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EPPING URBAN

AND

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL

DISTRICTS

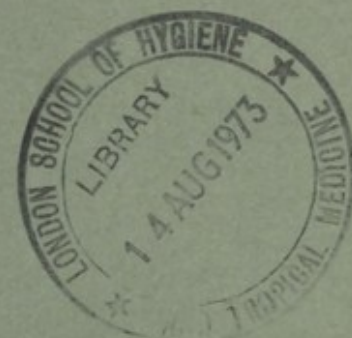
QUINQUENNIAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

1966 — 1970


INCORPORATING THE REPORTS OF THE
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS



EPPING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EPPING AND ONGAR

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL OFFICES,
323, HIGH STREET, EPPING, ESSEX.
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AND

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL

DISTRICTS

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PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

REPORTS

AND

REPORTS AND ORDERS

OF THE

QUINCY HOSPITAL

OF THE

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT OF THE

ARMY

REPORTS AND ORDERS

OF THE

I N D E X

	<u>Pages</u>
Public Health Committees	1
Public Health Staff	2
Preface	4

SECTION 'A' - TEXT

Population	7
Births	7
Mortality	7
Communicable Diseases	9
Tuberculosis	10
Rehousing on Medical Grounds	10
Medical Assessment of Staff	10

Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections - Individual Districts:

Epping Urban District	12
Epping and Ongar Rural District	19

SECTION 'B' - STATISTICS

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT:-

General Data	31
Population	31
Live Births	32
Ratio of Live Male Births to 100 Live Female Births	32
Illegitimate Live Births	33
Still Births	33
Deaths at all Ages	34
Ratio of Male Deaths to 100 Female Deaths	34
Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths	35
Causes of Death	36
Deaths from Principal Causes as Percentage of all Deaths	37

Pages

Deaths from Principal Causes per	
10,000 Population	38
Infant Mortality	39
Neonatal Mortality	40
Early Neonatal Mortality	41
Perinatal Mortality	42
Ratio of Male Infant Deaths to	
100 Female Infant Deaths	43
Maternal Mortality	43
Communicable Diseases (except Tuberculosis)	44
Incidence of Communicable Diseases	45
Communicable Diseases - Tuberculosis	46

Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections:-

Housing	49
Sewage Works	50
Food	51
Factories	53
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	54
Rodent Control	56
Petroleum Acts and Orders	56
Summary of Inspections	57

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT:-

General Data	58
Population	58
Live Births	59
Ratio of Live Male Births to	
100 Live Female Births	59
Illegitimate Live Births	60
Still Births	60
Deaths at all Ages	61
Ratio of Male Deaths to	
100 Female Deaths	61
Age and Sex Distribution of Deaths	62
Causes of Death	63
Deaths from Principal Causes as Percentage	
of all Deaths	65

PUBLIC HEALTH STATISTICS

MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

HEALTH COMMITTEE

	<u>Pages</u>
Deaths from Principal Causes per 10,000 Population	66
Infant Mortality	67
Neonatal Mortality	68
Early Neonatal Mortality	69
Perinatal Mortality	70
Ratio of Male Infant Deaths to 100 Female Infant Deaths	71
Maternal Mortality	71
Communicable Diseases (except Tuberculosis)	72
Incidence of Communicable Diseases	73
Communicable Diseases - Tuberculosis	74

Sanitary Circumstances and Inspections:-

Water	77
Housing	79
Caravans and Camping	80
Food	81
Slaughtering and Meat Inspection	83
Rodent Control	84
Petroleum Acts and Orders	84
Factories	85
Atmospheric Pollution	86
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises	87
Summary of Inspections	88

Chief Medical Officer of Health Mr. J. H. ...
 Deputy Medical Officer of Health Mr. A. V. ...
 Sanitary Inspector Mr. E. J. ...
 Sanitary Inspector Mr. F. ...
 Sanitary Inspector Mr. M. A. ...

The following members of the Health Committee are also members of the Council:
 Mr. J. H. ... Mr. A. V. ... Mr. E. J. ... Mr. F. ... Mr. M. A. ...

The following members of the Health Committee are also members of the Council:
 Mr. J. H. ... Mr. A. V. ... Mr. E. J. ... Mr. F. ... Mr. M. A. ...

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEES

as at 31st December, 1970

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

Chairman

Councillor E. H. Gee

Members

Cllr. M. M. Aldworth

Cllr. G. C. M. Sanderson

Cllr. R. M. Allen

Cllr. Miss C. B. Baum

Cllr. J. Simpson

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

Chairman

Councillor T. W. East

Vice-Chairman

Councillor A. Sutherland

Members

Cllr. J. S. Eggebert

Cllr. P. R. H. Gould

Cllr. E. G. Lagden

Cllr. J. D. Pledge

Cllr. C. F. J. Stonnell

Cllr. R. G. Eke

Cllr. B. L. Hollingsworth

Cllr. S. W. Nightingale

Cllr. F. B. Radford

Cllr. A. T. Fawcett

Cllr. A. V. Jefcoate

Cllr. R. J. Padfield, OBE, JP

Cllr. P. Stacey

Cllr. M. A. Welch

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

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

I. ASH, MD, DPH *

D E U T Y M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

G. E. THOMAS, MB, BS, DRCOG, DPH +

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Epping, Essex.

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P U B L I C H E A L T H I N S P E C T O R S

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

25 Hemnall Street,
Epping, Essex.

Surveyor and Public Health
Inspector

H. J. MEAD, MAPHI,
FIAS, MRSH
(1) (2) (3)
(1.1.70 to 30.11.70)

Public Health Inspector
(Public Health Inspector and
Housing Manager from 1.8.70)

W. E. BUXTON, FRSH,
MAPHI, AIHM
(4) (2) (5)

Clerks

MRS. B. M. CATHERALL
(1.1.70 to 26.10.70)

MRS. S. HAWKINS

* Also Medical Officer of Health for Harlow Urban District Council
and Area Medical Officer and Divisional School Medical Officer.

+ Also Deputy Medical Officer of Health for Harlow Urban District
Council and Senior Medical Officer, Essex County Council.

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

323 High Street,
Epping, Essex.

Chief Public Health
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) (6)

Chief Clerk and Technical
Assistant

T. D. BLYTH

Clerks

MRS. K. HAYCOCK

MISS J. E. SOWERBUTTS

(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

(6) Royal Society of Health, Diploma in Air
Pollution Control

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

Ladies and Gentlemen,

In my annual report for 1968 I indicated that I would present a full report only every five years, with merely statistical reviews in the years between. We have since had a White Paper on the reorganisation of local government and a consultative document on the restructuring of the National Health Service, both to take place on 1st April, 1974. It is obvious that the local authority will no longer employ a medical officer of health and, therefore, the statutory requirement that he should produce an annual report to his local authority every year will probably no longer apply. This, therefore, may be my last full annual report to you. Less than five years have elapsed since 1968 but the year 1970, being the end of a decade, seems to be a convenient date to look back on past years.

Although under the proposed reorganisation of local government and the National Health Service there will no longer be a medical officer of health employed by the local authority, a new post of Community Physician will be created under the National Health Service. Although his precise functions have not yet been formulated, there is no doubt that he will be called upon to advise the local authority on matters where medical training and experience may be required. Whether the local authority will have a statutory duty to consult him on such matters or whether such an arrangement will be on a voluntary basis has yet to be decided.

I have taken considerable care in the preparation of the statistical material and some of the figures for previous years have been re-calculated and, where necessary, corrected. Although generally the statistics cover the whole period 1966 - 1970, in some instances figures for only 1970 are given because they are not comparable with those of previous years.

On the whole we can be well satisfied with the health of the population, both in the Epping Urban District and the Epping and Ongar Rural District, as is evidenced through such indices as general mortality, infant mortality, perinatal mortality and incidence of infectious diseases. However, one must beware of drawing conclusions from statistics based on only a very small number of cases, because they may lead to a misinterpretation of actual conditions.

The report is divided into a narrative part and a statistical one. In the former the statistics are analysed and comments are offered on them as well as on some aspects of the services provided by the two Councils.

Whatever my contribution might have been in safeguarding and promoting the health of the population of the two districts, it would not have been possible but for the loyal and diligent co-operation of all the staff, to whom I am greatly indebted. I should also like to thank all the chief officers and other officers of the Councils who have given me great help whenever this was required.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

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

SECTION 'A' TEXT

POPULATION

The population in both Epping Urban District and Epping and Ongar Rural District increased during the years 1966 - 1970 though at a different rate.

In the Urban District the total increase was 1,090 giving an average of 218 a year. Natural increase, i.e. the excess of births over deaths accounted for 37.1 per cent of the total and the balance, 62.9 per cent, was due to the influx of new residents.

In the Rural District, with a higher initial population, the increase of 3,830 (average 766 a year) was greater than in Epping. The excess of births over deaths was also higher and amounted to 48.8 per cent of the total increase, whilst immigration contributed only 51.2 per cent.

BIRTHS

The number of live births in the two districts remained static in 1966 - 1968 but fell in 1969 and 1970.

Since in calculating the 'birth rate' the numbers are related to an increased population, it follows that there was a drop both in the crude rate and in the rate adjusted to take account of the age and sex structure of the population peculiar to the area.

In Epping and Epping and Ongar the adjusted rates were appreciably lower than in the country as a whole.

During the quinquennium reviewed a greater proportion of males (117.1 per 100 females) were born in Epping than in Epping and Ongar (102.7 males per 100 females).

Illegitimacy was higher in Epping, at 5.6 per cent of all live births, than in Epping and Ongar where the corresponding percentage was 4.2. Both these figures are considerably lower than the illegitimacy rate for England and Wales during the same five year period.

The still birth rate fluctuated within fairly narrow limits. With the exception of the year 1969 in Epping and Ongar, both districts had a consistently lower rate than England and Wales.

MORTALITY

Mortality is not an ideal index of the health of the population because it reflects merely the ultimate outcome of morbid conditions.

Nevertheless, since statistics of morbidity, other than from infectious diseases, are not available, those of mortality enable us to make a rough appraisal of the health of a community.

In the Urban and Rural Districts the general mortality was below that of England and Wales, even after adjustment for the age and sex structure of the local population.

The average adjusted annual rates were 10.1 for Epping and 9.2 for Epping and Ongar; the average mortality rate for England and Wales was 11.7. In both districts the ratio of male deaths to female deaths was higher than in the country as a whole.

The proportion of deaths at the upper end of the age scale was similar in the two districts. In Epping 67.8 per cent of all deaths were in persons aged 65 years and over and in Epping and Ongar this percentage was 68.7. This compares with an average of 70.6 for England and Wales.

Ischaemic heart disease and malignant neoplasms accounted for 47.7 per cent of all deaths in Epping and 43.9 per cent in Epping and Ongar, compared with 42.4 per cent in England and Wales. The proportion of deaths from cerebrovascular disease was lower in Epping than in Epping and Ongar, but both figures were not significantly different from those for England and Wales.

The above data are interesting in as much as they indicate the prevalent causes of death. However, it is the mortality rate per 10,000 population which gives a measure of the incidence of certain diseases in the community. In the case of malignant neoplasms the rates for the period 1966 - 1970 were 22.5 for Epping, 17.5 for Epping and Ongar and 22.8 for England and Wales. For ischaemic heart disease the mortality rate per 10,000 population was 22.4 for Epping, 17.1 for Epping and Ongar, 27.8 for England and Wales. The figures for cerebrovascular disease were 9.3, 9.2 and 16.2 respectively.

It will be seen that mortality from malignant neoplasms and ischaemic heart disease was lower in the Rural District than in Epping and considerably below that of England and Wales. Both are diseases of middle and old age and the mortality rates indicate a lower average age of the population in the Rural District. This is also confirmed by the higher corrected birth rates and lower corrected general mortality rates in Epping and Ongar compared with those for Epping.

The mortality rate from cerebrovascular disease, also a condition primarily of old age, was the same in the two districts and would seem

to contradict the previous statement. However, one must bear in mind that there were only a few cases of death from this cause in Epping, and that the population of the district is rather small. These two factors are likely to lead to statistical errors.

There were no maternal deaths in either district.

In the period 1966 - 1970, ten infants under one year died in Epping and 58 in Epping and Ongar. Because of the relatively small numbers, the infant mortality rate fluctuated widely from year to year, particularly in the Urban District. However, the average for each of the two districts was lower than the national average for the same period.

All the Epping babies died within one week of birth. Of the Epping and Ongar infants 34 died within 7 days, 7 between 7 and 28 days and 17 between 28 days and 1 year. The neonatal, early neonatal and perinatal mortality rates compared well with corresponding rates for England and Wales. This favourable picture was only marred by the consistently high illegitimate infant and perinatal mortality rates in the Rural District.

The ratios of male infant deaths to female infant deaths were in both districts distorted by the small numbers involved.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

There were no outbreaks of serious infectious diseases during the period reviewed.

In 1968 some diseases such as acute pneumonia, erysipelas and others ceased to be notifiable. On the other hand, the notification of infective jaundice, (infectious hepatitis) required in this area since the Jaundice Regulations, 1943, was extended to the whole country.

The number of cases of communicable diseases reported to the Medical Officer of Health does not represent the true incidence of all such diseases. Some of them are so mild that often they do not come to the notice of the doctors or are simply not notified. This applies for instance to measles and whooping cough; yet even partial notification gives some indication of the efficacy of vaccination against these infections.

Scarlet fever is nowadays very mild, and it is strange that it has to be notified when other conditions due to the same causative agent such as streptococcal tonsillitis, are not.

There were 24 cases of food poisoning in the two districts (Epping 7, Epping and Ongar 17). The causative organisms were as follows:-

Salmonella typhimurium	12
Salmonella stanley	5
Salmonella enteriditis	4
Salmonella heidelberg	2
Salmonella brandenburg	1

TUBERCULOSIS

For many years now tuberculosis has been said to be a dying disease. Yet it is still very much alive, though its incidence continues to decrease. The gradual retreat of tuberculosis is attributable more to the improvement in the standard of living than to the sophisticated means of diagnosis and treatment available. Nevertheless antibiotics and chemotherapy are important because, by rendering the patient non-infectious in a relatively short period of time, they prevent further spread of the disease.

In Epping and Epping and Ongar the number of new notifications of tuberculosis is very low and uneven, so that the rates per 10,000 population fluctuate from year to year. As in the rest of the country the highest incidence of respiratory tuberculosis is in the older age groups. In the quinquennium 1966 - 1970 there were only three deaths from this disease, one from the respiratory form in each of the districts and one from the non-respiratory form in the Rural District.

REHOUSING ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

The Medical Officer of Health or his Deputy visited all applicants for rehousing who were supported by medical certificates from general practitioners or consultants. The object of such visits was to assess to what extent the prevailing housing conditions were detrimental to the health of the persons concerned, and to establish their priority on each of the Councils' housing list. In many cases the adverse effect on health could be easily established, but in some it was only potential danger to health which had to be taken into consideration.

During the five years 1966 - 1970, 49 housing visits were made in Epping Urban District and 223 in the Rural District.

MEDICAL ASSESSMENT OF STAFF

Prior to 1967 all prospective employees of both Epping Urban and Epping and Ongar Rural District Councils were medically examined in order

to establish their fitness for the job and for admission to the superannuation/sick pay schemes. In 1967 it was decided to change the system of assessing the health of these persons and to use a questionnaire for this purpose. The answers given on the questionnaire determined whether they required a full medical examination or could be accepted without. Where necessary information was obtained from general practitioners or consultants with the consent of the prospective employees.

During the period reviewed 156 medical assessments were carried out, 29 for Epping Urban and 127 for Epping and Ongar Rural District. Ninety-one persons did not require medical examination and 57 were examined. The latter figure is somewhat high because it includes the period prior to 1967 when all candidates were examined.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

EPPING URBAN DISTRICT

The Public Health Inspector reports:-

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

On 1st August, 1970, separate departments of the Engineer and Surveyor and Public Health and Housing were formed from the former Surveyor & Public Health Inspector's Department. As a result Mr. W. E. Buxton was appointed Public Health Inspector and Housing Manager.

In October 1970 the Council Offices moved from Hawthorn Lodge, 117 High Street, Epping, to more spacious offices in the former Territorial Army building at 25 Hemnall Street, Epping.

Mr. H. J. Mead, Surveyor & Public Health Inspector to the Council for the past 38 years, retired at the end of November 1970.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Extensions and improvements to the town's sewerage scheme, originally commenced in 1965, were completed in 1970 by the provision of sedimentation tanks, humus tanks, a micro strainer and additional sludge drying beds at the Southern Outfall Works and a pumping station at the Northern Works.

All the town's sewage is now treated at the Southern Outfall which is operated by a Sewage Works Manager and three staff and is of a size and design capable of eventually dealing with a population of 13,500. The Northern Works have been retained to deal with stormwater overflow.

Specialist Contractors have been called in when necessary to repair or renew damaged public sewers. Two hundred and fifty yards of sewer taking wastes from a factory area of the town were descaled in 1970.

At the end of 1970 there were eleven septic tanks serving 15 occupied and 2 unoccupied dwellings in the district as well as a terrace of 4 unoccupied houses with external chemical closet compartments. Plans are being considered for connecting to the public sewer one of the septic tanks serving two dwellings and for redeveloping the terrace of houses.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council's two refuse vehicles of a compression type coped effectively with the collection and disposal of domestic refuse in the town. Collections were made weekly at all premises though a second

collection was made at six of the town's catering establishments and for this service a charge was made.

The Council removed other types of household refuse by special arrangement and at their discretion. The number of requests for this service increased considerably each year, 309 such removals having been made in 1970. The Council does not operate a trade refuse removal service.

A pilot scheme involving the use of plastic bin liners was tried out in 1967. It was not successful and the introduction of this method throughout the town was abandoned.

An average of 2,400 tons of refuse was collected annually and disposed of by controlled tipping at a site in the Epping & Ongar Rural District for which the Council paid a fixed amount per annum. Though the weight of refuse handled had not noticeably increased, its volume was considerably greater due to changes in packaging of household goods.

In 1970 the Council joined immediate neighbouring authorities in setting up a working party on refuse disposal, as the tip used was near exhaustion and other tipping sites were not available. Consultants were briefed and their report was due for publication in 1971.

Except for brief intervals of late, the services of a full-time paper baler were maintained. The amount of paper salvaged averaged 117.3 tons annually over the past five years.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT, 1967

Under Section 20 of this Act, which became effective in January 1968, 20 abandoned vehicles were removed and disposed of by the Council.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

After negotiating with the London Co-operative Society Ltd., a new modern basement public convenience was incorporated in their development at Garden Terrace and was brought into use during 1969. This convenience is adjacent to the High Street and the pedestrian access to the Council's new public car park.

The former Garden Terrace public convenience was demolished and the obsolete convenience in Clarks Lane was closed and the building sold.

HOUSING

The industrialised building system was used in a development of 124 houses at Parklands, Coopersale. Their erection was completed in late 1966 and a further 11 traditional old persons' bungalows plus 4 shops with 8 flats above were added in early 1967.

The Springfield development was finished in 1966 by the addition of 11 traditional houses and 32 garages.

The remaining temporary prefabricated bungalows at the Stewards Green estate were demolished in 1966 and their replacement by 40 traditional houses and bungalows was completed later that same year.

Twenty-nine self-contained double and single unit flats were erected in 1967 at Chapel Road for aged persons, and a resident warden was appointed at this development. Ten more single unit bed-sittingroom flatlets were built at the Council's Pelly Court aged persons' flats which are also supervised by a resident warden.

Two hundred and six houses and flats were provided during the years 1966 - 1970. The Council sold eight houses during the same period.

At the end of December 1970, the Council's accommodation consisted of:-

<u>General needs</u>	<u>Aged persons</u>
12 four bedroom houses	48 one bedroom bungalows
581 three " "	15 bed-sittingroom bungalows
134 two " "	1 two bedroom flat
96 two " flats	26 one " "
29 one " "	40 bed-sittingroom flatlets
19 two " bungalows	
4 one " "	
<hr/> 875 units of accommodation	<hr/> 130 units of accommodation

The Pelly Community Centre in Hemnall Street was completed and opened in May 1967. The centre is open daily for use by aged persons of the district and is also used weekly by the Epping Darby & Joan Club. A luncheon club and the Epping Meals on Wheels Service operates twice a week from this centre.

In 1970 negotiations were commenced with a view to improving under the Housing Act, 1969, 26 of the Council's pre-war houses in Frampton Road. Work was to start in early 1971.

Plans were also produced in 1970 for the completion stage of the aged persons' development at Pelly Court. It is proposed to erect a further six flats on receipt of Central Government approval.

In the private housing sector 343 dwellings were erected in the five year period under review. Nine families were rehoused as a result of redevelopment in the district, and ten dwellings were closed on receipt of undertakings from the owners.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Until the implementation of the Housing Act 1969, which increased the amount of grant payable and for the first time introduced the issue of Qualification Certificates, application for discretionary and standard grants remained constant. Twenty-five discretionary and 16 standard grants were approved up to September 1969.

Applications increased considerably under the new legislation, 40% being in respect of tenanted properties. Forty-six applications were also received for Qualification Certificates, 30 of these applied to properties where standard amenities already existed.

WATER SUPPLY

The quality of water supplied by the Lee Valley Company was adequate. Chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out regularly by the Company and were satisfactory in all cases.

All properties in the district are connected to a public water supply. There are three unused and one used deep well in Epping; water from the latter is used for industrial purposes at a local factory.

The annual consumption of water increased from 179 million gallons in 1966 to 209 million gallons in 1970. The fluoride content of the water supplied was 0.2 - 0.3 milligrammes per litre.

RODENT CONTROL

Regular attention was given to complaints from both private and business premises, a charge being made for the latter service.

Sewers were test-baited in 1966, 1968 and 1970. Though there was no evidence of rat infestation in 1966, slight infestations were recorded in 1968 and 1970, and these were dealt with speedily and satisfactorily.

The number of visits made by the Rodent Operative increased slightly in 1969 and 1970. This was due to a greater number of complaints about mice received during the same period.

MARKET

During 1967 the lease of the High Street market expired and the Council decided that they themselves would in future operate it. Considerable work was involved in negotiating with the traders and in the selection of new stalls and coverings together with the necessary vehicles and storage space.

The new arrangement came into being in February 1968 and proved to be most successful. An average of 68 stalls were let each market day.

PUBLIC HOUSES/RESTAURANTS

There were 12 public houses, 4 licensed restaurants, 3 licensed clubs, 3 unlicensed restaurants/cafés and 4 hotels in the district.

Arising from continuous and detailed inspections it was possible during the period under review to arrange for improved and additional sanitary accommodation for staff and the public to be provided in a number of public houses and restaurants.

Building alterations at two hotels have resulted in much improved kitchen facilities at these premises.

The increased tendency of publicans to provide food at the counter has not caused concern, the food preparation facilities in all cases being satisfactory.

FOOD

Periodic inspections of all food premises, market stalls and delivery vehicles have been maintained. Regular sampling of ice cream has also been carried out and satisfactory results obtained.

Defective deep freeze display units in retail shops has led to the voluntary surrender to the Council for destruction of large quantities of frozen food.

During the period under review 52 complaints were received with regard to food sold to members of the public. In the majority of cases the food was not of the nature, quality or substance demanded in that it contained foreign matter.

Prosecutions were instigated in 21 cases; 16 under Section 2 and 5 under Section 8 of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955. Total fines and costs awarded were £242.20.

One prosecution was made under Section 6 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. The offending restaurant owner was found guilty and a fine and costs of £20 imposed.

The Public Health Inspector gave three lectures on food hygiene to groups of food handlers and to students at the secondary school.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

All premises registered received a general inspection soon after registration. Appropriate notices were served where necessary.

Difficulties have arose in newly occupied premises where shopfitters failed to provide effective and suitable means of ventilation, even though this had been brought to their notice when plans were approved. The majority of contraventions were concerned with the absence of first aid requisites, abstracts of the Act and thermometers. Occupiers continued to be co-operative by complying with the Act.

One hundred and forty-six premises on the register at the end of 1970 employed 410 males and 548 females. No fatal accidents have been reported since the promulgation of this legislation.

Whenever it is necessary for the inspector to visit premises under other enactments, the opportunity is taken to carry out an inspection under this Act. One hundred and three detailed general inspections have been made since 1st January, 1966.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT ACT, 1963

Two premises were licensed up to and including 1968 when one ceased to function and closed down. There have been no difficulties in ensuring compliance with conditions imposed.

NOISE ABATEMENT

The number of complaints received has increased in recent years. The majority of them concerned noise from pneumatic road breakers.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Two schools converted from solid fuel to oil fired boilers during a national coal shortage in 1970, and this necessitated increasing the height of the respective chimneys. This was in accordance with the memorandum on chimney heights issued by the appropriate ministry.

FACTORIES

Periodic inspections of sanitary accommodation in factories continued. In no instance was it found necessary to resort to statutory action to enforce the provisions of the Factories Act.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

The Council is a member of the Association of Petroleum Acts Administration and the Petroleum Officer attended a course of instruction held at Godalming in April, 1970. The use of latched nozzles of an approved type has been authorised at two Service Stations in the district.

All underground storage tanks over 20 years old were tested in 1969 and 1970. One new underground storage tank was installed in 1970 and the premises licensed.

The Council have adopted the Home Office Model Code of Practice issued in 1968 and now require all service stations with electrical equipment to submit annual certificates of safety.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

EPPING AND ONGAR RURAL DISTRICT

The Chief Public Health Inspector reports as follows:-

WATER SUPPLY

The quantity of water supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company was adequate in all parts of the district. The provision of relief trunk mains by the Company improved pressure in the parishes of Stanford Rivers, Stapleford Tawney and Stondon Massey.

Regular chemical and bacteriological examinations were carried out by the Company, and all samples taken were found to be satisfactory with the exception of two in May, 1967. A minor fault was traced to the Fairfield reservoir and the necessary steps to rectify this fault were taken immediately.

Approximately 96% of all houses in the district have a mains water supply, the remainder relying on wells or deep bores. Samples from these sources were taken by the staff of the Public Health Department and, where unsatisfactory, arrangements were made either for the provision of a mains supply, or if this was not possible, recommendations were made and advice given for the use of filters.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are no public swimming pools in the district but a number of schools have provided their own small pools by voluntary effort. Little information appears to be available from the Education Authority on this matter and as a result it is found that the type of pool, purification apparatus and testing equipment, varies from school to school. In many cases the day to day management is carried out by unskilled caretakers and supervised by teaching staff who have had little or no practical training in this matter, and this gives rise to variations in the quality of the water, the results of tests and the interpretation put on them.

During the period under review, the Public Health Department have on many occasions been called upon by the school authorities for assistance and advice, and to take samples of water for bacteriological examination.

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:-

SEWAGE TREATMENT

The Council's policy of sewerage as much of the district as is economically possible has continued. The last two major schemes, namely Broadley Common and Hastingwood have been prepared in detail, ready for going out to contract. During the period reviewed the works at North Weald were relieved of an overload by means of the construction of a new plant at Thornwood from which area the drainage had previously been pumped to North Weald Bassett. This new plant is designed on the Dutch Passveer ditch principle in which aeration is imparted to the mixed sewage by revolving paddles. The results from these works are extremely good; a recent analysis showing a suspended solids figure of 2.0 parts per million and a biochemical oxygen demand of 2.4 parts per million.

SLUDGE TREATMENT

The scheme for centralising sludge treatment has proceeded up to contract stage. Under this scheme sludge will be collected from outlying works by tanker vehicle and taken to the Stanford Rivers works where it will be mixed and chemically conditioned, finally water being extracted in an industrial press. In order to facilitate the movement of vehicles etc., and the construction of the plant, a concrete road over half a mile long has been laid from the main road down to the works. After the completion of the sludge pressing plant the Stanford Rivers works will be very considerably enlarged.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS

A number of improvements have been and are being carried out to smaller works, for example, a new and improved humus tank at Willingale, and an additional percolating filter at Theydon Bois. The sewage treatment works at Nazeing were considerably enlarged during the period under review and the system of pumping mains augmented with new pumps to deal with storm flows. This is intended to relieve flooding which previously took place regularly in the vicinity of The Pound crossroads.

The East End area of Roydon has been sewered and the sewage from Roydon village and the surrounding area, including a part of the Harlow

Urban District is now taken by means of an inverted syphon under the Stort Navigation Canal and the main Cambridge railway line to discharge into the Rye Meads trunk sewer. This made possible the closure of the old sewage treatment works at Roydon.

During the same period the sewage treatment works at Swallows Cross were completely reconstructed on a very much larger scale incorporating automatic recirculation and tertiary treatment by a battery of Banks upward flow clarifiers.

A new surface water drainage system was constructed at Theydon Bois incorporating an outfall pipe of 5'6" diameter under the Central London Railway Line to relieve the flooding which previously took place regularly in the vicinity of the station approach and elsewhere.

A sewer and pumping main have been laid to extend drainage facilities to a further length of Theydon Park Road at Theydon Bois.

The sewage treatment works at Abridge were due to be enlarged in the current programme but it has now been decided to abandon these works and to pump the drainage from Lambourne/Abridge into a new sewer being constructed by the Chigwell Urban District Council for treatment at that authority's Luxborough works.

The programme also comprises a long list of minor schemes to improve drainage conditions in small isolated areas. Schemes in this group which will be carried out in the near future include the drainage of the Beehive area of Lambourne End, the area in the Romford Road, Stapleford Abbotts on the Ongar side of Pinchback Bridge, and an extension of the present sewerage system at Fyfield from its present termination to Blatches Corner.

During the period reviewed approval was obtained for the provision of a new public convenience at Abridge and had reached contract stage by the end of 1970.

CESSPOOL EMPTYING

The Council expanded their cesspool emptying service to cover all cesspools in any part of the rural district where the property is not capable of being connected to a public sewer. One free emptying per annum is given in such cases. There are still approximately 110 pail closets which are emptied weekly, but the carrying out of the Hastingwood and Broadley Common sewerage schemes will supersede most of these.

REFUSE COLLECTION

In the earlier part of the quinquennium a new system of refuse collection was adopted, namely the use of plastic bin liners which has had the result of making the system virtually dustless. This method of refuse collection is extremely popular with the ratepayers and refuse collectors. The disposal of refuse continued during this period by controlled tipping, mainly at Bobbingworth, and both refuse collection and disposal has been notable for the marked absence of complaints of any description. On the contrary letters of appreciation of the service were not uncommon.

HOUSING

One hundred and nine individual unfit dwellings were dealt with under the Housing Acts during the five year period ending December, 1970. Few houses are now demolished following formal action. This is possibly due to the fact that a large part of the district is within the Metropolitan Green Belt or its proposed extension where there is little chance of permission to re-build. As a result more unfit dwellings are being improved, and during the period reviewed 42 demolition or closing orders were revoked upon satisfactory completion of all works required to render the dwellings fit for human habitation.

Whilst applications for standard improvement grants show a slight reduction during the period, those for discretionary grants increased considerably during 1970, and this was undoubtedly due to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969 which raised the maximum amount of grant from £500 to £1,000. The majority of applications were in respect of owner/occupied dwellings.

Twenty-one applications for Qualification Certificates were received, nearly half relating to premises where standard amenities were already provided.

The Council's housing policy has taken into account the needs of the elderly people, and at the end of 1970 three blocks of old people's flatlets had been provided in the parishes of North Weald, Doddinghurst and Ongar. One unit at Nazeing was under construction and a further one was planned at Theydon Bois. With regard to more conventional houses, emphasis remains on the provision of bungalows suitable for elderly couples. The period 1966 - 1970 has seen great improvements in the amenities provided in Council houses, which included such items as oil fired or gas fired central heating systems.

FOOD

Regular inspections were made of all food premises in the district. No special difficulties were encountered and the general standard of hygiene was found to be satisfactory. However, the impact of the breathalyser has caused many licensees of public houses to turn to the sale of snacks and other food as a means of supplementing their income. Very rarely are special arrangements made for the preparation of these foods and frequently domestic kitchens are used where other household chores are also carried out. This arrangement is not conducive to a high standard of hygiene.

In a rural area the village shop is generally not of sufficient size to undertake the storage and sale of fruit and vegetables and there has been an increasing tendency for the establishment of farm shops and farm gate sales. Particular attention has been paid to these premises and to mobile traders to ensure compliance with the appropriate legislation.

The regular sampling of ice-cream and cooked meats and meat products continued. Difficulties were experienced in obtaining samples from mobile vendors and getting these to the laboratory in a satisfactory condition, since most of these traders conduct their business in the evenings.

Complaints were investigated in 45 cases of alleged unsound food, either by reason of the presence of foreign bodies or unfitness due to contamination. Five successful prosecutions were made.

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION

At the commencement of the period reviewed there were two small slaughterhouses in the district. However the licence in respect of one was not renewed for 1970 and the premises were subsequently closed. Because of the small throughput at the remaining slaughterhouse it was not found necessary to control the hours of slaughter, although killing frequently took place outside normal working hours causing some inconvenience to the inspection staff. One hundred per cent meat inspection was carried out. Very friendly liaison was maintained with Dr. Robertson and his staff of the Pathological Laboratory, St. Margaret's Hospital, for the investigation of any specimens which required bacteriological examination.

The Council made an inspection charge at the maximum permitted rate under the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. Four slaughtermen were on the Council's register and they were made aware of their obligations and duties, and generally complied with the requirements of the regulations.

SLAUGHTER OF POULTRY

On 1st January, 1970, the Slaughter of Poultry Act, 1967, came into operation whereby turkeys and domestic fowl slaughtered for purposes of preparation for sale for human consumption must be either killed instantaneously or stunned by an approved instrument. The Act contains provisions for the making of regulations to secure humane conditions and practices in this respect, and it was anticipated that such regulations would be introduced in 1971.

There are no poultry packing premises in the area but ten inspections were carried out for the purpose of checking on compliance with the Act on farms where a large number of poultry are slaughtered for the Christmas trade.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOODS) ORDER, 1957

The inspection and licensing of swill boiling plants was carried out under powers delegated to this Authority by the Essex County Council. There has been a gradual reduction in the number of licensed premises, possibly due to the increase in the cost of purchasing swill and the difficulty in obtaining the considerable amount of labour which is required for the preparation and feeding of this material to the animals. One owner of a large piggery has overcome this problem to some extent by the introduction of a system whereby the swill is piped directly into the sties. The majority of swill is derived from the Greater London area. Frequent inspections were made for the purpose of checking on compliance with the provisions of the Order and regular temperature checks were made to ensure adequate sterilisation. In most cases the swill boiling process takes place in open tanks and, where the farms are in close proximity to dwellings, this often gives rise to smell nuisance. Considerable attention was given to this aspect of the matter.

Although the duty of inspection of these establishments falls on this Authority, the premises are also subject to inspection by officials of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. It is frequently found that inspection by a public health inspector follows closely upon the heels of one by an officer from the Ministry, and this duplication of duties appears to be unnecessary and wasteful of manpower.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Periodic visits were made to the 20 premises licensed under this Act and no special difficulties were encountered in ensuring compliance with the conditions imposed.

FACTORY FARMING

An increase in factory farming methods has given rise to complaints about both the keeping of animals and the distribution of manure on fields. In 1967 comment was made on the problems associated with farm waste disposal and it was suggested that, pending experiments with entirely new methods, there was a need to examine the position at national level. By the end of 1970 very little progress had been made in this matter.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

There was a change in the ownership of the business of fat extraction in the parish of Stapleford Abbots. Coincidental with this change, the licence issued under Section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936 expired and the opportunity was taken to alter the system of licensing so as to provide for the renewal of the licence on an annual basis. The possibility of a refusal to renew the licence is an added incentive to the licensee to keep the premises in reasonable order.

Byelaws made under Section 108 of the Public Health Act 1936 for the regulation of this class of trade were enforced.

There has been an intensification of this business resulting in an increased throughput and much of the old equipment has been discarded and replaced with more up-to-date apparatus. Difficulties in organising this type of business without causing nuisance are well-known, but generally speaking, in this case it was carried on without undue annoyance to nearby residents.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

There are few factories in the district without power; most have electric drills or other similar equipment. Whilst in this type of factory the duties of a local authority are confined to the inspection of sanitary accommodation the main responsibility for health and welfare in the premises rests with H.M. Inspector of Factories. This arrangement is an uneconomic division of labour and the enforcement of the provisions of the Factories Act relating to sanitary accommodation should be transferred to the Factories Inspectorate.

However, when visits are made for this purpose an opportunity is taken to ensure compliance with other legislation, in particular that relating to canteens and food dispensing equipment. In no instance was it necessary to resort to statutory action.

As in the case of offices and shops, liaison with the Engineer and Surveyor ensures that plans of new factories are examined, so that the requirements of the Factories Act are complied with when the buildings are erected.

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

At the end of 1970 there were 153 licences in operation, approximately two-thirds of which related to private installations.

The Council is a member of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration whose objects are the advancement of knowledge and uniformity of practice in the administration of the Acts. The Association edited and improved the Home Office Code of Practice which was adopted by the Council and the standardisation of construction and licence conditions cannot fail to be of advantage to all concerned.

A considerable amount of time was spent by the staff of the department on duties connected with the testing of storage tanks over 20 years old.

There has been a tendency for the spraying of vehicles at garages to increase, and this aspect has received particular attention in order to ensure adequate arrangements for the storage of petroleum mixtures.

During the early part of 1970 complaints were received from the Potter Street area of the adjoining Harlow Urban District of surface water in telephone ducts and manholes becoming contaminated with petrol. It was at first thought possible that this arose from a defect in a 1,000 gallon underground tank in a nearby garage in the Rural District Council's area and the tank was immediately taken out of service and all petrol removed. Exhaustive tests were carried out on this tank, and samples of petroleum were taken but no defect was found. The garage was therefore immediately shut down and the remaining tanks containing some 9,000 gallons of petrol were emptied and they and the associated equipment were tested. All were found to be in order. Elaborate and detailed arrangements were made to remove the large volume of contaminated surface water from the telephone ducts. No complete explanation of this incident was found but it seems likely that it was due to an accumulation of spillage of petroleum spirit which had taken place over many years and which had remained undetected under the surface of the ground. Prior to the incident there had been sustained and heavy rainfall which had probably raised the water table and in consequence the level of the accumulated petrol, causing it to flow along the line of least resistance towards and around the tank which was initially suspect, and thence into the ducting. Among measures taken in order to avoid a repetition was

the removal of this tank and the conversion of the brick vault in which it had been sited into a petrol/oil interceptor. The whole investigation was carried out under the constant supervision of the Council's Petroleum Officer and close liaison was maintained with the petrol company, the manager of the garage, the Police and the Essex Fire Brigade.

Towards the end of 1970 an enquiry was received concerning the proposal by a licensed garage to store and sell liquified petroleum gas as a means of propulsion of motor vehicles. Consultations were started with the Home Office, H.M. Inspector of Factories and the Essex Fire Brigade regarding conditions to be imposed, not only to safeguard the existing petroleum installation, but also the public using this garage. It seems to be a defect in the legislation, that liquified petroleum gas, which is, at least, as dangerous, and in some ways can be considered more dangerous than petroleum, is not subject to similar conditions so far as its storage and dispensing is concerned.

PEST CONTROL

The West Essex Rabbit Clearance Society continued to act as agents of the Council in dealing with rats and mice infestation, and the occupiers of dwelling houses receive this service free of charge. Six hundred and eighty-nine premises were treated in 1966, but during succeeding years there was a steady reduction in the number of complaints received and in 1970 only 487 premises were treated.

The standard bait used was Warfarin and no evidence of resistance to this poison was noted in rats. However, difficulties were experienced in eradicating mice with this type of poison, and it was found necessary to employ other methods to deal with this pest.

This Authority is a member of the No.2 Workable Area Committee and its meetings provide a useful forum for the exchange of information and methods.

The public are becoming increasingly aware of insect pests and there has been a large increase in the number of complaints and requests for identification and assistance. Considerable use was made of the British Museum and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food for the purpose of identification and methods of control, and much of the advice received has been passed on to the complainants. An opportunity was taken to increase the knowledge of this aspect of the work by the attendance of one of the public health inspectors at a course of instruction arranged by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food at Queens College, Cambridge. The Council provides a disinfection service only in respect

of those insects which are of public health significance, and wasps are not included in this category. A number of complaints of wasp infestation are received during the summer months and these are referred to a private operator.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

At the end of 1970 there were 227 premises registered under this Act and approximately three-quarters of these were retail shops and catering establishments, generally small, with few employees, often only working part-time. Regular inspections were made, and the majority of contraventions discovered were minor in character. In all cases an informal approach found occupiers ready to co-operate in remedying shortcomings.

It is still evident that many occupiers are unaware of the requirement to re-register when moving to different premises within the district.

There were no accidents reported during the period under review. Good liaison continued with the Council's Engineer and Surveyor when plans for offices or shops were submitted for planning or building regulation approval, and advice was given in appropriate cases.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Daily measurements of the amount of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere continued throughout the period by means of apparatus sited at Kelvedon Hatch. This site is in open country with no sources of pollution within approximately one and a quarter miles, and the information obtained formed part of the national survey carried out by the Ministry of Technology's Warren Spring Laboratory at Stevenage.

Consideration has been given to the possibility of introducing smoke control areas, but the scattered nature of the district makes it difficult for a comprehensive scheme to be devised. The rapid development of the larger villages by the construction of modern houses with up-to-date heating appliances, and the improvement of older houses with the consequent installation of apparatus capable of burning smokeless fuel, has resulted in a reduction in the urgency of this matter.

The burning of old cars and covered cable in order to recover scrap metal, which takes place in some of the isolated parts of the district, has been the cause of a number of complaints. Every effort has been made to seek out and identify the culprits, and when found the threat of formal action has invariably secured the cessation of this practice.

There has been a steady increase in the conversion of solid fuel appliances to oil in the nursery areas of the district, mainly with aid from Government grants. All new appliances proposed to be installed were carefully scrutinised under the provisions of the Clean Air Acts and adjustment to chimney heights secured where necessary.

NOISE ABATEMENT

There were only few complaints of noise nuisance, which is no doubt due to the small number of industrial premises in the district. However, during the period reviewed, investigations were made into alleged nuisances from two factories and in both cases the co-operation of the management secured the reduction of noise to an acceptable level.

Informal approaches were made to operators of mechanical equipment, particularly pneumatic road drills, in an endeavour to ensure that adequate muffling devices were used.

ESSEX COUNTY COUNCIL (CANVEY ISLAND APPROACHES, ETC.) ACT, 1967

Section 46 of this Act makes it an offence for anyone other than the local authority to form a deposit of refuse without the prior consent of the County Council and the Council of a County District. The issuing of consent by two authorities in respect of the same tip appears to be a wasteful procedure, and the duties of enforcing this section of the Act should be the responsibility of one authority only.

It has been found, in practice, that though fairly stringent conditions may be imposed in respect of the type of material to be tipped, it is almost impossible to ensure that they are complied with. This would only be possible if a constant watch were kept by an official during the tipping process. Dangerous material, once tipped and covered, is undetectable and most of the tips in the area are in close proximity to the River Lee whose water is extracted for drinking purposes. This aspect of pollution calls for much stricter control than that which the County Council and District Council are able to give it at present.

Since this section of the Act came into operation on 1st April, 1968, eight consents for tipping have been issued. Legal proceedings were taken against the owners of one refuse tip for failing to take reasonable precautions to prevent fire breaking out contrary to the terms of the consent, and fines totalling £40 were imposed together with costs.

SECTION 'B' - STATISTICS

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

GENERAL DATA

Area: 1,488 acres

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of houses (mid-year)	3,327	3,524	3,632	3,770	3,840
Number of houses per acre (average)	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.6
Number of persons per acre (average)	7.1	7.4	7.6	7.7	7.8
Number of persons per house (average)	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Rateable value (mid-year)	£512,730	541,840	571,600	589,775	607,803
Product of penny rate (financial year)	£2,100	2,103	2,225	2,400	2,515
Rate in the pound (financial year)	63½p.	65½p.	68½p.	71½p.	76½p.

POPULATION

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Mid-year population	10,690	11,020	11,280	11,380	11,560
Increase on previous year	220	330	260	100	180
Natural increase	99 (45.0%)	95 (28.8%)	91 (35.0%)	47 (47.0%)	72 (40.0%)
Increase due to immigration	121 (55.0%)	235 (71.2%)	169 (65.0%)	53 (53.0%)	108 (60.0%)

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	97	105	96	80	95
Female	82	87	88	79	71
Illegitimate					
Male	8	4	7	5	5
Female	5	4	6	3	5
Total					
Male	105	109	103	85	100
Female	87	91	94	82	76
Crude rate per 1,000 population	18.0	18.1	17.5	14.7	15.2
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	15.8	15.9	15.4	12.9	13.4
Rate for England and Wales	17.7	17.2	16.9	16.3	16.0
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.89	0.93	0.91	0.79	0.84

RATIO OF LIVE MALE BIRTHS
TO 100 LIVE FEMALE BIRTHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Epping Urban District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1966	120.7	106.0
1967	119.8	105.8
1968	109.6	105.5
1969	103.7	105.8
1970	131.6	105.8
Average for 5 years	117.1	105.6

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total	13	8	13	8	10
Rate per 100 live births	6.8	4.0	6.6	4.8	5.7
Rate for England and Wales	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	1	1	2	1	-
Female	1	1	-	1	1
Illegitimate					
Male	-	-	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2	2	2	2	1
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	10.3	9.9	10.1	11.8	5.6
Rate for England and Wales	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.2	13.0

DEATHS AT ALL AGES

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Male	55	52	55	64	53
Female	38	53	51	56	51
Total	93	105	106	120	104
Crude rate per 1,000 population	8.7	9.5	9.4	10.5	9.0
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	9.3	10.3	10.2	11.2	9.6
Rate for England and Wales	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.79	0.92	0.85	0.94	0.82

RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO
100 FEMALE DEATHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Epping Urban District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1966	144.7	104.9
1967	98.1	104.5
1968	107.8	103.4
1969	114.3	104.8
1970	103.9	103.9
Average 5 years	113.8	104.3

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

AGE	1966			1967			1968			1969			1970		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 4 weeks	1	-	1	1	2	3	1	3	4	1	-	1	-	1	1
4 weeks and under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 - 4	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-
15 - 24	2	-	2	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	1	1	-	1
25 - 34	2	-	2	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	1	1	1	-	1
35 - 44	2	1	3	1	4	5	2	-	2	1	1	2	3	-	3
45 - 54	5	3	8	6	4	10	4	2	6	4	6	10	4	4	8
55 - 64	13	4	17	10	2	12	7	4	11	12	8	20	11	9	20
65 - 74	9	8	17	10	9	19	12	11	23	16	9	25	19	10	29
75 and over	19	22	41	23	30	53	24	30	54	27	29	56	14	27	41
TOTAL	55	38	93	52	53	105	55	51	106	64	56	120	53	51	104

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1970

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	-	3
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	2	7
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	3	3	6
Mental disorders	1	-	1
Other diseases of nervous system etc.	1	-	1
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	-	2	2
Hypertensive disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	19	14	33
Other forms of heart disease	3	1	4
Cerebrovascular disease	2	6	8
Other diseases of circulatory system	-	3	3
Pneumonia	6	7	13
Bronchitis and emphysema	2	-	2
Peptic ulcer	-	1	1
Other diseases of digestive system	1	-	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	1	3
Congenital anomalies	-	1	1
Symptoms and ill defined conditions	-	2	2
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	2
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	2
Total	<u>53</u>	<u>51</u>	<u>104</u>

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES AS PERCENTAGE

OF ALL DEATHS

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		Average 5 years
	Epping ⁺	E&W	Epping	E&W	Epping	E&W	Epping	E&W	Epping	E&W	
Malignant neoplasms	M	25.5 20.3	28.8 21.5	29.1 20.8	15.6 20.9	20.8 21.3	24.0 21.0				
	F	28.9 18.0	28.3 18.8	21.6 18.2	21.4 18.6	21.6 18.8	24.4 18.5				
	T	26.9 19.2	28.6 20.3	25.5 19.5	18.3 19.0	21.2 20.1	24.1 19.6				
	M	25.5 24.1	21.2 25.2	20.0 27.2	29.7 27.3	35.8 27.6	26.4 26.3				
Ischaemic heart disease	F	10.5 16.4	18.9 17.1	23.5 20.7	21.4 20.7	27.5 20.7	20.4 19.1				
	T	19.4 20.4	20.0 21.2	21.7 24.0	25.8 24.1	31.7 24.2	23.7 22.8				
	M	3.6 11.0	7.7 11.1	7.3 10.8	4.7 10.5	3.8 10.5	5.4 10.8				
	F	18.4 17.1	18.9 17.5	15.7 17.1	8.9 17.2	11.8 17.2	14.7 17.2				
Cerebrovascular disease	T	9.7 14.0	14.3 14.2	11.3 13.9	6.7 13.8	7.7 13.8	9.9 13.9				

+England and Wales

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES
PER 10,000 POPULATION

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	Average 5 years
	Epping + E&W	Epping E&W	Epping E&W	Epping E&W	Epping E&W	Epping E&W
Malignant neoplasms	23.3 22.4	27.2 22.7	23.9 23.1	19.3 23.4	19.0 22.3	22.5 22.8
Ischaemic heart disease	16.8 27.0	19.1 26.6	20.4 28.5	27.2 28.3	28.5 28.4	22.4 27.8
Cerebrovascular disease	8.4 16.3	13.6 15.9	10.6 16.5	7.0 16.3	6.9 16.2	9.3 16.2

+England and Wales

INFANT MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER ONE YEAR)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	1	-	1	1	-
Female	-	2	3	-	1
Illegitimate					
Male	-	1	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
Male	1	1	1	1	-
Female	-	2	3	-	1
Legitimate mortality rate	5.6	10.4	21.7	6.3	6.0
Rate for England and Wales	18.5	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.5
Illegitimate mortality rate	-	125.0	-	-	-
Rate for England and Wales	24.5	23.7	23.4	25.7	25.9
Total mortality rate	5.2	15.0	20.3	6.3	5.7
Rate for England and Wales	19.0	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.2

NEONATAL MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER FOUR WEEKS)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	1	-	1	1	-
Female	-	2	3	-	1
Illegitimate					
Male	-	1	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
Male	1	1	1	1	-
Female	-	2	3	-	1
Legitimate neonatal mortality rate - Epping	5.6	10.4	21.7	6.3	6.0
Legitimate neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.6	*
Illegitimate neonatal mortality rate - Epping	-	125.0	-	-	-
Illegitimate neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	17.8	17.7	16.8	16.7	*
Total neonatal mortality rate - Epping	5.2	15.0	20.3	6.0	5.7
Total neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	12.9	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.3

*Figures not yet available

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER SEVEN DAYS)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	1	-	1	1	-
Female	-	2	3	-	1
Illegitimate					
Male	-	1	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
Male	1	1	1	1	-
Female	-	2	3	-	1
Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate - Epping	5.6	10.4	21.7	6.3	6.0
Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.3	*
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate - Epping	-	125.0	-	-	-
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	15.9	15.5	14.8	14.6	*
Total early neonatal mortality rate - Epping	5.2	15.0	20.3	6.0	5.7
Total early neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.6

*Figures not yet available

PERINATAL MORTALITY (STILL BIRTHS AND DEATHS
OF INFANTS UNDER SEVEN DAYS)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	2	1	3	2	-
Female	1	3	3	1	2
Illegitimate					
Male	-	1	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	-	-
Total					
Male	2	2	3	2	-
Female	1	3	3	1	2
Legitimate perinatal mortality rate - Epping	16.6	20.6	32.3	18.6	12.0
Legitimate perinatal mortality rate - England & Wales	25.6	24.6	24.0	22.7	*
Illegitimate perinatal mortality rate - Epping	-	125.0	-	-	-
Illegitimate perinatal mortality rate - England & Wales	34.2	33.9	31.9	30.6	*
Total perinatal mortality rate - Epping	15.5	24.8	30.2	17.7	11.3
Total perinatal mortality rate - England & Wales	26.3	25.4	24.7	23.4	23.5

*Figures not yet available

RATIO OF MALE INFANT DEATHS TO
100 FEMALE INFANT DEATHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Epping</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1966	-	137.8
1967	-	131.5
1968	33.3	138.7
1969	-	137.5
1970	-	138.0
Average 5 years	6.6	136.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epping	-	-	-	-	-
England and Wales	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS) 1970

Disease	Notifications according to age groups											Total	
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-		Age Un-known
Scarlet fever	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Whooping cough	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	1	3	1	2	-	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	15
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	-	-	5
Infective jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute meningitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Notification rate per 10,000 population

Disease	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	⁺ E	[⊕] E&W	E	E&W	E	E&W	E	E&W	E	E&W
Scarlet fever	5.6	4.4	13.6	4.0	12.4	3.0	7.0	3.3	3.5	2.7
Whooping cough	6.5	4.0	8.2	6.3	8.9	3.5	-	1.0	0.9	1.4
Measles	14.0	71.3	71.7	95.1	8.9	48.7	127.4	29.1	13.0	62.7
Tuberculosis - respiratory	-	2.6	2.7	2.3	0.9	2.2	2.5	2.0	0.9	1.9
non-respiratory	-	0.5	2.7	0.4	0.9	0.4	-	0.5	0.9	0.5
Acute meningitis /	-	0.88	-	0.06	-	0.1	-	0.3	0.9	0.3
Dysentery	0.9	4.5	36.3	4.5	-	4.0	-	4.5	-	2.0
Food poisoning	1.9	0.9	-	1.0	-	1.2	-	1.5	4.3	1.5
Infective jaundice*	-	*	-	*	-	*	1.8	4.8	-	4.4

⁺Epping

[⊕]England and Wales

* Infective jaundice became notifiable throughout England and Wales in June 1968, previously notifiable only in certain areas, including Epping Urban District.

~~/~~ Prior to 1968 this disease was classified as Meningococcal infection.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - TUBERCULOSIS, 1970

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.70	47	43	11	3	104

Number of cases added to the register during 1970:-

New cases	-	1	1	-	2
Inward transfers	1	1	-	-	2

Number of cases removed from the register during 1970:-

Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
Outward transfers	1	1	-	-	2
Patients cured	-	-	-	-	-
Diagnosis amended	-	-	-	-	-

Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.70	47	44	12	3	106
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RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES)
INCIDENCE BY AGE

AGE	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Under 5 years	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 - 14 "	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -
15 - 24 "	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
25 - 44 "	- -	- 1	- -	- 1	- -
45 - 64 "	- -	- -	- -	- 1	- 1
65 and over	- -	- -	1 -	1 -	- -

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES)
INCIDENCE BY AGE

AGE	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Under 5 years	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
5 - 14 "	- -	2 -	- -	- -	- -
15 - 24 "	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 - 44 "	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -
45 - 64 "	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
65 and over	- -	1 -	- -	- -	1 -

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS
PER 10,000 POPULATION

Respiratory

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epping	0.0	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2

Non-respiratory

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epping	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1

[Title of the report is illegible]

Year	1970	1961	1951	1941	1931	1921	1911	1901	1891	1881	1871	1861	1851	1841	1831	1821	1811	1801	1791	1781	1771	1761	1751	1741	1731	1721	1711	1701	1691	1681	1671	1661	1651	1641	1631	1621	1611	1601	1591	1581	1571	1561	1551	1541	1531	1521	1511	1501	1491	1481	1471	1461	1451	1441	1431	1421	1411	1401	1391	1381	1371	1361	1351	1341	1331	1321	1311	1301	1291	1281	1271	1261	1251	1241	1231	1221	1211	1201	1191	1181	1171	1161	1151	1141	1131	1121	1111	1101	1091	1081	1071	1061	1051	1041	1031	1021	1011	1001	991	981	971	961	951	941	931	921	911	901	891	881	871	861	851	841	831	821	811	801	791	781	771	761	751	741	731	721	711	701	691	681	671	661	651	641	631	621	611	601	591	581	571	561	551	541	531	521	511	501	491	481	471	461	451	441	431	421	411	401	391	381	371	361	351	341	331	321	311	301	291	281	271	261	251	241	231	221	211	201	191	181	171	161	151	141	131	121	111	101	91	81	71	61	51	41	31	21	11	1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	-5	-6	-7	-8	-9	-10	-11	-12	-13	-14	-15	-16	-17	-18	-19	-20	-21	-22	-23	-24	-25	-26	-27	-28	-29	-30	-31	-32	-33	-34	-35	-36	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46	-47	-48	-49	-50	-51	-52	-53	-54	-55	-56	-57	-58	-59	-60	-61	-62	-63	-64	-65	-66	-67	-68	-69	-70	-71	-72	-73	-74	-75	-76	-77	-78	-79	-80	-81	-82	-83	-84	-85	-86	-87	-88	-89	-90	-91	-92	-93	-94	-95	-96	-97	-98	-99	-100	-101	-102	-103	-104	-105	-106	-107	-108	-109	-110	-111	-112	-113	-114	-115	-116	-117	-118	-119	-120	-121	-122	-123	-124	-125	-126	-127	-128	-129	-130	-131	-132	-133	-134	-135	-136	-137	-138	-139	-140	-141	-142	-143	-144	-145	-146	-147	-148	-149	-150	-151	-152	-153	-154	-155	-156	-157	-158	-159	-160	-161	-162	-163	-164	-165	-166	-167	-168	-169	-170	-171	-172	-173	-174	-175	-176	-177	-178	-179	-180	-181	-182	-183	-184	-185	-186	-187	-188	-189	-190	-191	-192	-193	-194	-195	-196	-197	-198	-199	-200	-201	-202	-203	-204	-205	-206	-207	-208	-209	-210	-211	-212	-213	-214	-215	-216	-217	-218	-219	-220	-221	-222	-223	-224	-225	-226	-227	-228	-229	-230	-231	-232	-233	-234	-235	-236	-237	-238	-239	-240	-241	-242	-243	-244	-245	-246	-247	-248	-249	-250	-251	-252	-253	-254	-255	-256	-257	-258	-259	-260	-261	-262	-263	-264	-265	-266	-267	-268	-269	-270	-271	-272	-273	-274	-275	-276	-277	-278	-279	-280	-281	-282	-283	-284	-285	-286	-287	-288	-289	-290	-291	-292	-293	-294	-295	-296	-297	-298	-299	-300	-301	-302	-303	-304	-305	-306	-307	-308	-309	-310	-311	-312	-313	-314	-315	-316	-317	-318	-319	-320	-321	-322	-323	-324	-325	-326	-327	-328	-329	-330	-331	-332	-333	-334	-335	-336	-337	-338	-339	-340	-341	-342	-343	-344	-345	-346	-347	-348	-349	-350	-351	-352	-353	-354	-355	-356	-357	-358	-359	-360	-361	-362	-363	-364	-365	-366	-367	-368	-369	-370	-371	-372	-373	-374	-375	-376	-377	-378	-379	-380	-381	-382	-383	-384	-385	-386	-387	-388	-389	-390	-391	-392	-393	-394	-395	-396	-397	-398	-399	-400	-401	-402	-403	-404	-405	-406	-407	-408	-409	-410	-411	-412	-413	-414	-415	-416	-417	-418	-419	-420	-421	-422	-423	-424	-425	-426	-427	-428	-429	-430	-431	-432	-433	-434	-435	-436	-437	-438	-439	-440	-441	-442	-443	-444	-445	-446	-447	-448	-449	-450	-451	-452	-453	-454	-455	-456	-457	-458	-459	-460	-461	-462	-463	-464	-465	-466	-467	-468	-469	-470	-471	-472	-473	-474	-475	-476	-477	-478	-479	-480	-481	-482	-483	-484	-485	-486	-487	-488	-489	-490	-491	-492	-493	-494	-495	-496	-497	-498	-499	-500	-501	-502	-503	-504	-505	-506	-507	-508	-509	-510	-511	-512	-513	-514	-515	-516	-517	-518	-519	-520	-521	-522	-523	-524	-525	-526	-527	-528	-529	-530	-531	-532	-533	-534	-535	-536	-537	-538	-539	-540	-541	-542	-543	-544	-545	-546	-547	-548	-549	-550	-551	-552	-553	-554	-555	-556	-557	-558	-559	-560	-561	-562	-563	-564	-565	-566	-567	-568	-569	-570	-571	-572	-573	-574	-575	-576	-577	-578	-579	-580	-581	-582	-583	-584	-585	-586	-587	-588	-589	-590	-591	-592	-593	-594	-595	-596	-597	-598	-599	-600	-601	-602	-603	-604	-605	-606	-607	-608	-609	-610	-611	-612	-613	-614	-615	-616	-617	-618	-619	-620	-621	-622	-623	-624	-625	-626	-627	-628	-629	-630	-631	-632	-633	-634	-635	-636	-637	-638	-639	-640	-641	-642	-643	-644	-645	-646	-647	-648	-649	-650	-651	-652	-653	-654	-655	-656	-657	-658	-659	-660	-661	-662	-663	-664	-665	-666	-667	-668	-669	-670	-671	-672	-673	-674	-675	-676	-677	-678	-679	-680	-681	-682	-683	-684	-685	-686	-687	-688	-689	-690	-691	-692	-693	-694	-695	-696	-697	-698	-699	-700	-701	-702	-703	-704	-705	-706	-707	-708	-709	-710	-711	-712	-713	-714	-715	-716	-717	-718	-719	-720	-721	-722	-723	-724	-725	-726	-727	-728	-729	-730	-731	-732	-733	-734	-735	-736	-737	-738	-739	-740	-741	-742	-743	-744	-745	-746	-747	-748	-749	-750	-751	-752	-753	-754	-755	-756	-757	-758	-759	-760	-761	-762	-763	-764	-765	-766	-767	-768	-769	-770	-771	-772	-773	-774	-775	-776	-777	-778	-779	-780	-781	-782	-783	-784	-785	-786	-787	-788	-789	-790	-791	-792	-793	-794	-795	-796	-797	-798	-799	-800	-801	-802	-803	-804	-805	-806	-807	-808	-809	-810	-811	-812	-813	-814	-815	-816	-817	-818	-819	-820	-821	-822	-823	-824	-825	-826	-827	-828	-829	-830	-831	-832	-833	-834	-835	-836	-837	-838	-839	-840	-841	-842	-843	-844	-845	-846	-847	-848	-849	-850	-851	-852	-853	-854	-855	-856	-857	-858	-859	-860	-861	-862	-863	-864	-865	-866	-867	-868	-869	-870	-871	-872	-873	-874	-875	-876	-877	-878	-879	-880	-881	-882	-883	-884	-885	-886	-887	-888	-889	-890	-891	-892	-893	-894	-895	-896	-897	-898	-899	-900	-901	-902	-903	-904	-905	-906	-907	-908	-909	-910	-911	-912	-913	-914	-915	-916	-917	-918	-919	-920	-921	-922	-923	-924	-925	-926	-927	-928	-929	-930	-931	-932	-933	-934	-935	-936	-937	-938	-939	-940	-941	-942	-943	-944	-945	-946	-947	-948	-949	-950	-951	-952	-953	-954	-955	-956	-957	-958	-959	-960	-961	-962	-963	-964	-965	-966	-967	-968	-969	-970	-971	-972	-973	-974	-975	-976	-977	-978	-979	-980	-981	-982	-983	-984	-985	-986	-987	-988	-989	-990	-991	-992	-993	-994	-995	-996	-997	-998	-999	-1000
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SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

HOUSING

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of houses on 31st December	3,543	3,699	3,760	3,800	3,856
Houses completed by Epping Urban District Council	145	58	-	-	1
Houses completed privately	89	98	61	40	55
Housing inspections carried out	48	89	45	214	219
Intimation notices served	11	7	3	4	1
Statutory notices served	-	-	-	-	-
Houses where defects were remedied	-	-	3	3	1
Houses demolished	4	-	-	-	-
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	10	-	-	-	-
Improvement grants					
Applications approved					
Discretionary	6	14	2	3	19
Standard	4	5	4	3	15
Applications refused					
Discretionary	-	-	-	-	1
Qualification certificates					
Applications received	-	-	-	-	47
Certificates issued	-	-	-	-	16
Certificates of disrepair					
Applications received	-	-	1	-	-
Visits in connection with improvement grants, Qualification certificates and certificates of disrepair	20	27	13	12	141

SEWAGE WORKS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Discharge samples</u>					
⁺ <u>Northern Outfall</u>					
Satisfactory effluent, fit for discharge	4	6	5	1	-
Just suitable for discharge	5	1	1	-	-
Unsatisfactory effluent, unfit for discharge	4	2	1	2	-
[⊕] <u>Southern Outfall</u>					
Discharge of very good quality	13	3	3	5	5
Discharge of poor quality	3	-	-	1	-
⁺ Samples taken by the Lee Conservancy Catchment Board					
[⊕] Samples taken by the Essex River Board					

TYPE AND NUMBER OF FOOD SHOPS AND OTHER
FOOD PREMISES

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Grocery and provisions	17	18	15	15	15
Canteens (including school canteens)	8	8	8	9	9
Greengrocers	5	6	7	5	5
Licensed premises	15	14	14	14	14
Restaurants and cafés	7	7	8	8	8
Bakers and confectioners	12	12	12	12	12
Fish shops	3	3	4	4	4
Butchers	8	8	6	6	6
Total	<u>75</u>	<u>76</u>	<u>74</u>	<u>73</u>	<u>73</u>

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16
OF THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Fried fish shops	2	2	2	2	2
Preparation and sale of preserved meats	2	2	2	2	2
Manufacture of ice-cream	-	-	1	1	1
Storage and sale of ice-cream	30	20	21	19	19

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM, ICE LOLLY AND
FRESH CREAM

		<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Bacteriological examination</u>						
Ice-cream		67	87	116	116	86
Ice lolly		9	16	-	-	-
Fresh cream		-	-	-	-	7
<u>Results</u>						
Ice-cream	Grade I	44	73	102	97	72
	Grade II	12	7	6	12	9
	Grade III	9	5	2	5	5
	Grade IV	2	2	6	2	-
Ice lolly	Satisfactory	9	16	-	-	-
Fresh cream	Satisfactory	-	-	-	-	4
	Unsatisfactory	-	-	-	-	3

UN SOUND FOOD

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Quantity condemned (lbs.)	2743	1769	1860	230	2182

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 2

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of complaints received	16	15	13	9	13
Number of prosecutions	8	8	4	4	5

FACTORIES - (FACTORIES ACT, 1961)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	2	2	2	2	2
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	36	37	37	39	38
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	7	7	6	6
Inspections	13	4	6	8	14
Written notices	-	-	-	1	2
Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	-	-	-	-	-
Referred from H.M. Inspector of Factories	-	-	-	-	-
Outworkers (mainly engaged on work in connection with wearing apparel)	-	-	-	9	12

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and general inspections

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Number of registered premises</u> <u>on 31st December</u>					
Offices	41	38	41	40	42
Retail shops	89	89	96	89	89
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments	13	13	14	14	14
Fuel storage depots	1	-	1	1	1
Total	<u>145</u>	<u>140</u>	<u>152</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>146</u>
Total number of visits	149	61	70	56	27

Analysis of persons employed by class of work place

Offices	265	267	297	301	351
Retail shops	441	445	467	470	468
Wholesale departments, warehouses	18	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments	133	132	135	135	135
Canteens	1	1	-	-	-
Fuel storage depots	3	-	4	4	4
Total	<u>861</u>	<u>845</u>	<u>903</u>	<u>910</u>	<u>958</u>
Males	342	334	371	374	410
Females	519	511	532	536	548

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 (CONTINUED)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Analysis of contraventions					
Section 4 - Cleanliness	1	1	-	-	-
Section 6 - Temperature	13	2	12	4	2
Section 7 - Ventilation	6	2	4	1	1
Section 8 - Lighting	2	-	-	-	-
Section 9 - Sanitary conveniences	5	1	1	-	-
Section 10 - Washing facilities	4	1	-	1	-
Section 13 - Sitting facilities	-	1	-	1	-
Section 16 - Floors, passages and stairs	7	1	3	1	1
Section 17 - Fencing machinery	2	1	2	-	-
Section 24 - First aid	15	4	11	8	8
- Other matters	-	-	12	6	2
Total	<u>55</u>	<u>14</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>14</u>
Number of prosecutions	-	1	-	-	-
Number of accidents reported	1	3	2	3	-

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

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of properties inspected as a result of					
Notification	14	10	10	6	18
Survey	243	204	203	232	226
Other	78	39	26	4	17
Number of properties infested by					
Rats	221	173	95	149	156
Mice	6	6	15	21	27
Number of properties treated	227	217	162	201	215
Total number of visits	531	577	541	409	491

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of operative licences	20	18	18	16	16
Number of inspections	18	7	29	31	25

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Public Health Act, 1936					
Refuse disposal	17	12	19	5	5
Drainage	22	2	5	-	14
Stables	-	-	-	3	-
Nuisances, general	-	-	-	19	13
Water supplies	-	1	-	2	-
Enquiries in cases of infectious disease	19	174	7	10	16
Miscellaneous	231	202	168	87	81
Clean Air Act, 1956	2	7	6	10	25
Pet Animals Act, 1951	2	3	4	4	4
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	5	2	3	2	2
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	2	5	6	4	7
Agriculture (Safety, Health and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956	1	2	1	9	1

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: 76,007 acres

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of houses (mid-year)	13,370	13,670	13,990	14,334	14,570
Number of houses per acre (average)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
Number of persons per acre (average)	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
Number of persons per house (average)	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
Rateable value.(mid-year)	£1,464,914	1,533,586	1,596,936	1,675,877	1,737,790
Product of penny rate (financial year)	£6,240	6,380	6,600	7,000	7,350
Rate in the pound (financial year)	53½p.	55p.	59p.	63p.	65½p.

POPULATION

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Mid-year population	41,360	42,010	43,560	43,340	44,300
Increase or decrease on previous year	+890	+650	+1,550	-220	+960
Natural increase	393 (44.2%)	409 (62.9%)	396 (25.5%)	338 (-)	335 (34.9%)
Increase or decrease due to migration	+497 (55.8%)	+241 (37.1%)	+1,154 (74.5%)	-558 (-100%)	+625 (65.1%)

LIVE BIRTHS

1966 1967 1968 1969 1970

Legitimate

Male 360 348 361 329 332

Female 349 344 346 339 308

Illegitimate

Male 21 18 15 12 16

Female 11 15 14 16 13

Total

Male 381 366 376 341 348

Female 360 359 360 355 321

Crude rate per 1,000 population 17.9 17.3 16.9 16.1 15.1

Adjusted rate per 1,000 population 16.6 16.1 15.7 15.0 14.0

Rate for England and Wales 17.7 17.2 16.9 16.3 16.0

Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate 0.94 0.94 0.93 0.92 0.88

RATIO OF LIVE MALE BIRTHS
TO 100 LIVE FEMALE BIRTHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Epping and Ongar Rural District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1966	103.2	106.0
1967	101.2	105.8
1968	104.3	105.5
1969	97.0	105.8
1970	107.8	105.8
Average 5 years	102.7	105.6

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Total	32	33	29	28	29
Rate per 100 live births	4.3	4.6	3.9	4.0	4.3
Rate for England and Wales	7.9	8.4	8.4	8.4	8.2

STILL BIRTHS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	2	7	1	7	3
Female	5	2	5	2	3
Illegitimate					
Male	-	-	-	1	-
Female	1	-	2	-	-
Total	8	9	8	10	6
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	10.7	12.3	10.8	14.2	8.9
Rate for England and Wales	15.4	14.8	14.3	13.2	13.0

DEATHS AT ALL AGES

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Male	177	186	177	196	179
Female	171	130	163	162	156
Total	348	316	340	358	335
Crude rate per 1,000 population	8.4	7.5	7.8	8.3	7.6
Adjusted rate per 1,000 population	9.6	8.8	9.2	9.5	8.9
Rate for England and Wales	11.7	11.2	11.9	11.9	11.7
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.82	0.78	0.77	0.80	0.75

RATIO OF MALE DEATHS TO
100 FEMALE DEATHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Epping and Ongar Rural District</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1966	103.5	104.9
1967	143.1	104.5
1968	108.6	103.4
1969	121.0	104.8
1970	114.7	103.9
Average 5 years	118.2	104.3

AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF DEATHS

AGE	1966			1967			1968			1969			1970		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Under 4 weeks	9	4	11	5	1	6	4	3	7	3	2	5	6	4	10
4 weeks and under 1 year	2	3	5	1	-	1	1	1	2	3	3	6	2	1	3
1 - 4	3	-	3	1	-	1	1	1	2	2	-	2	-	-	-
5 - 14	-	1	1	2	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 24	3	3	6	3	1	4	1	1	2	3	-	3	2	2	4
25 - 34	-	1	1	4	-	4	-	-	-	2	1	3	2	1	3
35 - 44	4	2	6	7	7	14	2	3	5	3	-	3	4	1	5
45 - 54	14	13	27	17	8	25	9	10	19	15	14	29	13	5	18
55 - 64	31	11	42	40	13	53	38	19	57	47	27	74	39	13	52
65 - 74	52	35	87	44	37	81	48	35	83	47	37	84	46	36	82
75 and over	59	98	157	62	63	125	71	90	161	71	78	149	64	93	157
TOTAL	177	171	348	186	130	316	177	163	340	196	162	358	179	156	335

CAUSES OF DEATH, 1970

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Enteritis and other diarrhoeal diseases	1	-	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, buccal cavity etc.	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, oesophagus	1	2	3
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, intestine	2	8	10
Malignant neoplasm, larynx	1	-	1
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	15	2	17
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	4	4
Malignant neoplasm, prostate	2	-	2
Leukaemia	1	-	1
Other malignant neoplasms	9	12	21
Other endocrine etc., diseases	-	2	2
Diabetes mellitus	-	3	3
Other diseases of nervous system	1	2	3
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	1	1	2
Hypertensive disease	1	1	2
Ischaemic heart disease	51	41	92
Other forms of heart disease	12	10	22
Cerebrovascular disease	11	28	39
Other diseases of circulatory system	5	7	12
Influenza	1	-	1
Pneumonia	19	12	31
Bronchitis and emphysema	13	2	15
Other diseases of respiratory system	2	3	5
Peptic ulcer	1	1	2
Carried forward	<u>156</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>300</u>

CAUSES OF DEATH (CONTINUED)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Brought forward	156	144	300
Intestinal obstruction and hernia	-	1	1
Cirrhosis of liver	1	-	1
Other diseases of digestive system	-	1	1
Nephritis and nephrosis	2	-	2
Other diseases, genito-urinary system	-	2	2
Diseases of skin, subcutaneous tissue	1	-	1
Diseases of musculo-skeletal system	1	-	1
Congenital anomalies	2	2	4
Birth injury, difficult labour etc.	4	-	4
Other causes of perinatal mortality	2	2	4
Symptoms and ill-defined conditions	-	1	1
Motor vehicle accidents	6	-	6
Suicide and self-inflicted injuries	3	1	4
All other accidents	1	1	2
All other external causes	-	1	1
All causes	<u>179</u>	<u>156</u>	<u>335</u>

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES AS PERCENTAGE

OF ALL DEATHS

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		Average 5 years		
	⁺ E&O	^b E&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	E&W			
Malignant neoplasms	M	19.7	20.3	26.3	21.5	23.7	20.8	23.5	20.9	19.6	21.3	22.6	21.0
	F	16.7	18.0	23.1	18.8	19.6	18.2	27.8	18.6	19.9	18.8	21.4	18.5
	T	19.0	19.2	25.0	20.3	21.8	19.5	25.4	19.0	19.7	20.1	22.2	19.6
Ischaemic heart disease	M	20.3	24.1	23.7	25.2	19.7	27.2	27.0	27.3	28.5	27.6	23.8	26.3
	F	18.3	16.4	12.3	17.1	17.2	20.7	18.5	20.7	26.3	20.7	18.5	19.1
	T	20.1	20.4	19.0	21.2	18.5	24.0	23.2	24.1	27.5	24.2	21.7	22.8
Cerebrovascular disease	M	7.9	11.0	10.2	11.1	9.0	10.8	8.2	10.5	6.1	10.5	8.3	10.8
	F	14.5	17.1	17.6	17.5	20.9	17.1	7.4	17.2	17.9	17.2	15.7	17.2
	T	11.8	14.0	12.7	14.2	14.7	13.9	7.8	13.8	11.6	13.8	11.7	13.9

DEATHS FROM PRINCIPAL CAUSES

PER 10,000 POPULATION

	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		Average 5 years	
	+ E&O	⊕ E&W	E&O	I&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	I&W	E&O	I&W	E&O	E&W
Malignant neoplasms	16.0	22.4	18.8	22.7	17.0	23.1	21.0	23.4	14.9	22.3	17.5	22.8
Ischaemic heart disease	16.9	27.0	14.3	26.6	14.5	28.5	19.2	28.3	20.8	28.4	17.1	27.8
Cerebrovascular disease	9.9	16.3	9.5	15.9	11.5	16.5	6.5	16.3	8.8	16.2	9.2	16.2

+Epping and Ongar
⊕England and Wales

INFANT MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER ONE YEAR)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	10	5	4	6	8
Female	7	1	4	4	4
Illegitimate					
Male	1	1	1	-	-
Female	-	-	-	1	1
Total					
Male	11	6	5	6	8
Female	7	1	4	5	5
Legitimate mortality rate	24.0	8.7	11.3	13.0	18.8
Rate for England and Wales	18.5	17.9	17.8	17.3	17.5
Illegitimate mortality rate	31.3	30.3	31.0	35.7	34.5
Rate for England and Wales	24.5	23.7	23.4	25.7	25.9
Total mortality rate	24.3	9.7	12.2	15.8	19.4
Rate for England and Wales	19.0	18.3	18.3	18.0	18.2

NEONATAL MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER FOUR WEEKS)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	8	4	3	3	6
Female	4	1	3	1	3
Illegitimate					
Male	1	1	1	-	-
Female	-	-	-	1	1
Total					
Male	8	5	4	3	6
Female	5	1	3	2	4
Legitimate neonatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	16.9	7.2	8.5	6.0	14.1
Legitimate neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	12.4	12.1	12.0	11.6	*
Illegitimate neonatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	31.3	30.3	34.5	35.7	34.5
Illegitimate neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	17.8	17.7	16.8	16.7	*
Total neonatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	17.5	8.3	9.5	7.2	15.0
Total neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	12.9	12.5	12.4	12.0	12.3

*Figures not yet available

EARLY NEONATAL MORTALITY (DEATHS OF INFANTS
UNDER SEVEN DAYS)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	7	2	2	3	6
Female	3	1	2	1	3
Illegitimate					
Male	1	1	-	-	-
Female	-	-	-	1	1
Total					
Male	8	3	2	3	6
Female	3	1	2	2	4
Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	14.1	4.3	5.7	6.0	14.1
Legitimate early neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	10.7	10.3	10.2	9.3	*
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	31.3	30.3	-	35.7	34.5
Illegitimate early neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	15.9	15.5	14.8	14.6	*
Total early neonatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	14.8	5.5	5.4	7.2	15.0
Total early neonatal mortality rate - England & Wales	11.1	10.7	10.6	10.3	10.6

*Figures not yet available

PERINATAL MORTALITY (STILL BIRTHS AND DEATHS
OF INFANTS UNDER SEVEN DAYS)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Legitimate					
Male	9	9	3	10	9
Female	8	3	7	3	6
Illegitimate					
Male	1	1	-	1	-
Female	1	-	2	1	1
Total					
Male	10	10	3	11	9
Female	9	3	9	4	7
Legitimate perinatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	23.7	17.1	14.0	19.2	23.2
Legitimate perinatal mortality rate - England & Wales	25.6	24.6	24.0	22.7	*
Illegitimate perinatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	60.6	30.3	64.5	69.0	34.5
Illegitimate perinatal mortality rate - England & Wales	34.2	33.9	31.9	30.6	*
Total perinatal mortality rate - Epping & Ongar	25.4	17.7	16.1	21.2	23.7
Total perinatal mortality rate - England & Wales	26.3	25.4	24.7	23.4	23.5

*Figures not yet available

ESTIMATED INFANT MORTALITY RATES (CYRIL PERCENTAGE PER 1000 LIVE BIRTHS)

RATIO OF MALE INFANT DEATHS TO 100 FEMALE INFANT DEATHS

<u>Year</u>	<u>Epping and Ongar</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1966	157.1	137.8
1967	600.0	131.5
1968	125.0	138.7
1969	120.0	137.5
1970	160.0	138.0
Average 5 years	232.4	136.6

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATE

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epping and Ongar	-	-	-	-	-
England and Wales	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES (EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS) 1970

Disease	Notifications according to age groups												Total
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	Age Un- known	
Scarlet fever	-	-	.1	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Whooping cough	-	-	-	2	1	6	-	-	2	-	-	-	11
Measles	.5	1	.7	.23	16	49	2	-	2	-	-	-	123
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	3
Infective jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

INCIDENCE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
Notification rate per 10,000 population

Disease	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	⁺ E&O	[⊕] E&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	E&W	E&O	E&W
Scarlet fever	4.1	4.4	6.2	4.0	3.7	3.0	3.7	3.3	1.1	2.7
Whooping cough	1.0	4.0	9.5	6.3	8.5	3.5	2.8	1.0	2.5	1.4
Measles	15.0	71.3	84.7	95.1	12.6	48.7	38.3	29.1	27.8	62.7
Tuberculosis - respiratory	1.7	2.6	1.9	2.3	0.9	2.2	1.4	2.0	1.4	1.9
non-respiratory	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5
Acute meningitis ≠	-	0.88	-	0.06	-	0.1	-	0.3	-	0.3
Dysentery	1.2	4.5	3.1	4.5	-	4.0	1.4	4.5	-	2.0
Food poisoning	1.2	0.9	1.0	1.0	-	1.2	1.2	1.5	0.7	1.5
Infective jaundice*	-	*	3.6	*	1.4	*	1.8	4.8	0.5	4.4
Paratyphoid fever	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.2	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.04
Typhoid	-	0.02	-	0.03	-	0.02	0.2	0.03	-	0.03
Acute encephalitis - Post infectious	-	0.02	-	0.02	-	0.01	0.2	0.02	-	0.02

⁺Epping and Ongar

[⊕]England and Wales

* Infective jaundice became notifiable throughout England and Wales in June 1968, previously notifiable only in certain areas, including: Epping and Ongar Rural District.

~~≠~~ Prior to 1968 this disease was classified as Meningococcal infection.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES - TUBERCULOSIS, 1970

	<u>Respiratory</u>		<u>Non-respiratory</u>		<u>Total</u>
	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>	
Number of cases on the register as at 1.1.70	140	109	16	23	288
Number of cases added to the register during 1970:-					
New cases	5	1	-	2	8
Inward transfers	1	1	-	-	2
Number of cases removed from the register during 1970:-					
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-
Outward transfers	3	1	-	1	5
Patients cured	-	2	-	-	2
Diagnosis amended	-	-	-	-	-
Number of cases remaining on the register at 31.12.70	143	108	16	24	291

RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES)
INCIDENCE BY AGE

AGE	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Under 5 years	- -	- 1	- 1	- -	- -
5 - 14 "	2 -	- 1	- -	2 -	- -
15 - 24 "	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1
25 - 44 "	- -	- -	1 -	1 2	- -
45 - 64 "	5 -	3 -	- 1	1 -	3 -
65 and over	- -	3 -	1 -	- -	1 -

NON-RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS (NEW CASES)
INCIDENCE BY AGE

AGE	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
	M F	M F	M F	M F	M F
Under 5 years	- -	- 1	- -	- -	- -
5 - 14 "	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -
15 - 24 "	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -
25 - 44 "	- 2	- -	- 1	- 1	- 2
45 - 64 "	- -	- -	- 1	- 1	- -
65 and over	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -

MORTALITY FROM TUBERCULOSIS
PER 10,000 POPULATION

Respiratory

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epping and Ongar	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.4	0.5	0.3	0.2	0.2

Non-respiratory

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Epping and Ongar	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
England and Wales	0.05	0.05	0.1	0.1	0.1

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES AND INSPECTIONS

WATER SUPPLY

EXTENSION OF MAINS AND CONNECTIONS MADE

Parish	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	⁺ M	[@] C	M	C	M	C	M	C	M	C
Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp Roding	-	1	-	-	499	1	-	-	-	-
Blackmore	811	70	1,562	54	321	190	-	18	1,397	25
Bobbingworth	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Doddinghurst	443	192	157	1	68	85	136	-	75	51
Epping Upland	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	-	2
Fyfield	-	17	-	-	-	18	-	-	-	1
High Laver	-	-	-	2	-	6	-	1	-	2
High Ongar	-	13	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	4
Kelvedon Hatch	433	4	1,969	31	200	14	3	2	217	5
Lambourne	522	17	190	-	-	19	-	5	-	18
Little Laver	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Magdalen Laver	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Matching	16	3	-	25	-	-	-	-	-	-
Moreton	-	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Navestock	-	3	-	3	37	1	-	1	-	1
Nazeing	143	9	18	29	114	24	363	-	86	32
North Weald	302	29	18	56	1,028	81	71	54	2,957	61
Ongar	89	26	225	11	-	37	68	2	-	101
Roydon	-	5	1,266	7	56	12	212	25	-	19
Sheering	88	33	79	-	-	15	59	1	426	9
Stanford Rivers	-	9	188	-	-	5	-	1	357	-
Stapleford Abbotts	-	2	-	2	507	6	-	-	573	2
Stapleford Tawney	-	1	1,364	1	-	2	170	-	-	1
Stondon Massey	163	9	670	20	670	-	-	2	-	-
Theydon Bois	-	16	129	3	-	16	-	4	-	2
Theydon Mount	-	-	1,623	1	-	-	-	-	979	3
Theydon Garnon	-	-	1,278	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Willingale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1,050	1
TOTAL	3,010	475	10,736	332	3,500	540	1,082	119	8,117	342

⁺Mains laid in yards
[@]Number of connections

NUMBER OF DWELLING HOUSES AND NUMBER OF POPULATION
SUPPLIED FROM PUBLIC WATER MAINS, 1970

(Figures are approximate)

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Direct to house</u>	<u>Population served</u>	<u>By standpipe</u>	<u>Population served</u>
Abbess, Berners and Beauchamp Roding	174	324	-	-
Blackmore	1,010	3,274	2	5
Bobbingworth	139	543	1	2
Doddington	1,169	3,814	4	12
Epping Upland	243	668	1	1
Fyfield	204	561	-	-
High Laver	130	325	2	6
High Ongar	419	1,109	1	3
Kelvedon Hatch	260	815	2	5
Lambourn	679	2,105	2	4
Little Laver	28	63	-	-
Magdalen Laver	92	260	1	3
Matching	297	826	1	3
Moreton	131	386	-	-
Navestock	148	543	-	-
Nazeing	1,479	4,670	-	-
North Weald	1,566	4,913	-	-
Ongar	1,948	6,217	-	-
Roydon	941	3,130	10	29
Sheering	631	2,014	1	3
Stanford Rivers	262	777	-	-
Stapleford Abbotts	307	970	17	49
Stapleford Tawney	42	86	-	-
Stondon Massey	189	564	1	2
Theydon Bois	1,392	4,448	-	-
Theydon Mount	52	120	-	-
Theydon Garnon	51	102	-	-
Willingale	168	499	2	5
TOTAL	14,151	43,926	48	132

HOUSING

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of houses on 31st December	13,685	13,902	14,324	14,592	14,800
Houses completed by Epping and Ongar Rural District Council	111	51	104	96	34
Houses completed privately	241	200	333	184	176
Housing inspections carried out	751	669	784	693	689
Intimation notices served	41	50	61	55	47
Statutory notices served	2	2	5	4	6
Houses where defects were remedied	62	57	53	42	55
Houses demolished	9	34	15	12	2
Demolition orders made	7	2	-	2	1
Closing orders made	5	32	20	12	1
Undertakings accepted not to use for human habitation	6	6	10	-	5
Undertakings cancelled, demolition or closing orders revoked	10	12	5	12	3
Improvement grants					
Applications approved					
Discretionary	6	2	2	10	51
Standard	68	57	56	57	47

CARAVANS AND CAMPING

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960					
<u>Privately owned sites</u>					
Number of site licences operating on 31st December					
Residential	38	34	34	36	37
Holiday	4	4	6	6	6
Total number of caravans	396	392	394	396	397
<u>Local authority sites</u>					
Number of permanent sites for gypsies and itinerants	-	-	-	-	1
Number of caravans	-	-	-	-	12
Public Health Act, 1936					
<u>Tented camping sites</u>					
Number of licensed sites	4	4	4	4	4
Number of tent pitches	70	70	70	70	70

TYPE AND NUMBER OF FOOD SHOPS AND OTHER
FOOD PREMISES

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Grocers, provisions and general stores	106	106	104	104	105
Restaurants and cafés	24	24	23	23	22
Bakers and confectioners	7	7	6	6	6
Greengrocers	13	14	12	12	12
Fishmongers	4	4	4	4	4
Butchers	20	20	20	20	19
Dairies	3	3	2	2	2
Licensed premises	81	81	81	81	81
Total	<u>258</u>	<u>259</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>252</u>	<u>251</u>

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16
(THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Storage and sale of ice-cream	177	180	181	181	183
Preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	21	21	21	21	21

SAMPLING OF ICE-CREAM, ICE LOLLY AND
COOKED MEAT PRODUCTS

		<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Bacteriological examination</u>						
Ice-cream		35	19	13	12	40
Ice lolly		5	5	8	2	2
Cooked meat and meat products		44	25	19	25	11
<u>Results</u>						
Ice-cream	Grade I	31	19	13	9	23
	Grade II	2	-	-	2	13
	Grade III	2	-	-	1	1
	Grade IV	-	-	-	-	3
Ice lolly	Satisfactory	5	5	8	2	2
Cooked Meats	Satisfactory	44	25	19	25	11

UN SOUND FOOD

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Quantity condemned (lbs.)	410	602	291	320	253

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - SECTION 2

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of complaints received	5	8	13	10	8
Number of prosecutions	1	-	-	2	2

SLAUGHTERING AND MEAT INSPECTION

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Number of animals killed and inspected</u>					
Cattle excluding cows	437	451	567	475	359
Cows	-	-	-	-	-
Calves	-	2	4	4	1
Sheep and lambs	500	482	477	285	220
Pigs	144	150	215	228	12
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	89	180	99	121	78
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	1	1	1	-
Quantity of meat condemned (lbs.)	1380	2104	1167	1267	1193

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

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of non-agricultural properties in district	14,590	15,024	15,374	15,727	16,097
Properties inspected following notification	689	685	638	548	487
Properties infested by rats	654	638	599	493	444
Properties infested by mice	35	47	39	55	43
Properties treated	689	685	638	548	487

PETROLEUM ACTS AND ORDERS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Number of operative licences	165	165	162	161	153
Number of inspections	216	218	152	145	140

FACTORIES - (FACTORIES ACT, 1961)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	4	4	4	4	5
Factories not included in above in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	104	102	106	105	107
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	7	5	6	7	5
Inspections	138	133	145	141	130
Written notices	-	-	-	2	3
Referred to H.M. Inspector of Factories	-	-	-	-	-
Referred from H.M. Inspector of Factories	-	-	-	-	-
Outworkers (mainly engaged on work in connection with wearing apparel)	23	31	41	36	34

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Average monthly concentrations of smoke and sulphur dioxide at Kelvedon Hatch in microgrammes per cubic metre.

Month	1966		1967		1968		1969		1970	
	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂	Smoke	SO ₂
January	51	85	37	93	32	87	36	107	25	79
February	27	67	34	84	28	74	25	86	19	82
March	29	79	14	63	15	52	26	60	17	82
April	17	51	15	46	16	60	10	53	11	70
May	11	49	12	57	11	50	5	54	11	54
June	10	44	7	29	8	40	2	45	5	52
July	7	41	9	38	8	41	2	46	6	50
August	11	48	12	47	8	37	3	50	9	52
September	17	47	17	50	12	40	8	38	12	58
October	20	55	15	64	21	53	25	67	16	67
November	38	121	35	93	71	52	24	80	19	82
December	37	96	43	114	31	74	41	100	28	87
Mean average for year	23	64	21	65	22	55	17	66	15	68

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and general inspections

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Number of registered premises on 31st December</u>					
Offices	61	62	63	63	64
Retail shops	122	128	129	128	130
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	-	-	-	-
Catering establishments	34	34	34	33	33
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-	-	-
Total	<u>217</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>226</u>	<u>224</u>	<u>227</u>
Total number of visits	220	293	304	315	308

Analysis of persons employed by class of work place

Offices	254	254	265	273	281
Retail shops	362	377	385	381	386
Wholesale departments, warehouses	30	30	30	30	29
Catering establishments	119	123	123	120	123
Canteens	5	5	5	5	5
Fuel storage depots	4	4	4	4	3
Total	<u>774</u>	<u>793</u>	<u>812</u>	<u>813</u>	<u>827</u>
Males	302	307	317	313	316
Females	472	486	495	500	511

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Public Health Act, 1936</u>					
Water supplies	101	15	98	119	102
Sewerage and drainage	336	378	396	365	388
Piggeries	97	128	119	133	121
Offensive trades	47	112	93	104	108
Nuisances	268	295	322	279	311
Re-inspections to secure abatement of nuisances	192	230	210	231	220
Enquiries in cases of infectious diseases	271	204	102	110	136
<u>Food and Drugs Act, 1955</u>					
Slaughterhouses	456	290	255	181	162
Bakehouses	30	16	16	27	18
Fish shops	28	32	30	64	58
Ice-cream premises	206	158	161	176	201
Butchers' shops	128	118	172	158	160
Grocers and general provisions	249	281	248	262	255
Restaurants and cafés	84	67	66	89	91
Canteens (including school canteens)	20	39	25	19	30
Licensed premises	68	49	55	125	105
Hawkers of food	23	51	28	52	67

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS (CONTINUED)

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1970</u>
<u>Housing</u>					
Number of inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936	175	101	211	194	210
Number of re-inspections under the Public Health Act, 1936	82	81	127	169	153
Number of inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	247	240	149	183	176
Number of re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	108	92	152	147	150
Number of visits in connection with improvement grants	139	155	145	165	186
Number of visits under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	254	103	93	86	98
<u>Miscellaneous</u>					
Atmospheric pollution	110	168	188	148	108
Factories	138	133	145	141	130
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	48	97	34	19	61
Swimming pools	26	19	36	23	20
Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957	90	120	108	91	85
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	30	13	19	17	21
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	220	293	304	315	308
Unclassified	51	65	70	45	52
Insect control	65	77	61	34	79

Summary of Inspections (Continued)

Inspection	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961
Number of inspections under the Public Health Act, 1955	175	161	172	184	170
Number of re-inspections under the Public Health Act, 1955	52	52	52	52	52
Number of inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	157	149	149	148	148
Number of re-inspections under the Housing Act, 1957	100	98	100	101	100
Number of visits in connection with improvement grants	17	17	17	17	17
Number of visits under the Control of Pollution Act, 1950	104	107	97	86	86
Atmospheric pollution	130	109	100	100	100
Factories	130	138	145	141	130
Water Abatement Act, 1950	48	47	44	43	41
Swimming pools	30	28	26	25	20
Diseases of Animals (Waste) Order, 1957	30	30	20	21	22
Animal Health (Diseases) Act, 1950	30	23	19	17	17
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1957	100	99	104	112	109
Uninsulated	50	51	50	48	47
Insect control	42	42	41	40	39

