the sentiments expressed in Parliament during the passage of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. They clearly indicate that the attitude towards caravans in general must be changed to some extent.

The Act, which became operative on 29th August, 1960, considerably strengthened the law so that it is possible to look forward to the raising of the sanitary and aesthetic standards of those sites which are permitted to continue.

During the year under review, five site licences were issued, as follows:-



<u>Licence No.</u>	<u>No. of Caravans authorised</u>	<u>Type of Site</u>
1	1	Temporary to 31.10.61.
2	60	Permanent residential
3	60	Seasonal - temporary to 31.10.63.
4	1	Residential - temporary to 6.12.65.
5	1	Residential - temporary to 6.12.65.

Glen Faba  
and River-  
fields  
Estates

Agreement in detail on the way to solve the problem was reached between the Rural District Council, the County Council and the various interested parties on the estates. Some progress was made by the purchase of several plots of land which thus will no longer be available to squatters.

#### Food

General

During the year under review, 627 inspections were carried out under the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 to 1957, recently consolidated by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

Although much more health education will be necessary, there is evidence in this Rural District of improvement in food hygiene. The keeping under cover of cooked meats, cream cakes, pies, etc., is getting to be the usual practice in most shops and the volume and diversity of pre-packed foods is increasing.

Further amendments to the Regulations could, with advantage, be made, particularly with reference to the protection of open food and the provision of sinks and wash-hand basins with hot and cold water in mobile food shops.

Registra-  
tion of  
Premises

There were 152 premises registered for the sale of ice-cream and 18 for the preparation of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.

Twenty-five samples of ice-cream and ten ice lollies were submitted for the prescribed tests. In the case of a Grade III sample of ice-cream and an unsatisfactory



lolly sample, the results were communicated to the authority in whose district these products were manufactured. Subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

Hawkers of Food      There were nine persons registered as hawkers of food under the provisions of Section 103 of the Essex County Council Act, 1952.

#### The Slaughterhouses Act, 1958

Slaughterhouses Reports (Appointed Day) Order, 1959

Slaughterhouses (Reports) Direction, 1959

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection      Seven licensed slaughterhouses were on the register on the 31st December, 1959, and applications for subsequent renewal were received from only three of them. The other licence holders were presumably unwilling to incur the quite considerable expenditure necessary to bring their premises to the minimum standards laid down in the Regulations, part of which came into force on the 1st January, 1959.

Despite the reduction in the number of slaughterhouses, the Council, in its report to the Minister dated 29th July, 1960, expressed the opinion that all the present slaughtering requirements are met by the three existing slaughterhouses.

#### Meat Inspection

Because there were fewer slaughterhouses in the district, only 3,554 carcasses were inspected compared with 9,134 in the previous year. This reduction was almost entirely at the expense of sheep and lambs killed (6,082 in 1959 - 601 in 1960), and as these require a less detailed examination than cattle, calves and pigs, the amount of work spent on meat inspection did not materially decrease.

#### Animal Health

It is most satisfying to report that there were no bovine carcasses found to have tubercular lesions, and, although the majority of cattle slaughtered was 'prime', this significant result bears witness to the success attending the efforts of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, through its Animal Health Division,



to eradicate this disease from our herds. There were five cases of cysticercosis and it is known that the National Federation of Meat Traders' Associations are concerned about the problem of cysticercus bovis and the financial losses it causes. The use of sewage as fertiliser on land on which cattle graze must certainly increase the chances of parasite ova being ingested by the cattle, and this undesirable practice should therefore be discouraged.

#### Meat Transport and Handling

Meat from London's Central Markets is carried by transport contractors who have complied with the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, knowing that a check is maintained on their vehicles in this area.

#### Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

There were 27 slaughtermen on the Council's register, which is subject to annual renewal. In no case has there been any misdemeanour with regard to humane treatment and slaughter.

#### Rodent Control

The farm contract service, which the Council took over on the 1st September, 1958, at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, was discontinued on the 31st March because of lack of support.

The services of one Rodent Operative were, however, retained, and private domestic premises continued to be dealt with free of charge.

The refuse disposal sites are regularly visited and treated as and when necessary, and the infestation of the sewerage system showed comparative improvement over preceding years.

#### Petroleum Acts and Orders

Of the 151 operative licences, 34 are in respect of garages or premises where petrol is sold to the public; the remainder concern private installations, the majority of which are sited on farms.

The ullage test was applied in respect of 31 underground tanks which had been installed for 20 years or more.

### Inspection of Factories

No serious contraventions of the relevant Acts were observed and factory owners were generally co-operative. The visits to premises listed in part three of the first table on page 58 were in respect of sanitary conveniences on building sites.

Under the provisions of Section 9 of the Factories Act, 1959, the functions of the District Council which relate to means of escape from fire were, on the 1st December, 1960, taken over by the Fire Authority, viz. the Essex County Council. Up to that date, eleven visits were made for the purpose of ascertaining the adequacy of means of escape from fire.



SECTION ' B ' - STATISTICS

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(Figures in brackets refer to 1959)

# E P P I N G      U R B A N      D I S T R I C T

## General Data

Area (in acres).....	1,488	(1,488)
Number of houses (mid-year).....	2,873	(2,843)
Number of houses per acre (average).....	1.4	( 1.9)
Number of persons per acre (average).....	6.2	( 6.2)
Number of persons per house (average).....	3.3	( 3.2)
Ratable value (mid-year).....	£134,285	(£128,670)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1960/61).....	£549.0.4	(£526.9.11)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1960/61).....	20/0d	(18/8d)

## Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate).....	9,490	(9,190)
Increase over the previous year.....	300	( 320)
Proportion of increase due to excess of births over deaths.....	115	( 101)
Proportion of increase due to immigration.....	185	( 219)



BirthsM.F.(a) Live Births

Legitimate.....	100	(95)	83	(98)
Illegitimate.....	3	(4)	2	(-)
Total.....	103	(99)	85	(98)

Crude rate.....	per 1,000 population	19.8	(21.4)
Adjusted rate.....	" " "	17.8	(19.3)
England & Wales.....	" " "	17.1	(16.5)

(b) <u>Illegitimate Live Births - per cent of</u>			
<u>total live births</u> .....		2.7	(2.0)
" " England & Wales.....		5.4	(5.1)

(c) Still Births

Legitimate.....	2	(1)	-	(1)
Illegitimate.....	-	(-)	-	(-)
Total.....	2	(1)	-	(1)

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	10.5	(10.0)
" " " " " " England & Wales.....	19.8	(21.0)

(d) Total Births (live and still)

Legitimate.....	102	(96)	83	(99)
Illegitimate.....	3	(4)	2	(-)
Total.....	105	(100)	85	(99)

DeathsM.F.

(a) All Ages 39 (45) 34 (51)

Crude rate	per 1,000 population	7.7	(10.4)
Adjusted rate	" " "	7.9	(10.4)
England & Wales	" " "	11.5	(11.6)

(b) Infants under 1 year of age

(i) Legitimate 2 (1) 1 (1)

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000			
legitimate live births		16.4	(10.4)
" " England & Wales		*	(22.0)

(ii) Illegitimate - (-) - (-)

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000			
illegitimate births		-	(-)
" " England & Wales		*	(27.0)

(iii) Total Infant Mortality rate per			
1,000 live births		16.0	(10.1)
" " England & Wales		21.9	(22.2)

(c) Neonatal Deaths (infants under 4 weeks of age)

(i) Legitimate	1	(-)	1	(1)
(ii) Illegitimate	-	(-)	-	(-)
Total	1	(-)	1	(1)

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000			
live births		10.6	(5.1)
" " England & Wales		15.6	(15.8)

\* Figures not available.



## Deaths (cont'd.)

M.

F.

(d) Early Neonatal Deaths (infants under 1 week of age)

(i) Legitimate .....	1	( - )	1	( 1 )
(ii) Illegitimate .....	-	( - )	-	( - )
Total .....	1	( - )	1	( 1 )

## Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000

live births .....	10.6	( 5.1 )
" " England & Wales .....	13.4	( 13.3 )

(e) Perinatal Mortality (still births and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 live and still births)

" " England & Wales .....	21.1	( 15.1 )
" " England & Wales .....	32.9	( 34.2 )

(f) Maternal Deaths (including abortion)

- ( - )

## Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births

" " " England & Wales .....	-	( - )
" " " England & Wales .....	0.4	( 0.4 )

<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
All causes	39	(45)	34	(51)	73	(96)
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
3. Syphilitic disease	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
4. Diphtheria	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
5. Whooping cough	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
6. Meningococcal infections	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
8. Measles	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	(-)	2	(1)	5	(1)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(2)	-	(-)	4	(2)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	(-)	1	(-)	1	(-)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	(-)	-	(2)	-	(2)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	4	(1)	3	(1)	7	(2)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
16. Diabetes	1	(-)	1	(-)	2	(-)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	1	(4)	7	(9)	8	(13)
18. Coronary disease, angina	12	(12)	5	(8)	17	(20)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	(-)	-	(1)	-	(1)
20. Other heart disease	1	(6)	4	(10)	5	(16)
21. Other circulatory disease	1	(-)	2	(3)	3	(3)
22. Influenza	1	(1)	-	(-)	1	(1)
23. Pneumonia	1	(8)	1	(2)	2	(10)
24. Bronchitis	2	(3)	1	(2)	3	(5)
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	(2)	-	(-)	-	(2)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	(1)	-	(-)	-	(1)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
31. Congenital malformations	1	(-)	1	(1)	2	(1)
32. Other defined & ill-defined diseases	2	(1)	6	(7)	8	(8)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	(1)	-	(-)	1	(1)
34. All other accidents	1	(1)	-	(1)	1	(2)
35. Suicides	1	(2)	-	(2)	1	(4)
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)



Communicable Diseases (except Tuberculosis)

	Notifications according to age groups													Incidence rate per 10,000 population	
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age un-known	Total	Epping	England and Wales
Scarlet fever	-	-	-	1	2	8	2	-	1	-	-	-	14	14.7	7.9
Whooping cough	-	2	3	10	5	10	2	-	2	-	-	-	34	35.8	10.5
Poliomyelitis-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.06
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.03
Measles	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1.0	34.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.01
Dysentery	1	3	3	3	1	8	1	6	5	-	2	1	34	35.8	9.4
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.1
Acute pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	3.2
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.05
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.07
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.7
Infective hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1.0	*

\* Figures not available





# Communicable Diseases - Tuberculosis

	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	M.		F.		M.		F.			
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.60.....	43	(42)	36	(36)	5	( 5)	3	( 3)	87	(86)
Number of cases added to the register during 1960:-										
New cases .....	4	( 1)	4	( -)	1	( -)	-	( -)	9	( 1)
Inward transfers.....	1	( 1)	-	( 3)	-	( 1)	-	( -)	1	( 5)
Number of cases removed from the register during 1960:-										
* Deaths.....	2	( 1)	1	( 1)	-	( -)	-	( -)	3	( 2)
Outward transfers.....	3	( -)	1	( 1)	-	( -)	-	( -)	4	( 1)
Patients cured.....	-	( -)	1	( 1)	-	( -)	-	( -)	1	( 1)
Diagnosis amended.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( 1)	-	( -)	-	( 1)
Number of patients remaining on the register at 31.12.60.....	43	(43)	37	(36)	6	( 5)	3	( 3)	89	(87)
Incidence rate of new cases per 1,000 population.....									0.9	(0.1)
" " " " " " " " England and Wales.....									0.5	(0.6)

\* Two deaths were from causes other than tuberculosis.

## County Council Health Services

### Ante-Natal Clinics

(a) Ante-natal attendances .....	528	(503)
(b) Post-natal attendances .....	-	( - )

### Child Welfare Clinics

Attendances - under 1 year .....	1,628	(1,616)
1 - 5 years .....	416	(593)

### Women's Welfare Clinics

Attendances .....	92	( 97 )
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### Midwifery and Home Nursing

Number of cases attended by  
midwives:-

(a) as midwives .....	79	( 57 )
(b) as maternity nurses .....	3	( 2 )

Number of visits paid by home nurses .....	3,892	(3,391)
--	-------	---------

### Health Visiting

Number of visits made .....	1,394	(1,633)
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### Immunizations (Other than B.C.G.)

Smallpox .....	147	(178)
Revaccinations .....	26	( 45)
Diphtheria .....	241	(220)
Booster doses .....	144	( 43)
Whooping cough .....	64	(118)
Booster doses .....	2	( 1)
Poliomyelitis .....	526	(1,704)
Third injections .....	936	(1,616)

### B.C.G. Vaccination

Number to whom offered .....	206	(112)
Number given Mantoux (skin) test after parents' consent obtained .....	120	( 77)
Percentage .....	58.3	(68.7)
Number who gave a positive reaction to skin test .....	6	( 9)
Number vaccinated with B.C.G. ....	114	( 53)

### Sickness Benefit Claims

Table showing the monthly number of new  
claims submitted to the Epping Office of  
the Ministry of Pensions and National  
Insurance

---

<u>Month</u>	<u>Claims</u>	
January.....	206	(185)
February.....	216	(405)
March.....	239	(265)
April.....	173	(159)
May.....	214	(120)
June.....	126	(128)
July.....	134	(118)
August.....	141	(118)
September.....	156	(146)
October.....	173	(140)
November.....	246	(190)
December.....	163	(189)



## Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections

### Sewage Works

Samples were taken as follows:-

#### Northern Outfall - by the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board

<u>Month</u>	<u>Result</u>
January	Satisfactory
March	Unsatisfactory
September	Satisfactory
November	Satisfactory

#### Southern Outfall - by the Essex River Board

<u>Month</u>	<u>Result</u>
March	Satisfactory
June	Satisfactory
July	Satisfactory
September	Satisfactory
December	Satisfactory

## Housing

### General

Total number of occupied houses as at 31.12.60.....	2903
New houses erected by Epping Urban District Council.....	14
New houses erected by private enterprise.....	33

### Repairs

Inspections carried out.....	86
Re-inspections carried out.....	141
Intimation notices served.....	20
Statutory notices served.....	Nil

### House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

#### Improvement Grants

##### (a) Discretionary

Applications considered and approved.....	22
---	----

##### (b) Standard

Applications considered and approved.....	7
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#### Clearance Area Programme

Families rehoused.....	6
Properties left empty on undertaking from owners.....	7

### Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair.....	Nil
Number of certificates issued.....	Nil



## Food

### Type and number of shops and other food premises in the district - number of inspections carried out

	<u>Number of Premises</u>	<u>Number of Inspections</u>
Grocery and provisions .....	18	16
Confectioners .....	9	3
Canteens .....	9	5
Greengrocers .....	4	2
Licensed premises .....	15	12
Restaurants and cafés .....	10	8
Bakers and confectioners .....	3	2
Fish shops .....	4	4
Butchers .....	6	5

### Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Sale of ice cream .....	14
Fried fish shops .....	2
Preparation and sale of preserved meats	2

## Dairies

Four premises in the district were registered under the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949 - 1954.

### Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

	lbs.	ozs.
Tinned meat .....	68	12
Fresh fish .....	42	-
Tinned fruit .....	70	-
Miscellaneous .....	232	2
Total:...	412	14

## Factories

### Factories Acts, 1937 and 1948

#### (a) Inspections

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	3	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority .....	33	16	1	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (Excluding outworkers' premises)	7	3	-	-
Total .....	43	21	1	-

#### (b) Outworkers

Twenty-eight outworkers were on the register at 31st December, 1960, and were engaged mainly on work in connexion with wearing apparel.



# E P P I N G      A N D      O N G A R      R U R A L      D I S T R I C T ---

## General Data

Area (in acres).....	76,007	(76,007)
Number of houses (mid-year).....	11,361	(11,122)
Number of houses per acre (average).....	0.1	( 0.1)
Number of persons per acre (average).....	0.5	( 0.4)
Number of persons per house (average).....	3.1	( 3.0)
Ratable value (mid-year).....	£390,129	(£378,649)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1960/61).....	£1,637	(£1,565)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1960/61).....	18/10d	( 18/4d)

## Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate).....	34,870	(33,870)
Increase over the previous year.....	1,000	( 20)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths).....	362	( 401)
Proportion of increase due to immigration.....	638	( -421)

BirthsM.F.(a) Live Births

Legitimate.....	363	(353)	301	(329)
Illegitimate.....	12	( 8)	8	( 13)
Total.....	375	(361)	309	(342)

Crude rate.....	per 1,000 population	19.6	(20.7)
Adjusted rate.....	" " "	19.6	(20.7)
England & Wales.....	" " "	17.1	(16.5)

(b) Illegitimate Live Births - per cent  
of total live births

" " " " England & Wales.....	2.9	( 3.0)
" " " " England & Wales.....	5.4	( 5.1)

(c) Still Births

Legitimate.....	8	( 3)	2	( 3)
Illegitimate.....	-	( -)	-	( -)
Total.....	8	( 3)	2	( 3)

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	14.4	( 8.5)
" " " " " " England & Wales.....	19.8	(21.0)

(d) Total Births (live and still)

Legitimate.....	371	(356)	303	(332)
Illegitimate.....	12	( 8)	8	( 13)
Total.....	383	(364)	311	(345)



DeathsM.F.

(a) All Ages 164 (163) 158 (139)

Crude rate	per 1,000 population	9.2	( 8.9)
Adjusted rate	" " "	10.1	( 9.7)
England & Wales	" " "	11.5	(11.6)

(b) Infants under 1 year of age

(i) Legitimate 7 ( 3) - ( 4)

Legitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000			
legitimate live births		10.5	(10.3)
" " England & Wales		*	(22.0)

(ii) Illegitimate - ( -) - ( -)

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per 1,000			
illegitimate births		-	( - )
" " England & Wales		*	(27.0)

(iii) Total Infant Mortality rate per			
1,000 live births		10.2	(10.3)
" " England & Wales		21.9	(22.2)

(c) Neonatal Deaths (infants under 4 weeks of age)

(i) Legitimate 6 ( 2) - ( 2)

(ii) Illegitimate - ( -) - ( -)

Total	6 ( 2)	- ( 2)
-------	--------	--------

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000			
live births		8.8	( 5.7)
" " England & Wales		15.6	(15.8)

\* Figures not available

Deaths (cont'd.)M.F.(d) Early Neonatal Deaths (infants  
under 1 week of age)

(i) Legitimate.....	6	( 2)	-	( 2)
(ii) Illegitimate.....	-	( -)	-	( -)
Total.....	6	( 2)	-	( 2)

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000

live births.....	8.8	( 5.7)
" " England & Wales.....	13.4	(13.3)

(e) Perinatal Mortality (still births  
and deaths under 1 week combined,  
per 1,000 live and still births)

" " England & Wales.....	23.1	(14.1)
" " England & Wales.....	32.9	(34.2)

(f) Maternal Deaths (including abortion)

- ( -)

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live  
and still births.....

" " " England & Wales.....	-	( -)
" " " England & Wales.....	0.4	( 0.4)



<u>Causes of Death</u>	<u>Male</u>		<u>Female</u>		<u>Total</u>	
All causes.....	164	(163)	158	(139)	322	(302)
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory.....	-	( 1)	-	( -)	-	( 1)
2. Tuberculosis, other.....	1	( -)	-	( -)	1	( -)
3. Syphilitic disease.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
4. Diphtheria.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
5. Whooping cough.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
6. Meningococcal infections.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
7. Acute poliomyelitis.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
8. Measles.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
9. Other infective & parasitic diseases.....	-	( -)	1	( -)	1	( -)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach.....	-	( 5)	3	( 5)	3	(10)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.....	11	(12)	5	( 1)	16	(13)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast.....	-	( -)	6	( 9)	6	( 9)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus.....	-	( -)	4	( 1)	4	( 1)
14. Other malignant & lymphatic neoplasms.....	19	(18)	23	(15)	42	(33)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia.....	2	( 1)	1	( -)	3	( 1)
16. Diabetes.....	1	( 1)	2	( -)	3	( 1)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system.....	22	(20)	19	(22)	41	(42)
18. Coronary disease, angina.....	33	(30)	22	(21)	55	(51)
19. Hypertension with heart disease.....	1	( 2)	6	( -)	7	( 2)
20. Other heart disease.....	19	(14)	20	(18)	39	(32)
21. Other circulatory disease.....	4	( 6)	6	( 9)	10	(15)
22. Influenza.....	-	( 1)	-	( 1)	-	( 2)
23. Pneumonia.....	6	(10)	14	( 6)	20	(16)
24. Bronchitis.....	10	(11)	1	( 5)	11	(16)
25. Other diseases of respiratory system.....	2	( 3)	1	( -)	3	( 3)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.....	-	( 3)	1	( 2)	1	( 5)
27. Gastritis, enteritis & diarrhoea.....	1	( 1)	-	( -)	1	( 1)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis.....	-	( -)	-	( 3)	-	( 3)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate.....	-	( 6)	-	( -)	-	( 6)
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
31. Congenital malformations.....	1	( 2)	2	( 1)	3	( 3)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.....	17	( 8)	15	(19)	32	(27)
33. Motor vehicle accidents.....	7	( 3)	1	( -)	8	( 3)
34. All other accidents.....	7	( 3)	3	( 1)	10	( 4)
35. Suicides.....	-	( 2)	2	( -)	2	( 2)
36. Homicide and operations of war.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)





Communicable Diseases (except Tuberculosis)

	Notifications according to age groups													Incidence rate per 10,000 population	
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age un-known	Total	Epping & Ongar	England and Wales
Scarlet fever	-	-	2	1	1	6	4	-	1	-	-	-	15	4.3	7.9
Whooping cough	3	6	4	5	10	36	7	1	3	-	-	-	75	21.5	10.5
Poliomyelitis-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.06
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.03
Measles	3	3	5	8	3	74	2	1	-	-	-	-	99	28.4	34.8
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.01
Dysentery	5	8	12	6	9	47	10	3	19	3	-	2	124	35.6	9.4
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.1
Acute pneumonia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.3	3.2
Paratyphoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.05
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.07
Food poisoning	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	5	1.4	1.7
Infective hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	3	0.9	*
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*

\* Figures not available





# Communicable Diseases - Tuberculosis

	<u>Pulmonary</u>				<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>				<u>Total</u>	
	M.		F.		M.		F.			
Number of cases on the register at 1.1.60.....	84	(73)	69	(63)	19	(18)	16	(13)	188	(167)
Number of cases added to the register during 1960:-										
New cases.....	10	( 3)	6	( 3)	-	( -)	-	( 1)	16	( 7)
Inward transfers.....	10	(13)	12	( 5)	-	( 1)	-	( 2)	22	( 21)
Number of cases removed from the register during 1960:-										
Deaths.....	-	( 1)	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( 1)
Outward transfers.....	4	( 2)	1	( 2)	-	( -)	-	( -)	5	( 4)
Patients cured.....	-	( 2)	1	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)	1	( 2)
Diagnosis amended.....	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)	-	( -)
Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.60.....	100	(84)	85	(69)	19	(19)	16	(16)	220	(188)
Incidence rate of new cases per 1,000 population.....									0.5	(0.2)
" " " " " " " " England and Wales.....									0.5	(0.7)

## County Council Health Services

### Ante-natal Clinics

(a) Ante-natal attendances .....	Nil	(Nil)
(b) Post-natal attendances .....	Nil	(Nil)

### Child Welfare Clinics

Attendances - under 1 year .....	4,929	(4,567)
1 - 5 years .....	3,107	(3,257)

### Women's Welfare Clinics

Attendances .....	Nil	(Nil)
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### Midwifery and Home Nursing

Number of cases attended by  
midwives:-

(a) as midwives .....	167	(231)
(b) as maternity nurses .....	130	(107)

Number of visits paid by home nurses .....	11,632	(12,827)
--	--------	----------

### Health Visiting

Number of visits made .....	6,061	(7,998)
-----------------------------	-------	---------



Immunizations (other than B.C.G.)

Smallpox.....	402	(389)
Revaccinations.....	62	( 83)
Diphtheria.....	628	(446)
Booster doses.....	329	(183)
Whooping cough.....	145	(234)
Booster doses.....	2	( 11)
Poliomyelitis.....	1,816	(8,975)
Third injections.....	3,854	(5,014)

B.C.G. Vaccination

Number to whom offered.....	155	( 60)
Number given Mantoux (skin) test after parents' consent obtained.....	147	( 46)
Percentage.....	94.8	(76.66)
Number who gave a positive reaction to skin test.....	10	( 5)
Number vaccinated with B.C.G.....	137	( 41)

## Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections

### Water

#### Extensions of mains carried out in 1960:-

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Mains Extensions (Length in yards)</u>				
	<u>3"</u>	<u>4"</u>	<u>6"</u>	<u>9"</u>	<u>12"</u>
Blackmore.....	120	-	-	-	-
Doddinghurst.....	93	293	8	-	-
Fyfield.....	-	191	-	-	-
High Ongar (Marden Ash).....	173	250	-	-	-
Kelvedon Hatch.....	13	-	400	941	281
Lambourne.....	138	319	-	-	-
Nazeing.....	156	309	-	-	-
North Weald.....	-	265	-	-	-
Roydon.....	-	-	901	-	-
Sheering.....	11	-	28	-	3867
Stanford Rivers.....	5	-	128	-	-
Theydon Bois.....	3	-	109	-	-
	712	1627	1574	941	4148

### Connexions

Number of dwellings connected during the year..... 344



Number of Dwelling Houses and Number of Population  
Supplied from Public Water Mains

(Figures are approximate)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Direct to House</u>	<u>Popula- tion Served</u>	<u>By Stand Pipe</u>	<u>Popula- tion Served</u>
Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp Roding	147	441	-	-
Blackmore	455	1411	17	52
Bobbingworth	96	288	2	6
Chipping Ongar	527	1634	5	16
Doddington	575	1708	17	49
Epping Upland	218	654	1	3
Fyfield	131	380	7	20
Greensted	233	696	3	9
High Laver	85	247	25	78
High Ongar	573	1776	20	62
Kelvedon	158	474	2	6
Lambourne	524	1664	4	12
Little Laver	26	75	-	-
Magdalen Laver	87	252	1	3
Matching	236	684	2	6
Moreton	97	299	8	25
Navestock	114	351	8	25
Nazeing	1188	3683	4	12
North Weald	1235	3828	4	12
Norton Mandeville	42	122	-	-
Roydon	674	2089	26	82
Sheering	458	1438	3	9
Shelley	647	2070	2	6
Stanford Rivers	180	554	7	21
Stapleford Abbotts	225	693	49	154
Stapleford Tawney	35	105	-	-
Stondon Massey	117	360	9	28
Theydon Bois	1249	3871	1	3
Theydon Garnon	66	191	-	-
Theydon Mount	49	147	2	6
Willingale	106	318	23	71
 Totals:	 10553	 32503	 252	 776

## Housing

### General

Number of houses as at 31.12.60.....	11,625
" " " completed by Local Authority.....	54
" " " completed by private enterprise.....	257
Number of housing inspections.....	349
" " intimation notices served.....	75
" " statutory notices served.....	11
" " housing defects remedied.....	87

### Housing Act, 1957

Houses demolished.....	13
Undertakings not to use for human habitation.....	10
Closing orders made.....	7
Houses in clearance areas confirmed during the year.....	-
Houses in confirmed clearance areas awaiting demolition.....	22
Demolition orders made.....	21
Undertakings cancelled and demolition orders revoked.....	3

### Housing (Financial Provisions). Act, 1958

### House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

### Improvement Grants

Applications approved - discretionary grants.....	39
" " - standard grants.....	88

### Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair.....	5
" " certificates of disrepair issued.....	5
" " certificates of disrepair cancelled.....	-
" " undertakings received from landlord.....	-



## Food

### Type and number of shops and other food premises in the district

Grocers, provisions and general stores .....	109
Restaurants and cafés .....	37
Bakers .....	7
Greengrocers .....	10
Fishmongers .....	4
Butchers .....	20
Dairies .....	6
Licensed premises .....	79
Total .....	<u>272</u>

### Premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and number of inspections carried out

	<u>No. of premises registered</u>	<u>No. of inspections</u>
Storage and sale of ice cream ..	152	210
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food .....	18	42

### Sampling of ice cream

<u>Type of Samples</u>		<u>Result</u>
Ice-cream .....	25	Grade I ..... 21
		Grade II ..... 3
		Grade III ..... 1
Ice lolly .....	10	Satisfactory ..... 9
		Unsatisfactory ..... 1

### Milk Supply

Number of dairies registered.....	6
Number of inspections carried out.....	12
Licences issued under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949 - 1954:-	

	<u>Supplementary</u>	<u>Dealer</u>	<u>Total</u>
Pasteurized.....	13	11	24
Sterilized.....	13	14	27
Tuberculin Tested.....	12	7	19

### Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Canned meat.....	206	1
" milk.....	6	4
" fruit.....	9	9
" vegetables.....	8	0
Fish.....	2	3
Meat.....	85	8
Potatoes.....	112	0
Miscellaneous.....	28	8
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	458	1



## Slaughtering and meat inspection

	<u>Cattle</u> <u>Excluding</u> <u>Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep</u> <u>and</u> <u>Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed .....	854	7	14	601	2078
" inspected .....	854	7	14	601	2078

### All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis

Whole carcasses condemned	1	1	1	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	84	2	3	2	109
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease .....	9.9	42.8	28.5	0.3	5.2

### Tuberculosis only

Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	-	-	-	-	14
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .....	-	-	-	-	0.6

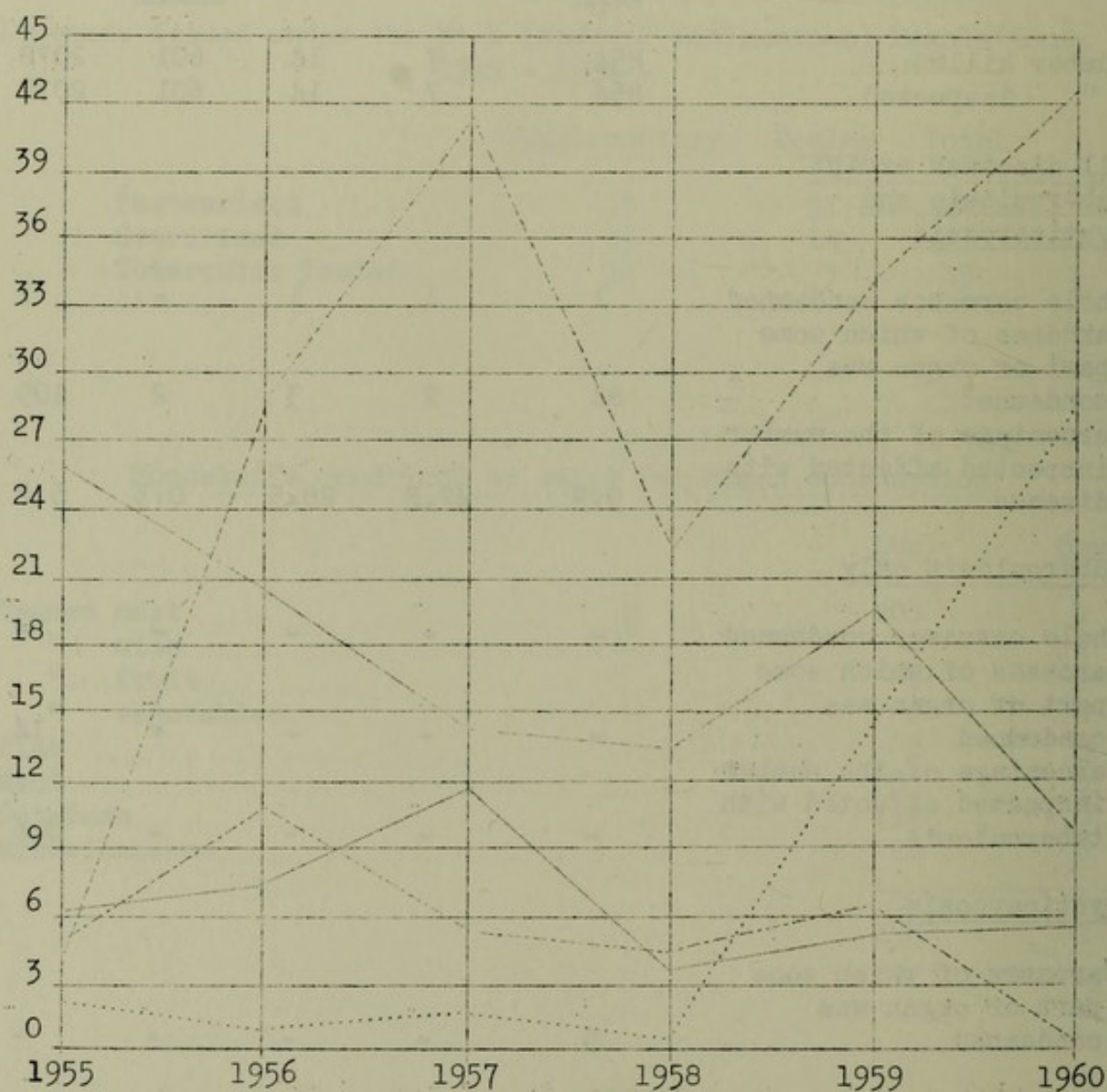
### Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned .....	5	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---	---

Total weight of meat condemned:- 1 ton 4 cwt. 0 qtr. 24 lbs.

# GRAPH OF THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE PER 100 ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(a) Diseases other than tuberculosis

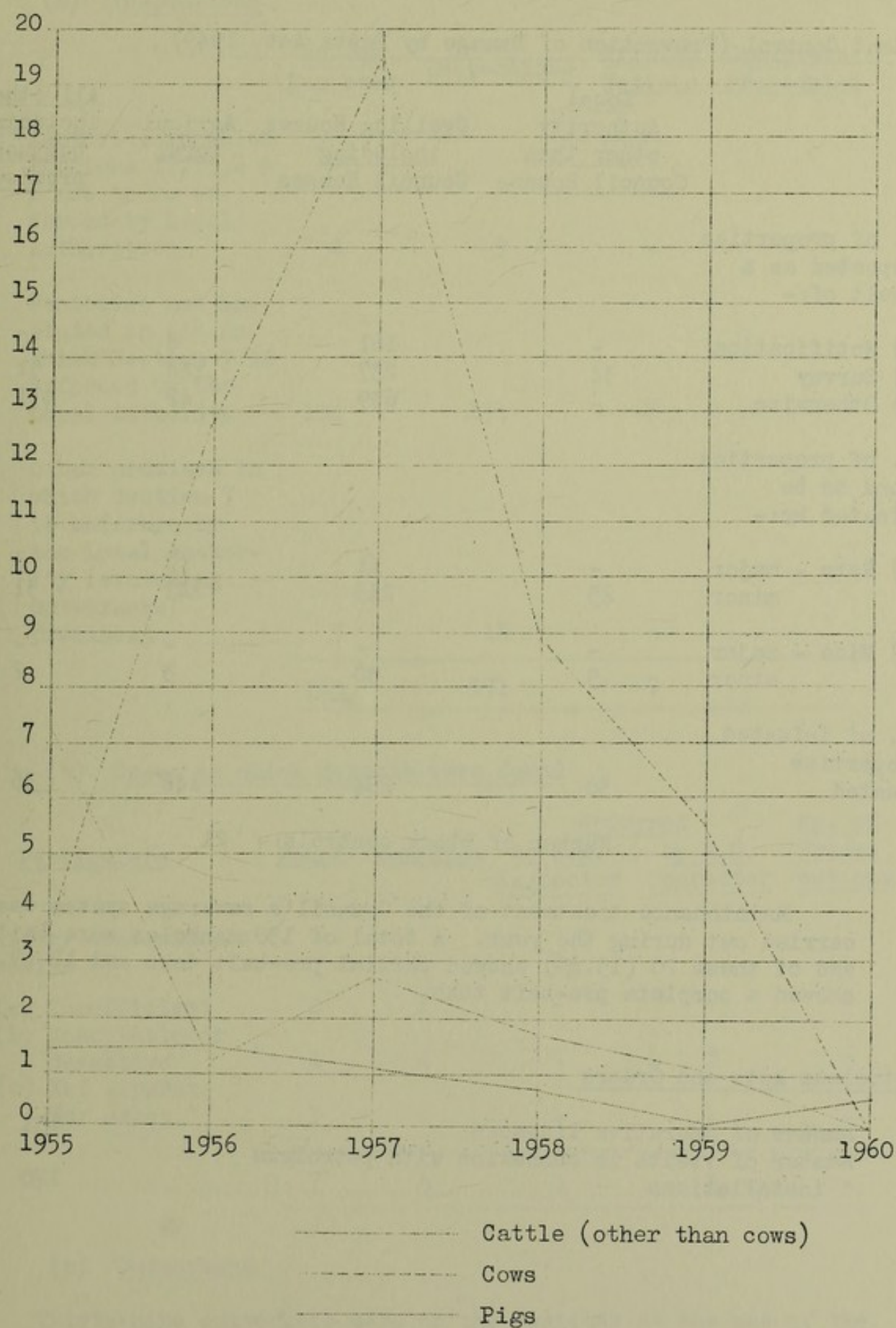


- Cattle (other than cows)
- Cows
- ..... Calves
- Sheep
- Pigs



GRAPH OF THE INCIDENCE OF DISEASE PER 100 ANIMALS SLAUGHTERED

(b) Tuberculosis only



# Rodent Control (Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949)

	<u>Local Authority other than Council Houses</u>	<u>Dwelling Houses including Council Houses</u>	<u>Agricul- tural</u>	<u>All others including business premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of properties inspected as a result of:-					
(a) Notification	-	181	8	30	219
(b) Survey	34	237	144	51	466
(c) Otherwise	-	639	42	431	1112
No. of properties found to be infested by:-					
(a) Rats - major	-	11	2	3	16
minor	25	243	141	31	440
(b) Mice - major	-	-	-	-	-
minor	5	30	3	2	40
No. of infested properties treated	30	284	146	36	496
Number of block controls:- 21					

Maintenance treatment of the Council's sewerage system was carried out during the year. A total of 130 manholes were baited, and of these 20 (15.4%) showed partial pre-bait take and 12 (9.2%) showed a complete pre-bait take.

## Petroleum Acts and Orders

Number of operative licences.....	151
Number of visits in connexion with petroleum installations.....	170



## Factories

### Factories Acts, 1937 - 1959

#### (a) Inspections

	<u>No. on Register</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities .....	4	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	104	151	7	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).....	7	11	-	-
	115	171	7	-

#### (b) Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred to H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>by H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>No. of Prosecutions</u>
Sanitary conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4	1	3	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	-	-	-	-
	7	5	1	3	-

#### (c) Outworkers

Thirty-nine outworkers were on the register at the end of the year and were engaged on work connected with wearing apparel.

## Summary of Inspections

### Public Health Act, 1936

Water Supplies .....	215
Sewerage and drainage .....	508
Piggeries .....	165
Movable dwellings .....	123
Movable dwelling sites .....	108
Provision of dustbins .....	30
Offensive trades .....	50
Nuisances .....	156
Re-inspections to secure abatement of nuisances .....	106
Enquiries in cases of infectious diseases .....	179

### Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughterhouses .....	526
Bakehouses .....	33
Fish shops .....	9
Ice-cream premises .....	210
Dairies .....	12
Butchers' shops .....	66
Food shops .....	431
Restaurant kitchens .....	88
Canteens (including school canteens) .....	10
Licensed premises .....	98



## Summary of Inspections (Continued)

### Housing

Number of inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936 .....	129
Number of re-inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936 .....	169
Number of inspections under the Housing Act, 1957 .....	220
Number of re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1957 .....	233
Number of visits in connexion with improvement grants .....	274
Number of visits in connexion with certificates of disrepair - Rent Act, 1957 .....	16

### Miscellaneous

Atmospheric pollution .....	29
Factories .....	171
Public conveniences .....	21
National Assistance Act, 1948 - Section 50 .....	4
Unclassified .....	44





