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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS



ANNUAL REPORT

of the health of

WARE RURAL DISTRICT

Report presented by

THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

JULY 1961

97 NEW ROAD,
WARE

WARE RURAL DISTRICT

Annual Report on the Health of the District
for the Year 1960

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EAST HERTFORDSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICTS
REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1960

WARE RURAL DISTRICT

P R E F A C E

To the Chairman and Councillors, Ware Rural District.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual report upon the health of the Rural District of Ware for the year ending 31st December 1960. This report has been prepared in accordance with instructions contained in Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 of 31st January 1961.

General Statistics

The population of the District continues to increase but slowly. The Registrar General's mid-year estimate was 11,840 as compared with 11,760 in 1959, or an increase of 80 as compared with the previous years 40. This was made up of a natural increase of 62 and an inward migration of 18. As the Rural District lies within the Green Belt large increases from inward migration are not to be expected.

Vital Statistics

The total number of live births rose from 155 in 1959 to 184 in 1960 which shows a satisfactory upward trend in the birth rate. The stillbirths numbered 4; in 1959 the number was 1. Deaths in infants under 1 year of age were 3, this being one more than last years figure. Again it is very satisfactory to note that there were no maternal deaths.

The total number of deaths at all ages was 127 as compared with 148 in 1959. Thus, the year 1960 has presented us with an increase in the number of births and a decrease in the number of deaths.

Causes of Death

Diseases of the heart and blood vessels continue to be the greatest factor in the causes of death, but this is only in keeping with the national figures. They constitute 52 or 41% of the total number of deaths with vascular diseases of the nervous system accounting for 17 or 13% of the total. Deaths from different types of malignancy

have increased, and if we include the leukaemia in this category they amounted to 30 or 23% of the total.

The 3 deaths of infants under 1 year of age were due to congenital heart disease (1) and pneumonia (2). There were 2 deaths due to motor accidents and the two other accidental deaths were caused by a drowning. The one suicide was by drowning.

Once more it is worth a moments' reflection to consider the ages at which the deaths occurred last year. From 70 years of age onwards the figures were as follows:-

$\frac{70 - 75}{24}$	$\frac{75 - 80}{19}$	$\frac{80 - 85}{17}$	$\frac{85 - 90}{9}$	$\frac{90 - 95}{4}$
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Thus 73 out of 127 deaths or 58% occurred in persons over the age of 70.

It follows that in 1960 there were only 49 deaths in persons aged between 0 - 65 years. If one cares to work this out as a percentage of the total population of 11,840 it will be found to be very small indeed. It can therefore be deduced that the health of the inhabitants of Ware Rural District is excellent.

Infectious Diseases

The most troublesome incidents during 1961 were two outbreaks of Sonné Dysentery, one occurring at a Residential Nursery. This outbreak was not an explosive one but rather a long drawn out infection with cases recurring even after treatment. With it was associated a slight outbreak of Infective Hepatitis which was reported to the Ministry of Health, as this disease is still notifiable in East Anglia.

Two persistent carriers were found among the children but after they were sent to hospital and returned eventually clear of infection, the outbreak subsided.

In addition, Sonné Dysentery occurred at a school and spread rapidly. Twelve cases were confirmed and another sixty-two presented the appropriate symptoms but did not have positive bacteriological findings. A thorough investigation of kitchens, food handlers and food fittings was undertaken by Mr. Allison and as a result of his recommendation many improvements were introduced.

Dysenteric types of infection have continued to be a trouble to doctors not only in East Hertfordshire but throughout the Kingdom. They produce a short illness lasting only a few days and characterised by diarrhoea and vomiting. Adults are affected as well as children and

many of the cases occur, not as traceable outbreaks of Food Poisoning, but as isolated incidents. In more incidents than not it has been impossible to discover any casual organism. Some Authorities believe that different strains of virus may be responsible.

As cases were occurring in schools a circular letter setting out the precautions and remedial action to be taken was sent to all head teachers in the neighbourhood.

Apart from the dysenteric types of ailment there is nothing of importance to report in the realm of infectious diseases.

There are however, two negative findings to report, these being that there were no cases of Poliomyelitis or Diptheria in 1960. While the immunisation of children against Poliomyelitis proceeds apace, that of adults is lagging. I would appeal most strongly to adults to get their injections. Age does not confer immunity.

Tuberculosis

At the beginning of 1960 there were on the register 24 non-pulmonary and 68 pulmonary cases of tuberculosis, making a total of 92.

One case was discovered in the District and seven patients with pulmonary tuberculosis came to live in the area. Thus, there being no deaths, outward transfers or cures, at the end of the year there were 100 cases on the register, 24 still being non-pulmonary.

Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 - 1957

The incidence of gastro - intestinal infection focused particular attention upon food premises and stringent inspections were carried out. Nothing requiring statutory action was discovered.

National Assistance Acts 1948 - 1951

A number of visits were made to elderly persons during the year but no-one was found to be in need of care and attention as set out in Section 47 of the above named Acts.

Swimming Baths

There are no public swimming baths in the District.

Housing

Housing construction fell from 41 in 1959 to 36 in 1960. Of these 36, 31 were built by private enterprise.

I should like to thank the Council once more for their continued support during the past year. I wish to thank Dr. Turtle for the help he has given me and also to congratulate him on his appointment as Honorary Surgeon to H.M. The Queen.

I am indebted to Mr. Goold, Mr. Allison and Mr. Rush for their unfailing support and assistance and also to the latter for the help I have received in the preparation of the statistical part of this report, this being particularly helpful as I cannot do sums.

I wish also to convey my thanks to the other Chief Officers and their staffs who have always freely given of their assistance.

I am,

Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant

GORDON M. FRIZELLE

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT - STAFF

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Gordon M. Frizelle, T.D., M.D., D.P.H.

Central Office: Council Offices,
High Street,
Hoddesdon, Herts.

Telephone: Office - Hoddesdon 3061
Private - Ware 2746

Deputy (Part-time) Medical Officer of Health.

Peter de Bec TURTLE, V.R.D., M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H., Q.H.S.
Haileybury & Imperial Service College.
Tel: Hoddesdon 2040.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Senior Public Health Inspector (and Surveyor)
A.D.G. GOOLD.

Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J. Board.
Certificate for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods.
Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

Additional Public Health Inspector P.G. ALLISON

Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.E.J. Board.

Rural District Council Offices,
97, New Road,
Ware, Herts.

Telephone: WARE 2292

Clerical duties in the Public Health Department
are undertaken by Mr. M. J. Rush, Senior Clerk,
Engineer & Surveyor's Department.

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

During the Session 1960/61 Public Health matters were
dealt with by the Public Health and Housing Committee,
under the Chairmanship of Councillor Mr. T. Findlay.

S E C T I O N A

GENERAL STATISTICS 1960.

Table 1

(Figures for 1959 are shown in brackets)

POPULATION

Estimated Mid-Year Population of Ware Rural District

11,840 (11,760)

Natural Increase or decrease + 62
Migration in or out + 18

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres 29,102

Number of Inhabited Houses according to Rate Books

3,479 (3,463)

Number of Houses per acre 0.12
Number of Persons per acre 0.4
Number of Persons per house 3.4

Rateable Value of District £148,588

Sum Represented by a Penny Rate £594

VITAL STATISTICS 1960

Table 2

(Figures for 1959 are shown in brackets)

<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>	Total	184	(155)	
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		16.7	(13.18)	
Area Comparability Factor for Births		1.02	(1.02)	
Standardised Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population		17.03	(13.44)	
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>	Total	4	(4)	
Still-births rate per 1,000 live and still-births		21.27	(25.15)	
<u>BIRTHS</u>	Total Live and Still-births	188		
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
			<u>Total</u>	
Live Births.	Total Number	93	91	184
	Legitimate	89	89	178
	Illegitimate	4	2	6
Still-births.	Total number	3	1	4
	Legitimate	3	1	4
	Illegitimate	0	0	0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births			3.21	

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Ware Rural District</u>	<u>Hertford County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Live Birth Rate	16.7	18.13	17.1
Area Comparability Factor	1.02	0.92	-
Standardised Birth Rate	17.03	-	-
Still Birth Rate	21.27	17.48	19.7

VITAL STATISTICS
Table 2 continued

<u>INFANT DEATHS</u>		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infants under one year.	Total	3	0	3
	Legitimate	2	0	2
	Illegitimate	1	0	1
Neo-Natal Mortality (first four weeks included above in total of infant deaths of under one year)	Total	0	0	0
	Legitimate	0	0	0
	Illegitimate	0	0	0
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	Total	10.86		(12.90)
	Legitimate	11.23		(13.79)
	Illegitimate	-		-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)		-		

MATERNAL DEATHS

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

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Ware Rural District</u>	<u>Hertford County</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Infant Mortality Rate	10.86	17.58	21.7
Legitimate	11.23	16.84	-
Illegitimate	0.00	-	-
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	0.00	10.60	15.3
Maternal Mortality Rate	0.00	0.27	-

VITAL STATISTICS
Table 2 continued

DEATHS

Total Deaths of all ages	127	(148)
Males	76	
Females	51	
Death Rate per 1,000 population	9.32	(12.59)
Area Comparability Factor for Deaths	0.86	(0.86)
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 population	8.01	

COMPARISON RATES

	<u>Ware Rural</u> <u>District</u>	<u>Hertford</u> <u>County</u>	<u>England</u> <u>& Wales</u>
Death Rate	0.90	9.27	-
Area Comparability Factor	0.86	1.12	-
Standardised Death Rate	0.77	-	11.5

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

(Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified during the year.

Diseases	Total all ages	Age Groups in Years					
		Under 1	1-	5-	15-	25-	Over 65
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Whooping Cough	10	1	3	5	-	1	-
Hepatitis	5	-	1	-	4	-	-
Pneumonia	7	-	-	-	3	1	3
Measles	20	1	5	12	2	-	-
Sonné Dysentery	39	1	16	16	4	1	1
Meningococcal Meningitis	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

Incidence of Diseases during the different months

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Month and number of cases</u>
Whooping Cough	January (2), March (3), September (2), October (2), November (1).
Sonné Dysentery	January (12), February (2), April (8) May (6), July (1), October (5) December (5).
Hepatitis	February (1), April (4).
Pneumonia	February (2), March (2), April (1), November (1), December (1).
Measles	March (3), April (4), May (8), July (3) August (2).
Meningicoccal Meningitis	September (1).
Scarlet Fever	December (1).

Distribution of Diseases amongst the different Parishes

<u>Parish</u>	<u>Disease</u>
Eastwick	Sonné Dysentery (5)
Gilston	Nil.
Great Amwell	Hepatitis (1), Measles (1), Sonné Dysentery (12)
Great Munden	Nil
Hunsdon	Sonné Dysentery (1), Measles (2), Whooping Cough (2).
Little Munden	Nil.
St. Margarets	Hepatitis (4), Sonné Dysentery (18), Meningococcal Meningitis (1).
Standon	Pneumonica (4), Sonné Dysentery (2), Measles (3), Whooping Cough (2) Scarlet Fever (1).
Stanstead Abbots	Whooping Cough (2), Pneumonia (1).
Thundridge	Pneumonia (1), Measles (1).
Ware Rural	Whooping Cough (4), Sonné Dysentery (1) Measles (13).
Widford	Pneumonia (1)

TUBERCULOSIS

The following is a Summary of Tuberculosis Notifications etc. during 1960.

The year commenced with 92 cases on the register.

	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-pulmonary</u>
Males	31	13
Females	37	11
One new case was notified for the first time:		
Males	1	-
Females	-	-
There were seven inward transfers from other areas:		
Males	6	-
Females	1	-
The year therefore ended with 100 cases on the Register		
Males	38	13
Females	38	11

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960

<u>Line No.</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
	ALL CAUSES	76	51
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	0	0
2	Tuberculosis, other	0	0
3	Syphilitic disease	0	1
4	Diphtheria	0	0
5	Whooping Cough	0	0
6	Meningoccal infections	0	0
7	Acute Poliomyelitis	0	0
8	Measles	0	0
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	0	0
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	1
11	" " lung, bronchus	3	1
12	" " breast	0	1
13	" " uterus	0	1

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960 (contd.).

<u>Line No.</u>		<u>M</u>	<u>F</u>
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	11	6
15	Laukaemia, aleukaemia	0	2
16	Diabetes	1	0
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	8	9
18	Coronary disease, angina	19	8
19	Hypertension with heart disease	3	0
20	Other heart disease	8	11
21	Other circulatory disease	2	1
22	Influenza	1	0
23	Pneumonia	2	1
24	Bronchitis	2	0
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	0	0
26	Ulcert of stomach and duodenum	2	0
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	0	0
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	0	0
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	0	0
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	0	0
31	Congenital malformations	1	0
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	5
33	Motor vehicle accidents	1	1
34	All other accidents	2	0
35	Suicide	0	1
36	Homicide and operations of war	0	0
(a)	Stillbirths	3	1
(b)	Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	0	0
(c)	Deaths of infants four weeks to one year of age	3	0

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SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR WARE RURAL DISTRICT

LABORATORY SERVICE

Laboratory facilities are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Cambridge.

In emergency, certain (Medical) specimens can be examined at the Laboratory of the Hertford County Hospital, Hertford.

COUNTY COUNCIL HEALTH SERVICES

The following County Council Services under the National Health Service Act, 1946, are available for Ware Rural District Council. Full details can be obtained from the County Medical Officer, County Hall, Hertford.

Home Nursing, Midwifery, Health Visiting and Welfare Centres.

Number of Nurses - 5. Welfare Centres - 6
(including 1 Mobile Clinic).

Vaccinations, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough & Poliomyelitis Immunisations.

A Medical Officer at the Welfare Centre will vaccinate or immunise babies at the request of parents. Family Doctors will also provide this prophylaxis free of charge.

Home and Domestic Help

Applications for this Service should be addressed to the Local Organiser at 27, Bull Plain, Hertford (Telephone: Hertford 3232).

Care and After-Care

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

Equipment can be issued on loan to patients being nursed at home. A Medical Loan Depot has been established in the Town. Address available at Council Offices. A charge may be made for both the above Services.

Ambulance Service

There are Ambulance Stations at Hertford (Tel: Hertford 3013) Bishop's Stortford (Tel: Bishop's Stortford 1101), Ware (Tel: Ware 2'41). Except in emergency an Ambulance should be ordered by a Medical Practitioner.

Mental Health

Arrangements for mental treatment on the recommendation of a Medical Practitioner are made by the Mental Health Officer Mr. J. H. Webster, Collett Road, Ware, Herts. (Tel: Ware 2541).

Help in respect of Mentally Defective persons can be obtained by application to the County Medical Officer.

An Occupation Centre for defective children has been established in Hertford.

HOSPITAL SERVICES

The area is served by the Hertford County Hospital, Hertford, and the Herts and Essex General Hospital, Bishop's Stortford, Herts.

Chronic Sick can receive hospital treatment at Western House Hospital, Collett Road, Ware.

Western House also provides beds under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, on behalf of the County Council.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL SERVICES

Six doctors practise in Ware Rural District.

There are no Dental Surgeons in the District but the area is served by Dental Surgeons at Hertford, Hoddesdon, Ware, Buntingford and Bishop's Stortford.

OTHER SERVICES

There is an Old Peoples' Welfare Committee at Standon and Puckeridge; also an independently managed "Welcome Club" with a membership of 120 persons.

Women's Institutes are active at ten centres in the District.

S E C T I O N C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA -

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

For the year 1960

WATER SUPPLY

Two parishes in the southern extremity of the district, Great Amwell and Stanstead St. Margarets, are within the statutory area of the Metropolitan Water Board and supplied by them with a public supply of water. The source is the Rye Common Pumping Station and there is a reservoir at Hertford Heath. The water is subject to filtration and chlorination. It is a hard chalk water. There are a few properties in Great Amwell parish which do not have a main supply. The remainder of the Rural District is supplied by the Lee Valley Water Company. The source of the Lee Valley Water Company's supply is a pumping station at Standon where there are two boreholes in the chalk. The water is pumped into supply after chlorination and filtration through activated charcoal. A water tower at Old Hall Green acts as a balancing reservoir.

There are a number of private supplies and these are in the main satisfactory. Most of the private supplies were sampled during the year and in a few cases were improved as the result of advice from the Public Health Department.

Quality of Water

Bacteriological

The Lee Valley Water Company send monthly reports of bacteriological sampling to this Council. In every case the result has been satisfactory.

Distribution of Water Services

Dwellinghouses supplied by public water mains in 1960:-

Parish	Number of houses	Popula- tion (approx)	Main direct to house	Main to stand- pipes
Eastwick	67	160	67	-
Gilston	63	169	63	-
Great Amwell	677	2512	642	5
Great Munden	123	463	91	17
Hunsdon	378	933	357	7
Little Munden	163	600	130	13
St. Margarets	70	241	70	-
Standon	930	2994	875	18
Stanstead Abbots	460	1692	411	10
Thundridge	188	819	164	6
Ware Rural	228	1071	161	9
Widford	138	481	102	32
TOTAL	3485	-	3131	117

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Standon and Puckeridge.

These two villages provide a common drainage area and sewers have been laid to a point in Paper Mill Lane, Standon, from which the sewage is raised to a Sewage Disposal Works south of the village. These works consist of a receiving chamber, duplicate rotary percolating filters followed by land irrigation.

The scheme of improvement outlined in the 1958 report has been submitted to the Ministry. The Council have gained some control over the watercourse from the sewage works to the River Rib by agreement with the owner. It is very difficult to provide a good effluent from these works and this will continue to be so until the new works have been installed. It is anticipated that works of extension and improvement will commence in 1961.

High Cross and Wadesmill.

These two villages which are in the southern portion of the Standon parish are drained to a pumping station at Wadesmill from which sewage is raised to join the Ware Urban District Council sewers at the Urban District Boundary on the main Cambridge Road. The sewage is ultimately disposed of at Rye Meads.

Great Amwell and St. Margarets.

Great Amwell parish may be divided for drainage purposes into four areas.

(1) Hertford Heath, which is drained through an outfall (which is a joint responsibility of the Ware and Hertford Rural District Councils) to the Hertford Borough disposal works at Hertford.

(2) The Haileybury College area which is drained by means of a main sewer to the sewers of the Hoddesdon Urban District Council and eventually disposed of by them at their sewage works.

(3) The southern portion of Great Amwell village, which includes what is known as the Gypsy Lane area and the Old Mylne Estate. This is drained on each side of a water shed to ultimately join at the St. Margarets pumping station from whence the sewage is pumped into the Middle Lee trunk sewer and the sewage disposed of at Rye Meads.

(4) The northern portion of the village which at the moment is without main drainage. A new scheme has been approved and works should be commenced in 1961.

Stanstead Abbots

This village is drained to a point in Accommodation Road where the Council once had a pumping station. The village is now connected directly to the Middle Lee trunk sewer and sewage is disposed of at Rye Meads. The main sewers in this village are mostly 60 years old.

Hunsdon

The village is sewered to a sewage disposal works near Bonningtons. The works were purchased from the Air Ministry following the closure of the Royal Air Force aerodrome at Hunsdon at the end of the war. Although modern in design, these works were only constructed for a temporary period and they are being worked at a decreasing efficiency each year. It has been decided

to replace the existing pumping station and to instal pumps which can if necessary pump the sewage to Stanstead Abbots in the future. The connection of this system to the trunk sewer is now urgently necessary.

Eastwick

This village is now drained to the Stort Valley sewer discharging to Rye Meads sewage disposal scheme.

Gilston

This village has been sewered in conjunction with Eastwick, and is now connected to Rye Meads.

Dane End

The village of Dane End in the parish of Little Munden has been sewered and sewage disposal works constructed in the village.

Widford and Wareside.

The village of Wareside, which is in the Ware Rural parish, and the village of Widford, are without main drainage. A scheme to drain these two villages in conjunction with Much Hadham in the Braughing Rural District was prepared in 1945 and submitted to the Ministry in 1946. Approval in principle was given in 1959.

Connections

The number of properties connected to the main sewers during the year was 47.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Cesspools

The Council have continued their policy to discourage the construction of small water-tight cesspools and encourage the construction of septic tanks with either filters or land irrigation. There are in fact no conventional type cesspools as far as is known although many old cesspools used as septic tanks are in need of improvement. The making of improvement grants has helped to improve the drainage of many houses and provided modern type septic tanks. All new houses built where main drainage is not available must have well designed septic tanks.

The Council remove sludge from septic tanks once a year by means of their two cesspool emptying vehicles. The work is done to a definite time table and all occupiers of premises know, to within a week, when the tank will be de-sludged. Tanks which are too small or otherwise inadequate to deal with the drainage of the premises and need to be emptied more frequently are dealt with either by the owners themselves or by a private firm working under contract to the owner or by means of a request to the Council. One emptying per year is allowed free of charge by the Council if carried out in rotation according to the timetable. Any emptying taken out of turn extra to the annual emptying has to be paid for on the scale of charges in force at the time. At the moment the charge is 30/-d. per load of approximately five to six hundred gallons with a minimum charge of £3.0.0d. Cesspools or septic tanks which are in the vicinity of public sewers and lie within the area shown on the Council's resolution map are not emptied free of charge at any time.

Pail Closets

The Council's cesspool emptying vehicles are fitted with hoppers and vacuum pumps for the purpose of taking the contents of pail closets. These are emptied twice a week throughout the whole district. They are emptied free of charge in an area which lies outside the prescribed areas which are in the proximity of the public sewers. The owners or occupiers of premises within the prescribed areas who require this service have to make a request and pay 20/-d. per quarter for one pail to be emptied twice a week. This charge is intended to encourage property owners to convert their pail closets to water closets. It is possible that this charge is too low for very few property owners will take advantage of the sewer and far too many pail closets still remain in the vicinity of the public sewers.

Refuse Collection and disposal

Refuse is collected weekly throughout the district. Two side-loading vehicles of 10 cubic yards capacity are used and in addition a Paxit Major has been brought into service. The refuse is disposed of at a central tip near Downfield Farm, Ware. One man is employed full-time on the tip and uses a Chaseside shovel for the purpose of covering the refuse. There have been no fires on the tip and no reports of flies or vermin during the year. The Council have passed a resolution under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936, prescribing the size and capacity of dustbins and approving the British Standard Dustbin.

There is a byelaw in force prohibiting the deposit of any liquid matter in a dustbin. Suppliers of hardware in the district have been informed of the Council's adoption of the British Standard dustbin and it has been suggested to them that

purchasers should be encouraged to buy this dustbin in preference to other types. No prosecutions were taken during the year on account of refuse being placed in receptacles other than dustbins but quite an amount of suggestion has been necessary to improve the receptacles used by many inhabitants. The recruitment of labour for this service remains a great difficulty.

PARTICULARS OF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S
VISITS DURING THE YEAR 1960

Housing	231	Total brought forward	689
Complaints	96	Bakehouses	6
Drainage	19	Ice Cream Premises	12
Water Supply	147	Knackers Yard	10
Refuse Tips	43	Slaughterhouses	514
Caravans	115	Cowsheds and Dairies	12
Schools	4	Other Food Premises	134
Factories	22	Rats and Mice	51
Infectious Diseases	12	Miscellaneous	28
	<hr/>		
Total carried forward	689	Total	<hr/> 1456

HOUSING ACTS 1936 to 1954

Housing Progress during 1959

New Housing by private enterprise

New dwellings erected -	26
Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units -	Nil

By Local Authority

New dwellings erected -	5
Conversions or adaptations in terms of family units -	Nil

By Other Authorities

(County Council, Police, etc.)	Nil
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Total properties controlled by the Council

Council Houses	1048
Temporary prefabricated bungalows	Nil
Sundries (including shops)	Nil

Slum Clearance

Progress was made with the slum clearance programme submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government last year. The following properties were dealt with.

No. of properties dealt with in Clearance Areas	Nil
No. of Individual Unift Houses	3
No. of Closing Orders made	1
No. of Undertakings given	-
No. of properties demolished	17

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS

Slaughtering and Meat Inspection

Slaughtering of animals for human consumption has continued at the two licensed slaughterhouses. They have now been brought up to the standard required by the Slaughterhouses Act, 1958. Details of carcasses and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part, are shown in the following table:-

	Cattle (excl. cows)	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
No. killed during 1959	982	19	50	3560	1421
No. inspected during 1959	928	19	48	3372	1248
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci -					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	3	2
Part carcase or organ condemned	98	2	-	25	22
Tuberculosis only -					
Whole carcase condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Cysticercosis -					
Part carcase or organ condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Treated by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-

Other Foods condemned

Canned Foodstuffs

Fruit 4 tins 32 lbs.

Meat 6 tins 38 lbs.

Total weight of all foods condemned -

14 Cwt. 75 lbs.

Food Premises

In addition to two slaughterhouses the following Food Premises, which number as shown, were inspected during the year:-

Bakehouse	3
Butchers	10
Grocers	25
Fishmongers	1
Cafés	8
Sweets & Confectionery	16

Registered Food Premises

The following premises are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Ice Cream Premises	42
Manufacturers of)	10
Sausages and)	
Preserved Foods)	

No new premises were licensed during the year.

Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955.

An inspection of all food premises were made during the year. Most of the premises have now been brought up to the standards required by the Hygiene Regulations.

Milk and Dairies

The responsibility for the registration of the four dairies in the District has now been taken over by the County Council.

Biological Sampling

No samples of milk were reported as positive to the tubercle bacillus during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

Rodent Control

Rodent control under the above Act is in full operation in this District. The Council employ a part-time operator who is principally engaged on this work.

The table below sets out the action taken during the year:-

	Type of Property				Total
	Council Property	Dwell- ing Houses	Agricul- tural	Business premises	
No. of properties inspected	9	323	-	-	332
No. found to be infested by rats	9	301	-	3	313
No. seriously infested by mice	-	-	-	-	-
No. of properties treated for infestations	9	301	-	3	313
No. of block control schemes carried out	-	5	-	-	5

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S E C T I O N D

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 AND 1948.

The following is a summary of information already supplied in detail to the Ministry of Labour and National Service on Form 572 (Revised) in respect of the year 1959.

Part 1 of the Act

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

Factories without Mechanical Power

Number on Register	-
Inspections	-

Factories with Mechanical Power

Number on Register	44
Inspections	22

Other Premises under the Act

(Electric Stations, Institutions,
Sites of Building Operations, Works
of Engineering Construction, but
excluding Outworker's Premises)

No. on Register	10
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2. Cases in which Defects were found

<u>Defect</u>	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Sanitary conveniences -		
(a) Insufficient	1	1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	4
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-
Total defects referred to H.M. Inspector		Nil
Total defects referred by H.M. Inspector		2

PART VIII of the Act

<u>OUTWORK</u> (Sections 110 and 111)	Nil
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