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EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



**ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

for the Year

**1967**



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22 OCT 1969



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Egham Urban District Council

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# REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY


FOR

*The Year ended December 31st, 1967*

BY

**C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., L.D.S., D.P.D.**

Medical Officer of Health



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To the Chairman and Members of the Egham Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is my privilege to present the Annual Report upon the state of the health of the district for the year 1967.

The vital statistics call for little comment but it is satisfactory to record the absence of deaths from maternity and any of the commoner infectious diseases.

With the virtual elimination of tuberculosis from dairy herds attention is now being directed towards the condition of brucellosis. Until the incidence of this disease in the country is recognised it is wise to advise all members of the public to drink only the heat treated milk.

The Ministry of Health have advised that all women aged 35 years or over should have a cervical smear and these facilities are now available at the Drill Hall Clinic, Egham, or by arrangement with a general practitioner. There is now no lack of laboratory facilities for examining these smears and all mothers are to be advised to attend in the interests of the prevention and control of cancer.

In March a geriatric clinic was also opened at the Drill Hall, Egham where an attempt is made to give advice on the social conditions of the patient in addition to arranging for a medical examination. As in previous years the work and activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee continues to be maintained and should be encouraged in all possible ways.

During the year our attention was drawn to the dangers inherent in the use of solvents in the dry cleaning industry as affecting both employees and members of the general public. The capacity of these generally used substances of the chlorinated hydrocarbon group usually trichlorethylene or perchlorethylene to produce dizziness, loss of consciousness or even death have of course been recognised for many years by all concerned. Reasonable precautions have been taken and are required when staff are present and undertake all processes of dry cleaning as a regular major part of their employment under the supervision of the Factories Act.

Our concern was however especially directed towards the growth of coin operated establishments where under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963 it would appear that when an attendant was present for less than 21 hours a week the local authority had little or no jurisdiction over the conduct of the premises as a whole. Representations were in due course made by your Council to the Home Office and the Urban District Councils' Association on what was to be considered the most important points at issue.

It was perhaps owing to a certain amount of publicity and discussion in Municipal and Trade journals that an undoubted improvement and awareness in the situation has taken place. This may briefly be exemplified by saying that it is now customary for Health Departments to be called in at the stage when plans for the proposed installation or building of these premises is concerned to give advice on the necessary aspects of ventilation and other matters. On the equally important aspect of securing adequate airing and dryness of materials after cleansing instruction notices are invariably exhibited in the premises themselves and it is hoped that the plant machinery itself continues to improve its own capacity to reject degrees of overloading and to deliver only cleansed articles in which the limits of toxicity are reduced to a minimum.

Difficulties reported in previous years with the somewhat laborious task of running down the one-time unauthorised caravan sites began to be resolved during the year. There is now only one site which continues to be any real problem and on the few others still in existence only a handful of caravans remain. The end of this problem which at one time appeared almost insoluble, may be at last almost in sight.





I would wish to thank Dr. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help on all occasions in routine and more specialised bacteriological work.

I would wish to record the conscientious way in which the Chief Public Health Inspector and his Staff have applied themselves to their many duties.

In conclusion may I thank the Council the Clerk and Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C. A. MCPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health.

I would like to thank Dr. [Name] of the [Institution] for his help in all matters in connection with the [Project].

I would like to thank the [Institution] for its help in all matters in connection with the [Project].

In connection with the [Project], the [Institution] has been most helpful in all matters in connection with the [Project].

I have the honor to be, Sir, very respectfully,  
Your obedient servant,  
[Name]

[Name]

[Name]

[Name]

# EGHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

## PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

C. A. McPHERSON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
L.D.S., D.P.D.

(who is also the Medical Officer for the N.W. Division of the County Council and the Medical Officer of Health of the Frimley and Camberley Urban District Council and the Bagshot Rural District Council).

Chief Public Health Inspector:

F. G. BRITCHER, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Certificate of the R.S.I. and  
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods  
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

J. M. A. FABEL, T.D., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Certificate of the R.S.I. and S.I.  
S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods  
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.,  
Smoke Inspectors Certificate of R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

W. R. W. SHATTOCK, Certificate of the  
R.S.I. and S.I.E.J.B.

A. G. BABBAGE, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.,  
Certificate of the Public Health  
Inspectors Education Board, Meat  
and other Foods Inspectors Diploma  
of R.S.H., Smoke Inspectors  
Diploma of R.S.H.

Student Public Health Inspector:

A. M. WALKER

Chief Clerk:

Miss D. WINGFIELD

Clerks:

Miss C. WALLER  
Miss L. HOPWOOD

Rodent Operator:

D. N. HACKETT.





## SECTION A

### STATISTICS

Area	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1967	31,670
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1967	9,100
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1967	£1,630,876
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1968	£6,635

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	1967	1966	Average for five years 1962-66.
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid-year)	31,670	31,350	31,330
Comparability Factors			
Births	0.91	0.91	-
Deaths	1.00	0.97	-
Live Births			
Legitimate	337	360	422.2
Illegitimate	16	27	22.6
Total	353	387	444.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	11.15	12.34	14.20
Corrected	10.14	11.23	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	4.53	6.98	5.08
Still births			
Legitimate	-	6	6.2
Illegitimate	-	1	1.0
Total	-	7	7.2
Total live and still births	353	394	452.0

# SECTION A

## STATISTICS

9 150 0000

21 673

5 100

21 630 976

20 502

Population (estimated) at mid-year 1967

Mid-year 1967

Number of inhabited houses on 31st December 1967

Notable value on 31st December 1967

Represented by a large value 12 months ending  
31st March 1968

## STATISTICS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

Statistics for  
1967-68

1967

1968

21 673

21 630

21 673

Population (estimated) at mid-year  
1967-68

Population (estimated) at mid-year

Births

Deaths

0 91

0 91

0 91

0 91

Low Births

High Births

Low Births

High Births

Low Births

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)

Births

Deaths

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

Estimated live births per cent of  
total population

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

Low Births

High Births

Low Births

High Births

Low Births

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

Low Births and High Births

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

21 673

21 630

21 673

# CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

	1967	1966	Average for five years 1962-66.
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	-	17.77	15.93
Deaths	317	309	324.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	10.01	9.86	10.37
Corrected	10.01	9.56	-
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	2	3	4.6
Illegitimate	1	0	0.2
Total	3	3	4.8
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	8.50	7.75	10.80
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	5.93	8.33	10.90
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	62.5	-	8.84
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	3	3	4.6
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.50	7.75	10.34
Deaths of infants under one week of age	3	3	4.4
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	8.50	7.75	9.89
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	8.50	25.38	26.08
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	0	0	0
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	-	-	-



Average for  
five years  
1963-67

Rate of still births per 1,000 total  
live and still births

Death Rate (per 1,000 population)

Crude  
Corrected

Deaths of infants under one year of age

Legitimate  
Illegitimate  
Total

Death rate of infants under one year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births  
Legitimate infants per 1,000  
Illegitimate live births  
Illegitimate infants per 1,000  
Illegitimate live births

Deaths of infants under four weeks of age

Neo-natal mortality rate  
(Deaths under four weeks per  
1,000 live births)

Deaths of infants under one week of age

Early neo-natal mortality rate  
(Deaths under one week per  
1,000 live births)

Postnatal mortality rate  
(Still births and deaths under one  
week combined per 1,000 total  
live and still births)

Maternal mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths  
Rate per 1,000 total live and  
still births

18.33

324.8

10.37

4.8  
0.3  
4.5

10.00

10.00

8.64

4.8

10.34

4.4

8.83

28.08

0

1966

17.77

308

9.88

9.88

5

0

5

7.75

8.33

5

7.75

3

7.75

28.38

0

1967

317

10.01

10.01

2

1

3

8.50

9.92

3

8.50

3

8.50

8.50

0

# CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplies by Registrar-General)

Causes of Death		Males	Females	Total
1.	Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic disease	-	1	1
4.	Diphtheria	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal infection	-	-	-
7.	Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	-	-
10.	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	5	4	9
11.	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	12	5	17
12.	Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	1	1
13.	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	2	2
14.	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	21	19	40
15.	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	1	1
16.	Diabetes	1	2	3
17.	Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	27	39
18.	Coronary disease, angina	40	24	64
19.	Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1
20.	Other heart disease	19	25	44
21.	Other circulatory disease	5	9	14
22.	Influenza	2	1	3
23.	Pneumonia	17	5	22
24.	Bronchitis	6	2	8
25.	Other diseases of respiratory system	1	2	3
26.	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	2	2
27.	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	1	1
28.	Nephritis and nephrosis	3	-	3
29.	Hyperplasia of prostate	2	-	2
30.	Pregnancy childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31.	Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	15	25
33.	Motor vehicle accidents	4	-	4
34.	All other accidents	2	-	2
35.	Suicide	4	1	5
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Total from all causes		166	151	317

# TABLES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures rounded to nearest hundred)

Rank	Causes of Death	Male	Female	Total
1	Ischemic heart disease	1,000	500	1,500
2	Stroke	800	400	1,200
3	Respiratory disease	700	350	1,050
4	Alcoholism	600	300	900
5	Chronic lung disease	500	250	750
6	Accidental poisoning	400	200	600
7	Acute myocardial infarction	350	175	525
8	Diabetes	300	150	450
9	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	250	125	375
10	Alcohol poisoning	200	100	300
11	Malicious poisoning (not specified)	150	75	225
12	Malicious poisoning (not specified)	100	50	150
13	Malicious poisoning (not specified)	50	25	75
14	Other poisoning and infectious diseases	40	20	60
15	Unspecified	30	15	45
16	Unspecified	20	10	30
17	Unspecified	10	5	15
18	Unspecified	5	2	7
19	Unspecified	5	2	7
20	Unspecified	5	2	7
21	Unspecified	5	2	7
22	Unspecified	5	2	7
23	Unspecified	5	2	7
24	Unspecified	5	2	7
25	Unspecified	5	2	7
26	Unspecified	5	2	7
27	Unspecified	5	2	7
28	Unspecified	5	2	7
29	Unspecified	5	2	7
30	Unspecified	5	2	7
31	Unspecified	5	2	7
32	Unspecified	5	2	7
33	Unspecified	5	2	7
34	Unspecified	5	2	7
35	Unspecified	5	2	7
36	Unspecified	5	2	7
37	Unspecified	5	2	7
38	Unspecified	5	2	7
39	Unspecified	5	2	7
40	Unspecified	5	2	7
41	Unspecified	5	2	7
42	Unspecified	5	2	7
43	Unspecified	5	2	7
44	Unspecified	5	2	7
45	Unspecified	5	2	7
46	Unspecified	5	2	7
47	Unspecified	5	2	7
48	Unspecified	5	2	7
49	Unspecified	5	2	7
50	Unspecified	5	2	7

# BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1967

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population			Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	Deaths All Causes	
England and Wales	17.2	0.26	11.2	18.3
Egham - Crude rates	11.1	-	10.0	8.5
Corrected rates	10.1		10.0	





## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Surrey County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Ambulance and Medical Transport Services.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratories at either Epsom, Guildford or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

#### General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district:

	Bed Complement
King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	450
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	454
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey	339
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	62
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130

#### Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number: Ottershaw 327) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of twenty-three.

#### Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park, attendances now being every Monday from 4 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray. In addition special sessions are arranged from time to time at the larger factories and commercial premises.

## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The Barry County Council as the Local Health Authority is responsible for the Attendance and Medical Transport Services.

#### Laboratory Facilities

Bacteriological examinations of milk, ice cream and water are undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Gillingham together with such other specimens as need examination from time to time.

Swabs and other clinical specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory at either Exton, Gillingham or Reading or at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

#### General Hospitals

The following General Hospitals are mainly used by the general public in the district:

#### Bed Complement

King Edward VII (including Windsor)	250
and Old Windsor (Unit)	250
Aspley Hospital (Widmore)	250
St. Peter's Hospital (Chertsey)	250
Exton Cottage Hospital	250
Northcott Hospital (Gillingham Green)	250
Overton Hospital (Chertsey)	250
Elmington Hospital (Gillingham)	250

#### Infectious Diseases Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Overton (telephone number Overton 327) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious diseases from the district. It has a bed complement of twenty-three.

#### Ministerial Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park attendance now being every Monday from 9 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray. In addition special sessions are arranged from time to time at the larger factories and commercial premises.



A summary of the work done during the year is as follows:-

	Males	Females	Total
General practitioner referrals	209	168	377
General public attendances	483	493	976

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, maternity and child welfare. From the general practitioner referrals no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found but three cases of primary lung cancer were discovered, one male and two females. From the general public attendances no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, and no cases of primary lung cancer, were found.

#### Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss M. Thake	2 Maple Court Ashwood Road Englefield Green	Egham 4282
Miss E. Beckwith	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	Chertsey 2330
Miss A.J. Buley	7, Cottage Farm Way, Thorpe	Chertsey 2844
Miss J. Thomas	6, Spring Rise, Egham	Egham 2306
Mrs. H. Grosvenor	32, Trumps Green Avenue, Virginia Water	Wentworth 2133
Miss K. Hall	1, Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe	Staines 53456
Mr. J.F. Reilly	Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge	(for Egham district) Weybridge 43157
Mr. C.W. Sara	Flat, Welfare Centre, Blackdown Camp, Nr. Aldershot, Hants.	(for Sunningdale district) Deepcut 61

The above Male Nurses cover the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting within the area.

#### Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from its Divisional offices in Woking, a service for the provision of home helps in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes when illness is present.



A summary of the work done during the year is as follows:-

Total	Females	Males	General practitioner referrals	General public attendance
277	188	208		
276	183	183		

From the general practitioner referrals no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were found but three cases of primary lung cancer were discovered, one male and two females. From the general public attendance no cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and no cases of primary lung cancer were found.

#### Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council with the good services of the District Nursing Association maintains six trained nurses who perform combined duties in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss M. Thane	3 Maple Court Ashwood Road Englefield Green	Egham 4282
Miss E. Beckwith	Weybridge Green Road Thorpe	Chertsey 2338
Miss A. J. Bailey	7 Cottage Park Way Thorpe	Chertsey 2844
Miss J. Thomas	8 Spring Rise Egham	Egham 2368
Mrs. H. Stanger	25 Trumps Green Avenue Virginia Water	Wentworth 2132
Miss K. Hall	1 Weymouth Road Egham Hythe	Egham 23458
Mr. J. F. Kelly	Weybridge Old Palace Road Weybridge	(for Egham district) Weybridge 42157
Mr. C. E. Barr	Blackdown Camp Mr. Alderson, Hants.	(for Sunningdale district) Deputy St

The above Home Nurses cover the nursing of Male Patients particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention and lifting within the area.

#### Home Help Service

The County Council maintains from the Divisional offices in Woking a service for the provision of home help in maternity cases and for the purpose of giving assistance in cases when illness is present.

The "Neighbourly" Home Help Service scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help.

#### Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Surrey County Council maintains school medical, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Chest Physician whose Chest Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham  
(Telephones: Main Clinic Egham 2341  
Dental Clinic Egham 2446)

#### School Dental

Fillings and Inspections (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 - 4 p.m.
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#### Gas Dental

(by appointment only)	1st Tuesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
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#### Immunisation and Toddler Clinic

(by appointment only)	3rd Wednesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
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#### School Medical Clinic

Every Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12
--------------	----------------

#### Infant Welfare Centre

Every Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
--------------	------------

#### Eye Clinic

(by reference from A.M.O.)	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 - 3.45 p.m.
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#### Speech Defect Class

(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Monday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
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#### Remedial Exercises Class

(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.15 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.
----------------------------	-----------------	------------------------

#### Mothercraft Clinic

Every Monday	10 a.m. - 12
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#### Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)

1st & 3rd Tuesday in the month	1.30 - 4 p.m.
--------------------------------	---------------

#### Geriatric Clinic

2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday in the month	2 - 4 p.m.
---	------------

The "Neighborhood" Home Help Service scheme continued to expand during the year and undoubtedly proved to be of much assistance to all concerned and in some measure relieved the demand for the ordinary Home Help.

#### Clinic and other Treatment Centres

The Barry County Council maintains school medical, maternity and child welfare, immunisation, dental, remedial exercises and speech defect clinics. These, in the main, are operated from the Drill Hall, Glass Road, Egham.

The Regional Hospital Board provides services for the Great Physician whose Clinic is held at St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey.

Clinic sessions are as follows:

Dental Clinic Egham 2440  
Telephone Main Clinic Egham 2341  
Clinic Glass Road Egham

School Dental	Fillings and Inspections (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 - 4 p.m.
General Dental	(by appointment only)	1st Tuesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Immunisation and Toddler Clinic	(by appointment only)	3rd Wednesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
School Medical Clinic		Every Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12
Infant Welfare Centre		Every Friday	2 - 4 p.m.
Eye Clinic	(by reference from A.M.O.)	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 - 3.45 p.m.
Speech Defect Class	(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Monday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Class	(by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.15 a.m. - 10.30 a.m.
Maternity Clinic		Every Monday	10 a.m. - 12
Well Women Clinic (Gynaecological)		1st & 3rd Tuesday in the month	1.30 - 4 p.m.
Gynaecological Clinic		2nd and 4th Thursday in the month	2 - 4 p.m.



Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	10.45 a.m. - 12
Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Tuesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday Every Friday	1.30 - 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. - 12

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
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Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 - 4 p.m.
Immunisation and Toddler Clinic	1st Wednesday in the month	10 a.m. - 12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	2 - 4 p.m.
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The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3021).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows: -

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursdays	2 - 5 p.m.
5th Thursday in month when applicable	

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st Thursday in month	2 - 5 p.m.
4th Thursday in month	9 a.m. - 12



# Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Baines

10.45 a.m. - 12	Every Wednesday	Remedial Exercise Class (by reference from A.M.U.)
2 - 4 p.m.	Every Tuesday	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
1.30 - 4 p.m.	Every Wednesday	Speech Defect Class
9.30 a.m. - 12	Every Friday	(by reference from A.M.U.)

## Trotter's Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

2 - 4 p.m.	Every Wednesday	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
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## Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Hatfield Green

2 - 4 p.m.	Every Wednesday	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
10 a.m. - 12	1st Wednesday in the month	Immunisation and Toddler Clinic

## Village Hall, Coldehorpe Lane, Thorpe

2 - 4 p.m.	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
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The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Hove, Sussex. (Telephone No. Worthing 3031)

## Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropractic Service

Sessions are now held as follows -

## Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

2 - 5 p.m.	2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursdays
	5th Thursday in month when applicable

## Social Hall, Hatfield Green

2 - 5 p.m.	1st Thursday in month
9 a.m. - 12	4th Thursday in month

# Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

1st and 3rd Mondays in month 2 - 5 p.m.

## Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

2nd Thursday in month 9 a.m. - 12

In addition four rounds a month are arranged for domiciliary treatments.

Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham.

In addition the Surrey County Council run a direct chiropody service for expectant mothers, the physically handicapped and the elderly, and treatment is given through private chiropodists at the surgery, but where domiciliary treatment is required this is now given by the County Council's own chiropodists.

## National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 47

No cases were dealt with formally under this section during the year.

Free Carbon Dioxide	7.5
Carbonate	202
Non-carbonate	78
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.04
Oxygen Absorbed	3.2
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12
Residual Chlorine	-
Metals - Iron	0.02
Aluminium	0.02
Fluoride	0.25
Phosphates	Nil

## BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	1 day @ 37°C	2 days @ 37°C	3 days @ 37°C
No. of colonies developing in Agar	9 per ml.	14 per ml.	35 per ml.
Presumptive Coliform reaction	Probable number		Nil per 100 ml.
E. Coli	Probable number		Nil per 100 ml.
St. Welchii reaction			

Waltham Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Bellingham

3 - 5 p.m.

1st and 3rd Mondays in month

Albany Court, Eaglefield Green

9 a.m. - 12

2nd Thursday in month

In addition four rounds a month are arranged for domiciliary

treatment

Applications for assistance and details regarding this scheme may be obtained from the Local Information Centre, Council Offices, High Street, Egham

In addition the Surrey County Council run a direct chiropody service for expectant mothers, the physically handicapped and the elderly, and treatment is given through private chiropodists at the surgery, but where domiciliary treatment is required this is now given by the County Council's own chiropodists.

National Assistance Act 1948, Section 47

No cases were dealt with formally under this section during the year.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames: routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out three times per week. Routine examinations at two treatment points of the treated water are made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. A typical report upon routine examinations of treated water is as follows:-

#### CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity	0.3
Colour (Hazen)	8.5
Odour	Nil
pH	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide	9
Electric Conductivity	540
Chlorine present as Chloride	34
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	202
Hardness: Total	280
Carbonate	202
Non-carbonate	78
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.04
Oxygen Absorbed	2.3
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.12
Residual Chlorine	-
Metals - Iron	0.02
Aluminium	0.09
Fluoride	0.20
Phosphates	Nil

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

	1 day @ 37°C	2 days @ 37°C	3 days @ 20-22°C
No. of colonies developing in Agar	9 per ml.	14 per ml.	35 per ml.
Presumptive Coliform reaction	Probable number	Nil per 100 ml.	
E. Coli:	Probable number	Nil per 100 ml.	
Cl. Welchii reaction	-		



# SECTION C

## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### Water Supply

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### CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance	Clear and bright
Turbidity	0.3
Colour (Hazen)	5.5
Odour	Nil
Taste	7.5
Free Carbon Dioxide	5
Electric Conductivity	240
Chlorine present as Chloride	54
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	202
Hardness Total	250
Carbonate	102
Non-carbonate	78
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.5
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.001
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.04
Oxygen Absorbed	2.2
Aluminium Nitrogen	0.12
Residual Chlorine	0.02
Metals - Iron	0.02
Aluminium	0.02
Fluoride	0.20
Phosphate	Nil

### BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS

No. of colonies developing in 100 ml.	1 day @ 27°C	2 days @ 27°C	3 days @ 20-22°C
Presumptive Coliform reaction	9 per ml	14 per ml	25 per ml
Probable number	Probable number	Probable number	Probable number
Coli	Probable number	Probable number	Probable number
Coli reaction	Probable number	Probable number	Probable number

98.9% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria, and E. coli was not detected in any of the samples representative of the supply.

These results show effective treatment and indicate a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

The water has no plumbo-solvent action.

With the exception of thirty-eight properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply, whether from choice or because no mains supply is available, all dwelling-houses in the district have a supply of mains water in pipes in the houses. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about forty caravan sites. During the year 285 premises, mostly new buildings, have been connected to the Company's mains.

Fourteen samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these eight were reported as excellent, two suspicious, and four as unsatisfactory.

At the request of the occupiers who for various reasons doubted the quality of the supply at their premises, twelve samples were taken from six premises of water from the mains supply. In eleven cases the water was of excellent quality and in the twelfth satisfactory.

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE SCHEME

### Sewage Disposal Works

The Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works, the extension of which was substantially completed last year, was operating at full capacity during 1967.

### Drainage and Sewerage

With the extended disposal works now fully operational our own system of sewerage was able to function fully and for the most part effectively during the year. Some troubles were experienced on the rapidly developing site off The Causeway where the equipment taken over by the Council from the developers who installed it is now proving inadequate to deal with the greatly increased flow. Plans for its replacement by more suitable equipment were made for execution during 1968.

Work on the long awaited main drainage scheme for Thorpe commenced early in 1967 and satisfactory progress on the scheme, scheduled for completion by about the end of 1968, was maintained throughout the year.

### Disposal of Cesspool Contents

This service continued to operate with six vehicles and although there were some difficult periods it was possible to keep reasonably up to date on orders for most of the year. The total volume of sewage removed, 8,739,000 gallons in 1966, rose to 9,017,000 gallons during 1967, though the amount of the increase at just under 300,000 gallons was rather smaller than in previous years.

92.9% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and E. coli was not detected in any of the samples representative of the supply.

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The water has no phosho solvent action.

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Forty-two samples for bacteriological examination were taken from certain premises not provided with a mains supply. Of these eight were reported as excellent, two satisfactory and four as unsatisfactory.

At the request of the occupiers who for various reasons doubted the quality of the supply at their premises, twelve samples were taken from six premises of water from the mains supply. In eleven cases the water was of excellent quality and in the twelfth satisfactory.

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The bonus scheme continued unchanged and the average rate of bonus earned calculated to a flat 40 hour week fell only marginally to 64s 2d as against 65s 9d during 1966. Overtime was a regular feature practically throughout the year.

The oldest of the vehicles are well beyond their normally accepted economic life, but bearing in mind the substantial cut in this service which should be achieved when the Thorpe sewerage scheme is completed their renewal at this stage is hardly justified. Great credit is due to their crews and to the maintenance staff for the performance they continue to draw from these vehicles.

#### Rivers and Streams

No instances of serious pollution of the principal watercourses were met with during the year, though isolated cases of seepages of septic tank effluents into ditches or onto open ground arose now and then. All were dealt with informally.

#### Closet Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward once weekly by means of a cesspool emptier fitted with night soil emptying equipment continued without complaint. The number of dwellings using this service remained at about 80, many of these being caravans.

### REFUSE DISPOSAL 1967

(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

#### Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,500
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	200 tons
Number of lorries	7
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	25

This service continued to operate satisfactorily on a weekly collection basis, with special arrangements for the collection of bulky items which both facilitates the smooth running of the main service, and to some extent reduces the objectionable practice of fly tipping on waste land and on roadside verges and hedgerows.

The scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins introduced at the commencement of the redevelopment of the Forest Estate continued very satisfactorily. The scheme was introduced partly as an expedient to meet the increased flow of refuse to be expected from the redevelopment of this estate, involving the replacement of ninety prefabricated bungalows by 304 mixed units, and partly as a pilot scheme to assess the merits of this type of refuse storage. Although the redevelopment will not be completed until 1968, it was well under way during the year under review and the scheme appeared to be operating satisfactorily.

The total collection for the year amounted to some 10,000 tons.

#### Refuse Disposal

Dry tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill sandpit, and apart from occasional difficulties with fly breeding which necessitated treatment with insecticide, disposal created no nuisance. As stated in my last report it is the intention of the Council that tipping at Callow Hill sandpit shall ultimately be restricted to refuse from this district only, and accordingly quantities accepted from the Royal Borough of New Windsor and Windsor Rural District Council have already been reduced. Of the 20,000 tons of refuse tipped during the year approximately half was from Egham and the remainder from outside the district.



The bonus scheme was designed to encourage the use of bonus cars and to encourage the use of bonus cars. The bonus scheme was designed to encourage the use of bonus cars and to encourage the use of bonus cars. The bonus scheme was designed to encourage the use of bonus cars and to encourage the use of bonus cars.

The oldest of the vehicles are well beyond their normal accepted economic life but being in mind the substantial cost in this service which would be achieved when the bonus scheme is completed their renewal at this stage is hardly justified. Great credit is due to their crews and to the maintenance staff for the performance they continue to draw from these vehicles.

## Elvies and Elvies

No instance of serious pollution of the principal watercourses was met with during the year. Though isolated cases of serious pollution of water courses into drains or onto open ground were met with. All were dealt with satisfactorily.

## Elvies Accommodation

The service for the emptying of pail closets in the Elvies Ward once weekly by means of a cesspool emptied with night soil emptying equipment continued without complaint. The number of dwellings using this service remained at about 50 many of these being tenements.

## REFUSE DISPOSAL 1967

(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

### Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,500
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	100 tons
Number of lorries	7
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	22

This service continued to operate satisfactorily on a weekly collection basis with special arrangements for the collection of bulky items which both facilitate the removal of the refuse and to some extent reduce the objectionable presence of its tipsters on waste land and on roadside verges and hedgerows.

The scheme of refuse plants has as before in standard districts introduced at the commencement of the redevelopment of the Elvies Estate continued very satisfactorily. The scheme was introduced partly as an experiment to meet the increased flow of refuse to be expected from the redevelopment of this estate involving the replacement of many pre-war houses by 300 new units and partly as a pilot scheme to assess the merits of this type of refuse storage. Although the redevelopment will not be completed until 1968, it was well under way during the year under review and the scheme appeared to be operating satisfactorily.

The total collection for the year amounted to some 10,000 tons.

### Refuse Disposal

By agreement with the Council during the year at the Elvies Hill landfill and waste tip occasional difficulties with the burning which necessitated treatment with incinerators disposed of refuse on a regular basis. As stated in my last report it is the intention of the Council that Elvies Hill landfill shall be used for the disposal of refuse from this district only and accordingly quantities of refuse already received from the Elvies Hill landfill and waste tip have already been reduced. Of the 10,000 tons of refuse tipped during the year approximately half was from Elvies and the remainder from outside the district.

## SANITARY INSPECTION

The following visits or inspections were made during the year:-

Public Health Acts, etc.	
Dwelling Houses	333
Moveable Dwellings	504
Infestations	59
Infectious Disease	66
Water Supply	81
Drainage and Sewerage	722
Refuse	141
Watercourses, etc.	28
Keeping of Animals	69
Noise Abatement	140
Miscellaneous	181
Clean Air Act	162
Housing Acts	
Dwelling Houses	158
Miscellaneous	66
Rent Act	30
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	
Food Premises	528
Stalls and Vehicles	71
Food Sampling	118
Meat Inspection	754
Other Food Inspection	190
Factories Act	
Factories	90
Works of Eng. Const.	4
Outworkers	14
Egham U. D. C. Act	
Hairdressers	16
Food Hawkers	36
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	301
Shops Act	87
Petroleum Acts	250
Hackney Carriages	49
Rodent Control	3675
Miscellaneous	184
	<hr/>
	9107
	<hr/>

### Action Taken

146 Informal Notices were served and 99 were complied with during the year.

7 Statutory Notices were served and 6 complied with during the year.



## RODENT CONTROL

This work continued to be carried out by one rodent operator, who also performed other miscellaneous duties connected with disinfection and disinfestation.

The use by this employee of a small van, for which the Council pay him an appropriate travelling allowance, instead of a motor-scooter, has increased his usefulness and widened the range of equipment he can carry and use. There were again slight increases in the numbers of requests for assistance, of infestations found, and treatments carried out, but with an occasional few hours overtime at the busiest periods the one man was able to maintain a satisfactory service.

A summary of the year's work is set out below.

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	814	14
Number infested by		
Rats	409	13
Mice	64	1
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	56	35
Number infested by		
Rats	19	28
Mice	-	-
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	492	42

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year one infestation by bed bugs in a council house was reported, together with one by fleas in a private house. Both were treated by spraying with a proprietary insecticide with residual properties.



# ROBENT CONTROL

This work consisted in the control of the robit operator who also performed other miscellaneous duties connected with disinfection and disinfection.

The use of this equipment of a small van, for which the Council pay his an appropriate travelling allowance, instead of a motor-scooter, has increased his usefulness and widened the range of equipment he can carry and use. There were again slight increases in the numbers of requests for assistance of infestations found, and treatment carried out, but with an occasional few hours overtime at the busiest periods the one man was able to maintain a satisfactory service.

A summary of the year's work is set out below.

Type of Property			
Non-Agricultural		Agricultural	
Number of properties inspected following notification		215	
Number infested by		400	
Rats		64	
Mice		1	
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification		55	
Number infested by		19	
Rats			
Mice			
Number of infestations in severe		211	
Total number of infested properties treated		402	
		43	

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

During the year one infestation of bed bugs in a council house was reported together with one in a private house. Both were treated by spraying with a proprietary insecticide with residual properties.

## CONTROL OF OTHER PESTS

Assistance continued to be given upon request in the control of other insect pests, and during the year 92 infestations by wasps or bees were dealt with. The treatment given in each case was chosen as the most suitable from a wide selection of insecticides in powder, liquid or smoke form. The policy of limiting practical assistance to those cases where wasp nests were in a building or in some position where they were a danger to the public was continued, and advisory leaflets were issued in all other cases. The charge of 2s. 6d. per nest was continued, and the service given was again most acceptable to those needing it.

## THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961

One hundred and one premises are on the register, viz.:-

Garages and motor repairers	33
Engineers other than above	29
Bakehouses	2
Builders	20
Miscellaneous Trades	17

### Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	84	89	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	1	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises)	17	4	1	-
TOTAL	101	94	1	-



## Defects Found

	Number of Cases 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)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

## SITES FOR NOCTURNAL DWELLINGS

### CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

As in previous years the only real complaints of atmospheric pollution arose over bonfires or improvised incinerators for the destruction of paper or cardboard and other waste, vertical boilers for steam raising in connection with the cooking of pigswill, and the pungent odours inseparable from this latter activity. All the complaints were dealt with informally.

Efforts to persuade pig keepers to adopt practices which might minimise the smoke and smell associated with the cooking of swill continued, but without very much effect. These businesses are said to be run at only marginal profit and the basic objection to suggestions involving fuel, labour, or de-odorants is cost.

The co-operation of architects and builders continued to be obtained in the modification of deposited plans where proposed chimney heights appeared to be less than was considered appropriate, and by this means the formal rejection of plans was in no case necessary.



Part of Cleanliness	Found	Referred Inspector	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Number of Cases in which Defects were found	Number of Cases in which Defects were found
(S. 1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S. 2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
(S. 3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
(S. 4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 5)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences	-	-	-	-	-
(S. 7)	-	-	-	-	-
(a) insufficient	1	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outlets)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	1	1	-	-

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## SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS

There are in the area several privately owned swimming pools, at hotels, clubs or private residences, but only one is open to the public. This particular pool is well maintained and for some years samples taken from it have given consistently good results. However while in all samples taken during 1967 coliform bacilli were absent, the plate counts were on two occasions higher than is acceptable. Advice was offered and later samples were once more entirely satisfactory.

Advice continued to be offered by the public health inspectors to the owners of private pools, and if desired occasional samples taken for bacteriological examination, a service which is generally very well received. During the year ten such samples were taken from three pools; coliform bacilli were absent from them all, but on account of high plate counts four were marked as suspicious and four as unsatisfactory, leaving only two which could be regarded as entirely satisfactory.

A similar service is offered in the case of school swimming pools, which are nearly all of the small shallow teaching type. Seven samples were taken, three with satisfactory results, one suspicious and three unsatisfactory. Again the failing was in slightly high plate counts, coliform bacilli not being found in any of the samples.

## SCHOOLS

There are nine primary, two secondary and four private schools. All these schools are served with the South West Suburban Water Company's main supply.

Only one school now remains without main drainage, that at Thorpe, but except that the drainage system discharges to a cesspool instead of a sewer the buildings and facilities are modern. The cesspool needs emptying weekly but the work is carried out outside normal school hours to minimise the nuisance and disturbance which arises from this operation.

## SITES FOR MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

During the year licences were in force covering a total of thirty-two sites housing one hundred and ninety-five caravans with no restriction as to occupation, together with five sites housing nominally twenty caravans subject to a 'run-down' clause. There were also three other sites, including the two upon which I have previously reported at some length, where although originally licensed for one reason or another the licences had not upon expiry been renewed for a further period.

One of the fully licensed sites, for a total of forty caravans, came under new ownership about three years ago, and the new owners eventually decided, as part of their plans for the extensive redevelopment of the hotel to which the site was attached, to close the site. They at first refrained from filling casual vacancies and later took more positive action to encourage the remainder to leave, and by the end of the year the site had almost been cleared.

In the case of the first of the unlicensed sites upon which I reported last year, upon which at the turn of the year there were still twenty-eight caravans, the owner's appeal

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## SITES FOR MOVABLE DWELLINGS

During the year 1968 there were in force covering a total of thirty-two sites housing one hundred and ninety-five caravans with no restriction as to occupation, together with five sites housing nominally twenty caravans subject to a 'top-down' clause. There were also three other sites, including the two upon which I have previously reported as some length, where although originally licensed for one reason or another the licensees had not upon expiry been renewed for a further period.

One of the fully licensed sites for a total of forty caravans, named under new ownership about three years ago and the new owners eventually decided as part of their plans for the extensive redevelopment of the hotel to which the site was attached to close the site. They at first retained from filling casual vehicles and later took more positive action to encourage the remainder to leave, and by the end of the year the site had almost been cleared.

In the case of the first of the unlicensed sites upon which I reported last year, upon which at the turn of the year there were still twenty-eight caravans, the owner's appeal



against the refusal of his fresh application for planning approval was finally rejected by the Minister in April, though he suggested that the Council should allow the occupants of the caravans a reasonable time within which to find other accommodation. The Council fixed this time at six months, and forthwith rehoused any remaining families with some claim on the Council's list. They also assisted two others with mortgages to buy their own houses, and the remainder slowly dwindled away until at the end of the year the site was almost clear.

In the second case the police have so far been unable to execute the outstanding warrants for the arrest of the owner, though he is reported to have returned from time to time, and the site continues in being without any real control. The one relieving factor is that the number of caravans on the site declined from forty at the beginning to twenty-nine by the end of the year.

The third site which became unlicensed gave no trouble. It had already been run down in previous years to seven, and by the end of the year only one van remained in occupation.

Overall, and despite set-backs, a substantial inroad into the problem of clearing these one time unauthorised sites was made during the year, which closed with six sites remaining housing forty-six caravans.

## HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, twenty-nine hairdressers or barbers are now registered.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Better progress with the task of completing the first round of general inspections of registered premises was made than in previous years, but while the majority have now had their initial full inspection there still remains a small back-log to be overhauled before it can be claimed that this part of the programme is completed. Changes are of course constantly occurring and there can never be any actual finality to this task.

Reasonable co-operation in fulfilling their responsibilities noted in previous years, continued to be received from employers, but it has been somewhat surprising to encounter on more than one occasion an attitude of amusement or cynicism, even bordering on opposition from employees, the very persons for whose interests the act was intended to care.

Deficiencies found have in the main been of minor character though of the more serious faults found undoubtedly the most important has been the occasional machine inadequately guarded.

Six accidents were notified during the year but as two of these were outside the scope of the act, only four were officially recorded and included on the statistical returns. One was in a retail shop, and three in wholesale shops or warehouses. All were investigated but in none of them could any blame be attached to the employer, though possibly the employees had contributed in some degree by insufficient care. No serious injuries resulted, and absences from work were short.



against the refusal of his fresh application for planning approval was finally rejected by the Minister in April. Though he suggested that the Council should allow the occupants of the caravan a reasonable time within which to find other accommodation. The Council fixed this time at six months and forthwith removed any remaining families with some claim on the Council's list. They also evicted two others with mortgages to pay their own houses and the remainder slowly dwindled away until at the end of the year the site was almost clear.

In the second case the police have so far been unable to evict the outstanding warrants for the arrest of the owner, though he is reported to have returned from time to time and the site continues to be used without any real control. The one relieving factor is that the number of caravans on the site declined from forty at the beginning to twenty-nine by the end of the year.

The third site which became unlicensed gave no trouble. It had already been run down in previous years to seven and by the end of the year only one was remaining in occupation.

Overall and despite set-backs a substantial inroad into the problem of clearing these one time unlicensed sites was made during the year, which closed with six sites remaining housing forty-six caravans.

## HAIRDRESSERS

Under section 58 of the Urban District Councils Act 1955, twenty-nine hair-dressers or barbers are now registered.

## OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Better progress with the task of completing the first round of general inspections of registered premises was made than in previous years, but while the majority have now had their initial full inspection there still remains a small backlog to be overhauled before it can be claimed that this part of the programme is completed. Changes are of course constantly occurring and there can never be any actual finality in this task.

Personnel co-operation in fulfilling their responsibilities noted in previous years continued to be received from employers but it has been somewhat surprising to encounter on more than one occasion an attitude of resentment or cynicism even bordering on opposition from employees. The very persons for whose interests the act was intended to care.

Petitions found have in the main been of minor character though of the more serious nature found undoubtedly the most important has been the occasional machine inadequately repaired.

Six accidents were notified during the year but as two of these were outside the scope of the act only four were officially recorded and included on the statistical returns. One was in a retail shop and three in wholesale shops or warehouses. All were investigated but in none of them could any blame be attached to the employer. It was possible the employees had contributed in some degree to negligent care. No serious injuries resulted and absences from work were short.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Minister of Labour:-

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Pgd. during the Year	Total No. of Rgd. Premises at end of Year	No. of Pgd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Offices	12	76	24
Petail shops	22	189	80
Wholesale shops, warehouses	-	7	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	2	33	4
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>109</b>

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises	293
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TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises  
by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	899
Retail Shops	723
Wholesale departments, warehouses	113
Catering establishments open to the public	213
Canteens	44
Fuel storage depots	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1992</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>902</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1090</b>

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Minister of Labour.

TABLE A

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Reg. during the Year	Total No. of Reg. Premises at end of Year	No. of Reg. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Offices	13	78	34
Public shops	22	188	80
Wholesale shops, warehouses Catering establishments open to the public	-	7	1
Canteens	2	33	4
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>38</b>	<b>305</b>	<b>109</b>

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises  
by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	839
Public shops	123
Wholesale departments, warehouses	113
Catering establishments open to the public	213
Canteens	44
Fuel storage depots	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1992</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>803</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1089</b>



## SECTION D

### HOUSING

The policy of dealing with the few individual unfit houses which are found from time to time continued and during the year representations upon another sixteen were made. Eleven of these were in one terrace of sixteen most of which had been acquired some time ago by a company as part of an extensive commercial redevelopment they were undertaking. Five had fallen empty and had been left derelict, and the condition of the others had deteriorated to the level where formal action for the clearance of the site was considered to be the most appropriate treatment.

The final demolition of two dwellings took place, and eight others were closed pending ultimate demolition or reconditioning. Nine families were rehoused from these unfit properties, involving a total of twenty-nine persons.

The one unfit house acquired by the Council some years ago pending a small redevelopment scheme continued in occupation for one more year. The future of this scheme now seems in some doubt, and it is possible that it may have eventually to be abandoned. The rehousing of the occupants of twelve other unfit dwellings remained outstanding, though most of these should be accommodated early in 1968, with the completion of the Forest Estate redevelopment.

A summary of the general housing situation is given in the following table:-

1.	Clearance of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses demolished	2
	Unfit houses closed	8
	Families displaced from unfit houses	9
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	29
2.	Repair of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	
	Under Housing Act, 1957	-
	Under Public Health Acts	5
	Unfit houses made fit after informal action	28
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	
	(a) informal action	24
	(b) formal action	3
3.	Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation	
	Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use	1
	Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	12
4.	Progress in housing	
	(1) Houses erected during the year:	
	(a) By local authority	160
	(b) By private enterprise	55
	(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year:	
	(a) By local authority	77
	(b) By private enterprise	69

## HOUSING

The policy of dealing with the few individual units houses which are found from time to time continued and during the year representations upon another sixteen were made. Eleven of these were in one terrace of sixteen units of which had been acquired some time ago by a company as part of an extensive commercial redevelopment they were undertaking. Five had fallen empty and had been left derelict, and the condition of the others had deteriorated to the level where formal action for the clearance of the site was considered to be the most appropriate treatment.

The final demolition of two dwellings took place, and eight others were closed pending ultimate demolition or reconstruction. Nine families were rehoused from these units properties involving a total of twenty-nine persons.

The one unit house acquired by the Council some years ago pending a small redevelopment scheme continued in occupation for one more year. The future of this scheme now seems to be in some doubt, and it is possible that it may have eventually to be abandoned. The rehousing of the occupants of twelve other units dwellings remained outstanding, though most of these should be accommodated early in 1968, with the completion of the Forest Gate redevelopment.

A summary of the general housing situation is given in the following table:-

1.	Clearance of units houses	
	Units houses demolished	3
	Units houses closed	8
	Families displaced from units houses	9
	Persons displaced from units houses	39
2.	Repair of units houses	
	Units houses made fit after formal notice	5
	Under Housing Act, 1957	28
	Under Public Health Act	
	Units houses made fit after informal action	
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by	24
	(a) informal action	3
	(b) formal action	
3.	Units houses remaining temporarily in occupation	
	Units houses retained by local authority in temporary use	1
	Units houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	12
4.	Progress in housing	
	(i) Houses erected during the year	100
	(a) by local authority	55
	(b) by private enterprise	
	(2) Houses in the course of construction at the end of the year	77
	(a) by local authority	68
	(b) by private enterprise	

## 5. Applications for accommodation

At 31st March, 1968, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 681 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Food Premises	Subsidiary List	206
The food premises	Deferred List	475
		<hr/>
	TOTAL	681
		<hr/>

## Improvement Areas

Action on the area chosen by the Council as their first Improvement Area remained in suspense for one more year. The original survey will eventually need to be undertaken afresh as it is known that more of the houses have become owner-occupied, and in several cases improvements have been voluntarily carried out, mostly with the aid of improvement grants.

Off Licences	1
Hotels and Restaurants	12
Cafes	12
Canteens (including canteens)	12
Clubs	12
Food Vendors, Storage Premises	2
Delicatessens	2
Confectionery	2
Miscellaneous (including shops etc.)	12

A number of shops are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream	
Restaurants	12
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream	
Grocers and General Merchants	12
Grocery and Fruit Vendors	2
Fishmongers	2
Bread and Cake Shops	2
Confectionery	12
Off Licences	2
Cafes	2
Butchers	2
Manufacture of Sausages	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted Meat	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted Meat	2
Pickled and Preserved Food	2
Manufacture of Preserved Food	2

## Applications for accommodation

As 31st March 1965, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 681 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Subsidized list	505
Deferred list	176
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>681</b>

## Improvement Areas

Action on the sites chosen by the Council as their first improvement areas resulted in progress for one more year. The original survey will eventually need to be undertaken again as it is known that some of the houses have become owner-occupied, and in several cases improvements have been voluntarily carried out. Work with the aid of improvement grants.



## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories:-

Grocery and General Provisions	52
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	19
Butchers	15
Wet Fish and Poultry	6
Fried Fish	5
Bakehouses	7
Bread and Cake Shops	15
Confectioners (Sweets, etc.)	28
Public Houses	34
Off Licences	9
Hotels and Restaurants	15
Cafes	18
Canteens (including Schools)	39
Clubs	13
Food Hawkers Storage Premises	8
Dairies	1
Chemists	9
Miscellaneous (Nursing Homes, etc.)	15

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -	
Restaurants	1
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -	
Grocers and General Provisions	43
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	5
Fishmongers	3
Bread and Cake Shops	2
Confectioners	24
Off Licences	1
Cafes	6
Butchers	1
Manufacture of Sausages	3
Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food	2
Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food	1
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted, Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods	6
Manufacture of Preserved Foods	5

# SECTION E

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

### Food Premises

The food premises in the district may be analysed into the following categories:-

21	Grocery and General Provisions
18	Greengrocers and Fruitlers
15	Butchers
5	Hot Fish and Poultry
5	Fried Fish
7	Bakery
15	Bread and Cake Shops
28	Confectionery (Sweets, etc.)
24	Public Houses
9	Off Licences
15	Hotels and Restaurants
18	Cafes
22	Canteens (Including Schools)
13	Ciphs
5	Food Vendors (Mobile Vendors)
1	Dairies
9	Charities
15	Miscellaneous (Night Houses, etc.)

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, as follows:-

1	Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream
	Restaurants
43	Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream
5	Grocery and General Provisions
3	Greengrocers and Fruitlers
3	Bakery
3	Bread and Cake Shops
24	Confectionery
1	Off Licences
8	Cafes
1	Butchers
3	Manufacture of Sausages
2	Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled Food
1	Manufacture of Sausages and Preserved Food
6	Manufacture of Sausages and Bottled Preserved
6	Pickled and Preserved Foods
6	Manufacture of Preserved Foods

## Ice Cream

As reported in previous years most ice cream is now manufactured by the larger concerns and much sold in pre-packed form, standards being generally most satisfactory. Such sampling as was done was at catering establishments where bulk ice cream is handled in some way in the dispensing of retail portions; results were generally satisfactory.

The sale and manufacture for sale, of ice cream from or on mobile sales vans is open to more hazards but conditions noted on these vans during the year were reasonably acceptable. Full control cannot be exercised as all are based outside the district where cleansing servicing and replenishment are undertaken, and often late at night. Most now operate on an owner-driver basis though trading under the name of the parent firm.

During the year only eight samples were collected, unfortunately, due to timing difficulties, none from mobile sales vans; the results of the methylene blue tests to which they were subjected were as follows.

	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
Ice Cream	5 (62%)	1 (13%)	2 (25%)	-

## Milk

Only one registered dairy now remains, the local delivery depot of a large company. These are new premises, purpose built to replace the old demolished in connection with the town centre redevelopment. Most of the milk retailed in the district is imported from processing plants in other districts, though small quantities of raw 'Untreated' milk, bottled or cartoned at two local farms, continue to be sold.

The Chief Public Health Inspector continues to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of taking routine samples of milk and supervising the holders of licences to use special designations, the number of dealers remaining operative in the district during the year being 33. Most are retail shops where small quantities of milk are kept in refrigerated cabinets. The use of special designations is summarised as follows:-

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Pasteurised	23
Ultra Heat Treated	2
Sterilised	10
Untreated	4

For Albumen Powdered	1
For Albumen - Quoted	1
Fresh Cream	1
Synthetic Cream	1
	39



As reported in previous years most ice cream is now manufactured by the larger concerns and much sold in pre-packed form, standards being generally most satisfactory. Such sampling as was done was at catering establishments where bulk ice cream is handled in some way in the dispensing of retail portions; results were generally satisfactory.

The sale and manufacture for sale of ice cream from or on mobile sales vans is open to more hazards but conditions noted on these vans during the year were remarkably acceptable. Full control cannot be exercised as all are based outside the district where cleansing servicing and replacement are undertaken, and often late at night. Most now operate on an owner-driver basis though trading under the name of the parent firm.

During the year only eight samples were collected, unfortunately, due to timing difficulties none from mobile sales vans; the results of the machine drive tests to which they were subjected were as follows.

Ice Cream	Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4
	3	1	2	-
	(62%)	(100%)	(100%)	-

## Milk

Only one registered dairy now remains, the local delivery depot of a large company. These are new premises, purpose built to replace the old demolished in connection with the town centre redevelopment. Most of the milk retained in the district is imported from processing plants in other districts though small quantities of raw "Unsweetened" milk bottled or cartoned at two local farms continue to be sold.

The Chief Public Health Inspector continues to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the purpose of taking routine samples of milk and supervising the holders of licences to use special designations, the number of dealers remaining operative in the district during the year being 33. Most are retail shops where small quantities of milk are kept in refrigerated cabinets. The use of special designations is summarized as follows:-

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Pasteurised	23
Ultra Heat Treated	3
Sterilised	10
Unsweetened	4
	30

Samples were taken as follows:-

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No. of samples tested	32	1	17	4	54
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	29	-	-	4	33
Failed	1	-	-	-	1
Void	2	-	-	-	2
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	29	-	-	-	29
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity test:					
Passed	-	-	17	-	17
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

The failure of one sample to satisfy the methylene blue test for keeping quality occurred in the unlikely month of November, and was almost certainly due to a failure in proper stock rotation at the supermarket from which it was sold.

Consequent upon a reassessment of the relative dangers of tuberculosis and brucellosis infection the sampling of milk quarterly for biological examination for tuberculosis was discontinued early in the year and instead samples are now taken monthly for the ring test for the detection of brucellosis. This arrangement applies of course only to three farms from which milk is supplied untreated for retail to the public. During the year three samples were submitted to the biological test for tuberculosis and twelve to the brucella ring test. All gave negative findings.

#### Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice cream reported upon elsewhere samples were procured for bacteriological examination of other types of food known to be a potential health hazard due to their susceptibility to contamination or as a result of investigations into complaints. No pathogens were found in any of these samples and they may be summarised as follows:-

Egg Albumen Powdered	8
Egg Albumen frozen	2
Fresh Cream	8
Synthetic Cream	11

Samples were taken as follows:

No. of samples tested	Pasteurized	Ultra Heat Treated	Scrubbed	Untreated	Total
24	23	1	17	4	54
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	23			4	27
Failed	1				1
Total	24				28
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	23				23
Failed					
Turbidity Test:					
Passed			17		17
Failed					

The failure of one sample to satisfy the methylene blue test for keeping quality occurred in the early month of November, and was almost certainly due to a failure in proper storage of the sample rather than to a failure in the sample itself.

Consequent upon a re-examination of the relative dangers of tuberculous and brucellosis infection, the sampling of milk for biological examination for tuberculous was discontinued early in the year and instead samples are now taken monthly for the ring test for the detection of brucellosis. This arrangement applies of course only to those farms from which milk is supplied untreated for retail to the public. During the year three samples were submitted to the biological test for tuberculous and twelve to the brucella ring test. All gave negative findings.

#### Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

In addition to the sampling of milk and ice cream reported upon elsewhere samples were procured for bacteriological examination of other types of food known to be a potential health hazard due to their susceptibility to contamination or as a result of investigations into complaints. No pathogens were found in any of these samples and they may be summarized as follows:

5	Raw Almonds Powdered
3	Raw Almonds Frozen
8	Fresh Cream
12	Synthetic Cream



CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	191	17	88	1483	16491	-
Number inspected	191	17	88	1483	16491	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	3	-	23	45	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	44	7	2	224	3672	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	23.1%	58.8%	2.3%	15.6%	22.6%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	273	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.7%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	3	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	1.57%	-	-	-	-	-





## Meat Inspection

As in previous years this work continued to absorb a large part of the time of the public health inspectors, and in relationship to the total kill a disproportionate time. Attendance at the slaughterhouses, especially the larger of the two, is essentially closely linked to the slaughtering programme, but this is notoriously unreliable and widely varying. Added to this is the fact that this work demands special clothing and cannot therefore readily be intermixed with other duties. The overall throughput during the year if assessed by meat inspection fees was little changed, the relative figures for 1966 and 1967 being £688.17.0. and £680.19.3. but the pattern was rather different, the number of sheep falling by 50%, with increased numbers of pigs and calves. The incidence of diseased conditions found was slightly less including a further decline in tuberculosis in pigs. The number of cases of cysticercosis was half that of the previous year. Again all were localised and degenerate, and the carcasses less the affected parts were treated by refrigeration and released.

Conditions at the smaller of the two privately owned slaughterhouses remained tolerably satisfactory for the small throughput involved. At the larger premises both the management and the slaughtering contractor responsible for the actual slaughtering and dressing failed to respond adequately to repeated requests for the rectification of defects which had developed, and towards the end of the year it was made clear to them that unless proper attention was given to the outstanding items the Council could not be recommended to renew the licence when it expired at the end of the year. This did bring some action but it was not until the very end of December that conditions had been improved sufficiently to justify the issue of a licence, and it was then renewed. Undoubtedly much of the difficulty experienced at these premises springs from the division of responsibility as between the slaughtering contractor, who is regularly on the premises, and the owners, a company in London, who are not.

The Council gave further consideration to the question of limitation of days and times of slaughter and invited the slaughterhouse proprietors to a formal discussion of the situation, with the suggestion that slaughtering should be limited to Mondays to Fridays between the hours of 8 a.m. and 6 p.m. Agreement with one of the proprietors could not be reached, and accordingly after careful consideration of the numbers and pattern of slaughtering over a considerable period the Council decided in September to make an order under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1966 imposing the restrictions already outlined. The proprietor in question lodged an appeal the outcome of which was still awaited at the end of the year; meanwhile the Order could not of course take effect.

The accompanying table gives details of animals killed and of diseased conditions found. Many of the conditions are comparatively minor in importance, confined to the offal, and with no effect upon the carcase meat. Rejected meat is stained green before removal from the slaughterhouse for processing, or destroyed on the slaughterhouse boiler.

## Food Inspection

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year, and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit, and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or offal rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.



As in previous years this work continued to absorb a large part of the time of the public health inspectors and in relationship to the local kill a disproportionate time. Attendance at the slaughterhouses, especially the larger of the two, is essentially closely linked to the slaughtering programme but this is notoriously unreliable and widely varying. Added to this is the fact that this work demands special clothing and cap and therefore readily be intermixed with other duties. The overall throughput during the year is assessed by heat inspection fees was little changed. The relative figures for 1986 and 1987 being 2888.17.0 and 2880.18.1 but the pattern was rather different. The incidence of disease falling by 50% with increased numbers of pigs and calves. The incidence of disease conditions found was slightly less including a further decline in tuberculosis in pigs. The number of cases of cysticercosis was half that of the previous year. Again all were localized and degenerate and the carcasses less the affected parts were treated by refrigeration and released.

Conditions at the smaller of the two privately owned slaughterhouses remained tolerably satisfactory for the small throughput involved. At the larger premises both the management and the slaughtering contractor responsible for the actual slaughtering and dressing failed to respond adequately to repeated requests for the rectification of defects which had developed and towards the end of the year it was made clear to them that unless proper attention was given to the outstanding items the Council could not be recommended to renew the licence when it expired at the end of the year. This did bring some action but it was not until the very end of December that conditions had been improved sufficiently to justify the issue of a licence and it was then renewed. Undoubtedly much of the difficulty experienced at these premises arises from the division of responsibility as between the slaughtering contractor who is regularly on the premises and the owner, a company in London who are not.

The Council gave further consideration to the question of limitation of days and times of slaughter and invited the slaughterhouse proprietors to a formal discussion of the situation. With the suggestion that slaughtering should be limited to Mondays to Fridays between the hours of 8 a.m. and 5 p.m. Agreement with one of the proprietors could not be reached and accordingly after careful consideration of the merits and pattern of slaughtering over a considerable period the Council decided in September to make an order under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations 1986 imposing the restrictions already outlined. The proposition in question lodged an appeal the outcome of which was still awaited at the end of the year. Meanwhile the Order could not of course take effect.

The accompanying table gives details of animals killed and of disease conditions found. Many of the conditions are comparatively minor in importance confined to the skin and with no effect upon the carcase meat. Rejected meat is retained green before removal from the slaughterhouse for processing or destroyed on the slaughterhouse premises.

Inspection of foodstuffs at shops and other premises continued as usual during the year and certificates were issued in respect of the following items which were found to be unfit and which were surrendered to the public health inspectors for destruction or salvage. The list does not include meat or official rejected meat at the slaughterhouse.

# Food Handlers

	lbs.	ozs.
Baby Food	1	6½
Bacon	509	8
Cakes, cake mix and biscuits	82	8
Cereals	25	7
Cream canned	1	4
Fish canned	88	15½
Fruit, canned and fruit preparations	694	0½
Fruit dried	1	0
Fruit juice canned	446	11½
Frozen Food		
Chips	17	0
Fish	60	15
Meat	85	2
Pastry	20	10
Pies	14	8
Vegetables	111	5
Ham roll with egg	3	4
Margarine	14	0
Meat	108	4
Meat canned	390	14½
Milk canned	2	15
Nuts - cashew	25	0
Pickles etc.	272	14½
Preserves	21	0
Rice	3	14
Sugar, brown	24	0
Soup canned	9	14½
Spaghetti canned	0	15½
Vegetables canned	219	10½

All condemned food is disposed of by burying at the Council's refuse disposal pit, under the supervision of the public health inspectors.

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955

The Food and Drugs authority for this district is the Surrey County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year:-

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Food:								
Barley Wine	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Beer	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Bread	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Gin	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	50	4	54	-	-	-	-	-
Sausages	8	-	8	-	-	-	-	-
Tea	7	-	7	-	-	-	-	-
Whisky	6	-	6	-	-	-	-	-

lbs.	ozs.	
208	1	Baby Food
8	8	Bacon
8	8	Cake mix and biscuits
7	58	Cereals
4	1	Cream canned
158	88	Fish canned
94	88	Fruit canned and fruit preparations
0	1	Fruit dried
118	48	Fruit juice canned
0	17	Frozen Food
15	80	Olives
3	88	Peanut
10	20	Pasta
8	14	Pine
5	111	Vegetables
4	3	Ham roll with egg
0	14	Marjoram
148	108	Meat
15	20	Meat canned
0	28	Milk canned
148	272	Nuts - cashew
0	21	Pickles etc.
14	3	Preserves
0	24	Rice
148	9	Sugar brown
188	8	Soup canned
108	210	Spaghetti canned
		Vegetables canned

All condensed food is disposed of by buying at the Council's refuse disposal pit under the supervision of the public health inspectors

# Food and Drink Act 1925

The Food and Drink Authority for this district is the Barry County Council. The following is a summary of the work done by that authority during the year:

Articles	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Admitted or irregular	Processed	Com- plaints
Food							
Barley Malt	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Beer	7	-	-	7	-	-	-
Bread	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Oil	2	-	-	2	-	-	-
Milk	50	4	-	54	-	-	-
Spices	8	-	-	8	-	-	-
Tee	7	-	-	7	-	-	-
Wine	8	-	-	8	-	-	-



## Food Hawkers

## SECTION F

Under Section 65 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948, all hawkers of food within the district are required to register themselves, and the premises used by them as storage accommodation for food, with the Council. The number on the register is 12 persons with premises in the district, and 48 with premises in other districts.

## Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour to secure by informal means a reasonable level of compliance with the requirements of these regulations by both employer and employee and at the same time wherever possible to impart some measure of understanding of the reasons for and importance of these requirements.

It is pleasing to record that in the case of the large establishment given especial mention in my report last year, the management have honoured the undertaking given and a very considerable improvement in facilities methods and cleanliness has resulted.

## Legal Proceedings

As usual a few complaints of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and stale food were investigated and dealt with informally. In no cases were the circumstances considered such as to justify legal proceedings.

Under Section 45 of the Food and Drug Administration Act, 1945, all handlers of food within the district are required to register themselves and the premises used by them as persons with premises in the district, and 18 with premises in other districts.

#### Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour to secure by informal means a reasonable level of compliance with the requirements of these regulations by both employer and employee and at the same time wherever possible to report more serious or outstanding of the reasons for and instances of these requirements.

It is pleasing to record that in the case of the large establishment given special mention in my report last year, the management have mounted the undertaking given and a very considerable improvement in facilities, methods and cleanliness has resulted.

#### Legal Proceedings

As usual a few complaints of dirty ill bottles, foreign bodies in food and stale food were investigated and dealt with informally. In no cases were the circumstances considered such as to justify legal proceedings.

## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The following tables show the incidence of notifiable diseases in the area during the year, with details of hospital admissions, deaths, comparisons with previous years and age and Ward analyses.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Disease	Total Cases notified.	Cases Admitted to Hospital.	Total Deaths.
Smallpox	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Enteric Fever (incl. Paratyphoid)	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	-	-
Pneumonia (acute primary or acute influenzal)	-	-	22*
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Other Diseases notifiable locally	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	1	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-
Malaria Induced	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	5	-	-
Measles	414	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-

\*During the year twenty-two cases of death were classified by the Registrar-General as 'Pneumonia'. The majority occurred in elderly people.





NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards									
Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pul T.B.	Non-Pul T.B.	Dysentery	Food Poisoning	Puerperal Pyrexia	
TOWN	9	111	-	1	-	-	-	-	
EGHAM HYTHER	1	105	-	2	-	-	-	1	
ENGLEFIELD GREEN		94	5	-	-	1	-	-	
VIRGINIA WATER		45		1	-		1	-	
THORPE	1	59							
TOTALS	11	414	5	4		1	1	1	





# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1967 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	9	1	-	-	-	-	-	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Pneumonia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Measles	10	37	56	70	53	184	4	-	-	-	-	-	414
Meningococcal Infection	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	10	38	56	70	54	197	5	-	2	-	1	-	433



# INFECTIOUS DISEASE

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE. The numbers of cases during the past five years are as follows:-

	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	10	5	2	3	11
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	1	-	-	-	-
Enteric Fever	-	-	-	2	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	2	-	-	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	7	6	2	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	1	-	-	2	-
Measles	460	14	410	45	414
Whooping Cough	3	4	4	6	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	1	1	-	-	-
Dysentery, bacillary	41	32	5	11	1
Encephalitis Lethargica	-	-	-	-	-
Continued Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	-	-	-
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	2	9	161	1
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TOTALS	523	68	436	232	437
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## Scarlet Fever

Eleven cases were notified during the year. It is not nowadays generally necessary to admit such infections to a fever hospital and apart from the mildness of the condition itself it responds very satisfactorily to the newer forms of antibiotics which, such as penicillin, are nowadays more plentiful.

## Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.





## Measles

Four hundred and fourteen cases were notified. It is customary to admit this disease to hospital only when complications are present, or when there are poor home conditions. It is desirable practice to have a chest X-ray taken after an attack in a child with any degree of severity and this is invariably done in a hospital, as a routine. With the use of sulphonamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

## Puerperal Pyrexia

One case was notified during the year.

## Pneumonia

No cases were notified during the year.

## Food Poisoning

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year. The disease was probably contracted during a visit to the Continent.

## Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

## Whooping Cough

Five cases of this disease were notified during the year.

## Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Large numbers of patients were admitted to the hospital during the year. It is desirable practice to have a small X-ray taken of every patient with any degree of fever and this is especially true in a hospital. With the use of antiseptics or antibiotics, especially in this class of cases, results are.

### Postoperative Period

The case was followed during the year.

### Postoperative Period

No cases were followed during the year.

### Postoperative Period

One case of post-operative was followed during the year. The disease was probably contracted during a visit to the Continent.

### Postoperative Period

No cases were followed during the year.

### Postoperative Period

Five cases of this disease were followed during the year.

### Postoperative Period

No cases of post-operative were followed during the year.



### Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever were notified during the year.

### Dysentery

One case of this disease was notified during the year.

### Influenza

Three deaths were reported during the year.

### Erysipelas

No cases were notified during the year.

### Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

### Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital:-

Chest Infection	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	3
Erysipelas of the leg	1
Febrile Convulsion	2
Glandular Fever	1
Measles (Hydrocephalic)	1
Meningitis	1
Mumps with Meningitis	1
Observation	1
Scabies	1
Acute Sore Throat	1
Upper Respiratory Tract Infection	2



## Non-Notifiable Conditions

During the year the following cases of non-notifiable conditions were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers -

Mumps	109
Measles	117
Chicken Pox	9
Rubella	26
Tonsillitis	2
Yellow Jaundice	2
Scarlet Fever	3
Pertussis	2

## Tuberculosis

There were nine cases added to the register during the year. Five of these were transfers into the district and four were new cases occurring in the district. Sixteen cases were removed from the register during the year leaving at the end of the year a total of one hundred and forty-one cases 130 pulmonary and 11 non-pulmonary.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1967

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
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TOTAL	3	1	-	-	-	2	-	-
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During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County maintained and Independent Schools and some 346 children were involved. About 83 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 96 per cent of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 735 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.



During the year the following number of non-resident conditions were reported to the Board of Health:

110	Male
117	Female
1	Chinese
1	Japanese
1	Philippine
1	Portuguese
1	Spanish
1	Unknown

Observations

There were also cases noted in the hospital during the year. Five of these were reported into the district and four were cases occurring in the district. During the year reported from the hospital during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of one hundred and forty-one cases. Of the cases, 117 were reported.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH REPORT

San Francisco

Age	Sex	San Francisco		Total	
		Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1		-	-	-	-
1-2		-	-	-	-
2-3		-	-	-	-
3-4		-	-	-	-
4-5		-	-	-	-
5-6		-	-	-	-
6-7		-	-	-	-
7-8		-	-	-	-
8-9		-	-	-	-
9-10		-	-	-	-
10-11		-	-	-	-
11-12		-	-	-	-
12-13		-	-	-	-
13-14		-	-	-	-
14-15		-	-	-	-
15-16		-	-	-	-
16-17		-	-	-	-
17-18		-	-	-	-
18-19		-	-	-	-
20-24		-	-	-	-
25-29		-	-	-	-
30-34		-	-	-	-
35-39		-	-	-	-
40-44		-	-	-	-
45-49		-	-	-	-
50-54		-	-	-	-
55-59		-	-	-	-
60-64		-	-	-	-
65-69		-	-	-	-
70-74		-	-	-	-
75-79		-	-	-	-
80-84		-	-	-	-
85-89		-	-	-	-
90-94		-	-	-	-
95-99		-	-	-	-
100+		-	-	-	-
TOTAL		1	1	2	2

During the year 1918, 117 cases of non-resident conditions were reported to the Board of Health. Of these, 110 were males and 7 were females. The cases were reported from the hospital during the year, leaving at the end of the year a total of one hundred and forty-one cases. Of the cases, 117 were reported.

In addition some 34 children over the age of 13 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

#### Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925

No action has been necessary under Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 62 of the Public Health Act, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

#### Immunisation and Vaccination

Courses given during the year	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.
PRIMARY		
Poliomyelitis	454	48
Diphtheria	344	12
Pertussis	342	7
Tetanus	345	41
Smallpox	272	18
RE-INFORCING		
Poliomyelitis	158	342
Diphtheria	257	489
Pertussis	217	88
Tetanus	257	643
Smallpox	6	29

#### T. A. B. Vaccination

Injections against the enteric fevers are available at the Clinics for school children and staff proceeding on organised tours abroad.

#### Cancer

Sixty-nine cases died from cancer during the year - 38 males and 31 females, being one case less than last year.

The age incidence in these 69 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Males	1	-	-	-	1	6	9	9	12
Females	-	-	-	1	3	1	6	8	12





## PREVENTION OF BLINDNESS

The Surrey County Council is responsible, in conjunction with the District Welfare Committee, for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, home employment, the provision of books, the provision of homes and hostels, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Surrey Voluntary Association for the Blind in co-operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.

## PROVISIONS OF ELDERLY

The County Council is responsible for the provision of services to the elderly. It is responsible for all matters relating to services provided under Section 29 and Section 30 of the National Assistance Act. Provisions are made for the registration of the blind and for such persons the services of education, health, and the provision of books, the provision of houses and hostels, and the provision of transport are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the County Council. The Association for the Blind is in operation with the County Council. In addition the Council has extended the services to certain classes of partially sighted persons.



