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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
1968


EAST HERTS COMBINED DISTRICTS

BOROUGH OF HERTFORD

URBAN DISTRICTS	{	HODDESDON		RURAL DISTRICTS	{	BRAUGHING
		SAWBRIDGEWORTH				WARE
		WARE				

*With the Compliments of
The Medical Officer of Health*

COUNCIL OFFICES, HODDESDON, HERTS.
TEL. HODDESDON 68331



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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS

REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1968

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

P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Members of the
Public Health Committee

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report upon the health of the Hoddesdon Urban District for the year ending 31st. December 1968.

Before coming to the Hoddesdon 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, immunization, ambulance services, the prevention of illness, the care and after-care of persons suffering from illness or mental sub-normality, 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.

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.

PREFACE (cont'd)

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 Seeborn Report on Local Authority and Allied Personal Social Services, the Green Paper on Administrative Structure of the Medical and Related Services in England & 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 lead 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 organization of the Public Health Service is bound to be unsettling.

Once again I am happy to report that the health of the Hoddesdon District during 1968 was all that might be desired. This is as it should be, for no Medical Officer of Health wants to be in the position of having to report dramatic or startling incidents. These would inevitably lead to the inference that all was not well either with local or national preventive measures. It is therefore, desirable and reassuring when reports pursue their humdrum course without being embellished with purple passages.

In the field of Infectious Diseases there is little to report except for a fall in the incidence of Measles, though unfortunately 13 cases of Infective Jaundice were reported.

There was a rather surprising decrease in the number of live births, the figure falling from 478 in 1967 to 426. The population increased by the figure of 560 compared with last year's increase of 400. The total population has now risen to 21,200.

PREFACE (cont'd)

The number of deaths at all ages rose from 169 to 182. Deaths over the age of 75 amounted to 81, of which 45 were between 80 and 90, 6 were over 90 and 1 was over 100.

New building proceeded steadily during 1968, both by private enterprise and by the Council.

The new Health Centre being built by the County Council, adjacent to the Urban District Council Offices, made progress during 1968 but it is not anticipated that it will be ready for formal opening until the summer of 1969.

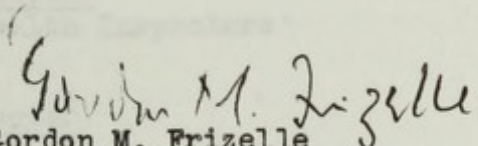
My warm thanks are due both to the Public Health Committee and the Council as well as to their respective Chairmen for the keen interest they have continued to take in all matters relating to the health of the community.

I am again grateful to the Chief Public Health Inspector and all members of the Department's staff, both executive and clerical, who have facilitated the smooth running of the Department's work. My thanks are also due to the other Chief Officers for the help they have afforded when requested.

I am,

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,


Gordon M. Frizelle

Medical Officer of Health

The new Health Center being built by the County Council, adjacent to the Urban Historic Council Office, made progress during 1968 but it is not anticipated that it will be ready for occupancy until the summer of 1969. In the interim, the Health Center is being operated on a temporary basis in the County Council Office, which is located in the County Council Building, 100 West 10th Street, Suite 100. The Health Center is being operated on a temporary basis in the County Council Office, which is located in the County Council Building, 100 West 10th Street, Suite 100. The Health Center is being operated on a temporary basis in the County Council Office, which is located in the County Council Building, 100 West 10th Street, Suite 100.

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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Council Offices, High Street, HODDESDON, Herts. Telephone No. 68331

STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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Certificate in Radiological Protection

Central Office - East Herts Combined Districts -

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Telephone No. Hoddesdon 68331, Extn. 32
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Deputy (Part-time) Medical Officer of Health

Peter de Bec Turtle, V.R.D., M.A., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Haileybury & Imperial Service College, HERTFORD, Herts
Telephone No. Hoddesdon 62040

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Chief Public Health Inspector (also Housing Manager) W. 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 Housing in
Housing Management.

Senior District Public Health Inspector W.F. HALLIDAY
Certificate of R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.
Certificate for Inspector of Meat and other Foods.

District Public Health Inspector A.V. SULLIVAN
Certificate of Public Health Inspectors'
Education Board

Student Public Health Inspector P. BAXTER

Administrative Assistant (From April 1968) F. KEMPTON

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Chairman of the Public Health Committee for the Session 1968/9 was Councillor Dr. B.C. Hale; the Vice-Chairman was Councillor Mrs. C.M. Woods.

Also on the Committee were Councillors Mrs. G. Andrews, Mrs. J.E.E. Ball, S.G. Bull, C.W.H. Goldie, E.M.M. Hatfull, P.C. Madsen, J.W.G. Rudd, D.C. Smith, H.C. Waller, and until November 1968, V.I. Cornish.

SECTION "A"

GENERAL STATISTICS 1968

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 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 of 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 Registrar General.

Maternal Mortality Rate

This depends upon the following calculation :-

$$\frac{\text{No. of deaths of women classed as pregnancy or childbirth} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live and still births}}$$

GENERAL STATISTICS 1968 (cont'd)

Infant Mortality Rates

These are obtained by employing the following :-

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

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

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

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. :-

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

Still Birth 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 still births and deaths under one week per 1,000 total live and still births, i.e. :-

$$\frac{\text{Still births and deaths under 1 week} \times 1,000}{\text{Total live and still births}}$$

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." *

GENERAL STATISTICS 1968 (cont'd)

(TABLE 1)

(Figures for 1967 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION

Estimated mid-year population of Hoddesdon Urban District

	21,200	(20,640)
Natural increase or decrease	+ 244	(+ 309)
Migration in or out	+ 316	(+ 91)
Total increase or decrease	+ 560	(+ 400)

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in acres 4,430

Number of Inhabited Domestic Premises according to Rate Books as at 1st. April 1969

	7,200	(6,998)
Number of houses per acre	1.62	(1.58)
Number of persons per acre	4.78	(4.66)
Number of persons per house	2.94	(2.95)

Rateable value of District
1st. April 1968 £1,371,108 (£1,247,180)

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate
1968/69 £5,900 (£5,500)

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	212	(246)	197	(218)	409	(464)
Illegitimate	9	(10)	8	(4)	17	(14)
Total Live Births	221	(256)	205	(222)	426	(478)
Live Birth Rate per 1000 population			20.94		(23.16)	
Area Comparability Factor for Births			0.90		(0.90)	
Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1000 population			18.85		(20.84)	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total Live Births			3.99		(2.93)	

STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	2	(2)	6	(1)	8	(3)
Illegitimate	-	(-)	-	(-)	-	(-)
Total Still Births	2	(2)	6	(1)	8	(3)
Still Birth Rate per 1000 Total Live and Still Births			18.43		(6.24)	

TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS

Legitimate	214	(248)	203	(219)	417	(467)
Illegitimate	9	(10)	8	(4)	17	(14)
Total Live and Still Births	223	(258)	211	(223)	434	(481)

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Hoddesdon</u> <u>Urban District</u>	<u>Hertford</u> <u>County</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	20.94	16.2	16.9
Area Comparability Factor	0.9	0.9	-
Standardised Birth Rate	18.85	15.2	-
Still Birth Rate	18.43	12.8	14.0

VITAL STATISTICS

(TABLE 2 cont'd)

INFANT DEATHS

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

INFANT MORTALITY RATES

Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 total live births	Total :	16.43	(6.28)
Legitimate infant deaths per 1000 legitimate live births		14.42	(4.31)
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1000 illegitimate live births		58.82	(71.43)
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death of infants under four weeks per 1000 total live births)		7.04	(2.09)
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (death of infants under one week per 1000 total live births)		7.04	(2.09)
Peri-natal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths of infants under one week combined) per 1000 total live and still births		25.34	(8.32)

MATERNAL DEATHS

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

VITAL STATISTICS

(TABLE 2 cont'd)

DEATHS (Total)

Deaths of all ages	Males	92	(86)
	Females	90	(83)
	<u>Total</u>	182	(169)
Death Rate per 1000 population		8.58	(8.19)
Area Comparability Factor for deaths		1.20	(1.15)
Standardised Death Rate per 1000 population		10.29	(9.42)

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Hoddesdon</u> <u>Urban District</u>	<u>Hertford</u> <u>County</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Infant Mortality Rate	16.43	16.2	18.0
Legitimate	14.42	15.4	
Illegitimate	58.82	26.3	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate	7.04	11.1	12.4
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate	7.04	9.9	10.5
Peri-natal Mortality Rate	25.34	22.6	25.0
Maternal Mortality Rate	-	0.1	0.2
Death Rate	8.58	9.5	11.9
Area Comparability Factor for Deaths	1.20	1.1	
Standardised Death Rate	10.29	10.7	

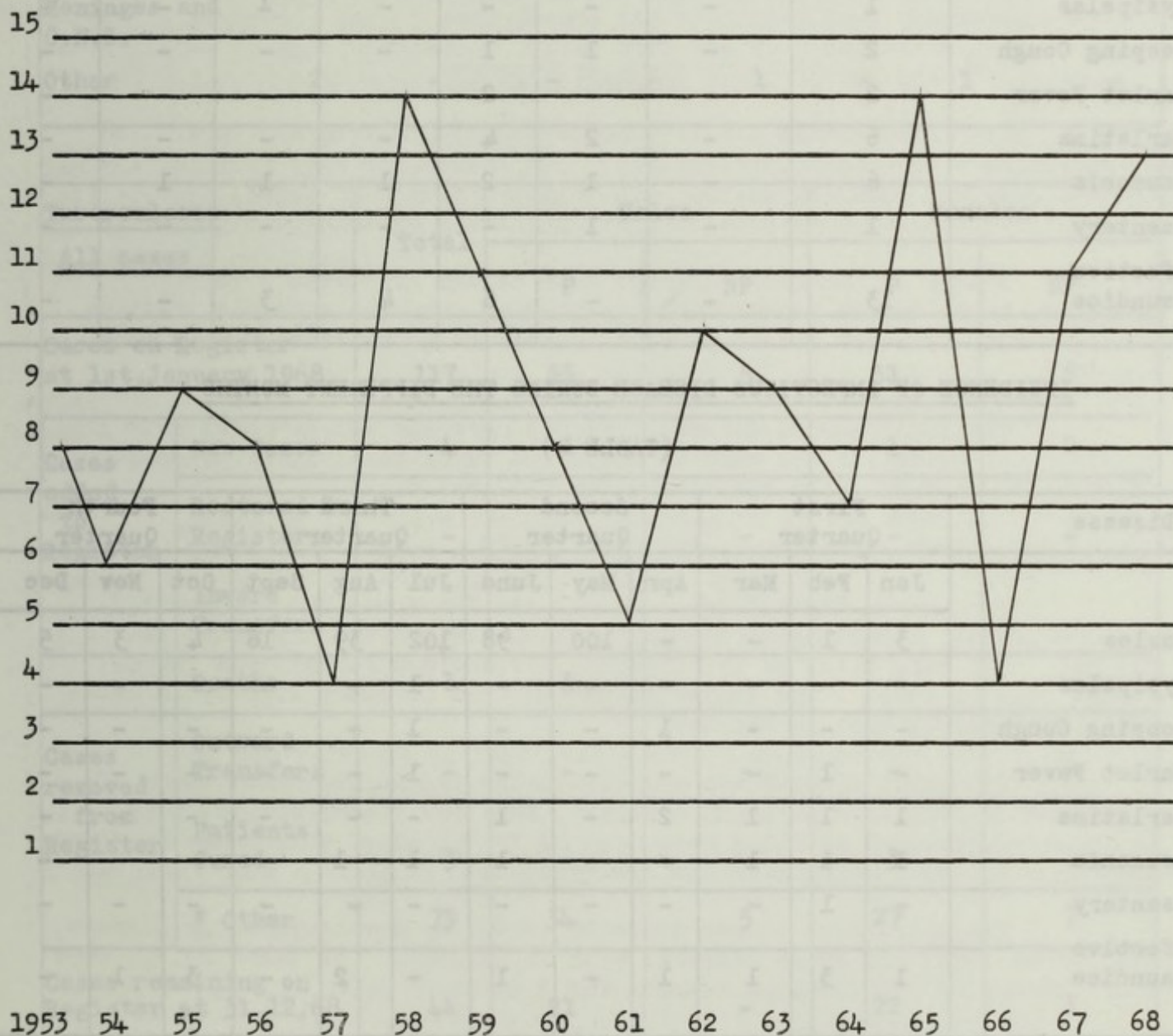
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1968

<u>ALL CAUSES</u>	<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
	92	90
B19(1) Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	3	-
B19(2) Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus	12	1
B19(3) Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	-	1
B19(5) Leukaemia	2	1
B19(6) Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	7	7
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	1	1
B46(1) Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	-	1
B23 Anaemias	-	1
B46(4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	-	1
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	2
B27 Hypertensive Disease	1	2
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	28	16
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	2	2
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	10	19
B46(5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	3
B32 Pneumonia	8	7
B33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	4	-
B33(2) Asthma	2	-
B46(6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	2
B46(8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	-	2
B46(9) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-
B42 Congenital Anomalies	1	2
B45 Symptoms and Ill-Defined Conditions	2	9
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	2
BE48 All Other Accidents	3	4
BE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	2
BE50 All Other External Causes	-	1
(a) Still births	2	6
(b) Death of infants under four weeks of age	1	2
(c) Death of infants four weeks to one year of age	-	4
(d) Death of infants under one week of age	1	2

(Notifiable Diseases) (other than Tuberculosis) (Notified during 1968)

LUNG CANCER DEATHS

FROM 1953 - 1968



PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) Notified during 1968)

(TABLE 3)

Disease	Total	Under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	Over 65	Age unknown
Measles	371	11	218	140	1	1	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
Scarlatina	6	-	2	4	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	6	-	1	2	1	1	1	-
Dysentery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	13	-	-	6	4	3	-	-

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE DURING THE DIFFERENT MONTHS

(TABLE 4)

Disease	First Quarter			Second Quarter			Third Quarter			Fourth Quarter		
	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	Jul	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec
Measles	3	1	-	-	100	98	102	39	16	4	3	5
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlatina	1	1	1	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	3	1	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-

TUBERCULOSIS DURING 1968

(TABLE 5)

<u>Tuberculosis</u>	Total	Under	5	15	25	45	65	Age
<u>New cases</u>	all	5	to	to	to	to	and	not
<u>only</u>	ages	years	14	24	44	64	over	known
Respiratory	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
<u>Tuberculosis</u>		Total	Males		Females			
<u>All cases</u>			P	NP	P	NP		
Cases on Register at 1st. January 1968		117	55	5	51	6		
Cases added to Register	New Cases	4	1	-	1	2		
	Restored to Register	-	-	-	-	-		
	Inward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-		
Deaths		1	1	-	-	-		
Cases removed from Register	Outward Transfers	-	-	-	-	-		
	Patients Cured	3	-	-	3	-		
	* Other	73	34	5	27	7		
Cases remaining on Register at 31.12.68		44	21	-	22	1		

* Removed from Register after check against Clinic Records.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Hoddesdon growth rate continues with a population increase of 560 in 1968. The 1967 figures were 20,640 while the 1968 (mid-year) population was 21,200. The increase was made up of a natural increase of 244 and an inward migration of 316.

The number of inhabited houses rose from 6,998 to 7,200 while the number of houses per acre rose from 1.58 to 1.62. The number of persons per acre increased from 4.66 to 4.78 while the number of persons per house fell from 2.95 to 2.94. This again shows that there is no overall degree of overcrowding.

VITAL STATISTICS

The total number of live births fell by 52 from 478 to 426, of which 221 were males and 205 females. The live birth rate fell in consequence from 23.16 to 20.94. The still births rose from 3 to 8, 2 being in males and 6 in females, giving a still birth rate of 18.43.

Deaths in infants under one year of age rose from 3 to 7 resulting in an infant mortality rate of 16.43 compared with the previous year's 6.28. For the second year in succession no maternal deaths were reported.

The total number of deaths at all ages was 182 compared with 169 in 1967; of these 182, 92 were in males and 90 in females. The consequent death rate was 8.58 while the figure for 1967 was 8.19.

CAUSES OF DEATH

Once more, Heart Disease in all its forms was the commonest cause of death, amounting to 53 cases, which is 15 fewer than last year's figures. Of this total of 53, Coronary Disease was responsible for 44, 6 less than in 1967. The number of deaths from Coronary Disease in males was almost double that in females.

Malignant Disease was once again the second commonest cause of death, being responsible for 34 deaths. The 1967 figure was 38. Malignant Disease of the Lung rose from 11 to 14, 13 of which were in males, the highest figure being 6 in the age group 65 - 75.

The third most common cause of death was Cerebrovascular Disease, the number totalling 29 as compared with 16 in 1967. Of these 29, 17 were over the age of 75, 12 being females and 5 males.

Pneumonia accounted for 15 deaths, 10 of which were over the age of 75. There were only 4 deaths from Bronchitis.

There were 4 deaths due to motor vehicle accidents, the ages concerned ranging from a boy of 12 to a woman of 80.

CAUSES OF DEATH (cont'd)

Deaths from accidental causes included - multiple injuries in a workman who was struck by the jib of a crane; pulmonary embolism following a fractured femur due to a fall; multiple injuries caused by a fall, and internal injuries following a fall from a building site.

There were 3 deaths due to coal gas poisoning and 1 due to drowning.

Deaths in children under 1 year of age numbered 7 (the Registrar General's figures); only 5 such deaths can be traced from the death certificates in this office). These were due to - Congenital Malformations, 3; Head Injury due to a fall from a chair at home, 1, and Broncho-pneumonia, 1.

When it is considered that out of the total number of 182 deaths by far the greatest number, i.e. 81, occurred after the age of 75, with more than half of these being in the 80-90 age group and one stalwart having exceeded the age of 100, one cannot but feel that the general state of health in Hoddesdon is eminently satisfactory.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

An outbreak of Measles, the majority of cases occurring in May, June, July and August, accounted for 371 patients. As the figure for 1967 was 475 it would appear that the immunisation campaign is taking effect. This is in keeping with the national figures.

Cases of Infective Jaundice amounted to 13 and once more investigation failed to reveal any common source. Patients, or their parents, were warned against the danger of becoming future blood donors.

It is gratifying to report that there were no cases of Food Poisoning.

TUBERCULOSIS

As was forecast in last year's Report an intensive search was made of the T.B. records, checked by reference to Chest Clinic Records. This resulted in the removal of 73 cases from the Register, so that in all the total number of cases fell from 117 on 1st. January, to 44 on the 31st. December. 4 new cases were entered in the Register, 1 died and 3 were pronounced cured.

Mass X-Ray Unit

The Mass X-Ray Unit visited Hoddesdon in 1967 and the final figures relating to this visit were reported in 1968. These were as follows :-

Males	1,372
Females.....	1,293
	<u>2,665</u>

Of these 4 were found to have Pulmonary Tuberculosis requiring immediate attention.

TUBERCULOSIS (cont'd)

Mass X-Ray Unit (cont'd)

Amongst other conditions detected were - Abnormalities of the Heart and Vessels (3) Bacterial and Virus Infections of the Lung (2) Abnormalities of the Diaphragm and Oesophagus (2) and Abnormalities of the Thorax and Soft Tissues (3).

FOOD HYGIENE

Reference to the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report will indicate the Public Health Inspectors' activities in this sphere, which were reflected in the fact of there being no cases of Food Poisoning to report.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948-51

I am again happy to report that during the year no action was required under Section 47 of these Acts.

WORKROOMS FOR THE ELDERLY

At the January meeting an improvement was reported in the financial position with an increase in the income for work done of £100 over the previous year and a small increase in the Bank balances after allowing for expenses.

At the end of April it was noted that the Hoddesdon U.D.C. had increased its grant from £100 to £200, a gesture which was greatly appreciated.

The fifth Birthday Party was held on 5th. March and was a great success, and a visit from County Councillors Mrs. W.M. Walshe and Mrs. C.M. Woods, was much appreciated.

The Old People's Welfare Committee Fete was held on the 15th. June, and the Workrooms' stall enjoyed a great success, taking more than £37.

Two outings were arranged, one in the summer and another in the autumn.

A successful Christmas Party was held on the 17th. December, and thanks are due to Mrs. Nunn of the East Herts Operatic Society for organizing the entertainment, and to the Rev. P.J. Gandon for leading the carol singing.

It is gratifying to be able to report that by the end of the year the financial improvement was still maintained and it was expected that all costs would be covered.

WORKROOMS FOR THE ELDERLY (cont'd)

Thanks are due to Messrs.B.&.T.(Essex)Ltd., Merck Sharp & Dohme Ltd., Thorn Bendix., Douglas Paper Co., Thorn (S.P) Ltd., Mr.Ritsema, and the Hoddesdon U.D.C., for providing work, while the devotion of the Organizer, Mrs.I.D. Harnett, is beyond praise.

HOME SAFETY COMMITTEE

The Committee continued to meet during the year under the Chairmanship of Councillor H.C. Waller.

In June 1968 the Committee received a report from the Medical Officer of Health on "Possible Hazards in Coin-Operated Dry Cleaning", taken from an article published in "The Medical Officer" in September 1967.

Following information regarding similar campaigns held elsewhere in Hertfordshire, and receipt of an article from the Medical Officer of Health entitled "Accidental Poisoning in Childhood", it was decided to hold a "Don't Hoard Medicines" campaign in March of 1969, with the co-operation of local Doctors and Chemists.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONG-STAY IMMIGRANTS

The influx of immigrants seemed to become stabilised during 1968, and 18 immigrants were interviewed in the year.

BUILDING

In 1968, 193 houses and 80 flats were built by private enterprise, and 35 houses, 12 flats and 8 maisonettes by the Council.

SPECIAL REPORTS

During the year special reports on the following subjects were submitted to the Public Health Committee :-

Air Pollution From Road Vehicles

Possible Hazards in Coin-Operated Dry Cleaning

The Abortion Act, 1967

The Imported Food Regulations, 1968

Association for the Prevention of Addiction

The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968

The Annual Conference of the Royal Institute of Public Health & Hygiene.

SECTION "B"

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR HODDESDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

The County Council is responsible for providing the Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Services, Health Visiting and Home Nursing and the Home Help Service. Full details can be obtained from the Divisional Medical Officer, East Herts Division, Council Offices, High Street, Hoddesdon.

Clinics which serve Hoddesdon Urban District

<u>Health Centre, High Street, Hoddesdon</u>	<u>Tel.No. Hoddesdon 66351</u>
Ante natal - Relaxation & Mothercraft	Monday 2.30 - 4.p.m.
Infant Welfare	Wednesday 2 - 4.p.m.
School Children's Consultations	First Monday in every month 9.30.a.m.
Dental	Monday & Tuesday All day Wednesday 2 - 4.p.m. Friday 9.30.a.m.- 12 noon.
Speech Therapy	Monday & Tuesday 2 - 4.30.p.m.
Child Guidance	Monday, Thursday and Friday All day
Cytology	* Tuesday 9.30a.m.-11.30.a.m. * (Telephone for appointment any morning)
<u>Health Centre, Rye Road, Rye Park</u>	<u>Tel.No. Hoddesdon 64980</u>
Infant Welfare	Monday 2 - 4.p.m.
Ante natal - Relaxation & Mothercraft	Thursday 2 - 4.30.p.m.
Orthopaedic	First Wednesday every month 2 - 5.p.m.
Orthopaedic fitter	Friday 2 - 5.p.m.
Physiotherapy	* Monday to Friday 9.a.m.- 12 noon. Wednesday & Friday 2 - 5.p.m. * (Telephone for appointment any day)

Immunisation & 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.

Immunisation & Vaccination (cont'd)

The following table gives the latest recommendations :-

2 - 6 months	Diphtheria	-)	
	Whooping Cough	-)	3 injections
	Tetanus	-)	
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	Measles Vaccination		
	Smallpox Vaccination		
15 - 18 months Reinforcing	Diphtheria	-)	
	Whooping Cough	-)	Injection
	Tetanus	-)	
5 years Reinforcing	Oral Polio		
	Diphtheria	-)	
	Tetanus	-)	Injection
9 - 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.

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 the 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, Euston 4411 Hospital for Tropical Diseases, Ext. 137 4, St. Pancras Way, LONDON.N.W.1.		Monday to Friday mornings

Immunisation & Vaccination (cont'd)

Yellow Fever Centres (cont'd)

<u>Address</u>	<u>Tel.No.</u>	<u>Time of Attendance</u>
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, Medical Dept. Unilever House, Blackfriars, LONDON.E.C.4.	Fleet St.7474 Ext. 2841	Tuesday and Friday 3.45p.m.
Yellow Fever Vaccination Service, 53, Great Cumberland Place, LONDON.W.1.	Ambassador 6456	Monday to Friday 9.30 - 10.30a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 1.30 - 2.30p.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 sake 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.

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.

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.

Home Help Service (cont'd)

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. No. 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.

Cervical Cytology Service

The Hoddesdon Cervical Cytology Clinic began its work on the 21st. March 1967, and from then until the end of the year 216 women attended. After some initial enthusiasm attendances began to fall off and in 1968 only 82 examinations were made. This might be partly explained by the fact that the Doctor who conducts the examinations was away on Courses for approximately two months of the year but cannot be a complete answer, as a comparable drop in attendances 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 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 most 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.

Dental Services

Hoddesdon Urban District is served by seven Dental Practitioners. Details regarding School Dental Clinics are shown under Clinics.

Ambulance Service

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

Hospital Services

Hoddesdon Urban District is served by the County Hospital, Hertford, the Herts & Essex Hospital, Bishop's Stortford, and the Princess Alexandra Hospital, Harlow.

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.

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).

General Practitioner Services

Hoddesdon Urban District is served by fifteen General Practitioners, all of whom work in partnerships. To the partnerships are attached Health Visitors, a scheme which has been in operation since 1967, and these attachments are proving very successful.

Health Visitors and Nurses

Health Visitors are 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 6 Health Visitors in Hoddesdon.

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 care of patients in their own homes.

Midwives must hold Parts I & II of the Certificate of the Central Midwives Board.

Hoddesdon has 6 District Nurse/Midwives, 2 District Nurses and 1 Midwife.

Social Work Unit

The East Herts Social Work Unit is established at Westfield, West Street, Hertford. Tel. No's - Hertford 3145 & 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 (Ass.Divisional Welfare Officer)
-----------------	---

	Mr.J.D.Gray
	Mrs.A.B.Stroud
	Miss M.J.Eeuwens
Hoddesdon U.D.C.	Mrs.J.E.Wright
	Mr.J.D.Gray
	Mrs.A.B.Stroud
	Miss M.J.Eeuwens
	Mrs.J.E.Wright
Ware U.D.C.)	Mrs.P.A.Page
Ware R.D.C.)	Mrs.B.Ebeling
Hertford Borough)	
Hertford R.D.C.)	
Bishop's Stortford U.D.C.)	Mrs.P.M.Luckman
Braughing R.D.C.)	Mrs.A.M.Marshall
Sawbridgeworth U.D.C.)	Mrs.E.M.Hewish
	Mr.K.R.Cockman

Chestnuts Day Nursery)	Mr.J.D.Gray
Crossbrook Street,)	Mrs.A.B.Stroud
Cheshunt (Tel.Waltham Cross 20905))	
Health Centre,)	Mrs.P.M.Luckman
Bishop's Stortford.)	Mrs.A.M.Marshall
(Tel. Bishop's Stortford 2743))	Mrs.E.M.Hewish

Anyone not sure 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.

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 Infant 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 inspection 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 requires 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.

Medical Loan Depot

This Depot is run by the British Red Cross Society at the Hoddesdon Health Centre, and is at present open at the following times :-

Monday to Friday	-	9a.m. - 11.30.a.m.
Wednesday	-	7p.m. - 8p.m.

Chiropody Service

Available on alternate Fridays, at the Hoddesdon Old People's Centre, Stanstead Road, Hoddesdon. Domiciliary visits can also be arranged.

Old People's Welfare

There are flourishing Centres at the Hoddesdon Old People's Centre, Stanstead Road, Hoddesdon; Tel.No. 62379 (which is open daily), and at Wormley Old People's Centre, held at Bushby Hall, Wormley.

The respective Secretaries are as follows :-

Hoddesdon Old People's Centre - Hon. Secretary

Mrs.M.G. Curtis,
25A, Park Lane,
Broxbourne.

(Tel.No. Hoddesdon 62449)

Wormley Old People's Centre - Hon. Secretary

Mrs.L.E.Syer,
30, St. Laurence Drive,
Wormley.

(Tel.No. Hoddesdon 67483)

Meals Service

This is a branch of the Hoddesdon Old People's Welfare Committee. The Hon. Secretary is :-

Mrs. M. Lythall,
277, Stanstead Road,
Hoddesdon.

(Tel.No. Hoddesdon 62549)

Luncheon Club

This is an extension of the Meals Service and commenced in November 1968. It is run every Thursday, at 12.30p.m. at the Stanstead Road Centre.

The Club was organized by Mrs.C. Dutton, a Vice-President of the Hoddesdon Old People's Welfare Committee, and any enquiries should be made to Mrs. Dutton at :- 5, Woodlands Drive, Hoddesdon. (Tel.No.Hoddesdon 62479).

Monday to Friday
The Club was organized by Mrs. C. Butler, a Vice-President of the Hobbs Old People's Welfare Committee, and any enquiries should be made to Mrs. Butler at 15, Woodlands Drive, Hobbs. (Tel. No. Hobbs 0245).

Available on alternate Fridays, at the Hobbs Old People's Centre, Stansford Road, Hobbs. Domestic visitors can also be contacted at the Hobbs Old People's Centre, Stansford Road, Hobbs. (Tel. No. Hobbs 0245).

Old People's Welfare Committee
The Club was organized by Mrs. C. Butler, a Vice-President of the Hobbs Old People's Welfare Committee, and any enquiries should be made to Mrs. Butler at 15, Woodlands Drive, Hobbs. (Tel. No. Hobbs 0245).

Worship Service
The Club was organized by Mrs. C. Butler, a Vice-President of the Hobbs Old People's Welfare Committee, and any enquiries should be made to Mrs. Butler at 15, Woodlands Drive, Hobbs. (Tel. No. Hobbs 0245).

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SECTION "C"

HODDESDON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Mains Supply

This district is within the Statutory Area of the Metropolitan Water Board. All properties have direct supply from the Board's mains, except for a small number of properties which are supplied from private mains.

Council Offices,
HODDESDON,
Herts.

No complaints of the inadequacy or poor quality of the public supply were received by this Department during the year.

July 1969

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee

Information of the Metropolitan Water Board's Annual Report, the following information so far as it relates to the Board's supply:-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1. (a)

1968

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my report for the year ended 31st December, 1968. In doing so I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Council and especially to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee for their unflinching support for the work of the Department, during my first year of office as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Frizelle and the other Chief Officers of the Council for their ready assistance and co-operation throughout the year, and to all the members of my staff for their loyalty and diligence to duty.

William Scott.

WILLIAM SCOTT

Chief Public Health Inspector

2. (a)

The supply was derived from Rye Green and Middlefield Road pumping stations. No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the Appendices 1 and 2.

HONORABLE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Council Offices,
HONORABLE,
Herts.

July 1968

To the Chairman and Members
of the Public Health Committee

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

1968

Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit for your consideration my report for the year ended 31st December, 1968. In doing so I would like to express my sincere appreciation to the Council and especially to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health and Housing Committee for their unfailing support for the work of the Department, during my first year of office as your Chief Public Health Inspector.

My thanks are also due to Dr. Fyfe and the other Chief Officers of the Council for their ready assistance and co-operation throughout the year, and to all the members of my staff for their loyalty and diligence in duty.

William Scott

WILLIAM SCOTT

Chief Public Health Inspector

SECTION "C"

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WATER SUPPLIES

Public Mains Supply

This district is within the Statutory Area of supply of the Metropolitan Water Board. All properties have an internal supply from the Board's mains, except for a small number referred to below.

No complaints of the inadequacy or poor pressure of the public supply were received by this Department during the year.

The Director of Water Examination of the Metropolitan Water Board has kindly supplied for the Annual Report, the following information so far as it relates to the Board's supply:-

1. (a) The supply was satisfactory both as to quality and quantity throughout 1968.
- (b) All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

- (c) (i) The Board has no record of the number of structurally separate dwellings supplied in your area, but the population supplied direct according to the Registrar General's estimates at 30th June 1968, was 21,095
- (ii) No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe.
- (d) No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analyses it represents the naturally occurring fluoride in the water.
2. (a) The supply was derived from Rye Common and Middlefield Road pumping stations. No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the Appendices 1 and 2.

WATER SUPPLIES (cont'd)

2. (b) On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are not considered to be plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron and also to lead.

Special tests for lead have been carried out during 1968 on 100 premises where a lead supply pipe is installed. The premises were chosen to give an even distribution of samples throughout the whole of the Board's area. Two samples were collected from each premises; one was the first running of water standing in the lead pipe overnight and the other was a sample of water after running the tap for a few minutes. The results are set out in the accompanying table:-

Lead content of water from main taps in consumers' premises

Lead content (mg/1 Pb)	Samples of water standing in lead pipe overnight	Samples of water after running the tap
Less than 0.01	10	37
0.01	31	57
0.02	21	4
0.03	8	1
0.04	9	0
0.05	5	0
0.06	5	0
0.07	4	1
0.08	1	0
0.09	3	0
0.10	1	0
0.12	1	0
0.16	1	0
	100 premises	100 premises

The above results are very satisfactory and the figures are within the limits of the World Health Organisation European Standards for Drinking Water Quality. This states that the upper limit for lead in running water in the supply should not be more than 0.1 mg/1 (Pb); but where water undertakings continue to use lead piping the concentration of lead (asPb) should not exceed 0.3 mg/1 after 16 hours contact with the pipes.

APPENDIX 1

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - Water Examination Department

BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1968

BEFORE TREATMENT

Source of Supply	Number of Samples	Agar plate count per ml		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C	3 days at 22°C	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml	Count per 100 ml	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.	Count per 100 ml.
Middle field Rd.	220	110.4	1,029	0.0	232.3	1.82	118.3
Rye Common	253	26.5	280	37.15	78.9	49.41	30.3

AFTER TREATMENT

Source of supply	Number of Samples	Agar plate count per ml		Coliform count		Escherichia coli count	
		20-24 hours at 37°C	3 days at 22°C	Per cent. samples negative in 100 ml.		Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	
Middle field Rd.	204	27.1	34	100.0		100.0	
Rye Common	258	10.5	33	100.0		100.0	

APPENDIX 2

METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - Water Examination Department

AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLY TO HODDESDON

(Milligrammes per litre - unless otherwise stated)

Description of the Sample	Number of samples Day of the month	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nitrate Nitrogen	Oxygen abs. from $KMnO_4$ 4 hrs at $27^{\circ}C$	Hardness (total) $CaCO_3$	Hardness (non carbonate) $CaCO_3$	Chloride as Cl	Natural Fluoride as F	Turbidity units
MIDDLEFIELD RD	5	0.009	0.005	5.9	0.53	322	102	33	0.25	2.5
RYE COMMON	4	0.010	0.033	3.3	0.26	323	69	26	0.25	0.6
Description of the sample	Colour (Burgess units)	pH value	Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)							
MIDDLEFIELD RD	11	7.4	640							
RYE COMMON	8	7.5	610							

WATER SUPPLIES (cont'd)

Private Supplies

(a) Domestic Premises

There has been a reduction in the number of homes and industrial premises connected to private water supplies. This has been brought about by connection to Mains supply and by the demolition and closing of some properties. There is now a total of 23 domestic and industrial premises connected to a private supply.

There is, in addition, a new high block of flats which, because of insufficient pressure, has not a supply direct from the mains to the upper flats. The supply is from a high level storage tank, the water to which, is pumped by booster pumps. It is intended that regular sampling be carried out here in the same way as for private supplies.

In September severe flooding was experienced in parts of the town and those worst affected were in the areas of private well supplies. The occupiers of affected premises were advised to boil all drinking water until samples could be taken and the supply shown to be safe. A period of ten days was allowed to elapse before attempting sampling, and it was a relief to find that all samples were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

In all, thirty-five samples were taken, including those from flooded areas. Three were found to be unsatisfactory but two of them, upon subsequent sampling, were satisfactory. One of these two was a houseboat and it was found upon investigation that the storage tank required thorough cleansing and proper covering. The third case was that of a bungalow on a nursery site; the supply here was suspect because of bad samples in earlier years. The bungalow had lain empty for many months, but when it became re-occupied, the occupier was advised to boil all drinking water. Two samples were satisfactory but a later sample was reported as having Coliform organisms and B.Coli present. The unwholesome water supply was one of the grounds for taking formal action under the Housing Act and the Council ultimately made a Closing Order.

(b) Industrial Premises

Five samples were taken and all were found to be bacteriologically satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Sewage purification and disposal are undertaken at the Rye Mead Sewage Works after being pumped through a series of pumping stations.

Two of the Council's new main drainage schemes were well advanced by the end of the year and are expected to be completed by mid 1969.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE (cont'd)

A third scheme did not receive loan consent until March 1968 and work has not yet commenced on this project.

In the more remote and thinly developed areas of the town, where sewers are not available, there are approximately 118 cesspools and septic tanks. The Council provide a free emptying service twice a year at these installations.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The Council has four refuse collection vehicles employed in the district, and a weekly collection extends to all parts of the district. A special service is provided for the collection of discarded large domestic articles, (e.g. old beds, bicycles, pianos, etc), and it is hoped by this means to avoid indiscriminate tipping, which unfortunately often occurs in hedgerows and ditches in the area.

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

The method of disposal is controlled tipping. This is carried out at a privately owned tip at High Leigh, Lord Street, Hoddesdon.

REFUSE TIPS

Hertfordshire County Council Act, 1936

Refuse destructor screenings, ashes and clinker are deposited at the disused gravel pit at Church Lane, Wormley, by the Greater London Council under licence from the Hertfordshire County Council and this Council.

Regular inspections have been made to ensure that the conditions of consent were observed and to prevent nuisance, the harbouring of rats and breeding of flies.

HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1964

Individual Unfit Houses

8, Western Terrace, Nursery Road, Hoddesdon.

This house was considered unfit for human habitation and a Closing Order was made in February 1968.

4, Lowfield Lane, Hoddesdon

The owner of this house stated that a prospective purchaser was willing to carry out the works necessary to make it fit for human habitation, but, in the event of it being unsold, would himself consider the carrying out of works.

A Closing Order was made in April 1968.

30, 32 and 34 Wharf Road, Wormley

These houses were considered unfit for human habitation and the

Individual Unfit Houses --(Cont'd)

owner, in a written reply to the Notice of Time and Place, indicated that she would not oppose any Housing Act procedure and did not intend to appear at the meeting. Accordingly, Closing Orders were made in April 1968.

81, High Street, Hoddesdon

This flat above a shop, was considered unfit for human habitation and no offer was received from the owner who did not appear at the meeting. Accordingly, a Closing Order was made in April 1968.

13, Lord Street, Hoddesdon

This house is one of a terrace of eight houses which were the subject of an official Representation in April 1968, with a view to making a Clearance Order. The Committee declined to make the Order at that stage. Upon the house becoming vacant and it being considered unfit for human habitation, a Closing Order was made in September 1968.

Waverley Bungalow, Waverley Nursery, Wormley.

A Closing Order was made in September 1968, the owners having made no offer as to the carrying out of works to make this house fit for human habitation.

13/15 Roman Street, Hoddesdon

These houses were the subject of official Representation in April 1968, when the Committee resolved that notices of Time and Place be not served at that stage. It was decided that the owner should be given an opportunity to submit proposals to make the houses fit for human habitation. The owner's agent had indicated that his client was not in a position to carry out works and would not oppose Closing Orders. Closing Orders were accordingly made in October 1968.

80, Burford Street, Hoddesdon

In September 1968, an undertaking, which had been given by the Personal Representatives of the owner of this house, had expired and no attempt had been made to make it fit for human habitation. A further Notice of Time and Place was served and, in October, a letter was received from the Official Solicitor, stating that he had been appointed by the Court of Protection as the Receiver of the estate of the owner of the house. He asked for further time, to enable him to collate information and to take the Court's instructions. Extension was granted until the December meeting of the Committee.

In December it was learned that a builder was willing to purchase the house and carry out the works required to make it fit for human habitation. It was decided that, in the meantime, a Closing Order should be made, to be determined if the works were carried out to the Council's satisfaction. A Closing Order was therefore made in December 1968.

HOUSING PROGRESS

	<u>During 1968</u>	<u>Total since end of the war</u>
<u>By Private Enterprise</u>		
New dwellings, including dwellings provided by conversion and War destroyed dwellings rebuilt.	273	2,559
<u>By Local Authority</u>		
New dwellings including conversions or adaptations in terms of family units.	55	1,230
<u>By Other Authorities</u> (including Police cottages, etc.)		
New dwellings erected.	-	14
<u>Properties controlled by the Local Authority at 31st December 1968</u>		
Council Houses	1,581	
Sundry other properties	9	
Shops	5	

Municipal Housing

Macers Lane, Wormley. 69 dwellings

Work on this development, comprising 26 three bedroom houses, 10 two bedroom houses and an old people's centre of 32 one bedroom flats, with communal facilities and a warden's flat, was commenced in 1968. By the 31st December 35 houses had been completed and occupied.

Priory Close (former site of 46-50 High Street, Hoddesdon) 20 dwellings

(9 one bedroom flats, 3 two bedroom flats, 8 two bedroom maisonettes and 14 garages).

This development, commenced in 1967, was completed in May 1968.

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

15 applications for improvement grants received approval throughout the year, all relating to standard improvement grants.

Works of improvement were completed at 19 dwellings during 1968.

During the period 1955 - 1968 grants totalling some £32,900 have been paid in respect of the improvement of 193 dwellings.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

HOUSING ACTS, 1957 - 1964

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

(a) Means of Escape from Fire

During the year seven houses were found to be in multiple occupation and without adequate means of escape from fire. Arrangements were made for inspections to be carried out in association with an Officer from the Fire Protection Dept. of the County Fire Brigade Service, following which the owners were requested to carry out the necessary works. This proved successful in one case only, and in six cases it was necessary to serve Statutory Notices under Section 60, Public Health Act, 1936 or Section 16, Housing Act, 1961., requiring the work to be done.

(b) Overcrowding

Seven Abatement Notices under Section 90 of the Housing Act, 1957 were served upon the owners of houses found to be overcrowded.

The joint owners and occupiers of one house, appealed against the Notice, on the grounds that they were one family. It had always been held that, despite relationship to one another, married couples were separate families. However, this view seems to have been erroneous in light of the Judgements in the cases of Holm v. Royal Borough of Kensington and Allen v. Khan. Because of these decisions it was agreed with the appellants' solicitors that the Notices should be withdrawn, and the case did not come before the County Court.

Generally, overcrowding seems to occur less frequently, though this may be accounted for by the decisions in the Courts and the implied interpretation of "family".

There continues to be good liaison with the Department of Employment and Productivity, who notify this Department of the proposed accommodation of an intending immigrant.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS, 1936 - 1961

SWIMMING POOL

The open air swimming pool is owned by the Council and is under the control of the Engineer & Surveyor. It is open to the public during the period 1st May - 30th September each year. The total number of bathers was 59,188, and the pool continued to be used extensively by children from the local schools and other organised parties.

The water for the pool is obtained from the public mains, and treated by pressure filtration and "break point" chlorination. The water is heated and thermostatically controlled to maintain a temperature of 76°F. The flow is so regulated that the water circulates through the purification plant once every five hours. Daily residual chlorine and p.H. tests are made.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 - SECTION 89

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION IN PUBLIC HOUSES, REFRESHMENT HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

A local authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any inn, public house, beer house, refreshment house or place of public entertainment to provide and maintain sanitary conveniences.

Where proposals were made to provide new buildings or to alter existing premises and bring them within the above category, informal discussion took place with the proprietor as to what would be considered a suitable number of sanitary facilities. This was in addition to facilities required for employees to accord with other acts.

It should be noted that "sanitary convenience" does not include washing facilities. I feel it time this act were brought into line with current health thinking so as to make compulsory the provision of adequate washing facilities. In most instances washing facilities are provided and maintained as a result of informal approaches. Problems often arise in places of public entertainment where vandalism occurs and the proprietors are reluctant to supply hot water, soap and towels at a wash-basin.

As a result of routine inspection it was necessary to send a warning letter in connection with one place of public entertainment where sanitary facilities were not maintained in a satisfactory condition. The owner discontinued using the premises for public entertainment.

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

Due to the epidemic of Foot and Mouth Disease which continued into 1968, restrictions were imposed on routine visits to agricultural premises in the area.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food forwarded information on the procedure adopted by their staff to minimise the spread of infection. A subsequent circular from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government emphasised the importance of avoiding the spread of contamination which could result from enquiries and site visits.

AGRICULTURE (SAFETY, HEALTH & WELFARE PROVISIONS) ACT, 1956 - Cont'd

A warning letter was sent to the proprietor of one nursery where the sanitary facilities were found to consist of one small domestic bucket which was in a most unsatisfactory condition. Resulting from this action, chemical closets were provided for male and female employees.

During visits to farms for the purpose of this Act, opportunity is taken to discuss rodent control. In October 1967, the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, instigated a special campaign to persuade owners and occupiers of agricultural land to increase their efforts to get rid of rats. The programme of visits in connection with this campaign was to some extent delayed, however, because of the foot and mouth epidemic.

The total number of agricultural holdings registered in the Urban District is thirty-two.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

(a) Section 3. Prior Approval

Under Section 3 notification of the installation of new industrial furnaces and boilers in buildings must be given to the Local Authority. This is to ensure that the Local Authority is aware of the new installations and that so far as is practicable the furnaces and boilers to be installed are capable of being operated without smoke. All relevant plans are scrutinised to ensure that before prior approval is given these conditions are fulfilled.

During the year there were 7 applications for prior approval in connection with gas and oil fired furnaces, and all were approved.

(b) Section 10. Chimney Heights

During the year plans were submitted in respect of 7 new chimneys; in all cases the height of the chimneys was found to meet the requirements of the Ministry Memorandum on Chimney Heights, and all the plans were approved.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

<u>CLASS OF PREMISES</u>	No: (i)	Fitted to comply with Reg. 16 (ii)	Reg. 19 Applies (iii)	Number complying with Reg.19 (iv)
Supermarkets	4	4	4	4
Grocery - General Stores	33	33	33	33
Greengrocers	10	10	10	10
Butchers	12	12	12	12
Fishmongers, inc.fried fish shops	8	8	8	8
Sweets & Confectionery	26	26	N.A.	N.A.
Bake-houses	4	4	4	4
Bread & Flour Confectionery	8	8	N.A.	N.A.
Cafés & Restaurants	15	15	15	15
Factory Canteens	13	13	13	13
School Canteens	17	17	17	17
Milk Distributors	3	3	N.A.	N.A.
Public Houses	20	20	20	20
Miscellaneous Food Premises	18	18	18	18
Market Stalls	4	Nil	N.A.	N.A.
TOTALS	195	191	154	154

Poultry processing premises

NONE within this District

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

All proposals for the provision of new premises, or for alterations to existing premises where food is to be stored, sold or manufactured, are scrutinized in order to ensure that such premises will conform to the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations. Discussions and consultations with architects, surveyors, builders and representatives in advance of construction, invariably result in agreement on the necessary requirements being incorporated.

Routine inspections were made of food premises during the year and any infringements of the Regulations were pointed out to those concerned to ensure compliance.

Helpful guidance and advice is frequently tendered, and the co-operation of those working in food premises is sought. Pamphlets outlining the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations are distributed to Management and Employees.

Section 2. Several complaints of unsound food being purchased were received during the year. The following list gives some indication of their nature:-

- Fly in fruit tart
- Dirty milk bottles
- Mould on yogurt
- Wire in Bread

Every complaint was fully investigated and when necessary the retailers, wholesalers or manufacturers, were approached for their observations and comments. Warning letters were sent where appropriate.

Legal proceedings were taken in the case of the fly found in a fruit tart and the firm concerned was fined £10, plus the Council's costs.

Section 16. 15 premises are registered for the preparation and storage of sausages, or potted, pickled or preserved food, and there are 54 premises registered for the storage and sale of ice cream. There are no premises registered for the manufacture of ice cream.

FLYING INSECT CONTROL

An intensive campaign was mounted during the Summer amongst food traders, especially those owning bakery and confectionery shops, where flies and particularly wasps were found to be most prevalent.

In the first instance a circular letter was sent expressing concern at the lack of, or unsatisfactory means, of flying insect control; accompanying this letter was literature from a number of manufacturers of the more sophisticated type of equipment.

The letter was followed up by visits to premises by Inspectors, to discuss with the occupiers their methods of control. In many instances, reliance was placed on the use of aerosols giving a quick knock down but having no residual effect. Many were unaware of the limitations of these aerosols and the control was very much "hit and miss" depending, as it did, upon the human element.

FLYING INSECT CONTROL Cont'd

Following upon these visits and discussions, the response was surprisingly good and only a few traders continued to rely on aerosols. Some of the larger traders in fact, fitted the units which attracted, by ultra violet light, flying insects and electrocuted them. These units have been found extremely effective, and have the advantage that dead insects are caught in a tray and cannot fall on to food.

ICE CREAM SAMPLING

Sampling of ice-cream was started this year, since concern was felt about the bacterial quality of the product being sold in the district, especially by the "franchise" vendor. As it turned out, most of this particular type of trader had virtually disappeared from the scene, following intensive hygiene control and particularly two prosecutions with fairly severe penalties.

It was found that none of the traders selling hard freeze ice cream used any form of sterilant and indeed, were not aware that sterilants are available for the purpose. All these traders were co-operative and after they had started to use a sterilizing fluid, the samples began to be returned as Grade 1, whereas previously, samples were being returned as Grade III or IV.

Samples from a trader selling soft ice cream, and which one anticipated would be Grade I, were returned as Grade III. The District Public Health Inspector visited the premises and went through, with the occupier, his routine from start to finish. The sterilizing technique was found to be faulty, and the Inspector went through it again, demonstrating the "no touch technique" and emphasised the need for special care in scrubbing the hands before handling any of the equipment. Samples taken at irregular intervals after this were returned consistently as Grade I.

Thirty-five samples of ice cream were submitted to the Cambridge Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. The results of samples are detailed in the table below.

	No. of Samples	Results of samples			
		Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream	35	19	7	6	3

MARKET

During the year, market stalls were inspected and usually there were only four selling foodstuffs and all being fruit or vegetables.

It is regrettable that by the end of 1968 the market stalls did not comply fully with the current regulations despite representations by my Department.

UN SOUND FOOD

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

<u>Fresh Meat</u>	5 cwt. 94 lbs.
<u>Canned Meat</u>	92½ lbs.
<u>Canned Fish</u>	4¼ lbs.
<u>Walnuts</u>	30 lbs.
<u>Canned Fruit & Vegetables</u>	6 cwt. 30 lbs.
<u>Frozen Foods</u>	1,439 Pkts. of assorted frozen products
<u>Cod Fillets</u>	24 lbs.
<u>Ice Cream Products</u>	305 Iced Lollies and Ice Cream

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Annual Report for the period 1st January 1968 to 31st December 1968

The Act requires that the Local Authority shall submit an Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour every year. The report for the year 1968 is given below:-

Registrations & General Inspections

<u>Class of premises</u>	<u>Number of premises registered during year</u>	<u>Total number of registered premises at end of year</u>	<u>Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year</u>
Offices	14	60	60
Retail Shops	27	162	162
Wholesale shops	0	0	0
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	0	14	14
Fuel storage depots	0	0	0
<u>Totals</u>	41	236	236

Total number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 401

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

<u>Class of workplace</u>	<u>Number of persons employed</u>
Offices	301
Retail Shops	781
Wholesale Depts., warehouses	7
Catering establishments open to public	89
Canteens	6
Fuel storage depots	-
Total <u>Males</u> - 469. Total <u>Females</u> - 715.	TOTAL 1,184

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963 cont'd

Exemptions

Section 5(2) Space; Section 6 Temperature; Section 9 Sanitary Conveniences; Section 10 Washing Facilities:-

In each of these categories there were no current exemption certificates at 31st December; no exemptions were granted or extended during the year. There were no cases of employees opposing applications and no appeals against any refusal to grant or extend an exemption or against the withdrawal of an exemption.

Brief report on the working of the Act

Every effort is made by the examination of new building proposals to ensure that new premises coming within the ambit of the Act comply with the requirements. Where it would appear that the facilities to be provided are inadequate then representations were made to the persons responsible, and in every case the requests have been complied with.

Registration

The position here is not static in that there are continual changes of occupiers, and at some premises where there were formerly no employees, on subsequent visits one or two persons may have been engaged.

Contraventions

Many infringements pointed out to employers in the course of routine inspections were remedied on request. It was necessary however, to send warning letters following visits where conditions were found to be below the general standards of cleanliness and safety required by the Act.

Prosecutions

No prosecutions were instituted during the year.

There were no complaints made under section 22 of the Act, and there were no interim orders granted.

Dangerous Machinery and Accident Notification

It is a requirement of the Act that the enforcing authority must be notified immediately of any accident which causes the death of or disables any person from doing their normal work for more than three days.

Five notifications of accident were received during the year. Routine visits were made in each case and an investigation report forwarded to the Department of Employment and Productivity in one instance.

None of the accidents were fatal or involved prescribed dangerous machines, and there were no infringements of the Act as contributory causes.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act requires that any establishment used for the boarding of animals must be licensed by the local authority. The provisions of the Act are designed to ensure that animals are provided with suitable accommodation, that they are fed and exercised in a satisfactory manner, and that suitable isolation units are provided in case of sickness and disease.

Only one licence was issued during the year.

GAME ACT, 1831

Six persons were licensed to deal in game.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1955

Four persons are registered in accordance with the Act.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Dwelling Houses and other Non-Agricultural Premises

287 properties (mainly private dwelling houses) were inspected during the year, 198 following complaints from individual occupiers of rat and mice infestation. The presence of rats was evident in 211 properties, mainly in gardens and outbuildings, and 48 were found to be infested with mice.

Treatment was undertaken where necessary and the occupiers advised of the precautions necessary to prevent or discourage reinfestation. In the case of business premises, the cost of undertaking this service was charged to the occupiers concerned.

The figures show a reduction in the incidence of rats, but an increase in complaints of mice. This was consistent with reports from other local authorities to the No.2 (Herts.) Workable Area Committee in October 1968.

Sewers

Test baiting was undertaken at 10% of the soil sewer manholes throughout the area during the year. Of the manholes baited, in no cases were there complete takes, although 11 showed partial takes. Treatment was continued until evidence of infestation ceased.

Again special attention was paid to all sites where new buildings and houses were being erected, and the builders or contractors were requested to ensure that drain openings were not left open and that no food was discarded on the site in such a manner as to attract rodents.

Refuse Tips

The Council again renewed the rodent control contract with the Greater London Council at the Church Lane tip, Wormley. The effect of the contract is that this department undertakes to carry out the destruction, as far as is reasonably possible, of rats and mice at the tip.

A similar contract was entered into with Redland-Inns Gravel Ltd., for the destruction of rats and mice at their refuse tip at Lord Street, Hoddesdon.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

There were no caravan licences for permanent habitation in force during 1968.

The site known as Charlton Meadow, and occupied by Dobb's Weir Riverside Holidays Ltd., is licensed for 100 Caravans for holiday use only, for the period between the Sunday before Easter and 30th October each year.

A group of travelling showmen occupy a site as winter quarters every year, as permitted under the Hertfordshire County Council Act. The site is well conducted and is left each year in a clean and tidy condition.

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS, 1928 - 1936

This department is responsible for administering the provisions of the above mentioned Acts. Petroleum Spirit may not be stored above certain quantities without a licence. Safety measures are taken to prevent danger to life, limb and property.

There are 31 installations where petroleum is stored and regular inspections are carried out to ensure that conditions of licence are observed.

In August 1968 the Home Office introduced a new Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing conditions for petrol filling stations and premises where cans, drums and other receptacles of petroleum spirit are stored.

Licence holders have been advised of the existence of this new code and arrangements have been made to commence the annual testing of electrical installations which will be needed for licences renewed in 1969.

Discussion took place with the Home Office Inspector of Explosives regarding the depositing by an employee of bricks at the base of a fill pipe of an underground petroleum tank. The removal of these bricks would be a most dangerous task, but the bricks could not be allowed, for safety reasons, to remain in the tank. Specialist contractors, however, were successful in removing these bricks with minimum of disturbance.

It was necessary to send a warning letter to one licensee who ignored advice and instructions from this Department, exposing labourers to risk of injury by the excavation and removal of a disused petroleum tank which had not been degassed.

One of the conditions of petroleum licence is that an underground tank shall be subject to test in the 20th, 25th and 30th year after installation, and thereafter in every second year. In previous years the method of testing has been filling the tanks completely with water, scaling and then measuring accurately any drop in the water level over a twenty-four hour period.

After receiving reports concerning the usefulness of pressure testing of tanks by nitrogen gas, it was decided to give this method a trial.

A total of seventeen nitrogen tests have been carried out in connection with current licences. Six of these tests revealed leakages and

PETROLEUM (REGULATION) ACTS 1928 - 1936 cont'd

the tanks involved were subsequently condemned. One occupier decided to replace the tanks rather than subject them to the test. In view of the fact that these tanks had passed ullage tests in previous years, the substantial failure rate of those tanks subjected to nitrogen test would seem to reflect the superior accuracy of this method.

In addition, five other underground tanks were restricted to the use for storage of non petroleum products until subjected to test.

New petroleum storage tanks are subject to a test on installation, as are the pump lines and ventilation pipes. Compressed air can be used to pressure test new tanks as there is no risk of explosion. Six such tests were carried out during the year and one failure recorded.

(a) Insufficient to withstand defective	1	-	-	-	enforced by Local Authorities
(b) Not separate tanks	2	2	-	-	Enforced by (1) included in (1) which 2.7 is enforced by the L.A.
Other offences relating to ventilation (not including offences relating to gasworks)	-	-	-	-	(11) Other premises in which 2.7 is enforced by the L.A. (enforcing authorities)
TOTAL	4	2	-	1	TOTAL
-	-	-	-	-	(enforced)
-	2	-	-	-	TOTAL

Number of cases in which offences were instigated	Number of cases in which offences were found	Number of cases in which offences were found	Number of cases in which offences were found	Number of cases in which offences were found	Number of cases in which offences were found
Paper bags, Wearing Aprons, The making of boxes or casks or receptacles or parts thereof so as to allow gas to escape or partially to escape Light Engineering	2	16	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

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 enforced by Local Authorities	3	-	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which S.7 is enforced by the L.A.	102	-	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which S.7 is enforced by the L.A.(excluding outworkers' premises)	15	-	-	-
TOTAL	120	-	5	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

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	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1961 (cont'd)

2. (Cont'd)

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	1	-	-	1	-
(b)Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c)Not separate sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outworkers)	1	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	4	2	1	1	-

PART VIII of the Act
Outwork
(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133(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 unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Paper bags.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wearing Apparel.	16	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Light Engineering	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	20	-	-	-	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1947 (Section 13)
Part VII of the Act
Offences (Section 13 and 14)

Particulars relating to offences	Number of cases in which offences were found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which offences were found
Offences relating to (a) Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences (2.7)	1	-	-	-	1
(b) Unstable or defective	2	2	-	-	2
(c) Not separate sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Offences)	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	2	1	1	4
PART VII of the Act					
Offences (Section 13 and 14)					
Section 13					
(i) in relation to the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) in relation to the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) in relation to the Act	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars relating to offences	Number of cases in which offences were found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which offences were found
Offences relating to (a) Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences (2.7)	1	-	-	-	1
(b) Unstable or defective	2	2	-	-	2
(c) Not separate sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Offences)	1	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	4	2	1	1	4
PART VII of the Act					
Offences (Section 13 and 14)					
Section 13					
(i) in relation to the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) in relation to the Act	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) in relation to the Act	-	-	-	-	-

