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**Contributors**

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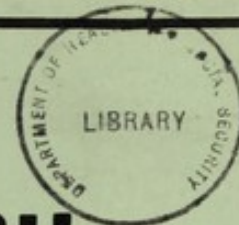
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II



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



**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

FOR THE YEAR

**1972**

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

Dear 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 1972.

From the vital statistics we see the continuing trend of a falling birth rate which, as previously, remains below the rate which prevails for the County and England and Wales as a whole.

As the number of deaths has fallen, the natural decrease in the population has increased. The population of the district as now given by the Registrar General is less than was recorded some five years ago.

Diseases of the heart and circulatory system were mainly responsible for the increased number of deaths with malignant conditions following closely behind.

It is now becoming accepted practice to be able to report the absence of any death from the commoner infectious diseases. Nevertheless, it is important to realise that this would not be the case if there was any neglect in our immunisation procedures.

One death must be recorded in a mother who occurred eight days after the birth of the child. This is a rare occurrence. It is becoming increasingly the practice for mothers to have their babies in Hospital and nowadays over ninety six per cent of confinements occur in Hospital.

The close association between most of the General Practitioners, Hospital Visitors and District Nurses, continuity of care, which is so important in the ante-natal and post-natal period is simplified. The development of Health Centres will do so much to further this and progress will be made in the plans for the creation of the Englefield Green Health Centre in close association with the Hospital's activities. It is becoming abundantly clear that such smaller Hospitals will have a very valuable role to play in the future.

The establishment of an adjacent Health Centre will be of great interest to the community. The interests of a Community Health Service.


Later in the Report some mention is made of a food poisoning outbreak involving forty-three adults. The organism *Clostridium Welchii* is common enough in meat products as indeed are other potential pathogens. The pattern of events on this occasion was typical of many others.

It should be learned that foodstuffs, especially meat, should firstly be thoroughly cooked and then cooled as quickly as possible or if not, allowed to cool in a protected atmosphere in a low temperature such as one expects from normal domestic refrigeration.

In September a Five Day Anti-Smoking Campaign was held in the Drill Hall Clinic, Egham and was attended by some fifty persons. A follow-up meeting some months later indicated that many had been helped to reduce or give up this habit.

I have remarked in my two previous Reports upon the low numbers of applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates under the Housing Act, 1969, and during 1972 these applications declined still further. It is becoming more apparent that some landlords are preferring to use the new provisions contained in the Housing Finance Act, 1972 whereby tenancies can be converted





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Diseases of the heart and vascular system were mainly responsible for the increased number of deaths with malignant conditions following closely behind.

It is now becoming accepted practice to be able to report the absence of any death from the commoner infectious diseases. Nevertheless, it is important to realise that this would not be so for very long if there was any neglect in our immunisation procedures.

One death must be recorded in a mother and occurred eighteen days after the birth of the child from complications which necessitated surgery. This is fortunately nowadays a rare occurrence. It is becoming increasingly the practice for mothers to have their babies in Hospital and nowadays over ninety six per cent of confinements occur away from home. With the closer association between most of the General Practitioners in their work with Health Visitors and District Nurses, continuity of care, which is so important in the ante-natal and post-natal period is simplified. The development of Health Centres will do so much to further this end and progress was made in the plans for the creation of the Englefield Green Health Centre in close association with the Hospital's activities. It is becoming abundantly clear that such smaller Hospitals will have a very valuable role to play in the future and the establishment of an adjacent Health Centre is not only economic but in the best interests of a Community Health Service.

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from controlled to regulated, with rents then moving towards new fair rents. In the case of dwellings not fully provided with all standard amenities the applicable dates of these new provisions are subject to a timetable according to their rateable value, but by early 1974 a large proportion of the privately owned tenanted houses will have been affected and all by 1975. Whether these houses will then be improved up to basic amenity standards in the absence of any general powers of compulsion must remain a matter of some doubt.

During the year the Association of Public Health Inspectors promoted a campaign for Clean Food and with the encouragement of the Council local efforts were made in support of this. The response from some sections of the public was encouraging and although periodic attempts are necessary to direct attention to these important practices there must be a continuity of effort to enforce and improve all aspects of food hygiene. Most important of all perhaps is the co-operation of the public and their commonsense in recognising what constitutes mal-practice in the handling and exposure of food for sale. From the Report it will be seen that the number of prosecutions was rather higher than usual. This does not necessarily indicate any lowering of standards in the food industry but rather to an increasing awareness by the community and the wish to participate in the reduction of obvious laxity in any aspect of food hygiene.

The Old People's Welfare Committee has continued to serve the needs of the elderly in a variety of ways and its representation of interests both statutory and voluntary is very complete. Once again the Chiropody facilities have inevitably been restricted owing to the shortage of available qualified staff. It would be difficult to praise sufficiently those voluntary workers of all ages who give so unsparingly of their services.

I would wish to thank Dr. Davies of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory Service for her help in many ways.

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 Chief Officers for their help and consideration on all health problems and the general practitioners for their co-operation at all times.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C.A. McPHERSON

Medical Officer of Health



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C.A. HENDERSON

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 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. (Until 13th August, 1972)

M.G. GRAVETT, 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. (from 2nd October  
1972)

Technical Assistant: A.M. WALKER

Clerks: MISS L. HOPWOOD  
MISS J. WELCH

Rodent Operator: D.N. HACKETT

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1973)

A.M. WALKER

Technical Assistant

MISS J. HAYWOOD

MISS J. WELCH

Clerks

D.N. RAINETT

Robot Operator



## SECTION A

## Statistics

Area	9,350 acres
Registrar General's estimates of resident population mid-year 1972	31,350
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1972	9,615
Rateable Value on 31st December, 1972	£1,824,266
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1973	£17,700

Population Densities Last Five Years

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Population	30,820	30,800	30,730	31,470	31,350
Area, acres	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350
Inhabited houses	9,250	9,342	9,501	9,655	9,615
Population Density					
per acre	3.30	3.29	3.29	3.37	3.35
per dwelling	3.33	3.30	3.23	3.26	3.26

Extracts from Vital Statistics

	1972	1971	Average for five years 1967 - 1971
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	31,350	31,470	31,098
Live Births			
Total	294	330	353.6
Legitimate	267	314	331.2
Illegitimate	27	16	22.4
Stillbirths			
Total	6	6	3.6
Legitimate	6	6	3.2
Illegitimate	-	-	0.4
Total live and still births			
Total	300	336	357.2
Legitimate	273	320	334.4
Illegitimate	27	16	22.8



## SECTION A

## Statistics

Area	8,350 acres
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-year 1972	31,350
Number of inhabited houses on 31st December, 1972	9,612
Ratable Value on 31st December, 1972	£1,824,266
Sum represented by a Penny Rate, 12 months ending 31st March, 1973	£17,700

## Population Densities Last Five Years

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Population	30,820	30,800	30,730	31,470	31,350
Area, acres	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350	9,350
Inhabited houses	9,350	9,342	9,501	9,622	9,612
Population Density					
per acre	3.30	3.29	3.29	3.37	3.32
per dwelling	3.32	3.30	3.22	3.26	3.26

## Extracts from Vital Statistics

	1972	1971	Average for five years 1967 - 1971
Population (Registrar General's estimate at mid year)	31,350	31,470	31,098
Live Births			
Total	294	330	322.8
Legitimate	287	314	301.2
Illegitimate	7	16	21.6
Stillbirths			
Total	6	6	3.6
Legitimate	6	6	3.2
Illegitimate	-	-	0.4
Total live and still births			
Total	300	336	327.2
Legitimate	293	320	304.6
Illegitimate	7	16	22.6

	1972	1971	Average for five years 1967 - 1971
Deaths of infants under one year of age			
Total	5	6	4.6
Legitimate	5	6	4.4
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age			
Total	3	6	3.4
Legitimate	3	6	3.2
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2
Deaths of infants under one week of age			
Total	3	3	2.6
Legitimate	3	3	2.4
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2
Deaths, total all ages	382	364	349.8
Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)			
Crude	9.4	10.49	11.37
Comparability Factor	1.06	0.91	-
Local adjusted rate	9.96	9.55	-
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.67	0.60	-
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	9.18	4.85	6.33
Rate of still births per 1,000 total live and still births	20.00	17.86	10.08
Death rate of infants under one year of age			
All infants per 1,000 live births	17.00	18.18	13.01
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.73	19.11	13.29
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	-	-	0.89
Neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births)	10.20	18.18	9.62
Early neo-natal mortality rate (Deaths under one week per 1,000 live births)	10.20	9.09	7.35

1971

1972

Deaths of infants under one year  
of age

Total	5	5	4.6
Legitimate	5	5	4.4
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2

Deaths of infants under four  
weeks of age

Total	3	3	3.4
Legitimate	3	3	3.2
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2

Deaths of infants under one  
week of age

Total	3	3	2.6
Legitimate	3	3	2.4
Illegitimate	-	-	0.2

Deaths, total all ages

1971	364	382	349.8
------	-----	-----	-------

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population)

Crude	9.4	10.49	11.37
Comparability Factor	1.06	0.91	-
Local adjusted rate	9.96	9.55	-
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	0.67	0.60	-

Illegitimate live births as  
percentage of all live births

1971	9.18	4.83	6.73
------	------	------	------

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

1971	20.00	17.86	10.08
------	-------	-------	-------

Death rate of infants under one  
year of age

All infants per 1,000 live births	17.00	18.18	13.01
Legitimate infants per 1,000	18.73	19.11	13.39
Illegitimate infants per 1,000	-	-	0.89

Neo-natal mortality rate

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

1971	10.30	16.18	9.63
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Early neo-natal mortality rate

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

1971	10.30	9.09	7.32
------	-------	------	------

1972

1971

Average for  
five years  
1967 - 1971

## Perinatal mortality rate

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

30.00

26.79

17.34

## Death Rate (Per 1,000 population)

Crude

12.19

11.57

11.25

Comparability Factor

0.87

0.95

-

Local adjusted rate

10.60

10.99

-

Ratio of local adjusted rate  
to national rate

0.88

0.95

-



Average for  
five years  
1967 - 1971

1971

1972

Prenatal 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	1971	1972
Comparability Factor	11.57	12.19
Local adjusted rate	0.92	0.87
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	10.99	10.60
	0.92	0.88

11.57

-

-

-

17.36

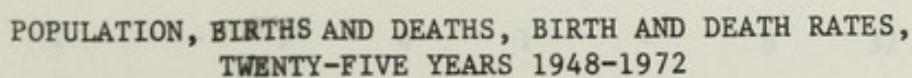
26.79

30.00

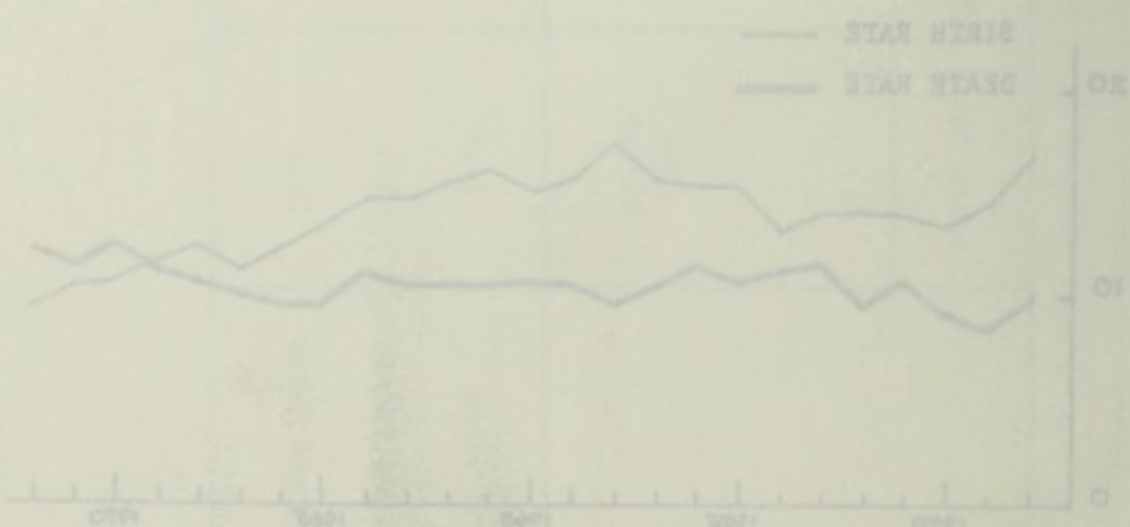
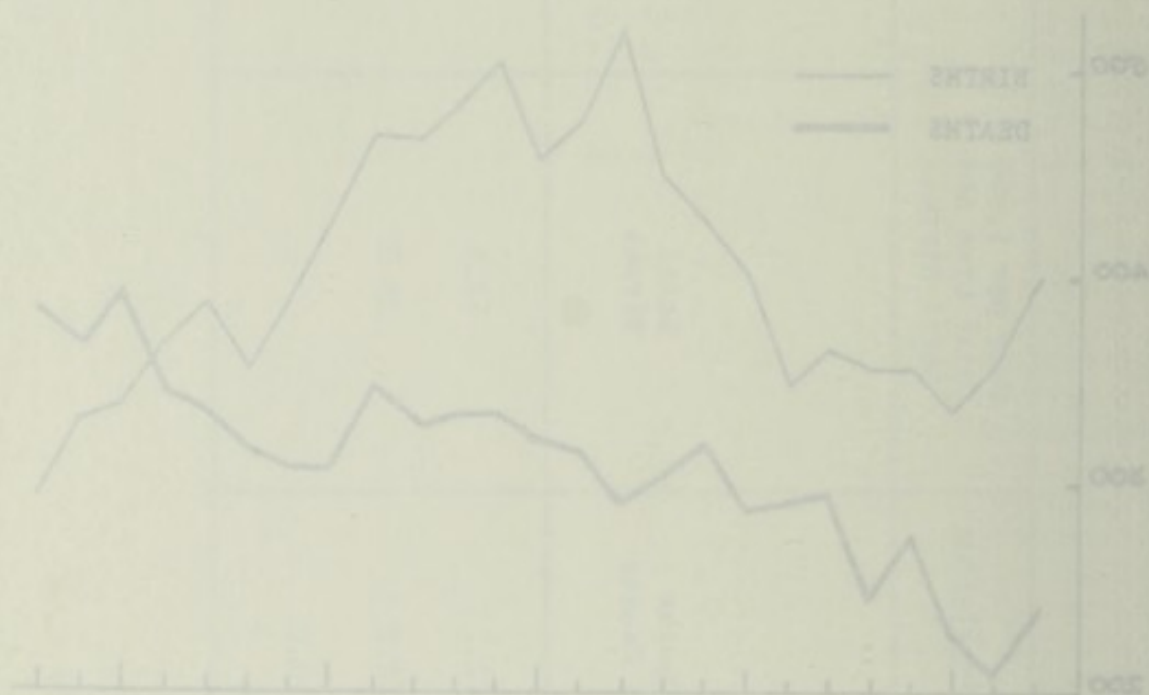
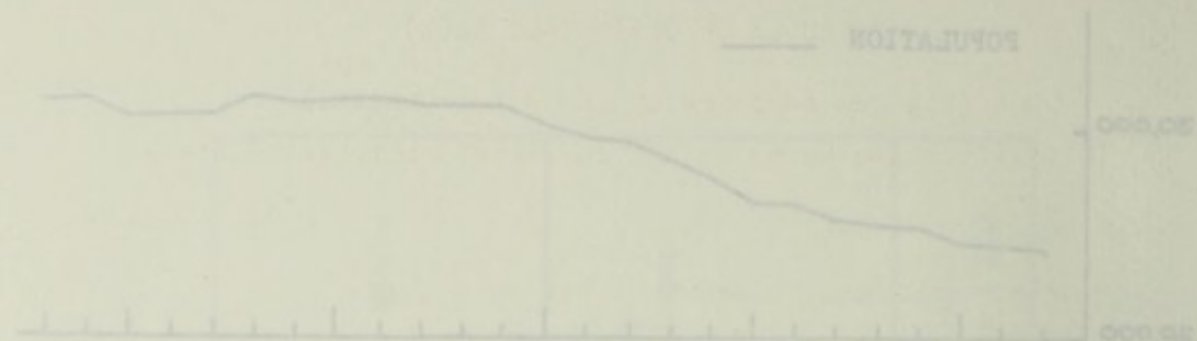
# BIRTH RATES AND DEATH RATES DURING THE YEAR 1972

	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	14.8	12.1	12.0	17.2
Egham - Crude rates	9.4	12.2	20.0	17.0
Corrected Rates	10.0	10.6		









POPULATION, BIRTHS AND DEATHS, BIRTH AND DEATH RATES,  
TWENTY-FIVE YEARS 1948-1973

# CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

		Male	Female	Total
B4	Enteritis and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1
B19 (2)	Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1	2
B19 (3)	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	3
B19 (4)	Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	5	8
B19 (5)	Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	1	3
B19 (6)	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	15	6	21
B19 (7)	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	12	12
B19 (8)	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
B19 (9)	Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	-	3
B19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	8	21
B20	Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
B21	Diabetes Mellitus	1	4	5
B46 (1)	Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	-	2	2
B46 (3)	Mental Disorders	1	3	4
B46 (4)	Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	1
B46 (5)	Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	2	2
B26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	7	8
B27	Hypertensive Disease	3	3	6
B28	Ischaemic Heart Disease	52	39	91
B29	Other Forms of Heart Disease	7	15	22
B30	Cerebrovascular Disease	16	32	48
B46 (6)	Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	9	13
B32	Pneumonia	27	21	48
B33 (1)	Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	2	9
B46 (7)	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	4
B34	Peptic Ulcer	1	4	5
B36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
B37	Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
B46 (8)	Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	3
B38	Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
B46 (9)	Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3
B41	Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	1
B46 (10)	Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	1
B46 (11)	Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
B42	Congenital Anomalies	2	-	2
B44	Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-	2
B45	Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	1	1	2
BE47	Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5
BE48	All Other Accidents	5	3	8
BE49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	1	2	3

Total from all causes 183 199 382

## Analysis of Deaths by Sex and Age Groups 1972

	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	3	1	-	1	4	1	-	8	32	59	74	183
Female	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	22	49	117	199
Total	3	2	-	1	4	3	3	13	54	108	191	382

## CAUSES OF DEATH (ALL AGES)

(Figures supplied by Registrar-General)

(Classification based on International Abbreviated List)

	Male	Female	Total
449 Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	1	2	3
448 All Other Accidents	2	3	5
447 Motor Vehicle Accidents	4	1	5
445 Symptoms and ill Defined Conditions	1	1	2
444 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	2	-	2
443 Congenital Anomalies	2	-	2
442 Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	-	1	1
441 Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	-	1
440 Other Complications of Pregnancy, etc.	-	1	1
439 Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	1	2	3
438 Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	3
437 Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	3
436 Cirrhosis of Liver	-	1	1
435 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	-	1	1
434 Peptic Ulcer	1	4	5
433 Other Diseases of Respiratory System	1	3	4
432 Bronchitis and Emphysema	7	2	9
431 Pneumonia	27	21	48
430 Other Diseases of Circulatory System	4	9	13
429 Cerebrovascular Diseases	16	32	48
428 Other Forms of Heart Disease	7	12	19
427 Ischaemic Heart Disease	22	39	61
426 Hypertensive Diseases	3	3	6
425 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	7	8
424 Other Diseases of Nervous System	-	2	2
423 Multiple Sclerosis	1	-	1
422 Mental Disorders	1	3	4
421 Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	-	2	2
420 Diabetes Mellitus	1	4	5
419 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
418 Other Malignant Neoplasms	13	8	21
417 Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	3	-	3
416 Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	3	3
415 Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	12	12
414 Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	12	6	18
413 Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	2	1	3
412 Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	2	5
411 Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	1	2	3
410 Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	1	1	2
409 Metastatic and Other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	-	1

Total from all causes

## 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
Male	3	1	-	1	4	1	-	5	22	39	74
Female	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	22	38	117
Total	3	2	-	1	4	3	3	10	44	77	191



## 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:-

	<u>Bed Complement</u>
Holloway Sanatorium	466
King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)	293
Ashford Hospital, Middlesex	497
St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit)	493
Egham Hospital	20
Ottershaw Hospital (Geriatric)	40
Ellesmere Hospital (Geriatric)	130
Woking Victoria	50
Rowley Bristow	114
Botleys	1107
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 PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

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

## Laboratory Facilities

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

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

## General Hospitals

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

Bed Complement

488	Hollyway Sanatorium
292	King Edward VII (including Windsor and Old Windsor Units)
487	Ashted Hospital, Middlesbrough
492	St. Peter's Hospital, Chertsey (including Maternity Unit)
20	Egham Hospital
40	Oxted Hospital (Geriatric)
130	Elmwood Hospital (Geriatric)
20	Woking Victoria
114	Rowley Reservoir
1107	Bodley
21	Bechtold (Geriatric)

## Infectious Disease Cases

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

## Minority Radiography

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board continue to arrange for the attendance of a mobile unit at the Council Office car park, attendance now being every Monday from 4 p.m. to 6.30 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	304	-	-	3	1
General Public Attendances	954	-	-	-	-

#### 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 J. Thomas	6 Spring Rise, Egham	Egham 2306
Miss J. Griffith	7 Holland Gardens, Thorpe.	Chertsey 64834
Miss K. Hall	Wayside, Green Road, Thorpe	Chertsey 62330
Mrs. P. Iles	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.

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

The service continued to expand during the year as part of the planned expansion programme, and now operates from the County's Social Service Department through its Area Social Work Office at "The Orchard", Staines Lane, Chertsey.

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

General Practitioner Referrals	Number Examined	Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Primary Lung Cancer	
		M	F	M	F
304	304	-	-	3	1
924	924	-	-	-	-

#### 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	5 Maple Court, Ashwood Road, Englefield Green, Egham TW20 1JZ
Miss J. Thomas	6 Spring Rise, Egham TW20 1JZ
Miss J. Griffiths	7 Holland Gardens, Thorpe, Weybridge, Green Road, Thorpe Chertsey TW20 1JZ
Miss E. Hall	1 Wapshot Road, Egham TW20 1JZ

The following Home Nurse covers the nursing of Male Patients, particularly the heavy cases which require extra attention.

Vacancy	The Flat, Chertsey Family Health Centre, district Chertsey TW20 1JZ
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#### Home Help Service

The service continued to expand during the year as part of the planned expansion programme, and now operates from the County's Social Services Department through the Area Social Work Office 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	2.00 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	9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Mothercraft and Relaxation Clinic	Every Thursday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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	2.00 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 Dill Hall, Kings Road, Egham.

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

Clinic sessions are as follows:-

Clinic, Kings Road, Egham  
(Telephone: Main Clinic Egham 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	2.00 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	9.30 a.m. - 11 a.m.
Neurotic and Relaxation Clinic	Every Thursday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Well Women Clinic (Cervical Smear)	2nd and 4th Thursday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12
Gastroenteric Clinic	2nd, 3rd and 4th Monday in the month	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Psychiatric (Holloway Sanatorium)	Every Tuesday	9.30 a.m. - 1 p.m.

Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines  
(Telephone: Staines 53636)

Remedial Exercises Class	Every Wednesday	11.00 a.m. - 12.30 p.m.
Child Health	Every Tuesday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
General Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Friday in the month	9.30 a.m. - 12 noon
Speech Therapy	Every Wednesday	9.30 a.m. - 4 p.m.

Trotsworth Hall, Station Approach, Virginia Water

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	1st, 3rd and 5th Wednesday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	Every Wednesday	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
Toddler Clinic	1st Tuesday in the month	10.00 a.m. - 12

Village Hall, Coldharbour Lane, Thorpe

Child Health and General Medical Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesdays in the month	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsell, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3021).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chiropody Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st and 4th Thursdays in month	2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.
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Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines  
(Telephone: Staines 52636)

Recreational Exercises Class Every Wednesday 11.00 a.m. - 11.30 p.m.

Child Health Every Tuesday 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

General Medical Clinic 1st and 4th Friday in the month 9.30 a.m. - 12 noon

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 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Methodist Hall, Victoria Street, Englefield Green

Child Health and General Medical Clinic Every Wednesday 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Toddler Clinic 1st Tuesday in the month 10.00 a.m. - 11

Village Hall, Colindale Lane, Thorpe

Child Health and General Medical Clinic 1st and 4th Wednesday in the month 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

The Divisional Medical Officer is responsible for the Divisionalised County Council services which are administered from 15, The Grove, Horsham, Woking. (Telephone No. Woking 3021).

Old People's Welfare Committee Chitropby Service

Sessions are now held as follows:-

Social Hall, Englefield Green

1st and 4th Thursdays in month 2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

# Hythe Social Centre, Thorpe Road, Staines

2nd and 3rd Thursdays in month

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

## Aldwyn Court, Englefield Green

Once a month, by arrangement

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

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

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

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

## Clinic, Kings Road, Egham

Every Monday

9.30 a.m. - 12

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday

2.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday - Hythe Social Centre

9.30 a.m. - 12

## National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47

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

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

1st and 3rd Thursdays in month

Albany Court, Hengfield Green

1.00 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 Office, 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

9.30 a.m. - 12

Every Monday

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

1.00 p.m. - 4 p.m.

Every Thursday

9.30 a.m. - 12

Every Thursday - Hythe Social Centre

National Assistance Act, 1948 Section 47

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



## SECTION C

### Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

#### Water Supply

The South West Suburban Water Company supplies the greater part of the area and this supply has proved satisfactory during the year, both in quality and quantity. The supply is drawn from the River Thames; routine bacteriological examinations of the raw water are carried out three times per week. Routine examinations at 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 ANALYSIS

Colour (Hazen Units)	3.2
Turbidity	0.23
Oxygen absorbed from $\text{KMnO}_4$ in 4 hours at $27^\circ\text{C}$	1.0 mg./l
Total hardness (mg./l as $\text{Ca CO}_3$ )	285 mg./l
Alkalinity as $\text{Ca CO}_3$	200 mg./l
pH	7.5

#### Nitrogen as N:

Ammoniacal	0.02 mg/l
Albuminoid	0.07 mg/l

#### Chloride

41 mg./l

#### Fluoride

0.15 mg./l

#### Metals

Copper	< 0.02 mg./l
Zinc	Not detected
Lead	< 0.02 mg./l
Iron	0.01 mg./l
Aluminium	0.03 mg./l
Manganese	< 0.001 mg./l
Chromium	Not detected

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## CHEMICAL ANALYSIS

Colour (Hazen Units)	3.3
Turbidity	0.13
Oxygen absorbed from $\text{KMnO}_4$ in 4 hours at $17^\circ\text{C}$	1.0 mg./l
Total hardness (mg./l as $\text{CaCO}_3$ )	182 mg./l
Alkalinity as $\text{CaCO}_3$	200 mg./l
pH	7.5
Nitrogen as N:	
Ammoniacal	0.02 mg./l
Nitrosyl	0.07 mg./l
Chloride	41 mg./l
Fluoride	0.13 mg./l
Metals	
Copper	< 0.02 mg./l
Zinc	Not detected
Lead	< 0.02 mg./l
Iron	0.01 mg./l
Aluminium	0.03 mg./l
Manganese	< 0.001 mg./l
Chromium	Not detected



## Bacteriological Examinations

98.8% 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.

With the exception of about twenty-three 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.

In my Report for 1971 I mentioned a dwelling from which six samples had given unsatisfactory results; five more were obtained in the early part of 1972. A formal notice to provide a supply from the mains was served on the owner/occupier who lodged an appeal and at the same time installed a filter. Results of further samples improved dramatically, a succession of ten being of excellent quality, and eventually the appeal was abandoned and the formal notice withdrawn. The other eight unsatisfactory samples were from a retail shop where drinking water for employees was drawn from a well, and authority for the institution of legal proceedings under the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 was obtained. At that point the proprietors agreed to take a supply from the public mains, and no further action was necessary.

Nine samples of water from the mains supply were obtained from four different premises at the request of the owners who for one reason or another doubted the quality of the water, but in all cases results were returned as excellent.

## 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

A few complaints of intermittent nuisance from foul odours emitted from certain points of the new sewerage scheme in Thorpe, reported upon previously, continued to be received, but otherwise the general sewerage system of the district functioned reasonably well throughout the year. At a small pumping station originally built by a private developer and subsequently taken over by the Council, ejector equipment which had proved troublesome and difficult to maintain was replaced by submersible pumps, and the general efficiency of the station thereby substantially improved.



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## Disposal of Cesspool Contents

The service operated satisfactorily throughout the year on a basis of two vehicles in use with a third retained as a stand-by. The total volume of sewage removed amounted to 3,061,400 gallons, showing an increase over the previous year's 2,818,400 gallons; this is the first upward turn since the drastic reductions of the past few years resulting from the provision of main drainage facilities in Thorpe, and a slow but steady increase in the demand on this service can now be expected until checked by further part-time extensions of the sewerage system.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged, though the average rate achieved improved considerably from the 1971 figure of £2.02 to £3.20 calculated to a forty hour week.

## Rivers and Streams

No incidents call for especial mention, though a few minor cases of seepage of septic tank effluent again arose and were dealt with informally.

## Closest Accommodation

The weekly pail closet emptying service continued to about thirty-two properties in the Thorpe Ward, including some caravans. Though efforts to persuade owners to convert to waterclosets continued, progress was again very slow.

Dry tipping continued during the year at the Callow Hill landfill, refuse being received only from this district. Some difficulties began to arise now that the supply of suitable cover is increasingly difficult to maintain, and on a few occasions during the year resort had to be had to treatment with insecticide to control developing fly infestations.

Complaints were again received of nuisances arising from the refuse tip operated by an adjoining authority but situated very close to the District boundary. These were as before referred informally to the appropriate officers of the adjoining authority who endeavoured to minimise the nuisances.

## Privately Operated Refuse Tips

Seven tips are operated under consents issued under Section 34 of the Surrey County Council Act, 1931. All are worked out gravel-pits and the initial tipping is into water. The consents allowed 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.

## Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972

Several notifications were received of the removal of various poisonous wastes for disposal on approved sites in other districts, and a few of relatively small amounts for disposal locally, either by burying at the Callow Hill refuse tip, or, in one case, by incineration on site. No problems arose during the year.

The service operated satisfactorily throughout the year on a basis of two vehicles in use with a third retained as a standby. The total volume of sewage removed amounted to 3,061,400 gallons, showing an increase over the previous year's 2,818,400 gallons; this is the first upward turn since the drastic reduction of the past few years resulting from the provision of main drainage facilities in Thorpe, and a slow but steady increase in the demand on this service can now be expected until checked by further extension of the sewerage system.

The bonus scheme continued unchanged, though the average rate achieved improved considerably from the 1971 figure of £2.02 to £3.30 calculated to a forty hour week.

#### Rivers and Streams

No incidents call for especial mention, though a few minor cases of seepage of septic tank effluent again arose and were dealt with informally.

#### Closet Accommodation

The weekly pall closet emptying service continued to about thirty-two properties in the Thorpe Ward, including some caravans. Though efforts to persuade owners to convert to waterclosets continued, progress was again very slow.



## Refuse Disposal 1972

(Figures supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor)

### Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	14,135
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	233 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, refuse being received only from this district. Some difficulties begin to arise now that the supply of suitable cover is increasingly difficult to maintain, and on a few occasions during the year resort had to be had to treatment with insecticide to control developing fly infestations.

Complaints were again received of nuisances arising from the refuse tip operated by an adjoining authority but situated very close to the district boundary. These were as before referred informally to the appropriate officers of the adjoining authority who endeavoured to minimise the nuisances.

### 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 allowed 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.

### Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972

Several notifications were received of the removal of various poisonous wastes for disposal on approved sites in other districts, and a few of relatively small amounts for disposal locally, either by burying at the Callow Hill refuse tip, or, in one case, by incineration on site. No problems arose during the year.

# Refuse Disposal 1975

(Figures supplied by the Engineer and Surveyor)

## Refuse Collection

Approximate number of bins	14,135
Approximate weekly quantity of refuse (excluding trade refuse)	233 tons
Number of lorries	2 full time, 3 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, 1961, 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, refuse being received only from this district. Some difficulties began to arise now that the supply of suitable cover is increasingly difficult to maintain, and on a few occasions during the year resort had to be had to treatment with insecticide to control developing fly infestations.

Complaints were again received of nuisance arising from the refuse tip operated by an adjoining authority but situated very close to the district boundary. These were as before referred informally to the appropriate officers of the adjoining authority who endeavoured to minimise the nuisance.

## Privately Operated Refuse Tips

Seven tips are operated under consents issued under Section 94 of the Statutory County Councils Act, 1971. All are worked out gravel pits and the initial tipping is into water. The consents allowed 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 for the measures of control given through these consents both the quantities and varieties of undesirable materials disposed of on the tips would be very much greater.

## Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972

Several notifications were received of the removal of various poisonous wastes for disposal on approved sites in other districts, and a few of relatively small amounts for disposal locally, either by burning at the Calow Hill refuse tip, or, in one case, by incineration on site. No problems arose during the year.



# Inspections

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

## Rodent Control

### Public Health Acts, etc.

Dwelling Houses	91
Moveable Dwellings	136
Infestations	451
Infectious Disease	51
Water Supply	123
Swimming Pools	26
Drainage and Sewerage	529
Refuse	145
Watercourses, etc.	31
Keeping of Animals	45
Noise Abatement	242
Miscellaneous	234

Clean Air Act 101

### Housing Acts

Dwelling Houses	475
Miscellaneous	1816

### Food and Drugs Act, etc.

Food Premises	462
Stalls and Vehicles	40
Slaughterhouses	36
Food Sampling	139
Meat Inspection	475
Other Food Inspection	260

### Factories Act

Factories	48
Works of Eng. Const.	2
Outworkers	1

### Egham U.D.C. Act

Hairdressers	47
Food Hawkers	1

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 191

Shops Act 37

Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act 1

Petroleum Acts 184

Hackney Carriages 39

Rodent Control 2775

Miscellaneous 198

9432

### Action Taken

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

11 Statutory Notices were served and 3 complied with during the year.



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

Public Health Acts, etc.	92
Dwelling Houses	138
Movable Dwellings	421
Intoxicants	31
Infectious Diseases	122
Water Supply	28
Swimming Pools	229
Drainage and Sewerage	142
Refuse	31
Watercourses, etc.	42
Keeping of Animals	242
Noise Abatement	234
Miscellaneous	101
Clean Air Act	472
Housing Acts	1816
Dwelling Houses	
Miscellaneous	
Food and Drugs Act, etc.	462
Food Premises	40
Stalls and Vehicles	38
Streetscavengers	139
Food Sampling	472
Meat Inspection	260
Other Food Inspection	
Factories Act	48
Factories	2
Works of Eng. Const.	1
Outworkers	
Explosive U.C. Act	47
Matchworks	1
Food Markets	
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	197
Shops Act	37
Agriculture (Safety Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	1
Petroleum Acts	184
Hackney Carriages	39
Robert Control	2772
Miscellaneous	198
	<u>9232</u>

Action Taken

115 Informal Notices were served and 166 were complied with during the year.

11 Statutory Notices were served and 3 complied with during the year.

Rodent Control

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

A service free to all classes of premises continued to be offered, the work being performed by one rodent operator, who also discharged certain other duties in connection with disinfection and disinfestation. No particular difficulties were encountered, except that the control of mice is becoming progressively more of a problem.

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

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
Number of properties inspected following notification	478	15
Number infested by		
Rats	280	15
Mice	64	1
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification	35	48
Number infested by		
Rats	8	29
Mice	1	4
Number of infestations in sewers	NIL	
Total number of infested properties treated	348	47

Control of Other Pests

No infestations by bed bugs came to notice during the year. Several incidents arose involving fleas, principally originating from household pets; advice was offered in all cases, and in two practical assistance on a repayment basis was also given. One householder was given assistance in clearing his property of bats.

Requests for assistance in the destruction or removal of nests of wasps or bees were markedly less than in some previous years, practical assistance being given in 130 cases, as against 598 in 1971 and 278 in 1970. The rodent operator was able to cope with this seasonal work without difficulty. A nominal charge has to be made for his services, and he chooses the technique and type of insecticide best suited to the circumstances, removing and burning the nest wherever possible.

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

<u>Type of Property</u>			
Non-Agricultural		Agricultural	
Number of properties inspected following notification		478	12
Number infested by			
Rats		280	12
Mice		64	1
Number of properties inspected for reasons other than notification		35	48
Number infested by			
Rats		8	29
Mice		1	4
Number of infestations in sewers			
Total number of infested properties treated		348	47

## Control of Other Pests

No infestations by bed bugs came to notice during the year. Several incidents arose involving fleas, principally originating from household pets; advice was offered in all cases, and in two practical assistance on a temporary basis was also given. One household was given assistance in clearing his property of bats.

Requests for assistance in the destruction or removal of nests of wasps or bees were markedly less than in some previous years, practical assistance being given in 170 cases, as against 298 in 1971 and 178 in 1970. The rodent operator was able to cope with this seasonal work without difficulty. A seasonal charge has to be made for his services, and he chooses the technique and type of insecticide best suited to the circumstances, removing and burning the nest wherever possible.



Number of Cases in which Defects were Found

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

Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted

Inspector Inspector

Garages and motor repairers	46
Engineers other than above	38
Bakehouses	4
Builders	10
Miscellaneous Trades	33
Other premises (including works of building and engineering construction)	9

Unreasonable temperature

(S.3)

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	131	48	3	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.)	9	2	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

As in previous years most of the complaints received of atmospheric pollution concerned bonfires, incinerators and demolition site fires, and all were dealt with informally. The intermittent complaints remarked upon in previous reports of the pungent odours given off during the cooking of pigwills were only very few in number last year. None at all were received of the smallholding which had given so much trouble in earlier years, and towards the end of the year pig keeping ceased altogether when the owner sold out to a development company. Comment was made in my previous report of a farmer who had invested in new plant whereby live will was cooked in closed containers and conveyed by pipe line to the sties; during the year a second farmer decided to follow suit, and it is to be hoped that this trend will develop.

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

46	Carpenters and motor repairers
38	Engineers other than above
4	Blacksmiths
10	Blacksmiths
33	Miscellaneous Trades
	Other premises (including works of
9	building and engineering construction)

Inspections

Premises	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	131	48	3	-
Factories without mechanical power	-	-	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including outworkers premises.)	9	3	-	-
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>50</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>-</b>

## Defects Found

### Number of Cases in which Defects were Found

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

### Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968

As in previous years most of the complaints received of atmospheric pollution concerned bonfires, incinerators and demolition site fires, and all were dealt with informally. The intermittent complaints remarked upon in previous reports of the pungent odours given off during the cooking of pigswill were only very few in number last year. None at all were received of the smallholding which had given so much trouble in earlier years, and towards the end of the year pig keeping ceased altogether when the owner sold out to a development company. Comment was made in my previous report of a farmer who had invested in new plant whereby swill was cooked in closed containers and conveyed by pipe line direct to the sties; during the year a second farmer decided to follow suit, and it is to be hoped that this trend will develop.



## Number of Cases in which Defects were Found

Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Found Remedied	Number of Cases in which prosecutions were instituted
-	-	-	-	Want of Cleanliness (2.1)
-	-	-	-	Overcrowding (2.2)
-	-	-	-	Unreasonable Temperature (2.3)
-	-	-	-	Inadequate Ventilation (2.4)
-	-	-	-	Ineffective drainage of floors (2.5)
-	-	-	-	Sanitary Conveniences (2.7)
-	-	-	-	(a) insufficient
-	-	-	1	(b) unsuitable or defective
-	-	-	-	(c) not separate for sexes
-	-	-	-	Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)
-	-	-	1	TOTAL

## Clean Air Acts, 1926 and 1928

As in previous years most of the complaints received of atmospheric pollution concerned bonfires, incinerators and demolition site fires, and all were dealt with informally. The interested complaints remarked upon in previous reports of the swagmen about given off during the cooking of pigwills were only very few in number last year. None at all were received of the smallholding which had given so much trouble in earlier years, and towards the end of the year pig keeping ceased altogether when the owner sold out to a development company. Comment was made in my previous report of a farmer who had invested in new plant whereby swill was cooked in closed containers and conveyed by pipe line direct to the street; during the year a second farmer decided to follow suit, and it is to be hoped that this trend will develop.

Another trend, the voluntary conversion to smoke free fuels in the domestic and commercial field, did continue, but no schemes for the setting up of smoke control areas are now envisaged in the life of this Council.

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. This continued to operate very satisfactorily.

The public health inspectors continued to offer advice and to undertake certain checks on the condition of the water at privately owned pools, and at schools and institutions, though because of continuing limitations at the Public Health Laboratory specimens for bacteriological examination have to be restricted. Ten samples were submitted, all from school teaching pools, and all gave excellent results.

### 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

Licences carrying no restrictions as to occupation were operative in respect of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans. The occasional replacement of some of the older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes can create embarrassment, but otherwise conditions on these sites were tolerable. As reported in previous years the future of the largest site, for sixty caravans, has for some time been uncertain. It is well known that eventually it will be closed to make way for works in connection with the proposed M.25 motorway; delays in finalising proposals for this motorway have allowed several short extensions of life of the caravan site, but because the expected end of the site has in the recent past never been very far away there has tended to be a rather depressing effect upon standards at the site. Even so, having regard to the circumstances, conditions were maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level.

On one site upon which I commented last year legal arguments remained for various reasons unresolved, and at the end of the year rested with the House of Lords Appeals Committee, with whom the owner had lodged a very late appeal.

Two other sites mentioned in earlier reports continued in being without benefit of a licence. At one, one of the three single persons died during the year leaving just two still in residence; no difficulties arose. On the other the owner remained discreetly absent, and Court proceedings continued to stand adjourned sine die. Only two of the original occupiers now remain, all others having come on since the original licence expired several years ago. Again there were slight variations during the year, the total caravans in occupation varying between twenty and twenty-four, with a few others stored or in transit. With no licence the site is virtually uncontrolled and facilities can only be described as poor.



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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

Licences carrying no restrictions as to occupation were operative in respect of twenty-five sites housing nominally one hundred and forty-one caravans. The occasional replacement of some of the older and smaller caravans by the new much larger mobile homes can create embarrassment, but otherwise conditions on these sites were satisfactory. As reported in previous years the future of the largest site, for sixty caravans, has for some time been uncertain. It is well known that eventually it will be closed to make way for works in connection with the proposed M.15 motorway; delays in finalising proposals for this motorway have allowed several short extensions of life of the caravan site, but because the expected end of the site has in the recent past never been very far away there has tended to be a rather depressing effect upon standards at the site. Even so, having regard to the circumstances, conditions were maintained at a reasonably satisfactory level.

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## Hairdressers

Under Section 58 of the Egham Urban District Council Act, 1948 four persons registered as barbers or hairdressers during the year, though in each case the premises had previously been registered in the name of the predecessor in that business. There remained as effective registrations at the end of the year twenty-four premises.

## Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963

Twenty-two premises were newly registered during the year and the removal of eighteen left a total of 303 on register at the end of the year, an increase of four; there was a small increase of about thirty in the number of persons employed in the premises. The number of general inspections achieved during the year was 80, an acceptable number, though rather fewer than in 1971.

The general situation was very much as before, employers being reasonably co-operative, but employees tending to indifference. A few contraventions were found but generally of a minor nature.

At one of the older shops the quality of the well water supply had been marginal for some years, but the owners had not responded to suggestions that they should provide a supply of mains water. A series of samples during the year showed the well to have become seriously polluted, possibly linked with seepage into adjoining ground of sewage overflowing from a blocked drain. Authority to prosecute the owners for their failure to secure a supply of wholesome water was given by the Council, but at that stage the owners arranged for a supply of mains water to be laid on, and formal proceedings were dropped. There was an unexpected benefit in that the increased water pressure caused the water heater for hand washing to operate much more efficiently.

Three accidents were reported and investigated. All were of a minor nature and in none could any blame be attributed to the employer.

Although as reported above authority for legal proceedings was obtained in one case, there were no prosecutions during the year; the general policy of persuasion rather than prosecution was still followed and proved reasonably sufficient.

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	4	85	20
Retail Shops	15	180	50
Wholesale Shops, warehouses	-	6	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	3	32	8
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTAL	22	303	80

Under Section 58 of the Urban District Councils Act, 1948 four persons registered as barbers or hairdressers during the year, though in each case the premises had previously been registered in the name of the predecessor in that business. There remained as effective registrations at the end of the year twenty-four premises.

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Twenty-two premises were newly registered during the year and the removal of eighteen left a total of 303 on register at the end of the year, an increase of four; there was a small increase of about thirty in the number of persons employed in the premises. The number of general inspections achieved during the year was 80, an acceptable number, though rather lower than in 1951.

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Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
Canteens	3	33	8
Open to the public	-	-	-
Catering establishments	-	-	-
Warehouses	-	6	1
Wholesale shops	-	-	-
Retail shops	15	180	20
Offices	4	85	20
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>303</b>	<b>80</b>



Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 189

TABLE C

Analysis of Persons employed in Registered Premises  
by Workplace

<u>Class of Workplace</u>	<u>Number of Persons Employed</u>
Offices	1,108
Retail Shops	736
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	83
Catering Establishments open to the public	262
Canteens	34
Fuel Storage Depots	-
Total	2,223
Total Males	1,075
Total Females	1,148

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	9
5	Overcrowding	1
6	Temperature	14
7	Ventilation	4
8	Lighting	6
9	Sanitary conveniences	9
10	Washing facilities	15
11	Supply of drinking water	1
12	Clothing accommodation	3
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
15	Eating Facilities	1
16	Floors, passage and stairs	7
17	Fencing exposed parts machinery	2
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	11
50	Abstract	23
	Other matters	1
	TOTAL	107



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5	Overcrowding	1
6	Temperature	14
7	Ventilation	4
8	Lighting	6
9	Necessary conveniences	9
10	Washing facilities	15
11	Supply of drinking water	1
12	Clothing accommodation	3
13	Sitting facilities	-
14	Seats (Sedentary Workers)	-
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TOTAL		107

## SECTION D

### Housing

Only three dwellings were reported upon as individual unfit houses during the year. In one case an Undertaking that it would not be further used for human habitation was accepted, but in the other two cases action was still proceeding at the end of the year.

In the case, mentioned in my previous report, of the two elderly ladies living in a small terraced house which the Council had tried over a long period to negotiate acquisition, with the intention that the house could then be repaired and modernised but without depriving the occupiers of their home of many years, the scheme had eventually to be abandoned. Formal action under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957 then proceeded, and eventually an Undertaking accepted that the dwelling would not be further used for human habitation until made fit. The question of the rehousing of the tenants had perforce to be referred to the Housing Manager.

Three dwellings were demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders. Eleven unfit dwellings were vacated, two upon the deaths of their elderly sole occupants, and nine through rehousing by the Council, a total of twenty-three persons making up these nine families. At the end of the year only six unfit properties the subject of formal action remained in occupation.

The extensive renovation of one house, the subject of an Undertaking given in 1968, was completed during the year and the Undertaking cancelled.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1972:-

1.	Clearance of unfit houses		
	Unfit houses demolished	3	
	Unfit houses, closed, but not demolished by end of year	8	
	Families displaced from unfit houses	11	
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	25	
2.	Repairs of unfit houses		
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice		Other Ownership
	Under Housing Act, 1957	1	
	Under Public Health Acts	-	
	Unfit houses made fit after informal action	-	18
	Other houses in which the remedying of defects was secured by:-		10
	(a) informal action	88	
	(b) formal action	-	
		5	2,284
		2,143	3,249
			134
		2,153	7,756

Housing

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The extensive renovation of one house, the subject of an Undertaking given in 1956, was completed during the year and the Undertaking cancelled.

A summary is given in the following table of the general housing position during 1957:-

1.	Clearance of unfit houses	3
	Unfit houses demolished	3
	Unfit houses, closed, but not demolished	8
	by end of year	11
	Families displaced from unfit houses	12
	Persons displaced from unfit houses	12
2.	Repairs of unfit houses	
	Unfit houses made fit after formal notice	1
	Under Housing Act, 1937	-
	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	88
	(b) Formal action	-



3. Unfit houses remaining temporarily in occupation
  - Unfit houses retained by local authority in temporary use -
  - Unfit houses still occupied pending re-housing of tenants 6

4. Progress in housing

(1) Dwellings erected during the year:

- (a) By local authority -
- (b) By private enterprise 155

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

- (a) By local authority -
- (b) By private enterprise 155

5. Application for accommodation

At 31st March 1973, the most convenient date for which figures are readily available, there was a total of 800 applications for housing accommodation remaining on the waiting lists, made up as follows:-

Main Pointed List	37
Main List	233
Registered List	530
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>800</b>

In circular 50/72 the Department of the Environment called for a survey of the present housing stock and a return showing broadly the classification of all dwellings and an outline of the Council's strategy to deal with those needing clearance, repair or improvement. The tabulated return is reproduced below:-

	<u>Council Owned</u>	<u>Other Ownership</u>
Unfit for human habitation:		
unoccupied	3	18
occupied	2	10
Sub-Standard:		
Not capable of improvement to 12 point standard	-	61
Capable of improvement to 12 point standard	5	2,284
Up to 12 point standard	2,143	5,249
Crown properties (not included in survey)		134
	<u>2,153</u>	<u>7,756</u>

Grand total of dwellings in the Urban District - 9,909

3. 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 erected during the year:

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

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

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

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TOTAL 800

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Council Owned Other Ownership

Unit for human habitation:		
unoccupied	3	18
occupied	2	10
Sub-standard:		
Not capable of improvement to 12 point standard	-	61
Capable of improvement to 12 point standard	2	2,284
Up to 12 point standard	2,143	2,249
Grown properties (not included in survey)		134
	2,153	2,756

Grand total of dwellings in the Urban District - 9,909



The Council decided that although in this district unfit houses were no longer a significant problem, though dealing with the few which do arise is currently somewhat hampered by the difficulty of securing alternative accommodation for those dispossessed, the rate of improvement of sub-standard houses could be increased. It was realised that, other than action initiated by the tenant under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1964, there were no enforcing powers, and that if the rate at which improvement grants were being taken up continued at about 60 a year it might take 15 years to secure merely the provision of basic amenities, and much longer to achieve the full twelve point standard in all dwellings. They agreed that in an endeavour to persuade both owners and tenants to take advantage of the grants available direct approaches could be made to them.

### Improvement Areas

No improvement areas under the Housing Act 1969 were set up during the year and it is now unlikely that any such improvement areas will be proposed during the remaining life of this Council.

### Improvement of Individual Dwellings

Four 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 one of these an Undertaking was accepted from the landlord to provide the standard amenities within twelve months. In the case of the other three the Council were informed at the initial hearing that due to the death of the owner these and other adjoining houses were about to be sold and consideration was accordingly deferred. There followed considerable delay and at the end of the year the matter was still in suspense.

One further Undertaking was accepted in the case of a property where the initial proceedings had commenced during the previous year. In another case initiated in 1971, where the person having control leased the house from the owner and let it to an employee, at the initial hearing neither the person having control nor the owner was prepared to improve the house voluntarily and an Immediate Improvement Notice was served on the former, with a copy to the owner. Shortly afterwards the tenant left the employ of the person having control and vacated the house, whereupon the lease was relinquished and the owner then put in her own tenant and agreed to carry out the required improvements.

Considerable difficulty was experienced in securing builders to carry out improvement works, and principally for that reason several Undertakings had to be given an extension of time for completion. In all the improvement of four dwellings where action had been initiated under Section 19 was completed during the year.

### Improvement Grants

The arrangements whereby the public health inspectors are responsible for deciding what works of repairs 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:-



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## Qualification Certificates

Applications by landlords for Qualification Certificates again declined, and stand at a level greatly below that originally anticipated. There seems little doubt that this measure has never proved as attractive as intended, perhaps because of the rather complex and slow procedure which has to be followed, but there are now clear signs that some landlords are not bothering with it, and are even abandoning applications already made, preferring to use the new provisions of the Housing Finance Act 1972 for the conversion of controlled to regulated tenancies, and for the fixing of fair rents. This new measure will in any case phase out Qualification Certificates, linked as they are with controlled tenancies, by 1975.

The following table gives the general picture but the time lag between receipt of application and issue of Certificate remained surprisingly long, in some cases running to over two years. The landlord has the incentive that he cannot move towards an increase of rent until all requisite works are completed, but here again the difficulty of securing and retaining a builder prepared to undertake this type of work at a reasonable price is very real.

<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 1971	36	27
Received during year	5	10
Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate	-	-
Referred back to landlord for repairs	14	8
Approved for issue of Certificate of Provisional Approval	-	5
Rejected or withdrawn	2	2
Formally refused	1	-
Finally approved for issue of Qualification Certificate	23	18
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1973	15	17

## Improvement Grants

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Applications for Qualification Certificates		Dwellings where standard amenities already provided (Section 44 (1))		To be provided (Section 44 (2))	
Residual uncompleted brought through from 1971		36		27	
Received during year		2		40	
Approved directly for issue of Qualification Certificate		-		-	
Referred back to landlord for repairs		14		8	
Approved for issue of Certificate of Provisional Approval		-		2	
Rejected or withdrawn		2		2	
Formally refused		1		-	
Finally approved for issue of Qualification Certificate		23		18	
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1972		12		17	

## Improvement Grants

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Applications for combined  
Qualification Certificate and GrantResidual uncompleted brought through  
from 1971

27

-

Received

7

3

Approved, no repairs required

-

-

Approved subject to certain repairs

2

3

Approved upon completion of repairs

18

-

Rejected or withdrawn

2

-

Residual uncompleted carried through  
to 1973

14

3

Applications for Grant onlyResidual uncompleted brought through  
from 1971

43

9

Received

28

24

Approved, no repairs required

-

3

Conditionally approved subject to  
certain repairs

25

19

Approved upon completion of repairs

30

6

Withdrawn and resubmitted for  
Standard Grant

-

1

Withdrawn

1

-

Residual uncompleted carried through  
to 1973

40

23

Applications for combined  
Qualification Certificate and Grant

Residual uncompleted brought through from 1971	27	-
Received	7	3
Approved, no repairs required	-	-
Approved subject to certain repairs	3	3
Approved upon completion of repairs	18	-
Rejected or withdrawn	2	-
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1973	14	3

Applications for Grant only

Residual uncompleted brought through from 1971	43	3
Received	28	14
Approved, no repairs required	-	3
Conditionally approved subject to certain repairs	25	19
Approved upon completion of repairs	30	6
Withdrawn and resubmitted for Standard Grant	-	1
Withdrawn	1	-
Residual uncompleted carried through to 1973	40	13

## 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	12
Bulk frozen food	2
Butchers	15
Cafes	15
Canteens	28
Chemists	8
Clubs and Halls	10
Confectionery	25
Dairy	1
Fried Fish	4
Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets	40
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	19
Hotels, Restaurants	15
Nursing Homes	4
Off Licences	12
Public Houses	32
Warehouses	3
Wet fish, poultry	3
Food Hawker storage premises	4
Machine vending	2
Miscellaneous	1

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

Manufacture and Sale of Ice Cream -	
Restaurants	1
Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -	
Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets	42
Bulk Frozen Food Shops	2
Greengrocers, Fruiterers	7
Bread and cake shops	1
Confectionery	20
Off Licences	2
Restaurants	2
Cafes	2
Butchers	1
Fried Fish	1
Clubs	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



## 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
13	Bread and cake shops
2	Bulk frozen food
12	Butchers
12	Cafes
28	Canteens
8	Chemists
10	Clubs and Halls
22	Confectionery
1	Dairy
4	Dried Fish
40	Grocers, General Stores, Supermarkets
12	Greengrocers, Fruitsters
12	Hotels, Restaurants
4	Nursing Homes
12	Off Licences
22	Public Houses
2	Warehouses
2	Wet Fish, poultry
4	Food Market storage premises
2	Machine vending
1	Miscellaneous

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	Storage and/or Sale of Ice Cream -
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20	Confectionery
2	Off Licences
2	Restaurants
2	Cafes
1	Butchers
1	Dried Fish
1	Clubs
2	Manufacture of Sausages
	Manufacture of Sausages and
2	Pickled Food
	Manufacture of Sausages and
1	Preserved Food
	Manufacture of Sausages and Potted,
8	Preserved, Pickled and Preserved Foods
4	Manufacture of Preserved Food

## Ice Cream

Provided reasonable care is taken at the retail outlets, as most of the ice cream is now factory produced and in prepacked form, the product is usually quite satisfactory. More attention is paid to ice cream sold from mobile vans, especially those producing soft ice cream from a machine on the van. Five samples from such vans were taken, two being classified Grade 1, one Grade 3 and two Grade 4. One other sample was taken from a bulk container at an hotel, and classified Grade 4. Advice as appropriate was offered in all cases.

## 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 are brought in from processing plants in other districts. Deliveries are mostly by a few large companies with small quantities being sold from various shops; mostly the milk is still in glass bottles though the treated paper tetra pack is beginning to replace them at for instance the supermarkets.

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 routine sampling of supplies. Licences were held by thirty-four 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	25
Ultra Heat Treated	15
Sterilised	4
Untreated	3

Samples were taken as follows:-

	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untreated	Total
No. of samples tested	59	15	5	13	92
Methylene Blue Test:					
Passed	54	-	-	5	59
Failed	4	-	-	7	11
Void	1	-	-	1	2
Phosphatase Test:					
Passed	59	-	-	-	59
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:					
Passed	-	-	5	-	5
Failed	-	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:					
Passed	-	15	-	-	15
Failed	-	-	-	-	-

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Ultra Heat Treated	15
Sterilised	4
Untraced	3

Samples were taken as follows:-

No. of samples traced	Pasteurised	Ultra Heat Treated	Sterilised	Untraced Total
25	15	2	13	55
Methylene Blue Test:				
Passed	24	-	-	25
Failed	1	-	-	11
Void	-	-	-	1
Phosphatase Test:				
Passed	25	-	-	26
Failed	-	-	-	-
Turbidity Test:				
Passed	-	-	2	2
Failed	-	-	-	-
Colony Count:				
Passed	-	15	-	15
Failed	-	-	-	-



Four samples of pasteurised milk failed the methylene blue test for keeping quality, though the phosphatase test for effective pasteurisation was satisfied in each case. All were from retail shops and all were taken during the winter months. The failures in each case were clearly due to retention over long at the shop, and the need for more care in stock rotation was urged upon the proprietors.

The seven samples of Untreated milk which failed the methylene blue test were all of milk bottled at one local farm. Six of these occurred in a continuous string towards the end of the year, and very serious attention was given at the farm by the Divisional Dairy Husbandry Advisory Officer in efforts to trace the cause. The trouble continued beyond the end of the year and into 1973.

Monthly samples for the ring test for brucellosis continued to be taken from two farms from which milk was supplied untreated for consumption by the public, though towards the end of the year one of these farms ceased production and was eventually sold for re-development. All samples were negative for brucella.

For a brief period a new product made its appearance, a pasteurised milk concentrate in a treated cardboard carton. Although not milk in the strict sense it was clearly meant as a substitute with a shelf life no longer than ordinary milk, and two samples were taken. One, which proved to be four days out of code, gave very bad results, and the other was reported upon as satisfactory. After only a short period the product was withdrawn from the market.

#### Sampling of Food for Bacteriological Examination

Fourteen samples of cream were taken during the latter part of the year. Two were reported upon as quite satisfactory, eight 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.

Two samples, one of custard tarts and one of cooked pork meat, were submitted for examination at the request of local residents who suspected that they had been the cause of sudden illness, but in neither case were any food poisoning organisms detected.

#### Meat Inspection

Slaughtering of pigs continued at a small private slaughterhouse, but only quite small numbers were involved, a part-time slaughterman being employed two days a week. Having regard to the circumstances, conditions although not ideal were maintained at a tolerable level.

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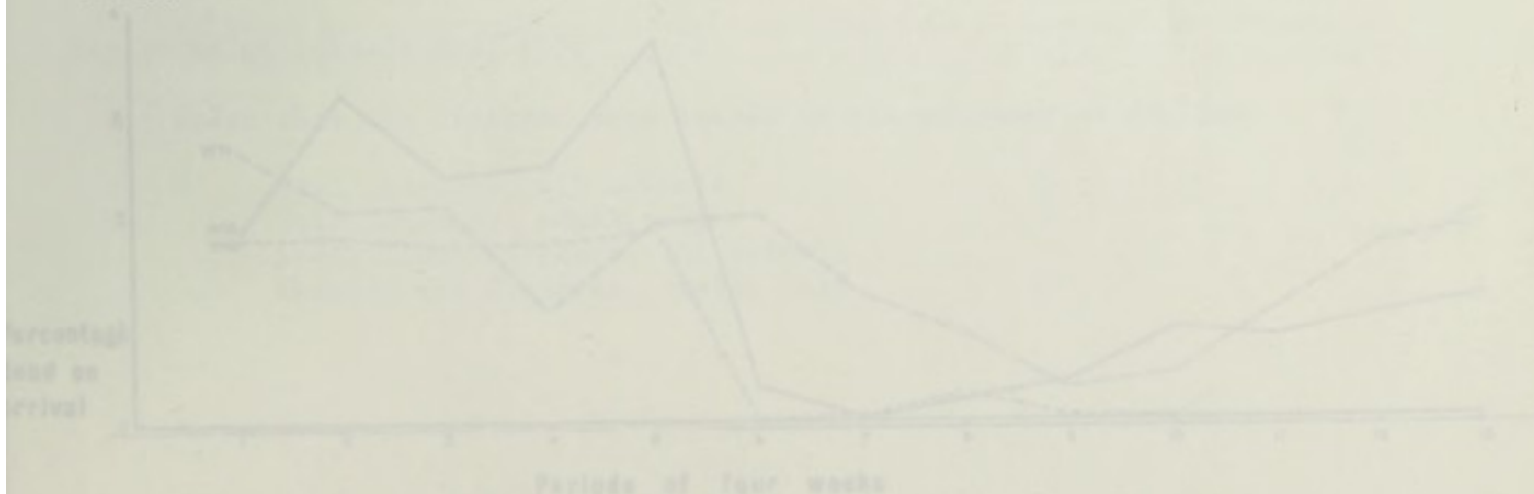


At the larger private slaughterhouse trade was again limited to calves. There was another fall in the total numbers killed during the year, of about 27%, and as usual there were wide seasonal fluctuations in the throughput. Much of the stock continued to be transported over long distances, and during the earlier months of the year, and closely related to spells of severe weather, the proportion of calves found to be dead on arrival was higher than usual, at around three per cent. Liaison was maintained with the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who continued to take an interest in the welfare of these young animals during their collection and transportation. The situation improved in the latter part of the year, and overall the incidence of calves dying in transit was only slightly greater than in 1971, 1.5% as against 1.3%. Even so this aspect of the trade continued to be of concern to the Council, and in November at their request a special report on the subject was submitted. This report included a graph, which is updated and reproduced here, as of general interest. After consideration of this report the Council referred the subject to the Urban District Councils Association with a request that that body should seek an amendment to the Transit of Calves Order reducing the distances over which young calves are transported for slaughter. It is understood that the Regulations are under review by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the Council's feelings being kept in mind.

The long awaited improvement programme for this slaughterhouse remained in suspense, but towards the end of the year the further deferment of certain repair works pending major alterations could no longer be tolerated. It was made clear to the proprietors that the licence upon expiry at the end of the year would not be further renewed until essential repairs were executed; the works were completed in the last week of the year, and the licence renewed. Apart from this, the general standards both of animal welfare and of hygiene showed an improvement over the year.

The total fees received for meat inspection during the year amounted to £642.65 as against £696.44 in 1971; as under the Meat Inspection (Amendment) Regulations, 1971 fees were increased by one third from 1st November, 1971, the two figures are not truly comparable.

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



Note: Rates for 11th and 12th periods 1970 not plotted as not truly valid due to very low numbers involved.



At the larger private slaughterhouses trade was again limited to calves. There was another fall in the total number killed during the year, of about 17%, and as usual there were wide seasonal fluctuations in the throughput. Much of the stock continued to be transported over long distances, and during the earlier months of the year, and closely related to spells of severe weather, the proportion of calves found to be dead on arrival was higher than usual, at around three per cent. Liaison was maintained with the veterinary officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food who continued to take an interest in the welfare of these young animals during their collection and transportation. The situation improved in the latter part of the year, and overall the incidence of calves dying in transit was only slightly greater than in 1971, 1.5% as against 1.3%. Even so this aspect of the trade continued to be of concern to the Council, and in November at their request a special report on the subject was submitted. This report included a graph, which is updated and reproduced here, as of general interest. After consideration of this report the Council referred the subject to the Urban District Councils Association with a request that that body should seek an amendment to the Transit of Calves Order reducing the distances over which young calves are transported for slaughter. It is understood that the Regulations are under review by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, with the Council's feelings being kept in mind.

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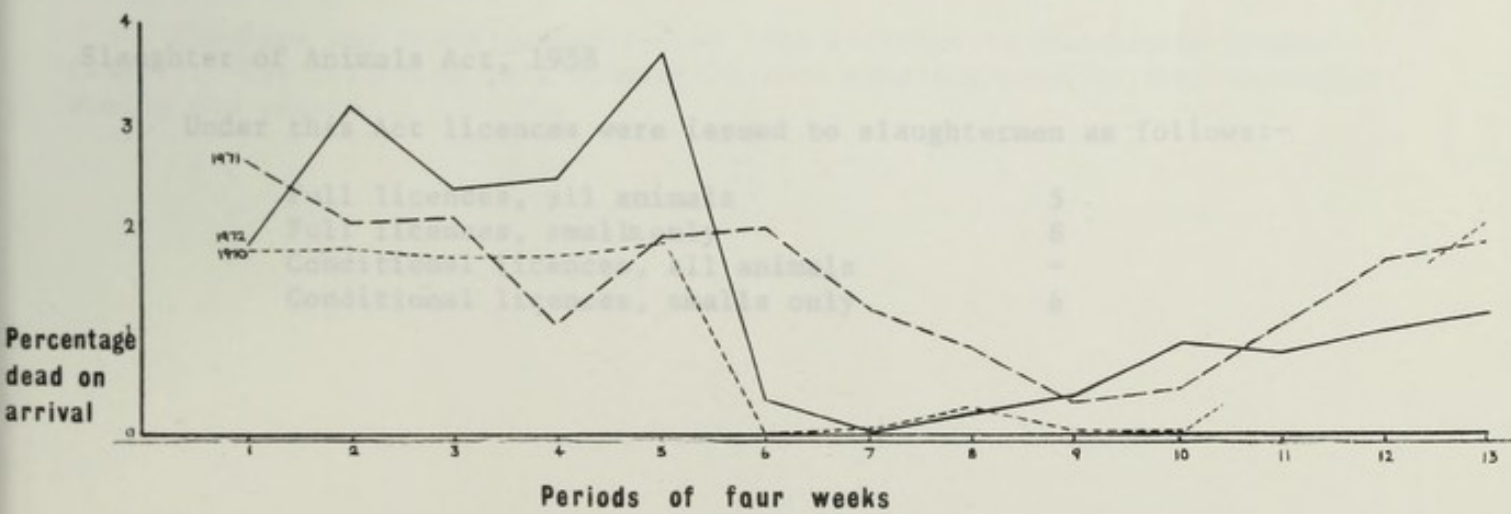
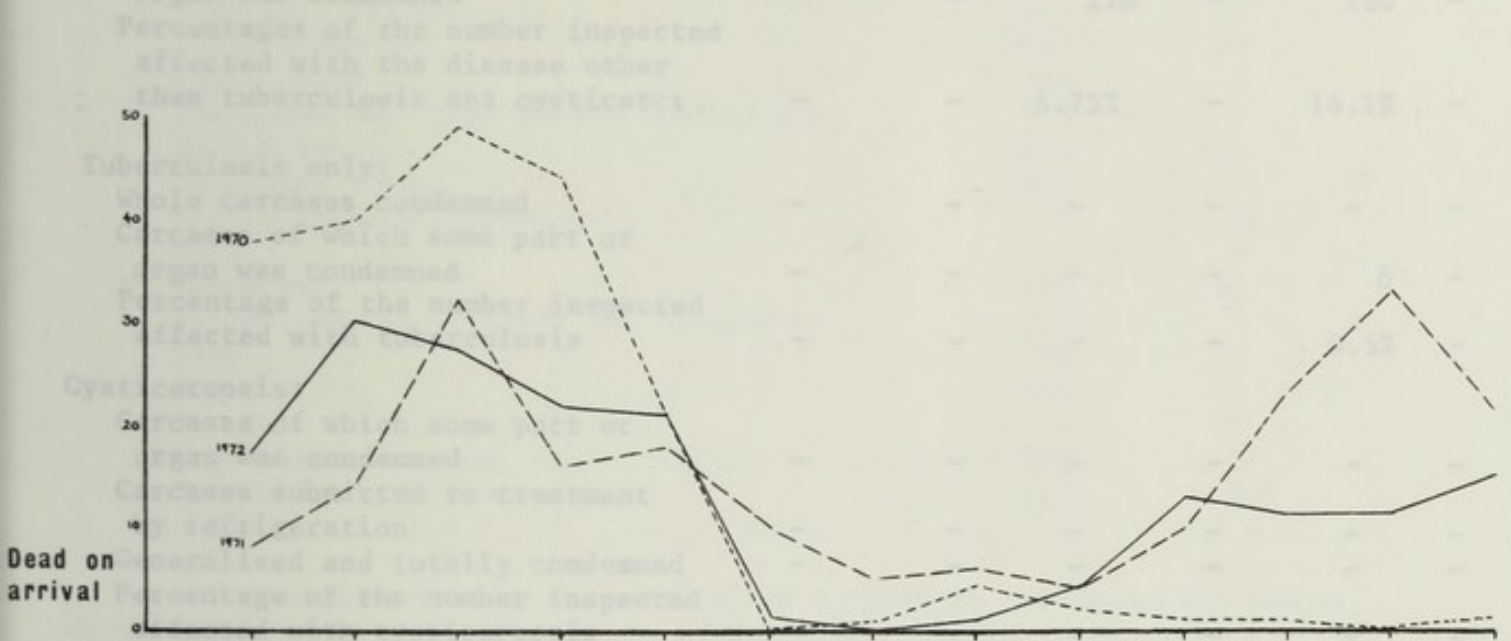
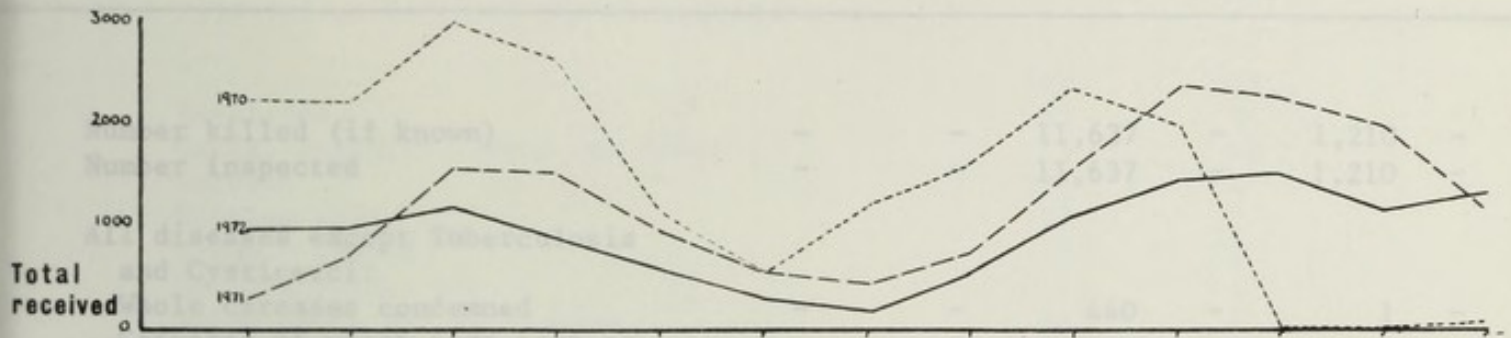
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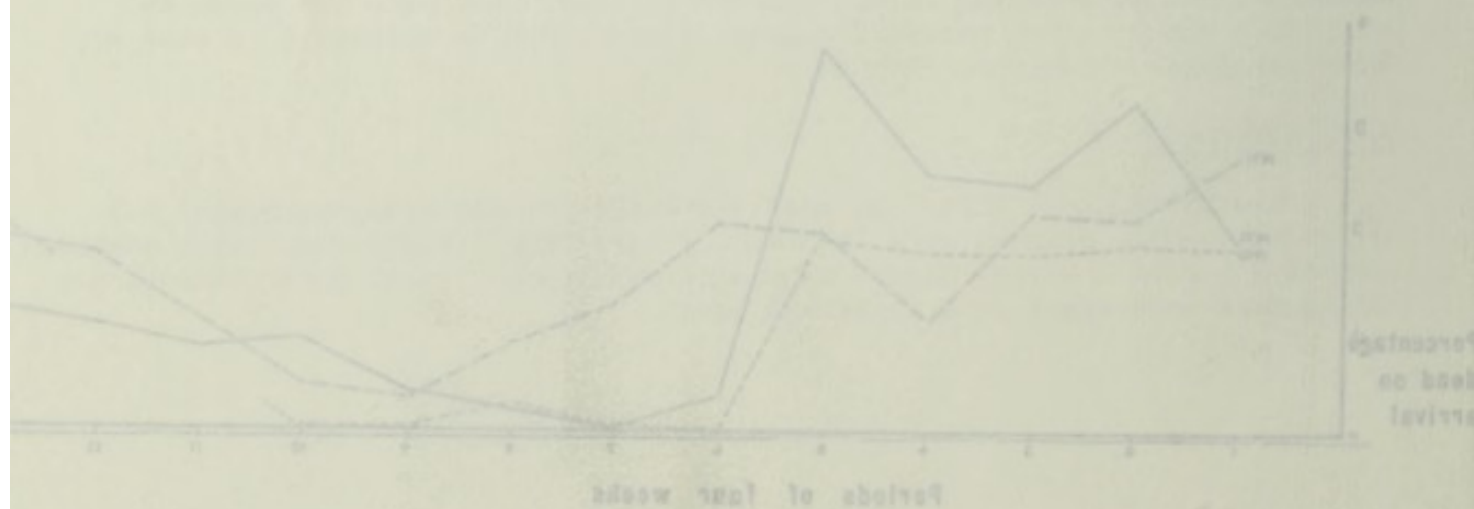
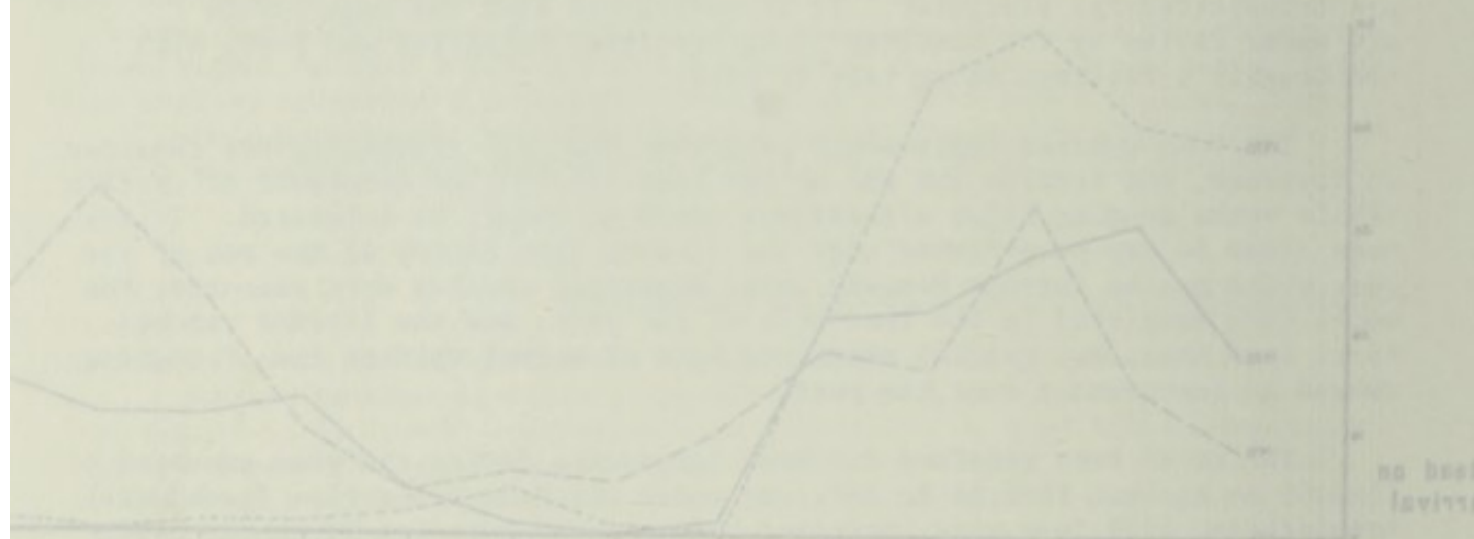
# MORTALITY AMONGST CALVES DURING TRANSIT TO SLAUGHTERHOUSE

CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

Cattle  
Excluding Cows  
Calves  
Cows  
Sheep  
and Pigs  
Horses  
Lambs



Note : Rates for 11th and 12th periods 1970 not plotted as not truly valid due to very low numbers involved.



Notes: Rates for 11th and 12th periods 1970 not plotted as not truly valid due to low numbers involved.



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)	-	-	11,637	-	1,210	-
Number inspected	-	-	11,637	-	1,210	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerchi:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	440	-	1	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	228	-	180	-
Percentages of the number inspected affected with the disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerchi	-	-	5.75%	-	14.1%	-
Tuberculosis only:						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	6	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.5%	-
Cysticercolosis:						
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 cysticercolosis	-	-	-	-	-	-

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958

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

Full licences, all animals	5
Full licences, smalls only	8
Conditional licences, all animals	-
Conditional licences, smalls only	6



## 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	87	8
Cakes, Pastries, Bread and Flour	25	4½
Cereals	296	4
Cooking Oils	21	1
Cream - canned	8	2
Custard Powder etc.	1	4
Dried Fruit and Vegetables	35	4
Fish - canned	91	0
Fish inc. frozen	215	12
Fruit - canned	2040	10
Fruit Juice	954	7
Ice Cream and other frozen confections	957	2
Meat - canned	684	15
Meat inc. frozen	1860	6½
Milk - dried or condensed	60	1½
Nuts	9	0
Preserves	180	10
Spices, Sauces, Pickles and condiments	157	7
Soup	39	12
Sugar	178	0
Sweets	4	12
Vegetables - canned	399	7
Vegetables - frozen	162	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:-



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 food rejected as unfit at the slaughterhouses.

lbs.	ozs.	
87	8	Beverages
25	4	Cakes, Pastries, Bread and Flour
196	4	Cereals
21	1	Cooking Oil
8	3	Cream - canned
1	4	Mustard Powder etc.
35	4	Dried Fruit and Vegetables
91	0	Fish - canned
212	12	Fish Inc. frozen
2040	10	Fruit - canned
924	7	Fruit Juice
927	2	Ice Cream and other frozen confections
684	12	Meat - canned
1860	6	Meat Inc. frozen
60	1	Milk - dried or condensed
2	0	Nuts
180	10	Preserves
127	7	Spices, Sauces, Pickles and Condiments
32	12	Soup
178	0	Sugar
4	12	Sweets
392	7	Vegetables - canned
162	0	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, 1922

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	Frml.	Analysed Infrml.	Total	Frml.	Adulterated or irregular Infrml.	Total	Prose- cutions	Con- victions
ood								
Blackcurrant sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Biscuits	-	3	3	-	-	-	-	-
Butter	10	-	10	1	-	1	-	-
Cheese	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolate Products	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Confectionery								
- flour	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
- sugar	1	2	3	-	1	1	-	-
Cornflour	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cornish Pasty	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Delight	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Milk	63	-	63	1	-	1	-	-
Pork Loaf	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pork Roll	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Potato Crisps	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Rosehip Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sausages, Pork	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Savoury Rice with Chicken	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sherry	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Sultanas	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Vitamin Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	80	17	97	2	1	3	-	-

### 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 twenty 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.

Articles	Firm.	Analysed Infant.	Total Firm.	Adulterated or Irregular Infant.	Total	Prose- cutions vict.	Con-
Restaurant sauce	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sausages	-	3	3	-	-	-	-
Beer	10	-	10	1	1	-	-
Seeds	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Chocolate Products	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Infant's Food	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Flour	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Sugar	1	2	3	1	1	-	-
Starch	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
British Paste	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Tea	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Fruit Delight	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Lip	63	-	63	1	1	-	-
Dark Loaf	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Dark Roll	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Starch Crisps	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Whipped Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Margarine, Dark	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Flavouring with	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chicken	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Berry	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Almonds	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Starch Syrup	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	80	17	97	2	1	3	-

#### Food Hawkers

Under Section 62 of the Bham 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 like with premises within the district and twenty who operate from premises in other districts. Now that more specific powers for the enforcement of standards of hygiene on such vehicles are available in the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations 1955, 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. Local support was given to the Clean Food Year 1972 campaign sponsored by the Association of Public Health Inspectors. The public health inspectors gave talks and demonstrations to various schools, clubs, institutions, catering establishments and larger shops, good use being made of film strips, specimen bacteriological plates, and printed publicity material. The reception of these talks was generally most encouraging. A stand was also taken at the local annual agricultural and horticultural show; many visitors stopped to enquire about various points which caught their interest, and a fair amount of printed publicity material was taken up. It is impossible to assess the true impact of such displays, but there seemed to be a slight increase in enquiries and complaints about food and food hygiene, which perhaps justified the efforts made.

An ice cream sales van was found in a very bad condition and the Council authorised proceedings against the persons carrying on the business, a company comprising two brothers, and against the driver. At the hearing the driver pleaded guilty to a charge of not wearing sufficient clean and washable over-clothing and was fined £5, but seven charges against the company were dismissed on the grounds that there was no case to answer as the accused claimed that on the day of the offence they were not the owners of the van. Evidence that they were the persons carrying on the business was available, but was not called. By that time they appeared to have ceased trading in the district, and the Council decided not to appeal against the decision.

Loaf of bread	Blackish deposits of grease and of congealed dough.	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs.
Cheese and pickle sandwich	Glass fragments	Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs.
Meat and vegetable pie	Mouldy	Retailers (two partners) pleaded guilty and each fined £10 with £2 costs.

Details of a prosecution under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations are related under the previous heading.

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Legal Proceedings

Complaints continued to be received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition, the year's total being forty-five. Most were dealt with informally, often because the complainant had no wish to be involved in formal proceedings, but in some cases the Council decided upon formal action under Section 2 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955, in association where appropriate with Section 113(2). Details of cases heard during the year are as follows:-

<u>Food</u>	<u>Complaint</u>	<u>Results</u>
Loaf of bread	Blackish deposits believed to be grease	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs.
Chocolate eclair	Mouldy	Baker pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £10 costs.
Bar of chocolate	Metal shavings	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £20 with £10 costs.
Loaf of bread	Dirt or grease and part remains of green-bottle fly	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs.
Jar of mincemeat	2½" brass bolt	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £10 costs.
Loaf of bread	Blackish deposits of grease and of congealed dough.	Manufacturers pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs.
Cheese and pickle sandwich	Glass fragments	Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs.
Meat and vegetable pie	Mouldy	Retailers (two partners) pleaded guilty and each Fined £10 with £2 costs.

Details of a prosecution under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations are related under the previous heading.

Ward	Acute Meningitis	Measles	Tuberculosis Pul. Non Pul.	Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Infective Mononucleosis
Town	-	3	-	-	1
Egham Hythe	1	2	3	-	2
Englefield Green	-	2	1	-	2
Virginia Water	-	1	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	-	-	-	-
	2	8	4	-	5



Complaints continued to be received of dirty milk bottles, foreign bodies in food and food out of condition, the year's total being forty-five. Most were dealt with informally, often because the complainant had no wish to be involved in formal proceedings, but in some cases the Council decided upon formal action under Section 1 of the Food and Drugs Act 1935, in association where appropriate with Section 113(2). Details of cases heard during the year are as follows:-

Food	Complaint	Result
Loaf of bread	Blackish deposits believed to be grease	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs.
Chocolate eclairs	Mouldy	Baker pleaded guilty. Fined £15 with £10 costs.
Bar of chocolate	Metal shavings	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £10 costs.
Loaf of bread	Dirt or grease and part remains of green bottle lip	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £5 costs.
Jar of mince meat	1 1/2" brass bolt	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £25 with £10 costs.
Loaf of bread	Blackish deposits of grease and of congealed dough.	Manufacturer pleaded guilty. Fined £30 with £10 costs.
Cheese and pickle sandwich	Glass fragments	Retailer pleaded guilty. Fined £10 with £10 costs.
Meat and vegetable pie	Mouldy	Retailers (two partners) pleaded guilty and each Fined £10 with £5 costs.

Details of a prosecution under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations are related under the previous heading.

# 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	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	6	1	-
Infective jaundice	1	-	-
Leprosy	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-
Measles	9	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	4	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

### NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified in Wards

Ward	Acute Meningitis	Measles	Tuberculosis Pul. Non Pul.		Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Infective Jaundice
Town	-	3	-	-	-	1
Egham Hythe	1	2	3	-	-	-
Englefield Green	-	3	1	-	6	-
Virginia Water	-	1	-	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	-	-	-	-	-
	1	9	4	-	6	1

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	1	1	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Anthrax	-	-	-
Cholera	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	6	1	-
Enteric Jaundice	1	-	-
Erysipelas	-	-	-
Leptospirosis	-	-	-
Measles	9	-	-
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-
Plague	-	-	-
Relapsing Fever	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-
Tetanus	-	-	-
Tuberculosis	4	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-
Typhus Fever	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Yellow Fever	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASE - Classified by Ward

Ward	Acute Meningitis	Measles	Tuberculosis Pul. Non Pul.	Dysentery (amoebic or bacillary)	Enteric Jaundice
Town	-	3	-	-	1
Eden Hyde	1	2	3	-	-
Englefield Green	-	3	1	6	-
Virginia Water	-	1	-	-	-
Thorpe	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	9	4	6	1



# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES DURING 1972 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	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery Amoebic or bacillary	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	-	6
Infective Jaundice	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	2	3	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary) (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	2	3	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	6	1	21



# INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	5	7	-	6
Infective Jaundice	4	7	2	4	1
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	35	81	23	217	9
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	7	2	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	4	1	6	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	10	3	1	8	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-
	<hr/>				
TOTALS	70	107	36	238	21

## Scarlet Fever

No cases were notified during the year.

## Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

## Measles

Nine cases were notified during the year and one case only was admitted to Hospital. 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

There was one outbreak, affecting forty-three persons, though the severity of illness was only mild. It arose at the staff canteen of a large company where standards of hygiene are regarded as quite high. Although at lunch on the day in question about three hundred and fifty meals in all were served, the number of persons partaking of the stuffed ham rolls suspected to have been the cause of the outbreak was about eighty.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASE

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

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Acute Encephalitis	1	-	-	-	-
Acute Meningitis	-	-	-	-	1
Acute Polio-myelitis, paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Polio-myelitis, non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	12	5	7	-	6
Infective Jaundice	4	7	2	4	1
Measles	32	81	23	217	9
Opthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	4	7	2	1	-
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	4	4	1	6	4
Tuberculosis (Non-Pulmonary)	-	-	-	1	-
Whooping Cough	10	3	1	8	-
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-
TOTALS	70	107	36	238	21

Scarlet Fever

No cases were notified during the year.

Diphtheria

No cases were notified during the year.

Measles

Nine cases were notified during the year and one case only was admitted to Hospital. 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

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Clostridium Welchii was isolated from faecal specimens of some of the cases, and from one of the canteen staff, the only one who had eaten the stuffed ham roll. All examinations of various foods served at the meal gave negative results. The probable cause of the outbreak was minced beef which was one of the ingredients of the stuffing in the rolled ham slices. It had been cooked early in the day and after blending with other ingredients had been left in a large pot on the range to keep hot until required for serving. It was in this period of about two hours whilst the prepared stuffing was being kept ostensibly hot, but at a temperature which subsequent investigation suggested was not high enough, that it is believed there was a massive growth of heat resistant toxin of Clostridium Welchii, an organism which is quite commonly present in products such as beef mince. The management took the incident very seriously, and redoubled their efforts to secure the very highest of standards for the benefit of their employees.

#### Acute Encephalitis

No cases were notified during the year.

#### Whooping Cough

No 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

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year.

#### Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

#### Infective Jaundice

One case was notified during the year, a male aged 49.

#### Other Diseases

The following case was admitted to the Ottershaw Isolation Hospital:-

Gastro-Enteritis

1

#### Information from Schools

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

Chicken Pox	60
Coxsackie	2
German Measles	25
Glandular Fever	3
Measles	3
Mumps	76
Scarlet Fever	3

*Clostridium Welchii* was isolated from several specimens of some of the cases, and from one of the unopened tins, the only one who had eaten the stuffed ham roll. All examinations of various foods served at the meal gave negative results. The probable cause of the outbreak was minced beef which was one of the ingredients of the stuffing in the rolled ham slices. It had been cooked early in the day and after blending with other ingredients had been left in a large pot on the range to keep hot until repurposed for serving. It was in this period of about two hours whilst the prepared stuffing was being kept extensively hot, but at a temperature which subsequent investigation suggested was not high enough, that it is believed there was a massive growth of heat resistant toxin of *Clostridium Welchii*, an organism which is quite commonly present in products such as beef mince. The management took the incident very seriously, and redoubled their efforts to secure the very highest of standards for the benefit of their employees.

#### Acute Enterocolitis

No cases were notified during the year.

#### Whooping Cough

No 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

Six cases of this disease were notified during the year.

#### Meningococcal Infection

No cases were notified during the year.

#### Infective Jaundice

One case was notified during the year, a male aged 42.

#### Other Diseases

The following case was admitted to the Gwenthaw Isolation Hospital:-

#### Gastro-Enteritis

#### Information from Schools

During the year the following cases were brought to my notice by the

Head Teachers:-

80	Chicken Pox
2	Coxsackie
12	German Measles
3	Glandular Fever
2	Measles
78	Mumps
2	Scarlet Fever



## Tuberculosis

Four cases were added to the Register during the year, all newly notified pulmonary cases, summarised in the table below. Eight pulmonary cases, three male and five female, were removed from the Register, one male upon his death, and the remainder upon their recovery. At the end of the year there remained on Register a total of 97 cases, a decrease of four from 1971. These included 58 males and 39 females, with 91 classed as pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary.

### NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972

	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County Maintained and Independent Schools and 66 children were involved. About 74 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 82 per cent of the children were negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 34 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 59 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 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.	Total 0 - 15 yrs.
PRIMARY			
Poliomyelitis	309	32	341
Diphtheria	301	15	316
Pertussis	297	9	306
Tetanus	300	60	360
Smallpox	18	14	32
T.A.B.	-	72	72
Measles	208	47	255
Rubella	-	88	88
Cholera	5	57	62

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## NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1972

	New Cases				Deaths	
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-	-	-	-	-	-	-
12-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45-	1	1	-	-	-	-
55-	1	-	-	-	-	-
65 and upwards	1	-	-	-	1	-
	3	1	-	-	1	-

During the year the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was pursued in the County. Maintained and Independent Schools and 66 children were involved. About 75 per cent of parents agreed and after the preliminary Mantoux skin testing was completed it was found that 82 per cent of the children were negative and therefore in need of vaccination. 34 vaccinations consequently were given to children during their thirteenth year of age.

In addition some 59 children over the age of 15 years, who for one reason or other had previously missed vaccinations, were also included.

## Immunisation and Vaccination

PRIMARY	Courses given during the year			Total
	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.	Age Group 15 yrs. & over	
Polio	302	32		341
Diphtheria	301	12		316
Tetanus	297	9		308
Scarlet	300	60		360
Smallpox	18	14		32
T.A.S.	-	12		12
Mumps	208	47		255
Rubella	-	88		88
Cholera	2	27		62

## RE-INFORCING

	Age Group 0 - 4 yrs.	Age Group 4 - 15 yrs.	Total 0 - 15 yrs.
Poliomyelitis	4	608	612
Diphtheria	6	511	517
Pertussis	3	20	23
Tetanus	6	724	730
Smallpox	3	64	67
T.A.B.	-	5	5

## Cancer

Seventy-six cases died from cancer during the year. 38 males and 38 females, being twelve less cases than last year.

The age incidence in these 76 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	9	18	9
Females	1	-	-	-	1	2	11	15	8

## 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.

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Age Group	Age Group	Age Group	Total
0 - 4 yrs.	5 - 15 yrs.	16 - 65 yrs.	66 yrs. and over
4	608	612	1220
6	511	517	1028
3	20	23	43
6	724	730	1454
3	64	67	131
-	2	2	4

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The age incidence in these 76 cases is as follows:-

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