

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Epping U.D.C., Epping R.D.C., Ongar R.D.C.

Contributors

Epping (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1965

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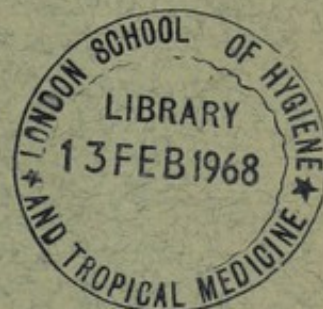
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EPPING URBAN

AND

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL

DISTRICTS



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

INCORPORATING THE REPORTS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

EPPING URBAN
AND
EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL
DISTRICTS

A N N U A L R E P O R T

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1965

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

REPORT OF THE

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STUDY OF THE

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FOR THE YEAR 1955

INVESTIGATION OF THE

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

as at 31st December, 1965

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor I.R.P. Doyle

Members:

Cllr. G.J. Ball

Cllr. S. Deacon

Cllr. C.F. Long

Cllr. D.G. Clark

Cllr. G. Temple

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

Chairman:

Councillor L.P. Davis

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor S.A. Dunsford

Members:

Cllr. T.J. Bellamy

Cllr. R.G. Eke

Cllr. L.A. Hatcher

Cllr. P.C. Joslin

Cllr. V.T.J. Page

Cllr. A.E. Stock

Cllr. R.G.R. Daniels

Cllr. P.R.H. Gould

Cllr. W.W.N. Hobbs

Cllr. S.W. Nightingale

Cllr. R.H. Payze

Cllr. T.W. East

Cllr. M.J. Hands

Cllr. D.L. Jones

Cllr. R.J. Padfield, JP

Cllr. P.M. Pegrum

Cllr. M.A. Welch

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

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DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

A.G. POULSEN-HANSEN, MD, DPH, DTM & H

(to 23.6.65.)

B.V. HASSAN, MD, BCh, BAO, DPH

(from 1.12.65.)

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Inspector

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(1) (2) (3)

Public Health Inspector

M. PERRY, MAPHI
(to 17.2.65.)
(1) (2)

W.E. BUXTON, FRSH,
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Clerks

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MRS. S. HAWKINS

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

323, High Street,
Epping.

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Inspector

R.S. SHEARS, MAPHI
(1) (2)

Additional Public Health
Inspectors

R.A.T. KEMP, MAPHI
(1) (2) (3)

R.J. DAVIES, MAPHI
(1) (2)

Chief Clerk and Technical
Assistant

T.D. BLYTH

Clerks

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- (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
- (4) Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate for Health Inspectors
- (5) Royal Society of Health Certificate in Tropical Hygiene

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in laying before you my Annual Report for the year 1965 which has been compiled in accordance with the requirements of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959 and the Ministry of Health's Circular 1/66 of 11th January, 1966.

Vital statistics which are an index, albeit inadequate, of the health and well-being of the community are quite satisfactory. Although in both districts there was a further fall in the birth rate, the death rate also declined.

There were no outbreaks of serious infectious diseases, but an unusual form of chemical food poisoning occurred early in the year and affected a large number of people. It has since become known as "The Epping Jaundice" and has attracted world-wide interest in medical circles.

The relentless but unspectacular work of public health inspectors aimed at improving the environmental conditions in both districts continued during 1965. Its effect on the health of the residents can be assessed only over a very long period of time.

To conclude, I should like to thank the many organizations and individuals who in the course of the year gave me help and advice. I am particularly grateful to those who contributed information for this report.

I. ASH, MD, DPH

Medical Officer of Health

STATEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

The following statement is based on the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, for the year 1914. It is a summary of the work done in the various branches of the Bureau during the year, and is intended to give a general idea of the progress of the work.

The Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine is one of the most important of the various branches of the United States Department of Agriculture. It is concerned with the control of insects and other pests which are destructive to crops and other plants. It also deals with the introduction of new plants and animals into the country, and with the control of diseases of plants and animals.

The work of the Bureau is divided into several branches, each of which is headed by a chief. These branches are: the Branch of Entomology, the Branch of Plant Quarantine, the Branch of Plant Diseases, and the Branch of Plant Insects. Each of these branches has a number of assistants, and together they make up the Bureau.

The work of the Bureau is carried on in several ways. First, it is necessary to keep a close watch on the progress of the work in the various branches. This is done by the chief of each branch, who reports to the chief of the Bureau. Second, it is necessary to keep a close watch on the progress of the work in the various branches. This is done by the chief of each branch, who reports to the chief of the Bureau. Third, it is necessary to keep a close watch on the progress of the work in the various branches. This is done by the chief of each branch, who reports to the chief of the Bureau.

SECTION 'A' TEXT

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COMMENTS ON VITAL STATISTICS

Population

The estimated mid-1965 population figures supplied by the Registrar General show an increase in population in the Epping Urban District of 100 (0.96 per cent) and in the Epping and Ongar Rural District of 970 (2.4 per cent). Compared with the previous years, there was a much slower population growth in both districts and this was particularly marked in Epping where the natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths, was 76 and the increase due to immigration was only 24. In the Rural District, the natural increase and the influx of new residents were almost exactly equal (483 and 487 persons).

Births

Live births during the year in Epping were 160, a decrease of 17 over 1964. The crude birth rate at 15.3 per 1,000 population was again lower for the fourth successive year. Illegitimate births, however, were halved in comparison with the previous year, and their ratio to total live births was 3.8 per cent. (The 1964 ratio was 6.8 per cent). Stillbirths, too, were lower both in actual numbers and proportionately.

In the Rural District, live births numbered 802, only four below the figure for 1964, but the increase in population brought the crude birth rate per 1,000 population down to 19.8 compared with 20.2 in 1964.

Deaths

Mortality followed the pattern for some years past, the crude death rates being almost exactly the same at 8.0 per 1,000 population in Epping and 7.9 in the Rural District. The rates adjusted for sex and age were also similar at 8.5 and 8.8 respectively, both of which figures were lower compared not only with the relative rates for 1964 but also with the rate for England and Wales for 1965, which was 11.5.

When considering the causes of death, the two districts taken together reflect the position in the country as a whole. In the Urban District, diseases of the heart and circulation accounted for over half the deaths and malignant disease for more than one in five deaths. In the Rural District, the situation was only slightly different, just under half the deaths being due to cardiac and circulatory diseases and approximately one in four due to malignancy. No significant change was apparent in either district in deaths from other causes.

It is once again most encouraging to be able to report that infant mortality rates (that is, the number of infant deaths under 1 year of age per 1,000 live births) was lower in both districts than the rate for England and Wales. No woman died as a result of pregnancy or childbirth in either Epping or the Rural District.

COMMENTS ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES AND FOOD POISONING

During the year under review, there was a decrease in the number of notifiable diseases in both districts. Measles was the only exception. It is the characteristic of this disease that it tends to have a biennial incidence peak, a pattern which it has followed in both districts for a number of years.

As mentioned in my last report, infectious hepatitis is not a generally notifiable disease, but doctors are required to report cases in both Epping Urban District and Epping and Ongar Rural District. In Epping, no cases were notified, but in the Rural District, twice as many cases were notified in 1965 as in 1964 (28 cases compared to 14). This increased number is to a certain extent due to improved notification. As the infection is transmitted via the anal-oral route, the best way to prevent it is through strict attention to personal hygiene by the population in general and food handlers in particular.

Once again, tuberculosis proved to be a waning disease. New cases added to the register in 1965 were only three in the Epping Urban District and 13 in the Epping and Ongar Rural District. However, a word of warning must here be sounded. Unless total eradication of tuberculosis is achieved, a recrudescence of the disease is only too possible if aids to prevention such as BCG vaccination and mass radiography are neglected.

Mention of "The Epping Jaundice" has already been made in the preface to this report. The outbreak of this food poisoning occurred in Epping and in the Rural District between 1st February and 2nd March, 1965. It is known that at least 84 persons were affected, but this number could have been higher because some patients with very mild symptoms might have escaped detection. Generally, the symptoms consisted of sudden onset of upper abdominal pain, followed by jaundice, fever and malaise and their intensity varied from person to person. The distribution of the cases was most unusual in that only adults were affected, often in pairs in the same household, such as husband and wife or mother and daughter, and almost all of them belonged to the social classes I - III. Various infectious agents having been excluded, careful investigations suggested that the cause of the poisoning was coarse wholemeal bread produced by a bakery in Epping. It was eaten only by people who had acquired a taste for it and since its cost was twice that of an ordinary loaf, this explained why the patients were all adults and belonged to social classes where more expensive food could be afforded.

It was very fortunate that two of the patients had small portions of the bread left over and these were subjected to very

sophisticated chemical analysis which showed the presence of an unidentified extraneous substance. The same bread fed to mice produced in them liver lesions similar to those seen in human patients.

Very careful and repeated inspections of the bakery and inquiries at the flour mill as well as at the depot from which the wholemeal was distributed, produced no results, and attention was therefore diverted to the transport of the flour to the bakery. Finally, after persistent and painstaking detective work, it was found that a large plastic jar containing an aromatic amine used as hardener for epoxy resin had spilled in a carrier van in which there was also a bag of flour for the Epping bakery. A sample of the hardener was obtained from the manufacturers and it was proved by chemical analysis that the amine was the same substance which at first could not be identified and which was found in the samples of bread removed from two patients. Moreover, when fed to mice the chemical produced the same type of symptoms and liver lesions as that which resulted from feeding them with contaminated bread.

The mystery of "The Epping Jaundice" was thus solved, but what is more important is that eventually all patients recovered seemingly without any permanent after-effects.

A full account of this most interesting outbreak was given in The British Medical Journal (1966) Volume 1 - pages 514 to 516.

REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

Housing still poses a problem and more and more people appear to be claiming medical conditions as a basis for priority in the allocation of Council accommodation. In the vast majority of cases, these claims are valid, but there still remains the task of adjudging the degree of priority. In order to prevent unfairness by accepting assessments from different persons, the practice has continued for either the Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy to visit each such applicant. In this way, continuity of judging the medical need is maintained, and a fair recommendation to the Council can be made. During the year, 14 such visits were made in Epping and 54 in Epping and Ongar.

CARE OF OLD PEOPLE

As the age structure of the population changes, the care of old people becomes ever more important. In both the Urban and

Rural Districts this is clearly recognised and welfare committees are now established to look after the needs of the elderly.

The Epping Town Old People's Welfare Committee has been in existence for some years and in 1965 its services continued and indeed expanded in some areas. The Epping Urban District Council once again provided financial support and additional funds were raised by the Committee and other voluntary organisations.

The visiting of the old people and assistance in running their clubs was the main day-to-day activity and this continued throughout the year. In May and September the extremely popular holiday scheme was operated and in each of these months 39 old age pensioners had a week's holiday at Margate at nominal cost to them. This was double the number that had been sent in 1964. At Christmas, the Committee gave gifts to the old people and helped to co-ordinate the distribution of gifts from other organisations.

At the end of 1964, the Epping and Ongar Rural District Council took the initiative in calling a meeting of those interested in old people's welfare, and the result was the formation in January 1965 of the Epping and Ongar Rural District Old People's Welfare Committee. The full Committee has representatives from the parish councils, the old people's clubs, voluntary organisations, government departments and the Rural District Council. A smaller Executive Committee carries out the actual work. The Rural District Council made a generous grant and additional finances were raised by various social functions.

Activities were very similar to those carried out by the Committee in the Urban District. The Visiting Sub-Committee did sterling work, and the Holiday Sub-Committee arranged for the visit of 39 old age pensioners to the seaside for a week in September. The success of this was attested by numerous letters of thanks from the old people.

MEDICAL EXAMINATION OF COUNCIL EMPLOYEES

Medical examinations were carried out on a total of 26 persons proposed to be employed by the two Councils. Of these, Epping Urban District Council staff candidates numbered five and all were found fit for admission to the superannuation or sick pay scheme without any reservations. Of the 21 examinations carried out for the Epping and Ongar Rural District Council, all were fit for admission to the superannuation or sick pay scheme, but one was noted as being unsuitable for work involving acute colour discrimination.

NEW LEGISLATION

In the year 1965 Parliament and the Ministries devoted little

time to legislation having any bearing on public health. Consequently, the following list of new acts and regulations is not only short but does not contain anything of great importance.

Acts: Rent Act, 1965
 Slum Clearance (Compensation)
 Act, 1965

Regulations: The Rag, Flock and Other Filling
 Materials Regulations, 1965
 The Information for Employees
 Regulations, 1965
 The Meat Inspection (Amendment)
 Regulations, 1965
 The Dried Milk Regulations, 1965
 The Milk (Special Designation)
 Regulations, 1965

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS - INDIVIDUAL DISTRICTS

I. EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Sewerage

Work on the scheme to divert part of the flow from the Northern to the Southern Outfall with corresponding extensions to the latter was continued during 1965 but, although scheduled for completion during that year, the diversion was not in fact carried out. The approval by the Ministry of the consultant engineer's recommendations that the whole of the flow be diverted from north to south was obtained, and permission was received to include in the current contract the diversion of a further length of sewers which could drain by gravity from a point on the Beaconfield Estate to the beginning of the new trunk sewer on the Northern Greens. Beyond this point pumping will be necessary and at the end of the year the consultants were preparing plans and bills of quantity for the pumping station, new sewers, and further extensions to the Southern Outfall.

Refuse Collection

The considerable increase in the quantity of refuse made it necessary to augment the crew from six to seven men starting in November, with a consequent adjustment to the bin bonus scheme. Waste paper continued to be collected separately and 83.2 tons were salvaged during 1965; this brought in an income of £750. The reduction in the amount of paper collected during 1965 as compared with 1964 was no doubt due to the difficulty of obtaining a full-time baler. After careful inquiry, which included demonstrations of different types of vehicles, a new refuse loader was ordered for delivery in the autumn of 1966. The twice-weekly collection from hotels and restaurants was continued, together with special free collection of surplus bulky household goods which might otherwise be dumped by the roadside. This latter service increased very considerably during the year.

Public Conveniences

It was not possible to put a stop to vandalism and efforts to find a more central site for a larger building with full-time attendants proved unsuccessful.

Housing

Stage II of the Springfield Estate was not after all completed during 1965; only 21 housing units out of 32 were made available. Progress was also slow at Steward's Green, where 32 dwellings were completed and occupied during the year. The majority of the temporary bungalows were, however, removed.

Plans were put in hand for the erection of a community centre on the Pelly Estate. This building is to provide recreational facilities for elderly people and contain a large kitchen on which could be based a luncheon club and "Meals on Wheels" service.

Negotiations were finalised for the acquisition of land at Coopersale and a scheme for 78 three-bedroom houses, 46 two-bedroom houses, 11 aged persons bungalows, four shops and eight two-bedroom flats above them was finally agreed with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the County Council, as Planning Authority. After consideration of a number of industrialised building systems, a contract was entered into with W. and C. French Ltd. for their Leca Plan system. Work was begun in November; all the houses are scheduled to be completed in 1966 and the shops and flats above them in early 1967.

Improve- ment Grants

As will be seen from the statistics, there was an increase in the number of applications, particularly for standard grants, three of which were for tenanted properties.

Food

Regular inspections of food premises were maintained - a task to which the new inspector was able to devote considerable time. There were three complaints received and one successful prosecution was instituted under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

Swimming Pools

The water from the two school swimming pools was sampled during the year; the results were satisfactory.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

The appointment of an additional public health inspector, who commenced work early in 1965, enabled the duties under this new legislation to be tackled in earnest and, as will be seen from the statistics included in this report, considerable progress was made.

Public Water Supply

The Lee Valley Water Company reported that 37 bacteriological and four chemical samples of water supplied to the district were examined and all conformed to the standards of purity suitable for a public supply.

The quantity of water supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company was generally adequate in all parts of the district. The Company carried out maintenance and extension of its water supply system during the year 1955 and it was found to be satisfactory. The water supply was found to be satisfactory in all parts of the district. In the other areas, arrangements were made for the provision of water supply, which was not suitable for the use of a filter.

A water supply system of 1,000 gallons per day was provided for the use of the water supply system. The water supply system was found to be satisfactory.

Water Supply and Sewerage

The water supply and sewerage system was found to be satisfactory. The water supply system was found to be satisfactory.

Project	Cost	Details of and
Water supply system	£50,000	Work completed in February 1955.
Water supply system	£15,000	Work completed in the water supply system of the water supply system.
Water supply system	£10,000	Work completed in the water supply system of the water supply system.
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Water supply system	£10,000	Work completed in the water supply system of the water supply system.
Water supply system	£10,000	Work completed in the water supply system of the water supply system.

The Lee Valley Water Company reported that 77,000,000 gallons and four hundred million of water supplied to the district were examined and 411 confirmed to the standards of purity and for the purpose of the district. The water supply is a public supply.

Plans were put in hand for the construction of a new water supply on the Folly Estate. This building is to be constructed on a site which was also used for the construction of a new water supply. The new water supply is to be constructed on a site which was also used for the construction of a new water supply.

At the time of the construction of the new water supply, the water supply was constructed on a site which was also used for the construction of a new water supply. The new water supply is to be constructed on a site which was also used for the construction of a new water supply. The new water supply is to be constructed on a site which was also used for the construction of a new water supply.

As will be seen from the statistics, there was an increase in the number of applications for water supply. The number of applications for water supply was 1,000 in 1955 and 1,200 in 1956. The number of applications for water supply was 1,000 in 1955 and 1,200 in 1956.

Food

Regular inspection of food premises was maintained. A total of 1,000 food premises were inspected in 1955 and 1,200 in 1956. The number of food premises inspected was 1,000 in 1955 and 1,200 in 1956.

Swimming Pools

The water supply for the swimming pools was maintained. The water supply for the swimming pools was maintained. The water supply for the swimming pools was maintained.

Offices, Shops and Railway Stations

The appointment of an additional water supply officer was made. The appointment of an additional water supply officer was made. The appointment of an additional water supply officer was made.

II. EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

Water

The quantity of water supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company was generally adequate in all parts of the district. The Company carried out bacteriological and chemical examinations of water and during the year 405 samples were taken and found to be satisfactory. The staff of the Public Health Department took 11 samples of water from wells; seven of these were found to be satisfactory. In the other cases, arrangements were made either for the provision of mains supply or, where this was not possible, recommendations were made for the use of a filter.

A water main extension of 1,000 yards to serve five properties and four farms was carried out under the Rural Water Supplies and Sewerage Acts, 1944 - 1961.

Sewerage and Refuse Collection

The Council's Engineer and Surveyor who is responsible for sewerage, sewage disposal and refuse collection, has supplied the following information about these services:

New Major Schemes	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Position at end of 1965.</u>
	Stondon Massey Sewerage Scheme	£50,000	Work completed in February 1965.
	Broadley Common, Roydon, Sewerage Scheme	£75,000	Awaiting decision on the boundary extension of Harlow Urban District Council.
	Nazeing Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme	£83,000	Construction to be commenced early in 1966.
	Swallows Cross Sewage Treatment Works Extension	£165,000	Commenced construction in December, 1965.
	Roydon connexion to Trunk Sewer	£13,000	Contract in progress.
	Roydon - East End - Sewerage Scheme	£10,000	In advanced stage of preparation.

	<u>Scheme</u>	<u>Cost</u>	<u>Position at end of 1965.</u>
	Epping Green Sewage Disposal Works	£15,000	In advanced stage of preparation.
	Theydon Bois Sewage Works Relief Scheme	£100,000	Design in progress.
	Stanford Rivers Sewage Disposal Works	£250,000	Design in progress.
Routine Services	Sixteen parishes in the district were wholly or partly served by major sewage disposal plants. Despite frequent overloading, these were maintained in a good working condition.		
	The smaller sewage purification plants functioned satisfactorily.		
Cesspools and Pail Closets	In parishes which have no main drainage, the practice continued of emptying cesspools free of charge once a year by means of two cesspool emptiers.		
Public Conveniences	There was no change in the provision of public conveniences. Those at Ongar remained available to the public day and night throughout the year, whilst the convenience at Theydon Bois was open only during the months March to October and only in daytime.		
Refuse Collection	There was a weekly refuse collection from 12,752 properties and a fortnightly collection from 907 dwellings. The number of vehicles employed on this work was seven, all of the Dennis Paxit compression type. One side loader was kept in reserve. Two men with machines were employed at the Bobbingworth refuse tip, where all refuse collected throughout the Epping and Ongar Rural and Epping Urban Districts was deposited.		
Salvage	Waste paper salvaged during the year amounted to about 355 tons and its sale realized approximately £3,062. Both the rate fund and the refuse collectors benefited from this money.		

Housing

Slum Clearance Forty unfit dwellings were dealt with under the Housing Acts; details are given in Section B.

Since 1955, action has been taken in respect of 312 unfit houses.

Eight Demolition Orders were revoked upon completion of all works required to render the dwellings fit in all respects

for human habitation.

It is estimated that 150 unfit houses still remain in the district.

improve-
ment
grants

The number of improvement grants given during the last three years is shown in the following table:-

	Discretionary Grants	Standard Grants	Total
1963	15	78	93
1964	20	75	95
1965	13	66	79

During the year, £15,846 was paid in respect of improvements.

One request from a tenant was received asking the Council to exercise its powers under Part II of the Housing Act, 1964, requiring the provision of the standard amenities. In this case, official action was not necessary because the owner gave the Council an undertaking to carry out the improvements.

movable
dwelling

Five caravan site licences for single caravans were issued during the year. Ten caravans were stationed at the Council's temporary caravan site at Hallsford Bridge at the end of the year. At the request of the Minister, forwarded through the County Council, sites are being considered for the use of itinerant caravan dwellers.

An offence for parking a caravan without obtaining a site licence resulted in a fine of £5.0.0. On the other hand, a site operator was taken to the Summary Court for failure to comply with nine site licence conditions and a fine of £20.0.0 was imposed. This was his second breach of the conditions. Whilst in the first case the offence concerned only one caravan for which the necessary licence was not obtained, in the other case it affected the living conditions of a large number of caravan dwellers who, over a long period of time, were deprived of the amenities required under the terms of the licence. This second case was therefore more serious and although the magistrates imposed a higher fine, it is still not in proportion to the seriousness of the offence.

Wlen Faba
and River-
fields
estates

The efforts to ultimately re-develop these estates made further progress when the Council purchased, or agreed to purchase, another 20 plots so that by the end of the year 87 plots covering an area of $17\frac{1}{2}$ acres had been secured by them.

Food

Seven hundred and ninety-two visits were made to food premises under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Reports were submitted on seven cases of offences under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and Court proceedings were instituted in respect of the following:-

(i)	Mould in meat pie	Fine £10	£2.2.0 costs
(ii)	Glass in bottle of milk	Fine £3	£2.2.0 costs
(iii)	Foreign matter in bottle of milk	Fine £5	£3.3.0 costs
(iv)	Prolonged storage - sausages	Fine £7	£2.2.0 costs

The results of sampling are reported in Section B.

A routine inspection of a mobile ice-cream van revealed several contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and summary proceedings were authorized. The operator of the van was never traced and these circumstances underline the difficulties where mobile ice-cream vans are hired. It is also pertinent to suggest that all firms hiring out vehicles on a self-employed basis should ensure that structurally the vehicles comply in all respects with the Regulations.

The Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963

As from the 1st October, 1965, no carcase could be removed from a slaughterhouse unless it had been inspected strictly in accordance with the Regulations. In a rural district such as this with widely separated slaughterhouses, local authorities need not only the power to reasonably control the hours of slaughter to prevent an undue burden on the Public Health Department, but also amended regulations to give a certain degree of flexibility in the methods of inspection.

The largest of the three butchers transferred his business to a slaughterhouse outside the district and it is hoped that this will be a permanent arrangement as the slaughterhouse formerly used by him was particularly badly sited.

Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957

The duties under this Order are carried out by the Public

Health Department by virtue of powers delegated to the Epping and Ongar Rural District Council by the County Council of Essex. At the close of the year there were 17 swill boiling plants licensed and all were regularly inspected.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Fourteen licences were issued in 1965 and no special difficulties were encountered in ensuring compliance with the conditions imposed.

Rodent Control

All rodent control work continued to be carried out satisfactorily by the West Essex Rabbit Clearance Society Ltd.

Petroleum Acts and Orders

There were 161 licences in force in respect of garages or premises where petrol is stored.

Thirty tanks were tested during the year.

It would not be possible in a report of this kind to give in detail the malpractices which were noted, except, perhaps, to express concern at the careless manner in which petroleum spirit is sometimes handled by all sections of the public. Sales of petrol into cans at filling stations is on the increase for use in two-stroke motor cycles, lawn-mowers, etc. The hazard created by such unmarked cans containing petrol which could be so easily confused with similar vessels containing paraffin is obvious, but only in one garage in the area a suitably worded stick-on label is provided. Another serious matter is that, more often than not, cans are not provided with machine screwed stoppers.

Inspection of Factories

During the year under review, 120 inspections of factories were made and in no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

The main responsibility for health and welfare in factories rests with H.M. Inspector of Factories, who also supervises factory offices under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. The duties of a local authority are confined to inspections of sanitary accommodation in the factory itself,

and if they were transferred to the Factories Inspectorate, visits to the same premises by different officers at various times would be avoided.

Atmospheric Pollution

The Council continued its co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (Ministry of Technology) and after initial 'teething' troubles had been overcome, the semi-automatic sulphur dioxide sampling machine sited at Kelvedon Hatch functioned satisfactorily. The assessing of the results of the samples and the volume of administrative work connected with it requires much time and effort. There can be no progress in the abatement of atmospheric pollution unless energetic action is taken to control domestic smoke, particularly in places where this can be done easily and at little cost to the Council and Exchequer. It was, therefore, a great disappointment that the Minister would not agree in 1962 to a Smoke Control Order in respect of the Parish of Shelley with its compact group of 500 post-war Council houses.

Reference was made in the 1962 Report to complaints of dust from a factory in High Ongar. Since then more complaints from this source have been received and investigated. The very nature of the manufacturing process used in this factory requires dust arresting plant of the highest order. An efficient scrubber unit will be installed when the factory is extended, but in the meantime, suitable sprays have been provided at all points where dust may arise. The firm has also given an undertaking to provide a scrubber unit to the existing part of the works if asked to do so.

Noise Abatement

Complaints of noise were received about the same factory which caused the dust nuisance. The management engaged the services of a specialist firm of consultants to investigate the problem of noise arising from the plant which operates on a three shift, twenty-four hour basis. The conclusions of the report were that, although the factory noise was audible at the dwellings of three of the complainants living approximately one mile in direct line from the factory, the low level and character of the noise did not justify the complaints. However, in view of the increasing number of complaints from this source, a further investigation is to be made.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Twenty-eight premises were added to the register during

the year, bringing the total at 31st December to 213. Ninety-three premises received a general inspection; details are given in Section B.

In accordance with Circular L.A.9., Supplement No. 1, from the Ministry of Labour, a limited lighting survey was carried out and it was found that whilst standards of lighting in the selling areas of shops ranged from fair to excellent, those in stock and storerooms were poor. Lighting in offices was generally good; there were no instances of excessive glare in the premises inspected.

Failing guidance from the Ministry, no specific standards could be suggested to occupiers, although it is considered that for artificial lighting they should be based on the figures recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society.

Swimming Pools

By arrangements with the head teachers, the six swimming pools in the district were inspected and samples of water were taken. In all cases, the results of laboratory tests showed that the water was fit for bathing.

Training - Public Health Inspectors

Students from the London Boroughs continued to receive practical training in all aspects of rural public health work and administration, with particular emphasis on meat inspection.

BYPASS DISTRICT

General Data	1964	1965	1966
Area (in acres)	1,438	1,438	1,438
Number of houses (mid-year)	7,201	7,201	7,201
Number of persons per acre (average)	5.0	5.0	5.0
Number of persons per house (average)	1.0	1.0	1.0
Number of persons per house (average)	2.3	2.3	2.3
Notable value (mid-year)	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,438,000
Product of a pump rate (mid-year)	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,438,000
The rate in the house (mid-year)	1,438,000	1,438,000	1,438,000

SECTION 'B' - STATISTICS

(Figures in brackets refer to 1964)

1964	1965	1966
1,438	1,438	1,438
7,201	7,201	7,201
5.0	5.0	5.0
1.0	1.0	1.0
2.3	2.3	2.3
1,438,000	1,438,000	1,438,000
1,438,000	1,438,000	1,438,000
1,438,000	1,438,000	1,438,000

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).....	3,201	(3,087)
Number of houses per acre (average).....	2.2	(2.0)
Number of persons per acre (average).....	7.0	(6.9)
Number of persons per house (average).....	3.3	(3.4)
Ratable value (mid-year).....	£492,940	(£455,816)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1965-66).....	£2,032	(£1,895)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1965-66).....	11/6d	(9/6d)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate).....	10,470	(10,370)
Increase over the previous year.....	100	(300)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths).....	76	(88)
Increase due to immigration.....	24	(212)

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>	
Legitimate.....	80	(100)	74	(65)
Illegitimate.....	3	(10)	3	(2)
Total.....	<u>83</u>	<u>(110)</u>	<u>77</u>	<u>(67)</u>

Crude rate.....	per 1,000 population	15.3	(17.1)
Adjusted rate.....	" " "	13.5	(15.0)
England and Wales.....	" " "	18.0	(18.4)

(b) <u>Illegitimate Live Births - per cent</u>			
<u>of total live births</u>	3.8	(6.8)	
" " " " England and Wales.....	7.7	(7.2)	

(c) <u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate.....	2	(3)	-	(1)
Illegitimate.....	-	(1)	1	(-)
Total.....	<u>2</u>	<u>(4)</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>(1)</u>

Rate per 1,000 total live and still			
births.....	18.4	(27.5)	
" " " " England and Wales.....	15.8	(16.4)	

(d) <u>Total Births (live and still)</u>				
Legitimate.....	82	(103)	74	(66)
Illegitimate.....	3	(11)	4	(2)
Total.....	<u>85</u>	<u>(114)</u>	<u>78</u>	<u>(68)</u>

DEATHS

(a) All ages 40 ^M (33) 44 ^F (56)

Crude rate.....	per 1,000 population.....	8.0	(8.6)
Adjusted rate.....	" " ".....	8.5	(8.8)
England and Wales.....	" " ".....	11.5	(11.3)

(b) Infants under 1 year of age

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

Legitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 legitimate live births.....	19.4	(30.3)	
" " England and Wales.....	*	(19.4)	

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per		
1,000 illegitimate births.....	-	(-)
" " England and Wales.....	*	(26.3)

Total infant mortality rate per 1,000		
live births.....	18.8	(28.2)
" " England and Wales.....	19.0	(20.0)

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

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

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live		
births.....	18.8	(22.6)
" " England and Wales.....	13.0	(13.8)

* Figures not available

DEATHS (CONTINUED)

	<u>N</u>	<u>F</u>
(d) <u>Early Neonatal Deaths</u> <u>(Infants under 1 week</u> <u>of age)</u>		
Legitimate.....	- (2)	3 (2)
Illegitimate.....	- (-)	- (-)
Total.....	- (2)	3 (2)

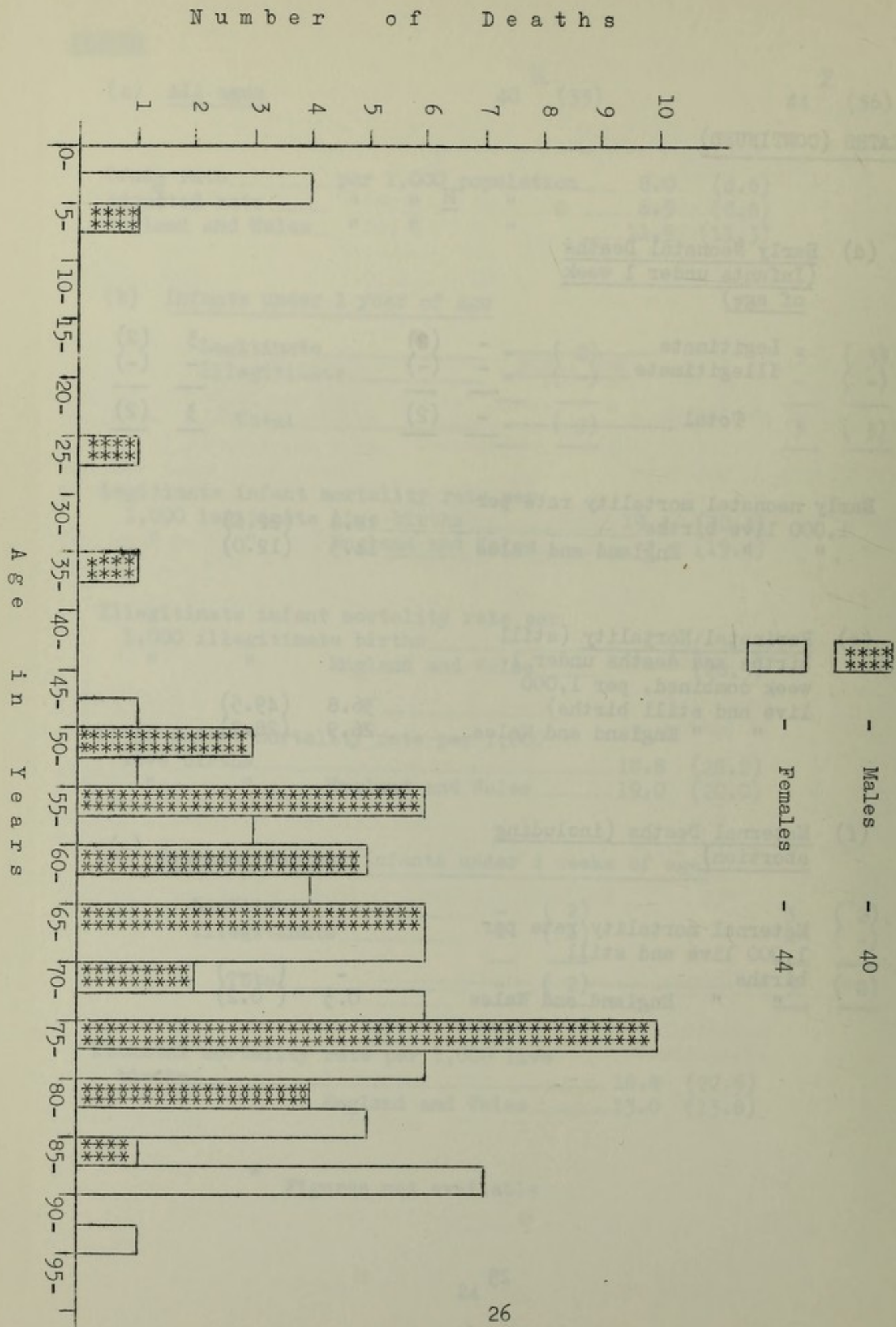
Early neonatal mortality rate per
 1,000 live births..... 18.8 (22.6)
 " " England and Wales..... 11.3 (12.0)

(e) Perinatal Mortality (still
births and deaths under 1
week combined, per 1,000
live and still births)..... 36.8 (49.5)
 " " England and Wales..... 26.9 (28.2)

(f) Maternal Deaths (including
abortion)..... - (-)

Maternal mortality rate per
 1,000 live and still
 births..... - (-)
 " " England and Wales..... 0.3 (0.2)

Number of Deaths according to Age and Sex



CAUSES OF DEATH	Male		Female		Total	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
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	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	(1)	1	(-)	2	(1)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	4	(2)	1	(1)	5	(3)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	(-)	1	(5)	1	(5)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	5	(5)	4	(7)	9	(12)
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	1	(2)	-	(-)	1	(2)
16. Diabetes	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	4	(3)	10	(8)	14	(11)
18. Coronary disease, angina	10	(9)	15	(9)	25	(18)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	1	(-)	-	(-)	1	(-)
20. Other heart disease	1	(-)	2	(5)	3	(5)
21. Other circulatory disease	1	(2)	1	(2)	2	(4)
22. Influenza	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
23. Pneumonia	3	(2)	2	(5)	5	(7)
24. Bronchitis	3	(2)	1	(1)	4	(3)
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	-	(-)	-	(3)	-	(3)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	(-)	2	(-)	2	(-)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
31. Congenital malformations	-	(-)	2	(-)	2	(-)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	3	(2)	2	(6)	5	(8)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	(1)	-	(1)	1	(2)
34. All other accidents	1	(-)	-	(2)	1	(2)
35. Suicides	-	(1)	-	(-)	-	(1)
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	(1)	-	(1)	-	(2)
All causes	40	(33)	44	(56)	84	(89)

DISEASES AND OPERATIONS OF WAR	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	No.	Per cent	No.	Per cent	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
3. Syphilis, chronic	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
4. Diphtheria	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
5. Whooping cough	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
6. Meningococcal infections	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
7. Acute poliomyelitis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
8. Measles	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
9. Other infectious and parasitic diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
10. Malignant neoplasms, stomach	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
11. Malignant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
12. Malignant neoplasms, breast	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
13. Malignant neoplasms, uterus	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
14. Other malignant and dysplastic neoplasms	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
15. Leukemia, myeloid	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
16. Diabetes	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
17. Various lesions of nervous system	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
18. Epilepsy, idiopathic, cryptogenic	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
19. Epilepsy, symptomatic with focal lesions	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
20. Other brain diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
21. Other cystic degenerative diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
22. Influenza	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
23. Pneumonia	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
24. Hemorrhage	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
27. Gastritis, acute and chronic	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
29. Hypertension of systemic arteries	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
30. Hypertension, child-birth, essential	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
31. Congenital valvular diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
32. Other heart and blood vessel diseases	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
33. Motor vehicle accidents	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
34. All other accidents	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
35. Intoxication	1	0.1	1	0.1	2
36. Hostile and operations of war	1	0.1	1	0.1	2

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	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.9	5.6
Whooping cough	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2.9	2.7
Measles	9	17	26	28	36	130	3	1	-	-	-	-	250	238.9	105.1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	-	6	5.7	5.7
Meningococcal infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.1
Acute pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	1.0
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.4
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1.9	1.0
Infectious hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*

* Figures not available

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.65.	46 (48)	41 (43)	6 (6)	2 (2)	95 (99)
Number of cases added to the register during 1965:-					
New cases	2 (2)	- (3)	1 (-)	- (-)	3 (5)
Inward transfers	2 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (1)	3 (1)
Number of cases removed from the register during 1965:-					
Deaths	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Outward transfers	2 (4)	2 (5)	- (-)	- (1)	4 (10)
Patients cured	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Diagnosis amended	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.65.	48 (46)	40 (41)	7 (6)	2 (2)	97 (95)
Incidence rate of new cases per 1,000 population					0.3 (0.5)
" " " " " " " " England and Wales					0.3 (0.5)

Incidence according to age

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 5 years	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)
5 - 14 "	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
15 - 24 "	- (1)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)
25 - 44 "	- (-)	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)
45 - 64 "	2 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)	- (-)
65 and over	- (1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

CHRONOLOGICAL HISTORY - TUBERCULOSIS

Year	Non-Polymers		Polymers		Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.52	Number of cases added to the register during 1952	No. cases found	Number of cases removed from the register during 1952	Deaths	Outward transfers	Patients cured	Diagnosed as such	Number of cases remaining on the register as 31.12.52	Incidence rate - 100 cases per 1,000 population	Incidence and Value
	M	F	M	F											
1951	2 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	46 (4)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	46 (4)	0.2	0.2
1952	2 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	46 (4)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	46 (4)	0.2	0.2

Incidence according to sex

Year	Non-Polymers		Polymers		Total
	M	F	M	F	
1951	2 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	4 (10)
1952	2 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	1 (5)	4 (10)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

SEWAGE WORKS

Samples were taken as follows:-

Northern Outfall - by the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board

Satisfactory effluent and fit for discharge	7
Just suitable for discharge	2
Unsatisfactory effluent and unfit for discharge	5
Total:	<u>14</u>

Southern Outfall - by the Essex River Board

Discharge of very good quality	4
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HOUSING

General

Number of houses as at 31.12.65	3,349
" " " completed by Local Authority in 1965	43
" " " completed by private enterprise "	104

Repairs

Number of inspections	37
" " re-inspections	43
" " intimation notices served	2
" " statutory notices served	Nil

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Improvement Grants

(a) Discretionary

Applications considered and approved	6
(owner/occupied: 6 : tenanted: Nil)	

(b) Standard

Applications considered and approved	8
(owner/occupied: 5 : tenanted: 3)	

Visits in connexion with improvement grants	24
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Clearance Area Programme

Families rehoused	Nil
Properties left empty on undertaking from owners not to use them for human habitation	Nil

Rent Act, 1957

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

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Visits in connexion with refuse disposal	13
" " " with drainage	19
" " " with infectious diseases	63
Miscellaneous visits	190

CLEAN AIR ACT

Visits to industrial premises 8

SHOPS ACT

Visits in connexion with Section 38 Nil

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

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	17	34
Confectioners	8	2
Canteens (including school canteens)	8	13
Greengrocers	5	6
Licensed premises	15	19
Restaurants and cafés	7	13
Bakers and confectioners	4	8
Fish shops	3	5
Butchers	8	14

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

Fried fish shops	1
Preparation and sale of preserved meats	2
Sale of ice-cream	30
Visits in connexion with ice-cream	47
Samples of ice-cream and ice lollies	128

Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

	<u>lbs.</u>	<u>ozs.</u>
Cooked meats and meat products	54	12
Canned meats	51	0
Canned and frozen fish	153	4
Canned and frozen fruit and vegetables	119	8
Other foodstuffs	8	8
Total:	387	0

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Number of licences issued	1
Number of inspections	1

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Number of licences issued	2
Number of inspections	5

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL ACTS, 1933 AND 1952

(a) Hawkers of food

Number of persons registered	3
Number of inspections	5

(b) Establishments for massage and other treatment

Number of premises registered and inspected	2
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FACTORIES

Factories Act, 1961

Part I

(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.....	2	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	35	3	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).....	7	4	-	-
	<u>44</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Cases in which defects were found

<u>Particulars</u>	<u>No. of cases in which defects were found</u>		<u>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</u>		
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred</u>		
			<u>To H.M. Inspec- tor</u>	<u>By H.M. Inspec- tor</u>	
Want of cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences:-					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against Act (not relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	1	1	-	-	-

(c) Outwork

<u>Nature of Work</u>	<u>Section 133</u>			<u>Section 134</u>		
	<u>No. of outworkers in August List required by Section 133 (1) (c)</u>	<u>No. of cases of default in sending list to Council</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply list</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</u>	<u>Notices Served</u>	<u>Prosecutions</u>
Wearing apparel	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Boxes or other receptacles made or partially made of paper	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Dolls masks	7	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
TOTAL:	<u>7</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>	<u>Nil</u>

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>No. of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of premises receiving a general inspection</u>
Offices	10	40	33
Retail shops	39	81	60
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	1	1
Catering establishments	3	11	11
Fuel storage depots	-	1	1
Total:	<u>52</u>	<u>134</u>	<u>106</u>

Total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors:- 208

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	263
Retail shops	410
Wholesale departments, warehouses	18
Catering establishments	126
Canteens	1
Fuel storage depots	3
Total:	<u>821</u>
Total Males:	<u>319</u>
Total Females:	<u>502</u>

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 (Continued)

Exemptions:

Section 5 (2) - Overcrowding	Nil
Section 6 - Temperature	Nil
Section 9 - Sanitary Conveniences	1
Section 10 - Washing Facilities	1

Prosecutions: Nil

Inspectors: Number appointed under Section
 52 (1) or (5) of the Act 2

Analysis of Contraventions

<u>Section</u>	<u>Number</u>
Section 4 - Cleanliness	15
Section 5 - Overcrowding	3
Section 6 - Temperature	52
Section 7 - Ventilation	30
Section 8 - Lighting	9
Section 9 - Sanitary conveniences	21
Section 10 - Washing facilities	25
Section 11 - Supply of drinking water	4
Section 12 - Accommodation for clothing	2
Section 13 - Sitting facilities	2
Section 16 - Floors, passages and stairs	35
Section 17 - Fencing - machinery	12
Section 24 - First aid	49
Total:	<u>259</u>

RODENT CONTROL (PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949)

		<u>Type of Property</u>				
		<u>Local</u> <u>Authority,</u> <u>other than</u> <u>dwellings</u>	<u>All</u> <u>dwelling</u> <u>houses</u>	<u>Business</u> <u>and other</u> <u>premises</u>	<u>Agri-</u> <u>cult-</u> <u>ural</u>	<u>Total</u>
Number of properties inspected as a result of:-						
(a)	Notification	-	187	21	-	208
(b)	Survey	14	-	-	6	20
(c)	Other	-	207	71	-	278

Number of properties found to be infested by:-

(a)	Rats	4	179	19	4	206
(b)	Mice	-	8	2	-	10

Number of infested properties treated:-

4	187	21	4	216
---	-----	----	---	-----

Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act (structural)

1

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

Number of operative licences..... 20

Number of visits in connexion with petroleum installations..... 11

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

General Data

Area (in acres)	76,007	(76,007)
Number of houses (mid-year)	13,000	(12,616)
Number of houses per acre (average)	0.2	{ 0.2 }
Number of persons per acre (average)	0.5	{ 0.5 }
Number of persons per house (average)	3.1	{ 3.1 }
Ratable value (mid-year)	£1,426,704	(£1,369,964)
Product of a penny rate (financial year 1965/66)	£6,020	(£5,720)
The rate in the pound (financial year 1965/66)	9/10d.	(8/9d.)

Population

Resident population (Registrar General's mid-year estimate)	40,470	(39,500)
Increase over the previous year	970	(1,000)
Natural increase (excess of births over deaths)	483	{ 457 }
Increase due to immigration	487	{ 543 }

BIRTHS

(a) <u>Live Births</u>	<u>M</u>		<u>F</u>	
Legitimate.....	409	(391)	363	(370)
Illegitimate.....	12	(21)	18	(16)
Total.....	421	(412)	381	(386)

Crude rate.....	per 1,000 population.....	19.8	(20.2)
Adjusted rate.....	" " ".....	18.4	(18.8)
England and Wales.....	" " ".....	18.1	(18.4)

(b) <u>Illegitimate Live Births - per cent</u>		
<u>of total live births.....</u>	3.7	(4.6)
" " " England and Wales.....	7.7	(7.2)

(c) <u>Still Births</u>				
Legitimate.....	4	(10)	6	(9)
Illegitimate.....	3	(-)	-	(-)
Total.....	7	(10)	6	(9)

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births.....	16.0	(23.3)
" " " " " England and Wales.....	15.8	(16.4)

(d) <u>Total Births (live and still)</u>				
Legitimate.....	413	(401)	369	(379)
Illegitimate.....	15	(21)	18	(16)
Total.....	428	(422)	387	(395)

DEATHS

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
(a) <u>All ages</u>	170 (181)	149 (160)

Crude rate.....	per 1,000 population	7.9	(8.6)
Adjusted rate.....	" " "	8.8	(10.1)
England and Wales.....	" " "	11.5	(11.3)

(b) Infants under 1 year of age

Legitimate.....	2 (4)	3 (2)
Illegitimate.....	- (-)	1 (-)
Total.....	<u>2 (4)</u>	<u>4 (2)</u>

Legitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 legitimate live births.....	6.5	(7.9)	
" " England and Wales.....	*	(19.4)	

Illegitimate infant mortality rate per			
1,000 illegitimate births.....	30.3	(-)	
" " England and Wales.....	*	(26.3)	

Total infant mortality rate per 1,000			
live births.....	7.5	(7.5)	
" " England and Wales.....	19.0	(20.0)	

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

Legitimate.....	- (3)	2 (2)
Illegitimate.....	- (-)	1 (-)
Total.....	<u>- (3)</u>	<u>3 (2)</u>

Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000			
live births.....	3.7	(6.3)	
" " England and Wales.....	13.0	(13.8)	

* Figures not available

DEATHS (CONTINUED)

	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
(d) <u>Early Neonatal Deaths</u> <u>(Infants under 1 week</u> <u>of age)</u>		
Legitimate.....	- (3)	1 (2)
Illegitimate.....	- (-)	1 (-)
Total.....	- (3)	2 (2)

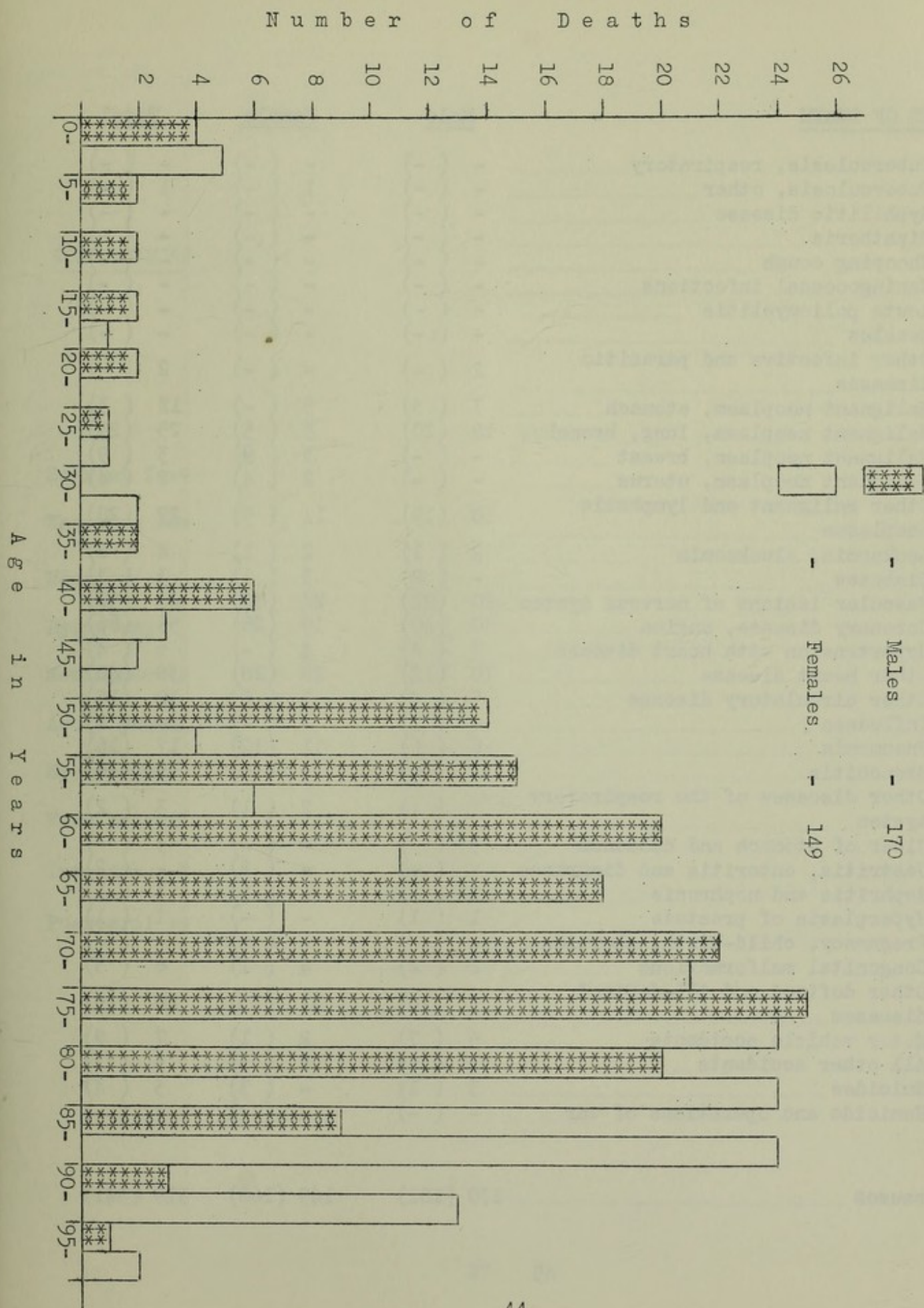
Early neonatal mortality rate per
1,000 live births..... 2.5 (6.3)
" " England and Wales..... 11.3 (12.0)

(e) Perinatal Mortality (still
births and deaths under 1
week combined, per 1,000
live and still births)..... 18.4 (29.3)
" " England and Wales..... 26.9 (28.2)

(f) Maternal Deaths (including
abortion)..... - (-)

Maternal mortality rate per
1,000 live and still
births..... - (-)
" " England and Wales..... 0.3 (0.2)

Number of Deaths according to Age and Sex



CAUSES OF DEATH	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
2. Tuberculosis, other	- (-)	1 (-)	1 (-)
3. Syphilitic disease	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
4. Diphtheria	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
5. Whooping cough	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
6. Meningococcal infections	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
7. Acute poliomyelitis	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
8. Measles	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	2 (-)	- (-)	2 (-)
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	7 (3)	5 (-)	12 (3)
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	18 (20)	5 (5)	23 (25)
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	- (-)	3 (9)	3 (9)
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	- (-)	2 (4)	2 (4)
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	18 (19)	11 (9)	29 (28)
15. Leukaemia; alukaemia	2 (1)	2 (1)	4 (2)
16. Diabetes	- (2)	3 (1)	3 (3)
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	20 (22)	24 (30)	44 (52)
18. Coronary disease, angina	40 (40)	19 (26)	59 (66)
19. Hypertension with heart disease	2 (4)	4 (-)	6 (4)
20. Other heart disease	10 (12)	28 (28)	38 (40)
21. Other circulatory disease	5 (9)	5 (6)	10 (15)
22. Influenza	- (1)	- (-)	- (1)
23. Pneumonia	6 (6)	11 (10)	17 (16)
24. Bronchitis	11 (10)	4 (6)	15 (16)
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1 (1)	2 (1)	3 (2)
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	3 (-)	- (-)	3 (-)
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	- (-)	- (2)	- (2)
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	2 (-)	1 (1)	3 (1)
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1 (1)	- (-)	1 (1)
30. Pregnancy, child-birth, abortion	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
31. Congenital malformations	2 (2)	4 (1)	6 (3)
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9 (16)	11 (13)	20 (29)
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5 (7)	2 (1)	7 (8)
34. All other accidents	3 (4)	2 (3)	5 (7)
35. Suicides	3 (1)	- (3)	3 (4)
36. Homicide and operations of war	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
All causes	170 (181)	149 (160)	319 (341)

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
-	-	2	-	1	8	2	-	-	-	-	-	13	3.2	5.6
2	1	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1.7	2.7
8	50	71	79	66	266	6	1	3	-	-	2	552	136.4	105.1
2	1	3	1	-	8	-	4	8	-	-	-	27	6.7	5.7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	0.1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	1.0
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	0.2	0.4
3	-	-	1	-	3	1	2	1	-	-	-	11	2.7	1.0
1	-	1	-	2	4	9	9	2	-	-	-	28	6.9	*
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0	*

* Figures not available

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - TUBERCULOSIS

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		<u>Total</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>		
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.65.....	117 (110)	96 (93)	14 (14)	15 (16)	242	(233)
Number of cases added to the register during 1965:-						
New cases	8 (10)	4 (5)	1 (-)	- (-)	13	(15)
Inward transfers	4 (5)	8 (7)	- (-)	2 (-)	14	(12)
Number of cases removed from the register during 1965:-						
Deaths	- (* 1)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	-	(1)
Outward transfers	4 (6)	3 (7)	- (-)	- (1)	7	(14)
Patients cured	- (1)	- (2)	- (-)	- (-)	-	(3)
Diagnosis amended	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)	-	(-)
Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.65.....	125 (117)	105 (96)	15 (14)	17 (15)	262	(242)
Incidence rate of new cases per 1,000 population					0.3	(0.4)
" " " " " " " " England and Wales					0.3	(0.5)

* From causes other than tuberculosis

Incidence according to age

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
Under 5 years	2 (-)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
5 - 14 "	1 (1)	1 (3)	1 (-)	- (-)
15 - 24 "	- (3)	1 (-)	- (-)	- (-)
25 - 44 "	2 (1)	1 (2)	- (-)	- (-)
45 - 64 "	3 (3)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
65 and over	- (2)	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)

INCUBATION PERIOD - TYPHOID FEVER

Total	New-Imports		Polynesian		Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.63
	M	F	M	F	
122	11	11	96	96	122

Number of cases added to the register during 1963:-

12	12	1	1	10	10
11	11	1	1	9	9

Number of cases removed from the register during 1963:-

1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

Number of cases remaining on the register as at 1.1.64:-

122	11	11	96	96	122
-----	----	----	----	----	-----

Incubation period of new cases per 1,000 population

Incubation period of new cases per 1,000 population

From cases other than imports

Incubation period in days

Total	New-Imports		Polynesian		Number of cases
	M	F	M	F	
12	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1
1	1	1	1	1	1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

WATER

Extension of mains and connexions carried out in 1965

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Mains Laid (Yards)</u>	<u>No. of Connexions Made</u>
Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp		
Roding	15	5
Blackmore	421	67
Doddinghurst	2,451	64
Fyfield	1,052	12
High Ongar	-	3
Kelvedon Hatch	495	-
Lambourne	221	-
Little Laver	-	2
Magdalen Laver	876	-
Matching	276	1
Moreton	-	1
Navestock	-	3
Nazeing	192	63
North Weald	365	45
Norton Mandeville	-	1
Ongar	181	30
Stanford Rivers	-	2
Stapleford Abbotts	-	3
Stondon Massey	20	-
Sheering	12	37
Theydon Bois	319	19
Theydon Mount	-	1
Willingale	365	3
	<u>7,261</u>	<u>362</u>

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>
Abbeys, Berners and Beauchamp Roding	172	318	-	-
Blackmore	714	2198	2	5
Bobbingworth	137	338	2	5
Doddinghurst	927	2957	4	12
Epping Upland	242	668	1	3
Fyfield	198	549	-	-
High Laver	117	292	4	11
High Ongar	363	1002	1	3
Kelvedon	186	605	2	5
Lambourne	617	1904	4	11
Little Laver	26	60	-	-
Magdalen Laver	87	250	1	3
Matching	268	757	1	3
Moreton	132	388	-	-
Navestock	147	539	6	16
Nazeing	1372	4346	1	3
North Weald	1336	4184	2	6
Norton Mandeville	44	69	-	-
Ongar	1805	5757	2	5
Roydon	853	2871	10	29
Sheering	603	1943	1	3
Stanford Rivers	251	749	-	-
Stapleford Abbots	294	937	18	52
Stapleford Tawney	40	80	-	-
Stondon Massey	159	473	1	2
Theydon Bois	1370	4388	-	-
Theydon Mount	52	120	1	3
Theydon Garmon	51	102	-	-
Willingale	166	495	2	5
 Total:	 12,729	 39,339	 66	 185

HOUSING

General

Number of houses as at 31.12.65.	13,342
" " " completed by Local Authority in 1965	74
" " " completed by private enterprise "	315
Number of housing inspections and re-inspections	773
" " intimation notices served	47
" " statutory notices served	3
" " housing defects remedied	85

Housing Act, 1957

Houses demolished	13
Undertakings not to use for human habitation	6
Closing orders made	13
Houses in clearance areas confirmed during the year	-
Houses in confirmed clearance areas awaiting demolition	17
Demolition orders made	21
Undertakings cancelled and demolition orders revoked	8

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958

House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959

Improvement Grants

Applications approved - discretionary grants	13
" " - standard grants	66

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for certificates of disrepair	-
" " certificates of disrepair issued	-
" " certificates of disrepair cancelled	2
" " undertakings received from landlord	-

FOOD

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

Grocers, provisions and general stores	106
Restaurants and cafés	24
Bakers and confectioners	7
Greengrocers	13
Fishmongers	4
Butchers	20
Dairies	3
Licensed premises	81
	<u>258</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	175	172
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	21	30

Sampling of ice-cream and ice lolly

		<u>Result</u>
Ice-cream	30	Grade I 19 samples
		Grade II 7 "
		Grade III 2 "
		Grade IV 2 "
Ice lolly	7	Satisfactory 7 "

Milk Supply

Number of dairies registered 3

Number of inspections carried out 4

Foodstuffs condemned as unfit for human consumption

	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Canned Meat	66	4
Canned fruit	37	9
Meat (fresh)	90	0
Miscellaneous	227	4
Total:	<u>421</u>	<u>1</u>

Slaughtering and meat inspection

	<u>Cattle Excluding Cows</u>	<u>Cows</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep and Lambs</u>	<u>Pigs</u>
Number killed	773	1	22	662	1786
Number inspected	773	1	22	662	1786

All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis

Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	3	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	98	-	-	4	180
Percentage of carcasses inspected affected with disease	12.7	100	13.6	0.6	10.0

Tuberculosis only

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

Cysticercosis

Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
---	---	---	---	---	---

Total weight of meat condemned: 1 ton 6 cwt. 3 qtr. 6 lbs.

RODENT CONTROL (PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949)

	<u>Dwelling-houses including Council Houses</u>	<u>All others including business premises</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of properties inspected as a result of:-			
(a) Notification	353	36	389
(b) Survey	63	-	63
No. of properties found to be infested by:-			
(a) Rats - major	65	10	75
minor	330	21	351
(b) Mice - major	8	4	12
minor	13	1	14
No. of infested properties treated	416	36	452

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

Number of operative licences 161

Number of visits in connexion
with petroleum installations 201

FACTORIES

Factories Act, 1961

(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	5	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.....	104	108	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).....	6	7	-	-
	<u>114</u>	<u>120</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

(b) Outworkers

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

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

<u>Class of Premises</u>	<u>No. of premises registered during the year</u>	<u>No. of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>No. of premises receiving a general inspection</u>
Offices	11	64	10
Retail shops	13	117	75
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-
Catering establishments	4	32	8
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Total:	<u>28</u>	<u>213</u>	<u>93</u>

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises
by workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>No. of persons employed</u>
Offices	268
Retail shops	355
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30
Catering establishments	122
Canteens	7
Fuel storage depots	4
Total:	<u>786</u>
Total Males:	<u>303</u>
Total Females:	<u>483</u>

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

Public Health Act, 1936

Water Supplies	118
Sewerage and drainage	210
Piggeries	135
Provision of dustbins	12
Offensive trades	38
Nuisances	156
Re-inspections to secure abatement of nuisances	137
Enquiries in cases of infectious disease	255

Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Slaughterhouses	377
Bakehouses	51
Fish shops	12
Ice cream premises	172
Dairies	4
Butchers' shops	84
Food shops	521
Restaurants and cafés	60
Canteens (including school canteens)	15
Licensed premises	35
Hawkers of food	10

