

[Report 1965] / Medical Officer of Health, Maldon R.D.C.

Contributors

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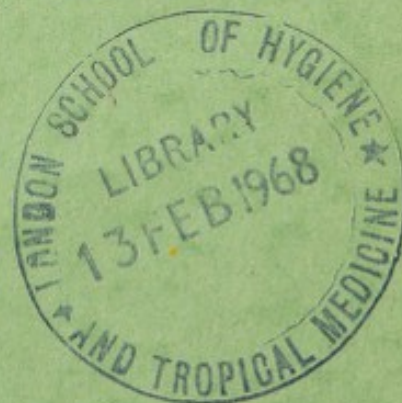
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MALDON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Annual Report

OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR
1965





MALDON
RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1965

Chairman of the Council: Councillor Mr. G. H. Barber, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council: Councillor Mr. E. A. Ratcliff.

Chairman: Councillor Mr. H. L. Frost.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Dr. J. G. Madden.

Members: Councillors Mr. J. C. Bailey.
 Mr. H. G. Binder.
 Mr. J. C. Bowles.
 Mr. H. G. Butt.
 Mr. A. Green.
 Mr. F. W. J. James.
 Mr. G. W. Playle.
 Mr. A. F. Ratcliff.
 Mr. P. H. Sparrow.
 Mr. W. H. R. Still.
 Mr. M. S. Taverner.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

<i>Clerk to the Rural District Council</i>	L. H. Hiscott
<i>Medical Officer of Health</i>	... J. A. Slattery, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., who also acts in this capacity for the Borough of Maldon, Urban District of Burnham-on- Crouch and the Rural District of Chelmsford.
<i>Surveyor and Water Engineer</i>	... I. M. Nicholson, C.Eng., M.I.Mun.E., M.I.P.H.E.
<i>Senior Public Health Inspector</i>	... G. L. Turner. Died 18-8-65. L. F. Newnham, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I., A.I.H.M., from 1.11.65.
<i>Deputy Public Health Inspector</i>	L. F. Newnham, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I., A.I.H.M., to 31.10.65. R. S. Fierheller, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I., from 1.11.65.
<i>Additional Public Health Inspector</i>	... R. S. Fierheller, A.R.S.H., M.P.H.I., to 31.10.65.
<i>Clerk to Public Health Inspectors</i>	Miss S. A. Moye, to 30.11.65. Mrs. M. J. Vardon, from 20.12.65.
<i>Clerk to Medical Officer of Health</i>	... Miss J. Parkinson.

COUNCIL OFFICES,
WANTZ ROAD,
MALDON,
ESSEX.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I present for your consideration my Annual Report for 1965. The format of the report has been altered to improve clarity and continuity.

My appointment with Maldon Rural District Council began on 28th June, 1965.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area

Area	...	...	...	...	...	...	78,505 acres
Home Population (estimated June, 1965)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,640
Number of Houses, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,694
Census Population, 1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,341
Rateable value of the District for the half-year beginning 1st April, 1965, was	...	...	...	...	...	...	£703,792
The sum represented by a penny rate, year ended 31st March, 1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	£2,841 7 8d.
Live Births (Male 176, Female 163)	...	...	...	...	...	...	339
Birth Rate (uncorrected) per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	19·2
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	1·19
Corrected Birth Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·8
Birth Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·0
Birth Rate, Administrative County of Essex (corrected)	...	...	...	...	...	...	18·5
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	6·7
Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	5·9
Total Live and Stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	341
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year)	...	...	...	...	...	...	10
Infant Mortality Rates							
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	29·5
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	31·5

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
Neonatal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	22·6
Early Neonatal Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births)	...	...	...	...	...	...	17·7
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	...	...	...	...	...	...	23·4
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)							
Number of Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	NIL
Deaths	Male	114					
	Female	94					
	Total	208					
Death Rate (uncorrected)	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·79
Area Comparability Factor	...	...	...	...	...	...	0·83
Corrected Death Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	9·78
Death Rate, England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	11·5
Death Rate, Administrative County of Essex (corrected)							10·1

Causes of Death at different periods of life during 1965

	Cause of Death	Total All Ages	Under One Year	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-44	45-64	65 and over
10	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
11	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
12	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	5	—	—	—	—	—	2	3
13	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	4
14	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	22	—	—	—	1	—	7	14
15	Leukaemia	2	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
16	Diabetes	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17	Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System	34	—	—	—	—	—	1	33
18	Coronary Disease, Angina	38	—	—	—	—	—	9	29
19	Hypertension with Heart Disease	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	4
20	Other Heart Disease	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	14
21	Other Circulatory Disease	9	—	—	—	—	1	—	8
22	Influenza	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
23	Pneumonia	16	2	—	—	—	—	2	12
24	Bronchitis	7	—	—	—	—	—	1	6
25	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
26	Ulcer of Stomach and duodenum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
27	Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
31	Congenital Malformations	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Other defined and Ill-defined diseases	14	2	—	1	—	—	—	11
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	—	—	—	2	1	1	1
34	All other accidents	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
35	Suicide	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	Total All Causes	208	10	—	1	3	4	33	157

Population

Shown below is a table of population figures for the last five years. You will notice that there has been some natural increase (column e) from the preponderance of births over deaths but that the sudden increase in population which began in 1964 was brought about largely by immigration to the area (column f).

Population Table

	a	b	c	d	e	f
Year	Mid-year Population	Increase in Population	Births	Deaths	Natural Increase c — d	Immigration b — e for previous year
1961	16,280	—	276	216	60	—
1962	16,380	100	272	192	80	40
1963	16,450	70	306	181	125	— 10
1964	17,090	640	330	183	147	515
1965	17,640	550	339	208	131	403

[illegible]

In the second table of infectious diseases, notifications in 1965 are compared with those in earlier years.

	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Measles	229	99	180	31	222
Pneumonia	5	2	4	7	15
Scarlet Fever	4	4	3	6	14
Whooping Cough	23	1	17	47	10
Infective Hepatitis	28	6	4	—	5
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	—	—	1	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	2	1	1
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	4	7	2	9
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis	1	—	—	—	—
Salmonella Infection	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	3
Erysipelas	2	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—

The tendency for measles epidemics to occur every other year is clearly shown.

Tuberculosis

There were two notifications during the year. A man aged 68 developed pulmonary tuberculosis and a woman of 64 was found to have tuberculous glands. There were no deaths from tuberculosis during the year.

Infective Hepatitis (Jaundice)

Twenty-eight cases were notified in 1965. All cases were living in the area of Southminster and were part of a local outbreak which began in October, 1964 and ended abruptly in July, 1965. Five cases were young children with older brothers or sisters attending school. Nineteen cases were children of school age. These figures are in keeping with notifications for the Eastern Region as a whole, which show that children aged 5-9 years are affected more frequently than other age groups.

A World Health Organisation Expert Committee reported in 1964 that direct person to person spread was the usual mode of infection in jaundice. The pattern of cases in this outbreak suggested that cross infection was taking place in a similar manner. Other methods of spread, such as by contaminated food or water, have to be considered in all outbreaks but there was no evidence of this in the Southminster cases.

The virus inhabits the bowel and from that situation can readily contaminate the hands of sufferers and carriers. Attempts to control hepatitis must therefore include an evaluation of sanitary arrangements, particularly hand washing facilities, in any place that children collect together. After representations had been made to the school authorities, some structural repairs and alterations were made at Southminster C. of E. School.

The outbreak ended in July either because of the long summer holidays or because the number of susceptible children had been reduced by spread of the infecting virus through the community.

Carriers of Infection

One of the duties of the Public Health Department is to trace possible carriers of infection, to supervise recognised carriers, and to take any precautions necessary to prevent the spread of infection. A number of visits were made to private houses in the Autumn in connection with a case of typhoid which occurred outside the district.

It is, unfortunately, the case that some of the measures taken by Public Health Departments are carried out not because there

is a medical necessity for them but in order to allay public disquiet. Public knowledge of infectious illness tends to be out of date and I am taking this opportunity to outline some of the changes in attitude which have taken place in recent years.

The group of disease conditions which is of greatest public health interest is the intestinal infections. These infections may be diagnosed as non-specific illness, such as stomach upsets or gastro enteritis, or as recognised bacterial and viral infections such as typhoid, salmonella infection of other types, dysentery or jaundice. In all cases the infecting organism lives in the intestine and infects others either directly or by being ingested in food or drink.

Recovered cases usually excrete the responsible organism for days, weeks or even longer. This so called "carrier state" is normal after such infections. Carriers known to the family doctor and Medical Officer of Health are considered to constitute less risk to others than the unrecognised carrier of infection.

Until recently, it was often the practice to isolate intestinal carriers in their own homes, to keep them from work and to subject them to courses of antibiotics, often with no beneficial effect. The effect of these measures was that the carrier concealed his condition and refused to co-operate with the Public Health Authority.

The new attitude to the carrier depends upon:—

1. Recognition that all recovering cases of intestinal infection are carriers for a variable length of time.
2. Except in particular circumstances, there is no justification for treating intestinal carriers with antibiotics.
3. Nearly all carriers, adult or child, can be taught the essentials of good personal hygiene.
4. With careful attention to personal hygiene the known carrier constitutes little risk to the community.
5. Success in prevention measures requires friendly co-operation between the Public Health Department, family doctor and patient.
6. As a general rule the Medical Officer of Health no longer thinks in terms of excluding the carrier from the community. Instead, he tries to ensure that the normal surroundings of the carrier are safe for him to occupy. This means the instruction of the carrier, his family and his employer, and the provision of an environment which reduces the risk to others. In this context, good sanitary conditions are particularly important where people collect for work or entertainment, in school, factory or canteen.

Disinfection

Once widely used as a means of preventing infectious illness, disinfection is at present the subject of reappraisal. It is now recognised to be of little value after the common virus infections of childhood but still has an important role in preventing the spread of enteric diseases, smallpox and certain infections of the skin. The Public Health Department can give advice and assistance with disinfection and can itself obtain technical help from the Public Health Laboratory Service. Disinfection of household articles can be arranged with the Hospital Authorities.

National Assistance Act, 1948-51, Section 47.

Several visits were made during the year to elderly people living alone in their own homes. Statutory action was not required. Compulsory removal to hospital or institution is a very grave step and one which the Medical Officer of Health will take only when all other methods have failed. I have had great help from the County Council's Welfare Department with these difficult and worrying cases.

Tollesbury Swimming Pool

During the year a number of bacteriological tests were made on the water of this pool. Some elaboration of this work is needed if the results are to be interpreted correctly.

The water in this pool comes from tidal flow which reaches the pool through narrow channels in the marshes. The sea water is mixed with surface water from the marsh. Pollution can and does occur from several sources both human and animal. Rats and birds add their droppings to the water. The bacteriological tests do no more than confirm the presence of animal pollution which we already know to be there.

Small amounts of water are liable to be swallowed by all bathers. An ideal swimming pool is one in which it is possible to maintain free chlorine in a concentration adequate to sterilize the water. Such a pool would be considered clean and the water safe to drink—though of course not suitable for this purpose. Natural waters whether dammed in a pool or flowing freely cannot be made safe by chlorination. Technical difficulties make this impossible. It follows that bathing in any untreated water carries with it a certain risk. The risk may be fairly small on open beaches but rather higher in heavily polluted river waters. The degree of risk cannot be measured but we know it exists. Organisms of the typhoid group may be swallowed. Another organism which is carried by rats and which causes Weil's disease can penetrate the skin of bathers through abrasions.

Those who wish to swim in untreated pools should appreciate that the advantages and pleasures of the exercise must be balanced against the risk of infection. For this reason I am in favour of clean and fully supervised swimming pools wherever the need is felt for them.

Immunisation and Vaccination

This service is administered by the Area Medical Officer. The figures given below refer to immunisations and vaccinations carried out by general practitioners and Assistant County Medical Officers in your district. I am grateful to Dr. Miller Wood for permission to show these figures.

The scheme of preventive inoculations available to babies and children at welfare centres and schools is as follows:—

Infants	—	Diphtheria Tetanus Whooping Cough Poliomyelitis
School entrants	—	Diphtheria Tetanus Poliomyelitis
Ten year olds	—	Diphtheria Tetanus Poliomyelitis (if necessary)

Smallpox vaccination is available from general practitioners.

The table shown below records the numbers of children in different age groups, living in Maldon Rural District, who were given primary courses of immunisation during 1965, against the diseases indicated. Most of the injections for diphtheria, tetanus and whooping cough were given together as triple vaccine.

	Year of birth							Totals
	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-1955	1951-1960	
Diphtheria	92	220	64	15	8	3	3	405
Tetanus	92	221	64	15	8	15	5	420
Whooping Cough	92	220	59	10	7	3	—	391
Poliomyelitis	61	281	48	10	19	11	2	432
Smallpox	5	83	78	12	6	7	7	198

The second table gives figures for reinforcing doses administered during 1965 to children of different age groups living in Maldon Rural District.

	Year of birth						Totals
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1956-1960	1951-1955	
Diphtheria	6	16	4	—	152	35	213
Tetanus	6	16	4	—	182	45	253
Whooping Cough	6	15	3	—	43	4	71
Poliomyelitis	1	3	2	4	217	18	245
Smallpox	—	2	—	—	2	3	7

It remains for me to record my appreciation for the assistance and support I have had since my appointment in June from the Clerk, the Senior Public Health Inspector and the clerical staff of the department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

J. A. SLATTERY.

Medical Officer of Health.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

Hospital treatment for patients in the area is the responsibility of the Regional Hospital Boards.

The Children's Department of the Essex County Council is responsible for the welfare of children and young persons in the area.

AMBULANCE FACILITIES

These are provided by the Essex County Council and the Ambulance Station for the area is in Spital Road, Maldon.

CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES (provided by the County Council).

Tuberculosis Dispensary :

St. Peter's Hospital, Maldon ; each Friday, 2—5 p.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :

Mayland	Henry Samuel Hall	4th Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Bradwell-on-Sea	Village Hall	1st Wednesday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
South-minster	Baptist Chapel School Room	4th Monday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Tollesbury	Institute	1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor attends 3rd Tuesday
Wickham Bishops	Church Room	2nd Wednesday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Great Totham	Village Hall	4th Wednesday 2 p.m.	Doctor attends all sessions

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres—contd.

Cold Norton	Village Hall	4th Tuesday in each month 1.45 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Tillingham	Village Hall	2nd Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Heybridge	Waring Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesdays in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor attends 2nd Tuesday
Maldon	Health Centre	Every Friday 2 p.m.	Doctor attends 1st, 3rd, and 5th Fridays
Purleigh	Village Hall	4th Wednesday in each month 1.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
*Woodham Walter	Women's Institute Club Room	Last Thursday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance on 5th Thurs.

*This Clinic has the Medical Officer in attendance only when there are 5 Thursdays in the month and the Clinic is held on that Thursday instead of 4th Thursday.

Goldhanger	Village Hall	3rd Thursday in each month 2 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	Village Hall	2nd Thursday in each month 2.30 p.m.	Doctor in attendance
Latchingdon	Village Hall	1st Thursday in each month	Doctor attends all sessions

Women's Welfare Clinic :

Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	3rd and 5th Monday 10 a.m.	Doctor in attendance
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School Clinics :

Orthopaedic After Treatment Centre	St. Peters Hospital Maldon	By appointment
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School Clinic	Health Centre, Wantz Chase, Maldon	1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays 9.30 a.m.—12 noon. Doctor in attendance
Eye Clinic	St. Peter's Hospital, Maldon	By appointment
Speech Therapy	Health Centre Wantz Chase, Maldon	Thursdays, a.m. and p.m.

Dental Clinics are also held at the Maldon Health Centre and other places in the district as and when required.

For operative treatment for the removal of Adenoids and enlarged Tonsils arrangements have been made by the Essex County Education Committee at the following hospitals:—

Chelmsford and Essex, Chelmsford ; St. John's, Chelmsford and Essex County, Colchester.

Family Planning Clinic :

E.C.H.S. Clinic Coval Lane Clinic	Chelmsford	Monday, Tuesday and Thursday evenings, 6.30 p.m.-8 p.m.
E.C.H.S. Clinic Wantz Chase, Maldon		Each Wednesday even- ing, 6.30 p.m.-7.30 p.m

Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases :

These are situated at Chelmsford and Colchester Hospitals, Oldchurch County Hospital, Romford, and a number of London General Hospitals.

PROFESSIONAL NURSING IN THE HOME.

(a) General Nursing—this is under the supervision of the County Council.

(b) Infectious Diseases. No arrangements have been made by the District Council.

HOME HELPS. Application should be made to the Area Medical Officer of Health at 75, Springfield Road, Chelmsford; (Tel. No. Chelmsford 54891).

LABORATORIES. Public Health Laboratory Service, Chelmsford & Essex Hospital, London Road, Chelmsford.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Household Refuse

A weekly refuse collection is carried out by contractors in the Parishes of Southminster and Tollesbury and throughout the remainder of the District a fortnightly collection is undertaken.

The more outlying properties have a fortnightly tins and bottles collection by direct labour.

Collection of Pails

A weekly pail closet collection from all Parishes in the area is carried out by private contractors.

Emptying of Cesspools

The Council commenced a scheme for the emptying of cesspools throughout the District in April, 1961. The scheme allows for a once yearly free emptying; additional emptyings being chargeable to the occupier at the contractor's agreed rate with the Council.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949.

The Council operates a rat destruction scheme and employs a full time rat catcher.

Work is carried out on farms, domestic premises and Local Authority undertakings including tips, sewage works and sewers throughout the whole of the Rural District.

During the year 784 treatments of premises were carried out by the Rat Catcher. In addition to the treatment work, inspections are regularly carried out throughout the area.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The following table, prepared by the Public Health Inspector is a classified statement of the number of premises visited, the defects or nuisances discovered, and the action and result of action taken in regard to these.

Public Health Inspectors' Record of Inspections, Etc.

Description of Work		Total
Housing:		
	Disrepair and sanitary defects	316
	Reconditioning or demolition	33
	Overcrowding	75
Housing	Council house applications	170
Inspections	Houses surveyed and recorded	74
Re:	Camping grounds	41
	Movable dwellings	91
	Certificates of Disrepair	—
	Miscellaneous	129
Improvement Grants:		
	Initial Visits	141
	Visits of works in progress	1,310
	Visits upon completion	92
	Conversion of pail closets	401
	Annual reinspections	1
Sewerage and Drainage:		
Drainage	Drainage Tests	200
Inspections		
	Proposed sewage schemes	73
Sewage	Conversion of pail closets	55
Inspections	Informal Notices served	73
Re:	Statutory Notices served	6
Public Cleansing:		
Refuse	Premises	111
Collection	Tips	79
and Disposal	Supervision of Contractors	53
	Disposal	—
Cesspool	Tips	—
Emptying	Supervision of Contractors	1
	Premises	13
Nightsoil	Premises	64
	Tips	—
Collection	Disposal	—
	Supervision of Contractors	42
Water Supply:		
	Public Mains supply	12
Samples	Private wells	12
Taken	Other visits	379
Carried Forward		4,175

Description of Work		Total
Brought forward		
Food:	Bakehouses	2
	Fish Fryers	5
	Game Dealers' Premises (Lcd.)	—
	General provision shops	57
	Ice Cream premises (Rgd.)	19
	Meat products premises (Rgd.)	—
Food	Meat Shops	12
Premises	Poultry dressing premises	1
Inspections	Public houses and Inns	9
	Restaurants and cafes	11
	Slaughterhouses	366
	Street vendors	9
	Miscellaneous	10
Rodent and other Pests Control:		
	Surveys under Pests Act	6
	Treatment of Domestic Premises	29
Inspections	Treatment of Agriculture and Business Premises	20
Re:	Other Pests	17
	Premises disinfected	2
Factories and Workshops:		
	Factories with mechanical power	13
	Factories without mechanical power	—
Inspections:	Workplaces	4
Re:	Outworkers' premises	—
	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	68
Miscellaneous:		
	Animal Boarding Establishments Act	7
	Boiling of Waste Foods	—
	Smoke nuisances	—
	Notifiable Disease Investigations	15
	Disinfections	—
Inspections	Swimming pools	11
Re:	Schools (San. acc. and kitchens)	3
	Houseboats	—
	Stables and piggeries	12
	Miscellaneous visits	89
TOTAL, NO. OF INSPECTIONS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH		4,972
Council House Management:		
	Maintenance	176
Inspections	Applications	219
Re:	Revision of waiting lists	9
	Other visits	108
TOTAL, NO. OF ALL INSPECTIONS MADE		5,484

Notices Served and Complied With

Nature of Work

Public Health and Housing Acts

	<i>Formal</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Complied with</i>
Defective or Unsatisfactory			
Drains and Sewers	—	5	10
Drainage Nuisances	—	43	22
Cesspool Nuisances	—	23	6
Defective Sanitary			
Conveniences	—	3	2
Unsatisfactory water supply	—	0	2
Housing Defects	—	9	7
Refuse and Accumulations	—	6	3
Fly Nuisances	—	2	1
Keeping of Animals	—	1	—
Noise Nuisances	—	1	1
<i>Food Hygiene, (General) Regulations</i>			
Structural Defects		1	3
Unsatisfactory Premises Closed	—	—	2
Unsatisfactory Sanitary Conveniences		1	3
Unsatisfactory Cloakroom Facilities		1	1
Unsatisfactory Storage of Food		3	1
<i>Factories Act</i>			
Cleanliness of Conveniences		1	2
<i>Agriculture (Safety, Health, and Welfare Provisions) Act, 1956</i>			
Insufficient Sanitary Conveniences		4	—

Smoke Abatement. No cause for action occurred throughout the year.

Swimming Baths and Pools. There is a small open-air salt-water pool at Tollesbury and small open-air pools at Purleigh, Bradwell-on-Sea and Latchingdon County Primary Schools from which samples are regularly taken. All the samples taken during the year gave satisfactory results.

Knackers' Yards. There is one in the district, situated in the parish of Purleigh.

Houseboats. During the year 8 licences to moor or place houseboats were granted under the Essex County Council Act, 1952, Part VII. These are situated in the parishes of Althorne, North Fambridge, Latchingdon and Tollesbury.

Bakehouses. There are 5 in the district, situated in the following parishes:—Tillingham 1, Tollesbury 2, and Wickham Bishops 2.

Regular inspections are carried out. On each inspection the conditions were found satisfactory.

Movable Dwellings.

THE CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

During the period to which this report relates 25 applications for licences for individual sites under the above Act were received, and 22 licences were issued. In addition the following are licensed as holiday sites.

Green Man Camping Site, Bradwell-on-Sea. Licensed for 30 caravans.

St. Cedds Caravan Park, East End Road, Bradwell-on-Sea. Licensed for 70 caravans.

Everitts Caravan Park, Maylandsea, Latchingdon. Licensed for 30 caravans.

Lawling Caravans, Maylandsea. Licensed for 100 caravans.

St. Lawrence Caravan Club, Stone. Licensed for 400 caravans.

Wick Farm Caravan Site, St. Lawrence. Licensed for 100 caravans.

Steeple Bay Caravan Park, Steeple. Licensed for 388 caravans.

There is also the Riverside Caravan Park, Althorne, which is licensed for 100 residential caravans.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

There are 6 animal boarding establishments licensed under the above Act, situated in the following parishes:—Purleigh 1, Woodham Mortimer 1, Latchingdon 1, Althorne 1, Ulting 1, Tolleshunt D'Arcy 1.

Regular inspections have been carried out and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964

There are 11 Scrap Metal Dealers registered under the above Act. One exemption certificate has been issued under Section 3(1) of the Act.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1.—Inspections for the 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 Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	2	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	63	13	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	2	—	—
TOTAL ...	74	15	—	—

2.—Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number in which defects were found				Number of Cases in which Prosecutions were Instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective Drainage of Floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
Insufficient	—	2	—	—	—
Unsuitable or Defective	1	—	—	—	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other Offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	1	2	—	—	—

OUTWORK (Sections 110-111)

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c) (3)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances unwholesome premises	Notices Served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel { Making etc. Cleaning and washing ...	2	—	—	—	—	—
	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total ...	2	—	—	—	—	—

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Milk Supply.

There are 24 distributors of milk in the district.

Unfit Food Condemned

30 Pkts. Assorted Frozen Foods.

22 lbs Lambs Livers (Imported).

2 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs Skate.

1 $\times$ 4 lb Tin Danish Pork Luncheon Meat.

Meat Inspection.

There are licensed in the District two slaughterhouses. A regular inspection is made of all animals killed and the following table shows the number killed throughout the year and the amount of meat condemned as unfit for human consumption.

**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole
or in part during 1965.**

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed (if known)	1021	513	117	4,516	2,893	—
Number inspected	1021	513	117	4,516	2,893	—
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	2	6	1	14	4	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	128	122	6	284	231	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	12.8	25	5.9	7	8.3	—
<i>Tuberculosis only :</i>						
Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	10	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.28	—
<i>Cysticercosis :</i>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	8	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	2	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

WATER SUPPLY.

A piped water supply from the mains owned by the District Council was available to 96 per cent of the population. The figures for each parish are set out in the table below.

The supply is augmented from two local works :—

Springs at Warren Bottom and Jacobs Well, Woodham Walter.

Springs at Asheldham.

The supplies from these two works are chlorinated.

Under the Southend Waterworks Act and the South Essex Waterworks Act, the District Council has certain legal rights to be supplied by these companies with a bulk supply of water.

The following table gives details of the water supplied to the District for the year ending 31st March, 1966 :—

Source of Supply	Total Gallons	Average Daily
South Essex Waterworks Co. ...	180,772,000	495,000
Southend Waterworks Co. ...	139,617,000	385,000
Colchester Water Board ...	35,000	—
Chelmsford ...	10,000	—
Total Amount Purchased ...	320,432,000	878,000
<i>Own Supplies—</i>		
Asheldham ...	4,093,000	11,000
Warren Bottom, Woodham Walter	31,553,000	86,000
Jacobs Well, Woodham Walter ...	22,156,000	61,000
Total ...	57,802,000	158,000
Total supplied from all Sources ...	378,234,000	1,036,000

The total amount of water supplied for the previous year was 381,523,000 gallons. During 1965-1966 there were 848 meters in use for non-domestic purposes.

Daily consumption per head per day on an estimated population of 19,000 (this figure includes an allowance for the considerable increase in population on the Riverside Estates during the summer months):—

Domestic	...	24 gallons
Trade	...	31 gallons
		—
Total	...	55 gallons
		<u> </u>

Summary of Work Carried Out by Waterworks Department

<i>Description</i>	<i>Year ending</i> 31.3.66	<i>Year ending</i> 31.3.65
New services installed ...	334	362
New meters installed ...	12	21
Meters changed on existing supplies ...	91	116
Meters removed from existing supplies ...	21	18
Services repaired ...	195	196
Services disconnected ...	15	12
Mains repaired ...	88	148
New Valves and Hydrants fixed ...	33 V 50 H	30 V 39 H
Valves and Hydrants repaired	30 H 20 V	51 H 27 V
Valves and Hydrants removed	39	
New Mains laid	9,871 yds	5,186 yds.
Mains renewed	10,541 yds.	1,931 yds.

Total mileage of Water Mains of all sizes at 31.3.66, 187½ miles.

**RECORD OF HABITABLE HOUSES AND WATER
SUPPLY AS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1965.**

PARISH	Habitable Houses (not includ- ing Huts or Vans)	No. of Houses on Domestic Water Supply	Within 100 yds. of water main but not supplied	Where piped water supply is not available
Althorne	194	194	—	—
Asheldam	53	52	—	1
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	267	258	4	5
Braxted, Great ...	128	98	5	25
Braxted, Little ...	47	45	2	—
Cold Norton	228	228	—	—
Dengie	51	45	—	6
Fambridge, North ...	133	132	—	1
Goldhanger	207	203	—	4
Hazeleigh	42	42	—	—
Langford	59	47	—	12
Latchingdon	358	358	—	—
Mayland	249	244	5	—
Mundon	102	102	—	—
Purleigh	338	336	—	2
St. Lawrence	158	158	—	—
Southminster	857	839	2	16
Steeple	156	154	—	2
Stow Maries	77	77	—	—
Tillingham	304	284	11	9
Tollesbury	611	608	2	1
Tolleshunt D'Arcy ...	324	304	9	11
Tolleshunt Knights ...	191	191	—	—
Tolleshunt Major ...	146	139	2	5
Totham, Great	572	565	2	5
Totham, Little	105	95	4	6
Ulting	48	35	1	12
Wickham Bishops ...	347	320	5	22
Woodham Mortimer ...	152	148	3	1
Woodham Walter ...	190	171	2	17
TOTALS	6694	6466	59	163

Number of properties served by communal standpipes.

<i>Parish</i>	<i>No. of Standpipes</i>	<i>Properties served</i>
T Major, Pennysbrook ...	1	7

**Number of Properties in District receiving water supply
other than from Maldon Rural District Council.**

Langford and Ulting	...	...	16	Supplied direct by Southend Waterworks
Cold Norton	...	...	5	Supplied direct by Southend Waterworks
Ulting	...	...	3	Supplied by Braintree R.D.C.
Woodham Mortimer	...	...	4	Supplied by Maldon Borough Council
Goldhanger	...	...	1	Supplied by Maldon Borough Council
Little Totham	...	...	5	Supplied by Maldon Borough Council

**Number of Properties outside Maldon Rural District
supplied by Maldon Rural District Council.**

Witham	...	...	11
Maldon	...	...	5

Sample of Water from Woodham Walter Pumping Station

						<i>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</i>
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and Bright
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	...	6.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	24
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	450
Dissolved Solids Dried at 180° C	...	...	...	...	...	320
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	41
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	40

*Chemical Results in
Parts per Million*

Hardness :	Total	...	...	...	175
	Carbonate		...	...	40
	Non-carbonate		...	...	.35
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	15
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.01
Oxygen absorbed	...	...	...	...	0.10
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	0.000
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	Absent
Metals	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar

1 day at 37°C.	0 per ml.
2 days at 37°C.	0 per ml.
3 days at 20°C.	— per ml.

Presumptive Coli-form Reaction :

Absent 100 ml.

Bact. coli (Type 1)

Absent 100 ml.

Report

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is free from metals. It has however a reaction on the acid side of neutrality due to its content of free carbon dioxide and will therefore tend to show corrosive action on metals. The water is hard in character but its hardness and its content of mineral and saline constituents in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and the bacteriological results are also very satisfactory.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water, suitable for public supply purposes apart from the comment on corrosive action on metals.

SOUTH ESSEX WATERWORKS COMPANY

ANALYSES OF PURIFIED WATER

AT LANGHAM AND LAYER-DE-LA-HAYE.

(CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION)

	Langham Works	Layer-de-la-Haye Works
	(Average of Weekly Analyses)	(Average of Weekly Analyses)
Total Dissolved Solids ...	525	412
pH Value	8.00	7.90
Residual Chlorine, Cl. ...	0.31	0.31
Chlorides, Cl.	54	49
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.7	1.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001	0.001
Hardness, non-carbonate ...	120	129
„ carbonate	245	144
„ total	365	273
Free Ammonia (NH ₃) ...	0.21	0.18
Albuminoid Nitrogen ...	0.09	0.15
Oxygen Absorbed (4 hrs./27°C)... ..	1.03	1.25
Iron (Fe)	0.03	0.02

Bacteriological Examinations

No. of Tests during year ...	316	312
% of samples which were free from Bact. Coli (Type I) in 100 ml.	100.0	100.0
% of samples which were free from Coliform bacteria in 100 ml.	100.0	100.0
Maximum count of Coliform bacteria per 100 ml. ...	—	—

Sample of Water from the Mains of the Southend Water-works Company.

						<i>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</i>
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Clear and Bright
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	7 (hazen)
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
pH	...	...	...	...	...	9.6
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	725
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	...	485
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	70
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	30
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	135
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	10
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	105
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	6.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Less than 0.01
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.11
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	1.5
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.20
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	0.2 at sampling
Metals : Iron, Zinc, Copper and Lead	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar :

1 day at 37°C. 14 per ml.

2 days at 37°C. 16 per ml.

3 days at 20°C. 2 per ml.

Presumptive Coliform Reaction ... Absent 100 ml.

Bact. coli. (Type I) ... Absent 100 ml.

Cl. Welchii Reaction ... Present in 100 ml.
Absent from 10 ml.

Report

This sample is clear and bright in appearance and is free from metals. It has a marked alkaline reaction which is not however considered excessive. The hardness of the water is very moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of satisfactory organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are indicative of a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

Sample of Water from Asheldham Pumping Station

						<i>Chemical Results in Parts per Million</i>
Appearance	...	...	...	...	...	Clear Bright
Turbidity	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Colour	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Odour	...	...	...	...	...	Chlorinous
pH	...	...	...	...	...	5.9
Free Carbon Dioxide	...	...	...	...	...	53
Electric Conductivity	...	...	...	...	...	600
Dissolved Solids dried at 180°C.	...	...	...	...	...	430
Chlorine present as Chloride	...	...	...	...	...	56
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	20
Hardness : Total	...	...	...	...	...	230
Carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	20
Non-carbonate	...	...	...	...	...	210
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	23
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.00
Oxygen Absorbed	...	...	...	...	...	0.35
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	...	...	0.02
Residual Chlorine	...	...	...	...	...	2.5
Metals : Zinc, Copper, Lead	...	...	...	...	...	Absent
Iron	...	...	...	...	...	Absent

Bacteriological Results

Number of Colonies developing on Agar

1 day at 37°C. - per ml.

2 days at 37°C. - per ml.

3 days at 20°C. - per ml.

Presumptive Coli-form Reaction : Absent 100 ml.

Bact. coli (Type 1) Absent 100 ml.

Cl. Welchii Reaction : —

Report

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, has a reaction slightly on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from metals apart from a minute trace of iron. The hardness of the water is moderate and it contains no excess of mineral or saline constituents in solution. It is of a high organic quality and bacterial purity.

These results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

**Schemes Prepared by Your Engineers and Surveyors
Department**

Great Baxted Village

The laying of the sewers and construction of the Pumping Station was completed in February. The whole of the sewage from this village flows into the Great Totham Sewage Works.

Woodham Walter Sewerage Scheme

This scheme was officially opened by the Chairman of the Council in September, the scheme comprises of the sewerage of the main part of the village and the new Disposal Works.

Tillingham Sewerage Scheme

This scheme was officially opened by the Chairman of the Council on the 9th September, the scheme comprises construction of the new Disposal Works and the extension of sewers in the village and also the construction of the three Pumping Stations, one at Dengie dealing with the collection of houses near the White Horse.

Purleigh Sewage Works Extension

It has been necessary to extend the Sewage Works in order to deal with the additional housing development in the village. This has meant almost "doubling" up of the existing works. The scheme was completed in November.

Southminster Sewerage Works Extension

Work commenced on this extension in January and good progress has been made during the year although delays have occurred in the early part of the year through bad weather and later the difficulty in obtaining special parts for the pumps, etc.

Bradwell Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

Investigations have taken place into alterations into the design of the works in accordance with the Ministry's suggestion and it is hoped to obtain Tenders for this work early in 1966.

Tolleshunt Knights Sewage Scheme

This scheme comprises the sewerage of the village and the construction of four Pumping Stations was submitted to the Ministry in November.

Schemes Prepared by your Consultants

Althorne and Mayland

Preparation of detailed drawings and quantities for this scheme is well in hand and it is hoped to obtain Tenders for these works early in 1966.

Latchington, Cold Norton, Stow Maries and Mundon— Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Scheme

Your consultants have been asked to investigate the possibility of increasing the size of the Disposal Works to deal with the Woodham Mortimer, Hazeleigh and Cock Clarks Villages, as it is considered with the possibility of a reservoir in this area, it would be preferable to take the sewage from these villages into the Latchington Works.

Langford Sewage Scheme

The Joint scheme with the Hanningfield Joint Water Authority and the Council for the sewerage of the main part of Langford Village and also the Council Houses adjoining the Village, Wickham Bishops parish was approved by the Ministry in March and work commenced on the laying of the sewers in May.

DRAINAGE IMPROVEMENTS AND PAIL CLOSET CONVERSIONS

During the year the following work has been carried out under the supervision of the Public Health Department.

Sewer Connections

Great Braxted	21		
Little Braxted	3		
Dengie	8		
Southminster	4		
Tillingham	6		
Great Totham	60		
Wickham Bishops	33		
Woodham Walter	17		
Premises drained to cesspool and septic tank	...	...	26
Drains reconstructed	...	...	25
Drains cleansed	...	...	5
Conversions of pail closets to water closets	...	...	62
50% contribution to cost of closet conversion (Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936)	...	...	5
Number of cesspools emptied under Council's scheme	...	1,556	

HOUSING

Statistics for the Year, 1965.

Number of new houses erected during the year :—

Total	274
(i) By the Local Authority	18
(ii) By other bodies and persons	256

The following table classifies the properties erected and owned by the District Council.

PARISH	4 Bed-room	3 Bed-room	2 Bed-room	1 Bed-room	Total
Althorne	—	—	—	—	—
Asheldham	—	5	2	—	7
Bradwell-on-Sea	2	12	5	7	26
Braxted, Great	—	18	—	—	18
Braxted, Little	—	4	—	—	4
Cold Norton	—	10	—	—	10
Dengie	—	8	—	—	8
Fambridge, North	—	—	—	—	—
Goldhanger	—	62	4	8	74
Hazeleigh	—	6	—	—	6
Langford	—	—	—	—	—
Latchingdon	2	55	23	—	80
Mayland	—	12	—	—	12
Mundon	—	22	—	—	22
Purleigh	2	30	13	—	45
St. Lawrence	—	—	—	—	—
Southminster	13	177	8	12	203
Steeple	1	18	3	—	22
Stow Maries	—	18	—	—	18
Tillingham	—	51	6	7	64
Tollesbury	—	66	8	—	74
Tolleshunt D'Arcy	—	56	6	8	70
Tolleshunt Knights	—	10	—	—	10
Tolleshunt Major	2	13	2	—	17
Totham, Great	1	86	19	—	106
Totham, Little	—	11	—	—	11
Ulting	—	—	—	—	—
Wickham Bishops	2	51	4	—	57
Woodham Mortimer	—	18	—	—	18
Woodham Walter	—	24	14	—	38
TOTALS	25	842	117	42	1020

The total includes six Coastguard cottages (parlour) re-erected on a new site in Bradwell-on-Sea and buildings at Asheldham and Southminster converted into six dwellings, nine cottages (non-parlour) purchased by the Council at Wickham Bishops, and eighteen agricultural cottages (parlour) at Asheldham (4), Southminster (4), Steeple (6), Tolleshunt D'Arcy (4), 26 houses at Tillingham, 20 houses at Latchingdon and 93 houses at Southminster, (built for and occupied by employees of The Central Electricity Generating Board employed at Bradwell Generating Station).

Housing Act, 1957, Section 17.

During the year 3 Demolition Orders were made, and 5 Undertakings given that houses would not be used for human habitation until they had been made fit for that purpose.

Twelve properties were demolished, 8 of these being the subject of Demolition Orders.

Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958 as amended by House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959.

Improvement Grants

Properties reconditioned and modernised by the provision of amenities such as bathrooms, hot and cold water supplies, drainage work, etc.:

	<i>No. of Applications Received</i>	<i>No. of Applications Approved</i>	<i>No. of Properties Modernised</i>	<i>Total Amount of Grants Paid</i>	<i>Average Grant per Property</i>
Discretionary Grants	59	66	58	£20,598 10. 0.	£354 0. 0.
Standard Grants	21	19	27	£2,536 10. 0.	£94 0. 0.

**Table showing Census Population 1961 and 1951, and
Number of Houses Census 1951 and December, 1965.**

PARISH	Area in statute acres (land and inland water)	Tidal water and fore- shore	Num- ber of Houses 1951	Census Population		Number of Houses at end of Dec. 1965 excl. of hutments
				1961	1951	
Althorne ...	2080	255	150	483	451	194
Asheldham ...	1310	—	51	180	170	53
Bradwell-on-Sea ...	5221	4230	217	1116	680	267
Braxted Great ...	2634	—	115	322	363	128
Braxted Little ...	622	—	45	131	162	47
Cold Norton ...	1692	—	129	416	401	228
Dengie ...	2856	1186	45	111	165	51
Fambridge North...	1242	107	86	240	278	133
Goldhanger ...	1622	—	157	506	462	207
Hazeleigh ...	991	—	34	100	114	42
Langford ...	991	3	44	182	153	59
Latchingdon ...	3992	207	188	843	595	358
Mayland ...	1870	—	141	484	426	249
Mundon ...	3312	—	91	290	324	102
Purleigh ...	5535	87	279	914	886	338
St. Lawrence ...	2139	324	50	248	151	158
Southminster ...	6512	828	472	1897	1444	857
Steeple ...	2709	47	106	338	330	156
Stow Maries ...	1610	82	56	182	182	77
Tillingham ...	4928	2593	241	764	683	304
Tollesbury ...	4839	2019	539	1577	1594	611
Tolleshunt D'Arcy...	4104	415	248	864	758	324
Tolleshunt Knights	1926	—	133	326	405	191
Tolleshunt Major ...	2253	2	126	341	403	146
Totham Great ...	3589	—	395	1291	1221	572
Totham Little ...	1281	—	86	237	292	105
Ulting ...	1034	—	44	108	132	48
Wickham Bishops...	1606	—	275	911	866	347
Woodham Mortimer	1387	—	105	434	341	152
Woodham Walter ...	2620	—	173	499	531	190
TOTALS ...	78507	12385	4821	16341	14963	6694