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Contributors

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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



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yet seen*


1. ~~Dr. Martin~~ A.413

2. ~~Mr. Morley Parry 419/R.S.~~

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ROYAL BOROUGH OF NEW WINDSOR



To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Royal Borough of New Windsor.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

With effect from the 1st April, 1961, I have formally taken over the additional duty of Medical Officer of Health to the Windsor Rural District. I had in fact been acting as Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District for some time previously both during Dr. Moore's illness and since his death.

Having been employed fulltime by Windsor Borough and the County Council it was necessary to find time to devote to the Rural District Council. The agreed proportion of time is 10% at the expense of the time previously devoted to the County Council, while the time devoted to duties of the Borough Council remain unchanged.

With regard to the County Council duties the administrative responsibility is not lessened but clinical duties equivalent to one session weekly (10% of fulltime) have been dropped. Formerly an assistant Medical Officer of the County staff assisted me one session weekly in the School Health Service and it is agreed that this assistance shall now be increased to make a total of two sessions weekly. It is intended that these two sessions shall be in the form of one full day weekly so that the assistant's time can be fully occupied with a minimum of wastage in travelling time as occurs when travelling from another part of the county. Unfortunately, due to the County staff being below strength, this assistance has not materialised and although part-time staff was available permission was not given to fill the time temporarily in this way. The clinical duties for the County Council have therefore not been carried out as in previous years.

I feel, however, that as far as the Borough Council is concerned the arrangement is satisfactory in that no change or alteration of duties has been made.

The staff position with regard to Public Health Inspectors has not been so satisfactory.

Mr. Denyer obtained an appointment in Slough on the grade of remuneration which had earlier been turned down by the Windsor Council. The vacant post was advertised on the Special Grade on two occasions and no applications were received.

Eventually I was able to show that if the Council did in fact intend to maintain the establishment at the same level the post would have to be advertised at a higher grade. This however took considerable time in spite of all efforts I made to short circuit committee procedure and there is no doubt that the work of public health inspection suffered. In fact most of the increased burden fell on Mr. Barker's shoulders and with the work in relation to the Northern Area being vital, some routine matters suffered. This applied particularly to catering establishments and I feel we have been blessed by good fortune that no serious outbreak has been proved as commencing in Windsor although a few minor investigations have been necessary when referred from other authorities.

I cannot stress too strongly the importance of close supervision of all catering establishments particularly in a town like Windsor with a high daily visiting population. Many of the catering establishments are small and limited in both space and financial resources and only close contact with the Public Health Inspector will ensure keenness and alertness in hygienic procedures by catering staff. Such health education must be continuous and long time gaps in such work involve unreasonable risk.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

S. J. McCLATCHEY,

M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor J. T. GOSS

Vice-Chairman Councillor H. COX

The Mayor Alderman F. BURTON

Members

Ald. C. G. FLOAT

Cllr. G. A. PICKIN

Ald. R. H. TOZER

Cllr. Mrs. M. M. PRESSEY

Cllr. Mrs. E. M. BAWTREE

Cllr. J. ROBINS

Cllr. J. GOULDING

Cllr. C. G. STOVELL

WINDSOR AREA SUB-COMMITTEE OF THE
BERKSHIRE COUNTY HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman Councillor J. T. GOSS

Vice-Chairman Councillor H. COX

County Council Representatives

Cty. Cllr. R. J. PINER

Cty. Cllr. Mrs. M. E. SOUTH

Windsor Borough Council Members

All Members of the Public Health Committee

Co-opted Members

Dr. J. CLAYTON

Dr. K. WALTER

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTMedical Officer of Health

S. J. McCLATCHEY, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Public Analyst (part time)

THOMAS McLACHLAN, A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

Chief Public Health Inspector

F. BARKER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector

Additional Public Health Inspectors

J. W. PARTON, C.S.I.

B. P. DENYER, C.S.I., Certified Meat Inspector (Resigned 18.11.61)

Senior Health Visitor

Miss A. I. McALLISTER, S.C.M., Cert. San. Insp., H.V. Cert.

Health Visitors

Miss C. R. BISHOP, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Miss A. MELLUISH, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Mrs. J. M. M. KEEN, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. Cert.

Chief Clerk : Miss D. E. ROGERS

Clerical Staff

Miss R. C. HUNT

Mrs. B. HALEY

Miss S. TYLER (Resigned 8.4.61)

Miss J. YOUNG (Appointed 10.4.61; Resigned 15.8.61)

Miss C. CLAXTON (Appointed 11.9.61)

General Assistant : Mr. S. HOWARD

LIST OF CLINICS IN WINDSOR

under the control of the
WINDSOR AREA HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Clinic	Windsor	Clewer
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Fortnightly - Monday afternoon	-
Mr. Finlaison's Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	Third Tuesday morning in the month	-
Immunisation & Vaccination	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)	Once every four weeks (Wednesday morning)
Child Welfare	Wednesday) 2-4.30 Friday) p.m.	Tuesday) 2-4.30 Thursday) p.m.
Toddlers only	First Wednesday in the month, 2-4.30 p.m.	First Thursday in the month, 2-4.30 p.m.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	4,616
Home Population (Registrar-General's Estimate mid-year 1961)	27,700
Number of Inhabited Houses 1961 (estimated)	7,583
Rateable value at 31st December, 1961	£390,756
Sum represented by a Penny Rate (year ending 31.3.62)..	£1,641

Causes of Death in the Borough during 1961

	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-
Tuberculosis, other	-	-
Syphilitic Disease.	1	-
Diphtheria... ..	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-
Measles	-	-
Other Infective & Parasitic Diseases.	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	5	2
" " Lung, Bronchus... ..	11	5
" " Breast	-	8
" " Uterus	-	2
Other Malignant & Lymphatic Neoplasms	12	9
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	1	1
Diabetes	1	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System... ..	16	26
Coronary Disease, Angina.	23	15
Hypertension with Heart Disease	5	2
Other Heart Disease	7	26
Other Circulatory Disease	9	3
Influenza	-	1
Pneumonia	9	11
Bronchitis... ..	10	2
Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	1	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum..	1	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea... ..	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis..	1	-
Hyperplasia of Prostate..	1	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-
Congenital Malformations.	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases	13	22
Motor Vehicle Accidents..	1	-
All Other Accidents	1	5
Suicide	2	-
Homicide and Operations of War.	-	-
Totals..	<u>132</u>	<u>147</u>

Births

	<u>Live Births</u>		<u>Stillbirths</u>	
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total...	298	288	3	3
Legitimate ...	284	272	3	3
Illegitimate...	14	16	-	-
		<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	
Birth Rate per 1,000 population ...		21.2	17.4	
	<u>Infant Deaths</u>			
		<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	
Total Deaths of Infants under 1 year		10	7	
Legitimate ...		10	7	
Illegitimate...		-	-	
Total Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks		8	5	
Legitimate ...		8	5	
Illegitimate...		-	-	
		<u>Windsor</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	
Death Rate per 1,000 population ...		10.1	12.0	
Infant Mortality Rate ...		29.0	21.4	
Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week of age) ...		32.4		
Maternal Mortality Rate...		Nil		

INFECTIOUS DISEASES:THEIR PREVALENCE AND CONTROLNotifications

	Under 1 yr	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 and over	Total noti- fied
Sonne Dysentery	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pneumonia	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	1	2	-	7
Scarlet Fever	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Food Poisoning	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Measles	8	105	134	200	7	2	1	1	-	-	458
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	5

TUBERCULOSIS

<u>New Cases and Mortality during 1961</u>								
Age Groups	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Resp.		Respiratory		Non-Resp.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 year	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15 years	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
25 years	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 years	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
45 years	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
55 years	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and upwards	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Totals	5	5	-	2	1	1	-	-

During the year there were reported 11 inward transfers, 12 outward transfers, 14 recoveries, 1 patient refused to attend clinics and 1 patient was lost sight of, giving a total of 255 cases on the register at the end of 1961.

Poliomyelitis

No exact figure of Windsor residents immunised against Poliomyelitis is available but over 10,000 have been inoculated by the Health Department, almost all being under 40 years of age. This does not take into account some hundreds immunised by family doctors and many who would have been dealt with at their place of employment outside the town. With a population of 16,000 to 17,000 in the age range it seems that between $\frac{1}{2}$ and $\frac{2}{3}$ of the under 40s are fairly well protected.

With the under 15 years of age the picture is clearer. Almost 6,000 children have been immunised which represents practically the whole child population. Allowing some discrepancy for inward and outward transfers because of residence differing from the place where immunised, a conservative estimate would be that at least 90% of the child population is protected to a high degree.

In spite of earlier doubts this is quite a satisfying state although it must be emphasised that it is only an estimate rather than a firm figure.

Among the young adults and those under 40 years there is however only about half the population who have received some protection and this leaves no cause for complacency. The risk of infection is admittedly limited and there can be few among those not immunised who are conscientious objectors; so one can only assume that those who have not availed themselves of protection by a simple and safe means have not the slightest interest in whether or not they are crippled for life, not to mention the resulting hardships on families concerned. It is rather like those who would cross the road without first looking left or right.

Many of those negligent about their own welfare have fortunately made sure that their children are immunised, but it has been the practice to ascertain from mothers bringing their children to be immunised whether they themselves have had the injections. At the same time they are encouraged to register their husbands if they have not previously done so.

On the whole there have been 1,100 people who have missed the complete series of injections although they have registered. Three appointments are given to non-attenders before admitting defeat. Only a small number are expected to have changed address or made other arrangements.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

So many of these services are such a matter of everyday life that it is unnecessary to repeat the details in a report from year to year but it is important that administrators of the services give some little time each year to consider if long established procedures are still necessary, and if so are they effective. Furthermore the relative time devoted must have regard to the need, having in mind the proportion of the community served by any particular effort. Certain new ventures may initially need and deserve more indulgence in time and effort though whether justified later in the light of experience can only be decided after the passage of time.

With these thoughts in mind it can be said that the immunisation and vaccination position is satisfactory, though special mention of poliomyelitis vaccination is made elsewhere.

The maternity service staff has increased over the years but the midwives are kept fully occupied by the increasing proportion of home confinements. For many years only 25% of babies were born at home while now the figure is 38%. In spite of the loud voices demanding more hospital maternity accommodation there is no substantial evidence of hardship in home confinements and no evidence whatsoever of increased risk to mother or infant. In case of medical necessity a hospital bed can always be arranged and in the rare case of an unexpected emergency in a home confinement the situation is promptly and effectively covered by the Maternity Flying Squad.

With regard to ante-natal care expert opinion has laid down a certain desirable minimum but there is some evidence that this minimum is not always practised. Fortunately perhaps, investigation of all stillbirths and infant deaths locally has revealed no perinatal death likely to have been saved by different supervision. Unfortunately, on the other hand, the real cause for the majority of perinatal deaths remains undiscovered, particularly the cause of prematurity which figures so prominently in this problem.

The Health Visiting staff is considered reasonable though it is expected that new ideas will add to the work with little lessening in the well established practice. Greater attention to mental health problems tends to mean spending more time per individual and to a smaller section of the community, but it is felt that this is most necessary in the present stage of development. Just how effective one can be in preventing further breakdown once a problem has made itself apparent remains to be seen, and yet it is important that problems are recognised at an early stage so that treatment and family

support can be offered at the earliest opportunity. Besides this the day to day health education by the Health Visitor, both physical and mental, continues to reach out on a broad front.

Liaison between mental hospital and local authority services is improving but the main gap at present is the still inadequate provision for the severely subnormal. Lack of adult training centres tends to retain in junior training or occupation centres those who should be considered as adults, with the result that deserving young subnormals cannot be accepted.

Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Care

Number of expectant mothers who attended Local Health Authority's ante-natal clinic	54
Of these, unmarried mothers totalled.	25
Total number of home confinements	232

Number of mothers who attended Local Health Authority's post-natal clinic	17
--	----

	<u>No. of Windsor cases confined</u>
Princess Christian Maternity Home	103
Old Windsor Hospital	208
Princess Christian Nursing Home	10
Other Registered Maternity Homes & Hospitals	63

Child Health Centres

Number of Births... ..	586
Number of new attenders under 1 year of age	605
Number of new attenders between 1 - 5 years	92
Total number of attendances - Windsor 4280	
Clewer <u>4755</u>	9035

This wide variation in rate suggests the argument of those who object to adding fluoride to the water supply should be certain towns. Should it in due course be suggested or decided that fluoride be added to Windsor's supply, the foregoing should be borne in mind.

The following conclusions have been arrived at following 5 years study by a research committee with representatives of the medical and dental professions and reported by the Ministry of Health.

ImmunisationPrimary

	<u>Whooping Cough</u>	<u>Diphtheria</u>	<u>Triple Antigen</u>	<u>Tetanus</u>
Total number immunised	2	79	583	8
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	2	2	475	4
Number aged 5-10 years (incl.)	-	23	-	3
Number aged 11-15 years (incl.)	-	6	-	1
Immunised by family doctors	-	48	108	-

Booster

Total number immunised	-	812	183	-
Number aged 0-4 years (incl.)	-	-	109	-
Number aged 5-10 years (incl.)	-	499	-	-
Number aged 11-15 years (incl.)	-	269	-	-
Immunised by family doctors	-	44	74	-

Vaccination against Smallpox

During 1961 vaccination of children						
under 1 year totalled	...	...	...	...	...	360
1 - 5 years	...	...	...	...	...	23
5 - 15 years	...	...	...	...	...	12
Adults	...	...	...	...	...	4
Vaccinated by family doctors (Children and Adults)..						125

DOMESTIC HELP SERVICE

Number of part-time Domestic Helps employed at the 31st December, 1961.	57
Number of cases served during the year..	178
Number of hours worked	31,988

FLUORIDE IN WATER SUPPLY

For 5 hours daily a quarter of a million gallons of water from the Dedworth Borehole enters the town supply. This water has a fluoride content of 2.1 parts per million (p.p.m.).

The main system from Eton (1½ million gallons daily) contains only 0.1 p.p.m. fluoride.

During 1960, Dr. J.L. Patton carried out a survey of children's teeth in conjunction with the School Dental Officer. While it is difficult to divide the town in relation to water supply the Dedworth area naturally has more water with a high fluoride content and this may well be the reason for the suggestion of the survey that in the Dedworth area children's teeth on the average were better than for the population as a whole.

There are many variable factors and no definite conclusions can be drawn but it is interesting that in Windsor some of the water contains natural fluoride which would more than satisfy those who would recommend it in the cause of dental hygiene. The main supply however is well below the recommended figure of 1.0 p.p.m.

The only known adverse effect of fluoride in water is a mottled appearance of teeth which are, however, quite healthy even when the content of fluoride is in the neighbourhood of 5.8 p.p.m. as occurs naturally at West Mersea in Essex. There is some evidence that slight brown staining of teeth occurs above the level of 2.5 p.p.m.

This wide variation in natural water supply is given to suggest how unreasoned is the argument of those who object to adding fluoride to the water supply as does occur in certain towns. Should it in due course be suggested or decided that fluoride be added to Windsor's supply, the foregoing should be borne in mind.

The following conclusions have been arrived at following 5 years study by a research committee with representatives of the medical and dental professions and reported by the Ministry of Health.

1. Five years of fluoridation at a level of 1 p.p.m. in three study areas has brought about in each a substantial improvement in the teeth of young children.

2. The results of fluoridation obtained so far are in line with American experience.

3. No evidence of harm from fluoridation has been discerned despite continuous vigilance.

4. The addition of fluoride to water supplies at a specified level has presented no technical difficulties.

It must be remembered though that in the life of a tooth 5 years is a short period, but one hopes that in the selected areas in 10 years time there will be a marked improvement in the teeth of teenagers.

HOUSING

One could say that there simply is not enough building of council houses in Windsor in view of the size of the waiting list and the delay which exists even when an application is accepted. Such a statement, however, would be an oversimplification and indeed could be an unjust reflection on the local authority, both Council and staff advisers. It seems acceptable that there should always be a waiting list for housing as unless a need is evident there is no cause for further building. More than this however one must consider the land available for building and how much should be developed by the Council or by private enterprise.

On the first point of land available there is a very definite limit so that redevelopment of older properties assumes utmost importance. Considerable work has already been done in this respect but the major and most ambitious plan is that for the "Northern Area" and being complicated by inclusion of sound property under compulsory purchase order and the development of the relief road, delay is inevitable.

The second point as to the proportion to be developed by private enterprise is likely to be considered a political issue but it should be made clear that a reasonable balance of the two types of property varies according to the character of the town, industrial or otherwise. Windsor is certainly not industrial although to a considerable extent its residents work in industry in Slough. A balance has now been produced as Windsor is one of the places near London which is attractive as a home for junior executives, administrators and professional people.

This status as a dormitory therefore means that to qualify one might need some claim on the town to justify establishing a home here. Such restriction is only placed on applicants for Council accommodation.

To some extent the balance between the two types of accommodation has varied from pre-war days in that more people can now purchase their own homes by obtaining mortgages, but against this an unknown number of council tenants could provide homes for themselves and render accommodation available for those on the waiting list who are in a less fortunate position.

On the whole, however, it is felt that in spite of a considerable waiting list the housing balance is not unreasonable when the limited expansion of the town is considered and when the planned redevelopment takes place.

Underoccupation has not been considered though it undoubtedly plays some part, but the greatest curse is a limited number of privately owned properties which are let in so-called flats at exorbitant rents, where tenants who can ill afford such rents find themselves in desperation. Such tenants inevitably make application for rehousing and if in due course are rehoused they make way for others, usually without claim on Windsor, to repeat the situation again. The present system of housing in strict order of application does help to limit this menace as these are often the people who tend to overcrowd themselves by natural increase in numbers. Nobody would reasonably suggest that couples should avoid having children until they have satisfactory accommodation but one can have little sympathy for those who do not at least space children 2 to 3 years apart, who bemoan their inadequate housing, who talk of the hardships inflicted on their children and expect that the community will provide a new home at the expense of countless people who have better regulated their families and patiently await their turn.

(A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:

(1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 7

(2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:

- (a) By Owners 16
- (b) By Local Authority in default of owners 0

Housing and Staff

Many local authorities feel it is desirable to provide housing accommodation for certain grades of staff if vacancies are to be filled, and whether this should be done as a direct letting to an individual or a letting tied to the post in question is debatable. With regard to staff appointed by the district authority, which is also the housing authority, the matter is in the hands of one body but difficulty arises when the County Council, which is not a housing authority, wishes to house a member of staff as for instance a midwife or health visitor whose duties will be devoted to the county district. In the case of the health visitor the County Council does not provide housing, but does provide accommodation for the midwife in houses owned by the County Council or leased to them by the district authority.

At times district authorities are asked to provide housing for school teachers of the County Council staff but it is clear that there are inconsistencies and a review of policy on housing of County Council staff is desirable and close co-operation by the County Council with the local housing authority is necessary. A definite agreed policy between the two authorities on these matters should be established.

As far as the individual is concerned a health visitor feels that she works for the local community as does an engineering assistant or a public health inspector, yet neither her employing authority nor the housing authority of the district in which she works will consider priority in housing her.

Information with regard to action taken under the Housing Act, 1957, during the year is set out in the form below as required by the Minister of Health:

1. Inspection of Dwellinghouses during the Year.
 - (1) (a) Total number of dwellinghouses inspected for housing defects (under the Public Health or Housing Acts) 160
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 1541
 - (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 54
 - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose. 1113
 - (3) Number of dwellinghouses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation... .. 19
 - (4) Number of dwellinghouses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation. 35
2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

Number of defective dwellinghouses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.. ... 55
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the Year.
 - (A) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:
 - (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 7
 - (2) Number of dwellinghouses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:
 - (a) By Owners 14
 - (b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... 0

(B) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:

- (1) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 3

(C) Proceedings under Sections 16, 17, 23, 24 and 27 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- (1) Number of undertakings accepted from owners to carry out works in order to render premises in all respects fit for habitation 4

- (2) (a) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made. ... 9

- (b) Number of dwellinghouses in respect of which Closing Orders were made in lieu of Demolition Orders.. ... 4

- (3) Number of dwellinghouses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders 0

- (4) Number of undertakings accepted from owners not to re-let when premises had become vacant... 0

- (5) Number of undertakings cancelled by Local Authority after premises had been rendered fit 0

- (6) Number of Closing Orders determined, the dwellinghouse having been made fit 0

- (7) Number of Demolition Orders revoked under Section 24, the dwellinghouse having been made fit 0

(D) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:

- (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made 3

- (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been made fit 0

4. Clearance Areas.

During the year 2 families were rehoused from Clearance Areas. Demolition of 8 houses in Parsonage Lane commenced.

5. Housing Act, 1957 - Part V - Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Figures received from the Borough Treasurer show that the number of families rehoused by the Council during the year were as follows:

Rehoused from waiting list...	22
Rehoused from condemned property...	7
Rehoused from redevelopment area...	4
	—
Total ...	33
	—

Families rehoused during 1960 numbered 69.

Housing Acts (Financial Provisions) 1949 - 1958

Number of improvement grants approved ... 62

Rent Act, 1957

Number of applications for Certificates of Disrepair. ... 1

Number of proposals by Council to issue Certificates:

- (a) for some defects on Form G... 1
- (b) for all defects on Form G ... 0

Number of undertakings accepted by Council ... 1

In April a 10 per cent test bath of sewer manholes was undertaken and as a result of this it was found necessary to carry out maintenance treatment to one section of the sewerage system. The maintenance treatment was carried out in May, 17 manholes being tested, bath taken being recorded at 19 manholes. Batching was continued to ensure complete eradication.

ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONSPrevention of Damage by Pests ActRodent Control

	Type of Property				Total
	Local Authority	Private Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Agri-cultural	
No. of Properties in Borough	24	7623	1645	6	9298
No. of Properties inspected as a result of -					
(a) Notification	17	266	24	-	307
(b) Survey under Act	3	127	7	2	139
(c) Otherwise (when inspected primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-	1125
No. of Properties inspected and found to be infested	18	286	17	1	322
No. of Properties treated by local authority	18	286	17	-	321
No. of Notices served under Sec.4 of the Act	-	-	-	-	-

In April a 10 per cent test bait of sewer manholes was undertaken and as a result of this it was found necessary to carry out maintenance treatment to one section of the sewerage system. The maintenance treatment was carried out in May, 77 manholes being baited, bait takes being recorded at 19 manholes. Baiting was continued to ensure complete eradication.

Disinfection

Disinfection is carried out by the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee at their disinfecting plants at Maidenhead Isolation and Old Windsor Hospitals.

During the year disinfections were as follows:

Articles of bedding and clothing disinfected	...	23
Articles of bedding and clothing destroyed..	...	3
Rooms disinfected...	...	9

Verminous PremisesBed Bugs

Council houses disinfested	...	0
Other houses disinfested..	...	7

Fleas

Council houses disinfested	...	0
Other houses disinfested..	...	0

Other Pests

Council houses disinfested	...	3
Other houses disinfested..	...	15

Sanitary Defects and Nuisances

During the year 523 sanitary defects and nuisances were discovered, 128 informal and 16 formal notices were served requiring abatement of the defects or nuisances. At the end of the year 55 informal and 11 formal notices had been complied with. In addition 108 informal and 15 formal notices which were outstanding at the end of 1960 had been complied with.

Stair Pillars	1	1	-	-	-
Staircases in	1	1	-	-	-
heavy group	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar Confectionery	4	4	-	-	-
Table Jellies	3	3	-	-	-
Frustr Pastilles...	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar (Salt)	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	72	59	13	13

Complaints

Absence of, or dilapidated dustbins...	8	
Accumulations of Refuse...	13	
Ants ...	12	
Beetles...	10	
Dampness ...	15	
Drains - choked	64	
defective..	5	
Flies...	7	
Flooding ...	2	Total
Food and Drugs - Quality..	1	
Unsound..	2	
Foreign bodies.	3	9298
Milk bottles...	3	
Others...	3	
Housing defects ...	9	
Keeping of animals..	1	
Noise...	3	307
Offensive accumulations...	3	
Offensive smells ...	34	139
Other pests...	10	
Overcrowding..	1	
Public and other conveniences...	1	
Rodents - Rats ...	218	
Mice ...	89	1125
Roofs and gutters...	20	
Sinks and sink wastes ...	4	
Smoke nuisance ...	8	
Unsound Food (Shops) ...	36	322
Verminous Premises - Bugs.	9	
Fleas	1	
Wasps...	174	
Water closets.	8	321
Water supply..	5	
Shops - heating ...	3	
Rent Act ...	2	
Miscellaneous.	3	
	<u>790</u>	

In April a 10 per cent test was made of sewer pipes. The undertaker and as a result of this it was found necessary to carry out maintenance treatment to one section of the sewerage system. The maintenance treatment was carried out in May, 77 manholes being raised, half takes being removed at 19 manholes. Working was continued to ensure complete eradication.

FOOD AND DRUGS

The following table shows the number of samples taken and submitted to the Public Analyst for analysis and the results of such analysis:

	Number Examined			Number Adulterated		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Beef Dripping ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Beef Sausages (Preserved) ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Beef Sausage Meat..	-	4	4	-	-	-
Blackberries in heavy syrup ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Blackcurrant health drink ...	-	2	2	-	1	1
Bread ...	-	5	5	-	5	5
Cheese Spread ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cornish Pasty ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Cream (Double) ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Currants ...	-	3	3	-	-	-
Essence of Rennet..	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Almonds ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ground Ginger ...	-	2	2	-	-	-
Ground White Pepper	-	1	1	-	-	-
Instant Coffee ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Ice Cream ...	-	16	16	-	-	-
Jam Tarts ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Lemon Cheese ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Macaroon Cake ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Milk ...	17	2	19	-	2	2
Milk Bottle ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Mincemeat ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Pork Pies ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Raspberries in heavy syrup ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sage ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salmon Fishcakes...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Salted Beans ...	-	1	1	-	1	1
Steak Fillets ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Strawberries in heavy syrup ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Sugar Confectionery	-	4	4	-	-	-
Table Jellies ...	-	8	8	-	-	-
Throat Pastilles...	-	1	1	-	-	-
Vinegar (Malt) ...	-	1	1	-	-	-
TOTAL ...	17	72	89	-	13	13

Table of Adulterated Samples

Sample No.	Article	Formal or Informal	Nature of Adulteration or Abnormality	Observations
199	Macaroon Cake	Informal	Misleading description.	Letter of warning to manufacturers.
217	Blackcurrant Health Drink	Informal	Excessive Sulphur Dioxide.	Correspondence and meetings with manufacturers. Public Analyst to advise manufacturers.
222	Salted Beans	Informal	Method of salting.	Letter to bottlers.
235	Milk	Informal	Contained piece of paper.	Legal proceedings. Producer fined £10.
236	Bread	Informal	Contained foreign matter.	Letter of warning to bakery.
237	Milk	Informal	Contained small piece of glass.	Letter of warning to producer.
244	Bread	Informal	Affected with moulds.	Legal proceedings. Manufacturer fined £10.
250	Dripping	Informal	Inferior quality.	Letter to manufacturer.
251	Bread	Informal	Affected with moulds.	Legal proceedings. Manufacturer fined £10.
252	Bread	Informal	Contaminated with oil.	Warning letter. Also referred to Local Authority in whose area bakery is situated.
258	Jam Tarts	Informal	Foreign substance on tart.	Letter to manufacturer and to Local Authority in whose area bakery is situated.
259	Bread	Informal	Contaminated with oil.	Letter to manufacturer and to Local Authority in whose area bakery is situated.
266	Milk Bottle	Informal	Contained foreign matter.	Referred to Local Authority in whose area dairy is situated.

Food Hygiene

During the year it was found necessary to serve 25 informal notices on owners or occupiers of food premises. At the end of the year 13 of the above notices had been complied with together with 16 informal notices which had been served previously.

The number of food premises in the Borough is as follows:

Bakers and Confectioners	...	...	9
Butchers	...	...	22
Canteens	...	...	23
Catering Establishments.	...	...	45
Chemists	...	...	9
Cooked Meats	...	...	2
Fish Fryers.	...	...	5
Fishmongers.	...	...	7
Greengrocers	...	...	25
Grocers and General	...	...	67
Hotels	...	...	8
Public Houses	...	...	60
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	41
Wholesale Meat Depots...	...	...	2
Wine Merchants	...	...	8
			333

Grade	Number of samples taken	Number of samples found satisfactory
I	31	31
II	30	30
III	1	1
IV	0	0

There is no legal standard for the grading of the Methylene Blue test of ice-cream, but these samples in Grades III and IV raise grave doubt as to the efficiency of their manufacture or storage.

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

<u>Ice-cream:</u>		Grade				
Manufacturers in operation	4
Storage and sale	92
Sale only	22
Storage only..	1
<u>Preserved Food</u>	28

Bacteriological Examination

Two samples of meat and one sample of ice lollies were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. All the samples were satisfactory.

Time taken to reduce activities	Grade
0 hours	IV
1/2 - 2 hours	III
2 - 4 hours	II
4 - 8 hours	I
8 - 24 hours	W

There is no legal standard for the grading of the lollies. This part of ice-cream, but those samples in Grades III and IV raise grave doubts as to the efficiency of the manufacturer or storage.

Unsound Food(1) Butchers' Shops (Wholesale and Retail)

Condition	Weight in Pounds												Totals		
	Beef				Mutton				Pork						
	Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported		Home Killed		Imported				
	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal	Meat	Offal			
<u>CYSTS</u>															
Thick Flank									5					5	5
<u>DECOMPOSITION</u>															
Carcase					66		20								86
Grop			14												14
Fat	50														50
Hearts				18											18
Kidneys									5			20			25
Liver					15		38								53
Loin	16														16
Steak (Stewing)	20														20
Thick Skirts				53											53
Topside	66		22												88
Trimmings			38												38
Totals	152	-	74	71	66	15	20	38	5	5	-	20			466

Also condemned from butchers' shops -

1 carcass Veal ... 60 lbs

Poultry ... 22

Rabbits ... 60

142 lbs

(2) Other Food Premises

The following is a list of food condemned at other food premises:

	Bacon	...	...	...	...	...	87 lbs	
	Butter	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	30	
	Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	39	
	Dried Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Fish.	...	...	...	...	...	129	
	Meat Pies..	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Nuts.	...	...	...	...	...	<u>270</u>	566 lbs
	<u>Frozen Foods</u>								
	Fish.	...	...	...	...	...	46	
	Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Meat.	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Vegetables.	...	...	...	...	...	<u>32</u>	86 lbs
	<u>Bottled Foods</u>								
	Pickles	...	...	...	...	...	15	
	Preserves..	...	...	...	...	...	15	
	Sauces	...	...	...	...	...	5	
	Spreads	...	...	...	...	...	<u>2</u>	37 lbs
	<u>Tinned Foods</u>								
	Beverages..	...	...	...	...	...	1	
	Cereals	...	...	...	...	...	8	
	Cream	...	...	...	...	...	4	
	Fish.	...	...	...	...	...	3	
	Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	338	
	Fruit Juices	...	...	...	...	...	2	
	Ham.	...	...	...	...	...	336	
	Meat.	...	...	...	...	...	199	
	Milk.	...	...	...	...	...	37	
	Soups	...	...	...	...	...	28	
	Preserves..	...	...	...	...	...	8	
	Vegetables.	...	...	...	...	...	<u>173</u>	1137 lbs
								<u>1826 lbs</u>	

These foods were condemned for a variety of reasons, e.g. decomposition, blown tins, etc. The number of condemnations was 48. In most cases the attention of the Department was called to the unsound foods by the retailer.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 & 19481. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors)

Premises	No. on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Secs.1.2.3.4 & 6 are to be enforced	35	9	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec.7 is enforced	100	63	3	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec.7 is enforced (excluding outworkers' premises)	15	15	-	-
TOTAL	150	87	3	-

2. CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND

Particulars	Number of Defects				
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Prosecutions Instituted
Want of cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences					
(a) Insufficient	2	1	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	4	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	1	-	-
TOTAL	4	5	1	-	-

MEANS OF ESCAPE IN CASE OF FIRE

Various premises have been inspected and notices served for the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire. Before any notice is served, the co-operation of the Fire Service is sought.

Informal notices served	...	...	...	...	5
Formal notices served..	...	...	...	...	0
Informal notices complied	...	...	...	...	5

Plans have been approved by the Council for the provision of means of escape from four premises and works are proceeding in two of the cases. At the end of the year there were seventeen outstanding recommendations.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

- (1) Dairyman fined £10 having sold milk not of the quality demanded. Piece of paper in one pint bottle of milk.
- (2) Manufacturers fined £10 after being brought into case by retailer for unsound food. Loaf of bread affected with moulds.
- (3) Manufacturer fined £10 for sale of unsound food. Loaf of bread affected with moulds.



