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Contributors

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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

ANNUAL REPORT

of the health of

THE

BOROUGH OF HERTFORD



1968

Report presented by

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Borough of Hertford

BOROUGH OF HERTFORD

Annual Report on the Health of the District for the year 1968

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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1968

B O R O U G H O F H E R T F O R D

PREFACE

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Hertford.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the health of the Borough of Hertford for the year ending 31st December, 1968.

Before coming to the Hertford Borough portion of the report I propose to comment upon the Health and Welfare Services of the County Council and their relationship to the Public Health Services of the East Herts Combined Districts.

What are known as the major or local health authorities - these being County Councils and County Borough Councils - administer the Personal Health Services. Their responsibilities under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, paras. 21 - 29, include the provision of Health Centres, the care - including dental care - of expectant and nursing mothers and children under five who are not attending primary schools, the provision of domiciliary midwives, health visitors, home nurses, immunisation, ambulance services, the prevention of illness, the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness or mental subnormality, and the service of domestic helps. The County is also responsible for the School Medical Service and Health Education.

It would be impossible for the County Medical Officer of a populous County like Hertfordshire to undertake the personal supervision of all these responsibilities and in consequence the County is split into Divisions, of which there are six in Hertfordshire, and at the head of each is a Divisional Medical Officer who carries out delegated functions.



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It would be impossible for the County Medical Officer of a
population County like Hertfordshire to undertake the personal supervision
of all these responsibilities and in consequence the County is split
into Divisions, of which there are six in Hertfordshire and at the
head of each Division is a Divisional Medical Officer.

The County is also responsible for the School Medical Service and
Health Education.

What are known as the major or local health authorities - these
being County Councils and County Borough Councils - administer the
Personal Health Services. Their responsibilities under Part III of
the National Health Service Act, 1946, under ss. 22, include the
provision of Health Centres, the care - including dental care - of
expectant and nursing mothers and children under five who are not
attending primary schools, the provision of home nursing services,
health visitors, home nurses, immunisation, school health services, the
prevention of illness, the care and attention of persons suffering
from illness or mental subnormality, and the service of home visits.
The County is also responsible for the School Medical Service and
Health Education.

<https://archive.org/details/b29424616>

On the other hand, minor or local Sanitary Authorities also known as County Districts, these being Municipal Boroughs, Urban District and Rural District Councils, are responsible for the Environmental Health Services such as housing, the declaration of unfit houses, sanitation - including the supervision of water supplies, sewage and refuse tips - noise abatement, clean air, enforcement of the Food & Drugs Act, 1955, with the inspection of food premises, the supervision of agricultural safety and health, enforcement of the Clean Air Act and the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, as well as the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act. Responsibility for the control of infectious diseases, as well as health education where practicable, rests with the minor authorities. It must be stated that County Boroughs are responsible for both the Personal and Environmental Health Services.

All these authorities, known as District Councils, must have a Medical Officer of Health, but a number may join together to share the services of an M.O.H. Each District has its own or several Public Health Inspectors. The East Herts Combined Districts were formed a number of years ago, and over the past twelve years or so have comprised Hertford Borough, Hoddesdon, Ware and Sawbridgeworth Urban Districts, and Braughing and Ware Rural Districts. In 1968, the mid-year (estimated) population of the Combined Districts amounted to 84,100.

When in the autumn of 1968 I was appointed Divisional Medical Officer for the East Herts Division of the County Council, I had in addition to the duties as M.O.H. East Herts Combined Districts, to undertake County Council functions for the whole of East Herts, which, as well as the six Districts set out above, includes Bishop's Stortford and Cheshunt Urban Districts together with Hertford Rural District, each of which has its own M.O.H. The total (estimated) population of East Herts adds up to 160,530. I may add that as well as carrying out their County Council functions all the other Divisional Medical Officers in Hertfordshire are M.O.'s H. of their constituent Districts.

There has latterly been uneasiness concerning the future of the Public Health Service as it is now constituted. The publication of the Seebohm Report on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, the Green Paper on Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England and Wales, (since withdrawn but with the promise of an Amended Green Paper in the future), and last but not least, the anticipated publication of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Government, all leads to the belief that widespread changes are imminent, even though it may take time for them to be implemented. How these will affect the Service is still a matter for conjecture but the sense of uncertainty as to the future working and organisation of the Public Health Service is bound to be unsettling.

On the other hand, either or local Sanitary Authorities also known as County Districts, these being Municipal Boroughs, Urban Districts and Rural District Councils, are responsible for the Environmental Health Services such as housing, the regulation of public houses, sanitation including the supervision of water supplies, sewage and refuse disposal, noise abatement, clean air, enforcement of the Food & Drugs Act, 1938, with the inspection of food premises, the supervision of agricultural safety and health, enforcement of the Clean Air Act and the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, as well as the Officers, Shops & Railway Premises Act. Responsibility for the control of infectious diseases, as well as health education, is shared with the Public Health Authorities. It must be stated that County Boroughs are responsible for both the Personal and Environmental Health Services.

All these authorities, known as District Councils, must have a Medical Officer of Health, but a number may join together to share the services of an M.O.H. Each District has its own or several Public Health Inspectors. The East Herts Combined Districts were formed a number of years ago, and over the past twelve years or so have comprised Hertford Borough, Hemel Hempstead, Watlington, Welwyn Districts, and Breckings and Ware Rural Districts. In 1958, the mid-year (estimated) population of the Combined Districts amounted to 84,100.

When in the autumn of 1958 I was appointed Divisional Medical Officer for the East Herts Division of the County Council, I had in addition to the duties as M.O.H. East Herts Combined Districts, to undertake County Council functions for the whole of East Herts, which as well as the six Districts set out above, includes Bishop's Cleeve and Church End Urban Districts together with Hertford Rural District, each of which has its own M.O.H. The total (estimated) population of East Herts adds up to 160,500. I may add that as well as carrying out their County Council functions all the other Divisional Medical Officers in Hertfordshire are M.O.s of their constituent Districts.

There has lately been much discussion concerning the future of the Public Health Service as it is now constituted. The publication of the Green Paper on Local Authorities and Allied Personal Social Services, the Green Paper on Administrative Structure of the National and Related Services in England and Wales, (which was published with the promise of an amended Green Paper in the future), and last but not least, the anticipated publication of the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Local Government, all leads to the belief that widespread changes are imminent, even though it may take time for them to be implemented. How these will affect the Service is still a matter for conjecture but the cause of environmental health is being worked and organization of the Public Health Service is bound to be essential.

I am glad to report that the health of the Borough has again been excellent. As far as the field of infectious diseases is concerned there is little to report except a small outbreak of Measles in the second and third quarters of the year. Measles would appear to be changing its epidemiological pattern and there is a national diminution in the number of cases which can be attributed to the vigorous immunisation campaign which has taken place over the past few years.

There has been an increase in the total number of deaths while the number of live births was exactly the same as that for 1967. The still birth rate increased but there was a slight fall in the deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

The population figures rose from 18,660 to 19,080 indicating a total increase of 420. This is a great improvement in the 1967 figure of only 100. The natural increase amounted to 164 and the inward migration totalled 256.

From 17th June to 1st July a campaign entitled "Medicines with Care" was undertaken in the Borough. This was initiated by the Accident Prevention Committee and the local police working in conjunction with the Doctors and Pharmacists. The public was informed by posters to bring their out of date medicines and tablets to their Doctors and pharmacists who were supplied with boxes for their reception and the contents of the boxes were eventually disposed of effectively under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. I am grateful to Sergeant Hill and Constable Hewitson of the Hertfordshire Constabulary for their zealous co-operation.

I am very cognisant of the interest, help and support I have always received from the Public Health Committee and their Chairman in all matters relating to the health of the community. In particular my thanks are due to Mr. Peck and Mr. Blowes for their meticulous and untiring work throughout the year, while I also wish to express my appreciation of the help extended by the other Chief Officers.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

GORDON M. FRIZELLE

Medical Officer of Health.

I am glad to report that the health of the Borough has again been excellent. As far as the field of infectious diseases is concerned there is little to report except a small outbreak of measles in the second and third quarters of the year. Measles would appear to be changing its epidemiological pattern and there is a national distinction in the number of cases which can be attributed to the vigorous vaccination campaign which has taken place over the past few years.

There has been an increase in the total number of deaths while the number of live births was exactly the same as that for 1967. The still birth rate increased but there was a slight fall in the deaths of infants under 1 year of age.

The population figures rose from 16,660 to 16,980 indicating a total increase of 320. This is a great improvement in the 1967 figure of only 100. The natural increase amounted to 164 and the inward migration totalled 156.

From 1968 down to last July a campaign entitled "Medicine with Care" was undertaken in the Borough. This was initiated by the Assistant Prevention Committee and the local police working in conjunction with the doctors and pharmacists. The public was informed by posters to bring their out of date medicines and tablets to their doctors and pharmacists who were supplied with boxes for their reception and the contents of the boxes were eventually disposed of effectively under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector. I am grateful to Sergeant Hill and Constable Howison of the Hertfordshire Constabulary for their active co-operation.

I am very conscious of the interest, help and support I have always received from the Public Health Committee and their Chairman in all matters relating to the health of the community. In particular my thanks are due to Mr. Peck and Mr. Bishop for their meticulous and untiring work throughout the year, while I also wish to express my appreciation of the help extended by the other Chief Officers.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE H. WILKINSON

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Gordon M. Frizelle, T.D., M.D., D.P.H.,
Certificate in Radiological Protection

Central Office	-	Council Offices,
East Herts Combined Districts		High Street,
		HODDESDON, Herts.

Telephone	Office	Hoddesdon	68331
	Private	Ware	2746

Deputy (Part-time) Medical Officer of Health

Peter de Bec Turtle, V.R.D., M.A., B.M., D.P.H.,
Haileybury and Imperial Service College,
HODDESDON 62040

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

<u>Senior Public Health Inspector</u>	B.W. Peck, A.R.S.H.
<u>Public Health Inspector</u>	P.B. Blowes.
<u>Clerk/Receptionist</u>	Mrs. D.V. Lawton.

Public Health Department

Vale House,
HERTFORD, Herts.

Telephone - Hertford 2201

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Public Health and Town Planning Committee for the Session 1968/69 comprised the following Members:-

Alderman J.J. Forrester	(Chairman)
Alderman H.E. Gilby	(Vice-Chairman)
His Worship the Mayor	Councillor D.M. Graves
Alderman W.L. Foster	
Councillors E.A. Bennett, R.J. Checkley, V.E. Cox, H.P. Mills,	
J.R. Newman.	

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

Gordon M. Pringle, M.D., D.P.H.,
Certified in Radiological Protection

Central Office
First House Combined Division
Council Office,
High Street,
HOBOKEN, N.J.

Telephone Office
Private
Hoboken 6833
246

Emergency (Part-time) Medical Office of Health

Peter de Roo Turja, V.R.D., M.A., D.P.H.,
Hoboken and Imperial College
HOBOKEN 6840

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Senior Public Health Inspector
Public Health Inspector
Chief Sanitarian
H.W. Cook, A.R.S.H.,
F.H. Brown,
Mrs. D.V. Lawton.

Public Health Department

Vale House,
HOBOKEN, N.J.
Telephone - Hoboken 2501

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Public Health and Town Planning Committee for the Session
1935-36 consisted of the following members:

Albion J. Bortner
Albion E. Bortner
His Worship the Mayor
Albion E. Bortner
Councilman E.A. Bennett, R.J. Chaskey, V.R.D., M.P., M.L.S.,
J.R. Hansen
Councilman D.W. Graves
(Chairman)
(Vice-Chairman)

SECTION A

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

The information furnished to each Medical Officer of Health for the purposes of his Annual Report consists of :-

- (a) A mid-year estimate of the population of his area.
- (b) Number of births and deaths in his area, after making allowance for those transferable.
- (c) Causes of death distinguished by sex and age.

From the figures of births and deaths the M. O. H. is then able to calculate the various rates which are required to be stated in his report.

As a number of terms are used which may not be understandable to those not versed in statistics, it is felt that some description of them and how the figures are arrived at may be desirable.

Crude Death Rate

The crude death rate of an area represents the number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to that area, after correction for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased, per 1,000 of the corresponding estimated population, at the middle of the year. Thus the calculation involved is :-

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths registered in the year} \times 1,000}{\text{Mid-year population}}$$

Standardised Death Rate

Urban areas, being for the most part, industrial centres, have a higher proportion of people living in the middle-age periods of life, ages at which the death rates are low; and rural areas have a greater number of old people. Some correction must be made for these irregularities of distribution as regards age and sex, otherwise the death rates will not afford an accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. The Death Rate so adjusted is known as the Standardised Death Rate.

Comparability Factor. The Standardised Death Rate is arrived at by multiplying the Crude Death Rate or Mortality Rate by the Comparative Mortality Index for the area by a figure supplied by the Register General.

SECTION A

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

The information furnished to each Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of his Annual Report consists of :-

- (a) A mid-year estimate of the population of his area.
- (b) Number of births and deaths in his area, after making allowance for those transmissible.
- (c) Causes of death distinguished by sex and age.

From the figures of births and deaths the M. O. H. is then able to calculate the various rates which are required to be stated in his report.

As a number of cases are used which may not be understandable to those not versed in statistics, it is felt that some description of them and how the figures are arrived at may be desirable.

Gross Death Rate

The gross death rate of an area represents the number of deaths registered during the year as belonging to that area, after correction for transfers to the place of residence of the deceased, per 1,000 of the corresponding estimated population, at the middle of the year. Thus the calculation involved is :-

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths registered in the year} \times 1,000}{\text{Mid-year population}}$$

Standardized Death Rate

Urban areas, being for the most part, industrial centres, have a higher proportion of people living in the middle-age periods of life, ages at which the death rates are low; and rural areas have a greater number of old people. Some correction must be made for these inequalities of distribution as regards age and sex, otherwise the death rates will not afford an accurate means of comparing the healthiness of one district with another. The death rate so adjusted is known as the Standardized Death Rate.

The Standardized Death Rate is arrived at by multiplying the Gross Death Rate by a mortality factor. Comparative Mortality Index for the area by a figure supplied by the Registrar General.

Maternal Mortality Rate - This depends upon the following calculation;-

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of women classed as pregnancy or childbirth} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live and still births}}$$

Infant Mortality Rates - These are obtained by employing the following;-

$$\frac{\text{Total deaths of infants under one year} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live births}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Legitimate infant deaths under one year} \times 1,000}{\text{Total legitimate live births}}$$

$$\frac{\text{Illegitimate infant deaths under one year} \times 1,000}{\text{Total illegitimate live births}}$$

Live Birth Rate - Here the relevant calculation is :-

$$\frac{\text{Total live births in the year} \times 1,000}{\text{Mid-year population}}$$

Illegitimate Live Birth Rate - This differs from previous calculations in that it is expressed as a percentage, i.e.

$$\frac{\text{Total Illegitimate live births} \times 100}{\text{Total live births}}$$

Stillbirth Rate - The ratio of births at or over 28 weeks' gestation which were not live born per 1,000 live and still births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate - This is the ratio of deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births. This can be sub-divided into

- (a) Early Neo-natal death rates, relating to deaths in the first week of life, and
- (b) Late Neo-natal death rates, relating to infants over one week but under four weeks.

Peri-natal Mortality Rate - A rate that combines the stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births, i.e.

$$\frac{\text{Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live and stillbirths}}$$

It is obvious therefore, that a rate is a figure derived from an arithmetical formula, not a statement of the number of particular cases occurring, or even this number expressed as a percentage. This can give rise to bewilderment in people reading reports, especially from the smaller communities where the number of individual cases is meagre. One can imagine a person saying "Here it states that there was only one death of an illegitimate child yet it goes on to say that the Illegitimate Death Rate was 71.43. This must be wrong."

Maternal Mortality Rate - This depends upon the following calculation:-

$$\frac{\text{Number of deaths of women
alleged as pregnancy or childbirth}}{\text{Total live and still births}} \times 1,000$$

Infant Mortality Rate - These are obtained by employing the following:-

$$\frac{\text{Total deaths of infants under one year}}{\text{Total live births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\frac{\text{Estimated infant deaths under one year}}{\text{Total legitimate live births}} \times 1,000$$

$$\frac{\text{Estimated infant deaths under one year}}{\text{Total legitimate live births}} \times 1,000$$

Live Birth Rate - Here the relevant calculation is:-

$$\frac{\text{Total live births in the year}}{\text{Mid-year population}} \times 1,000$$

Stillbirth Rate - This differs from previous calculations in that it is expressed as a percentage, i.e.,

$$\frac{\text{Total Stillbirths live births}}{\text{Total live births}} \times 100$$

Stillbirth Rate - The ratio of births at or over 28 weeks' gestation which were not live born per 1,000 live and still births.

Neo-natal Mortality Rate - This is the ratio of deaths among live born infants under four weeks of age per 1,000 live births. This can be subdivided into

- (a) Early neo-natal death rates, relating to deaths in the first week of life.
- (b) Late neo-natal death rates, relating to infants over one week but under four weeks.

Per-natal Mortality Rate - A rate that combines the stillbirths and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births, i.e.,

$$\frac{\text{Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week}}{\text{Total live and stillbirths}} \times 1,000$$

It is obvious therefore, that a rate is a figure derived from an arithmetical formula, and a statement of the number of particular cases occurring, or even this number expressed as a percentage. This can give rise to bewilderment in people reading reports, especially from the smaller communities where the numerical individual cases are few. One can hear a person saying "There is a case of such and such" and only one death or an illegitimate child per 1,000, or so say that the illegitimate birth rate was 2.5. This must be wrong."

GENERAL STATISTICS 1968

(Table I)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION

Estimated Mid-Year Population Borough of Hertford:

19,080 (18,660)

Natural increase or decrease	...	+	164	(+214)
Migration in or out	...	+	256	(-114)
Total increase or decrease	...	+	420	(+100)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres ... 3,882

Number of inhabited Dwellings according to Rate Books
(from Valuation Officers Statistical Analysis -
as at 1st April 1968)

6,516

Number of Houses per acre	1.7	(1.6)
Number of Persons per acre	4.9	(4.8)
Number of Persons per Dwelling	2.9	(3.0)

<u>Rateable Value of District</u>	(1. 4. 1968)	£1,191,713
	(31. 3. 1969)	£1,227,732

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate

for year to 31st March 1968	£4,732
for year to 31st March 1969	£4,912

GENERAL STATISTICS 1966

(Table 1)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

Population

Estimated mid-year population Borough of Harrogate

19,280 (19,660)

Natural increase or decrease	.. + 164	(+214)
Migration in or out	.. + 206	(-114)
Total increase or decrease	.. + 370	(+100)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres 3,382

Number of inhabited buildings according to 1966 Census
(from Census of Great Britain Statistical Analysis -
as at 1st April 1966)

6,916

Number of houses per acre	2.1	(1.6)
Number of persons per acre	4.9	(4.8)
Number of persons per dwelling	2.9	(2.9)

Rateable Value of District (1.4.1966) £1,191,712

(31.3.1966) £1,227,732

Rateable Value by a Penny Rate

For year to 31st March 1966 £1,191,712

For year to 31st March 1967 £1,227,732

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 2)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	178 (180)	156 (158)	334 (338)
Illegitimate	9 (6)	8 (7)	17 (13)
Total Live Births	187 (186)	164 (165)	351 (351)
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		18.40	(18.81)
Area Comparability Factor for Births		0.97	(0.97)
Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		18.04	(18.25)
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate		1.06	(1.06)
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births		4.84	(3.70)

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1 (0)	2 (1)	3 (1)
Illegitimate	1 (0)	1 (0)	2 (0)
Total Still Births	2 (0)	3 (1)	5 (1)
Still Births Rate per 1,000 total live and still births		14.04	(2.84)

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	179 (180)	158 (159)	337 (339)
Illegitimate	10 (6)	9 (7)	19 (13)
Live and Still Births	189 (186)	167 (166)	356 (352)

<u>COMPARISON RATES</u>	<u>Hertford Borough</u>	<u>Hertford County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	18.40	16.2	
Area Comparability Factor	0.97	0.9	
Standardised Birth Rate	18.04	15.2	16.9
Still Birth Rate	14.04	12.8	14.0

VITAL STATISTICS

(Table 2)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	178 (180)	156 (158)	22 (22)	
Illegitimate	9 (9)	8 (8)	1 (1)	
Total Live Births	187 (189)	164 (166)	23 (23)	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.4	16.4	18.4	
Age Composition Factor for Births	0.97	0.97	0.97	
Standardized Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population	18.0	16.0	18.0	
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	1.00	1.00	1.00	
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.8	4.8	4.8	

<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Illegitimate	1 (1)	1 (1)	0 (0)	1 (1)
Total Still Births	2 (2)	2 (2)	0 (0)	2 (2)
Still Births Rate per 1,000	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0
Total Live and Still Births	199 (201)	176 (178)	23 (23)	199 (201)

<u>TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	179 (181)	157 (159)	22 (22)	337 (333)
Illegitimate	10 (10)	9 (9)	1 (1)	19 (17)
Live and Still Births	189 (191)	166 (168)	23 (23)	356 (350)

<u>COMPARISON WITH</u>		<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Scotland</u>	<u>Northern Ireland</u>
Live Birth Rate	18.4	18.4	18.4	18.4
Age Composition Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Standardized Birth Rate	18.0	18.0	18.0	18.0
Still Birth Rate	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0

Vital Statistics
Table 2 continued.

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infants under one week, <u>total</u>		1 (1)	0 (4)	1 (5)
Legitimate		1 (1)	0 (4)	1 (5)
Illegitimate		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<hr/>				
Infants under four weeks, <u>total</u>		1 (2)	1 (4)	2 (6)
Legitimate		1 (2)	1 (4)	2 (6)
Illegitimate		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<hr/>				
Infants under one year, <u>total</u>		3 (3)	2 (4)	5 (7)
Legitimate		3 (3)	2 (4)	5 (7)
Illegitimate		0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
<hr/>				

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 total live births, Total	14.25	(19.94)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.97	(20.71)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	0	(0)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under four weeks per 1,000 total live births	5.70	(17.09)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths of infants under one week per 1,000 total live births	2.85	(14.25)
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths of infants under one week combined - per 1,000 total live and still births	16.85	(17.05)

Vital Statistics - Table 2 continued

MATERNAL DEATHS

Maternal Deaths, including abortion	0	(0)
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births	0	(0)

DEATHS (total)

Deaths of all ages -	Males	100	(64)
	Females	87	(73)
	Total	187	(137)
Death rate per 1,000 population		9.80	(7.34)
Area Comparability Factor for Deaths		1.08	(1.11)
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population		10.58	(8.15)
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate		0.89	(0.72)

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Hertford Borough</u>	<u>Hertford County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Infant Mortality Rate	14.25	16.2	18.0
Legitimate	14.97	15.4	
Illegitimate	0	26.3	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	5.70	11.1	12.4
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	2.85	9.9	10.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate	16.85	22.6	25.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	0	0.1	0.2
Death Rate	9.80	9.5	
Area Comparability Factor	1.08	1.1	
Standardised Death Rate	10.58	10.7	11.9

MATERNAL DEATHS

(0)	0	Maternal Deaths, including abortion
(0)	2	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still-births

DEATHS (Total)

(64)	100	Deaths of all ages - Males
(55)	87	Deaths of all ages - Females
(119)	187	Total
(7.34)	2.30	Death rate per 1,000 population
(1.11)	1.08	Area Comparability Factor for Deaths
(5.12)	10.58	Standardized Death Rate per 1,000 population
(0.72)	0.62	Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate

COMPARISON RATES

Infant Mortality Rate	Neonatal Mortality Rate	Early Neonatal Mortality Rate	Perinatal Mortality Rate	Maternal Mortality Rate	Death Rate	Area Comparability Factor	Standardized Death Rate
14.25	2.70	2.85	16.85	0	2.30	1.08	10.58
14.97					2.3	1.1	10.7
0							
26.3	11.1	3.9	22.6	0.1			
12.4		10.2	24.0	0.2			10.9
16.0							

Vital Statistics - Comparison of figures for 1968 with those of the previous four years.

	1964	1965	1966	1967	Average 1964/67	1968
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>						
Legitimate Male	178	163	166	180	172	178
Female	171	166	160	158	164	156
Illegitimate Male	7	3	8	6	6	9
Female	5	6	5	7	6	8
	<u>361</u>	<u>338</u>	<u>339</u>	<u>351</u>	<u>348</u>	<u>351</u>
Live Birth Rate	20.09	18.45	18.26	18.81	18.90	18.40
Area Comp. Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Standardised Rate	19.48	17.90	17.71	18.25	18.33	18.04
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>						
Total Still Births	4	4	2	1	3	5
Still Birth Rate	10.96	11.70	5.87	2.84	7.84	14.04
<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>						
Under one week	2	4	1	5	3	1
2nd to 4th week	0	0	1	1	1	1
4 weeks to 1 year	1	2	1	1	1	3
Inf.Mortality Rate	8.31	17.75	8.85	19.94	13.71	14.25
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>						
	0	0	1	0	0	0
<u>DEATHS (all)</u>						
Males	76	74	88	64	75	100
Females	62	74	77	73	72	87
	<u>138</u>	<u>148</u>	<u>165</u>	<u>137</u>	<u>147</u>	<u>187</u>
Death Rate	7.68	8.08	8.89	7.34	8.00	9.80
Area Comp. Factor	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.08
Standardised Rate	8.60	8.72	9.78	8.15	8.80	10.58
<u>POPULATION</u>						
Natural increase or decrease						
Males	+ 109	+ 92	+ 86	+ 122	+ 102	+ 87
Females	+ 114	+ 98	+ 88	+ 92	+ 98	+ 77
	<u>+ 223</u>	<u>+ 190</u>	<u>+ 174</u>	<u>+ 214</u>	<u>+ 200</u>	<u>+ 164</u>
Migration -						
in or out	+ 457	+ 160	+ 66	- 114	+ 142	+ 256
Total difference	+ 680	+ 350	+ 240	+ 100	+ 342	+ 420
Estimated Mid-Year		18,320		18,660		
Population	17,970		18,560			19,080

Vital Statistics - Comparison of figures for 1966 with those of the previous four years.

LIVE BIRTHS		1964	1965	1966	1967	Average 1964-67	1968
Legitimate Males	178	163	166	180	173	173	178
Legitimate Females	171	160	158	158	164	164	176
Illegitimate Males	7	2	8	6	6	6	9
Illegitimate Females	2	6	2	7	4	4	8
	361	338	338	351	348	348	391
Live Birth Rate	20.09	18.45	18.25	18.81	18.90	18.90	18.40
Area Comp. Factor	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97	0.97
Standardized Rate	19.48	17.90	17.71	18.25	18.25	18.25	18.02
STILL BIRTHS		1964	1965	1966	1967	Average 1964-67	1968
Total Still Births	4	4	5	1	2	2	2
Still Birth Rate	10.06	11.70	2.87	2.84	5.94	5.94	14.04
INFANT DEATHS		1964	1965	1966	1967	Average 1964-67	1968
Under one week	2	4	1	2	3	3	1
2nd to 4th week	0	0	1	1	1	1	1
4 weeks to 1 year	1	2	1	1	1	1	3
Inf. Mortality Rate	8.31	17.75	6.89	13.94	13.77	13.77	14.55
NATURAL DEATHS		1964	1965	1966	1967	Average 1964-67	1968
Males (all)	76	74	88	64	72	72	100
Females	62	56	77	73	75	75	87
	138	130	165	137	147	147	187
Death Rate	7.68	6.78	6.89	7.34	6.00	6.00	9.80
Area Comp. Factor	1.12	1.08	1.10	1.11	1.10	1.10	1.08
Standardized Rate	8.60	6.75	9.78	8.15	6.60	6.60	10.58
POPULATION		1964	1965	1966	1967	Average 1964-67	1968
Natural increase or decrease	+ 109	+ 38	+ 88	+ 158	+ 102	+ 102	+ 67
Males	+ 114	+ 38	+ 88	+ 158	+ 102	+ 102	+ 72
Females	+ 223	+ 150	+ 174	+ 214	+ 200	+ 200	+ 102
Migration -							
In or out	+ 457	+ 160	+ 66	+ 114	+ 142	+ 142	+ 275
Total difference	+ 680	+ 330	+ 240	+ 100	+ 242	+ 242	+ 439
Estimated Mid-Year Population	17,970	18,750	18,560	18,660	18,660	18,660	19,060

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Table 3)

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)

Notified during the Year :-

Age Group in Years

Disease	Total all Ages	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	Over 65	Age Un- Known
Acute Pneumonia	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Dysentery	14	-	10	2	1	1	-	-
Measles	118	2	68	40	2	2	-	4
Scarlet Fever	10	-	4	6	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-

Poliomyelitis, and other notifiable diseases other
than Tuberculosis - Nil

Incidence of Disease during the different Months

	<u>First Quarter</u>			<u>Second Quarter</u>			<u>Third Quarter</u>			<u>Fourth Quarter</u>		
	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May.	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Acute Pneumonia	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	12	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	-	-	62	34	16	3	2	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Table 2)

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis)
Reported during the Year :-

Age Group in Years

Disease	Total All Ages	Under 5	5- 14	15- 24	25- 44	Over 45	Age Un- known
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	14	-	10	2	1	-	-
Epidemic Typhus	115	2	68	20	2	-	4
Typhoid Fever	10	-	4	3	-	-	-
Shigellosis	1	1	-	-	-	-	-

Polio-myelitis, and other notifiable diseases other
than Tuberculosis - Nil

Incidence of Disease during the different months

	First Quarter Jan. Feb. Mar.	Second Quarter Apr. May June	Third Quarter July Aug. Sept.	Fourth Quarter Oct. Nov. Dec.
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	1	-
Epidemic Typhus	-	62	16	2
Typhoid Fever	4	1	2	-
Shigellosis	-	-	1	-

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases (con)T U B E R C U L O S I S

		<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>
<u>Cases on Register at Beginning of year</u> (Cases per 1,000 population 1967 = 4.29)		80	
	Males	46	3
	Females	26	5
<u>Cases added to Register during 1968</u>		5	
<u>New Cases</u>	Males	-	1
	Females	1	-
<u>Restored to Register</u>	Males	-	-
	Females	-	-
<u>Inward Tranfers</u>	Males	1	-
	Females	2	-
<u>Cases removed from Register during 1968</u>		17	
<u>Deaths (from other causes)</u>	Males	1	-
	Females	1	-
<u>Outward Tranfers</u>	Males	2	-
	Females	1	-
<u>Patients Cured</u>	Males	5	-
	Females	4	-
<u>Diagnosis not confirmed</u>	Males	1	-
	Females	-	-
<u>Lost sight of</u>	Males	-	-
	Females	1	1
<u>Cases remaining on Register at end of year</u> (Cases per 1,000 population 1968 = 3.56)		68	
	Males	38	4
	Females	22	4
<u>Attack Rate per 1,000 population</u>		<u>Hertford</u>	<u>Hertford</u>
		<u>Borough</u>	<u>County</u>
(Number of cases notified - 2)			
Pulmonary	1	0.05	0.21
Non-Pulmonary	1	0.05	0.04
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary		0.10	0.25

Tuberculosis Prevention - B.C.G. Inoculations are given by the Health Services of the Herts. County Council.

Attack rate per 1,000 population
(Number of cases notified - 2)
Pulmonary 1
Non-Pulmonary 1
Pulmonary and Non-Pulmonary

Hartford Borough 0.10
Hartford County 0.24
0.04
0.25

Cases remaining on Register at end of year
(Cases per 1,000 population 1968 = 2.56)

Males 38
Females 22

4
4

Lost sight of

Males 1
Females 1

1
1

Diagnosis not confirmed

Males 1
Females 1

1
1

Patients cured

Males 5
Females 4

5
4

Outward transfers

Males 2
Females 1

2
1

Deaths (from other causes) Males 1
Females 1

1
1

Cases removed from Register during 1968

Males 1
Females 2

1
2

Inward transfers

Males 1
Females 1

1
1

Referred to Register

Males 1
Females 1

1
1

New Cases

Cases added to Register during 1968

Males 46
Females 26

3
2

Cases on Register at beginning of year
(Cases per 1,000 population 1967 = 4.29)

80

Pulmonary

Non-Pulmonary

TUBERCULOSIS

Prevalence of, and control over Infectious Diseases (cont)

CAUSES OF DEATH at different
periods of life during 1968

CAUSES OF DEATH at different periods of life during 1968	SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	4 weeks and under 1 year		AGE IN YEARS					75 and over
			Under 4 weeks	1- 5- 15- 25- 35- 45- 55- 65- 75 and over						
B 4 ENTERITIS AND OTHER DIARRHOEAL DISEASES	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 14 MEASLES	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B 18 OTHER INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC DISEASES	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 19 (1) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - STOMACH	M	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
B 19 (2) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - LUNG, BRONCHUS	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 19 (3) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - BREAST	F	5	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-
B 19 (4) MALIGNANT NEOPLASM - UTERUS	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
B 19 (5) LEUKAEMIA	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
B 19 (6) OTHER MALIGNANT NEOPLASMS Etc.	M	11	-	-	-	-	2	5	3	1
	F	11	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	4
B 20 BENIGN AND UNSPECIFIED NEOPLASMS	M	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
B 23 ANAEMIAS	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
B 46 (4) OTHER DISEASES OF NERVOUS SYSTEM, Etc.	M	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 26 CHRONIC RHEUMATIC HEART DISEASE	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
B 27 HYPERTENSIVE DISEASE	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
B 28 ISCHAEMIC HEART DISEASE	M	21	-	-	-	2	2	7	4	6
	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	10
B 29 OTHER FORMS OF HEART DISEASE	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
B 30 CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	4	5	3
	F	20	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	16
Sub-Total	M	61	-	-	1	4	4	18	16	14
	F	64	-	-	-	2	3	5	15	39

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CAUSES OF DEATH at different periods of life during 1968(con)		SEX	TOTAL ALL AGES	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 and over
Sub-Total		M F	61 64	- -	2 -	1 -	1 -	- -	1 -	4 2	4 3	18 5	16 15	14 39
B 46 (5) OTHER DISEASES OF CIRCULATORY SYSTEM		M F	5 6	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	2 1	3 5
B 31 INFLUENZA		M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
B 32 PNEUMONIA		M F	7 10	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	3 2	3 7
B 33 (1) BRONCHITIS AND EMPHYSEMA		M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	6
B 46 (6) OTHER DISEASES OF RESPIRATORY SYSTEM		M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 34 PEPTIC ULCER		M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1
B 38 NEPHRITIS AND NEPHROSIS		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
B 39 HYPERPLASIA OF PROSTATE		M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
B 42 CONGENITAL ANOMALIES		F	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 43 BIRTH INJURY, DIFFICULT LABOUR, Etc		M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
B 45 SYMPTOMS AND ILL-DEFINED CONDITIONS		M F	1 2	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- 2	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- 2
BE 47 MOTOR VEHICLE ACCIDENTS		M F	4 1	- -	- -	- -	1 -	- -	- -	- -	- -	- -	1 1	- -
BE 48 ALL OTHER ACCIDENTS		M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
BE 49 SUICIDE AND SELF-INFLICTED INJURIES		M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
BE 50 ALL OTHER EXTERNAL CAUSES		F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES		M F	100 87	1 1	2 1	1 -	2 -	- -	3 -	5 3	4 3	22 7	28 19	32 53

JULY 1962									
DATE	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
13	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
19	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
20	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
23	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
24	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
25	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
28	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
29	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
30	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
32	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
33	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
34	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
35	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
36	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
39	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
40	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
41	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
42	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
43	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
47	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
48	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
49	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
50	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
51	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
52	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
53	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
54	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
55	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
56	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
57	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
58	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
59	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
60	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
61	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
62	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
63	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
65	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
66	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
67	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
68	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
69	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
71	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
72	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
73	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
74	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
75	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
77	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
78	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
79	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
81	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
82	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
83	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
84	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
85	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
86	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
88	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
89	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
90	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
91	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
92	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
93	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
94	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
95	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
96	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
97	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
98	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
99	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
100	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

2000 JUL 1962

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2000 JUL 1962

2000 JUL 1962

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2000 JUL 1962

2000 JUL 1962

DEATHS classified according to Ages

AGES (inclusive)	M % of total male deaths	F % of total female deaths	Total % of total deaths
Under 1 week	1 (1)	-	1 (0.54)
1 - 3 weeks	-	1 (1.15)	1 (0.54)
4 - 51 weeks	2 (2)	1 (1.15)	3 (1.60)
1yr - 4 years	1 (1)	-	1 (0.54)
5 - 9	1 (1)	-	1 (0.54)
10 - 14	1 (1)	-	1 (0.54)
15 - 19	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-
25 - 29	1 (1)	-	1 (0.54)
30 - 34	2 (2)	-	2 (1.07)
35 - 39	2 (2)	-	2 (1.07)
40 - 44	3 (3)	3 (3.45)	6 (3.21)
45 - 49	2 (2)	-	2 (1.07)
50 - 54	2 (2)	3 (3.45)	5 (2.67)
55 - 59	8 (8)	3 (3.45)	11 (5.88)
60 - 64	14 (14)	4 (4.60)	18 (9.62)
65 - 69	12 (12)	5 (5.75)	17 (9.09)
Aged 70/71	2 (2)	7 (8.04)	9 (4.81)
72/73	11 (11)	3 (3.45)	14 (7.48)
74/75	8 (8)	8 (9.19)	16 (8.56)
76/77	7 (7)	5 (5.75)	12 (6.42)
78/79	2 (2)	13 (14.93)	15 (8.02)
Aged 80/81	4 (4)	9 (10.34)	13 (6.95)
82/83	8 (8)	5 (5.75)	13 (6.95)
84/85	3 (3)	4 (4.60)	7 (3.74)
86/87	1 (1)	6 (6.90)	7 (3.74)
88/89	2 (2)	2 (2.30)	4 (2.14)
Aged 90/91	-	4 (4.60)	4 (2.14)
92/93	-	-	-
94/95	-	-	-
96/97	-	1 (1.15)	1 (0.54)

Total 100 males

87 females

187

DEATHS classified according to Age

AGES (inclusive)	N total deaths	% of total deaths	% of total deaths	Total	% of total deaths
Under 1 week	1 (1)	-	-	1 (0.24)	(0.24)
1 - 3 weeks	-	-	-	1 (0.24)	(0.24)
4 - 51 weeks	2 (2)	1	1	3 (1.00)	(1.00)
1 yr - 4 years	1 (1)	-	-	1 (0.24)	(0.24)
5 - 9	1 (1)	-	-	1 (0.24)	(0.24)
10 - 14	1 (1)	-	-	1 (0.24)	(0.24)
15 - 19	-	-	-	-	-
20 - 24	-	-	-	-	-
25 - 29	1 (1)	-	-	1 (0.24)	(0.24)
30 - 34	2 (2)	-	-	2 (1.07)	(1.07)
35 - 39	2 (2)	-	-	2 (1.07)	(1.07)
40 - 44	2 (2)	-	-	2 (1.07)	(1.07)
45 - 49	2 (2)	-	-	2 (1.07)	(1.07)
50 - 54	2 (2)	-	-	2 (1.07)	(1.07)
55 - 59	8 (8)	3	3	11 (2.88)	(2.88)
60 - 64	14 (14)	4	4	18 (4.60)	(4.60)
65 - 69	12 (12)	6	6	17 (2.72)	(2.72)
70/71	2 (2)	1	1	3 (0.76)	(0.76)
72/73	11 (11)	2	2	13 (3.25)	(3.25)
74/75	8 (8)	2	2	10 (2.56)	(2.56)
76/77	1 (1)	2	2	3 (0.76)	(0.76)
78/79	2 (2)	13	13	15 (3.84)	(3.84)
80/81	4 (4)	2	2	6 (1.54)	(1.54)
82/83	3 (3)	2	2	5 (1.28)	(1.28)
84/85	3 (3)	2	2	5 (1.28)	(1.28)
86/87	1 (1)	2	2	3 (0.76)	(0.76)
88/89	2 (2)	2	2	4 (1.02)	(1.02)
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	-	-	-	-	

DEATHS classified according to ages for 1964 to 1968

AGES (inclusive)	1964 No. & % of all deaths	1965 No. & % of all deaths	1966 No. & % of all deaths	1967 No. & % of all deaths	1968 No. & % of all deaths
Under 1 week	2	4	1	5	1
1 - 3 weeks	- (2.2)	- (4.1)	1 (1.8)	1 (5.1)	1 (2.7)
4 - 51 ..	1	2	1	1	3
1 yr - 4 yrs	-	-	-	1 (0.7)	1 (0.5)
5 - 9	2 (1.5)	2 (1.4)	- (1.2)	-	1 (1.1)
10 - 14	-	-	2	-	1
15 - 19	-	1 (0.7)	1 (0.6)	1 (0.7)	-
20 - 24	3 (2.9)	1 (1.4)	2 (1.8)	-	- (0.5)
25 - 29	1	1	1	-	1
30 - 34	1 (1.5)	-	- (0.6)	- (0.7)	2 (2.1)
35 - 39	1	-	1	1	2
40 - 44	3 (4.3)	- (1.4)	1 (3.0)	3 (5.1)	6 (4.4)
45 - 49	3	2	4	4	2
50 - 54	7 (14.4)	4 (10.8)	11 (15.8)	6 (12.4)	5 (8.6)
55 - 59	13	12	15	11	11
60 - 64	17 (26.8)	10 (23.6)	13 (22.4)	15 (20.4)	18 (18.7)
65 - 69	20	25	24	13	17
Aged 70/71	9	9	12	6	9
72/73	4	10	9	7	14
74/75	3 (21.0)	9 (33.1)	6 (26.1)	4 (24.8)	16 (35.3)
76/77	9	13	7	9	12
78/79	4	8	9	8	15
Aged 80/81	10	5	9	11	13
82/83	7	5	7	7	13
84/85	5 (21.0)	10 (20.9)	5 (23.6)	8 (23.4)	7 (23.4)
86/87	5	7	10	3	7
88/89	2	4	8	3	4
Aged 90/91	2	1	1	5	4
92/93	2	2	3	2	-
94/95	1 (4.3)	- (2.7)	1 (3.0)	- (6.6)	- (2.7)
96/97	1	1	-	2	1
98/99	-	-	-	-	-
	138	148	165	137	187

GENERAL STATISTICS

The population figures for 1968 have shown an encouraging increase compared with those of 1967. While the total increase in 1967 was only 100, the figure for 1968 was 420, bringing the population of the Borough from 18,660 up to 19,080. This increase of 420 was made up of a natural increase of 164 (214 in 1967) and an inward migration of 256. This is of interest, as in 1967 as many as 114 persons left the Borough.

The inward migration is reflected in an increase in the number of inhabited houses, these rising from 6,185 to 6,516 while the number of houses per acre increased from 1.6 to 1.7, with the number of persons per acre increasing from 4.8 to 4.9. There was a fall in the number of persons per dwelling from 3.0 to 2.9 which is indicative of the fact that there has been no overcrowding.

VITAL STATISTICS

By a curious coincidence, the number of live births for 1968 was exactly the same as that for 1967 viz. 351 giving a standardised live birth rate of 18.04. The County and National figures were 15.7 and 16.9 respectively.

Unfortunately there was a rise from 1 to 5 in the still births, giving a rate of 14.04 compared with 12.8 in the County and 14.0 in England and Wales.

The deaths in infants under 1 year of age fell from 7 to 5 with an infant mortality rate of 14.25. The 1967 figure was 19.94. The former compares favourably with the County figure of 16.2 and the national (England and Wales) figure of 18.0. Once again there were no maternal deaths.

There was an increase in the number of deaths at all ages, these numbering 187, in 1967 there were 137. The standardised death rate was 10.58 while the 1967 figure was 8.15. As far as the deaths were concerned there were 100 males as against 87 females.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation again accounted for the majority of deaths amounting in all to 56, seventeen more than in 1967, 35 of these were due to Coronary Disease two of which were in the 35 - 44 age group and 16 being over the age of 75.

The population figures for 1968 have shown an encouraging increase compared with those of 1967. While the total increase in 1967 was only 100, the figure for 1968 was 450, bringing the population of the Borough from 18,680 up to 19,080. This increase of 400 was made up of a natural increase of 164 (1967) and an inward migration of 236. This is of interest, as in 1967 as many as 144 persons left the Borough.

The inward migration is reflected in an increase in the number of inhabited houses, these rising from 6,187 to 6,546 while the number of houses per acre increased from 1.6 to 1.7, with the number of persons per acre increasing from 4.8 to 4.9. There was a fall in the number of persons per dwelling from 3.0 to 2.9 which is indicative of the fact that there has been no overcrowding.

VITAL STATISTICS

By a curious coincidence, the number of live births for 1968 was exactly the same as that for 1967 viz. 351 giving a standardised live birth rate of 18.04. The County and National figures were 15.7 and 16.9 respectively.

Unfortunately there was a rise from 1 to 2 in the still births, giving a rate of 14.04 compared with 12.8 in the County and 14.0 in England and Wales.

The deaths in infants under 1 year of age fell from 7 to 5 with an infant mortality rate of 44.52. The 1967 figure was 19.94. The former compares favourably with the County figure of 16.2 and the national (England and Wales) figure of 18.6. Once again there were no maternal deaths.

There was an increase in the number of deaths at all ages, these numbering 167, in 1967 there were 157. The standardised death rate was 10.56 while the 1967 figure was 8.42. As far as the deaths were concerned there were 100 males as against 67 females.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Diseases of the Heart and Circulation again accounted for the majority of deaths amounting in all to 56, no fewer than in 1967. 35 of these were due to Coronary Disease two of which were in the 14-44 age group and 16 being over the age of 75.

Deaths from Malignancy including Lukaemia again came second numbering 40 (36 in 1967). Cancer of the Lung was accountable for 7 deaths and Cancer of the female organs also for 7. The figures for Lung Cancer were the same as those for the previous year, with 3 in the 55 - 64 age group, 2 in the 65 -74 group and 2 over the age of 75. 1 of the latter was a female.

Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System or Strokes caused 29 deaths, 19 of which were over the age of 75.

There were 5 deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents. Other Accidents accounted for 2 deaths due to Drowning and there were 2 Suicides.

1 death in a male was caused by Measles and this was probably due to a Broncho-pneumonia which can be a complication of this condition.

The 5 deaths in infants under 1 year of age were caused by Prematurity (1) Congenital Abnormalities (1) Gastro-enteritis (1) Acute Ulcerative Colitis (1) and Anoxia (1).

5 deaths occurred in persons aged 90 and 1 at the age of 97.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the second quarter of the year there were 96 cases of Measles but these tapered off in the third quarter to 21. In May 12 cases of Dysentery were reported with 2 further cases 1 in July and 1 in September. The larger outbreak occurred in a residential nursery run by one of the London Boroughs but situated in Hertford itself. It was started by a child admitted from London and discharged even before the outbreak manifested itself. The smaller outbreak took place in 2 local families and originated outside the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases in the register fell from 80 at the beginning of the year to 68 at the end of the year, as 17 were removed from the register for various reasons and 5 were added to it, 2 being new cases and 3 being inward transfers.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS 1948 & 1951

In last years report space was devoted to a description of what action is required to be taken under Section 47 of these Acts. I am glad to report that in 1968 no such action was necessary.

Deaths from malignancy including leukemia again came second numbering 40 (35 in 1967). Cancer of the lung was accountable for 3 deaths and cancer of the female organs also for 3. The figures for lung cancer were the same as those for the previous year, with 3 in the 25-64 age group, 2 in the 65-74 group and 2 over the age of 75. 1 of the latter was a female.

Vascular lesions of the nervous system or strokes caused 23 deaths, 19 of which were over the age of 75.

There were 3 deaths from Motor Vehicle Accidents. Other Accidents accounted for 2 deaths due to drowning and there were 2 suicides.

1 death in a male was caused by Measles and this was probably due to a broncho-pneumonia which can be a complication of this condition.

The 5 deaths in infants under 1 year of age were caused by Prematurity (1) Congenital Abnormalities (1) Gastro-enteritis (1) Acute Ulcerative Colitis (1) and Anoxia (1).

2 deaths occurred in persons aged 90 and 1 at the age of 97.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

During the second quarter of the year there were 30 cases of Measles but these tapered off in the third quarter to 2. In May 12 cases of Diphtheria were reported with 2 further cases in July and 1 in September. The larger outbreak occurred in a residential nursery run by one of the London Boroughs but situated in Hertfordshire. It was started by a child admitted from London and discharged even before the outbreak manifested itself. The smaller outbreak took place in 2 local families and originated outside the Borough.

TUBERCULOSIS

The number of cases in the register fell from 80 at the beginning of the year to 68 at the end of the year, as 17 were removed from the register for various reasons and 2 were added to it, 2 being new cases and 2 being former transients.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE 1968 & 1969

In last year's report space was devoted to a description of what action is required to be taken under Section 17 of the Act. I am glad to report that in 1968 no such action was necessary.

FOOD HYGIENE

The strict supervision which is exercised over premises handling food and retailing meals is reflected in the fact no outbreaks of food poisoning were reported.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION COMMITTEE

The Committee continued its monthly meetings under the Chairmanship of Alderman W.L.Foster. In January the Committee was delighted to learn of the presentation of the National Trophy for the Road Safety of children to Mr. G. Pollard. At the same meeting the R.O.S.P.A. representative commented upon the increasing number of pedestrian accidents particularly involving children, stressing the importance of parental responsibility.

During the year the J.A.P.C. were very active membership rising to 37. They received a Commendation for their window display for the Metropolitan Police Road Safety Trophy.

The National Union of Farmers has been concerned about accidents to children involving tractors and machinery and wrote a letter to the Committee on this subject. P/Sgt. Hill agreed to give talks to the N.F.U. and Young Farmers.

The Committee received two reports, one on "Possible Hazards in coin operated dry cleaning" and the other on "Accidental Poisoning in Childhood". It decided to initiate a Campaign concerning the disposal of used medicines and pills. In this, which owed much of its success to the local police force, full co-operation was received from doctors and pharmacists.

Another successful Car Rally was held at County Hall on 15th September there being 75 entries. The presentation of awards was made by the Chairman at Ware College on 7th October.

During the winter anxiety was expressed concerning the Welfare of Children going to school during hours of darkness resulting from the introduction of New British Standard Time. Tests of suitable clothing and the use of an armband with a reflective strip were carried out in the grounds of the Castle and items selected for recommendation to schools in the Borough were discussed.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS

Visits were paid to immigrants under the circular letter issued by the Ministry of Health which require that all immigrants should be seen and advised to become patients of a local doctor and also have their chests x-rayed.

The strict supervision which is exercised over premises handling food and retailing meals is reflected in the fact no outbreak of food poisoning were reported.

ACCIDENT PREVENTION COMMITTEE

The Committee continued its monthly meetings under the Chairmanship of Alderman W.L. Foster. In January the Committee was delighted to learn of the presentation of the National Trophy for Road Safety of children to Mr. G. Pollard. At the same meeting the R.O.B.P.A. representative commented upon the increasing number of pedestrian accidents particularly involving children, stressing the importance of parental responsibility.

During the year the L.A.P.C. were very active membership rising to 37. They received a Commendation for their window display for the Metropolitan Police Road Safety Trophy.

The National Union of Farmers has been concerned about accidents to children involving tractors and machinery and wrote a letter to the Committee on this subject. P.Sgt. Hill agreed to give talks to the W.P.U. and Young Farmers.

The Committee received two reports, one on "Possible Hazards in coin operated dry cleaning" and the other on "Accidental Poisoning in Childhood". It decided to initiate a Campaign concerning the disposal of used medicines and pills. In this, which owed much of its success to the local police force, full co-operation was received from doctors and pharmacists.

Another successful Car Rally was held at County Hall on 15th September there being 75 entries. The presentation of awards was made by the Chairman at Kings College on 7th October.

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MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMMIGRANTS

Visits were paid to immigrants under the original letter issued by the Ministry of Health which requires that all immigrants should be seen and advised to become patients of a local doctor and also have their chests x-rayed.

HERTFORD OLD PEOPLES WELFARE ASSOCIATION

The customary meetings took place during 1968 and no outstanding developments were reported though the customary services continued to run smoothly and efficiently. One considerable cause for concern was the future of the site of the Evergreen Club - mentioned in previous reports. It is anticipated that the present club may have to close during 1970, but an arrangement has been arrived at with the British Red Cross Society which is erecting a new building in the old gaol area, in which the B.R.C.S. will provide accommodation for Evergreen Club Members when they have to vacate their present premises. This would be on a rental basis and would relieve the Committee of the considerable expense entailed in building new premises for their own exclusive use.

It is strange that after the Hon. Secretary had gone to much trouble in obtaining reduced bus fares from the Transport Board that in recent months demand for these has fallen off considerably and the Hon. Secretary is left in the position of holding over 500 of the lowest or 5d. fare rate which he cannot disperse of. The higher fare rates on the other hand, are in considerable demand.

The Committees financial position always the cause of some concern is still in a state of solvency but the question of finding methods of raising more funds is one which is always in the Committees mind.

New premises in Queens Road were built by the Abbeyfield Society and opened during 1968. They are capable of accomodating 7 old people and there has been a great demand for such rooms as are available.

Reports from the Constituent Clubs show that they are all operating satisfactorily. 29 old people went on a holiday to Margate from 7th - 14th September.

REPORTS

During the year special reports were sent to the Public Health Committee on the following subjects :- Air Pollution from Road Vehicles, The Abortion Act 1967, Possible Hazards in Coin Operated Dry Cleaning, Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene, The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1908.

The emergency meetings took place during 1968 and no outstanding developments were reported though the emergency services continued to run smoothly and efficiently. One considerable cause for concern was the future of the site of the Evergreen Club mentioned in previous reports. It is anticipated that the present club may have to close during 1970, but an arrangement has been arrived at with the British Red Cross Society which is erecting a new building in the old golf area, in which the B.R.C.S. will provide accommodation for Evergreen Club members when they have to vacate their present premises. This would be on a rental basis and would relieve the Committee of the considerable expense entailed in building new premises for their own exclusive use.

It is strange that after the Hon. Secretary had gone to much trouble in obtaining reduced bus fares from the Transport Board that in recent months demand for these has fallen off considerably and the Hon. Secretary is left in the position of holding over 500 of the lowest or 5d. fare rate which he cannot dispose of. The higher fare rates on the other hand, are in considerable demand.

The Committee's financial position always the cause of some concern is still in a state of solvency but the question of finding methods of raising more funds is one which is always in the Committee's mind.

New premises in Queen's Road were built by the Abbeyfield Society and opened during 1968. They are capable of accommodating 7 old people and there has been a great demand for such rooms as are available.

Reports from the Conscientious Circle show that they are all operating satisfactorily. 29 old people went on a holiday to Margate from 7th - 14th September.

REPORTS

During the year special reports were sent to the Public Health Committee on the following subjects:- Air Pollution from Road Vehicles, The Abandon Act 1967, Possible Hazards in Cold Generated Dry Cleaning, Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene, The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations 1968.

SECTION B

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR HERTFORD BOROUGH

The County Council is responsible for providing the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service, Health Visiting, Home Nursing and the Home Help Service. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Hertford.

Clinics which serve Hertford Borough

Health Centre, Bull Plain, Hertford

- | | |
|--|---|
| Ante Natal and Post Natal | - Thursday 10 - 12 |
| Infant Welfare | - Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m. |
| General Clinic for School Children | - 4th Tuesday in each month |
| Dental and Orthodontic | - Every Monday Morning |
| Speech Therapy | - Friday all day |
| Relaxation Classes - Mother Craft | - Monday 2.30 - 4 p.m. |
| | Applications to Health Centre, Hertford. |
| Cytology Clinic - For all women aged 35 - 60 who have had children | - Alternate Wednesdays - telephone Monday & Wednesday mornings 9 - 12 Mrs. Scott, Hertford 3597 |
| Marriage Guidance Council | - Monday Evening by appointment |

Sele Farm Clinic, Hollybush School, Hertford

- | | |
|----------------|----------------------|
| Infant Welfare | - Fridays 2 - 4 p.m. |
|----------------|----------------------|

Mentally Handicapped

There is an adult Training Centre for Male Handicapped persons in Green Street, Hertford. At present it accomodates 30 patients whose ages vary from 16 - 60. Their occupational therapy consists in assembling plastic toys and also salvaging metals for the general post office.

SECTION 2GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR HARTFORD BOROUGH

The County Council is responsible for providing the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service, Health Visiting, Home Nursing and the Home Help Service. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Hartford.

Clinics which serve Hartford BoroughHealth Centre, Bold Lane, Hartford

Ante Natal and Post Natal	-	Thursday 10 - 12
Infant Welfare	-	Wednesday 2 - 4 p.m.
General Clinic for School Children	-	4th Tuesday in each month
Dental and Orthodontic	-	Every Monday Morning
Speech Therapy	-	Friday All Day
Relaxation Classes - Mother Craft	-	Monday 2.30 - 4 p.m.
Applications to Health Centre, Hartford.		

Gynaecology Clinic - For all women aged 15 - 60 who have had children

Alternative Wednesdays -
Telephone Monday & Wednesday
evenings 7 - 12 Hrs. Scott,
Hartford 1971

Heritage Guidance Council - Monday Evening by appointment

Safe Sex Clinic, Holmshaw School, Hartford

Infant Welfare - Friday 2 - 4 p.m.

Mentally Handicapped

There is an adult Training Centre for Mentally Handicapped persons in Green Street, Hartford. At present it accommodates 30 patients whose ages vary from 16 - 60. Their occupational therapy consists in assembling plastic toys and also assembling details for the general post office.

Immunisation and Vaccination

All parents are advised to take advantage of this service which can be obtained from their family doctors or at the Infant Welfare Centres mentioned.

The following table gives the latest recommendations as to times :-

2	-	6 months	Diphtheria Whooping Cough Tetanus)	3 injections
6	-	10 months	Poliomyelitis)	3 doses oral vaccine. This may be given at the same time as the triple injection if the procedure is started at 3 months.
1	-	2 years	Smallpox and Measles Vaccination		
15	-	18 Months	Reinforcing Diphtheria Whooping Cough Tetanus)	Injection
5 years			Reinforcing Oral Polio Diphtheria Tetanus)	Injection
9	-	10 years	Reinforcing Diphtheria Tetanus)	Injection
8	-	12 years	Smallpox Revaccination		
13 years			B. C. G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis		

As far as the routine immunisation of children is concerned, birth notification of children in the County has been processed by computer and in consequence it has been possible to send out an appointment for every child to attend a Clinic or its own Doctor for immunisations as they have become due. This scheme was introduced in East Herts in January 1968.

It must be borne in mind that a traveller entering certain countries must produce an International Certificate of Vaccination against Smallpox, Yellow Fever and Cholera. International Certificates should be procured from the travel agency when the intending traveller makes his booking.

Immunization and Vaccination

All parents are advised to take advantage of this service which can be obtained from their family doctors or at the Infant Welfare Centres mentioned.

The following table gives the latest recommendations as to times:-

2	-	6 months	Diphtheria	} 3 injections
			Whooping Cough	
			Tetanus	

6	-	10 months	Polio myelitis	} 3 doses oral vaccine.

This may be given as the same time as the triple injection if the procedure is started at 3 months.

1	-	2 years	Smallpox and Measles Vaccination
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1 1/2	-	18 months	Reinforcing Diphtheria	} Injection
			Whooping Cough	
			Tetanus	

2	-	5 years	Reinforcing oral Polio	} Injection
			Diphtheria	
			Tetanus	

3	-	10 years	Reinforcing Diphtheria	} Injection
			Tetanus	

8	-	15 years	Smallpox Vaccination
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13 years	-	15 years	E. C. G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis
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As far as the routine immunization of children is concerned, birth notification of children in the County has been processed by computer and in consequence it has been possible to send out an appointment for every child to attend a clinic or for their doctor for immunization as they have become due. This system was introduced in West Wales in January 1965.

It must be borne in mind that a traveller entering certain countries must produce an International Certificate of Vaccination against Smallpox, Yellow Fever and Cholera. International Certificates should be procured from the travel agency when the travelling traveller makes his booking.

Vaccination is done by the patient's own Doctor, who must enter on the Certificate particulars of the vaccine employed. The Doctor's signature must then be authenticated at the local - not County - Health Department, which holds facsimiles of all the signatures of Doctors in the District.

On the other hand, immunisation against Yellow Fever must be carried out at one of the following Centres, after an appointment is first made by telephone :-

<u>Address:</u>	<u>Tel.No:</u>	<u>Time of Attendance</u>
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4, St. Pancras Way, LONDON.N.W.1.	Euston 4411 Ext.137	Monday to Friday mornings
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Medical Dept. Unilever House, Blackfriars LONDON.E.C.4.	Fleet St. 7474 Ext.2841	Tuesday and Friday 3.45 p.m.
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, 53, Great Cumberland Place, LONDON. W.1.	Ambass- ador 6456	Monday to Friday 9.30 - 10.30 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.30 - 2.30 p.m.

Protection against Cholera may be obtained from the traveller's own Doctor and is advisable for persons undertaking journeys in the Middle or Far East. Advice may be obtained from the Embassy or Mission of the country concerned.

Smallpox has an incubation period of 14 days. Protection becomes valid 8 days after vaccination and lasts for three years.

Yellow Fever has an incubation period of 6 days. Protection becomes valid 10 days after immunisation and lasts for ten years.

Cholera has an incubation period of 5 days. Protection becomes valid 6 days after immunisation and lasts for six months.

Typhoid Fever is endemic in some countries and may be contracted by travellers in mediterranean areas. I would here reiterate the advice given in previous Annual Reports that anyone proposing to spend holidays in such regions ought, for their own sakes and for the sake of others, to seek protection from T.A.B. immunisation. This should not be left to the last moment, as the interval between the first and second doses should be at least four weeks and preferably six weeks, because of the delay in building up effective immunity.

Vaccination is done by the patient's own doctor, who must enter on the Certificate particulars of the vaccine employed. The doctor's signature must then be authenticated at the local - not County - Health Department, which holds facsimiles of all the signatures of doctors in the District.

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Address:	Telephone:	Time of Attendance
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4, St. Pancras Way, LONDON N.W.1.	Kenton 441 Ext. 157	Monday to Friday mornings
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Medical Dept. Unilever House, Blackfriars LONDON E.C.4.	Fleet St. 74 Ext. 284	Tuesday and Friday 3.45 p.m.
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, 25, Great Cumberland Place, LONDON W.1.	Adams - Ador 6456	Monday to Friday 9.30 - 12.30 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday 1.30 - 5.30 p.m.

Protection against Cholera may be obtained from the traveller's own doctor and is advisable for persons undertaking journeys in the Middle or Far East. Advice may be obtained from the Embassy or Mission of the country concerned.

Smallpox has an incubation period of 14 days. Protection becomes valid 8 days after vaccination and lasts for three years.

Yellow Fever has an incubation period of 6 days. Protection becomes valid 10 days after immunisation and lasts for two years.

Cholera has an incubation period of 5 days. Protection becomes valid 6 days after immunisation and lasts for six months.

Typhoid Fever is endemic in some countries and may be contracted by travellers in Mediterranean areas. I would have felt that the advice given in previous Annual Reports that anyone proposing to spend holidays in such regions ought, for their own sakes and for the sake of others, to seek protection from T.B.S. Immunisation. This should not be left to the last moment, as the interval between the first and second doses should be at least four weeks and preferably six weeks, because of the delay in building up effective immunity.

School Medical Service

During the latter part of 1968, preliminary steps were taken to replace the routine medical examinations in schools at certain ages by the examination of all pupils during the first year in an Infant School, and then selection for further examinations on the basis of the medical history, or at the request of parents and head teachers, following information received on questionnaires.

These changes were to be based upon a three year trial arrangement on these lines, which was successful in the Mid. Herts Division. It was proposed that the new selective medical examination scheme should, in 1969, be implemented throughout the County.

Infant Schools Entrants to Infants Schools will have a full medical examination towards the end of the second or during the third term at school. Details of all new entrants are submitted to the Divisional Health Office at County Hall. Later Head Teachers will receive a list of children to be examined with a supply of a letter/questionnaire for the parents to complete and return to the school. In addition a supply of questionnaires will be provided for completion by teachers. The replies to the questionnaires will be retained at the school to be available for Medical Officers when carrying out the medical examinations. After the first examination children with defects requiring treatment will be referred to the family Doctors or to an appropriate Clinic, and those for observation will be recorded for seeing again as re-inspections at suitable intervals.

If the Head Teacher required any other children to be seen by the School Medical Officer details are submitted in order that the medical records can be forwarded to the school.

Junior Schools No routine examination will take place in Junior Schools under the new scheme, though children with defects for which they are under observation will be seen as re-inspections, and any child about whose health or progress the Head Teacher is anxious, can have a special examination by arrangement, the parents being informed by Head Teachers accordingly.

Secondary Schools The 12 year old medical examination will be discontinued. In its place parents and Head Teachers will be asked to complete a questionnaire during the second term of a child in a secondary school.

The Leaver Examination This is to be replaced by a consultation with the Medical Officer, and it is felt that this should be arranged in the pupil's fourth year as at present during the terms preceding Easter and Summer. A list of pupils who by their date of birth are eligible to leave will be sent to the school together with a supply of the appropriate notices and questionnaires for the parents to complete and return to the school accordingly.

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These changes were to be based upon a three year trial arrangement on these lines, which was successful in the Mid. North Division. It was proposed that the new selective medical examination scheme should, in 1956, be implemented throughout the County.

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The Leaving Examination

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Mental Health - Social Work Unit

The East Herts Social Work Unit is established at :-
Westfield, West Street, Hertford. Tel. No's - Hertford 3145 and 5875.

Divisional Social Worker	Miss HILDA WATSON
Senior Social Worker (Mental Health)	Mr. ROY BOHRER
Social Worker (Physically handicapped)	Miss PAMELA WATSON
Social Workers (Blind)	Miss D. TAYLOR Miss J. VAN RAAIJ

These workers cover the whole division, and all may be contacted via Westfield.

Other workers carry a wide range of work, ranging through mental illness, mental handicap, general welfare and physical handicap. All workers may be contacted via Westfield, if not available locally. The geographical areas covered are as follows :-

Cheshunt U. D. C.	Mr.K.R.Cockman (Assistant Divisional Welfare Officer).
	Mr. Gray
	Mrs. Stroud
	Miss Eeuwens
Hoddesdon U. D. C.	Mrs. Wright
	Mr. Gray
	Mrs. Stroud
	Miss Eeuwens
Ware U. D. C.	Mrs. Wright
Ware R. D. C.	Mrs. Page
Hertford Borough	Mrs. Ebeling
Hertford R. D. C.	
Bishop's Stortford U. D. C.	Mrs. Luckman
Braughing R. D. C.	Mrs. Marshall
Sawbridgeworth U. D. C.	Mrs. Hewish
	Mr. Cockman
Chestnuts Day Nursery, Crossbrook Street, Cheshunt (Tel.Waltham Cross 20905)	Mr. Gray Mrs. Stroud
Health Centre, Bishop's Stortford. (Tel. Bishop's Stortford 2743)	Mrs. Luckman Mrs. Marshall Mrs. Hewish

Anyone not sure which social worker to contact, should refer mental health problems to Mr. Bohrer, and welfare problems to Miss. H. Watson.

All emergency calls should be referred direct to Westfield, where they will be dealt with by the duty officer for the day, irrespective of area.

Mental Health - Social Work Unit

The East Kent Social Work Unit is established at Westfield, East Street, Margate, Tel. No. 345 and 3875.

Miss Hilda Watson
 Mr. Roy Warren
 Miss Pamela Watson
 Miss D. Taylor
 Miss J. Van Nally

These workers cover the whole division, and all may be contacted via Westfield.

Other workers carry a wide range of work, ranging through mental illness, general handicaps, general welfare and physical handicaps. All workers may be contacted via Westfield, if not available locally. The geographical areas covered are as follows:-

Mr. K. R. Cochrane (Assistant Divisional Welfare Officer)
 Chatham U. D. C.

Mr. Gray
 Mrs. Steward
 Miss Edwards
 Mrs. Wright
 Mr. Gray
 Mrs. Steward
 Miss Edwards

Mr. Wright
 Mrs. Page
 Mrs. Harding
 Mrs. Lucman
 Mrs. Marshall
 Mrs. Hewish
 Mr. Cochrane

Mr. Gray
 Mrs. Steward
 Mrs. Lucman
 Mrs. Marshall
 Mrs. Hewish
 Mr. Cochrane

Mr. Gray
 Mrs. Steward
 Mrs. Lucman
 Mrs. Marshall
 Mrs. Hewish
 Mr. Cochrane

Mr. Gray
 Mrs. Steward
 Mrs. Lucman
 Mrs. Marshall
 Mrs. Hewish
 Mr. Cochrane

Anyone not sure which social worker to contact, should refer mental health problems to Mr. Cochrane, and welfare problems to Miss H. Watson.

All emergency calls should be referred direct to Westfield, where they will be dealt with by the duty officer for the day, irrespective of area.

Cervical Cytology

The Hertford Cytology Clinic began its work in February 1966, and from then until the end of that year 363 women attended.

After some initial enthusiasm, attendances began to fall off. The number of examinations made during 1967 and 1968 were 493 and 465 respectively. A comparable drop in attendance has been reported in many parts of the Kingdom. This fall in attendance figures is causing much concern to many Local Health Authorities and others involved in attempting to save the lives of women who may develop Cancer of the Cervix. It is difficult to assess the reasons for this lack of interest, but it is believed that the two commonest are apathy and fear of being told they have cancer. Unfortunately such women do not understand that the test is designed to discover the condition before it has reached the invasive stage and that when discovered the condition can be cured by a comparatively simple operation.

The women at risk are those in the "lower socio-economic groups", married women and especially those who have borne children, or are over the age of 50. However, all women between the ages of 25 and 75 are eligible to be examined. It cannot be stressed too strongly that this is a valid preventive measure which will, in fact reveal the possibility of a cancer occurring before it has actually developed. It must also be said that if the test is negative it is advisable to have further tests at three yearly intervals.

This is a measure that no prudent woman should neglect.

Home Help Service

This service, which is a permissive one under the National Health Service Act, was started during the last war to assist young mothers and old people who had been obliged to leave their homes. It is now an essential part of Local Health Authority Service and is a major support for the older sick and infirm.

Unfortunately the Home Help Service is under considerable strain, due to insufficient staff, as other forms of employment in industry offer many counter attractions. Any person anxious to be of assistance to either the old and infirm, or to mother and child, should approach Mrs. J. E. Clements, the Divisional Home Help Organiser, at The Health Centre, 27 Bull Plain, Hertford (Tel. Hertford 3232).

Applications for this service should also be sent to Mrs. Clements. A charge may be made in accordance with the County Council's assessment scale.

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After some initial enthusiasm, attendance began to fall off. The number of examinations made during 1967 and 1968 were 495 and 465 respectively. A comparable drop in attendance has been reported in many parts of the Kingdom. This fall in attendance figures is causing much concern to many local Health Authorities and others involved in attempting to save the lives of women who may develop Cancer of the Cervix. It is difficult to assess the reasons for this lack of interest, but it is believed that the two commonest are apathy and lack of belief that they have cancer. Unfortunately such women do not understand that the test is designed to discover the condition before it has reached the invasive stage and that when discovered the condition can be cured by a comparatively simple operation.

The women at risk are those in the "lower socio-economic groups", married women and especially those who have borne children, or are over the age of 30. However, all women between the ages of 25 and 75 are eligible to be examined. It cannot be stressed too strongly that this is a valid preventive measure which will, in fact reveal the possibility of a cancer occurring before it has actually developed. It must also be said that if the test is negative it is advisable to have further tests at three yearly intervals.

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Applications for this service should also be sent to Mrs. Clements. A charge may be made in accordance with the County Council's assessment scale.

Health Visitors and Nurses

Health Visitors and State Registered Nurses who are in addition State Certified Midwives holding either Part I or Parts I & II of the Certificate. They have also had a year's training in child health and welfare, public health and social legislation. While their main function is the care of Mothers and young children they are also concerned with school health and the care of the elderly and chronic sick. There are 3 Health Visitors and 2 assistants in the Borough.

District Nurses can also be attached to family doctor practices. The District Nurse is a State Registered Nurse who has also obtained the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing or the National Certificate in District Nursing. She provides for the care of patients in their own homes.

Midwives must hold Part I and Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Hertford and district has 8 full time and 2 part time District Nurses and Midwives.

Care and After-Care

Equipment can be issued on loan to patients being nursed at home. A Medical Loan Department has been established at the Health Centre, Bull Plain. Helpers are present for distribution of equipment on Mondays and Fridays at 6.30p.m. - 7.30p.m. and Wednesdays at 2.30p.m. - 3.30p.m.

In addition to the County Medical Loan Department, the British Red Cross Society also run a similar Medical Loan Service from their premises at 10, Cowbridge, Hertford (Tel. No. Hertford 4702 - Mondays to Fridays 9a.m. - 1p.m.)

Applications for recuperative holidays, if recommended by the Medical Attendant should be made to the County Medical Officer.

Medical Recruitment

The Public Health Services throughout the County have for years been starved of suitable entries at the Assistant County Medical Officer level. There have been various factors responsible for this, one being the unattractive salaries offered, another being the drain on medical man-power caused by emigration, while more recently the complete uncertainty as to the whole future of Local Government has made Public Health as a career something to be avoided.

Health Visitors and State Registered Nurses who are in addition State Certified Midwives holding either Part I or Part II of the Certificate. They have also had a year's training in child health and welfare, public health and social legislation. While their main function is the care of mothers and young children they are also concerned with school health and the care of the elderly and chronically sick. There are 5 Health Visitors and 2 assistants in the Borough.

District Nurses can also be attached to family doctor practices. The District Nurse is a State Registered Nurse who has also obtained the Certificate of the Queen's Institute of District Nursing or the National Certificate in District Nursing. She provides for the care of patients in their own homes.

Midwives must hold Part I and Part II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Hertford and District has 8 full time and 2 part time District Nurses and Midwives.

Care and After-Care

Equipment can be loaned on loan to patients being nursed at home. A Medical Loan Department has been established at the Health Centre, Hill Farm. Patients are present for distribution of equipment on Mondays and Fridays at 2.15 p.m. - 3.15 p.m. and Wednesdays at 2.30 p.m. - 3.30 p.m.

In addition to the County Medical Loan Department, the British Red Cross Society also run a similar Medical Loan Service from their premises at 10, Cowbridge, Hertford (Tel. No. Hertford 4702 - Mondays to Fridays 9 a.m. - 4 p.m.).

Applications for recuperative holidays, if recommended by the Medical Attendance should be made to the County Medical Officer.

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COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES (contd)

Chiropody Service

This is available at reduced costs to handicapped, old people and expectant mothers. Apply to Mr. Parkin, 24 Queens Road, Hertford who will also visit patients at home.

Miss Lismer will also give treatment at reduced rates but will not do domicilliary visits. Apply to 17 Castle Street, Hertford.

Ambulance Service

There is an Ambulance Station at Hertford. Except in an emergency, an ambulance should be ordered by a Medical Practitioner.

OTHER SERVICES

DENTAL SERVICES

There are 7 Dental Surgeons in Hertford. Particulars regarding School Dental Clinics are shown under Clinics.

HERTFORDSHIRE SOCIETY FOR THE BLIND

The Hertford office of this Society is at 2 The Wash, (Tel: Hertford 3201)

WOMENS ROYAL VOLUNTARY SERVICE

The Office for the Borough of Hertford is situated in the Castle grounds, (Tel: Hertford 3926)

CITY COUNCIL HEALTH AND WELFARE SERVICES (contd)

Physiotherapy Services

This is available at reduced costs to handicapped, old people and expectant mothers. Apply to Mr. Perkins, 24 Queens Road, Herford who will also visit patients at home.

Miss Lister will also give treatment at reduced rates but will not do domiciliary visits. Apply to 17 Castle Street, Herford.

Respite Services

There is an Respite Station at Herford. Except in an emergency, no respite should be ordered by a Medical Practitioner.

Other Services

Dental Services

There are 7 Dental Surgeons in Herford. Particulars regarding School Dental Clinics are shown under Children.

Herfordshire Society for the Mute

The Herford office of this Society is at 2 The Webb, (Tel: Herford 3201)

Herford Royal Voluntary Service

The Office for the Borough of Herford is situated in the Castle Grounds, (Tel: Herford 3202)

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS MEDICAL SERVICES

Hertford Borough is served by 10 General Practitioners, of whom 8 work in partnerships. To all these, there are attached Health Visitors, a scheme which has been in operation since 1967. These attachments are proving to be very successful.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

Hertford is served chiefly by the Hertford County Hospital, but also by the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City. Occasionally patients are admitted to the Herts and Essex Hospital, Bishops Stortford.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases can be treated either at St. Ann's Hospital, Tottenham (Tel. No. Stamford Hill 0121) or Highlands Hospital, Wynchmore Hill, London. N.21 (formerly South Lodge Hospital, World's End Lane, London. N.21) (Tel. No. 360 8151)

Chronic sick can receive treatment at Western House Hospital, Collett Road, Ware, and in what is known as Part III accommodation, Western House - not the hospital - provides beds under the National Assistance Act, 1948. As was reported in the Annual Report of 1967, the hospital was closed on the 1st. April 1968, and 30 female patients were transferred to the East Herts Hospital, Block 5, where they were looked after by Western House Nursing Staff. The male patients were absorbed into other hospitals of the group.

The closure was due to rebuilding and extensive renovations and when the hospital is reopened, probably in the summer of 1969, the bed accommodation will be raised from 87 to 91. Both the hospital and the Part III accommodation tend to concentrate upon psycho-geriatric patients and it is hoped to open two rooms in the Part III portion where special care may be devoted to such cases.

LABORATORY SERVICE

Laboratory facilities for the examination of Specimens and Samples ~~are~~ are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge.

In an emergency, medical specimens can be examined at the Hertford County Hospital.

GENERAL PRACTITIONERS MEDICAL SERVICES

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Hartford is served chiefly by the Hartford County Hospital, but also by the Queen Elizabeth II Hospital, Welwyn Garden City. Occasionally patients are admitted to the Hertford and Essex Hospital, Bishop's Cleeve.

Patients suffering from infectious diseases can be treated either at St. Ann's Hospital, Tottenham (Tel. No. 2660 1111) or at the Highgate Hospital, Weymouth Hill, London, N.W.1 (formerly South Lodge Hospital, World's End Lane, London, N.W.1) (Tel. No. 360 8151).

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LABORATORY SERVICES

Laboratory facilities for the examination of specimens and diagnosis are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge.

In an emergency, medical specimens can be examined at the Hartford County Hospital.

SECTION CSANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

&

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORfor the year 1968GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Due to the large housing programme during the preceeding year, the Council have undertaken a small programme during the current year, which comprises 21 old persons' units, together with warden's accommodation, and three shops with maisonettes over, all on the Sele Farm Estate.

There has been an increase in private housing, the number for the year being 110 compared with 82 for the preceeding year.

HERTFORD BOROUGH - WATER SUPPLIES

Water supplies within the Borough are under the control of the Lee Valley Water Company.

All water supplied within the Borough is obtained from five Boreholes sunk in chalk at Molewood Road, Wadesmill Road (2), Hartham Lane and at Port Hill, all these boreholes being within the Borough boundary. From these boreholes sufficient water can be obtained to meet the needs of the town for many years.

The low level parts of the town are supplied via the reservoir situate at the top of Port Hill, the supply to the higher parts of the town being via Bengoe Tower, though pressure in the mains supplying the high ground to the south is assisted and maintained from the high level reservoir at Hertford Heath (Little Amwell).

Reports on water samples taken during the calendar year 1968 from the Borough supplies by the Lee Valley Water Company were all satisfactory, there being 284 samples for bacteriological examination and 11 for chemical analyses. The samples are obtained at each of the various stages in distribution, from each of the pumping stations, at the water tower, from the reservoirs, and as it reaches the consumer.

SECTION C

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

A

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1953

GENERAL DEVELOPMENT

Due to the large housing programme during the preceding year, the Council have undertaken a small programme during the current year, which comprises 21 old persons' units, together with women's accommodation, and three shops with waterclosets over, all on the Sale Farm Estate.

There has been an increase in private housing, the number for the year being 110 compared with 85 for the preceding year.

HEALTHY BOROUGH - WATER SUPPLY

Water supplies within the Borough are under the control of the Lee Valley Water Company.

All water supplied within the Borough is obtained from five boreholes sunk in chalk at Holwood Road, Wadsworth Road (S), Barton Lane and at Port Hill, all these boreholes being within the Borough boundary. From these boreholes sufficient water can be obtained to meet the needs of the town for many years.

The low level parts of the town are supplied via the reservoir situated at the top of Port Hill, the supply to the higher parts of the town being via Bengoe Tower, though pressure in the mains supplying the high ground to the south is assisted and maintained from the high level reservoir at Hertford Heath (Little Acre).

Reports on water samples taken during the calendar year 1953 from the Borough supplies by the Lee Valley Water Company were all satisfactory, there being 151 samples for bacteriological examination and 11 for chemical analyses. The samples are obtained at each of the various stages in distribution, from each of the pumping stations, at the water tower, from the reservoir, and as it reaches the consumer.

PUBLIC HOT BATHS

The Public Hot Baths which are owned and run by the Council are situated at the Bircherley Green Car Park.

The number of baths provided during 1968 was 2,175, this number being a continuing decrease from previous years. Corresponding numbers for previous years are:-

1968 -	2,175	1964 -	3,770
1967 -	2,349	1963 -	3,885
1966 -	2,743	1962 -	4,324
1965 -	3,070	1961 -	4,633

The decrease is again attributed partly to the housing programme, and partly to the provision of baths in existing houses either privately or by means of Improvement Grants.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The activated sludge treatment plant on the Mead Lane Sewage Disposal Works has operated satisfactorily during the year, the average P.H. values for the digestion tanks remaining normal. Few complaints have been received over the operation of the Works.

Following the report by Messrs. Mouchel and Partners, the Council have instructed this firm to prepare the scheme in readiness for the invitation of tenders for the work to be carried out, but delay is likely to be experienced due to present financial restrictions.

The sewers in the Chamber Street area have given little trouble during the year although, of course, the September floods had disastrous consequences in that area.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The bulk refuse container service is proving very popular, and continues to expand.

Disposal of refuse has been to the privately owned tip at Bramfield Road and conditions here have improved, the nuisance aspect having been considerably reduced.

PUBLIC HOT BATHS

The Public Hot Baths which are owned and run by the Council are situated at the Broomfield Green Car Park.

The number of baths provided during 1968 was 2,175, this number being a continuing decrease from previous years. Corresponding numbers for previous years are:-

1968	-	2,175
1967	-	2,242
1966	-	2,343
1965	-	2,370
1964	-	2,770
1963	-	2,887
1962	-	2,324
1961	-	2,033

The decrease is again attributed partly to the housing programme and partly to the provision of baths in existing houses either privately or by means of improvement grants.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The activated sludge treatment plant on the Mill Lane Sewage Disposal Works has operated satisfactorily during the year. The average P.H. value for the digestion tanks remaining normal. Few complaints have been received over the operation of the Works.

Following the report by Messrs. Hensel and Partners, the Council have instructed this firm to prepare the scheme in readiness for the installation of tanks for the work to be carried out, but delay is likely to be experienced due to present financial restrictions.

The sewers in the Chamber Street area have given little trouble during the year although, of course, the September floods had disastrous consequences in that area.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The bulk refuse collection service is proving very popular, and continues to expand.

Disposal of refuse has been to the privately owned tip at Hamfield Road and conditions have improved, the nuisance aspect having been considerably reduced.

CIVIC AMENITIES ACT

In conformity with the above Act, a tip at the Mead Lane Sewage Works for the disposal of bulky materials such as old motor cars etc., has been used regularly, and it is hoped will assist considerably the many problems resulting from this type of refuse being deposited in the countryside.

SWIMMING POOL

Now in its eighth season, the Pool is proving more popular, and is attracting people from a very large area.

The attendance figures to date have been as follows:-

	<u>General Public</u>	<u>School Children</u>	<u>Spectators</u>
1960 - Part Season	48,223	3,806	7,104
1961 - 29th April to 1st October	81,148	13,790	9,002
1962 - 28th April to 30th September	75,588	16,110	8,457
1963 - 27th April to 29th September	80,264	17,722	8,158
1964 - 25th April to 4th October	133,231	18,764	13,479
1965 - 1st May to 2nd October	89,967	19,771	10,769
1966 - 30th April to 1st October	91,861	20,864	12,003
1967 - 29th April to 30th September	94,515	22,560	12,118
1968 - 27th April to 28th September	86,001	19,530	10,610

The Swimming Pool is 110 feet long and 42 feet wide, and varies in depth from 3 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft. 10 ins. The Pool is provided with two diving spring boards of 3 metre and 1 metre heights, and is illuminated when necessary at evening time by twelve 500 watt tungsten flood lamps mounted on steel columns. The Pool contains some 168,000 gallons of water continuously filtered through horizontal type filters, chlorinated and subject to pH control. The water is maintained at a temperature of about 73°F., being carried out by an oil-fired boiler using 200 seconds fuel oil.

The learners' pool introduced in 1965 has continued to prove extremely popular.

Samples of water have been taken regularly from both Pools for bacteriological examination with consistently satisfactory reports.

In conformity with the above Act, a tip at the West Lane Sewage Works for the disposal of bulky materials such as old motor cars etc., has been used regularly, and it is hoped will assist considerably the many problems resulting from this type of refuse being deposited in the countryside.

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89,307	19,771	10,769
91,861	20,664	12,003
94,212	22,660	12,118
86,001	19,230	10,610

The Bathing Pool is 110 feet long and 42 feet wide, and varies in depth from 3 ft. 6 in. to 9 ft. 10 in. The Pool is provided with two diving spring boards of 3 metre and 1 metre heights, and is illuminated when necessary at evening time by twelve 500 watt tungsten flood lamps mounted on steel columns. The Pool contains some 165,000 gallons of water continuously filtered through horizontal type filters, chlorinated and subject to pH control. The water is maintained at a temperature of about 75°F., being carried out by an oil-fired boiler using 200 seconds fuel oil.

The Bathing Pool, introduced in 1945, has continued to prove extremely popular.

Analyses of water have been taken regularly from both Pools for bacteriological examination with consistently satisfactory results.

SUMMARY OF VISITS Etc.

1968

Public Health Etc. Acts

Dwelling Houses, Inspections and revisits	179
Sewers and Drains	35
Sanitary Accommodation and fittings	42
Infectious Diseases, Contacts, Long-stay immigrants etc.	55
Specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratories	177
International Certificates of Vaccination Authenticated	327
Verminous Articles, Premises and Disinfestations	4
Disposal of bedding etc.	4
National Assistance Act (Section 47 and 50)	12
Licensed Premises, Sanitary Accommodation	6
Music and Dancing Regulations	24
Hairdressers and Barbers	2
Schools, Sanitary Accommodation etc.	4
Observations and visits; Smoke	10
" " " " Dust or effluvia	23
Offensive and other accumulations	31
Fly and other insect nuisances	35
Keeping of Animals	9
Moveable Dwellings, Caravans	10
Employment Agencies	2
Agricultural Premises	14
Refuse Tips	149
Water supplies	6
Litter Act, 1958	21
Noise Abatement Act, 1960	51
Other general Public Health visits	152
<u>Housing</u> - Recorded Inspections	12
Reinspections and interviews	25
Overcrowding	2
<u>Food Premises and Food Hygiene</u>	
Food Premises; Retail premises	164
Food preparation premises (Canteens, Kitchens)	39
Bakehouses	31
Food Stalls and Vehicles	28
Registered premises, Section 16; Ice Cream retailers	39
Preserved food premises	16
Ice Cream Samples submitted	33
Miscellaneous and Publicity visits, and visits re control and food handling hygiene	61

1958

SUMMARY OF VISITS ETC.

Public Health Etc. Acts

179	Dwelling Houses, Inspections and revisits
25	Sewers and Drains
42	Sanitary Accommodation and fittings
55	Infectious Diseases, Contacts, long-stay immigrants etc.
177	Specimens submitted to Public Health Laboratories
327	International Certificates of Vaccination Authenticated
4	Verminous Articles, Premises and Disturbances
4	Disposal of bedding etc.
12	National Assistance Act (Section 47 and 50)
6	Licensed Premises, Sanitary Accommodation
24	Music and Dancing Regulations
2	Hairdressers and Barbers
4	Schools, Sanitary Accommodation etc.
10	Observations and visits: Smoke
27	" " " Dust or effluvia
31	Offensive and other accumulations
32	Fly and other insect nuisances
3	Keeping of animals
10	Movable Dwellings, Caravans
2	Explosive Agencies
14	Acrobatic Premises
149	Refuse Tips
6	Water supplies
21	Litter Act, 1958
21	Noise Abatement Act, 1960
152	Other General Public Health visits
12	Housing - Recorded Inspections
52	Refugees and interviews
2	Overcrowding
	<u>Food Premises and Food Hygiene</u>
166	Food Premises; Retail premises
39	Food preparation premises (Canteens, Kitchens)
31	Delicatessens
28	Food Stalls and Vehicles
29	Registered premises, Section 16: Ice Cream retailers
16	Preserved food premises
33	Ice Cream Machines exhibited
61	Miscellaneous and Publicity visits, and visits re control and food handling hygiene

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

Inspections - Offices	29
Retail Shops	53
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	4
Catering Establishments, Canteens	21
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total number of visits of all kinds	205
<u>Rodent Control</u> - Private Dwellings	155
Business Premises	36
Corporation Properties	22
Agricultural Properties	12
<u>Factories</u> - Factories with Mechanical Power	81
Factories without Mechanical Power	4
Other Premises under Factories Acts	5
Outworkers	35
<u>Miscellaneous</u> - Consumer Protection Act	4
Fabrics (Misdescription) Act	2
Road Traffic Act, 1956. Section 42	4
Pet Animals Act. - Pet Shops	7
Animal Boarding Establishments Act	14
Rag Flock etc. Act, 1951	1
<u>Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections</u>	51
<u>Complaints</u> received during the year	92

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTSInfectious Diseases and general preventive and health measures

With the continuing low incidence of infectious diseases in the Borough, only a nominal amount of time is now required in connection with this, though during 1968 the two imported outbreaks of Dysentery mentioned in the Medical Officer of Health's section of the report required a number of follow up visits and the submission of some 84 specimens either to the Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge, or to the Pathological Laboratory at the Hertford County Hospital.

In addition, a number of visits of investigation and follow-up of information regarding returning local residents or travellers with a Hertford destination, who have been in contact with cases of Typhoid, or Dysentery, or have travelled through an area where there has been an outbreak, are now required to be made. The reports received from the Public Health Laboratories in each of these cases were all fortunately negative.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

29	Inspection - Offices
25	Retail Shops
4	Wholesale Shops, Warehouse
21	Catering Establishments, Canteens
7	Fuel Storage Depots
202	Total number of visits of all kinds

155	Robert Control - Private Dwellings
36	Business Premises
22	Corporation Properties
12	Agricultural Properties

81	Factories - Factories with Mechanical Power
4	Factories without Mechanical Power
5	Other Premises under Factories Acts
35	Outworkers

4	Miscellaneous - Consumer Protection Act
2	Fabric (Misdescription) Act
4	Road Traffic Act, 1930, Section 42
7	Pet Animals Act, - Pet Shops
14	Animal Boarding Establishments Act
1	Mag. Place etc. Act, 1921

21	Miscellaneous Visits and Inspections
92	Complaints received during the year

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTInfectious Diseases and general preventive and health measures

With the continuing low incidence of infectious diseases in the Borough, only a nominal amount of time is now required in connection with this, though during 1958 the two reported outbreaks of dysentery mentioned in the Medical Officer of Health's section of the report required a number of follow up visits and the eradication of some 84 specimens either to the Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge, or to the Pathological Laboratory at the Hertford County Hospital.

In addition, a number of visits of investigation and follow-up of information regarding returning local residents or travellers with a Hertford destination, who have been in contact with cases of typhoid, or dysentery, or have travelled through an area where there has been an outbreak, are now required to be made. The reports received from the Public Health Laboratory in each of these cases were all fortunately negative.

Notifications from Ports of Arrival were also received and followed-up in respect to non-vaccinated travellers or those whose vaccinations were out of time.

A number of notifications were also received from the County Health Authority of long-stay immigrants arriving in this country with a Hertford destination. These were all followed-up as recommended by the Ministry of Health in their memorandum to local authorities.

During the year, signatures of Doctors were authenticated in the prescribed form on 327 International Certificates of Vaccination, the purpose of this being to provide proof to those health authorities abroad who require it, that the signature of the person issuing the Certificate is that of a registered Medical Practitioner. The authentications by this department are in respect to the signatures of doctors practising in this area and which are known to the department.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Although a few visits were required to be made under Section 47 of the Act, fortunately, as explained by the Medical Officer of Health, no official follow-up action was required to be made by this authority during the year under review.

Under Section 50 of the Act, it was necessary on two occasions to make arrangements for the burial of persons who had died where no other suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body had been made. In one further instance following a road accident where death was not certified until arrival at the Hertford hospital, the residual duty of burial was undertaken by the council of the area in which the person had resided.

Dirty or verminous premises

With the present day universal use of residual insecticides, whether by liquid, dust or vapour, the number of infestations dealt with by this department remains at a minimum, though the occasional request for advice is still received. This is no doubt also due to the considerably improved standards set out and maintained by the majority of householders these days.

Litter

The occasional litter-dumping along road verges in the more rural parts of the town has been minimised by the Council's free collection of disused articles of a household nature, this being separate from the weekly refuse collection and mainly concerns more bulky articles such as mattresses, bedsteads and furniture.

Notifications from Ports of Arrival were also received and followed-up in respect to non-vaccinated travellers or those whose vaccinations were out of time.

A number of notifications were also received from the County Health Authority of long-stay immigrants arriving in this country with a port of destination. These were all followed-up as recommended by the Ministry of Health in their memorandum to local authorities.

During the year, signatures of doctors were authenticated in the prescribed form as 527 International Certificates of Vaccination. The purpose of this being to provide proof to those health authorities abroad who require it, that the signature of the person issuing the Certificate is that of a registered Medical Practitioner. The authentication by this department was in respect to the signature of doctors practising in this area and which are known to the department.

National Assistance Act, 1948

Although a few visits were reported to be made under Section 47 of the Act, forwarded as explained by the Medical Officer of Health, no official follow-up action was reported to be made by this authority during the year under review.

Under Section 50 of the Act, it was necessary on two occasions to make arrangements for the burial of persons who had died where no other suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body had been made. In one further instance following a road accident where death was not certified until arrival at the Harford hospital, the residual duty of burial was undertaken by the coroner of the area in which the person had resided.

Duty of vaccination

With the present day universal use of vaccination, it is difficult to say whether by accident, due to report, the number of infectious diseases which by this department remains at a minimum, though the occasional request for advice is still received. This is no doubt also due to the considerably improved standards of life and maintained by the majority of households these days.

Other

The occasional liver-bugging along road verges in the more rural parts of the town has been maintained by the Council's free collection of diseased animals of a household nature, this being separate from the weekly refuse collection and mainly consisting of bulky articles such as mattresses, beds, and furniture.

Household and Garden Pests, Fly Nuisances, etc.

Requests for advice and assistance in connection with the treatment and control of general household and garden pests received by this department continues to increase year by year. With the number and variety of insects etc. encountered, the assistance of the Ministry's Infestation Control Division in the identification of specimens and advice on control measures has been much appreciated.

The destruction of wasps nests is now included and operated within the framework of a rodent control contract entered into with a Servicing Contractor. Fortunately the number of wasp complaints dealt with during 1968 was only 10 as compared with 149 during 1967.

Hertfordshire (Music and Dancing) Regulations, 1955

Existing Licences in respect of 18 of the 19 premises within the Borough were renewed by the County Council for the year 1968, the remaining one not asking for renewal. Two new applications were investigated and approved by the Borough Council under Regulation 5, though one was withdrawn before the County Licence was issued. All the premises satisfy the Code of Practice adopted by the Borough Council having regard to the use of the premises as set out in Regulation 5. Routine visits continue to be made to these premises which include - Halls and Clubs 15, Cinema 1, and Licensed Premises 3.

Agricultural Premises

The Borough being urban in character, it naturally follows that the number of "agricultural units" to which the Agricultural Act 1956 applies is limited. The sanitary accommodation available to the workers at the farms with a majority of their area within the Borough would appear to be suitable and sufficient bearing in mind the provisions of Section 3 (3).

With regard to the smaller agricultural units within the Borough, included being Chicken Farms, Mushroom Farms, market gardens, small holdings etc. these are generally provided with some form of sanitary accommodation, either on the site or in the vicinity. Many of these are however not subject to the Act as they are family or individual concerns and no other workers are employed.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act and Regulations

There are no Licensed Premises under the Act within the Borough, but there is one Registration in respect to a factory concerned with Upholstery, Carpet Repairs, etc. During the year under review, no work under the Rag Flock Act was under-taken.

Household and Garden Pests, Fly Nuisances, etc.

Requests for advice and assistance in connection with the treatment and control of general household and garden pests received by this department continue to increase year by year. With the number and variety of insects etc. encountered, the assistance of the Ministry's Entomology Control Division in the identification of specimens and advice on control measures has been much appreciated.

The destruction of wasp nests is now included and operated within the framework of a rodent control contract entered into with a Pest Control Contractor. Fortunately the number of wasp complaints dealt with during 1968 was only 10 as compared with 149 during 1967.

Herpetofauna (Snails and Lizards) Regulations, 1955

Existing licences in respect of 18 of the 19 premises within the Borough were renewed by the County Council for the year 1968, the remaining one not being for renewal. Two new applications were investigated and approved by the Borough Council under Regulation 5, though one was withdrawn before the County Licence was issued. All the premises satisfy the Code of Practice adopted by the Borough Council having regard to the use of the premises as set out in Regulation 5. Licences were issued to the use of the premises which include - Halls and Clubs 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.

Herpetofauna (Snails and Lizards) Regulations, 1955

The Borough being urban in character, it naturally follows that the number of "herpetofauna units" to which the Agricultural Act 1955 applies is limited. The majority of accommodation available to the workers on the farms with a majority of their area within the Borough would appear to be suitable and sufficient bearing in mind the provisions of Regulation 5 (3).

With regard to the smaller agricultural units within the Borough, included being Chicken Farms, Mushroom Farms, small gardens, small holdings etc. these are generally provided with some form of sanitary accommodation, either on the site or in the vicinity. Many of these are however not subject to the Act as they are family or individual concerns and no other workers are employed.

Herpetofauna (Snails and Lizards) Regulations, 1955

There are no licensed premises under the Act within the Borough, but there is one registration in respect of a factory concerned with the manufacture of glass, etc. During the year under review, no work under the Act was undertaken.

Movable Dwellings, Caravans.

There is one holiday camping-caravan site within the Borough, this site belonging to and controlled by an organisation holding a Certificate of the Ministry of Health, and who, by reason of their own camping rules, are exempt from the similar provisions of the Hertfordshire County Council Act and of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The year commenced with three operative Site Licences within the Borough, all being in respect to individual caravans on separate sites.

Of the three, one is for the occupation of an individual caravan in connection with the constant supervision of an adjoining road surfacing plant, occupation of which is limited to the summer months during the time the plant is in operation.

A second Licence is in respect to a site in an enclosed industrial area, and the planning consent restricts the occupation to that of the residential security man. This site was vacated during the year when the temporary accommodation was replaced by permanent housing accommodation in its immediate vicinity.

With regard to the third site, this had only just been agreed in December 1967, subject of course to conditions based on the Ministry's Model Standards. This particular site is zoned under Town Planning as Public Open Space, but the occupation of the caravan was required for, and limited by the Town Planning consent to this use, for the housing of an employee required to be permanently in this particular area in connection with the maintenance of water levels and operation of sluice gates at this site. The use of the site, which was not commenced until later in 1968, is limited in time.

The residential use of caravans in connection with building or other operations does occur within the Borough, though not to a large extent, - this use being exempt from the normal provisions of the Act.

There are no Gipsy Settlements or gipsies temporary or overnight parking sites either in regular or occasional use which are situated within the Borough boundary.

Employment Agencies

There is only one Employment Agency within the Borough, this catering for Office and Shop Workers - the conduct and management of the agency being in accordance with Part V of the County Council Act.

Recreation Facilities, Caravan

There is one holiday caravan-caravan site within the Borough, this site belonging to and controlled by an organisation holding a Certificate of the Ministry of Health, and also, by reason of their own camping rules, are exempt from the statutory provisions of the Hertfordshire County Council Act and of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The year commenced with three operative site licences within the Borough, all being in respect to individual caravans on separate sites.

Of the three, one is for the occupation of an individual caravan in connection with the constant supervision of an adjoining road, another plant, occupation of which is limited to the summer months during the time the plant is in operation.

A second licence is in respect to a site in an enclosed industrial area, and the planning consent restricts the occupation to that of the residential security use. This site was vacated during the year when the temporary accommodation was replaced by permanent housing accommodation in its immediate vicinity.

With regard to the third site, this had only just been agreed in December 1967, subject of course to conditions based on the Ministry's Model Standards. This particular site is used under Town Planning as Public Open Space, but the occupation of the caravan was required for, and limited by the Town Planning consent to this use, for the housing of an employee required to be permanently in this particular area in connection with the maintenance of water levels and operation of sluice gates at this site. The use of the site, which was not commenced until later in 1968, is limited in time.

The residential use of caravans in connection with building or other operations does occur within the Borough, though not to a large extent - this use being exempt from the normal provisions of the Act.

There are no other caravans or similar temporary or overnight parking sites either in regular or occasional use which are situated within the Borough boundary.

Employment Agencies

There is only one Employment Agency within the Borough, this catering for Office and Shop Workers - the conduct and management of the agency being in accordance with Part V of the County Council Act.

Refuse Dumps

During the last quarter of 1967, the filling of the Borough Councils own refuse tip had been completed within the limits imposed by Town Planning Consent. The Borough Council now has no refuse tip of its own, and all refuse collection is disposed of in a privately owned pit off the Bramfield Road.

There are two private tips within the Borough where Consents are operative in respect to the tipping of household or other putrescible refuse. Both these Consents are subject to the normal conditions relating to proper control during tipping, of the materials being tipped, of the prevention of nuisance arising, and of the re-habilitation of the areas when tipping is completed.

Old Clay Pits, Hertingfordbury Although use was made of the tip when the Consent was first given, no regular tipping has since taken place. No use of the pit was made during the year under review.

Bramfield Road Pit Although Consent for the use of this pit was given in 1961, tipping of household and other refuse was not commenced until early 1967. By the beginning of 1968, the amount of refuse being received at Bramfield Road was such that the pit, though of large area, was almost half filled.

Heavy equipment was maintained at the pit distributing a spoil covering to the areas completed, that part of the pit lying adjacent and parallel to the Bramfield Road also receiving its final covering of top soil, after which it was harrowed and grass sown.

Although unaffected by northern gales which blew very early in the year, considerable difficulties were experienced during early March when the prevailing south westerly winds were blowing at gale force for almost two weeks. The majority of the difficulty occurred at the time the refuse was being tipped from the lorries, the strong winds blowing the paper across the open ground on to and over the perimeter screening and hedge.

Every effort was made by the Pit Owners to minimise the nuisance and overcome the problem. A cleaning gang was employed continuously in the area for some time and additional screening was provided immediately adjacent to the working area, and a further line of screening some 30 yards inside the perimeter screening.

With the heavy equipment remaining at the site, a considerable amount of spoil was taken from the pit ahead of the tipping operations and stock-piled on the completed areas in order to provide a sufficient preliminary covering to the whole of the area prior to a final covering of top soil.

By the end of 1968 only a small area of the original pit remained to be filled.

During the last quarter of 1967, the filling of the Borough Council's own refuse tip had been completed within the limits imposed by Town Planning Consents. The Borough Council now has no refuse tip of its own, and all refuse collection is disposed of in a privately owned pit off the Bramfield Road.

There are two private tips within the Borough where Consents are operative in respect to the tipping of household or other putrescible refuse. Both these Consents are subject to the normal conditions relating to proper control during tipping, of the materials being tipped, of the prevention of nuisance arising, and of the rehabilitation of the areas when tipping is completed.

Old Clay Pit, Hertfordshire Although this was one of the tips when the Consent was first given, no regular tipping has since taken place. No use of the pit was made during the year under review.

Bramfield Road Pit Although Consent for the use of this pit was given in 1961, tipping of household and other refuse was not commenced until early 1967. By the beginning of 1968, the amount of refuse being received at Bramfield Road was such that the pit, though of large area, was almost half filled.

Heavy equipment was retained at the pit throughout a spoil covering to the areas completed, that part of the pit lying adjacent and parallel to the Bramfield Road also receiving its final covering of top soil, after which it was harrowed and grass sown.

Although unaffected by weather sales which blew very early in the year, considerable difficulties were experienced during early March when the prevailing north westerly winds were blowing at gale force for almost two weeks. The majority of the difficulty occurred at the time the refuse was being tipped from the lorries, the strong winds blowing the paper across the open ground on to and over the perimeter surrounding and hedge.

Every effort was made by the pit owner to maintain the nuisance and overcome the problem. A retaining bank was employed continuously in the area for some time and additional covering was provided immediately adjacent to the working area, and a further line of surrounding some 50 yards inside the perimeter surrounding.

With the heavy equipment remaining at the site, a considerable amount of spoil was taken from the pit area of the tipping operations and stock-piled on the completed areas in order to provide a sufficient preliminary covering to the whole of the area prior to a final covering of top soil.

By the end of 1968 only a small area of the original pit remained to be filled.

ANIMAL PROTECTION ACTS

The main purpose of these Acts is the enforcement of the Protection of Animals Acts in their application to Animal Boarding Establishments, Pet Shops, and Riding Establishments. In similar terms under these Acts, Conditions are specified in Licences issued in order to secure suitable and sufficient accommodation, an adequate supply of food and drink, reasonable precautions against spread of infectious diseases, and appropriate fire precautions etc.

Normal routine visits were made to all three premises concerned during the year, and the required conditions found to be observed.

Pet Animals Act - The existing licence in respect to the one Pet Shop in the Borough was renewed at the commencement of the year.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act - There are two Licences operative in the Borough, one being a straightforward licence in respect to Boarding Kennels, the other being in respect to the occasional boarding of animals ancillary to a Veterinary Practice, this being in addition to those animals accommodated for treatment or other purposes connected with the practice.

Riding Establishments Act - There is one Riding Establishment within the Borough, though the appropriate authority in this particular case is that of the County Council.

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACTS

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962-1966

Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953

Although only very few visits are made specifically under the Consumer Protection Act 1961, the requirements of the above regulations are borne in mind when visits are made for other purposes to premises where portable heaters are on sale. All oil heaters seen, either on sale display or in store, were found to be marked as complying with the British Standard 3300, this standard being the one on which the 1962 Regulations are based. With regard to portable heaters generally, the Regulations covering the construction and suitability of the fitted guards are being observed.

Motor Cycles (Protective Helmets) Regulations, 1957

Although these Regulations are by agreement enforced by the Herts. County Council, occasional checks are made to see if helmets are marked as complying with the appropriate British Standards. There is one small factory in the Borough where helmets are manufactured and where official production samples are submitted to the prescribed tests.

ANIMAL PROTECTION ACTS

The main purpose of these Acts is the enforcement of the Protection of Animals Acts in their application to Animal Boarding Establishments, Pet Shops, and Killing Establishments. In similar terms under these Acts, Conditions are specified in licences issued in order to secure suitable and sufficient accommodation, an adequate supply of food and drink, reasonable precautions against spread of infectious diseases, and appropriate time precautions etc.

General routine visits were made to all three premises concerned during the year, and the required conditions found to be observed.

Pet Animals Act - The existing licence in respect to the one Pet Shop in the Borough was renewed at the commencement of the year.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act - There are two licences operative in the Borough, one being a Nightward licence in respect to Boarding Kennels, the other being in respect to the occasional boarding of animals ancillary to a Veterinary Practice, this being in addition to those animals accommodated for treatment or other purposes connected with the practice.

Killing Establishments Act - There is one Killing Establishment within the Borough, though the appropriate authority in this particular case is that of the County Council.

DOMESTIC PROTECTION ACTS

Oil Heaters Regulations, 1954-1955
Heating Appliances (Safety) Regulations, 1955

Although only very few visits are made specifically under the Consumer Protection Act 1955, the requirements of the above regulations are borne in mind when visits are made for other purposes to premises where portable heaters are on sale. All oil heaters seen, either on sale or in store, were found to be marked as complying with the British Standard 5500, the standard being the one on which the 1955 Regulations are based. With regard to portable heaters generally, the Regulations covering the construction and reliability of the fitted guards are being observed.

Water Cisterns (Protective Measures) Regulations, 1955

Although these Regulations are by agreement enforced by the Herts. County Council, occasional checks are made to see if cisterns are marked as complying with the appropriate British Standards. There is one small factory in the Borough where cisterns are manufactured and where official production samples are submitted to the prescribed tests.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Premises

The total number of food shops and other premises dealing with foodstuffs is 172. This number is made up as follows, the separate premises being included under the main trade being carried on, -

Grocers and Provision Merchants (including small general shops retailing groceries)	29
Bakehouses	5
Bakers and Cake Shops	6
Fishmongers (wet fish)	3
Fried Fish Shops	2
Butchers Shops	14
Sweet Shops	11
Greengrocers (including 1 wholesalers premises)	6
Cafes and Restaurants	12
Hotels and Licensed Premises serving meals	7
Public Houses	31
Wine Shops and Off Licences	5
Residential Institutional Kitchens	7
School and Industrial Canteens	23
Clubs	5
Vegetarian Foodshop	1
Chemists, pharmaceutical	5

The above food premises are eight less than for 1967 - 2 grocers, 2 green-grocers, 2 Institutional Kitchens, 1 Canteen and 1 Off Licence discontinuing as such. The number of self-service grocers continues at ten, though as similarly applies elsewhere, there are very few grocery foodstuffs now sold which are not pre-packed.

The following information is given as required by Circular 1/68

Total Number of Food Premises in the Borough	172
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 relating to the provision of hand-washing facilities	all
Number of premises to which Regulation 19 relating to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies (premises where open food is handled)	160
Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19	160

Inspections and general visits to food premises continue to take up much time, though no special difficulties have arisen which have not been put in order with the co-operation of the trades-people themselves. The various requirements relating to the premises, the food handlers and the handling of food are generally being observed.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Food Premises

The total number of food shops and other premises dealing with foodstuffs is 172. This number is made up as follows, the separate premises being included under the main trade being carried on, -

29	Grocers and Provision Merchants (including small general shops retailing groceries)
2	Bakery
6	Bakers and Cake Shops
3	Fishmongers (wet fish)
2	Fried Fish Shops
14	Butchers Shops
11	Sweet Shops
6	Grocery stores (including wholesale premises)
12	Cafes and Restaurants
7	Hotels and Licensed Premises serving meals
31	Public Houses
2	Wine Shops and Off Licences
7	Residential Institutional Kitchens
23	School and Industrial Canteens
2	Clubs
1	Vegetarian Foodshop
2	Chemists, pharmaceutical

The above food premises are eight less than for 1961 - 2 Grocers, 2 Green-grocers, 2 Institutional Kitchens, 1 Canteen and 1 Off Licence discontinue as such. The number of self-service grocery businesses at ten, though an activity applies elsewhere, there are very few. Grocery foodstuffs are sold which are not prepared.

The following information is given as required by Circular 1/63

172	Total Number of Food Premises in the Borough
211	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16 relating to the provision of hand-washing facilities
160	Number of premises to which Regulation 19 relating to the provision of facilities for washing food and equipment applies (premises where open food is handled)
160	Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19

Inspections and general visits to food premises continue to take up much time, though no special difficulties have arisen which have not been put in order with the co-operation of the trades-people themselves. The various requirements relating to the premises, the food handlers and the handling of food are generally being observed.

Unfortunately owing to lack of support, it was not possible to again augment the department's work under the food regulations by holding a food hygiene course for food handlers.

Registered Food Premises (Section 16)

(a)	Sale and Storage for Sale of Ice Cream	49
	Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	nil
(b)	Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages etc.	12
	Preparation or Manufacture of Preserved Food	3

There were practically no changes in the registered premises during the year, being one new registration, two discontinuing, and one notification of change of occupier under section 18.

Ice Cream

Of the 33 samples of ice cream submitted to the laboratory, none were reported in Grades III or IV, only one in Grade II, the remaining 32 all being in Grade I.

Inspection of Foodstuffs

The unsound foodstuffs dealt with during the year are set out below, these being surrendered and disposed of by burial under supervision at the refuse tip.

Canned Foodstuffs

Ham	14 containers	124 lbs
Other Meat and Meat Products	25 ..	58 lbs
Pulses and Vegetables	179 ..	82 lbs
Miscellaneous (Fruit, Milk etc.)	47 ..	53 lbs

Other Foodstuffs

Fish Roes	40 lbs	Cod Fish (3 consignments)	96 lbs
Yoghourt	35 lbs	Imported Frozen Egg	28 lbs

Miscellaneous

As a result of autumn floods some 220 lbs jointed meat, 112 lbs rusk, and 111 packets foodstuffs weight 60 lbs, were required to be dealt with and surrendered for disposal.

Frozen Foods - On four occasions, refrigerator breakdowns occurred allowing thawing-out of the frozen foodstuffs and rendering them unsaleable as such. These 1,025 packets of assorted foodstuffs (weight 3 cwt. 23 lbs) were withdrawn from sale and surrendered for destruction, certificates covering these foodstuffs being issued.

HOUSING PROGRESSProgress during 1968

<u>New Dwellings erected</u>	
<u>During</u>	<u>Since</u>
1968	1945

Private Enterprise

New Dwellings erected during 1968 (total
since 1945 includes war destroyed
or damaged rebuilt or repaired)

110	(1,540)
-----	---------

.. .. erected by Housing Associations

-	(18)
---	-------

.. .. under construction at the end of year

173	
-----	--

Hertford Borough Council

New Dwellings erected by the Council

-	(1,617)
---	---------

.. for sale

-	(51)
---	-------

.. .. (Temporary prefabricated bungalows)

-	-
---	---

(14 of the original 50 were demolished in 1961,
7 in 1962, and 3 in 1963 and the remaining 26
in 1964)

.. .. under construction at end of year

25	
----	--

Other Authorities (County Council, Military, etc.)

New Dwellings erected during 1968

12	(80)
----	-------

.. .. under construction at end of year

-	
---	--

Total new dwellings erected during 1968

122	
-----	--

.. .. under construction at end of year

198	
-----	--

.. .. completed between 1945 and 31. 12. 68

3,306	
-------	--

Total occupied dwellings Controlled by the Borough Council

Council Houses

2,233	
-------	--

Temporary Prefabricated Bungalows

-	
---	--

Sundry Cottages and Dwellings

17	
----	--

HOUSING PROGRESSProgress during 1968

New Dwellings erected
During 1968
Since 1945

Private Enterprises

New Dwellings erected during 1968 (total
since 1945 includes war destroyed
or damaged rebuilt or repaired)

(1,540) 110

(18) "

.. erected by Housing Associations

173

.. under construction at the end of year

Hertford Borough Council

(1,617) "

(21) "

"

New Dwellings erected by the Council

.. .. for sale

.. (Temporary prefabricated bungalows)

(14 of the original 20 were demolished in 1961,
7 in 1962, and 3 in 1963 and the remaining 26
in 1964)

25

.. under construction at end of year

(80) 12

"

Other Authorities (County Council, Ministry, etc.)

New Dwellings erected during 1968

.. under construction at end of year

Total new dwellings erected during 1968

122

.. under construction at end of year

198

.. completed between 1945 and 31.12.68

3,306

Total occupied dwellings controlled by the Borough Council

Council Houses
Temporary Prefabricated Bungalows
Sundry Cottages and Dwellings

2,233

17

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Corporation maintains a rate-borne rodent control service providing free treatment for rat and mice infestations at all private dwellings within the Borough by means of a Contract with a Servicing Contractor who carries out all necessary disinfection works and treatments at private dwellings and Council properties.

The Operator carrying out the Council's Contract work, also carries out all other works of Rodent or other Pest Control undertaken by his firm in this area, and therefore is able to maintain a fairly complete up-to-date picture of the position as it affects the Borough. Other trained staff of the Contractor are always available should particular treatments or circumstances require their help, and additionally these personnel are always available to stand-in during holidays or sickness of the local operator, thus providing an uninterrupted 52-weeks a year service. Close contact is maintained between the Operator, the public health department, and the area surveyor for the servicing undertaking.

Although by Contract Service, routine surveys for evidence of infestation are not carried out, this is now probably a minor matter as the Council's Rodent Control Service is sufficiently well known that any rats or evidence of rats or mice seen are normally automatically reported to the department. Evidence of infestation is of course automatically looked for during all departmental visits for other purposes, though not as a routine survey. Specific requests for survey in restricted areas have however been undertaken by the operator, and additionally the firms Area Surveyor has assisted as a Technical Expert in support of informal action undertaken by the department.

(MAFF Form I.R.31)	Type of Property	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than Sewers		
1. Number of properties in district (From Valuation Officers Statistical Analysis - as at 1.4.1968)	8,256	14
2. a Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	177	2
b Number infested by (i) Rats	63	-
(ii) Mice	5	-
3. a Total number of properties inspected for rats and/ or mice for reasons other than notification	300	7
b Number infested by (i) Rats	-	-
(ii) Mice	-	-

INVESTIGATION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The Corporation maintains a rate-borne rodent control service providing free treatment for rat and mice infestations at all private dwellings within the Borough by means of a Contract with a Servicing Contractor who carries out all necessary disinfection works and treatments at private dwellings and Council properties.

The Operator carrying out the Council's Contract work, also carries out all other works of Rodent or other Pest Control undertaken by him in this area, and therefore is able to maintain a fairly complete up-to-date picture of the position as it affects the Borough. Other trained staff of the Contractor are always available should particular circumstances or circumstances require their help, and additionally these personnel are always available to stand-in during holidays or sickness of the local operator, thus providing an uninterrupted 24-hours a year service. Close contact is maintained between the Operator, the public health department, and the area surveyor for the servicing undertaking.

Although by Contract Service, routine surveys for evidence of infestation are not carried out, this is now probably a minor matter as the Council's Rodent Control Service is sufficiently well known that any rats or evidence of rats or mice seen are normally automatically reported to the department. Evidence of infestation is of course automatically looked for during all departmental visits for other purposes though not as a routine survey. Specific requests for survey in restricted areas have however been undertaken by the operator, and additionally the firm Area Surveyor has assisted as a Technical Expert in support of informal action undertaken by the department.

Type of Property		(MAY Form 1.1.51)	
Agricultural	Non Agricultural	Properties other than Dwellings	
		Number of properties in district (from Valuation Office Statistics Survey - as at 1.1.1968)	Number of properties inspected (including empty premises) inspected following notification
14	8,256		
2	177		
-	63		
-	2		
7	300		
-	-		
-	-		

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

	No. of premises newly Registered during the year	Total number of Registered Premises at end of year.	No. of Registered Premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	4	82	29
Retail Shops	4	155	53
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	6	4
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	21	21
Fuel Storage Depots ..	-	1	-
Totals	9	265	107

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises 205

TABLE C - Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises

Class of Workplace	Numbers of persons employed in each Class of Registered Premises (Number of Registered Premises in each Class shown in brackets)					
	Offices (82)	Retail Shops (155)	Wholesale Shops/ Warehouses (6)	Catering Estabs/ Canteens (21)	Fuel Depots (1)	Total ALL Classes (265)
Offices	716	43	12	6	-	777
Retail Shops	13	677	2	2	-	694
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses.	12	11	24	-	-	47
Catering Establishments open to the public.	-	-	-	134	-	134
Canteens	5	2	-	-	-	7
Fuel Storage Depots ..	-	-	-	-	5	5
TOTALS of persons employed in each class of premises.	746	733	38	142	5	1,664
Total Males	331	264	30	63	5	693
Total Females	415	469	8	79	-	971

SECTION 2

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

TABLE A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises newly registered during the year	Total number of Registered Premises at end of year	No. of Registered Premises receiving one or more general inspections during the year
Offices	4	62	29
Retail Shops	4	152	55
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	-	6	4
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	1	24	21
Fuel Storage Depots	-	1	-
Totals	9	265	109

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds (including General Inspections) to Registered Premises

TABLE C - Analysis by Workplace of Persons Employed in Registered Premises

(As at 31.12.1968)						Number of persons employed in each class of Registered Premises (Number of Registered Premises in each class shown in brackets)	
Class of Workplace	Offices (62)	Retail Shops (152)	Wholesale Shops, Warehouses (6)	Catering Establishments, Canteens (24)	Fuel Depots (1)	Total All Classes (265)	
Offices	716	43	12	6	-	777	
Retail Shops	13	677	2	2	-	694	
Wholesale Depots, Warehouses	12	11	24	-	-	47	
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	7	-	-	124	-	131	
Fuel Storage Depots	-	2	-	-	-	2	
TOTALS of persons employed in each class of premises	748	733	38	132	2	1,653	
Total Males	331	224	30	63	2	650	
Total Females	417	469	8	77	-	971	

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (con)

Analysis of Registration Changes during the year

Class of REGISTERED PREMISES	Registrations				Registrations with changes in numbers Employed
	New	Deleted	Classification Change	Total Difference	
Offices	4	4	0	+ -	7
Retail Shops	4	6	0	- 2	10
Wholesale Depts/Warehouses	0	0	0	0	0
Catering Estabs. Canteens	1	0	0	+ 1	4
Fuel Storage Depots ..	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	10	0	- 1	21

Analysis of Changes in the Numbers of Persons Employed

Class of WORKPLACE	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Shops / Warehouses	Catering Estabs. / Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots	Totals
Offices	+ 24	+ 6	0	+ -	0	+ 30
Retail Shops	- 1	+ 7	0	0	0	+ 6
Wholesale Depts/Warehouses	+ 1	+ 7	0	0	0	+ 8
Catering Estabs. (Public)	0	0	0	+ 9	0	+ 9
Canteens	- 1	+ -	0	0	0	- 1
Fuel Storage Depots ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	+ 23	+ 20	0	+ 9	0	+ 52
Males	+ 9	+ 4	0	+ 9	0	+ 22
Females	+ 14	+ 16	0	+ -	0	+ 30

Comparison of Changes in Registration and Numbers Employed

REGISTERED PREMISES - Registrations WORKPLACE - Employees	REGISTRATION changes			Changes in NUMBERS EMPLOYED		
	1966	1967	1968	1966	1967	1968
Offices	+ 4	- 8	+ -	+ 139	- 83	+ 30
Retail Shops	+ 3	- 1	- 2	+ 1	- 18	+ 6
Wholesale Depts/Warehouses	+ 2	0	0	+ 4	- 1	+ 8
Catering Estabs. (Public)	- 2	+ -	+ 1	+ 2	- 7	+ 9
Canteens				+ 3	+ 1	- 1
Fuel Storage Depots ..	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	+ 7	- 9	- 1	+ 149	- 108	+ 52
Males				+ 39	- 23	+ 22
Females				+ 110	- 85	+ 30

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (con)

Analysis of Registration Changes during the year

Class of REGISTERED PREMISES	Registration			Registration with changes in numbers employed
	Net	Related	Classification Change	Total Difference
Offices	4	4	0	+
Retail Shops	4	6	0	-
Wholesale Depots/Warshouses	0	0	0	0
Catering Establishments	1	0	0	+
Road Storage Depots	0	0	0	0
Totals	9	10	0	- 1

Analysis of Changes in the Numbers of Persons Employed

Class of PREMISE	Registration				Total
	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Depots/Warshouses	Catering Establishments	Road Storage Depots
Offices	+ 24	+ 6	0	+	+
Retail Shops	- 1	+ 7	0	0	+
Wholesale Depots/Warshouses	+ 1	+ 7	0	0	+
Catering Establishments (Public)	0	0	0	+	+
Catering Establishments (Private)	- 1	+	0	0	-
Road Storage Depots	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	+ 23	+ 20	0	+ 2	+
Males	+ 9	+ 4	0	+ 2	+
Females	+ 14	+ 16	0	+	+

Comparison of Changes in Registration and Numbers Employed

REGISTERED PREMISES - Registration	Registration changes				Changes in numbers employed	
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1966	1967
Offices	2	- 8	+	-	85	+
Retail Shops	3	- 1	- 2	+	18	+
Wholesale Depots/Warshouses	2	0	0	+	1	+
Catering Establishments (Public)	- 2	+	+	+	7	+
Catering Establishments (Private)	0	0	0	+	1	-
Road Storage Depots	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	+ 7	- 9	- 1	+ 14	- 108	+ 22
Males				+	-	+
Females				+	-	+

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act (con)

TABLE D - Exemptions

Space Temperature (All Classes)	No Applications Received or Granted
Washing Facilities (of Premises)	No Exemptions current at 31.12.1968
Sanitary Accommodation - Offices - Exemptions Granted or Extended	Nil
	Exemptions current at 31.12.1968 One
- All other Classes -	No Applications Received or Granted
	No Exemptions current at 31.12.1968

TABLE E - Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in 1968	- Nil
Number of complaints (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22	- Nil
Number of interim orders granted	- Nil

TABLE F - Inspectors

Number of Inspectors appointed under Sec. 52(1) or (5) of the Act	- Two
Number of other staff mostly employed in connection with the Act	- Nil

Administration

Administration and work under each of the many requirements of the Act closely follow those for previous years and was commented upon in the body of the Report submitted to the Minister under Section 60 of the Act.

Notifications of Accidents

The Causation and Nature of the Injuries as included in the Accident Classification Code were as follows:-

	Employee	Causation		Nature of Injury	Site of Injury
		(A)- MAIN CAUSE	(c)- Subsidiary Cause		
		(b)- Class of Machinery			
1	Female	(A) Falls on the same level	(c) Striking against object	Bruising	Back
2	Male	(A) Falls on or from fixed stairs	(c) Handling goods	Fractures and dislocations	Lower leg
3	Female	(A) Power driven machinery	(b) Food slicer	Amputation	Fingers
4	Female	(A) Handling Goods	(c) Struck by falling object	Bruising and crushing	Hand alone
5	Female	(A) Handling goods		Sprains & Strains	Back
6	Male	(A) Handling goods		Open wound - surface injury	Hand & Trunk

TABLE 1 - Exemptions

Exemptions	No Applications Received or Granted
Exemptions (All Classes)	No Exemptions current at 31.12.1965
Exemptions (Other Classes)	No Exemptions current at 31.12.1965
Exemptions (All Classes)	No Exemptions current at 31.12.1965
Exemptions (Other Classes)	No Exemptions current at 31.12.1965

TABLE 2 - Prosecutions

Prosecutions	Number of offences (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22
Prosecutions (All Classes)	Number of offences (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22
Prosecutions (Other Classes)	Number of offences (or summary applications) made under Sec. 22

TABLE 3 - Inspectors

Inspectors	Number of inspectors appointed under Sec. 25(1) or (2) of the Act
Inspectors (All Classes)	Number of inspectors appointed under Sec. 25(1) or (2) of the Act
Inspectors (Other Classes)	Number of inspectors appointed under Sec. 25(1) or (2) of the Act

Administration

Administration and work under each of the many requirements of the Act closely follow those for previous years and are commented upon in the body of the Report submitted to the Minister under Section 60 of the Act.

Notification of Accidents

The Classification and Nature of the Injuries as included in the Accident Classification Code were as follows:-

Employee	Classification	Nature of Injury	Site of Injury
1. Falls	(A) Falls on the same level (B) Falls on a lower level (C) Struck against object	Falls	Head & Neck
2. Falls	(A) Falls on or from fixed structure (B) Falls on or from moving machinery	Falls	Head & Neck
3. Falls	(A) Falls on or from fixed structure (B) Falls on or from moving machinery	Falls	Head & Neck
4. Falls	(A) Falls on or from fixed structure (B) Falls on or from moving machinery	Falls	Head & Neck
5. Falls	(A) Falls on or from fixed structure (B) Falls on or from moving machinery	Falls	Head & Neck
6. Falls	(A) Falls on or from fixed structure (B) Falls on or from moving machinery	Falls	Head & Neck

PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961
in respect of the year 1968 for the BOROUGH OF HERTFORD

PART I of the Act

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspection (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	6	4	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	129	81	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	5	5	-	-
Total	140	90	-	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (Section 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (Section 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (Sec. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation (Sec. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors(S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (Section 7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	1	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
(d) Intervening ventilated space	1	1	-	1	-
(e) Lighting of convenience	3	3	-	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not incl. offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6	6	-	3	-

Prescribed Particulars - Factories Act, 1961

PART VIII OF THE ACT - OUTWORK (Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	Number of out-workers in August List required by Sec. 133(1)(c) (2)	Number of cases of default in sending Lists to the Council (3)	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply Lists (4)	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing Apparel;- Making etc.	148	-	-	-	-	-
Other specified Natures of Work (Circ. 1/69) -						
Wearing Apparel,- Cleaning and Washing; Household Linen; Lace, Lace Curtains and Nets; Curtains and Furniture Hangings; Furniture and Upholstery; Electro-plate; File Making; Brass and Brass Articles; Fur Pulling; Iron and Steel Cables and Chains; Anchors and Grapnels; Umbrellas, etc; Artificial Flowers; Tents; Sacks; Paper Bags; Brush Making; Pea Picking; Feather Sorting; Carding etc. of Buttons etc.; Stuffed Toys; Basket Making; Chocolate & Sweetmeats; Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc.; Textile Weaving; Lampshades.	nil	-	-	-	-	-
Total	148	-	-	-	-	-

Of the above 148 outworkers, 29 only are resident within the Borough, the remaining 119 being in the area of 42 other local authorities - these authorities all being notified in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

From inward notifications received, there are 6 persons in the Borough receiving work from factories situate outside the town in the areas of other local authorities.

During the year a visit was made to all of the thirty-five outworkers whose dwellings are within the Borough.

Official notifications were received from H. M. Inspector of Factories in respect to registration changes at 35 factories.

