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**Publication/Creation**

1971

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**EGHAM**  
**URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**  
  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1971**





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

Widest 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 1971.

The vital statistics show that, as in previous years, the birthrate continues to fall and although the trend is lessening it remains below the County and National average. As in the previous year the deaths exceed the births.

Once again it is satisfactory to report the absence of any deaths due to maternity or to

## **Egham Urban District Council**

The attendance at the mass x-ray centre continued to increase and there is no doubt that this facility is appreciated by the general practitioners and the general public.

In November the routine vaccination of young children against Smallpox ceased to be a recommended procedure except when travel to certain countries abroad was contemplated. With this relaxation in the schedule it is hoped that more attention will be given to the need for vaccination against Measles at about one year of age. A section against German Measles for girls who reach the age of 11 years total some 90 per cent and with the known risks in early pregnancy for the foetus in women exposed to German Measles this again should be recognized as a simple vaccination procedure which deserves more parental support.

## **REPORT**

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

In the summer months an outbreak of Cholera in Spain required the production of International Certificates against this disease for those travellers who are required to show evidence of vaccination. In a few cases as indeed is the custom for the many who return from the Mediterranean coastline with symptoms of gastrointestinal upset.

## **EGHAM, SURREY**

FOR

Through the number of applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969 was fewer in 1970 than had been expected, the number of applications in 1971 was not proceeding to take advantage of these provisions to secure an increase in the permitted rents. With the possibility of the introduction in the near future of an entirely new fair rents scheme it may well be that the encouragement to landlords of the 1969 Act to improve their properties may never meet with full response. The execution of works necessary to bring dwellings up to the required standard was again a

BY

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

Medical Officer of Health

The commencement of the construction through part of the district of the M3 motorway brought with it many special problems including those relating to noise, dust and temporary caravan sites. The co-operation of the engineers and the contractors was sought in efforts to keep the worst of these problems to the practicable minimum but considerable disturbances from works of this scale is inevitable and must be endured by those unfortunate enough to be within range.



Egham Urban District Council

# REPORT

TO THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF

EGHAM, SURREY

FOR

The Year ended December 31st, 1971

BY

C. A. WHEATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., D.S., D.P.D.

Medical Officer of Health

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Once again it is satisfactory to report the absence of any deaths due to maternity or the common infectious diseases.

The attendance at the mass x-ray centre continued to increase and there is no doubt that this facility is appreciated by the general practitioners and the general public.

In November the routine vaccination of young children against Smallpox ceased to be a recommended procedure except when travel to certain countries abroad was contemplated. With this relaxation in the schedule it is hoped that more attention will be given to the need for vaccination against Measles at about one year of age. Acceptances for protection against German Measles for girls who reach the age of 11 years total some 60 per cent and with the known risks in early pregnancy for the foetus in women exposed to German Measles this again should be recognised as a simple vaccination procedure which deserves more parental support.

In the summer months an outbreak of Cholera in Spain required the production of International Certificates of Vaccination against this disease for those travellers on their return to Britain. Surveillance was required in a few cases as indeed is the custom for the many who return from the Mediterranean coastline with symptoms of gastrointestinal upset.

Though the number of applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969 was fewer in 1970 than had been expected, the number received during 1971 was even less and it now seems clear that the landlords of a substantial number of properties are not proposing to take advantage of these provisions to secure an increase in the permitted rents. With the possibility of the introduction in the near future of an entirely new fair rents scheme it may well be that the encouragement to landlords of the 1969 Act to improve their properties may never meet with full response. The execution of works necessary to bring dwellings up to the required standard was again painfully slow due principally to the continuing difficulty in obtaining the services of a builder or tradesman prepared to undertake this type of work at a reasonable charge.

The commencement of the construction through part of the district of the M3 motorway brought with it many special problems including those relating to noise, dust and temporary caravan sites. The co-operation of the engineers and the contractors was sought in efforts to keep the worst of these problems to the practicable minimum but considerable disturbance from works of this scale is inevitable and must be endured by those unfortunate enough to be within range.



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In the summer months an outbreak of Cholera in Spain required the production of International Certificates of Vaccination against this disease for those travellers on their return to Britain. Surveillance was required in a few cases as listed in the census for the many who return from the Mediterranean coastline with symptoms of gastrointestinal upset.

Though the number of applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969 was lower in 1970 than had been expected, the number received during 1971 was even less and it now seems clear that the landlords of a substantial number of properties are not proposing to take advantage of these provisions to secure an increase in the permitted rents. With the possibility of the introduction in the near future of an entirely new fair rents scheme it may well be that the encouragement to landlords of the 1969 Act to improve their properties may never meet with full response. The execution of works necessary to bring dwellings up to the required standard was again painfully slow due principally to the continuing difficulty in obtaining the services of a builder or tradesman prepared to undertake this type of work at a reasonable charge.

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The Old People's Welfare Committee has maintained and expanded its service, supplemented as it now is by the official sources of help available to the elderly through the Social Services Department of the County Council.

Dr. Cook, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Guildford, retired towards the end of the year and I would wish to thank him for his valuable help during the many past years in which he has held this office.

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 and problems.

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

I have the honour to be Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C.A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health

Additional Public Health Inspectors:

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

A.C. SARRAGE, D.P.A., 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.N. WALFEL

Clerks:

MISS L. HAYWOOD  
MISS J. TURNER (until 14th March, 1971)  
MRS. J. WHITE (until 4th August, 1971)  
MISS J. WELCH (from 9th August, 1971)

Boat Operators:

D.N. HACKETT

The Old People's Welfare Committee has maintained and expanded its services, supplemented as it now is by the official sources of help available to the elderly through the Social Services Department of the County Council.

Dr. Cook, Director of the Public Health Laboratory Service at Galldford, retired towards the end of the year and I would wish to thank him for his valuable help during the many years in which he has held this office.

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

I have the honour to be Madam Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C.A. McFERRISON

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.P.A., 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:

MISS L. HOPWOOD  
MISS J. TURNER (until 14th March, 1971)  
MRS. J. WHITE (until 4th August, 1971)  
MISS J. WELCH (from 9th August, 1971)

Rodent Operator:

D.N. HACKETT



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## SECTION A

## Statistics

Area	1971	1970	Average for five years 1966 - 1970
			9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1971			31,470
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1971			9,655
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1971			£1,810,065
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1972			£17,710

Population Densities Last Five Years

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Population	31,670	30,820	30,800	30,730	31,470
Area, acres	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350
Inhabited houses	9,100	9,250	9,342	9,501	9,655
Population Density					
per acre	3.39	3.30	3.29	3.29	3.37
per dwelling	3.48	3.33	3.30	3.23	3.26

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	1971	1970	Average for five years 1966 - 1970
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	31,470	30,730	31,074
Live Births			
Total	330	336	365.0
Legitimate	314	317	340.4
Illegitimate	16	19	24.6
Stillbirths			
Total	6	4	3.80
Legitimate	6	4	3.20
Illegitimate	-	-	0.60
Total live and still births			
Total	336	340	368.8
Legitimate	320	321	343.6
Illegitimate	16	19	25.2

9,350 acres

Area

Registrar General's estimate of resident population  
mid-year 1971 31,470

Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1971 9,652

Ratable Value on 31st December, 1971 £1,810,065

Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending  
31st March, 1972 £17,710

Population Densities Last Five Years

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Population	31,470	30,820	30,800	30,730	31,470
Area, acres	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350
Inhabited houses	9,100	9,250	9,343	9,501	9,652
Population Density					
per acre	3.39	3.30	3.29	3.29	3.37
per dwelling	3.48	3.33	3.30	3.23	3.26

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	1971	1970	Average for five years 1966 - 1970
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	31,470	30,730	31,074
Live Births			
Total	330	336	362.0
Legitimate	314	317	340.4
Illegitimate	16	19	21.6
Stillbirths			
Total	4	4	3.80
Legitimate	4	4	3.30
Illegitimate	-	-	0.60
Total live and still births			
Total	334	340	365.8
Legitimate	320	321	343.6
Illegitimate	14	19	22.2



	1971	1970	Average for five years 1966 - 1970
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Total	6	4	4.0
Legitimate	6	4	3.80
Illegitimate	-	-	0.20
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age			
Total	6	3	2.8
Legitimate	6	3	2.6
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2
Deaths of infants under one week of age			
Total	3	2	2.6
Legitimate	3	2	2.6
Illegitimate	-	-	-
Deaths, total all ages	364	391	338.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	10.49	10.93	11.75
Comparability Factor	.91	.91	-
Local adjusted rate	9.55	9.95	-
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.60	0.62	-
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	4.85	5.65	6.74
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	17.86	11.76	10.30
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	18.18	11.90	10.96
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	19.11	12.62	11.16
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	8.13
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	18.18	8.93	7.67
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	9.09	5.95	7.12

Average for  
five years  
1966 - 1970

1970

1971

Deaths of infants under one year  
of age

Total	4	6
Legitimate	4	6
Illegitimate	-	-
	4.0	3.80
	0.20	

Deaths of infants under four  
weeks of age

Total	3	6
Legitimate	3	6
Illegitimate	-	-
	3.8	3.6
	0.2	

Deaths of infants under one  
week of age

Total	3	3
Legitimate	3	3
Illegitimate	-	-
	3.8	3.6
	-	

Deaths, total all ages

384	391	338.8
-----	-----	-------

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)

Crude	10.49	10.93	11.75
Comparability Factor	.91	.91	-
Local adjusted rate	9.55	9.93	-
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.60	0.62	-

Illegitimate live births as  
percentage of all live births

4.83	5.63	6.74
------	------	------

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

17.86	11.76	10.30
-------	-------	-------

Death rate of infants under one  
year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	18.18	17.90	10.96
Legitimate infants per 1,000 live births	19.11	12.62	11.16
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 live births	-	-	8.13

Neo-natal mortality rate

(Deaths under four weeks per  
1,000 live births)

18.18	8.93	7.67
-------	------	------

Early neo-natal mortality rate

(Deaths under one week per  
1,000 live births)

9.02	2.92	7.13
------	------	------

	1971	1970	Average for five years 1966 - 1970
<b>Perinatal mortality rate</b>			
(Still births and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	26.79	17.65	17.35
<b>Death Rate (per 1,000 population)</b>			
Crude	11.57	12.72	10.90
Comparability Factor	0.95	0.95	-
Local adjusted rate	10.99	12.09	-
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.95	1.03	-



Average for  
five years  
1966 - 1970

1970 1971

Perinatal mortality rate  
(Still births and deaths under  
one week combined per 1,000  
total live and still births)  
Death Rate (per 1,000 population)  
Crude  
Comparability Factor  
Local adjusted rate  
Ratio of local adjusted rate to  
national rate

28.79	17.65	17.32
11.57	12.73	10.90
0.92	0.92	-
10.99	12.09	-
0.92	1.03	-

# BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1971

	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	11.6	12.5	17.5
Egham - Crude rates	10.5	11.6	17.9	18.2
Corrected rates	9.6	11.0		

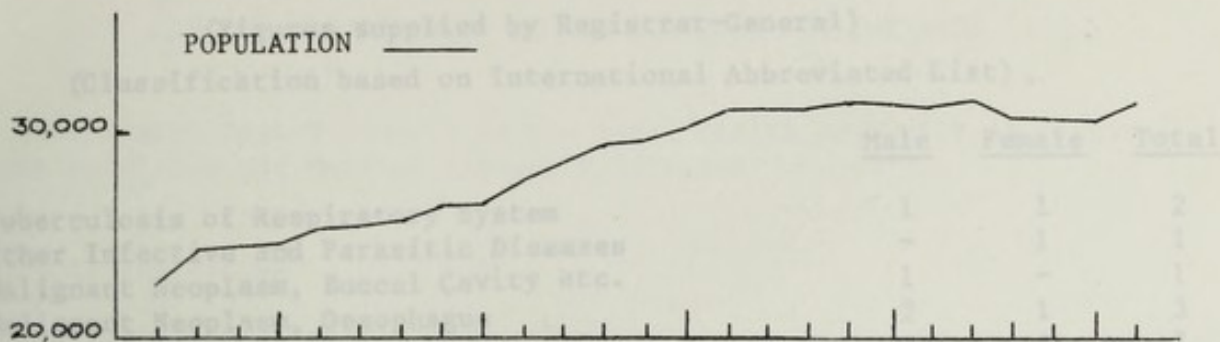




# CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

POPULATION

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)



BIRTHS

DEATHS

500

400

300

200

BIRTH RATE

DEATH RATE

20

10

0

1950

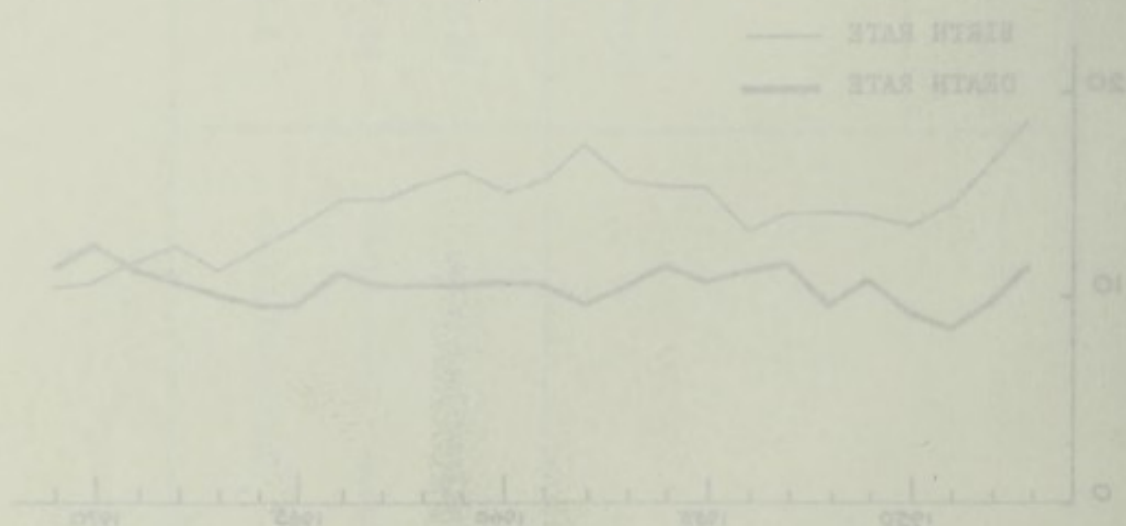
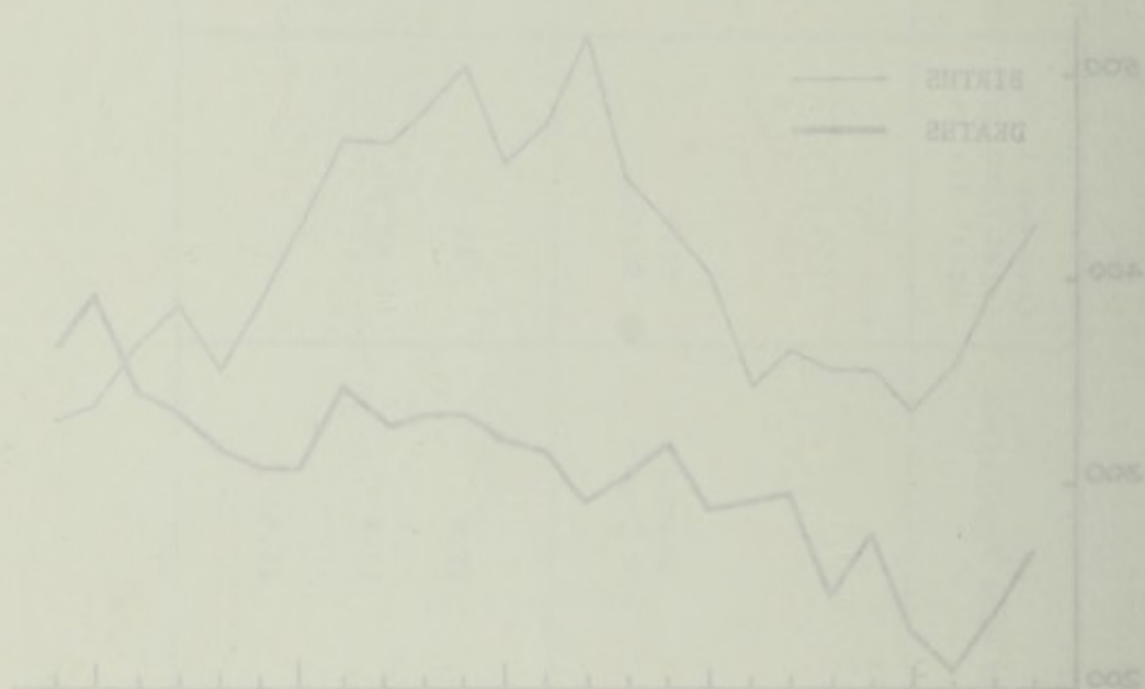
1955

1960

1965

1970

POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1947-1971



POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1947-1971

# 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	2
B18	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
B19 (1)	Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
B19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	2	1	3
B19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	5	7
B19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	4	3	7
B19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	17	8	25
B19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	7	7
B19 (8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
B19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	4	-	4
B19 (10)	Leukemia	3	1	4
B19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	16	11	27
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	2
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	2	2	4
B22	Avitaminoses, etc.	1	-	1
B46 (1)	Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
B46 (3)	Mental Disorders	-	5	5
B46 (5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	1	1
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	4	7
B27	Hypertensive Disease	1	1	2
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	54	23	77
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	5	14	19
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	19	19	38
B46 (6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	4	12
B32	Pneumonia	13	30	43
B33 (1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	3	13
B33 (2)	Asthma	2	-	2
B46 (7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	4	6
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	3	4
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
B46 (8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
B39	Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
B46 (9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3
B42	Congenital Anomalies	-	3	3
B43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	-	1	1
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	1	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	5	9
BE48	All Other Accidents	2	5	7
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	2	3
BE50	All Other External Causes	1	-	1
Total from all causes		184	180	364

## Analysis of Deaths by Sex and Age Groups 1971

	Under 4 wks.	4 Wks. to 1 yr.	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over	Total all ages
Male	1	-	-	1	4	2	3	14	36	55	68	184
Female	5	-	-	1	-	-	5	10	22	33	104	180
Total	6	-	-	2	4	2	8	24	58	88	172	364



(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

	Male	Female	Total
250 All Other External Causes	1	-	1
249 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	-	1
248 All Other Accidents	1	2	3
247 Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	2	6
245 Symptoms and ill Defined Conditions	1	1	2
244 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	-	1	1
243 Still Injury, Stillborn Labour, etc.	-	1	1
242 Congenital Anomalies	-	3	3
240 Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3
239 Hyperplasia of Prostate	1	-	1
238 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	-	1
246 (8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	-	1	1
237 Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
236 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	2	2
234 Peptic Ulcer	1	3	4
246 (7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System	2	4	6
233 (2) Asthma	2	-	2
233 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	3	13
232 Pneumonia	13	30	43
246 (6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	8	4	12
230 Cerebrovascular Diseases	10	19	29
229 Other Forms of Heart Disease	2	14	16
228 Ischaemic Heart Disease	24	23	47
227 Hypertensive Disease	1	1	2
226 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	3	4	7
246 (5) Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	1	1
245 (2) Mental Disorders	-	2	2
245 (1) Other Endocrine etc. Diseases	-	1	1
223 Avitaminosis, etc.	1	-	1
221 Diabetes Mellitus	2	2	4
220 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	1	2
219 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	16	11	27
219 (10) Leukaemia	3	1	4
219 (9) Malignant Neoplasms, Prostate	4	-	4
219 (8) Malignant Neoplasms, Uterus	-	3	3
219 (7) Malignant Neoplasms, Breast	-	7	7
219 (6) Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus	13	8	21
219 (4) Malignant Neoplasms, Intestine	4	1	5
219 (3) Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach	2	2	4
219 (2) Malignant Neoplasms, Oesophagus	2	1	3
219 (1) Malignant Neoplasms, Buccal Cavity etc.	1	-	1
218 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	-	1	1
217 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1	2

Total from all causes

## Analysis of Deaths by Sex and Age Group 1951

	Under 4 Wks.	4 Wks. to 1 Yr.	1-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 & over
Male	1	-	-	1	4	2	3	14	26	73	68
Female	2	-	-	1	-	-	2	16	22	32	104
Total	3	-	-	2	4	2	5	30	48	105	172

## 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	515
King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	331
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	472
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit)	493
Egham Hospital	21
Ottershaw Hospital (Chronic Sick)	39
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130
Woking Victoria	50
Rowley Bristow	114
Botleys	1,129
Beechcroft (Geriatric)	51

#### 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 twenty-three.

#### Miniature Radiography

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

# GENERAL PROVISIONS 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	
215	Windsor Sanatorium
331	King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)
472	Ashted Hospital, Middlesbrough
493	St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit)
21	St. John's Hospital
39	St. Andrew's Hospital (Chronic Sick)
130	St. Lawrence Hospital (Geriatric)
50	Woking Victoria
114	Woking Bristol
1,129	Woking
21	Woking (Geriatric)

## Infectious Disease Cases

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

## Miniature Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park, attendances now being every Monday from 8 a.m. to 4.30 p.m. These visits are intended primarily for patients referred by their own general practitioner, but attention is also given to any member of the general public who wishes to have a chest X-ray.



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	345	1	-	3	1
General Public Attendances	1,758	-	-	2	-

#### Home Nursing and Midwifery

The Surrey County Council maintains five trained nurses to cover midwifery and general domiciliary nursing in the area. Their addresses are as follows:-

Miss M. Thake	2 Maple Court, Ashwood Road, Englefield Green.	Egham 4282
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 Nurse covers the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention.

Mr. J.A. Donnelly	The Flat, Chertsey Family Health Centre, Stepgates, Chertsey, Surrey.	(for Egham district) Chertsey 65698
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#### Home Help Service

The service continued to expand during the year as part of the planned expansion programme. In the Autumn the service was transferred to the County's Social Service Department and its Area Social Work Office was established at "The Orchard", Staines Lane, Chertsey.

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

General Practitioner	Number Examined	Significant Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
		M	F	M	F
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1,758		-	-	1	-

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Miss M. Thake	2 Maple Court, Ashwood Road, Englefield Green. Egham TW20 1
Miss A.J. Boley	43 Harpenden Avenue, Virginia Water. Weymouth TW20 1
Miss J. Thomas	6 Spring Rise, Egham. Egham TW20 1
Mrs. C. Bolton	9 Elmole Park Avenue, Staines. Staines TW20 1
Miss K. Hall	1 Wapshot Road, Egham Hythe. Staines TW20 1

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#### Home Help Service

The service continued to expand during the year as part of the planned expansion programme. In the Autumn the service was transferred to the County's Social Service Department and its Area Social Work Office was established at "The Orchard", Staines Lane, Chertsey.

## 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)

Dental (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Toddler Clinic (by appointment only)	3rd Wednesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
General Medical Clinic	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Child Health Clinic	Every Friday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Eye Clinic	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 p.m. - 3.45 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Every Monday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Class	Every Wednesday	1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Mothercraft Clinic	Every Monday	10 a.m. - 12
Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)	2nd and 4th Thursday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Geriatric Clinic	2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday in the month	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Psychiatry (Holloway Sanatorium)	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.



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  
(Telephone: Main Clinic Egham 3341  
Dental Clinic Egham 3448)

General (by appointment only)	Monday to Friday	9.30 a.m. - 12 1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Toddler Clinic (by appointment only)	1st Wednesday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
General Medical Clinic	1st, 3rd and 5th Friday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Child Health Clinic	Every Friday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Eye Clinic	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesdays in the month	1.45 p.m. - 3.45 p.m.
Speech Therapy	Every Monday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
Remedial Exercises Class	Every Wednesday	1.30 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Maternity Clinic	Every Monday	10 a.m. - 12
Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)	2nd and 4th Thursday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Gynaecology Clinic	2nd, 3rd and 5th Monday in the month	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Psychiatry (Mollowney Sanatorium)	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

Remedial Exercises Class	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 12
Child Health and General Medical Clinic	Every Tuesday 2nd and 4th Friday in the month	2 p.m. - 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. - 12

Speech Therapy	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.
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Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	1st 3rd and 5th Wednesday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Toddler Clinic	1st Tuesday in the month	10 a.m. - 12
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Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	2 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).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st and 4th Thursdays in month	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Remedial Exercises Class	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 12
Child Health and General Medical Clinic	Every Tuesday 2nd and 4th Friday in the month	2 p.m. - 4 p.m. 9.30 a.m. - 12
Speech Therapy	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Trotterworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	1st 3rd and 5th Wednesday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Neckham Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Yodanis Clinic	1st Tuesday in the month	10 a.m. - 12
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Village Hall, Coldebarrow Lane, Thorpe

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesday in the month	2 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisional  
County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsham,  
Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3031).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chirobody Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

1st and 4th Thursdays in month	Social Hall, Englefield Green
2 p.m. - 4 p.m.	



Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

2nd and 3rd Thursdays in month

2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

Once a month, by arrangement

2 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.

Some Clinic sessions are also arranged - these are held as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

Every Monday

9.30 a.m. - 12

2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday - Hythe Social Centre

2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday

9.30 a.m. - 12

National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47

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

2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

2nd and 3rd Thursdays in month

Albany Court, Englefield Green

1 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Once a month, by arrangement

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

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.

Some Clinic sessions are also arranged - these are held as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Hythe

9.30 a.m. - 12

2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Monday

2 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday - Hythe Social Centre

9.30 a.m. - 12

Every Thursday

National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47

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

## 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)	3.1
Turbidity	0.21
Oxygen absorbed from $\text{KMnO}_4$ (p.p.m.)	1.20
Total hardness (p.p.m. as $\text{Ca CO}_3$ )	296
Alkalinity	206
pH	7.7
Ammoniacal Ammonia	0.05
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.10
Chloride	39
Fluoride	0.28

## Bacteriological Examinations

99.2% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and 99.8% 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

3.1	Colour (Hazen Units)
0.21	Turbidity
1.20	Oxygen absorbed from KMnO <sub>4</sub> (p.p.m.)
196	Total hardness (p.p.m. as Ca CO <sub>3</sub> )
108	Alkalinity
7.7	pH
0.02	Ammoniacal ammonia
0.10	Albuminoid ammonia
39	Chloride
0.28	Fluoride

## Bacteriological Examinations

99.1% of all samples representative of the water supplied by the Company were free from coliform bacteria and 99.8% 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 pleuro solvent action.

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

At the request of workmen who suspected the quality of the mains water supply at the Council's Depot, one sample was taken for bacteriological examination but was found to be of excellent quality. Seventeen samples were taken from the well water supply at eight properties. The reports showed seven to be of excellent quality, two satisfactory, one as suspicious in that the coliform count was slightly higher than the acceptable figure though E. coli type 1 was absent, and seven as definitely unsatisfactory. Six of the latter were from one property where repeated unsatisfactory samples extending into early 1972 eventually lead to formal action.

## 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. A few complaints were however again received of foul odours emitted from certain points of the new sewers in the Thorpe Ward. These intermittent troubles are associated with the occasional slight septicity of the sewage the cause of which is impossible to trace and the modern practice of omitting interceptors from house drainage systems, which had they been inserted would at least have isolated the house drainage system from any trouble in the sewers.

### Disposal of Cesspool Contents

In February it was possible to reduce the fleet of three vehicles to two and to maintain a reasonable service for the remainder of the year on that basis. The total volume of sewage removed during the year amounted to 2,818,350 gallons as against 3,417,000 gallons in 1970. Following the drastic reduction resulting from the sewerage of the Thorpe Ward demand became more or less stabilised during the year.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged though the decline in benefits noted in recent years was reversed and the average rate calculated to a forty hour week rose slightly from the 1970 figure of £1.12.11d. to £2.02. This decline was inevitably associated with the continuing reduction of available work which has taken place over the past few years and the reversal of the trend now that the two vehicles remaining are more fully committed is very welcome.

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The bonus scheme continued unchanged though the decline in benefits noted in recent years was reversed and the average rate calculated to a forty hour week rose slightly from the 1970 figure of £11.11 to £12.01. This decline was inevitably associated with the continuing reduction of available work which has taken place over the past few years and the reversal of the trend now that the two vehicles remaining are more fully committed is very welcome.



## Rivers and Streams

(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

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.

Approximate number of bins 13,960

Approximate weekly quantity of

Refuse (excluding trade refuse) 210 tons

Number of lorries 6 full time, 2 part-time

## Closet Accommodation

The weekly service for the emptying of pail closets in the Thorpe Ward continued to about thirty-five properties, including some caravans. 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, but progress to this end has so far been very slow. This scheme 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 pilot scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins on the Forest Estate continued to operate satisfactorily.

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

## Refuse Disposal

Fly tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill sandpit, and apart from occasional difficulties with fly breeding which necessitated treatment with insecticides, 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.

During the early summer very strong complaints were received from residents near the boundary of the district adjoining a refuse tip operated by a neighbouring Council of nuisance arising from fly infestation, dust and tip fires. Essentially the trouble arose from the construction of a motorway across part of this tip during the course of which fairly recently tipped refuse had to be opened up and redistributed. On being approached the officers of the adjoining authority took what measures they could to reduce the nuisance.

## Privately Operated Refuse Tips

Seven tips are operated under consents issued under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931. All are worked out gravel pits and the initial tipping is into water. The consents allow nominally clean fill only but the enforcement of this particular condition continued to present many difficulties. Though undoubtedly certain amounts of prohibited materials are included from time to time in refuse deposited on these tips it is equally certain that but for the measure of control given through these consents both the quantities and varieties of undesirable materials disposed of on the tips would be very much greater.

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.

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## Refuse Disposal 1971

(Report of the Engineer and Surveyor)

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

### Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,960
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	210 tons
Number of lorries	6 full time, 2 part-time
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 pilot scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins on the Forest Estate continued to operate 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.

During the early summer very strong complaints were received from residents near the boundary of the district adjoining a refuse tip operated by a neighbouring Council of nuisance arising from fly infestation, dust and tip fires. Essentially the trouble arose from the construction of a motorway across part of this tip during the course of which fairly recently tipped refuse had to be opened up and redistributed. On being approached the officers of the adjoining authority took what measures they could to reduce the nuisance.

### Privately Operated Refuse Tips

Seven tips are operated under consents issued under Section 94 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931. All are worked out gravel pits and the initial tipping is into water. The consents allow nominally clean fill only but the enforcement of this particular condition continued to present many difficulties. Though undoubtedly certain amounts of prohibited materials are included from time to time in refuse deposited on these tips it is equally certain that but for the measure of control given through these consents both the quantities and varieties of undesirable materials disposed of on the tips would be very much greater.



Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	13,960
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	310 tons
Number of lorries	6 full time, 2 part-time
Number of collectors (excluding drivers)	35

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 Calow Hill pit for the public to deposit unwanted articles themselves.

The pilot scheme of using plastic bags as liners in standard dustbins on the Forest Estate continued to operate satisfactorily.

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

Refuse Disposal

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

During the early summer very strong complaints were received from residents near the boundary of the district adjoining a refuse tip operated by a neighbouring Council of nuisance arising from fly infestation, dust and tip fires. Essentially the trouble arose from the construction of a motorway across part of this tip during the course of which fairly recently tipped refuse had to be opened up and radiated. On being approached the officers of the adjoining authority took what measures they could to reduce the nuisance.

Privately Operated Refuse Tips

Seven tips are operated under consents issued under Section 94 of the Burley County Council Act, 1931. All are worked out gravel pits and the initial tipping is into water. The consents allow normally clean fill only but the enforcement of this particular condition continued to present many difficulties. Though undoubtedly certain amounts of prohibited materials are included from time to time in refuse deposited on these tips it is equally certain that for the measure of control given through these consents both the quantities and varieties of undesirable materials disposed of on the tips would be very much greater.

## Inspections

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

### Public Health Acts, etc.

Dwelling Houses	152
Moveable Dwellings	51
Infestations	826
Infectious Disease	73
Water Supply	85
Swimming Pools	38
Drainage and Sewerage	447
Refuse	232
Watercourses, etc.	37
Keeping of Animals	34
Noise Abatement	367
Miscellaneous	219

### Clean Air Act

Housing Acts	76
Dwelling Houses	557
Miscellaneous	156

### Food and Drugs Act, etc.

Food Premises	629
Stalls and Vehicles	37
Slaughterhouses	10
Food Sampling	165
Meat Inspection	579
Other Food Inspection	265

### Factories Act

Factories	74
Works of Eng. Const.	10

### Egham U.D.C. Act

Hairdressers	16
Food Hawkers	1

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

Shops Act	250
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	21
Petroleum Acts	4
Hackney Carriages	213
Rodent Control	59
Miscellaneous	2,573
	163

8,419

# Inspections

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

Public Health Acts, etc.	152
Dwelling Houses	31
Movable Dwellings	826
Intoxications	73
Intoxications Diseases	85
Water Supply	38
Swimming Pools	447
Drainage and Sewerage	232
Baths	37
Watercourses, etc.	34
Keeping of Animals	367
Noise Abatement	219
Miscellaneous	78
Clean Air Act	257
Modeling Acts	156
Dwelling Houses	
Miscellaneous	
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	829
Food Premises	37
Stalls and Vehicles	10
Slaughterhouses	162
Food Sampling	279
Meat Inspection	265
Other Food Inspection	
Factories Act	74
Factories	10
Works of Eng. Const.	
Explosive U.D.C. Act	16
Hydrocarbons	1
Food Hygiene	
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	250
Shops Act	21
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	4
Petroleum Acts	217
Matchbox Cartidges	29
Food Control	2,573
Miscellaneous	163
	<hr/>
	8,419



## Action Taken

195 Informal Notices were served and 186 were complied with during the year.

6 Statutory Notices were served and 7 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 decline in rodent control work mentioned over the past few years continued and happily the infestation of a food warehouse by black rats mentioned in my previous report was finally eliminated during the year. The hazard of reinfestation is of course ever present and this and other similar premises will continue to be closely watched. All rodent control treatment continued to be offered to all classes of premises free of charge.

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

	Type of Property	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	447	12
Number infested by		
Rats	285	11
Mice	57	2
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	106	23
Number infested by		
Rats	18	20
Mice	-	2
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	370	29

## Control of Other Pests

Two bed bug infestations were treated during the year, one in a Council house, and one of three bedrooms and ancillary accommodation of the staff quarters at a hospital. Two flea infestations in Council houses and three in private houses were treated, and advice given in dealing with several other reported flea infestations in private houses. These flea infestations mostly arise from household pets and seem to be occurring more frequently.

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### Rodent Control

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

The decline in rodent control work mentioned over the past few years continued and happily the infestation of a food warehouse by black rats mentioned in my previous report was finally eliminated during the year. The hazard of reinfestation is of course ever present and this and other similar premises will continue to be closely watched. All rodent control treatment continued to be offered to all classes of premises free of charge.

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

Type of Property			
Agricultural		Non-Agricultural	
12		447	
		Number of properties inspected following notification	
11		282	
2		25	
		Number infested by	
		Rats	
		Mice	
		Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	
23		106	
		Number infested by	
20		18	
2		-	
		Rats	
		Mice	
		Number of infestations in houses	
		Total number of infested properties treated	
23		370	

### Control of Other Pests

The bed bug infestations were treated during the year, one in a Council house, and one of three bedrooms and endowment of the staff quarters at a hospital. Two flea infestations in Council houses and three in private houses were treated, and advice given in dealing with several other reported flea infestations in private houses. These flea infestations mostly arise from household pets and seem to be occurring more frequently.

Defect 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. I reported last year upon a very substantial increase in the demand for such assistance but during 1971 this demand was almost doubled, five hundred and ninety eight nests being dealt with during the year. The temporary strain at the height of the season upon the capacity of the one rodent operator was enormous and it is to be hoped that the problem encountered during the year arose from exceptional circumstances which will not recur. As before the treatments are chosen to match the needs of 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 thirty-eight premises are on the register, viz:-

Garages and motor repairers	44
Engineers other than above	39
Bakehouses	3
Builders	10
Miscellaneous Trades	33
Other premises (including works of building and engineering construction)	9

#### Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	129	73	2	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	1	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.)	9	10	1	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>



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. I reported last year upon a very substantial increase in the demand for such assistance but during 1971 this demand was almost doubled, five hundred and ninety eight nests being dealt with during the year. The repository strain at the height of the season upon the capacity of the one rodent operator was enormous and it is to be hoped that the problem encountered during the year arose from exceptional circumstances which will not recur. As before the treatments are chosen to match the needs of 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.

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Other premises (including works of building and engineering construction)	9

## Inspections

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Factories with mechanical power	129	73	2	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	1	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers' premises.)	9	10	1	-
TOTAL	138	84	3	-

## Defects Found

	Number of Cases in which Defects were found		Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)				
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	1
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	1	-	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including Offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	2	-	1

## Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

Complaints of atmospheric pollution were limited principally to smoke from garden bonfires, incinerators and fires on demolition sites. All were dealt with informally with reasonable success. There also continued intermittent complaints about the pungent odours given off by the cooking of pig swill on a few smallholdings. On one of the larger holdings the farmer invested in a completely new plant whereby the swill is cooked in closed containers and delivered by a pipeline directly into the sties. Although in real terms the justification to the farmer of the considerable capital outlay involved lies in savings in fuel and labour charges the surrounding community also benefits from the appreciable reduction in volume of escaping odours. In another case where the farmers on two adjoining smallholdings were particularly difficult authority was given for the service of Abatement Notices followed, if necessary, by the institution of legal proceedings, for an application, if required, to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant authorising entry and if circumstances so justified the institution of legal proceedings for obstruction. Strangely from that point on the nuisance was greatly reduced, no further complaints were received and it was not necessary to take any of the formal action authorised.

Defects Found	Number of Cases in which Defects were found	Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
Wear of Cleanliness (2.1)	-	-
Overcrowding (2.2)	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (2.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (2.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (2.6)	-	-
(a) insufficient	1	1
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to network)	-	-
TOTAL	2	1

# Clean Air Act, 1956 and 1968

Complaints of atmospheric pollution were limited principally to smoke from garden bonfires, incinerators and fires on domestic sites. All were dealt with informally with reasonable success. There also continued intermittent complaints about the pungent odours given off by the cooking of pig swill on a few smallholdings. On one of the larger holdings the farmer invested in a completely new plant whereby the swill is cooked in closed containers and delivered by a pipeline directly into the attic. Although in real terms the justification to the farmer of the considerable capital outlay involved lies in savings in fuel and labour charges the surrounding community also benefits from the appreciable reduction in volume of escaping odours. In another case where the farmer on two adjoining smallholdings were particularly difficult authority was given for the service of abatement notices followed, if necessary, by the institution of legal proceedings, for an application, if required, to a Justice of the Peace for a warrant authorising entry and abatement. Circumstances so justified the institution of legal proceedings for obstruction. Strongly from that point on the nuisance was greatly reduced, no further complaints were received and it was not necessary to take any of the formal action authorised.



The Council have not so far embarked upon any schemes for the setting up of smoke control areas but in the domestic field the trend towards the fitting of more modern appliances together with a change to different fuels which are virtually smoke free continues and forms a useful contribution towards a cleaner atmosphere.

All deposited plans continued to be scrutinised by the department and where new chimneys are proposed which appear 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 form of notification would be issued to developers though in fact no such cases arose during the year.

### 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. At this pool ancillary facilities have recently been improved and the general maintenance of the pool continues to be satisfactory.

Advice continued to be offered by the public health inspectors to the owners of private pools and on the spot checks carried out of the condition of the water and the efficacy of the treatment plant but the service of taking occasional samples for bacteriological examination had to be suspended during the year because of pressure of more important work at the Public Health Laboratory. This advisory service was also continued in the case of swimming pools at schools or other similar institutions but again for the reasons given no samples for bacteriological examination could be taken.

### 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 with no restrictions as to occupation continued to operate in the case of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans. Conditions remained tolerable though the trend towards the replacement of older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes continued to create some problems. On the largest site housing sixty caravans the anticipated closure of the site which the proposed M.25 motorway is expected to necessitate continued to have a somewhat depressing effect upon standards though these were still maintained at what was considered to be a reasonable level having regard to all the circumstances. On one site which was at one time licensed for three caravans but where the licence had not been renewed upon expiry five caravans continued to be stationed. The Council's legal arguments with the owner, at High Court level, remained unresolved at the end of the year.

The Council have not so far embarked upon any scheme for the setting up of smoke control areas but in the domestic field the trend towards the fitting of more modern appliances together with a change to different fuels which are virtually smoke free continues and forms a useful contribution towards a cleaner atmosphere.

All deposited plans continued to be scrutinised by the department and where new chimneys are proposed which appear to need special consideration as to the adequacy of their height under either Section 10 of the 1956 Act or Section 8 of the 1968 Act prepared explanatory notes and form of notification would be issued to developers though in fact no such cases arose during the year.

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### 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 Mobile Dwellings

During the year licences with no restrictions as to occupation continued to operate in the case of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans. Conditions remained tolerable though the trend towards the replacement of older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes continued to create some problems. On the largest site housing sixty caravans the anticipated closure of the site which the proposed M.25 motorway is expected to necessitate continued to have a somewhat depressing effect upon standards though these were still maintained at what was considered to be a reasonable level having regard to all the circumstances. On one site which was at one time licensed for three caravans but where the licence had not been renewed upon expiry five caravans continued to be stationed. The Council's legal arguments with the owner, at High Court level, remained unresolved at the end of the year.



One site licensed subject to a run-down clause was reduced from three caravans to one during the year. Two other sites, where although originally licensed with run-down conditions the licences had expired some time ago and not been renewed, continued in being. On one of these three caravans continued to house three single persons and gave no particular trouble. On the other all attempts by the Council to bring it under proper control remain thwarted by reason of the disappearance of the owner; unless and until he can be found and produced in Court legal proceedings started against him several years ago remain adjourned sine die. On this site only two of the original occupiers remain all the others having come on since the site went out of control on the expiry of the licence. The numbers fluctuated a little during the year but remained generally at about twenty. The general condition of this site is very poor attributable largely to the indifference 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

Twenty-five premises were newly registered during the year and eighteen removed leaving at the end of the year two hundred and ninety-nine premises on the register, an increase of seven over the previous year, though the total number of employees fell by about one hundred.

General inspections continued at a more satisfactory level, one hundred and ten being achieved during the year. As in 1970 to some extent this was made possible by another lull in the usually heavy commitment of available staff on meat inspection duties, supplemented in the latter part of the year by a re-allocation of more of this work to a member of the staff whose appointment as a pupil public health inspector had to be brought to an end through his unfortunate lack of examination success, but whose services were retained as a Technical Assistant.

The general situation continued very much as in previous years, employers offering reasonable co-operation, employees tending to indifference, and such contraventions as were found being mostly of a minor character. In the case of the large manually operated goods lift at a furniture store upon which I commented in my previous report further pressure had to be exerted upon the proprietors and when finally faced with a prosecution they decided to put the lift permanently out of use by severing the operating rope. Representations were made to the management of a large warehouse where the practice of storing spare pallets in stacks running up to about twenty-five feet in height but unsecured laterally was considered to be a potential danger and the practice was stopped. In other warehouses the problem of bad stacking of empty pallets was found to be caused by the failure of manufacturers to collect their own returnable pallets regularly. Drivers making deliveries appeared to be loath to take small quantities of pallets as this often interfered with off-loading at their next call. Stacks of pallets awaiting a special collection tended to build up piece meal and without proper



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### Hairdressers

Under Section 58 of the Urban District Councils Act, 1948 there are now twenty-five effective registrations of hairdressers and hairdressing.

### Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1953

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The general situation continued very much as in previous years, employees offering reasonable co-operation, employees tending to indifference, and such contraventions as were found being mostly of a minor character. In the case of the large manually operated goods lift at a furniture store upon which I commented in my previous report further pressure had to be exerted upon the proprietors and when finally faced with a prosecution they decided to put the lift permanently out of use by reversing the operating rope. Representations were made to the management of a large warehouse where the practice of storing spare pallets in stacks running up to about twenty-five feet in height but unsecured laterally was considered to be a potential danger and the practice was stopped. In other warehouses the problem of bad stacking of empty pallets was found to be caused by the failure of manufacturers to collect their own returnable pallets regularly. Drivers making deliveries appeared to be loath to take small quantities of pallets as this often interfered with off-loading at their next call. Stacks of pallets awaiting a special collection tended to build up piece meal and without proper

attention to their stability. The potential danger was brought to the notice of the managements and some improvements made in the stacking practices.

Three accidents were reported and all were investigated. Two of these were of no particular significance with no blame attributable to the management of the wholesale warehouse and of the retail shop in which they occurred. The third however was far more serious, a waitress using an electric percolator at the canteen of a commercial training centre suffering a severe electric shock, though fortunately recovering after hospital treatment. Upon close investigation many contributory factors came to light and a full report of the incident was submitted to H.M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories as meriting special attention. The contributory factors included the handling of live electrical apparatus by the employee with wet hands, a short circuit in the base of the percolator caused by the ingress of water during washing out and filling under a tap, the holding by the waitress of the percolator with one wet hand with the other resting on a stainless steel counter top completing an earth for the stray current, and a disconnected earth wire in the lead to the percolator due to improper fixing originally. The Company concerned immediately had a full check made of all its electrical equipment by a competent electrician.

In the general enforcement of the Act reliance continued to be placed on persuasion rather than compulsion and no formal proceedings were taken during the year though in the case of the furniture hoist mentioned above proceedings were averted only at the eleventh hour.

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	7	85	29
Retail shops	12	172	67
Wholesale shops, warehouses	2	5	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	4	37	13
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>110</b>

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 233

attention to their stability. The potential danger was brought to the notice of the management and some improvements made in the stacking practices.

Three accidents were reported and all were investigated. Two of these were of no particular significance with no blame attributable to the management of the wholesale warehouse and of the retail shop in which they occurred. The third however was far more serious. A waitress using an electric percolator at the counter of a commercial training center suffering a severe electric shock, though fortunately recovering after hospital treatment. Upon close investigation many contributory factors came to light and a full report of the incident was submitted to H.M. Deputy Superintending Inspector of Factories as requiring special attention. The contributory factors included the handling of live electrical apparatus by the employee with wet hands, a short circuit in the base of the percolator caused by the ingress of water during washing out and lifting under a cap, the holding by the waitress of the percolator with one wet hand with the other resting on a stainless steel counter top completing an earth for the stray current, and a disconnected earth wire in the lead to the percolator due to improper fixing originally. The Company concerned immediately had a full check made of all its electrical equipment by a competent electrician.

In the general enforcement of the Act reliance continued to be placed on persuasion rather than compulsion and no formal proceedings were taken during the year though in the case of the furniture hotel mentioned above proceedings were averted only at the eleventh hour.

The following statistics are extracted from the annual returns reported by the Department of Employment:-

TABLE A  
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	No. of Premises Regd. during the Year	Total No. of Regd. Premises at end of Year	No. of Regd. Premises receiving a general inspection during the Year
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Canneries	4	37	13
Open to the public	-	-	-
Catering establishments	-	-	-
Warehouses	2	5	1
Wholesale shops	-	-	-
Retail shops	12	172	87
Offices	7	82	29
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>299</b>	<b>110</b>

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises



TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises  
by Workplace

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	1,050
Retail Shops	677
Wholesale departments, warehouses	166
Catering establishments open to the public	247
Canteens	52
Fuel storage depots	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,192</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>1,099</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>1,093</b>

TABLE D

## Exemptions

NIL

TABLE E

## Prosecutions

Prosecutions instituted of which the  
hearing was completed in the year

NIL

A summary of the contraventions found during the year is as follows:-

<u>Section</u>	<u>Nature of Contravention</u>	<u>Number found</u>
4	Cleanliness	-
5	Overcrowding	-
6	Temperature	11
7	Ventilation	2
8	Lighting	-
9	Sanitary conveniences	3
10	Washing facilities	5
11	Supply of drinking water	1
12	Clothing accommodation	-
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15	Eating facilities	-
16	Floors, passage and stairs	1
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	1
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
23	Prohibition of heavy work	-
24	First aid	9
50	Abstract	24
	Other matters	2
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>59</b>

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises  
by Workplace

Number of Persons Employed

Class of Workplace

1,020	Offices
477	Retail shops
166	Wholesale departments, warehouses
247	Catering establishments open to the public
22	Canteens
-	Fuel storage depots
2,192	Total
1,089	Total Males
1,093	Total Females

TABLE D

Exemptions

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Prosecutions instituted of which the  
hearing was completed in the year

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A summary of the contraventions found during the year is as follows:-

Section	Nature of Contravention	Number found
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8	Lighting	-
9	Sanitary conveniences	3
10	Washing facilities	2
11	Supply of drinking water	1
12	Clothing accommodation	-
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15	Resting facilities	-
16	Floors, passage and stairs	1
17	Exposing exposed parts machinery	1
18	Protection of young persons from dangerous machinery	-
19	Training of young persons working at dangerous machinery	-
20	Prohibition of heavy work	-
21	First aid	9
22	Abstract	24
23	Other matters	2
	TOTAL	59



## SECTION D

### Housing

Eleven more individual unfit dwellings were found during the year; in three cases Demolition Orders were made and two other Demolition Orders and two Closing Orders were made in respect of properties where formal proceedings had been commenced during the previous year. In the case of the remaining eight properties by reason of complications as to ownership and other difficulties formal proceedings were deferred on several occasions and a final decision upon the properties was not reached until 1972 when the Trustees entered into an Undertaking that the properties upon vacation should not be re-occupied for human habitation. In my previous report I mentioned the small terraced cottage occupied by two elderly tenants which after lengthy negotiations had been acquired by the Council with the intention that it should be rehabilitated and then re-occupied by the present tenants. Unhappily negotiations finally foundered on a legal difficulty and acquisition by the Council was never completed. Further negotiations continued throughout the year but eventually early in 1972 formal action under Section 16 had to be recommenced.

The final demolition of five more dwellings took place. Four families totalling thirteen persons were rehoused from unfit properties and as the year closed apart from the cottage mentioned above six families, comprising ten persons, remained awaiting rehousing from accommodation which was unfit and had been formally dealt with by the Council at that time. The difficulty of finding alternative accommodation for tenants of unfit properties became even more pronounced during the year. With no additional accommodation being built and with pressure from various other priority classes continuing the general situation is bad enough, but it is made even worse by the unfortunate fact that the majority of the unfit houses found from time to time are occupied by elderly couples or single persons for whom suitable accommodation is in the most short supply. The support of the Housing Manager in this matter must once again be acknowledged.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1971:-

#### 1. Clearance of unfit houses

Unfit houses demolished	5
Unfit houses closed, but not demolished by end of year	3
Families displaced from unfit houses	4
Persons displaced from unfit houses	13

#### 2. Repair of unfit houses

Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	
Under Housing Act, 1957	3
Under Public Health Acts	-
Unfit houses made fit after informal action	-
Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:	
(a) informal action	94
(b) formal action	1



Housing

Eleven more individual unit dwellings were found during the year; in three cases Demolition Orders were made and two other Demolition Orders and two Closing Orders were made in respect of properties where formal proceedings had been commenced during the previous year. In the case of the remaining eight properties by reason of complications as to ownership and other difficulties formal proceedings were deferred on several occasions and a final decision upon the properties was not reached until 1972 when the Trustees entered into an Undertaking that the properties upon vacation should not be re-occupied for human habitation. In my previous report I mentioned the small detached cottage occupied by two elderly tenants which after lengthy negotiations had been acquired by the Council with the intention that it should be rehabilitated and then re-occupied by the present tenants. Unhappily negotiations finally foundered on a legal difficulty and acquisition by the Council was never completed. Further negotiations continued throughout the year but eventually early in 1972 formal action under Section 16 had to be recommended.

The final demolition of five more dwellings took place. Four families totalling thirteen persons were rehoused from unit properties and as the year closed apart from the cottage mentioned above six families, comprising ten persons, remained waiting rehoming from accommodation which was unit and had been formally dealt with by the Council at that time. The difficulty of finding alternative accommodation for tenants of unit properties became even more pronounced during the year. With no additional accommodation being built and with pressure from various other priority classes continuing the general situation is bad enough, but it is made even worse by the unfortunate fact that the majority of the unit houses found from time to time are occupied by elderly couples or single persons for whom suitable accommodation is in the most short supply. The support of the Housing Manager in this matter must once again be acknowledged.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1971:-

1.	Clearance of unit houses	5
	Unit houses demolished	
	Unit houses closed, but not demolished	3
	By end of year	4
	Families displaced from unit houses	13
	Persons displaced from unit houses	
2.	Repair of unit houses	
	Unit houses made fit after formal notice	3
	Under Housing Act, 1971	
	Under Public Health Act	
	Unit houses made fit after informal action	
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects	
	was required by:	
	(a) informal action	64
	(b) formal action	1

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 6

4. Progress in housing

(1) Dwellings erected during the year:

- (a) By local authority -
- (b) By private enterprise 160

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

- (a) By local authority -
- (b) By private enterprise 60

5. Application for accommodation

At 31st March 1972, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 723 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Main Pointed List	29
Main List	197
Registered List	497
TOTAL	<u>723</u>

Improvement Areas

No improvement areas under the Housing Act 1969 were set up during the year and it remained unlikely that any such improvement areas will be proposed in the foreseeable future.

Improvement of Individual Dwellings

Eight applications were received from tenants anxious for the Council to use the powers given in Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964 to require the landlord to provide the standard amenities. In seven of these Undertakings were accepted from the landlords to provide the standard amenities within twelve months. One further Undertaking was accepted in the case of a property where the initial proceedings had commenced during the previous year. In one case where at the preliminary hearing the landlord had not been prepared to carry out improvements the service of an Immediate Improvement Notice was authorised but the landlord then required the Council to acquire the property, negotiations for which carried through into 1972.

1. Units houses remaining temporarily in occupation  
 Units houses retained by local authority in  
 temporary use  
 Units houses still occupied pending re-housing  
 of tenants

#### 4. Progress in housing

(1) Dwellings started during the year:

(a) By local authority  
 160  
 (b) By private enterprise

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

(a) By local authority  
 60  
 (b) By private enterprise

#### 5. Application for accommodation

At 31st March 1957, the most convenient date for which figures  
 are readily available, there was a total of 723 applications for housing  
 accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

19	Main Pointed List
197	Main List
497	Registered List
<u>723</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>

#### Improvement areas

No improvement areas under the Housing Act 1949 were set up during the  
 year and it remained unlikely that any such improvement areas will be proposed  
 in the foreseeable future.

#### Improvement of individual dwellings

Eight applications were received from tenants anxious for the Council to  
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 landlord to provide the standard amenities. In seven of these undertakings  
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 twelve months. One further undertaking was accepted in the case of a property  
 where the initial proceedings had commenced during the previous year. In one  
 case where at the preliminary hearing the landlord had not been prepared to  
 carry out improvements the service of an immediate improvement notice was  
 authorised but the landlord then requested the Council to acquire the property.  
 negotiations for which carried through into 1957.



## Qualification Certificates

Fresh applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates were fewer than in the previous year and much fewer than had been anticipated. The following table gives the general picture but the time lag between receipt of application and the issue of the Certificate after completion of all the necessary works remained surprisingly long, in some cases running into two years.

<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>
Residual uncompleted brought through from 1970	38	31
Received during year	25	8
Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate	2	-
Referred back to landlord for repairs	14	-
Approved for issue of Certificate of Provisional Approval	-	8
Rejected or withdrawn	2	1
Formally refused	3	-
Finally approved for issue of Qualification Certificate	20	11
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972	36	27

## Improvement Grants

The arrangement whereby the public health inspectors are responsible for deciding what works of repair are necessary with the Chief Building Surveyor being responsible for the actual works of improvement continued to operate satisfactorily. Again the time lag between application and completion was disappointingly long. A summary of the outcome of these applications is given in the following table:-

	Standard Grant	Improvement Grant (Discretionary)
<u>Applications for combined Qualification Certificate and Grant</u>		
Residual uncompleted brought through from 1970	31	-
Received	8	-
Approved, no repairs required	-	-
Approved subject to certain repairs	8	-
Approved upon completion of repairs	11	-

From applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates were fewer than in the previous year and much fewer than had been anticipated. The following table gives the general picture but the time lag between receipt of application and the issue of the Certificate after completion of all the necessary work remained surprisingly long, in some cases running into two years.

Applications for Qualification Certificates		Dwellings where standard remedial work has been provided	
		Already provided (Section 4A (1))	To be provided (Section 4A (2))
Residual uncompleted brought through from 1970	38	21	
Received during year	25	8	
Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate	2	-	
Referred back to landlord for repairs	14	-	
Approved for issue of Certificate of Provisional Approval	-	8	
Rejected or withdrawn	2	1	
Formally refused	3	-	
Finally approved for issue of Qualification Certificate	20	11	
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972	36	27	

# Improvement Grants

The arrangements whereby the public health inspectors are responsible for deciding what works of repair are necessary with the Chief Building Surveyor being responsible for the actual works of improvement continued to operate satisfactorily. Again the time lag between application and completion was disappointingly long. A summary of the outcome of these applications is given in the following table:-

Applications for combined Qualification Certificate and Grant		Improvement Grant (Discretionary)	
		Standard Grant	
Residual uncompleted brought through from 1970	31	-	
Received	8	-	
Approved, no repairs required	-	-	
Approved subject to certain repairs	8	-	
Approved upon completion of repairs	11	-	

## SECTION E

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Rejected or withdrawn	1	-
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972	27	-

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

Applications for Grant only

Residual uncompleted brought through from 1970	28	5
Received	54	14
Approved, no repairs required	5	-
Conditionally approved subject to certain repairs	48	13
Approved upon completion of repairs	34	8
Withdrawn and resubmitted for Standard Grant	-	1
Withdrawn	-	1
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972	43	9

A number of these are registered for special purposes in accordance with Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1935, as follows:-

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -	
Restaurants	1
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -	
Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets	43
Bulk Frozen Food Shops	2
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	6
Bread and cake shops	1
Confectionery	21
Off Licences	2
Cafes	3
Butchers	1
Fried fish	1
Fatrol Filling Station	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	8
Manufacture of Preserved Food	4



1	1	Projected or withdrawn
27	27	Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972
<u>Applications for Grant only</u>		
2	18	Residual uncompleted brought through from 1970
14	24	Received
-	2	Approved, no repairs required
12	48	Conditionally approved subject to certain repairs
8	36	Approved upon completion of repairs
1	-	Withdrawn and resubmitted for Standard Grant
1	-	Withdrawn
9	43	Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972

## 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	2
Butchers	14
Cafes	17
Canteens	29
Chemists	8
Clubs and Halls	10
Confectionery	25
Dairy	1
Fried fish	4
Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets	40
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	20
Hotels, Restaurants	15
Nursing Homes	4
Off Licences	12
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:-

			Treated	Untreated	Total
Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -					
	Restaurants	1			
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -					
	Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets	42			
	Bulk Frozen Food Shops	2			
	Greengrocers, Fruiterers	6			
	Bread and cake shops	1			
	Confectionery	21			
	Off Licences	2			
	Cafes	5			
	Butchers	1			
	Fried fish	1			
	Petrol Filling Station	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	8			
	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:-

4	Agricultural (packing or storing)
2	Bakery
10	Bread and cake shops
2	Bulk frozen food
14	Butchers
17	Cafes
29	Canteens
8	Chemists
10	Clothes and Halls
12	Confectionery
1	Dairy
4	Dried fish
40	Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets
20	Greenhouses, Fruitsters
12	Hotels, Restaurants
4	Hotelling Houses
11	Off Licences
32	Public houses
2	Warehouses
2	Wet fish, poultry
2	Food Hawker storage premises
2	Miscellaneous

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

1	Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -
1	Restaurants
42	Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -
2	Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets
6	Bulk frozen food shops
1	Greenhouses, Fruitsters
21	Bread and cake shops
2	Confectionery
2	Off Licences
2	Cafes
1	Butchers
1	Dried fish
1	Petrol Filling Station
2	Manufacture of Sausages
2	Manufacture of Sausages and
2	Pickled food
2	Manufacture of Sausages and
1	Preserved food
2	Manufacture of Sausages and Pickled,
2	Preserved, Pickled and Preserved Foods
2	Manufacture of Preserved Food



## Ice Cream

Now that most ice cream is made by a few large concerns and a large part of the retail sales is in prepacked form, given proper storage at the retail outlet the condition of the product is usually quite satisfactory. Only two samples were taken during the year and both of these from catering establishments where contamination can be introduced during the dispensing of the ice cream from bulk containers. Both samples were placed in grade one.

## Milk

The only registered dairy now remaining is the local delivery depot of a large company. With the exception of small quantities of "Untreated" milk, bottled or cartoned at two local farms, all milk supplies in the district are imported from processing plants elsewhere. Deliveries are confined to 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 in the supervision of holders of licences to use special designations and in the routine sampling of supplies. Licences were held in all by thirty dealers, principally retail shop keepers, and the licences for the various special designations are summarised as follows:-

<u>Special Designation</u>	<u>No. of Licences</u>
Pasteurised	23
Ultra Heat Treated	6
Sterilised	7
Untreated	3

Samples were taken as follows:-

	<u>Pasteurised</u>	<u>Ultra Heat Treated</u>	<u>Sterilised</u>	<u>Untreated</u>	<u>Total</u>
No. of samples tested	46	14	8	11	79
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	41	-	-	9	50
Failed	5	-	-	1	6
Void	-	-	-	1	1
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	46	-	-	-	46
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	8	-	8
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:					
Passed	-	14	-	-	14
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

Now that most ice cream is made by a few large concerns and a large part of the retail sales is in prepackaged form, given proper storage at the retail outlet the condition of the product is usually quite satisfactory. Only two samples were taken during the year and both of these from catering establishments where contamination can be introduced during the dispensing of the ice cream from bulk containers. Both samples were placed in grade one.

## Milk

The only registered dairy now remaining in the local delivery depot of a large company. With the exception of small quantities of "Unsweetened" milk, bottled or cartoned at two local farms, all milk supplies in the district are imported from processing plants elsewhere. Deliveries are confined to 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 in the supervision of holders of licences to use special designations and in the routine sampling of supplies. Licences were held in all by dairy dealers, particularly retail shop keepers, and the licences for the various special designations are summarized as follows:-

Special Designation	No. of Licences
Pasteurized	23
Ultra Heat Treated	8
Sterilized	7
Unsweetened	3

Samples were taken as follows:-

No. of samples tested	Pasteurized	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilized	Unsweetened	Total
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	46	14	8	11	79
Failed	41	-	-	9	50
Void	7	-	-	1	8
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	46	-	-	-	46
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	8	-	8
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:					
Passed	-	14	-	-	14
Failed	-	-	-	-	-



Strangely of the six samples which failed the methylene blue test for keeping quality one was taken in August and the remaining five all during the winter months. One failure related to a bottle of Untreated (Farm Bottled) milk taken from the dairy of a large distributor where stock piling prior to the Christmas deliveries may have been a contributory factor to the failure. Of the five failures of Pasteurised milk one was obtained from a roundsman and the remainder from small shop keepers and in each case the most probable cause of failure was an error in stock rotation.

Monthly samples for the ring test for the detection of brucellosis continued to be taken from farms from which milk is supplied untreated for consumption by the public. At the beginning of the year there were three such farms but one was extinguished in March by works in connection with the M.3 motorway. All samples gave negative findings.

#### Sampling of food for Bacteriological Examination

Thirteen samples of cream were taken during the latter part of the year. Seven were reported upon as quite satisfactory, two as needing further investigation and four as definitely unsatisfactory. Cream is of course not a commodity for which there is any recognised bacteriological standard and little action could be taken over these unsatisfactory samples other than to draw the attention of the suppliers to them though the results do indicate that cream might be a commodity meriting closer investigation.

#### Meat Inspection

A small number of pigs continued to be slaughtered on two days a week by a part time slaughterman at the smaller of the two private slaughterhouses. Conditions though not ideal remained tolerable having regard to all the circumstances.

The larger slaughterhouse has now been given over entirely to the slaughter of bobby calves, though once again there were very wide fluctuations in throughput during the year. The total slaughtered during the year was less than in 1970 and substantially less than in earlier years. The bulk of the livestock continued to be transported over very long distances to the slaughterhouse, largely from Scotland. Though conditions were not as bad as in some previous years there was still concern about the numbers which did not survive the journey and the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food continued to take an interest in the matter. Happily earlier difficulties over lairing and feeding these young animals recurred only very slightly during the year as due largely to the smaller numbers now handled most are slaughtered on the day of arrival, as of course they should be. The major overhaul and reconstruction of this slaughterhouse which the proprietors have been proposing to undertake for the past two or three years was deferred yet again. Because of the very considerable disturbance which this work will cause, certain other works had been allowed to stand over temporarily but during the year great pressure had to be put upon the proprietors to secure attention to the most urgent of these outstanding items before the premises could be considered reasonably suitable for licensing for another year. With the throughput running at so much below its full potential for so long a period there must be some doubt on economic grounds alone whether the proprietors' full proposals will ever be realised.



Strangely of the six samples which failed the methylene blue test for keeping quality one was taken in August and the remaining five all during the winter months. One failure related to a bottle of Unimaxed (Farm Botted) milk taken from the dairy of a large distributor whose stock piling prior to the Christmas deliveries may have been a contributory factor to the failure. Of the five failures of pasteurized milk one was obtained from a roundhouse and the remainder from small shop keepers and in each case the most probable cause of failure was an error in stock rotation.

Monthly samples for the ring test for the detection of prudenolals continued to be taken from farms from which is supplied untreated for consumption by the public. At the beginning of the year there were three such farms but one was extinguished in March by works in connection with the M.1. motorway. All samples gave negative findings.

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Under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 fees for meat inspection were increased with effect from 1st November to the new permitted maximum. The total fees received for this work during the year from both slaughterhouses amounted to £696.44 as against £778.19.3d. in 1970.

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)	-	-	15,942	-	1,438	-
Number inspected	-	-	15,942	-	1,438	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	612	-	2	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	476	-	251	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	6.8%	-	17.6%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	23	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.6%	-
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	-	-	-	-	-	-

Under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 fees for meat inspection were increased with effect from 1st November to the new permitted maximum. The total fees received for this work during the year from both slaughterhouses amounted to £896.44 as against £778.19.50 in 1970.

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

Number	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number Killed (if known)	-	-	12,947	-	1,438	-
Number inspected	-	-	12,947	-	1,438	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis	-	-	812	-	2	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	476	-	251	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticercosis	-	-	6.82	-	17.62	-
Tuberculosis only:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	23	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	1.62	-
Cysticercosis:	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	-	-	-	-	-	-
Genital 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	4
Full licences, smalls only	3
Conditional licences, all animals	-
Conditional licences, smalls only	10

## 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.

	lbs	ozs
Beverages	6	0
Butter & Cheese	61	13
Cakes, Pastries, Bread & Flour		7½
Cereals	77	7½
Cream - canned		12
Custard Powder etc.	1	6
Dried Fruit	7	7
Fish - canned	35	1½
Fish inc. frozen	976	14
Fruit - canned	1572	6
Fruit - frozen	13	8
Fruit Juice	355	1½
Ice Cream and other frozen confections	158	2½
Meals, prepared - frozen	36	12
Meat - canned	863	8½
Meat inc. frozen	1853	0½
Milk - dried or condensed	40	9
Preserves	42	0
Sauces & Pickles	18	8½
Soup	57	9½
Vegetables - canned	393	13½
Vegetables - frozen	418	0

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

## Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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

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

4	Full licences, all animals
3	Full licences, small only
-	Conditional licences, all animals
10	Conditional licences, small only

## 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 slaughterhouses.

lbs	ozs	
0	0	Butter & Cheese
13	61	Cakes, Pastries, Bread & Flour
74	74	Cereals
12	-	Cream - canned
6	1	Condensed Tomatoes etc.
7	7	Dried Fruit
11	35	Fish - canned
14	978	Fish inc. frozen
6	1572	Fruit - canned
8	13	Fruit - frozen
14	352	Fruit Juices
21	158	Ice Cream and other frozen confections
12	36	Meats, prepared - frozen
81	863	Meat - canned
04	1853	Meat inc. frozen
9	40	Milk - dried or condensed
0	42	Preserves
84	18	Sauces & Pickles
91	57	Soup
131	393	Vegetables - canned
0	418	Vegetables - frozen

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

## Food and Drugs Act, 1925

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								
Beer	-	4	4	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	1	1	2	*1	-	1	1	1
Cheese	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery, sugar	-	3	3	-	2	2	-	-
Cornish-Pasty	1	1	2	-	1	1	-	-
Fish	2	1	3	-	-	-	-	-
Fish, canned	-	8	8	-	-	-	-	-
Fish cakes	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit, tinned	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lard	4	-	4	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	46	-	46	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Pie	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Ketchup	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sausages	5	-	5	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage rolls	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	62	27	89	1	3	4	1	1

\*Legal proceedings were instituted against a Multiple Grocers firm for selling butter which contained more than 16% of water. On conviction the Company were fined £10 with £15.65 costs.

#### 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. After allowing for many who no longer trade in the area there remain as effective or possibly effective entries five with premises within the district and sixteen 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, 1970

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. Special attention was paid to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1970 which came into operation on 1st March 1971 and raised standards in certain respects.



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 Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960  
 Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966

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Legal proceedings were instituted against a Multiple Grocers firm for selling butter which contained more than 10% of water. On conviction the Company were fined £10 with £15.00 costs.

Article	Analysed		Adulterated or Irregular		Prosec- cutions victor	
	Prm.	Total	Prm.	Total	Prm.	Total
Food	-	4	-	-	-	-
Beer	1	1	1	1	1	1
Butter	-	1	-	-	-	-
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery	-	3	-	3	-	-
sugar	-	1	-	1	-	-
Cornish-Pasty	1	1	-	-	-	-
Fish	2	1	-	-	-	-
Fish, canned	-	8	-	-	-	-
Fish cakes	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fruit, tinned	2	2	-	-	-	-
Lard	4	4	-	-	-	-
Milk	46	-	-	-	-	-
Meat Paste	-	2	-	-	-	-
Meat Pie	-	3	-	-	-	-
Mushroom Ketchup	-	1	-	-	-	-
Sausages	2	-	-	-	-	-
Sausage rolls	-	2	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	63	77	1	4	1	1

Complaints continued to be received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition. Most were dealt with informally usually at the request of the complainant, but in three cases the Council decided upon formal action under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 in association with Section 113(3). Details are set out below:-

Food	Complaint	Results
Wrapped starch reduced brown loaf	Mouldy	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £3 costs.
Steak and kidney pie	Metal staple	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £35 with £5 costs.
Fruit pie	Mouldy	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £10 costs.
Acute Encephalitis		
Acute Meningitis		
Acute Otitis Media		
Anthrax		
Cholera		
Diphtheria		
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)		
Infective jaundice		
Leprosy		
Leptospirosis		
Malaria		
Measles		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum		
Paratyphoid Fever		
Plague		
Relapsing Fever		
Scarlet Fever		
Smallpox		
Tetanus		
Tuberculosis		
Typhoid Fever		
Typhus Fever		
Whooping Cough		
Yellow Fever		
Food Poisoning		

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis Pul.	Tuberculosis Non Pul.	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice
Town	-	63	2	1	1	1	1
Edham Hythe	-	45	-	3	-	-	1
Englefield Green	1	83	6	1	-	-	2
Virginia Water	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	217	8	6	1	1	4

Complaints continued to be received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition. Most were dealt with informally usually at the request of the complainant, but in these cases the Council decided upon formal action under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1939 in association with Section 113(3). Details are set out below:-

Food	Complainant	Remarks
Washed starch reduced Brown food	Mrs. J. H. Smith	Manufacturer's pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs.
Starch and kidney pie	Mrs. J. H. Smith	Manufacturer's pleaded guilty. Fined £15 with £5 costs.
Apple pie	Mrs. J. H. Smith	Manufacturer's pleaded guilty. Fined £15 with £10 costs.



## 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)	-	-	-
Infective jaundice	4	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	217	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	7	3	1
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	8	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	1	1	-

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis Pul.	Non Pul.	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice
Town	-	63	2	1	1	1	1
Egham Hythe	-	45	-	3	-	-	1
Englefield Green	1	83	6	1	-	-	2
Virginia Water	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	8	-	1	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	217	8	6	1	1	4

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 sex analysis

## 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)	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	4	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Leprosy (old)	-	-	-
Malaria	217	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	7	3	1
Tuberculosis	-	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	8	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

Ward	Scarlet Fever	Measles	Whooping Cough	Tuberculosis (Tot. Non Pul.)	Food Poisoning	Infective Jaundice
Town	-	83	2	1	1	1
Ednam Hythe	-	47	-	2	-	1
Englefield Green	1	81	8	1	-	2
Virginia Water	-	18	-	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	8	-	1	-	-
TOTALS	1	217	8	6	1	4

# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1971 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	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	1	4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	5	14	20	26	39	111	2	-	-	-	-	-	217
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) (Non Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	6
Whooping Cough	-	-	2	1	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	5	14	22	27	40	118	2	1	2	1	3	3	238





# INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	1	12	5	7	-
Infective Jaundice	-	4	7	2	4
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	414	35	81	23	217
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	4	7	2	1
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	4	4	1	6
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	5	10	3	1	8
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	1
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>463</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>238</b>

## Scarlet Fever

One case was 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

Two hundred and seventeen cases were notified during the year. 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

One case was notified during the year, a girl of seven who was admitted with diarrhoea and vomiting, to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital. Faecal examination showed her to be excreting *Salmonella bovis-morbificans*, and despite treatment this continued for many months before finally clearing up. At the outset it was suggested that the source of her illness might have been beef from the family deep freeze, but when specimens of the meat remaining were examined, although *Salmonella indiana* was found, *Salmonella bovis-morbificans* was not. It could have been that the meat had been contaminated by more than one organism, though she might equally have acquired the illness from an entirely different and unsuspected source.

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

	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
Acute Encephalitis	-	1	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	1	12	2	7	-
Dysentery	-	4	7	2	4
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	414	35	81	32	217
Opportunistic Neosporosis	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	11	4	7	2	1
Tetanus	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	4	4	1	6
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	2	10	3	1	6
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	-	1
TOTALS	463	70	107	36	238

## Scarlet Fever

One case was 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

Two hundred and seventeen cases were notified during the year. 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 sulphamides or antibiotics, complications in this disease are very rarely seen.

## Food Poisoning

One case was notified during the year, a girl of seven who was admitted with diarrhoea and vomiting, to the Galesham Infectious Hospital. Faecal examination showed her to be suffering from *Escherichia coli* infection, and despite treatment this continued for many months before finally clearing up. At the outset it was suggested that the source of her illness might have been food from the family deep freeze, but when specimens of the meat remaining were examined, although *Salmonella typhimurium* was found, *Salmonella typhimurium* was not. It could have been that the meat had been contaminated by more than one organism, though she might equally have acquired the illness from an entirely different and unsuspected source.



## Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

## Whooping Cough

Eight cases of this disease were 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

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

## Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

## Infective Jaundice

Four cases were notified during the year, two males aged 24 and 15, and two females aged 65 and 6.

## Other Diseases

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

P.U.O. Virus Pneumonia	1
Bilateral Bronchiectasis & Salmonella	1
Herpes Ophthalmia	1
Burns	1

## Information from Schools

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

Chicken Pox	119
German Measles	5
Glandular Fever	2
Impetigo	1
Measles	62
Mumps	4
Scabies	1
Scarlet Fever	4
Whooping Cough	1

Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

Whooping Cough

Eight cases of this disease were 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

No cases of this disease were notified during the year.

Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

Infective Jaundice

Four cases were notified during the year, two males aged 14 and 15, and two females aged 65 and 6.

Other Diseases

The following cases were admitted to the Oranmore Infirmary Hospital, there being transferred from a general hospital to which they had been admitted initially:-

1 P.O. Virus Typhus  
1 Bacterial Endocarditis & Septicemia  
1 Herpes Ophthalmicus  
1 Erysipelas

Information from Schools

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

138	Chicken Pox
2	German Measles
2	Glandular Fever
1	Impetigo
62	Measles
4	Mumps
1	Scarlet
4	Scarlet Fever
1	Whooping Cough

## Tuberculosis

Eight cases were added to the Register during the year, comprising seven newly notified cases summarised in the table below, and one inward transfer of a man of 62 notified elsewhere as a pulmonary case. One of the seven new cases was an elderly woman who had a history of tuberculosis of the thigh from which she had been reported as recovered in 1965, but who was notified posthumously as a pulmonary case in 1971 after her death in hospital had been found upon post mortem examination to have been caused by chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Two pulmonary cases, one male one female, were removed from the Register upon their death during the year. At the end of the year there remained on Register a total of 101 cases, an increase of six over the 1970 figure. These included 58 males and 43 females, 95 of the total being of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 non-pulmonary.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	1	-	-	1	1	-	-
	4	2	-	1	1	1	-	-

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County Maintained and Independent Schools and some 358 children were involved. About 95 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 91 per cent of the children were negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 297 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 54 children over the age of 13 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.	4 - 15 yrs.	0 - 15 yrs.
PRIMARY			
Poliomyelitis	258	20	278
Diphtheria	260	17	277
Pertussis	254	4	258
Tetanus	260	104	364
Smallpox	147	14	161
T.A.B.	3	88	91
Measles	176	69	245
Rubella	-	295	295
Cholera	6	31	37



Eight cases were added to the Register during the year, comprising seven newly notified cases summarized in the table below, and one inward transfer of a man of 65 notified elsewhere as a pulmonary case. One of the seven new cases was an elderly woman who had a history of tuberculosis of the thigh from which she had been reported as recovered in 1965, but who was notified posthumously as a pulmonary case in 1971 after her death in hospital had been found upon post mortem examination to have been caused by chronic pulmonary tuberculosis. Two pulmonary cases, one male one female, were removed from the Register upon their death during the year. At the end of the year there remained on Register a total of 101 cases, an increase of six over the 1970 figure. These included 58 males and 43 females, 95 of the total being of pulmonary tuberculosis and 6 non-pulmonary.

## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1971

Age Group	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-14	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-24	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-44	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-54	1	-	-	-	1	-
55-64	2	-	-	-	2	-
65 and upwards	1	1	1	1	2	2
Total	4	2	1	1	5	3

During the year the E.C.C. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County. Maintained and Independent Schools and some 358 children were involved. About 95 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 91 per cent of the children were negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 297 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 54 children over the age of 15 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

## Immunisation and Vaccination

Course given during the year	Age Group		Total	
	0 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	0 - 15 yrs.	Total
PRIMARY				
Polio-vaccine	258	30	288	288
Diphtheria	258	17	275	275
Tetanus	258	1	259	259
Smallpox	147	14	161	161
T.A.B.	3	28	31	31
Measles	175	69	244	244
Rubella	-	235	235	235
Cholera	6	21	27	27

	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.	Total 0 - 15 yrs.
Poliomyelitis	11	675	686
Diphtheria	14	399	413
Pertussis	10	29	39
Tetanus	17	569	586
Smallpox	5	56	61
T.A.B.	-	35	35

## Cancer

Eighty-eight cases died from cancer during the year. 49 males and 39 females, being six less cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 88 cases is as follows:-

	0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
Males	-	-	2	-	-	6	16	14	11
Females	-	-	-	-	3	6	7	9	14

## 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	Total
0 - 4 yrs.	5 - 12 yrs.	0 - 12 yrs.
11	412	423
14	392	406
10	29	39
17	289	306
2	28	30
-	12	12

# Cancer

Eighty-eight cases died from cancer during the year, 49 males and 39 females, being six less cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 88 cases is as follows:-

0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75 and over
1	-	-	-	5	10	14	11	11
1	-	-	3	4	7	9	14	14

## 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 25 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.





