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Contributors

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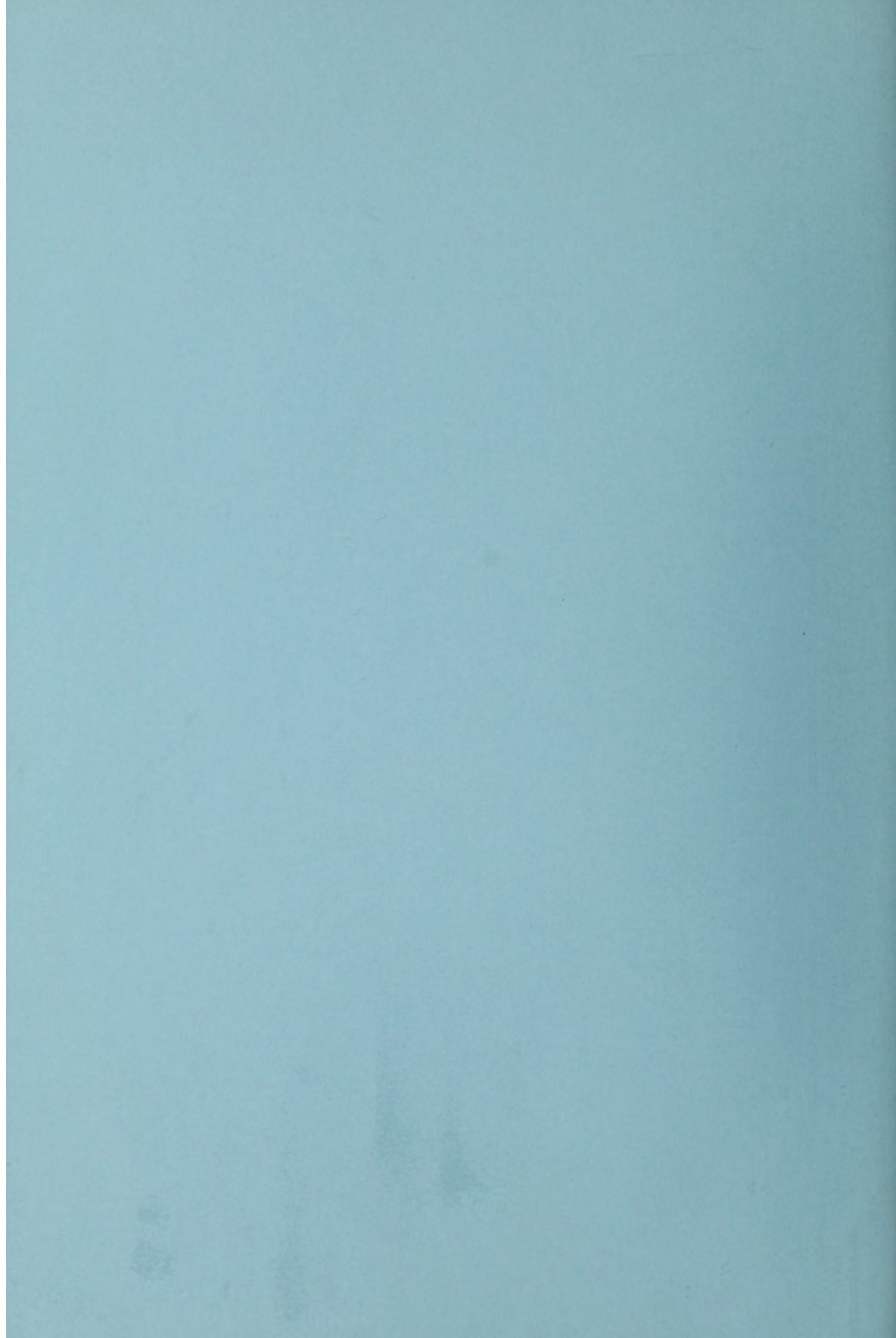
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EGHAM
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR
1970



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF EGHAM

*With the Compliments of the
Medical Officer of Health*

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
COUNCIL OFFICES,

HIGH STREET,

EGHAM.

TELEPHONE: EGHAM 3711.

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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 on the state of the health in the district for the year 1970.

From the vital statistics we see the continuing trend of a declining birthrate which has been maintained for some years. At the same time the crude death rate has shown a tendency to rise and these factors are illustrated later in the Report in graphical form. As a result, therefore, and for the first time, the number of deaths exceed those of the live births. The infant mortality rate, however, is seen to be lower than its average for the last five years.

Egham Urban District Council

The number of deaths from Lung Cancer continued to rise both locally as well as nationally as indeed do the number of cases detected by Mass X-Ray. There is, of course, now no doubt as to smoking in all forms and especially of cigarettes, is the main cause of this morbidity.

REPORT

As is usual the majority of the cases of notifiable diseases were due to Measles, which is now preventable by a single vaccination to be given as soon as the first year of life. In response to the continued advice which has been put forward by those concerned with the protection of the child population against this unnecessary infection.

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

As from September 1969 sufficient supplies to be given to all girls aged 11 years. A single injection only is required and General Practitioners or Family Clinics provide this very desirable service which parents should accept. As regards the degree of mental and physical trauma which can be seen in a child born to a parent who sustains a mild and indeed an unrecognisable attack of German Measles in pregnancy can, and indeed should be prevented, by routine vaccination of the mother before pregnancy.

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1970

Towards the end of the year the "Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970" became operative. The purpose of the Act in brief is to draw attention to the problems which very old age and incapacity in people who are handicapped by chronic sickness and disability. To express concern that these problems should be more readily known and studied and to urge that when priorities are being considered for the allocation of resources, the needs of these persons should be recognised by housing authorities in the provision of housing in their respective districts and indeed in other appropriate ways in considering the requirements of disabled persons in public places whether in relation to sanitary conveniences or otherwise.

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

As anticipated in my last report, considerable additional work fell to the public health inspectors from applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969. However, the flow of applications was not as great as had been expected, and for some unknown reason seemed concentrated very largely upon properties in the Hythe and Thorpe Lea areas. Progress in the execution of works necessary to bring dwellings up to the required standard was very slow, in some cases extending to a full year.

Egham Urban District Council

REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1970

BY

C. A. HENDERSON, M.A., C.B., F.R.S., F.R.S., F.R.S.

Member of Council of Egham

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As is usual the majority of the cases of notifiable diseases were due to Measles, which is now preventable by a single vaccination to be given as soon as the first year of life is complete. There was, however, some improved response to the continued advice which has been pursued by those concerned with the protection of the child population against this unnecessary infection.

As from September German Measles vaccine became available in sufficient supplies to be given to all girls aged 13 years. A single injection only is required and General Practitioners or County Clinics provide this very desirable service which parents should accept. The degrees of mental and physical trauma which can be seen in a child born of a parent who sustains a mild and indeed an unrecognisable attack of German Measles in pregnancy can, and indeed should be prevented, by routine acceptance of this simple vaccination procedure.

Towards the end of the year the "Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970" became operative. The purpose of the Act in brief is to draw attention to the problems which vary with age and incapacity in people who are handicapped by chronic sickness and disablement. To express concern that these problems should be more readily known and studied and to urge that when priorities are settled, full weight is given to finding solutions. Whilst the County Council is especially charged with the responsibilities for its main provisions the needs of those so handicapped must be recognised by housing authorities in the provision of housing in their respective districts and indeed in other commonsense ways in considering the requirements of disabled persons in public places whether in relation to sanitary conveniences or otherwise.

As anticipated in my last report, considerable additional work fell to the public health inspectors from applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969. However, the flow of applications was not as great as had been expected, and for some unknown reason seemed concentrated very largely upon properties in the Hythe and Thorpe Lea areas. Progress in the execution of works necessary to bring dwellings up to the required standard was very slow, in some cases extending to a full year.

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As is usual the majority of the cases of notifiable diseases were due to Measles, which is now preventable by a single vaccination to be given as soon as the first year of life is complete. There was, however, some improvement in the continued advice which has been pursued by those concerned with the protection of the child population against this unnecessary infection.

As from September German Measles vaccine became available in sufficient supplies to be given to all girls aged 15 years. A single infection only is reported and General Practitioners or County Clinics provide this very desirable service which parents should accept. The degrees of mental and physical trauma which can be seen in a child born of a parent who sustains a mild and indeed an unrecognisable attack of German Measles in pregnancy can, and indeed should be prevented, by routine acceptance of this simple vaccination procedure.

Towards the end of the year the "Chronically Sick and Disabled Persons Act, 1970" became operative. The purpose of the Act is brief to draw attention to the problems which vary with age and incapacity in people who are handicapped by chronic sickness and disability. To express concern that these problems should be more readily known and studied and to urge that when practical are settled, full weight is given to finding solutions. Whilst the County Council is especially charged with the responsibilities for the main provisions the needs of those so handicapped must be recognised by housing authorities in the provision of housing in their respective districts and indeed in other convenient ways in considering the requirements of disabled persons in public places whether in relation to sanitary conveniences or otherwise.

As anticipated in my last report, considerable additional work fell to the public health inspectors from applications by landlords for Gasification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969. However, the flow of applications was not as great as had been expected, and for some unknown reason seemed concentrated very largely upon properties in the Hyde and Thorpe areas. Progress in the execution of work necessary to bring dwellings up to the required standard was very slow, in some cases extending to a full year.

Complaints as to the condition of various foods, or of the presence therein of foreign bodies, continued in some number though only a few were dealt with formally. It is significant that in the few cases which reached the courts, the magistrates saw fit to impose much heavier penalties than have been customary for some years.

Once again the activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee with its increasing representations of various interests deserves especial comment and commendation.

It is very pleasing to note the extension of the Meals on Wheels Service to the Virginia Water area which has been facilitated by the meals made available from Holloway Sanatorium. Much progress was made during the year by members of the Committee in stimulating various fund raising efforts for equipping and furnishing the Day Centre which has now been opened.

I would indeed wish to record the conscientious way in which the Chief Public Health Inspector and his staff have applied themselves to their many duties which increased in number and variety.

I would wish to thank Dr. Cook of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for his help in many ways.

In conclusion may I thank the Council, the Clerk and the 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

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Your obedient servant,

C.A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health

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.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, D.M.A., 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

Clerks:

MRS. M. HAROLD (until 9th August, 1970)
MISS L. HOPWOOD
MISS L.C. BONNEY (until 15th February, 1970)
MISS J. TURNER (From 16th March, 1970)
MRS. J. WHITE (From 3rd August, 1970)

Rodent Operator:

D.N. HACKETT

ESHAM URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

Public Health Staff

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

Medical Officer of Health:

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

F.O. BRITCHEY, M.B., Ch.B., 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.

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S.I.E.J.B., Meat and other Foods
Inspectors Certificate of R.S.I.,
Smoke Inspectors Certificate of R.S.H.

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

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

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Inspectors Education Board, Meat and
other Foods Inspectors Diploma of R.S.H.,
Smoke Inspectors Diploma of R.S.H.

A.M. WALKER

Student Public Health Inspector:

MRS. H. HAROLD (until 3rd August, 1970)
MISS J. HOPWOOD
MISS J.C. WINTER (until 13th February, 1970)
MISS J. TURNER (from 13th March, 1970)
MRS. J. WILKIN (from 3rd August, 1970)

Chairman:

D.N. RACKEY

Robent Operator:

SECTION A

Statistics

Area	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1970	30,730
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1970	9,501
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1970	£1,803,458
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1971	£7,180

Population Densities Last Five Years

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Population	31,350	31,670	30,820	30,800	30,730
Area, acres	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350
Inhabited houses	8,916	9,100	9,250	9,342	9,501
Population Density					
per acre	3.35	3.39	3.30	3.29	3.29
per dwelling	3.52	3.48	3.33	3.30	3.23

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	1970	1969	Average for five years 1965 - 69
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	30,730	30,800	31,220
Comparability Factors			
Births	0.91	0.91	-
Deaths	0.95	0.99	-
Live Births			
Legitimate	317	334	356.6
Illegitimate	19	28	25.6
Total	336	362	382.2

SECTION A Statistics

9,350 acres

Area

Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1970 30,730
 Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1970 9,501
 Rateable Value on 31st December, 1970 £1,803,458
 Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1971 £3,180

Population Densities Last Five Years

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Population	31,350	31,670	30,820	30,800	30,730
Area, acres	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350
Inhabited houses	8,916	9,100	9,250	9,343	9,501
Population Density per acre	3.35	3.39	3.30	3.29	3.29
per dwelling	3.52	3.48	3.33	3.30	3.23

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	1970	1969	Average for five years 1965 - 69
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	30,730	30,800	31,230
Comparability Factors			
Births	0.91	0.91	-
Deaths	0.92	0.92	-
Live Births			
Legitimate	317	334	326.6
Illegitimate	19	28	23.6
Total	336	362	350.2

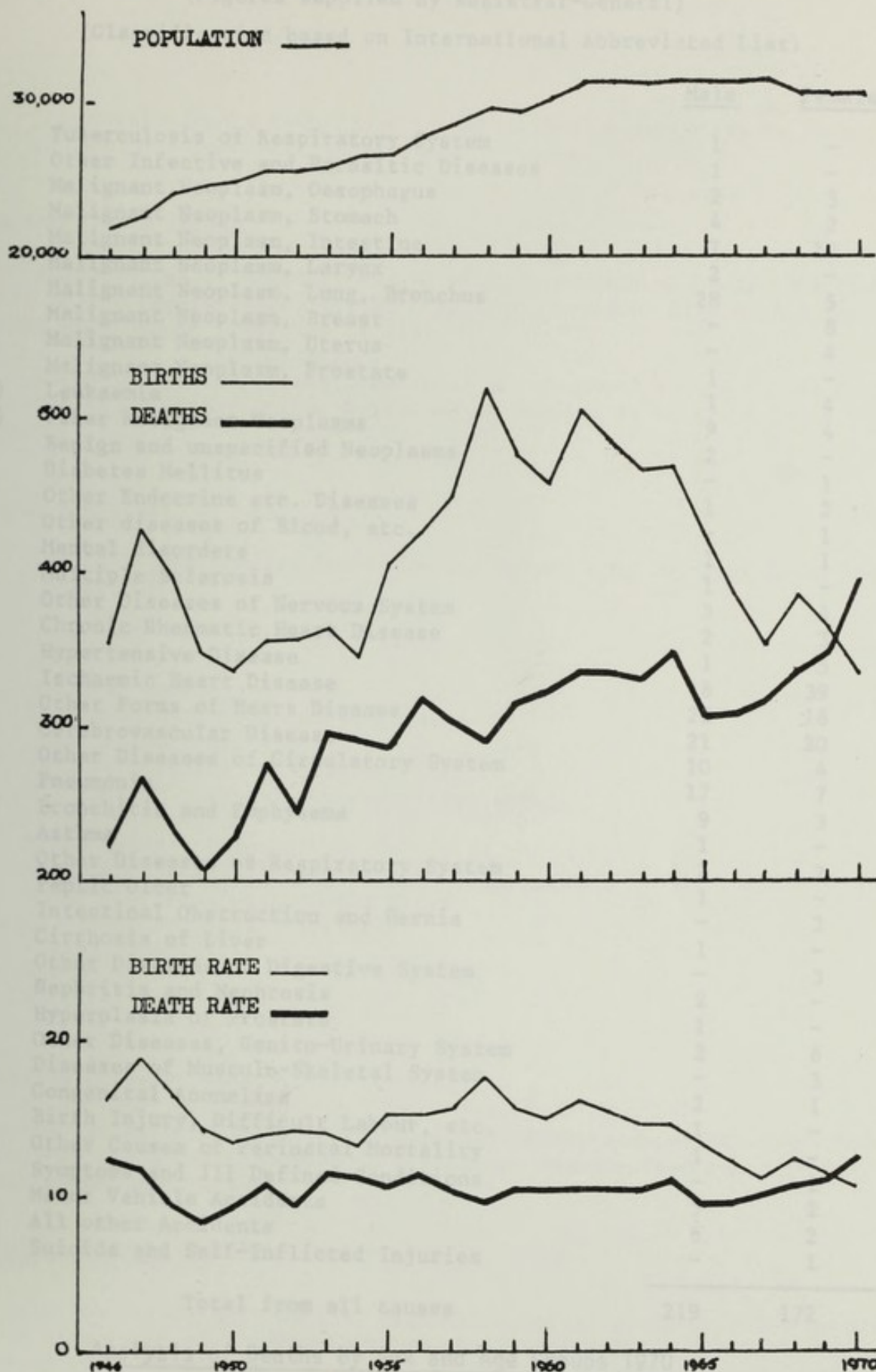
	1970	1969	Average for five years 1965 - 69
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	10.93	11.75	12.24
Corrected	9.95	10.69	-
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	5.65	7.73	6.70
Still Births			
Legitimate	4	3	3.4
Illegitimate	-	1	0.8
Total	4	4	4.2
Total live and still births	340	366	386.4
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	11.76	10.93	10.87
Deaths	391	344	321.8
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	12.72	11.17	10.31
Corrected	12.09	11.06	-
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Legitimate	4	7	4.8
Illegitimate	-	-	0.4
Total	4	7	5.2
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	11.90	19.34	13.61
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	12.62	20.96	13.46
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	15.63
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age	3	3	4.2
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	8.93	8.29	10.99
Deaths of infants under one week of age	2	3	4.2
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	5.95	8.29	10.99
Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	17.65	19.13	21.74
Maternal mortality (including abortion)			
Number of deaths	-	-	0.2
Rate per 1,000 total live and Still births	-	-	0.52

Average for
five years
1962 - 66

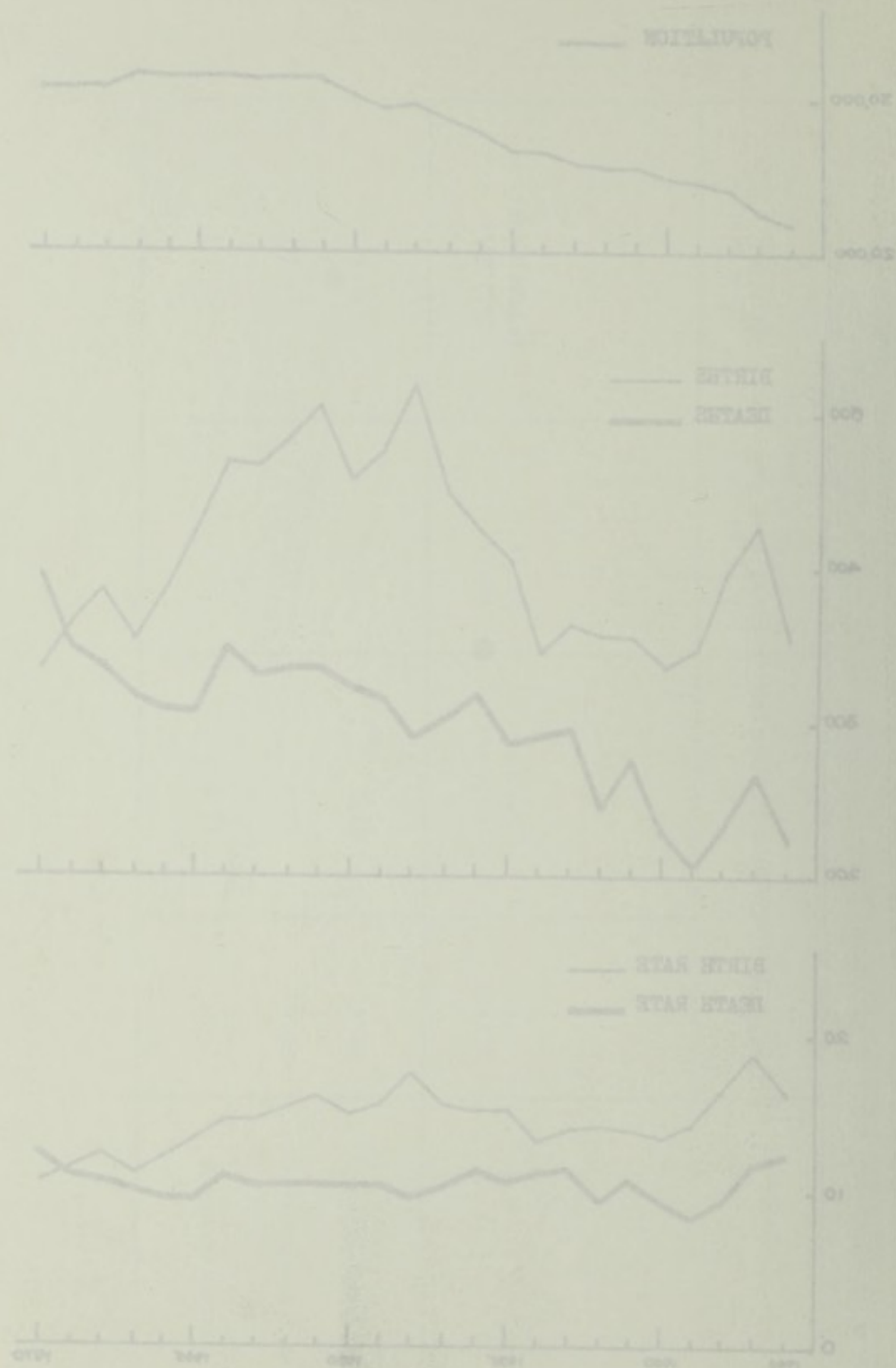
1969	1970	Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)
11.75	10.83	Crude
10.69	9.92	Corrected
12.34		
8.70	2.62	Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births
3	4	Still births
1	-	Legitimate
4	4	Illegitimate
386.4	340	Total
		Total live and still births
10.93	11.38	Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births
344	381	Deaths
		Death Rate (per 1,000 population)
11.17	12.72	Crude
11.06	12.08	Corrected
10.31		
		Deaths of infants under one year of age
7	4	Legitimate
-	-	Illegitimate
7	4	Total
		Death rate of infants under one year of age
19.34	11.90	All infants per 1,000 live births
20.98	12.62	Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births
-	-	Illegitimate live births
		Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births
4.2	2	Deaths of infants under four weeks of age
		Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)
8.29	8.93	Deaths of infants under one week of age
3	2	Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)
8.29	2.92	Perinatal mortality rate (Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)
10.12	17.62	Natural mortality (including abortion)
21.74		Number of deaths
		Rate per 1,000 total live and still births
0.2		
0.22		

BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1970

	Rates per 1,000 Home Population		Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Deaths All Causes	Still Births	Deaths under one year
England and Wales	16.0	11.7	13.0	18.2
Egham - Crude rates	10.9	12.7	11.8	11.9
Corrected rates	10.0	12.1		



POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1946-1970



POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,
 TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1946-1970

CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

		Male	Female	Total
B5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	-	1
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
B19(2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	3	5
B19(3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	4	2	6
B19(4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	7	10	17
B19(5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	-	2
B19(6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	28	5	33
B19(7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	8	8
B19(8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	4	4
B19(9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	1	-	1
B19(10)	Leukaemia	1	4	5
B19(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	4	13
B20	Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	2	-	2
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
B46(1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	2	3
B46(2)	Other diseases of Blood, etc.	-	1	1
B46(3)	Mental disorders	1	1	2
B46(4)	Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	1
B46(5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	3	4	7
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	3	5
B27	Hypertensive Disease	1	5	6
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	48	39	87
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	22	18	40
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	21	20	41
B46(6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	4	14
B32	Pneumonia	17	7	24
B33(1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	9	3	12
B33(2)	Asthma	1	-	1
B46(7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	2	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	-	1
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	1	-	1
B46(8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	3	3
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	-	2
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
B46(9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	6	8
B46(11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	3	3
B42	Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	-	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	-	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	2	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	5	2	7
BE48	All other Accidents	6	2	8
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	-	1	1
Total from all causes		219	172	391

Analysis of Deaths by Sex and Age Groups 1970

	Under 4 wks	4 Wks to 1yr.	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Total all ages
Male	3	1	1	1	2	2	3	18	37	72	79	219
Female	-	-	1	-	2	-	2	9	16	31	111	172
Total	3	1	2	1	4	2	5	27	53	103	190	391

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

	Male	Female	Total
W49 Solicide and self-inflicted injuries	1	1	2
W48 All other accidents	8	2	10
W47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	1	3
W45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions	1	1	2
W44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	2
W43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	1	1	2
W42 Congenital Anomalies	2	1	3
W40(12) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	1	1	2
W40(9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1	3
W39 Hypertrophy of Prostate	1	1	2
W38 Hepatitis and Nephritis	2	1	3
W40(8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
W37 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	1	2
W36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	1	2
W35 Peptic Ulcer	1	1	2
W40(7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	1	3
W34 Asthma	1	1	2
W33(1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	1	1	2
W32 Pneumonia	1	1	2
W40(6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	10	4	14
W30 Cerebrovascular Disease	21	20	41
W29 Other forms of Heart Disease	22	18	40
W28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	48	29	87
W27 Hypertensive Disease	1	2	3
W26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	2	2	4
W40(5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	2	2	4
W40(4) Multiple Sclerosis	1	1	2
W40(3) Mental Disorders	1	1	2
W40(2) Other diseases of Blood, etc.	1	1	2
W40(1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	1	1	2
W31 Diabetes Mellitus	1	1	2
W30 Benign and unspecified Neoplasms	2	1	3
W29(12) Other Malignant Neoplasms	9	4	13
W29(10) Leukaemia	1	4	5
W29(9) Malignant Neoplasms, Prostate	1	1	2
W29(8) Malignant Neoplasms, Uterus	1	1	2
W29(7) Malignant Neoplasms, Breast	1	1	2
W29(6) Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	18	2	20
W29(5) Malignant Neoplasms, Larynx	3	1	4
W29(4) Malignant Neoplasms, Intestine	7	10	17
W29(3) Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	4	2	6
W29(2) Malignant Neoplasms, Oesophagus	2	2	4
W29 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	1	1	2
W2 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2

Total from all causes

Analysis of Deaths by Sex and Age Group 1970

	Under 5 yrs	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Total
Male	3	1	1	2	2	18	27	22	78	219
Female	1	1	1	1	1	9	18	24	117	173
Total	4	2	2	3	3	27	45	46	195	392

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
Holloway Sanatorium	520
King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	332
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	465
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit)	494
Egham Cottage Hospital	20
Northcroft Hospital, Englefield Green	14
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	51
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130
Woking Victoria	60
Rowley Bristow	150
Botleys	1,340

Infectious Disease Cases

The Isolation Hospital, Ottershaw (telephone number: Ottershaw 2000) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of eleven.

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.

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 Laboratory 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	
220	Holloway Sanatorium
332	King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)
463	Ashted Hospital, Middlesbrough
494	St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit)
50	Egham Cottage Hospital
14	Northcote Hospital, Englefield Green
21	Oxted Hospital (Chronic Sick)
130	Elmwood Hospital (Cerebral)
60	Woking Victoria
150	Worley Bristol
1,340	Bolton

Infectious Disease Cases

The Infectious Hospital, Oxted (telephone number: Oxted 2000) is responsible for admitting cases of infectious disease from the district. It has a bed complement of eleven.

Ministry 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.

The Hospital Board supply the following analysis of the examinations carried out and their findings.

	Number Examined	Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
		M	F	M	F
General Practitioner Referrals	405	-	-	5	2
General Public Attendances	922	-	-	-	-

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 A. Christie (died April, 1971)	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe.	Chertsey 62330
Miss A.J. Buley	43 Harpesford Avenue, Virginia Water.	Wentworth 2645
Miss J. Thomas	6 Spring Rise, Egham.	Egham 2306
Mrs. C. Bolton	9 Knowle Park Avenue, Staines.	Staines 56001
Miss K. Hall	1 Wapshott Road, Egham Hythe.	Staines 53456

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

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 5661

The Hospital Board supply the following analysis of the examinations carried out and their findings.

Number Examined	Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
	M	F	M	F
405	-	-	5	1
912	-	-	-	-

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:-

Mrs. M. Tuck	2 Maple Court, Ashwood Road, Englefield Green, Egham TW20 2ST
Mrs. A. Christie (died April, 1977)	Wayville, Green Road, Thorpe, Chertsey TW20 2JQ
Mrs. A.L. Bulby	43 Harpsford Avenue, Virginia Water, Weybridge TW20 2AA
Mrs. J. Thomas	6 Spring Rise, Egham TW20 2JQ
Mrs. G. Bolton	9 Knowle Park Avenue, Staines TW20 2JQ
Mrs. K. Hall	1 Weymouth Road, Egham TW20 2JQ

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

Mr. J.P. Bailey	Nurses Cottage, Old Palace Road, Weybridge TW20 2JQ
Mr. C.M. Evans	First White Cottage, Blackburn Camp, St. Albans TW20 2JQ

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.

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, and for Psychiatry at the Kings Road Clinic.

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 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Gas Dental

(by appointment only)	1st Monday 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
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Infant Welfare Centre

Every Friday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Eye Clinic

(by reference from A.M.O.)	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 p.m. - 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	1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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The County Council maintains from its Divisional Offices in Woking a service for the provision of home help in maternity cases, and for the purpose of giving assistance in homes 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.

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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 Dell 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, and for Psychiatric at the Kings Road Clinic.

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham
(Telephone: Main Clinic Egham 1341
Dental Clinic Egham 1448)

9.30 a.m. - 11 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Monday to Friday	School Dental X-rays and Inspections (by appointment only)
9.30 a.m. - 11	1st Monday in the month	Dental (by appointment only)
9.30 a.m. - 11	2nd Wednesday in the month	Immunisation and Toddler Clinic (by appointment only)
9.30 a.m. - 11	Every Friday	School Medical Clinic
2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Every Friday	Infant Welfare Centre
1.45 p.m. - 3.45 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	Eye Clinic (by reference from A.M.O.)
9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Every Monday	Speech Defect Clinic (by reference from A.M.O.)
1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Every Wednesday	Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)

Mothercraft Clinic	Every Monday	10.00 a.m. - 12
Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)	1st & 3rd Tuesday in the month	1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Geriatric Clinic	2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday in the month	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Psychiatry (Holloway Sanatorium)	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 12
Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Tuesday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.O.)	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Immunisation and Toddler Clinic	1st Wednesday in the month	10.00 a.m. - 12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	2.00 p.m. - 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).

10.00 a.m. - 12	Every Monday	Neurological Clinic
1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.	1st & 3rd Tuesday in the month	Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)
2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.	2nd, 3rd and 4th Thursday in the month	Gastroenteric Clinic
9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.	Every Tuesday	Psychiatry (Holway Sanatorium)
Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines		
9.30 a.m. - 11	Every Wednesday	Remedial Exercises Class (by reference from A.M.D.)
1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Every Tuesday	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.	Every Wednesday	Speech Defect Class (by reference from A.M.D.)
Trotterworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water		
1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green		
1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.	Every Wednesday	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
10.00 a.m. - 12	1st Wednesday in the month	Immunisation and Tubercle Clinic
Village Hall, Goldharbour Lane, Thorpe		
2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	Infant Welfare Centre and School Medical Clinic
: The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisional County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3011).		

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

2nd and 4th Thursdays in month 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

5th Thursday in month when applicable

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st Thursday in month 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

3rd and 4th Thursdays in month 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

2nd Tuesday in month 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

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.

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Clats, Kings Road, Egham

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

1st and 3rd Thursdays in month

2nd Thursday in month when applicable

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

1st Thursday in month

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Seabear

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

2nd and 4th Thursdays in month

Albury Court, Englefield Green

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

2nd Tuesday in month

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

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

National Assistance Act, 1958 Section 47

No cases were dealt with locally 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 three treatment points of the treated water are made daily, and samples from each of the Company's service reservoirs are examined weekly. The average results of the routine chemical examinations of treated water are as follows:-

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Colour (Hazen Units)	2.9
Turbidity	0.27
Oxygen absorbed from KMnO_4 (p.p.m.)	1.07
Total hardness (p.p.m. as Ca CO_3)	289
Alkalinity	195
pH	7.8
Ammoniacal Ammonia	0.09
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.10
Chloride	40
Fluoride	0.2

Bacteriological Examinations

99.4% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and all were free from *E. coli*.

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

The water has no significant plumbo solvent action.

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CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Colour (Baker Units)	2.2
Turbidity	0.25
Oxygen absorbed from H ₂ O ₂ (p.p.m.)	1.07
Total hardness (p.p.m. as Ca CO ₃)	189
Alkalinity	182
pH	7.8
Ammoniacal ammonia	0.09
Albuminoid ammonia	0.10
Chloride	40
Fluoride	0.2

Bacteriological Examinations

99.4% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and all were free from E. coli.

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

The water has no significant plumb solvent action.

With the exception of thirty properties which still rely upon wells or springs for water supply whether from choice or because no mains supply is available, all dwellinghouses in the district have a supply of mains^{water} in pipes in the house. No houses are supplied by means of standpipes but this form of supply exists on about thirty caravan sites.

At the request of the occupier who suspected the quality of the supply at his premises three samples were taken for bacteriological examination from a house served by the mains supply. All were of excellent quality. Fourteen samples were taken from thirteen properties of their well water supply. Twelve were reported as of excellent quality, the other two being unsatisfactory in that there was a high coliform count, though E. coli Type 1 was absent.

At the request of members of the Council who found drinking water at the Council Offices unpalatable the chemist of the South West Suburban Water Supply Company collected and made a full chemical examination of two samples, but nothing abnormal was found.

Drainage and Sewerage Scheme

Sewage Disposal Works

All sewage from the district is treated at the Chertsey Sewage Disposal Works, under an agreement whereby this Council contributes fifty per cent of the cost.

Drainage and Sewerage

The general sewerage system of the district functioned reasonably well throughout the year with only occasional localised difficulties.

In Thorpe the new sewerage scheme was finally completed. After due notice the cesspool emptying service was withdrawn progressively from the four main sections, a total period of at least twelve months from the time the new service first became available being allowed to each. The impending withdrawal of the cesspool emptying service put pressure upon those who had not already re drained their properties, and during the year another ninety-five had been re drained leaving only twenty-nine from which the cesspool emptying service had been finally withdrawn but which had still not been connected to the new sewer. The development of two small private housing schemes which had been held up because of lack of adequate drainage facilities was at last able to proceed, and together with a few single units this resulted in another seventy connections to the new Thorpe sewers during the year. A few complaints were again received of foul odours emitted from these new sewers at certain points but the trouble was less pronounced than in the previous year, it is thought because of the increased flow, and again faded out with the onset of winter.

Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The reduced fleet of three vehicles was operated throughout the year, and with the steady reduction in demand occasioned by the re drainage of so many properties to the new sewers in Thorpe it was possible to provide a prompt service to meet all requirements practically throughout the year. Indeed in the

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latter part of the year some of the potential of these vehicles was absorbed by diverting them to other work such as flushing sewers and cleansing gulleys and soakaways. As some of these had been rather neglected for some time this arrangement was of real benefit all round. The service suffered a temporary complete stoppage in October when although most of this Council's employees were prepared to continue working physical violence was offered by militant strikers from other areas, and for the men's own safety the Council decided to suspend certain services. Some difficulties arose but generally speaking the public were most tolerant and as soon as work was resumed the small backlog which had accumulated was quickly overtaken and a normal service restored. The total volume of sewage removed during the year amounted to 3,417,000 gallons as against 6,713,500 gallons in 1969. For reasons already given demand gradually declined through the year and by the end was running at well under 3,000,000 gallons per annum.

The Council decided to revise their scheme for cesspool emptying and new conditions were introduced from 1st April. Instead of six free emptyings per year with three more allowed at a special rate of ten shillings each, eight free emptyings were allowed; the charges for work in excess of these entitlements was increased from twenty to thirty shillings per 1,000 gallons removed from private premises, and thirty to forty shillings per 1,000 gallons from all other premises. These changes were accepted almost without comment by the users of the service.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged though the average rate calculated to a forty hour week dropped still further from 58s.3d. in 1969 to 32.11d. in 1970. As the average bonus has been about halved by the effects of the Thorpe Sewerage Scheme there would seem to be a good case for a revision of its terms, but this must now wait for a full work study to be undertaken of this and other services.

Rivers and Streams

A few isolated cases of seepage of septic tank effluent into ditches or onto open land again arose, and were dealt with informally. As mentioned in my previous report these problems tend to increase, and short of main drainage schemes become increasingly difficult to resolve.

A small tributary to the River Bourne became badly obstructed during its passage through a residential estate. The obstruction was partly as a natural consequence to neglect, but also in part due to the construction of a dam by one of the residents to improve the scenic value of his grounds. However as the obstruction caused nuisance to others, by impeding natural drainage and by increasing mosquito breeding, the responsible persons had to be asked to clear it, and after considerable delays this was eventually done.

Closet Accommodation

The weekly service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward continued to about thirty-five properties, including some caravans. From 31st March the charge to caravan dwellers for this service of one shilling per container emptied was discontinued. It is hoped that with the advent of main drainage facilities in this Ward the eventual replacement of most of these pail closets by waterclosets will be possible.

latter part of the year some of the potential of these vehicles was absorbed by diverting them to other work such as flushing sewers and cleaning gutters and roadways. As some of these had been rather neglected for some time this arrangement was of great benefit all round. The service initiated a temporary complete stoppage in October when although most of the Council's employees were prepared to continue working physical violence was offered by militant workers from other areas, and for the men's own safety the Council decided to suspend certain services. Some difficulties arose but generally speaking the public were most tolerant and as soon as work was resumed the small backlog which had accumulated was quickly overtaken and a normal service restored. The total volume of sewage removed during the year amounted to 3,417,000 gallons as against 3,713,500 gallons in 1955. For reasons already given demand gradually declined through the year and by the end was running at well under 2,000,000 gallons per annum.

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The bonus scheme continued unchanged though the average rate calculated for a forty hour week dropped still further from 58.3d. in 1955 to 32.11d. in 1956. As the average bonus has been about halved by the effect of the 1956 Sewerage Scheme there would seem to be a good case for a revision of its terms, but this must now wait for a full work study to be undertaken of this and other services.

River and Stream

A few isolated cases of sewage or refuse tank effluent into ditches or onto open land again arose, and were dealt with intensively. As mentioned in my previous report these problems tend to increase, and short of main drainage schemes become increasingly difficult to resolve.

A small tributary to the River Bourne became badly obstructed during its passage through a residential estate. The obstruction was partly as a natural consequence of neglect, but also in part due to the construction of a dam by one of the residents to improve the scenic value of his grounds. However as the obstruction caused nuisance to others, by impeding natural drainage and by increasing mosquito breeding, the responsible persons had to be asked to clear it, and after considerable delay this was eventually done.

Sludge Accumulation

The weekly service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorne Ward continued to about thirty-five properties, including some cesspits. From 1st March the charge to caravan dwellers for this service of one shilling per container emptied was discontinued. It is hoped that with the advent of main drainage facilities in this Ward the eventual replacement of most of these pail closets by waterclosets will be feasible.

Refuse Disposal 1970
(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,800
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. Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, provision is made at the Callow Hill pit for the public to deposit unwanted articles themselves.

The scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins on the Forest Estate continued. The scheme was introduced partly as an expedient to meet the increased flow of refuse from this estate, and partly as a pilot scheme to assess the merits of this type of refuse storage, and continues to operate very 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. Tipping at Callow Hill sandpit is now restricted to refuse from this district only, that from two adjoining districts no longer being accepted.

Privately Operated Refuse Tips

In addition to any necessary planning consent, the operation of these tips is controlled by consents issued by both this Council and by the Surrey County Council under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931. Standard consent conditions have been agreed between the two Councils, and supervision and enforcement is carried out jointly by the County Health Inspector and this Council's own public health inspectors, though as the local men much of this work falls to the latter. Five tips are now operated in this district, consents being renewed annually. All are worked out gravel pits, and tipping is initially into water. For this reason the consents allow nominally clean fill only, but there was considerable difficulty in enforcing this particular condition, so great is the pressure from commercial operators for tipping facilities for general industrial waste.

Even so most of the tips operated fairly satisfactorily, though repeated warnings had to be given in one case where materials being accepted were often very far from clean fill, and where tip fires occurred from time to time, always it was claimed by accident or through the activities of vandals.

Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,800
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	300 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 facilitated the smooth running of the main service, and to some extent reduced the objectionable practice of fly tipping on waste land and on roadside verges and hedgerows. Under the Civic Amenities Act, 1967, provision is made at the Callow Hill pit for the public to deposit unwanted articles themselves.

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Dry tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill landfill, and apart from occasional difficulties with fly breeding which necessitated treatment with insecticide, disposal created no nuisance. Tipping at Callow Hill landfill is now restricted to refuse from this district only, that from two adjoining districts no longer being accepted.

Privately Operated Refuse Tips

In addition to any necessary planning consent, the operation of these tips is controlled by consents issued by both this Council and by the Surrey County Council under Section 94 of the Surrey County Councils Act, 1931. Standard consent conditions have been agreed between the two Councils, and supervision and enforcement is carried out jointly by the County Health Inspector and this Council's own public health inspectors, though at the local end much of this work falls to the latter. Five tips are now operated in this district, consents being renewed annually. All are worked out gravel pits, and tipping is initially into water. For this reason the consents allow essentially clean fill only, but there was considerable difficulty in enforcing this particular condition, so great is the pressure from commercial operators for tipping facilities for general industrial waste.

Even so most of the tips operated fairly satisfactorily, though repeated warnings had to be given in one case where materials being accepted were often very far from clean fill, and where fly tips occurred from time to time, always it was claimed by accident or through the activities of vandals.

At one tip where the main body of water was very large, as part of the filling programme a small pocket of water had been almost cut off by the construction of a bund when it suddenly blackened and began giving off hydrogen sulphide, to the great annoyance of nearby residents. This condition is a well known hazard of tipping into water, and occurs should the water become anaerobic, when organisms which thrive only in those conditions reduce the dissolved sulphates in the water to produce objectionable sulphides. The trouble in this case was traced to the unauthorised discharge of effluent from an adjoining piggery into the water, and was overcome by concentrating on the rapid filling of the cut-off lagoon.

Inspections

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

Public Health Acts, etc.	
Dwelling Houses	147
Moveable Dwellings	39
Infestations	422
Infectious Disease	64
Water Supply	106
Drainage and Sewerage	382
Refuse	155
Watercourses, etc.	24
Keeping of Animals	50
Noise Abatement	184
Miscellaneous	197
Clean Air Act	93
Housing Acts	
Dwelling Houses	460
Miscellaneous	74
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	
Food Premises	457
Stalls and Vehicles	38
Food Sampling	132
Meat Inspection	560
Other Food Inspection	198
Factories Act	
Factories	90
Works of Eng. Const.	10
Outworkers	7
Egham U.D.C. Act	
Hairdressers	13
Food Hawkers	20
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	164
Shops Act	41
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	5
Petroleum Acts	218
Hackney Carriages	30
Rodent Control	2,811
Miscellaneous	163
	<hr/>
	7,354
	<hr/>

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Inspections

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

141	Public Health Acts, etc.
39	Dwelling Houses
431	Movable Dwellings
64	Inspections
106	Intestinal Diseases
382	Water Supply
122	Drainage and Sewerage
24	Refuse
20	Watercourses, etc.
184	Keeping of Animals
127	Noise Abatement
	Miscellaneous
93	
466	Clean Air Act
74	Housing Acts
	Dwelling Houses
	Miscellaneous
427	Food and Drugs Act, etc.
28	Food Premises
112	Stalls and Vehicles
260	Food Sampling
198	Meat Inspection
	Other Food Inspection
90	Factories Act
10	Factories
7	Works of Eng. Const.
	Outworks
13	Epian S.D.C. Act
70	Hydrocarbons
	Food Hygiene
164	Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act
41	Shops Act
2	Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act
118	Petroleum Acts
30	Hackney Carriages
2,811	Robbery Control
162	Miscellaneous
7,324	

Action Taken

215 Informal Notices were served and 115 were complied with during the year.

2 Statutory Notices were served and 5 complied with during the year.

Rodent Control

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

The slow decline in the numbers of requests for assistance, of infestations found and of treatments carried out mentioned in previous years continued, and the one man engaged would have been able, with the working of an occasional few hours overtime as necessary, to maintain a satisfactory service. He was, however, seriously embarrassed by an infestation by black rats which developed in a food warehouse. The Divisional Pests Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was informed, and his officers subsequently confirmed the diagnosis and gave considerable assistance and support in dealing with the very serious problems which arose. This was the first occasion on which black rats had been encountered in this district and by reason of their agility, unpredictability and the very size of the warehouse and its food stocks, treatment of this infestation presented great difficulties. By the end of the year it had been substantially reduced though not entirely eliminated, and there remained of course the ever present hazard of the introduction of further rats in the bulk packs of goods commonly received at these premises, the mode by which almost certainly the infestation had first arisen. For the first time since its inception in 1965 the Council's current policy of offering free treatment to all classes of premises was called in question, but as the policy has undoubted merit it is not proposed that any departure should be made from it.

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

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	544	15
Number infested by		
Rats	335	10
Mice	57	3
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	28	26
Number infested by		
Rats	7	19
Mice	-	1
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	387	30

Control of Other Pests

During the year no infestations by bed bugs were reported but three infestations by fleas in private houses were treated by spraying with a proprietary residual insecticide. Assistance was also given in dealing with an infestation by crickets and another of an unusual beetle.

Assistance continued to be given upon request at a nominal charge in the destruction of the nests of wasps or bees which were causing difficulty to the occupiers of the premises affected. There was a further very substantial increase in the demand for such assistance and in all two hundred and seventy-eight were dealt with during the year. This again put a temporary strain upon the capacity of the one man involved, and for a short period during the "season" he had to work a considerable amount of overtime. The treatment given is that considered to be the most suitable in each individual case, but included the use of insecticides in powder, liquid or smoke form, with the removal and burning of the nest or comb wherever possible.

The Factories Act, 1961

One hundred and twenty-three premises are on the register, viz:-

Garages and motor repairers	41
Engineers other than above	43
Bakehouses	3
Builders	11
Miscellaneous Trades	25

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	123	89	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	1	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.)	10	10	-	-
TOTAL	133	100	-	-

Control of Other Pests

During the year no infestations by bed bugs were reported but three infestations by flies in private houses were treated by spraying with a proprietary residual insecticide. Assistance was also given in dealing with an infestation by crickets and another of an unusual beetle.

Assistance continued to be given upon request at a nominal charge in the destruction of the nests of wasps or bees which were causing difficulty to the occupants of the premises affected. There was a further very substantial increase in the demand for such assistance and in all two hundred and seventy-eight were dealt with during the year. This again put a temporary strain upon the capacity of the one man involved, and for a short period during the "season" he had to work a considerable amount of overtime. The treatment given is that considered to be the most suitable in each individual case, but included the use of insecticides in powder, liquid or smoke form, with the removal and burning of the nest or comb wherever possible.

The Factories Act, 1957

One hundred and twenty-three premises are on the register, viz:-

Garages and motor repairers	47
Engineers other than above	43
Blacksmiths	3
Butchers	11
Miscellaneous Trades	22

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	122	92	-	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	1	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.)	10	10	-	-
TOTAL	132	103	-	-

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	-	-	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	-

Clean Air Acts 1956 and 1968

Complaints of atmospheric pollution continued to be associated principally with garden bonfires, incinerators, and vertical boilers for the raising of steam for the cooking of pigswill. All were dealt with informally, though as reported in previous years there continued to be no real answer to the last mentioned. There continues to be a very slow decline in this method of pig feeding, but the holdings still employing it, surrounded as most of them are by residential development, present a very real problem.

The Council have so far not embarked upon any schemes for the setting up of Smoke Control Areas. So far as visible pollution of the atmosphere is concerned undoubtedly the major source lies in domestic chimneys and the use of bituminous coal. Here there is a definite trend towards the fitting of more modern appliances, including full central heating, and a change to different fuels which are themselves virtually smoke free. While many of the house-holders making these changes may not be directly motivated by any desire for a cleaner atmosphere, their action is nevertheless making a welcome contribution to this end.

Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found Remedied	Number of Cases in which Defects were found	Name of Defect
-	-	-	-	-	Hand of Cleanliness (8.1)
-	-	-	-	-	Overcrowding (8.2)
-	-	-	-	-	Unsanitary temperature (8.3)
-	-	-	-	-	Inadequate ventilation (8.4)
-	-	-	-	-	Ineffective drainage of floors (8.5)
-	-	-	-	-	Sanitary conveniences (8.7)
-	-	-	-	-	(a) insufficient
-	-	-	-	-	(b) unsuitable or defective
-	-	-	-	-	(c) not separate for sexes
-	-	-	-	-	Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)
-	-	-	-	-	TOTAL

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All deposited plans continued to be scrutinised by the department, and where new chimneys were proposed which appeared to need special consideration as to the adequacy of their height under either Section 10 of the 1956 Act or Section 6 of the 1968 Act prepared explanatory notes and forms of notification were issued to the developers. It is not anticipated that more than a very few chimneys will be built in this area which will be affected by these modified requirements, and during 1970 there were in fact none.

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 continued to be reasonably well maintained though considerable improvements to the facilities available are in hand. Three samples were taken, one being satisfactory, one slightly below standard, and the third unsatisfactory.

Advice continued to be offered by the public health inspectors to the owners of private pools, and if desired occasional samples were taken for bacteriological examination, a service which is generally well received. During the year ten samples were taken from five of these pools, in four of them with satisfactory results, though in six both samples proved to be unsatisfactory.

A similar service is offered in the case of swimming pools at schools or other similar institutions. Ten samples were taken from five of these pools and with one exception all gave satisfactory results. The one exception was a small teaching pool at a junior school where some difficulties over maintenance and treatment were being experienced. While no coliforms were found the plate count was high in the case of three samples, and only in the fourth had it been reduced to a satisfactory level.

Schools

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

Sites for Moveable Dwellings

During the year licences were in force covering a total of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans with no restriction as to occupation. All remained in use at the end of the year. Conditions remained tolerable, though on the one where the licence has only a limited period to run with further renewal in doubt because of pending major road schemes standards are still tending to decline. A certain amount of difficulty over spacing arises on these sites from the replacement of older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes which have become available in recent years.

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Schools

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

Sites for Mobile Dwellings

During the year licences were in force covering a total of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans with no restriction as to occupation. All remained in use at the end of the year. Conditions remained satisfactory, though on the one where the licence has only a limited period to run with further renewal in doubt because of pending major road schemes standards are still tending to decline. A certain amount of difficulty over spacing arises on these sites from the requirement of older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes which have become available in recent years.

Two other sites originally licensed with no restriction as to occupation were still in use at the beginning of the year although the original licences had expired and not been renewed. One was used for a time by only one remaining caravan, and that not actually occupied, but during the year the site was finally cleared. At the other site five caravans continued to be stationed, though the original licence had been limited to three, and the Council were engaged in legal proceedings with the owner, which had not been resolved by the end of the year.

One site licensed subject to a run-down clause continued to house a total of three caravans. In addition there were two other sites, upon one of which I have commented on several earlier occasions, where although originally licensed with a run-down condition the licences expired some time ago and were not renewed. One of these sites contained throughout the year three caravans housing three single persons. The other site began the year holding twenty-two caravans with two others stored and while the numbers varied slightly throughout the year they had diminished slightly to nineteen plus three stored at the close. This site is the one where all attempts by the Council to bring it under proper control have been thwarted by the disappearance of the owner; any proceedings can it seems be taken only against him in person. Only two of the original occupiers now remain on the site, all the others having come on since the site went out of control on the expiry of the licence. With no licence operating there are no conditions of licence which can be enforced, and the only control left over conditions on the site is by use of Public Health Act powers. The Council's services for the emptying of the cesspool and removal of refuse continued to be available to the site, but arrangements for sanitation and for the storage of refuse on the site gave considerable difficulties during the year principally because of sheer indifference on the part of those still living there.

Hairdressers

Under section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948 there are now twenty-five effective registrations of barbers and hairdressers.

Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

Eighteen premises were newly registered during the year and twenty-eight removed leaving at the end of the year two hundred and ninety-two premises on the register, ten less than the previous year. By contrast, the total number of employees showed a substantial increase, both of males and females, brought about by the addition to the register of a few large office premises. One of these was the post office, transferred, by reason of loss of Crown status, from the register of H.M. Inspector of Factories, and others were new offices opened by a statutory undertaking and by an expanding college.

The number of general inspections achieved during the year, seventy-five, showed an improvement over previous years; to some extent this was made possible by a lull in the usually heavy commitment of available staff on meat inspection duties brought about by the temporary closure, for major repairs, of the principal slaughterhouse during the last quarter of the year.

Two other sites originally licensed with no restriction as to occupation were still in use at the beginning of the year although the original licenses had expired and not been renewed. One was used for a time by only one remaining caravan, and that not actually occupied, but during the year the site was finally cleared. At the other site five caravans continued to be stationed, though the original license had been limited to three, and the Council were engaged in legal proceedings with the owner, which had not been resolved by the end of the year.

One site licensed subject to a two-down clause continued to house a total of three caravans. In addition there were two other sites, upon one of which I have commented on several earlier occasions, where although originally licensed with a run-down condition the license expired some time ago and were not renewed. One of these sites contained throughout the year three caravans housing three single persons. The other site began the year holding twenty-two caravans with two others added and while the numbers varied slightly throughout the year they had diminished slightly to nineteen plus three stored at the site. This site is the one where all attempts by the Council to bring it under proper control have been thwarted by the disappearance of the owner; any proceedings can be taken only against him in person. Only two of the original occupants now remain on the site, all the others having come on since the site went out of control on the expiry of the license. With no license operating there are no conditions of license which can be enforced, and the only control left over conditions on the site is by use of Public Health Act powers. The Council's services for the emptying of the cesspool and removal of refuse continued to be available to the site, but arrangements for sanitation and for the storage of refuse on the site have considerable difficulties during the year principally because of short assistance on the part of those still living there.

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As in previous years a reasonable degree of co-operation by employers continued, with employees apparently indifferent, and such deficiencies as were found were again mainly of a minor nature. Pressure had to be put on the proprietors of a furniture store in respect of a large manually operated goods lift which did not strictly satisfy the requirements of the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises (Hoists & Lifts) Regulations, 1968 but the cost of modifications was so high in relation to the value of the equipment that at the end of the year the proprietors were contemplating dispensing with the lift altogether.

An unusual incident occurred at a set of offices sited within an industrial estate though registered as "offices" with the Council. Bad smells began to be noticed in the building especially when first entered after being closed for a while, and the condition was particularly bad in the office of the Manager who on occasion suffered headaches and nausea. Although the circumstances were strongly indicative of a gas leak the Gas Board, called in to check, could detect none. Over a period of weeks the public health inspector investigated various other possible causes and eliminated them one by one. Becoming increasingly convinced that there must be a gas leak, at his insistence the Gas Board rechecked twice more, still with negative findings. Finally, and this running into early 1971, the nuisance became so pronounced that the public health inspector obtained special equipment to check for himself, and immediately had positive and alarming results. Again the Gas Board were recalled and this time found dangerous explosive mixtures in the Manager's office and in a drainage inspection chamber just outside. Fortunately the premises had by then been vacated for the week-end, and eventually a defect was found in a nearby main from which gas had been leaking into the building, and rectified.

Five accidents were notified and all investigated. Two were found not to have been notifiable and were excluded from statistical returns. Of the three remaining, two arose from the handling of goods by men in warehouses and the third occurred in a canteen when one of two men changing a valve on a gas cylinder accidentally trapped the fingers of the other with a spanner. In no case could any blame be attributed to the employers.

Emphasis in the enforcement of the Act continued to be placed on persuasion rather than compulsion and no formal proceedings were taken during the year.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual return required by the Department of Employment:-

TABLE A
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Rgd. during the Year	Total No. of Regd. Premises at end of Year	No. of Regd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	6	82	15
Retail shops	6	168	53
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	5	36	6
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	18	292	75

As in previous years a reasonable degree of co-operation by employers was maintained, with employees apparently indifferent, and such deficiencies as were found were again mainly of a minor nature. Pressure had to be put on the proprietors of a furniture store in respect of a large quantity of goods left which did not strictly satisfy the requirements of the Office, Shops & Railway Premises (Houses & Litter) Regulations, 1968 but the cost of modifications was so high in relation to the value of the equipment that at the end of the year the proprietors were content with the situation.

An unusual incident occurred at a set of offices sited within an industrial estate though registered as "offices" with the Council. Bad smells began to be noticed in the building especially when first entered after being closed for a while, and the condition was particularly bad in the office of the Manager who on occasion suffered headaches and nausea. Although the circumstances were strongly indicative of a gas leak the Gas Board, called in to check, could detect none. Over a period of weeks the public health inspector investigated various other possible causes and eliminated them one by one. Becoming increasingly convinced that there must be a gas leak, at his instance the Gas Board rechecked twice more, still with negative findings. Finally, and this time having been early 1971, the nuisance became so pronounced that the public health inspector obtained special equipment to check for himself, and immediately had positive and alarming results. Again the Gas Board were recalled and this time found dangerous explosive mixtures in the Manager's office and in a drainage inspection chamber just outside. Fortunately the premises had by then been vacated for the weekend, and eventually a defect was found in a nearby main from which gas had been leaking into the building, and rectified.

Five accidents were notified and all investigated. Two were found not to have been notifiable and were excluded from statistical returns. Of the three remaining, two arose from the handling of goods by men in warehouses and the third occurred in a caravan when one of two men changing a valve on a gas cylinder accidentally trapped the fingers of the other with a spanner. In no case could any blame be attributed to the employers.

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Class of Premises	No. of Premises Regd. during the Year	Total No. of Regd. Premises as end of Year	No. of Regd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Fuel storage depots	18	192	12
Caravans	5	5	6
Open to the public	5	5	6
Entertainment establishments	5	5	6
Warehouses	1	1	1
Wholesale shops	1	1	1
Retail shops	5	188	23
Offices	8	81	12
TOTAL	48	292	73

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 147

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises
by Workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	1,118
Retail Shops	668
Wholesale departments, warehouses	176
Catering establishments open to the public	250
Canteens	85
Fuel storage depots	-
Total	2,295
Total Males	1,132
Total Females	1,163

TABLE D

Exemptions

NIL

TABLE E

Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing
was completed in the year

NIL

TABLE 2

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises

TABLE 3

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices	1,118
Retail shops	868
Wholesale departments, warehouses	178
Establishments open to the public	250
Canteens	82
Post storage depots	-
Total	2,392
Total Males	1,132
Total Females	1,167

TABLE 4

Exemptions

Nil

TABLE 5

Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the hearing was completed in the year

Nil

SECTION D

Housing

Seven more individual unfit dwellings were found during the year; in three cases Demolition Orders were made but in the remaining four action carried over into 1971 when two were made the subject of Demolition Orders and two of Closing Orders. In the case of the small terraced cottage occupied by two elderly tenants upon which I commented in my previous report, negotiations for acquisition went on through most of the year, but the cottage was finally acquired by the Council in November. It is now hoped that it will be possible to offer temporary accommodation to the tenants while the cottage is being repaired and improved and afterwards to return them to occupation.

The final demolition of four more dwellings took place. Two families totalling three persons were rehoused from unfit properties and as the year closed apart from the cottage mentioned above only three families comprising eight persons remained awaiting rehousing from accommodation which was unfit and had been formally dealt with by the Council at that time. The rehousing by the Council of tenants from unfit properties becomes increasingly difficult as no additional accommodation has been built for some years and as pressure continues from various other priority classes, and once again I would acknowledge the support of the Housing Manager in facilitating the clearance of the few unfit houses which come to light from time to time.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1970:-

1.	Clearance of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses demolished	4
	Unfit houses closed, but not demolished by end of year	-
	Families displaced from unfit houses	2
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	3
2.	Repair of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	
	Under Housing Act, 1957	-
	Under Public Health Acts	1
	Unfit houses made fit after informal action	45
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	
	(a) informal action	-
	(b) formal action	6
3.	Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation	
	Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use	-
	Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	4

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Seven more individual unfit dwellings were found during the year; in three cases Demolition Orders were made but in the remaining four action carried over into 1971 when two were made the subject of Demolition Orders and two of Closing Orders. In the case of the small terraced cottage occupied by two elderly tenants upon which I commented in my previous report, negotiations for acquisition went on through most of the year, but the cottage was finally acquired by the Council in November. It is now hoped that it will be possible to offer temporary accommodation to the tenants while the cottage is being repaired and improved and afterwards to return them to occupation.

The final demolition of four more dwellings took place. Two families totalling three persons were rehoused from unfit properties and as the year closed apart from the cottage mentioned above only three families comprising eight persons remained awaiting rehousing from accommodation which was unfit and had been formally dealt with by the Council at that time. The rehousing by the Council of tenants from unfit properties becomes increasingly difficult as no additional accommodation has been built for some years and as pressure continues from various other priority classes, and once again I would acknowledge the support of the Housing Manager in facilitating the clearance of the few unfit houses which come to light from time to time.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1970:-

1.	Clearance of unfit houses	4
	Unfit houses demolished	-
	Unfit houses closed, but not demolished by end of year	2
	Families displaced from unfit houses	2
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	2
2.	Repair of unfit houses	-
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	1
	Under Housing Act, 1957	1
	Under Public Health Act	42
	Unfit houses made fit after informal action	-
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	-
	(a) Informal action	6
	(b) Formal action	-
3.	Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation	-
	Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use	-
	Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants	4

4. Progress in housing

(1) Dwellings erected during the year:

(a) By local authority	-
(b) By private enterprise	122

(2) Dwellings in the course of construction at the end of the year:

(a) By local authority	-
(b) By private enterprise	148

5. Application for accommodation

At 31st March 1971, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 755 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Main Pointed List	48
Main List	171
Registered List	536
	<hr/>
TOTAL	755
	<hr/>

As twenty-five years have now elapsed since the resumption after the 1939/45 war of action to deal with unfit houses, a summary of the outcome of such action taken during that period, involving in all 151 dwellings, may be of interest, and is shown in the accompanying table.

4. Progress in housing

(1) Dwellings erected during the year:

	(a) By local authority
122	(b) By private enterprise

(2) Dwellings in the course of construction at the end of the year:

	(a) By local authority
148	(b) By private enterprise

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At 31st March 1951, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 755 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

48	Main Pointed List
171	Main List
536	Registered List
<u>755</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>

As twenty-five years have now elapsed since the resumption after the 1939/45 war of action to deal with warlike houses, a summary of the outcome of such action taken during that period, involving in all 151 dwellings, may be of interest, and is shown in the accompanying table.

HOUSING ACTS 1936 to 1957

SUMMARY OF ACTION CONCERNING DWELLINGS REPRESENTED AS UNFIT DURING PERIOD OF 25 YEARS 1946-1970

Action	Original Numbers	Demolished	Repaired or Re-developed	Vacated but still standing			Not Yet vacated	Rehousing etc.			
				Pending Demolition	Pending Rehabilitation	In use for other purposes		Family Units		Total Persons	
								By E.U.D.C.	Otherwise	By E.U.D.C.	Otherwise
Demolition Orders	63	50	6	-	-	1	40	8	115	16	
Closing Orders	24	17	1	1	1	-	23	1	73	3	
Undertakings to Repair	10	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	7	4	
Undertakings not to re-occupy	18	7	2	1	5	-	14	2 +12 single men	36	16	
Council property demolished (including on MOH Cert. and acquired for demolition)	32	32	-	-	-	-	31	1	81	1	
Council property held for temporary purposes (including acquired in lieu of other action)	3	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	
Repaired by owner after action initiated but before finalised	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	
TOTAL:-	151	107	23	10	2	7	2	111	14 +12	313	41

Improvement Areas

No progress towards the setting up of any improvement areas under the Housing Act, 1969 was made during the year, and as at the present time no parts of the district appear to lend themselves to treatment under these new provisions it is unlikely any such improvement areas will be set up in the foreseeable future.

Improvement of Individual Dwellings

The growing, though still small, interest shown by tenants in the powers given in Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964 for the Council, upon the tenant's application, to require the landlord to provide the standard amenities continued. Seven more applications were received during the year. In three cases Undertakings were accepted from the landlord to provide standard amenities within twelve months. In one case early on in the lengthy procedure laid down in the Act the elderly landlord asked the Council to acquire the property at that stage, to which the Council agreed. The tenant was subsequently rehoused and the property will now be improved and either relet or sold. In one case as soon as the landlord became aware of the tenant's application he asked that the house and another adjoining should be treated as individual unfit houses, with the outcome that both were eventually made the subject of Demolition Orders. In one case an Undertaking was anticipated from the landlord who unfortunately died before it could be completed, and at the end of the year the case was still in suspense pending the final settlement of the deceased owner's estate. In the last case the preliminary action extended into 1971 when the service of an Immediate Improvement Notice was authorised.

Qualification Certificates

I mentioned in my last report new measures introduced in the Housing Act, 1969 for the conversion of controlled tenancies of dwellings to regulated tenancies, with the fixing of a fair rent by the Rent Officer. Action is initiated by the landlord's application for a Qualification Certificate, which the Council can grant only if the dwelling (a) has already been provided with the standard amenities or (b) will be so provided on completion of an agreed schedule of works and (c) in either case is in a reasonable state of repair. Applications under (b) are usually made in conjunction with applications for grants towards the cost of providing the lacking amenities.

At the end of 1969 applications had only just begun to come in but during 1970 ninety were received and a summary of the outcome to the end of the year is as follows:-

<u>Applications for Qualification Certificates</u>	<u>Dwellings where standard amenities</u>	
	<u>Already provided (Section 44 (1))</u>	<u>To be provided (Section 44 (2))</u>
Carried over from 1969	2	3
Received during year	53	37
Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate	2	-
Referred back to landlord for repairs	40	-
Approved for issue of Certificate of Provisional Approval	-	36

No progress towards the setting up of any improvement areas under the Housing Act, 1959 was made during the year, and as at the present time no parts of the district appear to themselves to be suitable for these new provisions it is unlikely any such improvement areas will be set up in the foreseeable future.

Improvement of Individual Dwellings

The growing, though still small, interest shown by tenants in the powers given in Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1959 for the Council, upon the tenant's application, to require the landlord to provide the standard amenities contained therein more applications were received during the year. In three cases undertakings were accepted from the landlord to provide standard amenities within twelve months in one case early on in the tenancy procedure laid down in the Act the elderly landlord asked the Council to acquire the property at that stage, so which the Council agreed. The tenant was subsequently rehoused and the property will now be improved and either sold or sold. In one case as soon as the landlord became aware of the tenant's application he asked that the house and another adjoining should be treated as individual units houses, with the outcome that both were eventually made the subject of Demolition Orders. In one case an undertaking was anticipated from the landlord who unfortunately died before it could be completed, and at the end of the year the case was still in suspense pending the final settlement of the deceased owner's estate. In the last case the preliminary action extended into 1961 when the service of an immediate improvement notice was authorised.

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At the end of 1959 applications had only just begun to come in but during 1960 ninety were received and a summary of the outcome to the end of the year is as follows:-

Applications for Qualification Certificates		Dwellings where standard amenities already provided to be provided (Section 19 (1)) (Section 19 (2))	
Approved for issue of Qualification Certificate	40	2	3
Referred back to landlord for repairs	2	23	37
Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate	1		
Received during year			
Carried over from 1959			

SECTION E

Applications for Qualification
CertificatesDwellings where standard amenities
Already provided To be provided
(Section 44 (1)) (Section 44 (2))

Rejected and/or withdrawn	4	4
Formally refused	3	-
Finally approved for issue of Qualification Certificate	9	4

Improvement Grants

The introduction of Qualification Certificates and the landlord/tenant relationship associated therewith provided new duties which clearly fell to the public health inspectors. Combined applications for both Qualification Certificate and Grant, usually Standard Grant, are now received and in the interests of uniformity the processing of applications for improvement grants previously shared between the departments of the Clerk and the Engineer and Surveyor has now been extended to my department, the public health inspectors being responsible for deciding what works are necessary, if any, to bring the property up to an acceptable standard of repair. A summary of the outcome of such applications received during the year is as follows:-

	Standard Grant	Improvement Grant (Discretionary)
--	-------------------	---

Applications for combined
Qualification Certificate and Grant

Received	37	1
Approved, no repairs required	1	-
Approved subject to certain repairs	33	1
Approved upon completion of repairs	2	1
	(plus 2 brought forward from 1969)	
Rejected as all amenities already available	3	-

Applications for Grant only

Received	42	7
Approved, no repairs required	2	-
Conditionally approved subject to certain repairs	40	7
Approved upon completion of repairs	12	-
Withdrawn and resubmitted for Standard Grant	-	2

Formally released

Improvement of

SECTION E

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

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

Agricultural (packing or storing)	4
Bakehouses	5
Bread and cake shops	10
Bulk frozen food	1
Butchers	14
Cafes	16
Canteens	30
Chemists	8
Clubs and Halls	10
Confectionery	25
Dairy	1
Fried fish	4
Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets	40
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	19
Hotels, Restaurants	15
Nursing Homes	4
Off Licences	11
Public houses	32
Warehouses	3
Wet fish, poultry	3
Food Hawker storage premises	5
Miscellaneous	3

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, General Stores, Supermarkets	42
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	6
Bread and cake shops	1
Confectionery	20
Off Licences	2
Cafes	6
Butchers	1
Fried fish	1
Petrol Filling Station	1
Launderette	1
Manufacture of Sausages	2
Manufacture of Sausages and	
Pickled Food	2
Manufacture of Sausages and	
Preserved Food	1
Manufacture of Sausages and Potted,	
Pressed, Pickled and Preserved Foods	7
Manufacture of Preserved Food	4

SECTION E INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food Premises

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

3	Miscellaneous
2	Food storage premises
2	Wet fish, poultry
3	Warehouses
3	Public houses
32	Off licences
11	Hotelling houses
4	Hotels, Restaurants
12	Greenhouses, Fruitcages
19	Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets
40	Fried fish
4	Dairy
1	Confectionery
22	Clubs and Halls
10	Chemists
30	Canteens
16	Cafes
14	Butchers
14	Bulk frozen food
1	Bread and cake shops
10	Bakery
2	Agricultural (packing or storing)

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1925, as follows:-

1	Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -
1	Restaurants
42	Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -
6	Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets
1	Greenhouses, Fruitcages
20	Bread and cake shops
2	Confectionery
6	Off licences
1	Cafes
1	Butchers
1	Fried fish
1	Petrol Filling Station
1	Lauderette
2	Manufacture of Sausages
1	Manufacture of Sausages and
1	Pickled Food
1	Manufacture of Sausages and
1	Preserved Food
7	Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled
4	Preserved, Pickled and Preserved Foods
4	Manufacture of Preserved Food

Ice Cream

As previously reported almost all ice cream is now made by a few large concerns, and a large part of retail sales is in prepacked form. Given proper storage at the retail outlet the condition of the product is usually very satisfactory. Some ice cream is supplied in bulk containers for use in catering establishments where its dispensing into retail portions can introduce a risk of contamination. Eight samples were taken from such establishments, with results as tabulated below. It was unfortunate that half of the samples taken could not be examined by the laboratory because of their colour; coloured ice cream is quite a popular food in cafes and restaurants.

Grade 1	Grade 2	Grade 3	Grade 4	Unexamined because of colouring
2 (50%)	-	1 (25%)	1 (25%)	4

Milk

Only one registered dairy now remains, the local delivery depot of a large company. Small quantities of "Untreated" milk, bottled or cartoned at two local farms, continue to be sold, but by far the larger part of the local milk supplies is imported from processing plants in other districts. Most is retailed by a few large companies, though small quantities are sold from shops such as grocers or general stores. The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as agent for the County Medical Officer of Health for the general supervision of and taking of routine samples from the holders of licences to use special designations, numbering during the year thirty, principally retail shops. These licences may be summarised as follows:-

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Pasteurised	23
Ultra Heat Treated	6
Sterilised	8
Untreated	4

Samples were taken as follows:-

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No. of samples tested	44	4	8	14	70
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	40	-	-	10	50
Failed	2	-	-	1	3
Void	2	-	-	3	5

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Ultra Heat Treated	6
Sterilized	8
Unsterilized	4

Samples were taken as follows:-

No. of samples tested	Pasteurized	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilized	Unsterilized	Total
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	44	4	8	14	70
Failed	40	-	-	10	50
Void	2	-	-	3	5

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	44	-	-	-	44
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	8	-	8
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:					
Passed	-	4	-	-	4
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

Though it could not be definitely established, the cause of failure of three samples to satisfy the methylene blue test for keeping quality was possibly poor stock rotation leading to overlong storage in the refrigerators. Two of these samples were from small general shops where sales are small, though the third was of farm bottled untreated milk sold by a large dairy.

Monthly samples for the ring test for the detection of brucellosis continued to be taken from the three farms from which milk is supplied untreated for consumption by the public. All gave negative findings.

Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

At the request of the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Guildford, who was making a special study of the subject, thirty-seven samples of poultry offal were obtained from various catering establishments. Salmonella was found in six of these samples the types being Montevideo (4) Kiambu and Typhimurium type 3A. Efforts were made to establish the source of origin of the infected birds so that work done at the Guildford Laboratory could be linked to that at other Laboratories engaged on the same project.

Meat Inspection

The smaller of the two private slaughterhouses was closed for the first few weeks of the year because of lack of a slaughterman. A new part-time slaughterman was found in mid-February and from then to the end of the year a small number of pigs was killed on two days in each week. Though conditions were not ideal, for the small throughput involved they remained tolerable.

At the larger slaughterhouse there were again considerable fluctuations in throughput and again the uncertainties in the size and time of arrival of loads of live animals often meant an expenditure of time by the inspectors out of all proportion to the actual work done and the fees received. The trend to concentrate principally on

Untreated Sterilized Ultra Heat Pasteurized Total

44	-	-	-	44	Phosphate Test:
-	-	-	-	-	Passed
-	-	-	-	-	Failed
8	-	8	-	-	Acidity Test:
-	-	-	-	-	Passed
-	-	-	-	-	Failed
4	-	-	4	-	Heavy Count:
-	-	-	-	-	Passed
-	-	-	-	-	Failed

Though it could not be definitely established, the cause of failure of three samples to satisfy the methylene blue test for keeping quality was possibly poor rack rotation leading to overlong storage in the refrigerator. Two of these samples were from small general shops where sales are small, though the third was a farm bottled untreated milk sold by a large dairy.

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At the request of the Director of the Public Health Laboratory at Gulliford, who was making a special study of the subject, thirty-seven samples of poultry offal were obtained from various catering establishments. Salmonella was found in six of these samples the types being *Heidelberg* (4), *Kilmara* and *Typhimurium* type 3A. Efforts were made to establish the source of origin of the infected birds so that work done at the Gulliford Laboratory could be linked to that at other Laboratories engaged on the same project.

Test Inspection

The smaller of the two private slaughterhouses was closed for the first few weeks of the year because of lack of a slaughterman. A new part-time slaughterman was found in mid-February and from then to the end of the year a small number of pigs was killed on two days in each week. Though conditions were not ideal, for the small throughput involved they remained satisfactory.

At the larger slaughterhouse there were again considerable fluctuations in throughput and again the uncertainties in the size and time of arrival of loads of live animals often meant an expenditure of time by the inspectors out of all proportion to the actual work done and the fees received. The trend to concentrate principally on

calves and to phase out pigs continued and after August the handling of pigs ceased altogether. For most of the final quarter of the year the slaughterhouse was closed for major works and over the whole year the numbers of both calves and pigs were substantially less than in 1969. The total fees for meat inspection at both slaughterhouses amounted to £778.19s.3d. as against £1159.10s.0d. in the previous year.

The decline in the incidence of tuberculosis in pigs reported on in recent years received a set back, the figure rising to 1.6%. As the total number slaughtered was little more than half that of the previous year too much importance must not be attached to this higher rate, but there may very well be some link with the fact that in phasing out the slaughter of pigs at the larger slaughterhouse less care was taken over the source of supply than previously.

The trade in calves upon which the larger slaughterhouse has now concentrated involves almost entirely bobby calves. Some of these are of poor quality and most are transported over very long distances to the slaughterhouse. Concern was felt about the numbers which did not survive the journey and others which died in the lairs before slaughter and still others which upon inspection had to be entirely rejected. The Council have no power of control over the treatment of animals before their delivery to the slaughterhouse but the interest of the Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was aroused and as a result of their enquiries supplies from the most distant source, Scotland, were for a time suspended.

As in the previous year this trade in bobby calves gave rise to problems of lairing and feeding the animals when held over night. It is generally accepted that such young animals should be slaughtered on the day of arrival, but despite all efforts there were still a few occasions when this was not possible and overnight lairing had to be undertaken, and a very firm line had to be taken to ensure that this was done reasonably humanely.

As mentioned in my previous report the larger slaughterhouse had become rather run-down in its state of repair and in renewing the licence for 1970 the Council informed the proprietors that unless the premises were redrained to the public sewer and all other necessary repairs completed they would be unlikely to grant a further renewal at the end of the year. Under pressure of this situation lengthy discussions took place with the proprietors and their various advisers and plans were drawn up for the rehabilitation of the premises in stages. The first of these and the most essential was the redraining of the premises to the sewer and the resurfacing of the yard and approaches. To enable this work to be carried out the slaughterhouse was closed from early in October until almost the end of the year. Attention was also given to the most urgent of the other repairs but as the next proposed stage involved a very considerable rearrangement of the interior of the slaughterhouse certain other works which would inevitably be disturbed were allowed to stand over a little longer. The main aim of the next stage is so to rearrange operations as to allow calves to be dressed entirely on the rails and to dispense with the less satisfactory practice of skinning them on cratches. Considerable delay in finalising the plans for this next stage arose from protracted efforts, all without success, to find another slaughterhouse using such a system, and eventually a temporary system was developed in the slaughterhouse by experimenting with simple equipment devised by the public health inspectors. Experiments were also carried out to devise better means of retaining guts in strict rotation until inspected. The results of both experiments, suitably adapted, will be incorporated in the next stage of the rehabilitation of these premises. Further improvements and developments also took place in the facilities for processing the products of the slaughterhouse,

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source, Scotland, were for a time suspended.

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of fairing and loading the animals when held over night. It is generally
accepted that such young animals should be slaughtered on the day of arrival,
but despite all efforts there were still a few occasions when this was not possible
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better means of retaining guts in stages before until inspected. The results
of both experiments, suitably adapted, will be incorporated in the next stage of
the rehabilitation of these premises. Further improvements and developments also
took place in the facilities for processing the products of the slaughterhouse.

including a new room for the cutting and breadcrumbing of veal scallops and another new room for the drying of stomachs destined for the production of rennet in another factory. The refrigerated stores were also improved and extended.

Though progress was made it was slow and there still remains some way to go before this slaughterhouse reaches the standard at which the proprietors are aiming.

In an effort to create a greater interest in hygienic practices, the whole staff of this slaughterhouse were allowed by the proprietors to attend at the Council Offices for a lecture and demonstration by one of the public health inspectors. It was felt to be of benefit all round in that a better understanding of problems and responsibilities was, at any rate for a time, achieved.

A summary of the year's meat inspection is given in the accompanying table.

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	1	-	18,257	3	2,510	-
Number inspected	1	-	18,257	3	2,510	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	736	-	6	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	863	1	537	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	8.76%	33.3%	21.63%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	40	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.59%	-
Cysticercosis:						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

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

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In an effort to create a greater interest in hygienic practices, the whole staff of this slaughterhouse were allowed by the proprietors to attend at the Council Offices for a lecture and demonstration by one of the public health inspectors. It was felt to be of benefit all round in that a better understanding of problems and responsibilities was, at any rate for a time, achieved.

A summary of the year's meat inspection is given in the accompanying table.

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Horses	Pigs	Sheep and Lambs	Calves	Cows	Cattle Excluding Cows	
-	2,210	3	18,227	-	1	Number killed (if known)
-	2,210	3	18,227	-	1	Number inspected
-	-	-	-	-	-	If diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis:
-	6	-	736	-	-	Whole carcasses condemned
-	237	1	882	-	-	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned
-	21,632	23.32	8,767	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected affected with the disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis
-	-	-	-	-	-	Tuberculosis only:
-	-	-	-	-	-	Whole carcasses condemned
-	40	-	-	-	-	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned
-	1,592	-	-	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis
-	-	-	-	-	-	Particercosis:
-	-	-	-	-	-	Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned
-	-	-	-	-	-	Carcasses subjected to treatment by refrigeration
-	-	-	-	-	-	Generalised and locally condemned
-	-	-	-	-	-	Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercosis

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

Under this Act licences were issued to slaughtermen as follows:-

Full licences, all animals	8
Full licences, smalls only	3
Conditional licences, all animals	1
Conditional licences, smalls only	3

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.

Although the list includes small quantities of foods from many different premises, some very large amounts were derived from serious fire damage at a bakery and at a small general store, from rodent contamination at large warehouses, and from several stores or shops where there were failures of the refrigerated cabinets.

	lbs.	oz.
Beverages	126	10
Butter & Cheese	77	0
Cakes, Pastries, Bread & Flour	36,588	15½
Cereals	349	11
Confectionery	134	5½
Cream - canned	12	2
Custard Powder etc.	30	10
Dried Fruit	109	9
Eggs	6	12
Fish - canned	81	5½
Fish inc. frozen	198	14½
Fruit - canned	1,434	15½
Fruit Juice	832	4½
Ice Cream & other frozen confections	850	8½
Meat - canned	751	14
Meat inc. frozen	1,729	10
Milk - dried or condensed	39	1
Preserves	132	10
Sauces & Pickles	107	14½
Soup	110	15
Spices & Condiments	126	0½
Sugar	96	12
Soft Drinks	9,025	10½
Tea & Coffee	53	5
Vegetables - canned	605	1
Vegetables - frozen	279	14

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

Under this Act licences were issued to slaughterhouses as follows:-

Full licences, all animals	8
Full licences, animals only	3
Conditional licences, all animals	1
Conditional licences, animals only	3

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 other rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouse.

Although the list includes small quantities of foods from many different premises, some very large amounts were derived from various live storage as a bakery and at a small general store, from various condemnation at large warehouses, and from several stores or shops where there were failures of the refrigerated cabinets.

on.	lbs.	
18	126	Butter & Cheese
0	77	Cakes, Pastries, Bread & Flour
124	38,288	Cereals
11	369	Confectionery
24	134	Cream - canned
2	11	Custard Powder etc.
10	30	Dried Fruit
9	109	Eggs
12	6	Fish - canned
35	81	Fish inc. frozen
141	198	Fruit - canned
15	1,454	Fruit Jellies
1	873	Ice Cream & other frozen confections
81	850	Meat - canned
14	731	Meat inc. frozen
10	1,729	Milk - dried or condensed
1	39	Preserves
10	133	Sauces & Pickles
141	107	Soap
15	110	Spices & Condiments
04	124	Sugar
15	96	Soft Drinks
104	9,032	Tea & Coffee
2	33	Vegetables - canned
1	602	Vegetables - frozen
14	179	

All condemned food is disposed of by burning at the Council's refuse disposal plant 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 food sampling done by that authority during the year:-

Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or irregular			Prosecutions	Convictions
	Frml.	Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Infrml.	Total		
Food:								
Almonds, cheese flavoured	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	6	2	8	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery, flour	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery, sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cornish pasties	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Fish paste	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fish, tinned	-	7	7	-	-	-	-	-
Ice cream, confectionery	-	6	6	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, cooked and prepared	3	2	5	2	2	4	-	-
Milk	17	1	18	-	-	-	-	-
Peaches, tinned	1	-	1	1	-	1	-	-
Peanuts, salted	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Peas, tinned	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Prawn cocktail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage rolls	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	30	27	57	3	2	5	-	-

Food Hawkers

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. Many originally registered have ceased trading in the area and the Register was extensively revised during the year. There remain as effective or possibly effective entries five with premises within the district and fifteen who operate from premises in other districts. Now that more specific powers for the ensurance of adequate standards of hygiene on such vehicles are available in the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1966, the value of the registration requirements of the local Act has tended to fade.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 and 1962

Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960

Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour by informal means to maintain a reasonable standard of hygiene wherever food is stored, prepared or sold. Conditions found in one or two restaurants were such that serious consideration to prosecution had to be given, but as the managements concerned made determined efforts to rectify the shortcomings, were not carried through.

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

Articles	First	Second	Total	First	Second	Total	First	Second	Total
Food:									
Almonds, cheese	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flavoured	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cheese	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sugar	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Coriander	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish paste	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Fish, tinned	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ice cream	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meat, cooked and prepared	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Milk	1	1	2	1	1	2	1	1	2
Peanuts, tinned	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Peanuts, salted	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Peanuts, tinned	1	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	1
Prawn cocktail	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage rolls	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	30	27	57	1	1	2	1	1	2

Food Hygiene

Under Section 52 of the Food and Drug Act, 1952, 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. Many hawkers registered have ceased trading in the area and the register was extensively revised during the year. There remain an effective or possibly effective entries in five which premises within the district and list of hawkers who operate from premises in other districts. Now that more specific powers for the enforcement of standards of hygiene on such vehicles are available in the Food Hygiene (Hawkers, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1955, the value of the registration requirements of the local Act has tended to fall.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1955 and 1957
Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1955
Food Hygiene (Hawkers, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1955

The public health inspectors continued to endeavour by informal means to maintain a reasonable standard of hygiene wherever food is stored, prepared or sold. Complaints based on one or two instances were such that serious consideration to prosecution had to be given, but as the management concerned made determined efforts to rectify the shortcomings, were not carried through.

Two prosecutions were taken under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations. The first concerned the delivery, packed in a very dirty plastic tray, of dressed ducks by a firm of butchers from another district to a local hotel. The second involved the use, by an ice cream vendor, of a van in a filthy and defective condition. The vendor had started with the firm supplying the van only the day previously, when he had been accompanied and instructed by a representative of the firm. Proceedings were taken on various counts against both the firm supplying the van and the driver personally, but as at the hearing the firm accepted full responsibility charges against the driver, who was to some extent a victim of circumstances, were withdrawn. More details of these cases are given under the heading Legal Proceedings.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970 were published in August, and while they do not take effect until 1st March 1971, attention where appropriate was drawn to the extended requirements of these Regulations.

Legal Proceedings

Many complaints were, as in previous years, received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition. Most cases were dealt with informally, often because the complainant did not wish to be involved in court proceedings, but in four cases the Council decided upon formal action. Two were taken under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and two under this section in association with Section 113(3). Details are set out below:-

Food	Complaint	Results
Milk (2 bottles)	Glass fragments	Guilty pleas entered. Fined £50 on each of two charges with £10.10.0d. costs.
Fruit Pie	Snail embedded in pie filling	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £5 costs.
Wrapped sliced loaf	Mouldy	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £20 with £10 costs.
Currant bun	Contamination by copper deposits	Bakery pleaded guilty. Fined £45 with £5 costs.

Two other offences involving food handling discovered by a public health inspector during his routine duties were also the subject of prosecution, action being taken under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls & Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. Details are as below:-

Offence	Result
Dressed ducks delivered in dirty tray	Butcher pleaded guilty to charge under Regulation 6 (1); three further summonses withdrawn. Fined £10 with £1 costs.
Ice cream van in filthy and defective condition	Proprietors of van accepted full responsibility and pleaded guilty to each of four charges. Fined a total of £70 with £10.10s.0d. costs. Two summonses against driver, who at time of offence was only in his second day in this employment, withdrawn.

Two prosecutions were taken under the Food Hygiene (Miscellaneous, Seals and Delivery Vehicle) Regulations. The first concerned the delivery, packed in a very dirty plastic tray, of dressed ducks by a firm of butchers from another district to a local hotel. The second involved the use, by an ice cream vendor, of a van in a filthy and defective condition. The vendor had started with the firm supplying the van only the day previously, when he had been accompanied and instructed by a representative of the firm. Prosecutions were taken on various counts against both the firm supplying the van and the driver personally, but as at the hearing the firm accepted full responsibility charges against the driver, who was to some extent a victim of circumstances, were withdrawn. Details of these cases are given under the heading Legal Proceedings.

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970 were published in August, and while they do not take effect until 1st March 1971, attention should be drawn to the extended requirements of these Regulations.

Legal Proceedings

Many complaints were, as in previous years, received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition. Most cases were dealt with informally, often because the complainant did not wish to be involved in court proceedings, but in four cases the Council decided upon formal action. Two were taken under Section 1 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1972 and two under this section in association with Section 11(3). Details are set out below:-

Food	Complainant	Result
Milk (2 bottles)	Glass fragments	Gulley glass covered. Fined £50 on each of two charges with £10.00 costs.
Fruit Pie	Snail embedded in pie filling	Manufacturer's pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £5 costs.
Wrapped sliced loaf	Model	Manufacturer's pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £10 costs.
Custard bun	Contamination by copper deposits	Bakery pleaded guilty. Fined £45 with £5 costs.

Two other offences involving food handling discovered by a public health inspector during his routine duties were also the subject of prosecution, action being taken under the Food Hygiene (Miscellaneous, Seals & Delivery Vehicle) Regulations, 1966. Details are as below:-

Offence	Result
Dressed ducks delivered in dirty tray	Butcher pleaded guilty to charge under Regulation 6 (1); three further summons withdrawn. Fined £10 with £5 costs.
Ice cream van in filthy and defective condition	Operator of van accepted full responsibility and pleaded guilty to each of four charges. Fined a total of £10 with £10.00 costs. Two summonses against driver, who at time of offence was only in his second day in this employment, withdrawn.

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 DISEASE

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases Admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	7	-	-
Infective jaundice	2	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	23	1	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pul. T.B.	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice
Town	-	1	-	1	1	1
Egham Hythe	1	3	-	-	1	1
Englefield Green	1	11	1	-	3	-
Virginia Water	-	5	-	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	3	-	-	2	-
TOTALS	2	23	1	1	7	2

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OF,
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, notifications with previous years and age and sex analysis

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE

Disease	Total Cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Acute Nephritis	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	1	-	-
Infective Jaundice	1	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	11	1	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Ratifying Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	2	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Pol. T.B.	Dysentery	Infective Jaundice
Form	-	1	-	1	1	1
Eden Hyde	1	2	-	-	1	1
Englefield Green	1	11	1	-	1	-
Virginia Water	-	2	-	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	2	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	2	12	1	1	2	2

ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1970 UNDER AGE GROUPS

	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-34	35-44	45-64	65 & over	TOTAL
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery Amoebic or bacillary	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	2	1	-	7
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	7	1	2	4	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	7	1	2	4	11	1	2	1	2	4	-	36

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	13	1	12	5	7
Infective Jaundice	-	-	4	7	2
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	45	414	35	81	23
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	11	4	7	2
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	4	4	4	1
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	2	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	6	5	10	3	1
Food Poisoning	161	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	232	437	72	107	36

Scarlet Fever

Two 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 antibiotics such as penicillin.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Twenty-three cases only were notified which is a relatively low figure. 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.

Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Acute Encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	15	1	12	2	2
Dysentery	-	-	4	7	2
Infected Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	45	414	32	81	22
Measles	-	-	-	-	-
Opportunistic Neomycosis	3	11	4	7	2
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-
Shingles	2	4	4	4	1
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	2	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	6	2	10	3	1
Whooping Cough	161	1	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	232	437	72	107	36

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Measles

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Food Poisoning

No cases were notified during the year.

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

One case of this disease was notified during the year.

Poliomyelitis

No cases of poliomyelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

Two cases were notified during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, both being transferred from a general hospital to which they had been admitted initially:-

Gastro-enteritis	1
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	1

Information from Schools

During the year the following cases were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers:-

Chicken Pox	77
German Measles	4
Measles	3
Mumps	57
Scabies	2
Scarlet Fever	4
Tonsillitis	1
Whooping Cough	2

Whooping Cough

One case of this disease was notified during the year.

Polio-myelitis

No cases of polio-myelitis were notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

No cases of enteric fever were notified during the year.

Dysentery

Seven cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

Two cases were notified during the year.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Osterman Isolation Hospital, each being transferred from a general hospital to which they had been admitted initially:-

Castro-enteritis 1
Dysentery and Vomiting 1

Information from Schools

During the year the following cases were brought to my notice by the Head Teachers:-

Whooping Cough	2
Scarlet Fever	1
Measles	2
Dysentery	2
Enteric Fever	2
Polio-myelitis	1
Whooping Cough	2
Enteric Fever	1
Measles	3
German Measles	4
Chicken Pox	22

Tuberculosis

Only one case was added to the register during the year, a newly notified case. Twenty-two were removed from the register, 15 as recovered cases and 7 upon removal out of the district. There remained on the register at the end of the year a total of 95 cases, a reduction of twenty-two from the 1969 figure. These were made up of 90 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary, and comprised 53 males and 42 females.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1970

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County Maintained and Independent Schools and some 340 children were involved. About 86 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 98 per cent of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 255 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

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

Immunisation and Vaccination

	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.	Total 0 - 15 yrs.
Courses given during the year			

PRIMARY

Poliomyelitis	356	26	382
Diphtheria	353	31	384
Pertussis	351	9	360
Tetanus	360	56	416
Smallpox	226	11	237
T.A.B.	3	91	94
Measles	222	123	345
Rubella	-	1	1
Cholera	1	5	6

Only one case was added to the register during the year, a newly notified case. Twenty-two were removed from the register, 12 as recovered cases and 1 upon removal out of the district. There remained on the register at the end of the year a total of 95 cases, a reduction of twenty-two from 1953 figure. These were made up of 50 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary, and comprised 55 males and 45 females.

NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1954

	New Cases				Deaths	
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10-	-	-	-	-	-	-
11-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-	-	-	-	-	-	-
13-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-
16-	-	-	-	-	-	-
17-	-	-	-	-	-	-
18-	-	-	-	-	-	-
19-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20 and upwards	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	-	-	-	-	-

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County. Maintained and Independent Schools and some 340 children were involved. About 55 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 98 per cent of the children were Mantoux negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 122 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 13 children over the age of 15 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

Immunisation and Vaccination

Courses given during the year

Age Group	Age Group	Total
0 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	0 - 15 yrs.

PRIMARY

Polio-vaccine	155	26	181
Diphtheria	155	21	176
Tetanus	155	9	164
Typhoid	155	26	181
Scarlet fever	155	11	166
T.A.B.	1	91	92
Mumps	155	123	302
Measles	-	1	1
Whooping cough	1	3	4

RE-INFORCING

	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.	Total 0 - 15 yrs.
Poliomyelitis	78	655	733
Diphtheria	133	608	741
Pertussis	70	35	105
Tetanus	107	702	809
Smallpox	2	52	54
T.A.B.	-	39	39

Cancer

Ninety-four cases died from cancer during the year, 54 males and 40 females, being twenty more cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 94 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Males	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	26	11
Females	-	-	-	-	-	5	4	10	21

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.

Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Total
0 - 4 yrs.	5 - 14 yrs.	15 - 64 yrs.	65 - 74 yrs.
78	432	133	133
133	408	70	133
70	33	101	101
101	33	2	33
2	33	33	33
33	33	33	33

Polio
Diphtheria
Pertussis
Tetanus
Scarlet
T.A.B.

Cancer

Ninety-four cases died from cancer during the year, 52 males and 42 females, being twenty more cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 94 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Males	-	-	-	-	-	5	11	26	13
Females	-	-	-	-	-	2	4	16	21

Prevention of Blindness

The Bury 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, host employment, the provision of books, the provision of home and hostel, and the provision of financial payments are maintained. Much of the work in connection with the blind is carried out by the Bury 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.



