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Hoddesdon Urban District Council



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

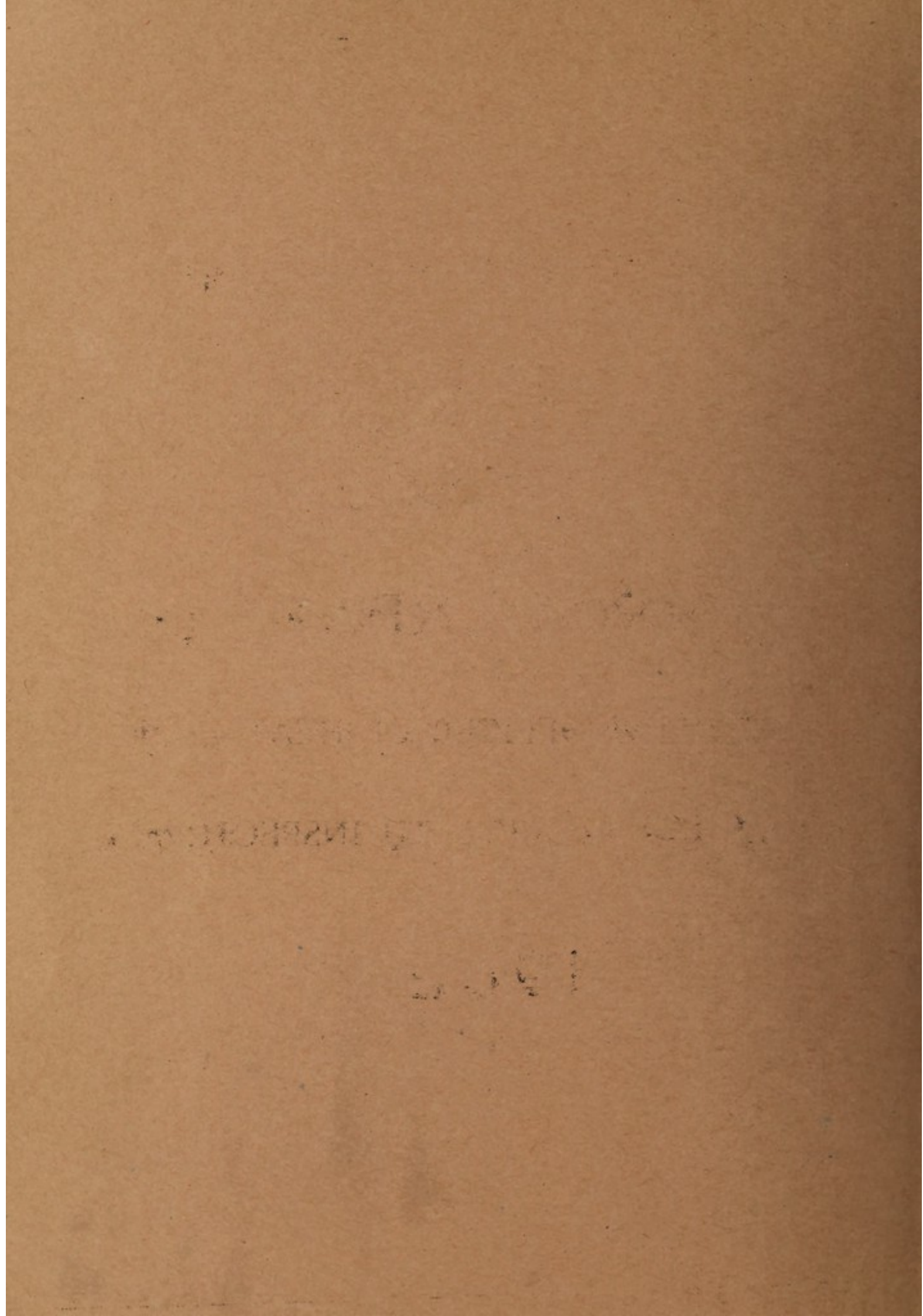
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1962



EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1962

HODDESDON URBAN DISTRICT

PREFACE

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the health of the Urban District of Hoddesdon for the year ending 31st December, 1962. Once again good health and a steady increase in the population figures can be reported, these features being characteristic of the Urban District for a number of years.

The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population for 1962 was 18,370 as compared with 18,040 for mid-1961. This shows an increase of 330, not as big as the figure of 740 for the previous year, but it must be borne in mind that there was some restriction in the 1961-62 building programme.

The general state of the health of the inhabitants of Hoddesdon was good with little incidence of infectious disease. In the infectious disease field, the most noteworthy incident was the smallpox scare which swept the District early in the year and resulted in local doctors being overwhelmed with requests for vaccination by adults who had never been vaccinated in infancy. Such primary vaccination in adults is not without risk and the whole incident emphasizes the desirability of parents having their children vaccinated at an early age. The latest Ministry of Health recommendation, issued in November, 1962, is that routine vaccination should take place during the first two years of life, preferably during the second year. This reduces the possibilities of spread of the disease in the event of an outbreak and ensures a better response in individuals revaccinated after exposure to infection. The Hoddesdon scare will be referred to in more detail in the text of this Report. It is likewise incumbent upon parents to take preventive action on behalf of their children against Poliomyelitis and Diphtheria.

The total number of live births during the year was 361 as compared with 341 in 1961, while the total number of deaths was 181, there being 175 in 1961. Once again there were no maternal deaths.

Modern scientific advances have led to the increasing use of radioisotopes in research and industry. The eventual disposal of such materials after use becomes a problem which has an increasing impact upon the community. Heretofore the M.O.H. has known little because he has not been informed either through neglect or ignorance, of the use and disposal of radioactive substances in his area.

Where he has known, it has been his responsibility to advise his Council about disposal. When, however, the Radioactive Substances Act, 1960 comes into effect on 1st December, 1963, this will change as then the Ministry of Housing and Local Government will assume responsibility, and Councils must be informed by law where such materials are being used and how they are being disposed of. Thus, the Medical Officer of Health will no longer need to seek such information on his own initiative, but will be informed automatically regarding the use of radioisotopes in his District.

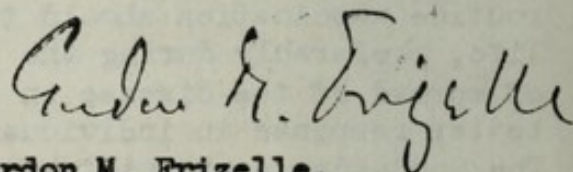
During 1961 Mr. M. E. Perry left the Public Health Department on being appointed Deputy Surveyor and Public Health Inspector at Epping and Ongar R.D.C. I wish him well in his new appointment and have pleasure in welcoming Mr. N. Cuthbertson, who has come to us from Waltham Holy Cross. I should like also to welcome Mr. R. M. Cookson, who has joined the Department as Trainee Public Health Inspector.

My thanks are due to the Public Health Committee and the Council for the great interest they have shown in all matters pertaining to the health of the District and in particular I wish to thank the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Chairman of the Council for their invaluable help and support. I am also grateful to the other Chief Officers of the Council for help and advice and I am much indebted to Mr. David, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and all other members of the Public Health Department for their constant and unstinted work in maintaining the smooth and efficient running of the Department.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,



Gordon M. Frizelle,
Medical Officer of Health

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

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(East Herts, Combined Districts)

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Hoddesdon 2040

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector (also Housing Manager) W. N. DAVID
Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector (also Deputy Housing Manager) W. D. SCOTT
Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods
Diploma of the R.I.P.H.H.
Certificate of the Institute of the Housing in Housing Management.

Additional Public Health Inspectors
Certificate of the R.S.I. J. DANSON
Diploma Certificate of R.S.I. for Tropical Hygiene (from June, 1961)
Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods
Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B. N. CUTHBERTSON
Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods (from July, 1962)
Student Public Health Inspector R. M. COOKSON

Public Health Department Council Offices,
High Street,
Hoddesdon, Herts. Telephone:
Hoddesdon
3061

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee for the Session 1962-63
was Mrs. P.M. Dunton, the Vice-Chairman was Councillor K.J.W. Spargo.

Also on the Committee were Councillors L.A.E. Eyre, F.Hewitt,
C.H. Hitching, C.E. Jefford, L.F.R. Jones, Dr. F.J.L. Lang, M.B.E.,
J.A.C. Munro and E. Wilkinson.

GENERAL STATISTICS 1962

(TABLE 1)

(Figures for 1961 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION

Estimated mid-year population of Hoddesdon Urban District

18,370

(18,040)

Natural increase or decrease	+ 180
Migration in or out	+ 150
Total increase or decrease	+ 330

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres

4,430

Number of Inhabited Domestic Premises according to Rate Books as at 1st April, 1963

5,751

(5,705)

Number of Houses per acre	1.29
Number of Persons per acre	4.14
Number of Persons per house	3.19

<u>Rateable Value of District</u>	1st April, 1962	£272,112
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<u>Sum Represented by a Penny Rate</u>	1962/63	£1,173
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VITAL STATISTICS

(TABLE 2)

(Figures for 1961 are shown in brackets)

LIVE BIRTHS

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate	172 (172)	182 (162)	354 (334)
Illegitimate	3 (4)	4 (3)	7 (7)
Total Live Births	175 (176)	186 (165)	361 (341)
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population		19.7 (18.9)	
Area Comparability Factor for Births		0.96 (0.96)	
Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1000 population		18.91 (18.14)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births		1.93 (2.05)	

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	1 (1)	- (3)	- (4)
Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Total Still Births	1 (1)	- (3)	- (4)
Still Birth Rate per 1000 total Live and Still Births		2.76 (11.73)	

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	173 (173)	182 (182)	355 (338)
Illegitimate	3 (4)	4 (3)	7 (7)
Total Live and Still Births	176 (177)	186 (185)	362 (345)

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Hoddesdon</u> <u>Urban District</u>	<u>Hertford</u> <u>County</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	19.7	18.91	-
Area Comparability Factor	0.96	0.9	-
Standardised Birth Rate	18.91	16.37	18.0
Still Birth Rate	2.76	14.22	18.1

Vital Statistics
Table 2 continued

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>		<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infants under one week.	Total:	- (6)	3 (-)	3 (6)
	Legitimate	- (6)	3 (-)	3 (6)
	Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Infants under four weeks	Total:	- (7)	3 (-)	3 (7)
	Legitimate	- (7)	3 (-)	3 (7)
	Illegitimate	- (-)	- (-)	- (-)
Infants under one year	Total:	1 (7)	4 (2)	5 (9)
	Legitimate	- (7)	4 (2)	4 (9)
	Illegitimate	1 (-)	- (-)	1 (-)

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births	Total:	13.81	(26.39)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births	Total:	11.32	(26.94)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births	Total:	142.85	(-)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death of infants under four weeks per 1000 total live births).		8.31	(20.52)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death of infants under one week per 1000 total live births).		8.31	(17.59)
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths of infants under one week combined) per 1000 total live and still births		11.02	(28.98)

MATERNAL DEATHS

Maternal deaths, including abortion	-	(-)
Maternal mortality rate per 1000 live and still births	-	(-)

DEATHS (Total)

Deaths of all ages.	Males	94	(91)
	Females	87	(85)
	Total	181	(176)
Death Rate per 1000 population		9.83	9.75
Area Comparability Factor for deaths		1.17	1.14
Standardised Death Rate per 1000 population		15.18	11.11

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Hoddesdon</u> <u>Urban District</u>	<u>Hertford</u> <u>County</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Infant Mortality Rate	13.81	17.76	20.7
Legitimate	11.32	17.45	
Illegitimate	142.85	24.67	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	8.31	13.02	15.1
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	8.31	11.35	
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	11.02	31.73	
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.19	0.35
Death Rate	9.83	9.57	
Area Comparability Factor for Deaths	1.17	1.13	
Standardised Death Rate	15.18	10.81	11.9

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Notifiable Disease (other than Tuberculosis Notified during 1962)

(TABLE 3)

Disease	Total	Under 1	1- 5	5- 15	15- 25	25- 65	Over 65	Age Unknown
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	68	-	25	43	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Infective Hepatitis	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS

(TABLE 4)

	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter			Fourth Quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	-	-	-	1	1	4	-	-	4	-	10	48
Erysipelas	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	-
Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Infective Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TUBERCULOSIS during 1962

(TABLE 5)

<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Total	Under	5	15	25	45	65	Age
<u>New Cases Only</u>	all	5	to	to	to	to	and	not
	Ages	Years	14	24	44	64	over	known
Respiratory	7	-	-	-	3	3	1	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

<u>Tuberculosis</u>		Total	Males		Females	
<u>All Cases</u>			P.	N.P.	P.	N.P.
Cases on Register at 1st January 1962		124	55	9	51	9
Cases added to Register	New Cases	8	6	1	1	-
	Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-
	Inward Transfers	6	3	-	3	-
Cases removed from Register	Deaths	2	2	-	-	-
	Outward Transfers	3	-	2	1	-
	Patients Cured	12	6	-	4	2
	Other	17	7	3	4	3
Cases remaining on Register at 31.12.62.		104	49	5	46	4

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962

Line No.

		M	F
	ALL CAUSES	94	87
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	2	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	1	0
4	Diphtheria	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0
6	Meningococcal infection	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8	Measles	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10	Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	4	1
11	" " lung, bronchus	10	0
12	" " breast	0	3
13	" " uterus	0	1
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	12	8
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	0	2
16	Diabetes	0	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	11
18	Coronary disease, angina	20	13
19	Hypertension with heart disease	1	2
20	Other heart diseases	8	7
21	Other circulatory diseases	5	5
22	Influenza	0	0
23	Pneumonia	1	2
24	Bronchitis	10	1
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	2	1
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	0
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	0	2
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	5	23
33	Motor vehicle accidents	0	1
34	All other accidents	1	2
35	Suicide	2	0
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0
(a)	Still births	2	0
(b)	Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	0	3
(c)	" " " four weeks to one year of age	1	4
(d)	" " " under one week of age	0	3

General Statistics

The Registrar-General's estimate of the mid-year population was 18,370. The figure for 1961 was 18,040. This gives an increase for the year of 330 which is made up of a natural increase of 180 and an inward migration of 150. The inward migration was considerably lower than that of 1961, but building of Council houses was restricted during 1962 mainly because of planning difficulties.

A point to be remembered regarding population figures is that while this report covers the period 1st January until 31st December, the Registrar-General's estimate of population covers the period from the middle of one year until the middle of the following year.

The number of inhabited domestic premises rose from 5,705 to 5,751, the number of houses per acre from 1.28 to 1.29, the number of persons per acre from 4.07 to 4.14, and the number of persons per house from 3.16 to 3.19.

Vital Statistics

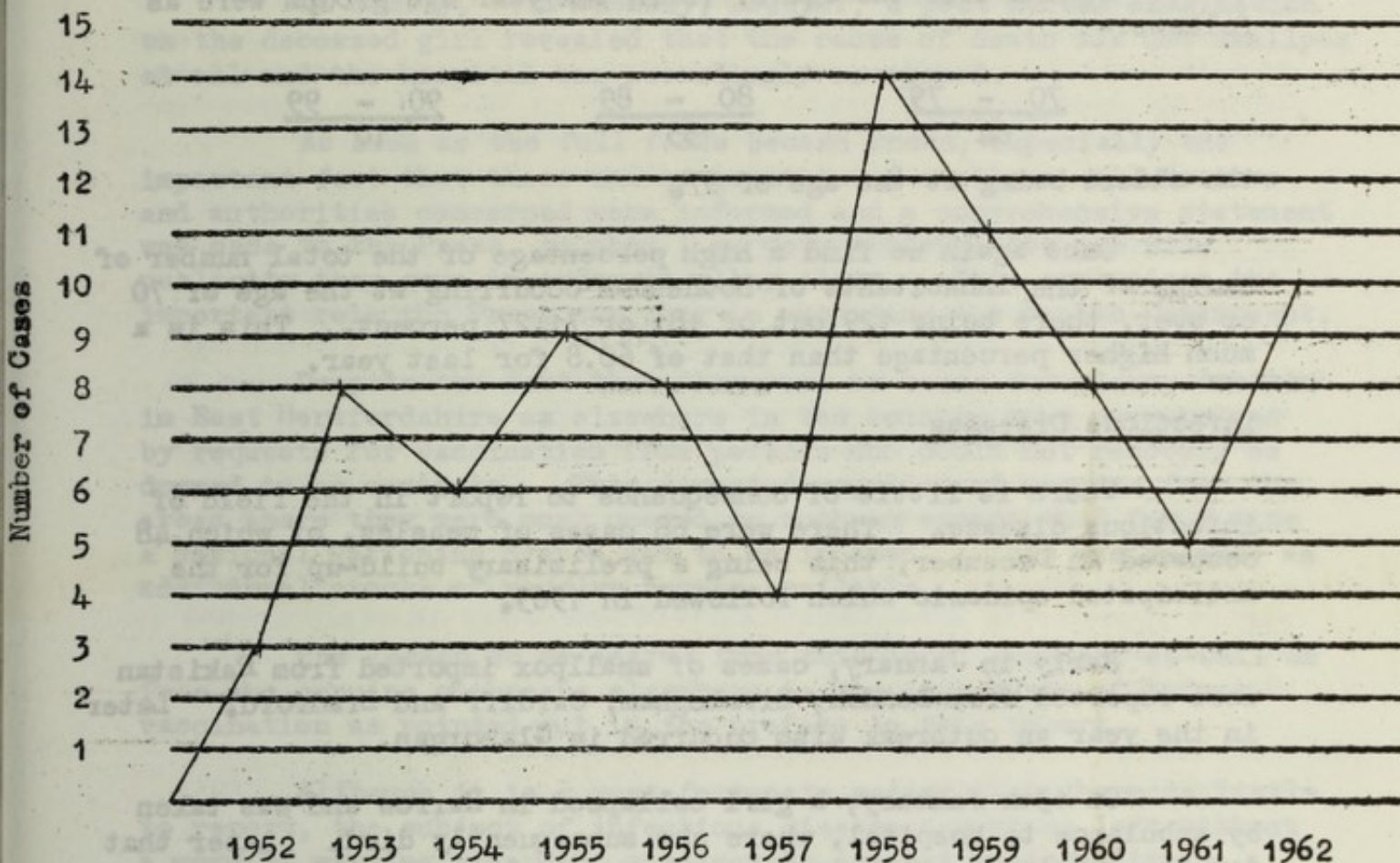
There were 175 male and 186 female live births, giving a total of 361 live births for the year. This was 20 more than in 1961. There was only 1 still birth as compared with 4 the previous year.

The deaths in infants under 1 year of age has fallen from 9 in 1961 to 6 in 1962. (The Registrar-General's figure here is 5). Once again there were no deaths attributable to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion,

Deaths from all causes numbered 181 as compared with 176 last year.

Causes of Death

Coronary disease and all other forms of heart disease again contributed the highest cause of death, accounting for 61 out of the total of 181, or 33.7 per cent. Malignant disease including Leukaemia again took second place, increasing its total to 40, or 22.1 per cent, out of which 10 were cases of cancer of the lung. The graph overleaf sets out the fluctuation in lung cancer which has occurred in Hoddesdon over the past 10 years.



The causes of death in infants under one year of age were as follows:-

<u>Under one week</u>	Congenital malformation of brain	1
	" " heart	1
	Broncho Pneumonia	1
<u>From one week to four weeks</u>		0
<u>From four weeks to one year</u>		
	Pneumonia	2
	Gastro-enteritis	1

It is unusual nowadays to find two deaths caused by pulmonary tuberculosis, for although the morbidity rate of this disease still remains fairly high, it has been almost completely eradicated as a killing disease. One old lady aged 85 died in a motor accident while there were 3 accidental deaths from causes other than motor vehicle accidents. It is sad to record two suicides, both in young people, with most of their normal expectation of life in front of them.

Deaths over the age of 70 in ten year age groups were as follows:-

$\frac{70 - 79}{64}$

$\frac{80 - 89}{55}$

$\frac{90 - 99}{10}$

the oldest being at the age of 97.

Once again we find a high percentage of the total number of deaths of the inhabitants of Hoddesdon occurring at the age of 70 or over, there being 129 out of 181 or 71.27 percent. This is a much higher percentage than that of 60.8 for last year.

Infectious Diseases

There is little of consequence to report in the field of infectious disease. There were 68 cases of measles, of which 48 occurred in December, this being a preliminary build-up for the anticipated epidemic which followed in 1963.

Early in January, cases of smallpox imported from Pakistan were reported from London, Birmingham, Cardiff and Bradford. Later in the year an outbreak also occurred in Glamorgan.

On 13th January, a girl collapsed in Harrow and was taken by ambulance to hospital, where she subsequently died. Later that day the ambulance which took her to hospital conveyed 3 patients who were being discharged from hospital to Liverpool St. Station, where one of them was placed in a train to Bishops Stortford. At Bishops Stortford, the patient was met by an ambulance and taken home to Essex.

After admission to hospital, the symptoms of the girl who had collapsed led to a provisional diagnosis of smallpox being made. In consequence, the hospital was closed, Liverpool St. Station was informed and the train which conveyed the returning patient to Bishops Stortford was taken out of service at Broxbourne at 10.28 p.m. Here the police advised passengers to seek vaccination from their own doctors.

Reports which started to reach me late on the night of Saturday, 13th January, were confused and contradictory. It was well into the early hours of Sunday morning before a clear picture began to emerge and this was largely due to the invaluable assistance I received from the Hertford Ambulance Station, and in particular the Ambulance Supervisory Officer on duty, to whom I am much indebted.

In the meantime, doctors in many parts of East Herts. were being wakened with demands for immediate vaccination. Early on Sunday morning, arrangements were made for the procurement of stocks of vaccine.

On Sunday, 14th January, however, a post mortem examination on the deceased girl revealed that the cause of death was not smallpox at all and the hospital was accordingly re-opened.

As soon as the full facts became known, especially the important fact that there was no question of smallpox, all doctors and authorities concerned were informed and a comprehensive statement was made to the Press, to whom I am very grateful for the wide publicity they gave in order to allay alarm. This emphasises the important role the Press can play in assisting the Health Department.

Despite the fact that there was no cause for alarm, doctors in East Hertfordshire as elsewhere in the country were overwhelmed by requests for vaccination from persons who could not remotely be deemed to be contacts. This diverted supplies of vaccine from the areas where they were most needed to such an extent that for a time a National Rationing System had to be imposed. This was relaxed as additional stocks of vaccine became available.

The lesson to be learnt from this local incident as well as from the genuine outbreaks elsewhere is the importance of infant vaccination as pointed out in the preface to this report.

Although it is a most fortunate matter that there is little to report, the subject of infectious disease cannot be left without a word of warning regarding vaccination against poliomyelitis. Although the number of cases of this disease was lower in England and Wales in 1962 than it has been for a very long time, parents must not lose sight of the facilities available for the protection of their children and themselves, especially the former. Much has already been achieved but efforts must not be relaxed if this achievement is to be maintained. The facilities exist and should be grasped.

The same holds good for immunisation against Diphtheria.

Tuberculosis

The year began with 124 cases on the Register, of which 106 were pulmonary and 18 non-pulmonary. New cases discovered in the district numbered 8 while inward transfers from other parts of the Kingdom numbered 6, all these bringing the total to 138. It should be noted that there were no instances during the year of Tuberculosis having been introduced by immigrants.

The total figure of 128 was then offset by 2 deaths, 3 outward transfers, 12 patients cured (a good figure) and 17 others. Under this heading come patients who may have left the district

and have failed to notify the Chest Clinic to that effect or others who, despite repeated notifications, have omitted to continue their treatment. This total amounts to 34 which subtracted from 138 has left 104 cases on the register at the end of the year. These 104 are made up of 95 pulmonary and 9 non-pulmonary cases.

National Assistance Act, 1948-51

Once again no action was necessary under Section 47 of the Acts. This is the section which deals with the aged and infirm in need of care and attention where at times the section needs to be enforced compulsorily.

Workrooms for the Elderly

By the end of 1962, the hope expressed in last year's report appeared to have been justified and there is every reason to believe that the workroom will re-open in the Spring of 1963 with a more secure financial background.

Home Safety Committee

This Committee continued to be active during the year. Reports were made on the progress of the "Broken Glass" and the "Water Safety" campaigns while two further reports, one on "Poisoning" and the other comparing the figures for deaths due to accidents in the home with those due to road accidents were also received by the Committee.

The County Health Committee called a Home Safety Conference of all local authorities in the County on the occasion of Home Safety Training Year on 9th November, 1962. This conference was attended by the Chairman, the Hon. Secretary of the Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.

Radioactive Waste

Towards the end of 1962, the District Council and the County Council were asked for their consent to the deposit of radioactive waste in the refuse tip at Lodge Hollow gravel workings, Cock Lane, Hoddesdon. Consent could be granted under the provisions of Section 26 of the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935. The material deposited would consist of animal carcasses injected with radioactive materials of short half lives and low concentrations.

After discussions between local Council and County Council, a draft form of agreement was accepted by the Committee because of the low activity rate, short life of the material, the covering measures advocated and the consent being subject to the agreement of the Lee Conservancy Board and the Metropolitan Water Board.

Reports

Special reports were made to the Public Health Committee on Poisoning, Smallpox and The Tuberculosis Immigrant. As a result of the latter report, the Committee agreed to recommend the Council to draw the attention of the Urban District Councils Association to the Government policy of allowing immigrants into the Country without any medical examination or certificate of health.

Building

Private enterprise constructed 82 houses; no new dwellings were built by the Council.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Friele for his enthusiastic co-operation at all times, and the other Chief Officers of the Council for their ready assistance during the year. Once again, I should like to pay tribute to the work of my own staff, for their sustained loyalty and diligence. Without them, this report would not be possible.

T. H. DAVID
Chief Public Health Inspector

HODDESDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Mains Supply

This district is within the statutory area of Council Offices,
Metropolitan Water Board apart from a small number of Hoddesdon,
details of which are given later, the area is supplied from the Herts.
Board's mains. All dwellings have an individual supply and there

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee.

30th July, 1963.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

Private Supplies

1 9 6 2

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my report for the year ended
31st December, 1962.

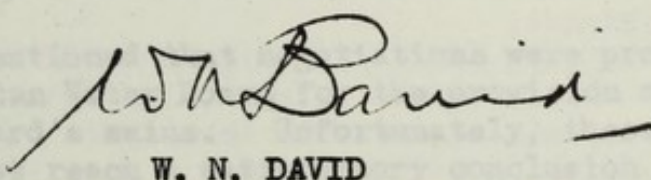
May I express my sincere thanks to the Council and especially
to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their
unfailing support for the work of the Department during the year.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Frizelle for his enthusiastic
co-operation at all times, and the other Chief Officers of the Council
for their ready assistance during the year. Once again, I should
like to pay tribute to the work of my own staff, for their sustained
loyalty and diligence. Without them, this report would not be
possible.

In last year's report, it was mentioned that three
industrial premises at Rye House were deriving their water
from a private source which was in rather close proximity
to the sewage disposal arrangements.

It was also mentioned that negotiations were proceeding
with the Metropolitan Water Board for the supply of a
supply from the Board's mains. Fortunately, these
negotiations did not reach a conclusion and

the largest firm installed and installed
a chlorinating apparatus to treat the water from this source
which serves the three premises. Subsequent samples of
water have been submitted for bacteriological examination
and were reported on as reaching a satisfactory standard.


W. N. DAVID
Chief Public Health Inspector

HODGESDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
Hodgesdon,
Herts.

30th July, 1963.

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1962

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my report for the year ended
31st December, 1962.

May I express my sincere thanks to the Council and especially
to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their
unfailing support for the work of the Department during the year.

My thanks are also due to Mr. Fritzsche for his enthusiastic
co-operation at all times, and the other Chief Officers of the Council
for their ready assistance during the year. Once again, I should
like to pay tribute to the work of my own staff, for their sustained
loyalty and diligence. Without them, this report would not be
possible.

W. H. DAVIES
Chief Public Health Inspector

WATER SUPPLIES

Public Mains Supply

This district is within the statutory area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board and apart from a small number of properties, details of which are given later, the area is supplied from the Board's mains. All dwellings have an individual supply and there are no standpipes in operation.

No complaints regarding the inadequacy or poor pressure of the public supply were received during the year.

Private Supplies

a. Domestic

There are approximately 25 dwellings, two lock keepers' houses and a holiday caravan camp who have their own private water supplies. 26 samples from 17 premises were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. Three were reported on as being of an unsatisfactory standard, but after improvements were effected, subsequent samples proved satisfactory.

b. Factory

Nine factories have their own private water supplies. 14 samples were taken from eight premises for bacteriological examination, all of which were found to be of a satisfactory standard.

In last year's report, it was mentioned that three industrial premises at Rye House were deriving their water from a private source which was in rather close proximity to the sewage disposal arrangements.

It was also mentioned that negotiations were proceeding with the Metropolitan Water Board for the provision of a supply from the Board's mains. Unfortunately, these negotiations did not reach a satisfactory conclusion and the largest firm concerned sank a new bore hole and installed a chlorinating apparatus to treat the water from this source which serves the three premises. Subsequent samples of water have been submitted for bacteriological examination and were reported on as reaching a satisfactory standard.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

All the sewage from the Council's sewers is pumped through a series of pumping stations to the Middle Lee Regional Drainage Scheme's Rye Mead Works, which are situated just outside this Council's boundary and within the Ware Rural District Council's area.

In addition to many small domestic sewage treatment plants, it is estimated that there are over 100 cesspools and septic tanks in the district. These are mainly situated in the less developed and outlying parts of the area, where no sewers are available.

The Council undertake the emptying of cesspools at dwelling houses in un-sewered areas at six-monthly intervals on request.

Industrial Premises. Rye House

As mentioned in my last report, for some time past, three large and growing industrial premises in this part of the district had their own sewage disposal arrangements. Lengthy negotiations with the firms resulted in agreement being reached at the end of 1961 on the connection of all the three firms to the Council's sewerage scheme. The works were completed during 1962 and all the sewage from the premises concerned is now pumped into the main trunk sewer in Rye Road.

Flooding, Broxbourne

No further reports of flooding were received in the Broxbourne area during the year.

A firm of consulting engineers have been engaged by the Council to make a detailed study of the surface water drainage system in the southern area of the town.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Three refuse collection vehicles are employed on the refuse collection service, and a weekly collection extends to all parts of the district.

Trade refuse is collected by special arrangement with the Surveyor, who administers the refuse collection service.

Refuse disposal by the controlled tipping method is carried out at Lodge Hollow, Cock Lane, Hoddesdon, a gravel pit privately owned and operated. The Borough of St. Pancras and Cheshunt U.D.C. also tip household refuse on this tip.

Another tip at Church Lane, Wormley, is owned and operated by the Borough of Edmonton. Destructor screenings, ashes and clinker are deposited here.

All household and other putrescible refuse imported into the district is deposited in the above-mentioned tips under consent issued under the appropriate section of the Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1935. These consents impose conditions to ensure that no nuisance or danger to health is caused.

Silvermead, Essex Road, Hoddesdon

This property was inspected and represented as unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable cost.

The Council made a demolition order in respect thereof.

HOUSING ACT, 1957 - Clearance Areas

Hoddesdon Clearance Order No. 24 (167 - 181, Lord Street)

At the end of the year, five of these premises were vacated. The Council have been negotiating for the acquisition of the properties but had not been successful in obtaining this at the end of the year, and negotiations continued.

DEMOLITION

The following unfit properties were demolished in 1962:-

a. Clearance Areas

Hoddesdon Clearance Area No. 16	(Nos. 1,2,3,4, The Avenue, Hoddesdon)
" " " " 19	(Nos. 1 and 2, Thatched Cottages, Bell Lane, Broxbourne)
" " " " 20	(Nos. 1 - 7 (consec.) Pleasant Place, Wormley)
" " " " 21	(Nos. 26, 28 and 30, Amwell Street, Hoddesdon)
" " " " 22	(Nos. 155 - 163 (odd) High Road, Broxbourne)
" " " " 23	(Nos. 16 - 22 (even) High Street, Hoddesdon)

b. Individual Unfit Dwellings

Nos. 21 and 23, High Road, Wormley.

ACQUISITION OF LAND (AUTHORISATION PROCEDURE) ACT, 1946
5C, Hertford Road, Hoddesdon

A vacant bungalow in a neglected condition at 5C, Hertford Road has been the cause of concern to the Council for some time, bearing in mind the shortage of housing accommodation. The dwelling was requisitioned by the Council in 1945 on behalf of the Ministry, derequisitioned on 31st August, 1952, and has remained unoccupied ever since. Protracted correspondence with the owner of the dwelling who lives on the South Coast has proved fruitless, and at the latter part of the year, it was decided to make application to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for confirmation of a Compulsory Purchase Order in respect of the property.

A notice of objection was lodged by the owner and a public local enquiry was held on the 18th December, 1962.

HOUSING PROGRESS

	<u>During 1962</u>	<u>Total since end of the war</u>
--	------------------------	---------------------------------------

By Private Enterprise

New dwellings erected	82	1270
War destroyed dwellings rebuilt	-	5
Repairs of war damaged houses	-	-
Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units	-	25

By Local Authority

New dwellings erected	-	846
Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units	-	8
Temporary prefabricated bungalows	-	38

By other Authorities

(including Police cottages, etc.)

New dwellings erected	-	10
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Properties controlled by the Local Authority at 31st December, 1962

Council houses	1206
Temporary prefabricated bungalows	38
Sundry other properties	9
Shops	4

Sale of Council houses

No Council houses were sold during the year.

RE-HOUSING

Re-housing of persons in Clearance Areas and in individual unfit dwellings continued throughout the year. As there were no new Council dwellings erected during the period, transfers were effected as existing properties became vacant. In this way some nine persons were re-housed in eight units of Council accommodation.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING

The serious shortage of rented housing accommodation continued during the year 1962. It is certain that some of the schemes now under consideration, referred to below, will provide new accommodation in 1963 and it is hoped that once the programme has really got under way, the number of new houses each year will be increased in accordance with the Council's five-year programme.

Beech Walk, Hoddesdon (12 flats for elderly people, Warden's house and communal room)

The work on this scheme was almost completed by the end of the year but it was not handed over to the Council until 1963.

High Street, Hoddesdon (Six storey block of flats)

This scheme, which was first proposed in 1960, was refused planning consent in November, 1962 and the Council lodged an appeal with the Ministry against the decision.

Westlea Road, Wormley (Eight one-bedroomed flats)

The Council have had under consideration for some time the provision of 12 one-bedroomed flats on a small slum clearance site in Westlea Road, Wormley and planning consent was eventually obtained for the construction of only eight one-bedroomed flats. The contract will be let and the work commenced in 1963.

Westfield Road East, Hoddesdon (48 houses and 12 one-bedroomed flats)

Tenders were accepted in November, 1962 for the construction of the above scheme. The work did not start until February, 1963. This will entail the removal of seven prefabricated bungalows.

Rear of St. Augustines Drive, Broxbourne - Bungalows and Flats

A scheme for the provision of accommodation for elderly persons has been under consideration since 1961, but planning clearance was not obtained until 1963 when it is hoped work will be put in hand.

PRIVATE DEVELOPMENT

It will be noted that the number of houses erected during the year by private enterprise was 32, a reduction of 19 on the 1961 figure.

ITALIAN IMMIGRATION - HOUSES LET IN LODGINGS

In the Annual Reports for 1960 and 1961, I reported at length on this subject. In order to prevent gross overcrowding of the premises, every effort is made to acquaint the Italian householders and prospective purchasers of houses of the normal standards of accommodation existing in the locality and which are acceptable to the Council. These standards are based on the number of bedrooms available in the premises so as to enable the living rooms to be used for the purpose for which they were designed and built and not as bedrooms. There is a great deal of movement of Italian lodgers and families and it is difficult to get an up-to-date and complete picture of the situation at any particular time. During the year, some 260 inspections and 210 re-inspections were made to houses known to be occupied by more than one family. Most of these visits were followed by written intimations to the occupiers of the Council's requirements.

Last year, it was stated that where Italians already living in the district are desirous of having their families to come from abroad and live with them, they must first obtain a Certificate signed by the Chief Public Health Inspector to the effect that the accommodation which they propose to use is adequate and suitable for the purpose. During the year, 17 applications were made, 10 were approved and seven refused.

Following representations made by this Council to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and the Ministry of Labour, a scheme was introduced whereby the Council received information on aliens whom it was intended to employ locally and the address in the district in which they proposed to live. This enabled us to inspect the properties as to whether these were suitable or not. During the year, three applications were made and the accommodation at the addresses given was found to be unsuitable.

During the year, Statutory Notices were served under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957 requiring the occupiers to reduce the excessive number of persons which were being accommodated. In 23 instances, the overcrowding was abated and eight partly abated. In six cases no reduction was made and legal proceedings were contemplated. It will be appreciated that even when the overcrowding has been abated, in some instances it does occur again within a short time after inspection and consequently there is difficulty in keeping up-to-date records. Furthermore, it is not possible to obtain entry into most of the houses in the daytime as the occupants are at work and visits have to be made in the evening.

It is thought that the rate of immigration of Italians into the district showed some slackening towards the end of the year.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958
HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

Improvements

DISCRETIONARY GRANTS

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total
Applications approved	12	9	24	4	9	13	4	3	78
Completed	3	11	10	4	19	10	9	2	68
Paid	£515	£1701	£2870	£2794	£1237	£1523	£416	£1571	£12627

STANDARD GRANTS

	1959	1960	1961	1962	Total
Applications approved	7	23	18	15	63
Completed	1	13	14	14	42
Paid	£115	£1184	£1638	£2020	£4857

Private Dwellings

18 applications for improvement grants were approved during the year, three relating to discretionary improvement grants and 15 to standard grants.

The above tables show the progress made since 1955.

Local Authority Dwellings

The work of providing standard amenities in pre-war local authority dwellings continued in the year. The total number of dwellings improved at 31st December, 1962 was 273.

RENT ACT, 1957

During the year, two applications were received for the cancellation of a certificate of disrepair. In one case the application was refused and in the other the certificate was cancelled.

HOUSING (UNDERGROUND ROOMS) ACT, 1959

The Council agreed to adopt the model regulations (omitting Regulation 7) issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in 1961 with respect to underground rooms.

The Regulations were confirmed by the Minister and became operative on 1st October, 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - 1961

Swimming Pool

The open air swimming pool is owned by the Council and administered by the Surveyor. It was open to the public during the period 1st May - 30th September. There were 60,796 admissions during this period. By arrangement with the local Education Authorities, the pool was used extensively throughout the season by children from the local schools and other organised parties.

Water is obtained from the public mains and treated by pressure filtration and "break point" chlorination and the water heated as required. The flow is regulated so that the water content of the pool passes through the purification apparatus once every five hours.

During the season daily residual chlorine tests are made and weekly samples of water from the pool are submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge. All tests showed the water to be of a satisfactory standard.

Insects

One infestation of fleas and two of bed bugs were treated during the year. Also twenty two wasps nests were dealt with, together with nineteen miscellaneous complaints of nuisance from other insects and animals.

Section 89 - Sanitary Accommodation in Licensed Premises

All licensed premises are now periodically inspected as they also have to comply with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The attention of the owners was called to the general inaccessibility and inadequacy of sanitary arrangements in four premises which fell short of modern standards. In two of these, complete reconstruction and modernisation was started late in the year. At The Bull, High Road, Broxbourne, delay has occurred because of proposals for major rebuilding which are affected by possible road widening in the next few years. At The Swan, High Street, Hoddesdon, temporary improvements were effected in view of the modernisation and major alterations in the next two or three years.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956

Two of the five nurseries which closed down last year have re-opened and one other at Wormley has had planning permission granted for housing development.

A steady improvement is noticeable in the sanitary arrangements at the nurseries although the majority being east of the railway line there is no opportunity of connection to the sewer system, or of obtaining a public water supply.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Further complaints were received during the year about "Go Kart" racing which takes place in a stadium just outside this Council's boundary and within the Ware Rural District Council's area.

Full consultation and co-operation has been maintained between both local authorities and it is believed that every effort is being made by the track authorities to reduce the noise nuisance.

Resurfacing of the track with tarmacadam was carried out in an attempt to reduce the noise level. I am informed that experiments are being conducted on the track with various types of silencers and after January, 1963 no competitor will be allowed to compete in a meeting unless an approved silencer has been fitted to his machine.

INSPECTIONS ETC.

The following visits for inspection or re-inspection under various Acts have been made:-

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

Dwelling houses	277
Drains and sewers	179
Closets	19
Dustbins	233
Inns, Restaurants, Cinemas, etc.	35
Water supplies	117
Dust and effluvia	8
Verminous premises	25
Infectious diseases	19
Food poisoning	3
Swimming bath	20
Animals kept	5
Offensive accumulations	33
Ditches and water courses	1

HERTFORDSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL ACT, 1935

Refuse tips	33
Music and Dancing licensing	15
Hairdressers	38

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960 .. 129

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Industrial premises	52
Domestic premises	14
Miscellaneous	64
Titration	303

HOUSING ACTS

Individual unfit	99
Overcrowding	394
Other	111
Improvement Grants	286
Rent Act	11
Clearance	25
Means of escape in case of fire	3

FACTORIES ACT

Non power	10
Power	117
Building sites	38
Work places	10

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE PROVISIONS)ACT, 1956 25PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928 57NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960 26FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Hygiene Regulations/Byelaws - shops 190

" " " - stalls and vehicles 741

" " " - personal hygiene .. 4

Ice cream premises 1

Food inspection - meat 13

" " - other 8

Milk distribution 8

Sampling 5

SHOPS ACT, 1960 8PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951 6PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodents - domestic premises 33

" - business premises 16

" - refuse tips 12

Insects 25

MISCELLANEOUS 22

Interviews with Owners, Agents, Builders, etc. .. 117

a. Sections 3 and 10

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, notification of the installation of new industrial furnaces must be given to the local authority. Arrangements are made to ensure that prior approval is obtained to the installation by the submission of plans and specifications of the proposed furnace to the local authority.

Section 10 controls the height of chimneys in industrial premises which are being erected or extended, and plans must be rejected if the proposed heights are considered unsatisfactory.

During the year, eight applications were received for prior approval of new furnaces, six of the applications being in connection with oil fired furnaces, one for gas and one for coke. In connection with these furnaces, six new chimneys were to be erected. All the alterations requested were agreed to by the applicants, and the installations were approved.

(b) Measurement of Air Pollution

Daily measurements of the amounts of sulphur dioxide and smoke in the atmosphere continued throughout the year. The apparatus is situated at the rear of the Council Offices. Data is submitted to the Warren Spring Laboratory each month in support of the National Survey of Air Pollution.

On the recommendation of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, the use of the lead peroxide candle and deposit gauge equipment sited at the Council Offices and at New River Close was abandoned during the year.

(c) Smoke Control Areas

All official reports accept the fact that more than half of all the smoke polluting the atmosphere comes from domestic chimneys. The proportion may well be greater in districts like Hoddesdon where dwellings predominate. Although the problem in the area may not be severe, its evidence ought not to be ignored, especially in the winter months. Accordingly, the work of establishing smoke control areas should be seriously considered in the near future.

(d) Bonfires

The practice of burning trade refuse in the backyards of commercial premises and within the curtilage of industrial premises appears to be prevalent and caused several complaints of smoke nuisance to be made. It should be more widely known that it is an offence under Section 16 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, if the smoke emitted by this practice is such as to be a nuisance to the inhabitants of the neighbourhood.

Food Hygiene Regulations

All known premises in this area at which food is manufactured, stored or sold (see table below) as well as mobile shops, delivery vans and stalls, were inspected. The food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 have been explained to all and most now comply in every way. It is found that persuasion generally achieves satisfactory results. In one or two cases, complete reconstruction has been decided upon by the owners, some completed, others planned. Constant vigilance is necessary and so far as possible maintained, to ensure a high standard of cleanliness being maintained and full compliance with the regulations.

Bakehouses	8
Bakery and confectionery	7
Restaurants and tea rooms	13
Public Houses	23
Sweets and confectionery	28
Grocers	46
Greengrocers	19
Butchers	14
Fishmongers	8
(includes three fried fish fryers)	
Factory canteens	16
School canteens	13
Market stalls	9
Miscellaneous food premises	24

Inspections of food premises in accordance with the Regulations were made during the year as indicated on page 11 and the following improvements were effected:-

Provision of new sinks or replacements	3
Repair and alteration to drainage systems	3
Internal cleansing or redecoration to walls etc.	7
Improved sanitary accommodation	12
Installation of wash-hand basins	3
Installation of hot water supply	6
Improving internal surfaces, walls etc.	8
Provision of lockers	3
Improved lighting or ventilation	7
Improved storage facilities	9
Improved display	7
Improved waste and refuse disposal	10

Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955

There are nineteen premises registered for the preparation and manufacture of sausages or potted, pickled or preserved food and there are 66 premises registered for the sale or storage for sale of ice cream.

There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

Market

As in previous years, regular inspection of the stalls at the weekly market was maintained and attention directed to the prevention of contamination of all foodstuffs, in order to ensure that regulations and the Council's "Clean Food" byelaws were complied with.

Unsound Food

Food surrendered as being unfit for human consumption and for destruction or disposal is listed below:-

Canned Foodstuffs

Corned beef	22 lbs.
Chopped pork	16 lbs.
Luncheon meat	4 lbs. 7 oz.
Jellied veal	16 lbs.
Lamb chops	3 lbs. $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Fresh Meat

Chickens	110 lbs. 8 oz.
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Other Foods

Fruit and vegetables	38 lbs.
Frozen foodstuffs	662 lbs. 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.

Section 2

In the latter part of the year, information was received that a packet of frozen "steaklets" had been returned by a customer to a food retailer because flies had been found frozen to the surface of the food.

The Council prosecuted the manufacturer in Cheshunt Magistrates Court. The defendants pleaded guilty but submitted that this was an isolated instance; approximately ten million of these steaklets were sold each year and this was the first instance of flies being found in any of them.

The Justices imposed a fine of £20.

At the end of the year, a report was made to the Public Health Committee that a steak and kidney pie had been found, when partly eaten, to contain a fly. Although it was resolved that proceedings be instituted against the manufacturer, these were not taken owing to the death of the owner.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES ACT, 1958

There are no licensed slaughterhouses in the district.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Private Dwellings

123 complaints of infestation by rats and mice were received and the premises inspected and advice given free of charge. A further 35 private properties were found on inspection to be infested.

Business Premises

Three contracts for treatment of business premises were in operation during the year. 29 premises were treated and charged for on a time and material basis.

Agricultural Properties

Ten agricultural properties were surveyed and treatments carried out where necessary, charged for on a time and material basis.

Sewers

A 10% test baiting of the manholes in the Council's three sewerage systems was carried out during the year. It was found that infestation was very light, and affected manholes were baited with fluoracetamide (1081), which gave very good results.

Summary

Details of inspections made, infestations recorded and treatments carried out during the year are given in the table overleaf.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agricultural	Total
1. No. of Properties inspected as a result of:-					
a) Notification	-	123	19	3	145
b) Survey under the Act	18	50	13	7	88
c) Otherwise	7	30	-	-	37
	25	203	32	10	270
2. Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections.	64	409	58	22	553
3. No. of Properties inspected which were found to be infested by:-					
a) Rats Major	-	-	1	-	1
Minor	11	146	22	6	185
b) Mice Major	-	-	-	-	-
Minor	1	12	6	-	19
	12	158	29	6	205
4. No. of infested properties treated by the Local Authority	12	158	29	6	205

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year, one application for a site licence for a caravan to be used for permanent habitation was received and a licence was granted.

Six site licences were issued for holiday and pleasure caravans in the Wharf Road, Wormley and Riverside, Broxbourne areas.

Dobbs Weir Riverside Holidays, Ltd., Essex Road, Hoddesdon

The sewage treatment plant was completed during the year and appears to be working satisfactorily.

Caravan Site, Wharf Road, Wormley

As reported last year, two caravans were situated on land at Wharf Road, Wormley, and were being used for human habitation without permission.

Early in 1962 enforcement action was commenced to secure the removal of the caravans and after service of the enforcement notices, one of the caravans was removed from the site. The other caravan remained on the site, but after discovering that the occupier had been sent to prison, it was decided not to proceed with the action until his release early in 1963, in order to avoid additional suffering by his family who were still living in the caravan.

Near the end of the year, due to severe weather, the family went to stay with relatives, but it is believed they intend returning to the caravan when the weather improves.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

One pet shop is licensed under the provisions of the above Act and continues to operate satisfactorily.

GAME ACT, 1831

Four persons were licensed to deal in game.

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 to 1959

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act 1937

Part 1 of the Act

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

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which S.1, 2,3,4 & 6 are to be en- forced by Local Authorities	4	10	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which S.7 is enforced by the L.A.	110	137	10	-
(iii) Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out- workers premises)	4	38	2	-
TOTAL -	118	185	13	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which pro- secutions were in- stituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	4	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	7	-	3	-
(c) Not separate sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL -	16	12	-	4	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of Cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un-wholesome premises	Not-ices served	Prose-cut-ions
Paper bags	29	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel	36	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	9	-	-	-	-	-
Light Engineering	36	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL -	110	-	-	-	-	-

