

[Report 1961] / Medical Officer of Health, Dorking U.D.C.

Contributors

Dorking (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1961

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

ANNUAL REPORTS

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

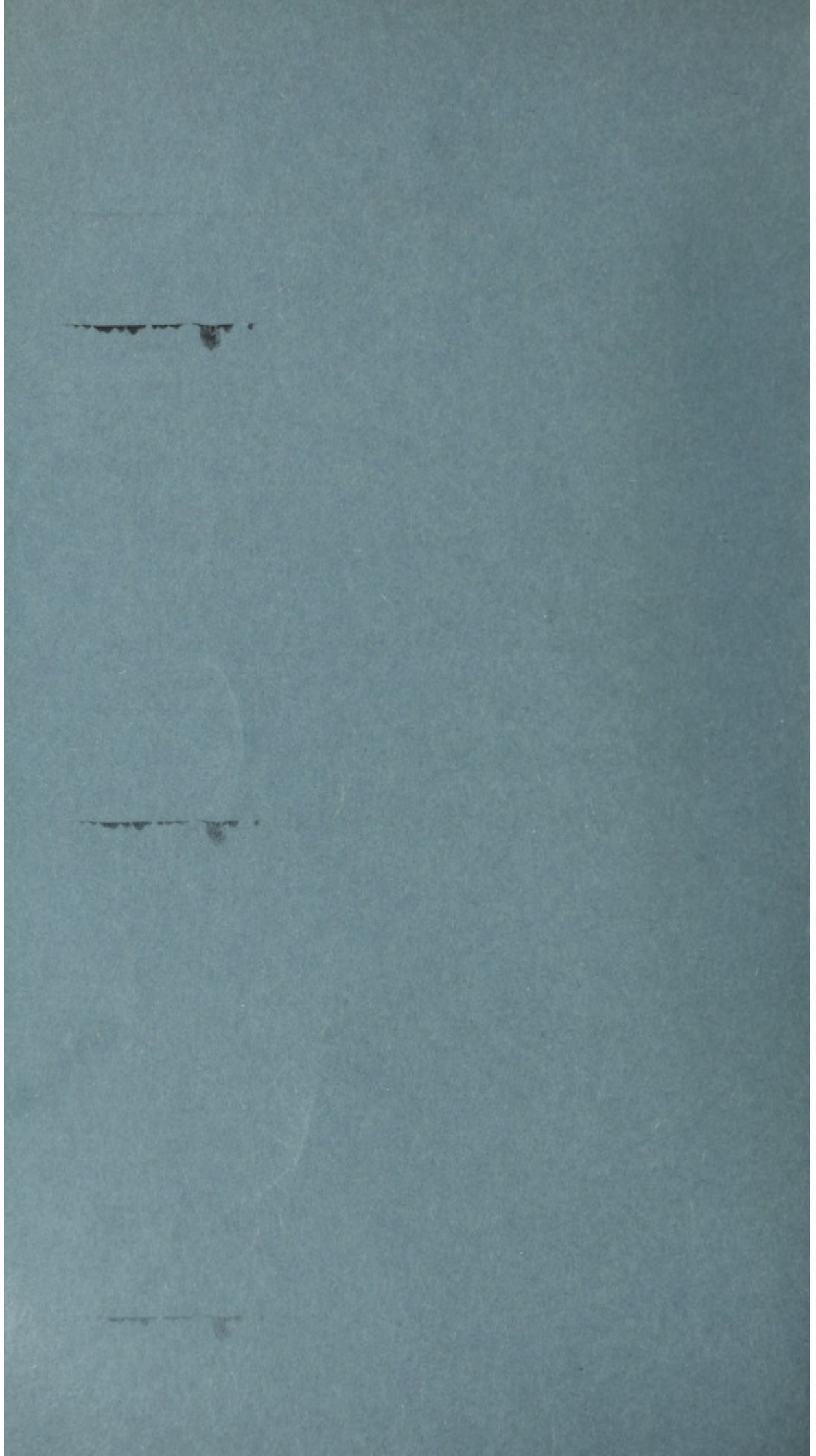
and of

THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for the year

1961

—0000000—



DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1961 - 1962

Chairman of the Committee	Councillor O. Nicholson-Florence A.S.A.A.
Vico-Chairman " "	" Mrs. E. Davies
Members of " "	" M. R. Blackburn
	" Mrs. I. D. Brumwell
	" W. R. Butler, F.C.I.I.
	" R.W.H. Covell, O.B.E.
	" H. J. Clark

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council	Councillor I. D. Lloyd, J.P.
Vico-Chairman " "	" J. H. Hardy, J.P.

Representatives of the Council

(1) SOUTHERN DIVISIONAL (HEALTH) SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell
" Mrs. E. Davies
" J. H. Hardy, J.P.
" Mrs. J. Kitchin

(2) DORKING AND DISTRICT TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor Mrs. I. D. Brumwell

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

- o Cyrus Ivo, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S., (Eng.), L.R.C.P., (Lond.), D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector

- + D. Allan F.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

- + A. E. Greensmith M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.
/ I. Forrest M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerks	Miss E. E. Nolan
Clerk/Telephonist:	Miss G. F. Skidmore
Junior Clerk:	Miss B. Brett

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerk

Mrs. E. Bloxham (to 30.6.61)
Mrs. S. Eado (from 29.6.61)

Rodent Operator

G. Anscomb

- o The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Borough of Epsom and Ewell, the Urban District of Leatherhead and the Rural District of Dorking and Horley.

The Medical Officer of Health also holds the appointment of Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

- + Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
- / Holds the Royal Sanitary Association of Scotland Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

West Hill House,
West Hill,
EPSOM,
Surrey.

August, 1962.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Dorking Urban District Council

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit an annual report for the year 1961. The request for this is made in Ministry of Health Circular 1/62 in which there is reference to Regulations 5 (3) and 15 (5) of the Public Health Officers Regulations, 1959. The report is in a form which meets the requirements of the Ministry as summarised in the letter.

The birth rate was slightly higher than last year, as also was the death rate and the infant mortality rate. Nevertheless, the vital statistics for 1961 can be considered satisfactory.

With regard to the incidence of infectious disease, there was a large outbreak of measles, part of a nationwide outbreak. Other diseases were either absent or notified in very small numbers.

There is a growing consensus of opinion that cremation is the most satisfactory method of disposal of the dead and there are good reasons for a public health authority to encourage this. Accordingly the Council have agreed to the appointment by the Secretary of State for Home Affairs of the Medical Officer of Health as Medical Referee to the Randalls Park Crematorium, Leatherhead.

The work done by the Public Health Department in relation to food and housing is to be found in the report of Mr. D. Allan, Chief Public Health Inspector. He has dealt also with many other matters of importance and interest.

Once again I wish to bring to the notice of the Council the conscientious work of all members of the Public Health Department, and the assistance which I have received from the Chief Officers of the other departments of the Council's administration.

I take this opportunity of thanking the Council and particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their continued support and encouragement during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

CYRUS IVE.

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR 1961

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Area (acres)	...	...	...	...	9,511
Population (Census 1951)	...	...	...	...	20,252
Population (estimated mid-year 1961)	...	...	...	...	22,420
Density (persons per acre)	...	...	...	...	2.4
Number of inhabited houses at 31st December, 1961	...	...	...	...	6,818
Rateable value at 31st December, 1961	...	...	...	...	£399,538
Produce of penny rate	...	...	...	...	£1,610

<u>Live Births</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>
Total	374	213	161
Legitimate	358	201	157
Illegitimate	16	12	4

Live birth rate per 1,000 population	16.7
Standardised birth rate " "	17.0
Illegitimate live birth rate per cent of total live births	4.3

Still Births

Total	3	2	1
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Still birth rate per 1,000 live & still births	8.0
--	-----

Deaths

Total	279	149	130
-------	-----	-----	-----

Crude death rate per 1,000 population	12.4
Standardised death rate	11.3

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

Total	11	6	5
Legitimate	10	5	5
Illegitimate	1	1	-

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births - total	29.4
" " " " " " " " - legitimate	27.9
" " " " " " " " - illegitimate	62.5

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	9
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	24.1

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	8
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	21.4

Perinatal Mortality

Still births & deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live & still births	29.2
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Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortion)	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live & still births	-

POPULATION

The Registrar General's estimate of population at midyear 1961 was 22,420 and this figure has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. A preliminary report of the Registrar General on the Census carried out in 1961 gives the population at that time as 22,594 (10,504 males and 12,090 females) compared with the 1951 Census figure of 20,252 (9,262 males and 10,990 females). This represents an increase of 2,342 in population during the intercensus years, equivalent to 11.6%. In the same period the natural increase represented by the excess of births over deaths was 288. It is assumed, therefore, that immigration has played the greater part in the growth of the population.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 374 of which 213 were males and 161 females. The birth rate was 16.7 per 1,000 population compared with the rate of 16.4 for 1960, and is the highest since 1949.

Details such as age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.02) has been supplied by the Registrar General which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 17.0 is obtained, compared with a rate of 17.4 for England and Wales.

Sixteen births, or 4.3 of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 4.6% in 1960. The corresponding rate for England and Wales was 5.9%.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 279, giving a crude death rate of 12.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The total included 149 males and 130 females.

A comparability factor (0.91) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor to the local rate reduces it from 12.4 to 11.3.

Approximately 56% of the deaths took place in hospitals or nursing homes.

Causes of Deaths

The causes of death are classified in Table III under their various categories. Diseases of the heart and vascular system (categories 17-21) caused 141 deaths, malignant disease (categories 10-14) 47 deaths, and diseases of the respiratory system (categories 23-25) 30 deaths.

Deaths from Road Accidents

Five residents died as a result of injuries received in road accidents. Two of the deceased were pedal cyclists in collision with other vehicles, one was the driver of a motor car, one a motor cyclist and one riding a motor scooter, all in collision with other vehicles. One of the pedal cyclists killed was a school child.

Deaths (cont.)

Other Accidental Deaths

These numbered six. Two were caused by complications which followed relatively slight falls in elderly persons, one by a fall from a ladder, one by a fall downstairs, one by an overdose of a sedative drug, and one by an accident involving a light.

Suicide

There were five deaths caused by suicide. In two cases the cause of death was poisoning by sedatives, in one by carbon monoxide poisoning from the domestic gas supply, one by injuries received when struck by an electric train and one by asphyxiation caused by hanging.

Infant Mortality

There were eleven deaths of infants under 1 year of age, an increase of five on the figure for 1960. The infant mortality rate was 29.4 per 1,000 live births compared with 21.6 for England and Wales. Nine of the deaths occurred within 4 weeks of birth, and eight within 1 week.

The death of one illegitimate child resulted in a high mortality rate for illegitimate infants. The circumstances of the case are that the mother of the child had resided temporarily in this district in a home for unmarried mothers. The infant was born in hospital and subsequently died there at the age of three weeks from natural causes.

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes. The rate for England and Wales was 0.33 per 1,000 total births.

STATISTICAL TABLES (pages 24-30)

Table I includes birth and death rates, and a comparison with the figures for 1960. Table II gives a comparison of birth, death and infant mortality rates for the district since 1931, with the figures for England and Wales during the same period. Table III gives a classification of the causes of deaths which occurred during the year, and Tables IV-VII are concerned with the incidence of infectious diseases.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREAHOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 250 beds for medical, surgical and maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the district.

MOBILE CHEST RADIOGRAPHY
SERVICES FOR GENERAL PRACTITIONERS

For the purpose of dealing with cases referred to it by general practitioners, a mobile unit visited Dorking at weekly intervals throughout the year. It was thus possible for any patient having symptoms referable to abnormalities of the lungs to be examined with expedition and with a minimum of inconvenience. During the year under review 468 people attended, and among these 2 cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and 3 cases of lung cancer were detected.

LABORATORY FACILITIES

A laboratory service is available to medical practitioners at the local hospital. Examinations of specimens in connection with the diagnosis and treatment of infectious diseases can be referred to the Public Health Laboratory of the Medical Research Council located at West Hill House, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological conditions of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The public ambulance service is under the control of the Surrey County Council, who have given the following information regarding the use of the service:-

The main ambulance station for the area is at Pendleton Road, Redhill (telephone No. Reigate 4835), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

In accidents in the home or elsewhere, or in any sudden illness in the streets or public places, any responsible person may call the ambulance to remove the patient (if by telephone, use the local Emergency Calling System). Normal maternity cases will be removed if the applicant can give evidence that a maternity bed has been booked. Maternity cases with serious complications, or where birth is imminent, will not normally be moved without the authority of a doctor or certified midwife, who should travel with the patient in the ambulance.

The removal of other cases of illness or accident will be arranged by the hospital concerned or by the medical practitioner in charge of the patient.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and young children, midwifery, health visiting, home nursing, ambulance and domestic help, are the responsibility of the Surrey County Council as local health authority. Day-to-day administration has been delegated to the Southern Division Health Sub-Committee and its officers, with headquarters at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, (tel. No. Redhill 3206).

For the convenience of reference a time-time of clinics is set out on page

IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at the County Council Health Centres.

Vaccination against poliomyelitis is available as a priority to all persons under forty years of age, and to expectant mothers and members of the health services at all ages. Other persons over 40 years of age should consult their own medical practitioner if treatment is desired.

B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis is available for children of school leaving age, and for all children who have been in close contact with cases of pulmonary tuberculosis.

Details of the numbers treated in these various procedures will be found in Section 6 of this report.

FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION

A branch of the Family Planning Association is active in the district under the Chairmanship of Mrs. G. H. Woodman. It provides a weekly clinic at the Dorking General Hospital, with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee and the Medical Superintendent. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by voluntary workers. The work of the Association is concerned with the teaching of methods of contraception to married persons, and with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of difficulties connected with marriage relationships.

VENEREAL DISEASES

The Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the administration of matters dealing with the diagnosis and treatment of venereal diseases. Details of the nearest clinics are to be found on page 10.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

In these Acts powers are given to local authorities to seek Court Orders for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of persons in ill health or in a senile state who are in a state of neglect. It was unnecessary to use these compulsory powers during the year.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The arrangement continued with the Leatherhead Urban District Council for the joint use of that Council's mortuary, and forty-four bodies were removed during the course of the year from the Dorking Urban District. In addition seven bodies were taken to the Epsom mortuary. Thirty-three of the total were transferred from the mortuary of the Dorking General Hospital to the local authority mortuaries for post-mortem examination.

The scheme for the construction of a new mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital, large enough to serve the needs of the hospital and of several neighbouring local authorities, is still under consideration.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There are good reasons, on public health grounds, for regarding cremation as the best method of disposal of the dead. In the past this has entailed a considerable journey to the crematorium. The opening of a new crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, within five miles of the centre of Dorking should encourage the use of this important service.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-natal Clinics	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 9.30 a.m.
	The Mansion House, Leatherhead	Tues. 1.30 p.m.
	Epsom District Hospital	Mon. & Thurs. 2 p.m.
Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Mon. & Wed. 2-4 p.m.
	Brockham Homes, Brockham	1st & 3rd Fri. 2 p.m.
	The Reading Room, Westcott	2nd & 4th Mon. 2 p.m.
	St. Andrew's Hall, Boxhill	2nd & 4th Wed. 2 p.m.
	Village Hall, Nth. Holmwood	1st & 3rd Thurs. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Fri. 2 p.m.
General School Medical Minor Ailments Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	Tues. 9.30 a.m. Mon. 2 p.m.
	Mansion House, Leatherhead	Mon. 9.30 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Fri. 10 a.m.
Dental Clinic	S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street, Dorking	By Appointment
Eye Clinic	"	"
Remedial Exercises Clinic	"	"
Speech Clinic	"	"
Family Planning Association Clinic	Dorking General Hospital	Tues. 6-7.30 p.m.
Venereal Diseases Clinics	Redhill County Hospital Earlswood Common	Males: Mon. 5 - 7 p.m.
	Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford	Males: Tues & Fri. 5 - 7 p.m. Females: Mon. 3 - 7 p.m. Thurs. 9.30-11 a.m.

(And at the Out-patient department of many London Hospitals)

WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains.

The sources of supply for the different parts of the Urban District remain the same as in previous years - that for Mickleham, Box Hill and Brockham being derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley and Leatherhead. The remainder of the district receives water which is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, and derived from the Lower Greensand.

Reports were received on 33 samples of the supplies, all of which were satisfactory.

The system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the East Surrey Water Company has continued. Frequent examinations are also carried out under private arrangements made by the Company.

Typical results of chemical examinations of treated water are as follows. Chemical results in parts per million.

	Leatherhead Pumping Station	Dorking Pumping Station
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a minute deposit of chalk particles.	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute sand particles.
Colour	Normal	Normal
Turbidity	Less than 5	Less than 5
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	8.2	6.7
Free Carbon Dioxide	Trace	40
Electric Conductivity	270	340
Total Solids	180	240
Chlorides as Cl.	19	19
Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate	54	90
Hardness: Total	101	150
Carbonate	53	90
Non-Carbonate	48	60
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.2	7.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.040	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Pernanganate Value (3 hrs. at 37°C)	Nil	0.12
Residual Chlorine	0.13	0.08
Metals: Iron	Nil	0.01
Other Metals	Nil	Nil

Water (cont)

Practically all the houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink:-

Dwelling-houses supplied by piped main supply	6,831
" " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " standpipes	13
" " " " wells	2
" " " " other means	1

These figures, as I have mentioned in previous years, do not include the caravans and temporary structures in the Box Hill Road area. Although the sites where these are situated were already supplied by mains water from standpipes, there has been a gradual increase in the number of standpipes during the period under review, in accordance with the requirements of licences issued under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. In addition, some of the residential caravans have a supply piped into the van.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The house refuse collection throughout the district continued on a weekly basis, the disposal being by controlled tipping. At the tip precautions were taken against fly and other insect infestations by routine treatment with an insecticidal powder.

The Council's Rodent Operator inspected the tip regularly, and dealt with any rat infestations (all of a minor nature) as soon as evidence of these vermin was found.

The weight of house refuse from the urban area deposited at the tip as the result of the routine weekly collection amounted to 5,699 tons 12 cwt. In addition to this the quantity of "excess house refuse" resulting from special collections was 91 tons 19 cwt. The latter, a pleasing innovation, dealt with the miscellaneous articles - old bedsteads, mattresses, perambulator frames, and the like - which are otherwise apt to find their way on to roadside verges, or into back gardens, ponds and other places where they create an eyesore and may even contribute to the depositing of other rubbish of a more putrefactive and offensive nature.

As the Council has not yet found it practicable, on economic grounds, to introduce the much to be desired service of trade refuse collection, traders continued to make their own arrangements for the delivery of their refuse to the tip. Such refuse totalled 496 tons 12 cwt - an increase of 17.9% on the figure for 1960.

Refuse accepted from adjacent parts of the Dorking and Horley Rural District amounted to 1,419 tons 12 cwt - about 138 tons more than last year.

The tip, which has been in use for approximately ten years, was rapidly approaching a level which would preclude further tipping, and for some time past the Council had been negotiating for possession of an adjacent disused chalk pit for use as an extension. Although a compulsory purchase order had been made in 1959, efforts to negotiate continued but in view of failure to reach agreement, a Public Local Inquiry was held in December, 1960 regarding the compulsory purchase order

Public Cleansing (cont.)

in conjunction with one regarding an appeal by the owners of the land against a condition of a planning consent granted to them. In June, 1961 the Minister issued his decision not to confirm the compulsory purchase order in view of the fact that the owners of the land were willing to negotiate a lease to the Council. The Minister also refused planning permission for the extension of the refuse tip in respect of two areas at the eastern and northern ends of the existing tip but granted permission for the use of the remainder of the area for the extension of the existing tip on a number of conditions subject also to a maximum tipping rate of 9,000 tons a year.

It is estimated that the new tip area, when put into use, will be adequate for some thirty years.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The Consulting Engineers engaged by the Council for the preparation of a preliminary report on soil and surface water drainage schemes for the Box Hill area submitted their report early in the year, and in April the Council, on the recommendation of the Public Health and Finance Committees, decided to engage the services of the Consulting Engineers to prepare detailed plans and sections to design stage for both the soil and surface water drainage schemes for submission to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for approval in principle.

It is hoped that circumstances will not arise to prevent these schemes being put in hand at the earliest possible moment. The increasing volume of waste water from houses and caravans creates great demands on the cesspool emptying service and unavoidably there are occasions when nuisances result. The trouble caused at times of heavy rain by the discharge of surface water from Box Hill Road down the unmade roads on its northern side is also a matter of serious concern to the residents.

CAMP SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

A great deal of the Chief Public Health Inspector's time, particularly during the first half of the year, was spent in discussions, inspections, and the preparation of reports on sites with recommendations as to licence conditions, following up the issue of planning permissions by the Local Planning Authority in respect of the various sites which were existing at the coming into force of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

The Chief Public Health Inspector's report deals in detail with sites, numbers of caravans, and the use of caravans, but it should be emphasised here that having regard to the drainage difficulties of the Box Hill Road area, as referred to under the previous heading, the problems of each site had to be examined individually. As a result licence conditions could be applied in such a way and over such a period that full compliance in respect of those facilities which produce additional waste water or sewage would not be effected until the main drainage scheme is available.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year, 442 inspections of shops were made for the purpose of the Act. The conditions found and action taken are shown in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report, which also contains details of the record of all shops in the district.

SWIMMING POOLS AND BATHS

Three privately owned open air swimming pools were open to the public during the summer months. The Public Health Inspectors made 46 visits.

Each pool is fitted with an automatic chlorinating plant. In two cases the pools derive their water from main supplies, both have filtration plants and the water is re-circulated in approximately 6 hours.

The third pool is filled from a private bore hole supply which on sampling was found to be bacteriologically satisfactory. Continuous pumping supplies 2,000 gallons of fresh water per hour, this being automatically chlorinated, and an equivalent amount is displaced and flows to waste. Once a week the pool is completely emptied, scrubbed down with a sterilising solution and refilled.

In all, 42 samples were taken from the 3 pools and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination. On 40 of these the reports were satisfactory.

In both the unsatisfactory samples the colony count was excessive, and coliform bacilli, though in small numbers, were present in 100 ml. The trouble was traced to a faulty valve in the chlorinator, and after this had been rectified, subsequent samples were satisfactory.

A sample taken from a small pool at a private school showed that chlorination was inadequate, and advice was therefore given on methods to achieve better results.

AIR POLLUTION

Due to the absence of a collection of trade refuse by the Council there were still a few instances of the burning of such refuse by traders in the central shopping area, though by the end of the year it appeared that as the result of persuasion by the Public Health Inspectors, the offenders had succeeded in finding contractors to make a regular collection.

Following observations of a laundry chimney, advice was given to the stoker and a warning letter sent to the firm regarding faulty firing methods which resulted in the emission of black smoke.

Throughout the year your inspectors continued to observe the area adjacent to the North Holmwood Brickworks so as to note any emission of oil smut. From the report prepared by the Chief Public Health Inspector it appears that some general improvement took place, although the residents in the vicinity of the works seemed to be unconvinced that any progress had been made.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

The number of premises registered under the above Act is two, no fresh applications having been received during the year.

SCHOOLS

As in past years the Surrey County Council Education Department made arrangements with the Chief Public Health Inspector for the treatment of school canteens and kitchens for the prevention of flies and other insect and rodent pests. Visits were also made in connection with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS

The Council's Rodent Operator also deals with bed-bugs and other insect pests, under the supervision of the Chief Public Health Inspector, who gives full details of the year's work.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

- (1) Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors:-

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspec- tions (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	18	6	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	87	84	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	2	-	-

TABLE V

INCIDENCE OF DIPHTHERIA IN DORKING URBAN DISTRICT 1934-1961

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

Year	Total number of cases notified	Incidence Rate per 1,000 Population	Mortality Rate per 1,000 Population
1934 - 1938	30	0.36	0.048
1939 - 1943	12	0.12	0.022
1944 - 1948	2	0.02	-
1949 - 1953	-	-	-
1954 - 1958	-	-	-
1959	-	-	-
1960	-	-	-
1961	-	-	-

TABLE VI

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX
DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS BY AGE AND SEX

Age	Primary notifications relating to persons resident in the Dorking Urban District				Notifications of persons already notified in other areas now resident in Dorking Urban District				Deaths				
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Under 1 year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
25	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
65 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	3	1	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

TABLE VII

TUBERCULOSIS INCIDENCE AND MORTALITY RATE 1934-1961

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-1958)

<u>Year</u>	<u>Primary Notifications</u>	<u>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</u>	<u>Deaths</u>	<u>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</u>
1934 - 1938	12	0.73	6	0.41
1939 - 1943	16	0.83	6	0.33
1944 - 1948	16	0.85	8	0.43
1949 - 1953	15	0.77	5	0.27
1954 - 1958	11	0.58	1	0.07
1959	9	0.43	-	-
1960	4	0.18	2	0.09
1961	7	0.31	1	0.05

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1961

Public Health Inspector's Office,
Council Offices,
Pippbrook,
Dorking.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the work of your Public Health Inspectors during the year 1961.

For the third successive year the work of the department was disrupted by staff shortage - this time due to the absence of clerical assistance for a period of some weeks. As records have to be kept and maintained up to date in order to prepare reports for Committees and to complete the returns required by Ministries, telephones have to be answered, and members of the public who call at the office have to have their queries answered, or their complaints and messages noted, this inevitably led to some reduction in the time available for inspection and practical work.

Time had to be found, however, for the consideration which had to be given in preparing conditions to be attached to site licences following the issue of planning permissions by the local planning authority in respect of caravan sites. It will be seen, too, from that section of the report which deals with meat inspection at the reconstructed private slaughterhouse that there was an increased demand on this service, and although the through-put, and consequently the hours of attendance by an inspector, remained fairly constant throughout the period under review, there is always the possibility of further increase in view of the improved facilities available.

The numbers of visits for the purposes of the Food Hygiene Regulations and the Shops Act are greater than in previous years, but this was no doubt achieved because of the lull in the clearance area programme, brought about by the slowness of progress in reaching completion - rehousing of families and demolition of houses - in all the areas subject to confirmed compulsory purchase orders.

In conclusion, my thanks are due, as always, to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee to Dr. Ive, and to colleagues in other departments, for support, help and co-operation, and in particular to my own staff for their investigations and actions in the various tasks which are thrust upon them.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D. ALLAN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1931

Public Health Inspector's Office,
Council Offices,
Bournemouth,
Dorset.

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith my Annual Report on the
work of your Public Health Inspector during the year
1931.

For the third successive year the work of
the department was disrupted by staff shortage - in
fact due to the absence of clinical assistants for
periods of some weeks. As a result there to be kept a
minimum staff in order to prepare reports for
Councils and to complete the returns required by
Ministers, although these have to be answered, and many
of the public who call at the office have to have a
question answered, or their complaints and messages
noted, this inevitably led to some reduction in the
time available for inspection and practical work.

Time had to be found, however, for the
consideration which had to be given in preparing
conditions to be attached to the various following
the issue of planning permission by the local planning
authority in regard to certain cases. It will be
seen from the report which deals with
each inspection at the residential premises during
the year that there was an increased demand on this side
and although the budgetary and administrative
of assistance by an inspector, remained fairly constant
throughout the period under review, there is always
possibility of further increase in view of the
facilities available.

The number of visits for the purpose of
Food Hygiene Inspections and the Shops Act and from
other in previous years, but this was an annual basis
because of the fall in the clearance and progress in results
brought about by the absence of progress in results
operation - reduction of facilities and facilities
houses - in all the areas subject to continued
purchase orders.

In conclusion, my thanks are due, as usual,
to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health
to be, and to be continued in the department,
support, help and cooperation, and in particular
own staff for their investigations and reports
various parts which are shown on page 10.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

INSPECTIONS AND REINSPECTIONS

The number of visits and inspections carried out during the year is summarised as follows :-

General Sanitation -

Water Supply	10
Drainage	531
Stables and Piggeries	1
Air Pollution	239
Fried Fish Shops	3
Farms	23
Tents, Vans, and Sheds	991
Camp Sites	113
Factories	16
Licensed Premises	2
Workplaces	1
Bakehouses	1
Pet Animals Act, 1951	1
Swimming Pools	46
Refuse Collection - Dustbins	49
Refuse Disposal - Accumulations	36
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	6280
Wasps' Nests	180
Schools	5
Shops	442
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	571
Unsuccessful Visits	479

Housing -

<u>Under Public Health Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	31*
No. of re-inspections	161
<u>Under Housing Acts:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	1
No. of re-inspections	114
<u>Under Rent Act, 1957:</u>	
No. of houses inspected	3
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	205
Improvement Grant Visits	70

Infectious Diseases -

Visits re. disinfection	1
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	3
Food Poisoning Enquiries	6

Meat and Food Inspection -

<u>Inspection of Meat:</u>	
Visits to Slaughterhouses	564
Visits to Shops and Stalls	14
Visits to Other Premises	5
<u>Visits to:</u>	
Butchers	48
Canteens	13
Dairies & Milk Distributors	54
Fishmongers & Poulterers	25
Food Preparing Premises	57
Grocers	140

Meat and Food Inspections - continued -

Visits to:

Greengrocers & Fruiterers	44
Ice-cream Premises	15
Market Stalls	59
Restaurants	26
Street Vendors & Hawkers' Carts	48
Wholesalers	50
Hospitals	24
Schools	4
Licensed Premises	17
Bakeries	4

Visits in Connection with Sampling -

Milk - Bacteriological	121
Water - Bacteriological	54
Miscellaneous Samples	3
Miscellaneous Food Visits	5
Food Hygiene Visits	161
	<hr/>
	12,170
	<hr/>

NOTICES ISSUED AND ACTION TAKEN

The Notices served and the results of such action are given in their respective categories, but the total summary (excluding action taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960) is as follows :-

Preliminary -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1961	20
Issued during the year	28
Complied with during the year	30
Statutory Action necessary	12
Outstanding on 31st December, 1961	6

Statutory -

Outstanding on 1st January, 1961	13
Issued during the year	14
Complied with during the year	17
Cancelled during the year	2
Outstanding on 31st December, 1961	8

COMPLAINTS

Four hundred and ninety-one complaints were received from the public as follows :-

Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	19
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	2
Other defects - houses	8
Defective cesspools	4
Drainage of houses	8
Drainage of other premises	1
Rats and Mice	231
Unsound Food	45
Defective dustbins	5
Nuisance from smell	14
Air pollution	2
Ants	8
Beetles	4
Mosquitoes	1
Flies	6

Complaints - continued -

Wasps' Nests	105
Miscellaneous insect pests	9
Miscellaneous	19
	<hr/>
	491
	<hr/>

DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED, NUISANCES ABATED ETC.

The inspection of dwelling houses, etc., and consequent action resulted in the following conditions being found and remedied.

	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
<u>Drainage -</u>		
Cesspools - defective	2	2
Cesspools - overflowing	3	3
Drains defective	7	7
<u>Inspection Chambers -</u>		
Frames and covers defective	2	2
<u>Pipes -</u>		
Rainwater pipes - defective	1	-
Rainwater pipes - new required	2	2
Soil/vent pipes - new required	1	1
Waste-pipes - defective	2	1
<u>Sewers -</u>		
Public sewers - choked or defective	7	7
<u>Sinks -</u>		
Defective	1	1
<u>Water Closets -</u>		
Chamber (walls, roof etc.) defective	-	2
Water supply required	-	1
<u>Yards and Passages -</u>		
Require paving and/or drainage	-	2
<u>General Defects -</u>		
Accumulations	5	7
Cellars flooded	2	2
Ceilings defective	2	1
Chimney pots defective	1	-
Defective doors	1	2
" door frames	1	1
" door thresholds	1	-
" dustbins	3	11
" eavesgutters	3	4
" fireplaces and hearths	1	-
" floors	2	4
Internal walls - plastering required	8	16
Ceilings require plastering	4	6
Roofs - defective	11	10
Roofs - require stripping & reroofing	4	4
Skirtings defective	2	1
Stair-treads and risers defective	1	1
Walls - damp	4	9
Walls - require damp-proofing solution	-	1
Walls - external rendering defective	-	1
Windows - defective	1	3
Windows - new required	1	1
Window frames defective	2	5
Window cills defective	2	2
Window sashcords defective	1	1

NOTICES SERVED AND COMPLIED WITH DURING THE YEAR
AND NOTICES OUTSTANDING AT 31st DECEMBER, 1961

(1) Housing Act, 1957 -

No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1961	3
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1961	1
No. of Preliminary Notices served	1
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	2
No. of Statutory Notices served	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961	2
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961	1

(2) Public Health Act, 1936 -

	<u>Houses</u>	<u>Other Premises</u>	<u>Dust-bins</u>
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1961	8	-	6
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1961	5	1	5
No. of Preliminary Notices served	26	-	2
No. of Preliminary Notices complied with	20	-	7
Statutory Action necessary	12	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices served	14	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices complied with	12	-	5
Action in Default	-	-	-
No. of Statutory Notices cancelled	2	-	-
No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961	3	-	1
No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 31st December, 1961	5	1	-

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

The Council's "Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities", to which reference was made in last year's Annual Report, was accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Dorking was one of the districts named in the Appointed Day Orders which came into operation on the 1st October, 1961.

Of the two slaughterhouses which were stated, in the Council's Report, as being likely to comply with the Regulations by the appointed day, only one - that which was undergoing major reconstruction in 1960 - had in fact been completed and continued to operate. No alterations or improvements were carried out at the smaller slaughterhouse, nor did slaughtering take place there at any time during the year, and it therefore ceased to be regarded as a slaughterhouse.

As was anticipated, the reconditioning and re-arrangement of the one slaughterhouse which continued to function resulted in a considerable increase in throughput - 9,484 animals, compared with 4,197 last year, and with 6,593 in 1959, which was the last full working year recorded.

(1) Statutory Act, 1951

3	No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1951
1	No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1951
1	No. of Preliminary Notices served
2	No. of Preliminary Notices completed with
-	No. of Statutory Notices served
-	No. of Statutory Notices completed with
2	No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st December, 1951
1	No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st December, 1951

(2) Public Health Act, 1947

General Provisions

-	No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1951
1	No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st January, 1951
-	No. of Preliminary Notices served
-	No. of Statutory Notices completed with
-	Statutory Notices served
-	No. of Statutory Notices served
-	No. of Statutory Notices completed with
-	Notices in Default
-	No. of Statutory Notices cancelled
-	No. of Preliminary Notices outstanding at 1st December, 1951
1	No. of Statutory Notices outstanding at 1st December, 1951

DISCUSSION

The Council's Report on Environmental Sanitation, to which reference was made in last year's Annual Report, was accepted by the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and Docket was one of the districts named in a Special Order which was issued on the 1st October, 1951.

Of the two districts named which were added in the Council's Report, as being likely to comply with the Regulations by the 31st March 1952 - only one - that which was undergoing major reconstruction in 1950 - had in fact been completed and handed to the Council. No other district improvements were carried out during the year, and it therefore seemed to be logical to a

As was anticipated, the reconstruction and improvement of the one district named which was named in the Council's Report in a Special Order in 1950 - that which was undergoing major reconstruction in 1950 - had in fact been completed and handed to the Council. No other district improvements were carried out during the year, and it therefore seemed to be logical to a

Slaughterhouses - continued -

In the course of alterations, lairages have been improved, a stunning pen installed for cattle, a de-hairing machine for pigs, thus dispensing with the old wooden scalding tub, and an electric hoist provided. These factors, plus the large cooled hanging room, enable the slaughtering and dressing processes to be carried out more smoothly and more quickly than was previously the case. Pigs and sheep are stunned by means of an electrolethaler.

INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

- (a) Five hundred and sixty-four visits were made to the slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection, and 100 per cent post-mortem inspection of the animals killed was effected, as in previous years.

To achieve this, it is necessary for one inspector to spend an average of 25 hours per week (5 of them outside normal working hours) at the slaughterhouse. Fortunately, however, the extra hours are usually on Monday and Tuesday, and the difficulties experienced in some districts owing to very late hours of slaughter during the week, plus regular week-end slaughtering, have not been encountered here, the only departure from normal being one week-end each December, in preparation for the Christmas trade.

The sixteen cases of *Cysticercus bovis* which were found were reported to the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, together with the names and addresses of the farmers entering the cattle for sale. The number found compares with 2 last year and 3 in 1959, but on a percentage basis it is 1.54 % this year - still less, I believe, than the national average, compared with .44 % in 1960 and .20 % in 1959.

Tables "A", "B" and "C", which summarise the numbers of animals killed, the reasons for condemnation, and the weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit, are set out on pages 37, 38 and 39.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and one licence was issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

In the course of investigation, it was found that the
a stunning pen installed for cattle, a de-hairing machine
for pigs, and a dispensing unit for the old wooden building
and an electric boiler provided. These factors, plus the
large cooled hanging room, made the slaughtering and
dressing processes to be carried out more smoothly and
quickly than was previously the case. Pigs and sheep are
scanned by means of an electric shaver.

INVESTIGATION OF MEAT AND OTHER PRODUCTS

(a) Five hundred and fifty-four visits were made to the
slaughterhouse for the purpose of meat inspection, and
100 per cent post-mortem inspection of the animals killed
was effected, as in previous years.

To achieve this, it is necessary for one inspector
to spend an average of 25 hours per week (5 at least
outside normal working hours) at the slaughterhouse.
Fortunately, however, the extra hours are usually on
Monday and Tuesday, and the difficulties experienced in
some districts owing to very late hours of slaughter have
the week, plus regular work and slaughtering, have not be
encountered here, the only departure from normal being on
week-end each December, in preparation for the Christmas
trade.

The sixteen cases of Oxytetracycline levels which were
found were reported to the District Veterinary Officer
of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food,
together with the names and addresses of the farmers
entering the cattle for sale. The number found compares
with 2 last year and 3 in 1952, but on a percentage basis
it is 1.2% this year - still less, I believe, than the
national average, compared with 4.8% in 1950 and 2.0%
in 1952.

Tables "A", "B" and "C", which summarize the numbers
of animals killed, the reasons for condemnation, and the
weights of carcasses and organs rejected as unfit, are set
out on pages 27, 28 and 29.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS NOT 1952

Five licences were issued during the year to animals
men who had previously held licences, and one licence was
issued to an applicant subject to a condition that he should
not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed
slaughterman.

MEAT INSPECTION

Table "A"

CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR PART

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Swine	Total
Number killed	768	269	310	4309	3828	9484
Number inspected	768	269	310	4309	3828	9484
<u>ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS AND CYSTICERCI:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	5	4	4	2	16
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	93	92	2	44	371	602
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	12.24	36.06	1.93	1.11	9.75	
<u>TUBERCULOSIS ONLY:</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	2	2
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	-	.37	-	-	.05	-
<u>CYSTICERCOSIS:</u>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	14	1	-	-	-	15
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	14	1	-	-	-	15
Generalised and totally condemned	-	1	-	-	-	1

Total weight of carcasses and offals condemned was -

3 tons. 19 cwts. 1 qtr. 18 lbs. 0 ozs.

WEIGHTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS FOUND TO BE UNFIT FOR HUMAN FOOD

	Whole Carcase and Offal	Part Carcase	Head and Tongue	Heart	Lungs	Liver	Kidneys	TOTALS
	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.	Lbs.
<u>(a) TUBERCULOSIS:</u>								
Bovines	435	-	-	-	-	-	-	435
Pigs	-	-	34	-	-	9	-	43
<u>(b) OTHER DISEASES:</u>								
Bovines	3360	6	597	19	88	2334	16	6420
Calves	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	216
Pigs	345	188	63	69	101½	734½	7½	1508½
Sheep	165	-	-	7	2	97½	-	271½
<u>(c) TOTAL WEIGHTS - ALL DISEASES:</u>								
Bovines	3795	6	597	19	88	2334	16	6855
Calves	173	43	-	-	-	-	-	216
Pigs	345	188	97	69	101½	734½	7½	1551½
Sheep	165	-	-	7	2	97½	-	271½
<u>TOTALS:-</u>	4478	237	694	95	191½	3175	23½	8894

(b) Meat (inspected in shops) and Other Foods -

Examination revealed that the following foodstuffs were unfit for human consumption, and were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed.

	Tins	Bottles & Jars	Pkts	Ctns	Weight			
					Cwts	Qrs	Lbs	Ozs
Beef	-	-	-	-	1	-	25	-
Pork	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	11
Offal	-	-	-	-	-	1	26	-
Fish	100	-	-	-	1	3	23	12
Bacon & Ham	-	-	-	-	2	-	21	14
Tinned Ham	-	-	-	-	1	1	12	8
Canned Meat	-	-	-	-	6	3	17	6 $\frac{3}{4}$
Poultry	-	-	-	-	1	4	9	6
Sausages	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	8
Fats	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Suet	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	8
Cheese	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	2
Biscuits	-	-	-	-	-	4	12	10 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bread	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Flour	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	4
Coffee	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Sugar	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Fruit	1115	2	16	1	1	1	20	8
Salt	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	8
Milk	217	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vegetables	1026	8	1	-	-	-	-	-
Soup	138	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Preserves	20	62	-	-	-	-	-	-
Beverages	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-
Savouries	2	12	1	-	-	-	-	-
Potato Powder	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pickles & Sauces	2	67	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cream	25	-	48	-	-	-	-	-
Cereals	64	-	14	-	-	-	-	-
Fruit Juice	105	5	-	-	-	-	-	-
Custard Powder	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	-
Vinegar	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lemonade Powder	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puddings	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jellies	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-
Cake Mix	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	-
Yoghourt	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	2828	161	133	2	19	0	19	0 $\frac{1}{4}$

(c) Milk -

(i) Samples:

During the year 146 samples of milk retailed in the Urban District were taken by the Public Health Inspectors, acting as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The results are summarised as follows :-

Pasteurised Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
116	* 106	9 void	* 115	-

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk

No. of Samples	Methylene Blue Reductase Test		Phosphatase Test	
	Satis:	Unsatis:	Satis:	Unsatis:
30	27	3 void	30	-

The 12 samples on which the Methylene Blue test was declared void by the laboratory were taken during a spell of hot weather when the permitted temperature was exceeded in the laboratory and the test was therefore not carried out.

* One bottle was broken in the laboratory before testing commenced.

(ii) Milk sold under Special Designations:

Dealers' licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960 were issued by the Surrey County Council in respect of firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows :-

For the sale of Tuberculin Tested Milk (pre-packed)	10
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	11
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	13
Bottling Licence for Tuberculin Tested Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Sections 13 to 21

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

1. Hygiene in connection with the sale etc., of food to the Public:

Once again it is possible to record an increase in the number of visits made specifically in connection with food hygiene. In addition, many other visits for other purposes were made to food premises. It is pleasing to note, therefore, that the number of contraventions of the Regulations observed was considerably reduced, and by the end of the year the only matters outstanding were in hand as part of structural alterations.

The trend towards modernisation of premises continued, no doubt in line with the present day methods of sales promotion rather than with food hygiene as the main objective, but the latter most definitely benefits.

There were no legal proceedings under the Act or the Regulations during the year.

REGULATION NO.	CONTRAVENTIONS			
	Carried forward 31.12.60.	Found	Remedied	Carried forward 31.12.61.
6	3	2	5	-
8	1	-	1	-
14	-	1	1	-
16	6	2	7	1
18	1	-	1	-
19	6	-	5	1
21	1	-	1	-
23	6	3	6	3

The register of food premises now includes the following, which are classified in accordance with the main heading of goods sold (e.g. a grocer who also sells bread is classified under "grocer" only) :-

Bread and Cake shops (including premises with bakehouses)	9
Butchers	14
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	11
Grocers	55
Sweet Confectioners	23
Vegetarian Stores	1
Food Manufactories	3

1. Food Hygiene - Continued -

Catering Establishments:-

Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	30
Public Houses and Hotels	40
Office and Works Canteens	18
Private Schools and Children's Homes	8
School Canteens	13
Nursing Homes and Institutions	6
Clubs	6
Students' Hostel	1
	<hr/>
	122
Total :-	245

2. Premises Registered under Section 16:

Manufacture of sausages.....	15
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food.....	16
Storage and sale of ice-cream.....	100
Manufacture, storage and sale of ice-cream.....	2

As in the last few years, neither of the two registered for manufacture produced their own ice-cream, but continued to sell prepacked brands.

3. Registered under Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959:

The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows :-

Number of Dairies	3
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	14

SHOPS ACT, 1950

During the year 442 visits were made for various purposes of this Act. This shows a very considerable increase on any figure previously recorded.

Many improvements, often associated with changes in occupancy, took place. There was no necessity for the service of notices.

The Register of Shops totals 380 premises (including licensed premises) as set out overleaf. Each of these is classified under the main heading of goods sold.

Shops Act - continued -

Arts and Crafts	1
Antiques	8
Books	2
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	9
Boots and Shoes (Repairs & Accessories)	10
Bread and Cakes	7
Butchers	14
Caravan Accessories	2
Children's Wear	1
China and Glass	2
Chemists	7
Coal Order Office	2
Corn and Seed Merchants	3
Cycle Repairs	1
Decorator's Sundries	4
Drapers and Haberdashers	9
Dyers and Cleaners	7
Electrical Goods, Radio & Television	10
Fancy Goods	1
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	3
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	8
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	10
Grocers	31
Grocers and General Stores	20
Hairdressers	17
Heating Engineers	2
Ironmongers, Hardware & Builder's Sundries	10
Jewellers	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicle and Accessories	11
Music Shops	3
Newsagents and Stationers	16
Opticians	4
Outfitters	21
Pet Food Shops	1
Pet Shops	2
Photographic Goods	3
Restaurants, Cafes & Snack Bars	30
Sewing Machines	1
Sportsgoods, Cycles & Toys	3
Supermarket	1
Timber Merchant	1
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	14
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	4
Wool Shops	4
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1

AIR POLLUTION

A great deal of time was again spent in dealing with complaints, carrying out observations and inspections, and preparing reports on the subject of the emission of oil smut from the North Holmwood Brickworks.

At the beginning of the year it appeared that there had been an improvement in conditions, probably due to the powder injection apparatus (insufflator) mentioned in last year's Report, but in the middle of April there was some recurrence which immediately resulted in a number of complaints from residents in the neighbourhood. In addition to these the residents arranged a meeting at the North Holmwood Village Hall. Representatives of the Brick Company were invited to attend, as were the Council's officers and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee. The Managing Director of the Brick Company made a statement on the steps taken during the past two years. He mentioned that the powder injection system had not been satisfactory as it had been too large for their plant. Consequently, it had been withdrawn, but a specially designed insufflator would be installed early in June. The residents asked many questions, and made a number of specific complaints which were noted by the Managing Director. The Brick Company's and the Council's representatives then withdrew and the residents continued with a private meeting.

Subsequently, a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government notifying the receipt of a complaint concerning the emission of oil smuts and offering to arrange for informal advice or help from the District Alkali Inspector if the Council wished to have it.

This offer was willingly accepted by the Council, and at the same time the Ministry was informed of what had transpired since the first complaints were received, and supplied with copies of reports and correspondence dealing with this matter.

The new insufflator was installed by the Brick Company early in June and a series of observations over the remainder of the summer months revealed that there was considerable improvement, although on one or two occasions there was evidence of some slight smut emission. The Company, from their own checks on the progress made, were continually pressing the plant manufacturers to carry out modifications to reduce the possibility of error.

In November the North Holmwood Village Association sent a deputation to meet the Public Health Committee. H.M. District Alkali Inspector also attended the meeting. The deputation made representations that the residents of the village had suffered an intolerable nuisance for nearly three years and that they were seriously concerned at the nature of damage caused to their personal possessions. Residents were suffering acute personal distress and mothers of young children were averse to putting their babies out in prams due to the smuts causing burns and ruining clothes; there was also the added complaint of a most obnoxious smell which necessitated windows being kept shut, including bedroom windows at night.

A great deal of time was again spent in dealing with complaints, carrying out observations and inspections, and preparing reports on the subject of the condition of all parts from the North Holland Waterworks.

At the beginning of the year it appeared that there had been an improvement in conditions, probably due to the powder injection apparatus (injection) mentioned in last year's report, but in the middle of April there was some recurrence which immediately resulted in a number of complaints from residents in the neighbourhood. In addition to these the residents arranged a meeting at the North Holland Village Hall. Representatives of the Dutch City Council were invited to attend, as also the Council's officers, the Chairman of the Public Health Committee, the Manager of the Dutch Company, and a representative of the Director of the Dutch Company. He mentioned that the powder injection system had not been satisfactory as it had been too noisy for their plant. Consequently, it had been withdrawn, but a specially designed injection system had been installed early in June. The residents were very satisfied and made a number of enquiries which were answered by the Manager of the Dutch Company and the Council's representative then withdrew and the residents continued with a private meeting.

Subsequently, a letter was received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government regarding the receipt of complaints concerning the condition of all parts and other to arrange for technical advice or help from the District Health Inspector if the Council wished to have it.

This offer was willingly accepted by the Council, and at the same time the Ministry was informed of what had happened since the first complaints were received, and supplied with copies of reports and correspondence dealing with this matter.

The new installation was installed by the Dutch Company early in June and a series of observations over the course of the summer months revealed that there was considerable improvement, although on one or two occasions there was evidence of some slight deterioration. The Company, from their own checks on the progress made, were continually presenting the plant manufacturers to carry out modifications to reduce the possibility of error.

In November the North Holland Village Association's representative to meet the Public Health Committee, Mr. District Health Inspector also attended the meeting. The discussion made representative that the residents of the village had suffered an infectious disease for nearly three years and that they were seriously concerned as the nature of damage caused to their personal possessions. Residents were making acute personal distress and that of young children were aware of getting their bodies all in cases due to the same causing burns and various other there was also the added complaint of a most objectionable which necessitated windows being kept shut, including

Following this meeting, the Council accepted the Committee's recommendation that the Brick Company should be asked to acknowledge their failure to remedy the discomfort caused and to revert to solid fuel firing until it was proved beyond all doubt that the nuisance complained of could be eradicated. In reply the Company rejected these suggestions, pointing out that considerable progress had been made in their oil firing technique, and promising continued co-operation with the Council and the supply of the fullest information on the methods in use in accordance with up to date developments.

By the end of the year reports indicated that the insufflator was achieving a significant reduction in the sulphur trioxide content of the exhaust gases and in consequence the acidity of any smuts emitted was substantially less.

CARAVAN SITES

In last year's Report reference was made to the fact that a total of 27 applications for site licences had been received under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. All of these were in respect of existing sites, but in only one case had a planning permission been granted previously, and although twenty-five of the others had existing use rights going back in some instances for over 30 years, the applications in respect of these had to be transmitted to the local planning authority in accordance with the requirements of Section 17 of the Act. The application in respect of one site which had neither a specific planning permission nor a claim to "existing use" rights was withdrawn.

Circular 42/60, which was issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in connection with the general policy to be adopted under the Act, stated:-

"There is no power in Section 17 for the planning authority to issue a refusal of planning permission on a licence application which is referred to them. Nor should conditions be attached to permissions which would have the effect of curtailing existing use rights - for example, conditions imposing time limits. The proper way to curtail any such rights will be by an order under Section 26 of the 1947 Act."

Despite this advice, and despite the consultations which had taken place in December, 1960, between officers of the Surrey County Council and the Urban District Council, the planning permission in each case was granted only a very short time before the expiration of the six months' period allowed. Two of the permissions included conditions embodying time limits, having regard to the fact that agreements under Section 25 of the 1947 Act had been entered into some years ago by the site occupiers and the Surrey County Council, and these agreements had specified time limits.

Following this meeting, the Council accepted the Committee's recommendation that the British Council should be asked to acknowledge their failure to supply the site comfort caused and to revert to their first offer until it was proved beyond all doubt that the business would not be conducted. In reply the Company referred suggestions, pointing out that considerable progress had been made in their oil field activities, and promising continued co-operation with the Council and the supply of the latest information on the methods in use in accordance with up to date developments.

By the end of the year reports indicated that the Inspector was reviewing a significant reduction in the output of the content of the exhaust gases and in consequence the acidity of any waste emitted was substantially less.

CARAVAN SITES

In last year's Report reference was made to the fact that a total of 27 applications for site licences had been received under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. All of these were in respect of existing sites but in only one case had a planning permission been granted previously, and although twenty-five of the others had existing use rights going back in some instances for over 50 years, the applications in respect of those had to be presented to the local planning authority in accordance with the requirements of Section 17 of the Act. The application in respect of one also which had neither a specific planning permission nor a claim to "existing use rights was withdrawn.

Circular 64/60, which was issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government in connection with the general policy to be adopted under the Act, states:-

"There is no power in Section 17 for the planning authority to issue a refusal of planning permission on a licence application which is referred to them. Nor should conditions be attached to permissions which would have the effect of cancelling existing use rights - for example, conditions imposing time limits. The proper way to curtail any such rights will be by an order under Section 22 of the 1960 Act."

Despite this advice, and despite the consultation which had taken place in December, 1960, between officers of the Barry County Council and the Urban District Council the planning permission in each case was granted only a very short time before the expiration of the six months' period allowed. Two of the permissions included conditions imposing time limits, having regard to the fact that applications under Section 22 of the 1960 Act had been made into some years ago by the site occupiers and the Barry County Council, and those applications had specified time limits.

Caravan Sites - continued -

One permission granted was in such a form that the area of the existing site would have been considerably reduced, but no order under Section 26 of the 1947 Act was made. The site occupier entered an appeal against this decision, and in view of the circumstances, the issue of a licence was deferred pending the outcome of the appeal. Unfortunately, this matter was still unsettled by the end of 1961.

Three other licences were deferred - two because the planning permissions required amendment, and one because an appeal had been lodged. None of these had been settled by the end of the year.

The position at the 31st December, 1961 with regard to the 27 applications referred to last year was as follows :-

Licences issued following grant of planning consent :	-	21 *
Withdrawn	-	1
Licences deferred pending settlement of planning considerations	-	4

* These 21 licences dealt with 22 of the original applications, as two adjoining sites, formerly the subject of two separate applications, became merged in one ownership.

In addition to the foregoing, a licence for a site for one caravan was issued after a successful appeal against a planning refusal in respect of a new application. The Minister, in allowing the appeal, set a limit of two years in this case.

When considering the conditions to be attached to site licences, the Council's Public Health Committee followed the advice of the Minister, as set out in the introduction to the Model Standards :-

"In pursuance of his powers under Section 5(6) of the Act, the Minister hereby specifies the following standards. They are Model standards: they represent the standards normally to be expected, as a matter of good practice, on sites which are used regularly by residential or holiday caravans. They are not intended to apply to any other type of caravan site. They should be applied with due regard to the particular circumstances of each case, including the physical character of the site, any services or facilities that may already be available within convenient reach, and other local conditions."

The factors referred to by the Minister were taken into consideration by the Committee, together with the detailed reports which were submitted in respect of each, and the results of discussions with site operators or their representatives. Some members of the Committee personally viewed a number of the larger sites.

One permission granted was in such a form that the
rest of the existing also would have been consistently
reduced, but no order under Section 25 of the 1951 Act
was made. The said order covered an appeal against
this decision, and in view of the circumstances, the
of a license was deferred pending the outcome of the
unfortunately, this matter was still unresolved by the
of 1961.

Three other licenses were deferred - two because of
planning permission required was not obtained, and the
an appeal had been lodged. None of these had been dealt
by the end of the year.

The position at the first meeting, 1961 was
to the 27 applications referred to last year was as
follows:-

21	-	of planning consent	licenses issued following grant
1	-	Withdrawn	
1	-	licenses deferred pending completion of planning conditions	

* These 21 licenses dealt with 25 of the original
applications, as two adjoining sites, formerly the
subject of two separate applications, became merged
as one ownership.

In addition to the foregoing, a license for a site
for one caravan was issued after a successful appeal
against a planning refusal in respect of a new application.
The Ministry, in allowing the appeal, set a limit of two
years in this case.

When considering the conditions to be attached to a
license, the Council's Public Health Committee followed
the advice of the Minister, as set out in the instructions
to the Model Standards:-

"In pursuance of his powers under Section 25(a)
of the Act, the Minister hereby specifies the
following standards. They are Model Standards
they represent the standards normally to be
expected, as a matter of good practice, on sites
which are used regularly by residential or holiday
caravans. They are not intended to apply to any
other type of caravan site. They should be applied
with due regard to the particular circumstances of
each case, including the physical character of the
site, any services or facilities that may already
be available within convenient reach, and other
local conditions."

The reports referred to by the Minister were taken
into consideration by the Council's Committee, together with the
detailed reports which were submitted in respect of each
and the results of discussions with the operators of the
representatives. Good progress of the Committee's work
reviewed a number of the larger sites.

Caravan Sites - continued -

That the care taken at that time was fully justified is borne out by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 2/62, dated 26th April, 1962 in which the Minister refers to complaints received about excessive conditions being attached to site licences, and to examples he has seen. He therefore asks the authorities concerned to review their practice and to consider what is the minimum that need be included (rather than the maximum that can be included) in the licences they issue. He further refers to the too rigid application of the model standards.

Owing to the particular difficulties with regard to cesspool emptying in the Box Hill area, the full requirements of licence conditions for sanitary and ablution blocks do not come into effect on the caravan sites in that area until main drainage is available. In the meantime, therefore, although communal facilities drain to cesspools, the waste water from caravan sinks may be permitted in many instances to be otherwise disposed of, including the provision of soakaways, provided that no nuisance is caused.

No detailed over-all count was taken in December, 1961, but figures summarised at a later date - the first week in May, 1962 - although strictly speaking outside the scope of this review, are interesting in that they show that the references of some members of the public to "dozens of extra vans arriving every week" and "thousands of caravan residents" are completely inaccurate.

Caravans on sites subject to
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

(a) Number at commencement of the Act:	827, including 465 in permanent occupation
(b) Number permitted by licence on sites so far licensed:	632, including 305 in permanent occupation
(c) Number recommended on sites at present subject to planning appeals etc., - Licences not yet issued:	160, including 131 in permanent occupation
(d) Total of (b) and (c) :	792, including 436 in permanent occupation
(e) Number at present:	787, including 456* in permanent occupation

* The excess is accounted for by caravans on sites where a reduction is to be achieved by natural wastage.

In addition to the above, there are a few caravans which come into exempted classes, and also several parked for storage only, a total of approximately 30 altogether.

That the same taken at that time was only limited to those of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No. 2/82, dated 22nd April, 1982 in which the Minister refers to complaints received about excessive conditions being attached to site licenses, and to examples he has seen. He therefore asks the authorities concerned to review their practice and to consider what is the minimum that need be included (rather than the maximum to be included) in the license they issue. He further refers to the top right application of the model standard

being to the particular difficulties with regard to disposal of refuse in the site area, the full requirements of license conditions for amenity and related blocks do not come into effect on the caravan sites in that area until main drainage is available. In the meantime, there is, although some sanitary facilities exist to some extent, no waste water from caravan sites may be permitted in many instances to be otherwise disposed of, including the provision of sewers, provided that no drainage is available.

No detailed over-all count was taken in December, 1982 but figures submitted at a later date - the first week of May, 1982 - although slightly exceeding the scope of this review, are interesting in that they show that the references of some members of the public to "counts of caravans" were arriving every week, and "thousands of caravans" were completely inaccurate.

Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

(a) Number of caravan sites as at 31st December 1981	(b) Number of caravan sites as at 31st December 1982	(c) Number of caravan sites as at 31st December 1983	(d) Total of (a), (b) and (c)	(e) Number of caravan sites as at 31st December 1984
1,257, including 655 in Government occupation	1,257, including 302 in Government occupation	1,257, including 133 in Government occupation	3,771, including 1,090 in Government occupation	1,257, including 655 in Government occupation

* The excess is accounted for by errors on sites where a reduction is to be achieved by means of wastage.

In addition to the above, there are a few caravans which come into exempted classes, and also several parked for storage only, a total of approximately 30 altogether.

HOUSING ACTS.

(a) CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

As a result of the Local Inquiry held in December, 1960 into the Compulsory Purchase Order made in respect of the Falkland Road area, the Minister confirmed the Order in May, 1961, with modifications. One house was transferred from the unfit "pink" category to "grey", while four houses which had been included in "grey" land for the purposes of redevelopment of the area were deleted.

During the year, 11 families comprising 25 persons were displaced from properties subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders, 10 of these families being from unfit houses. Forty-one houses were demolished. The following summary indicates the position reached in the original five years' programme by the end of 1961.

Number of Houses in Clearance Areas

	<u>1.</u> Included in original list.	<u>2.</u> Included in area when "declared".	<u>3.</u> Confirmed as unfit by Minister.	<u>4.</u> Demolished.
Gotmandene (C.A.No.1)	20	26	25	25
Church Gardens (C.A.No.2)	59	58	55	32
Orchard Road (C.A.No.3)	6	6	6	6
Hampstead Road (C.A.No.4)	-	4	4	4
Hampstead Road (C.A.No.5)	13	18	18	18
Barley Mow Gardens (C.A.No.6)	4	4	-*	-
Lincoln Road (C.A.No.7)	8	8	8	-
Falkland Road (C.A.No.8)	3	8	7	-
Totals	<u>113</u>	<u>132</u>	<u>123</u>	<u>85</u>

* These houses were purchased by agreement on the recommendation of the Minister.

Practically all the clearance areas have been dealt with by compulsory purchase orders, and in certain cases, therefore, other properties have been included to enable better re-development. In addition, some of the houses transferred from the unfit category by the Minister have still been retained within the areas of such orders.

HOUSEHOLD DATA

(a) CLEARANCE PROGRAMME

As a result of the local inquiry held in December, 1961, the Compulsory Purchase Order made in respect of the Falkland Road area, the Minister confirmed the Order in May, 1961, with modifications. One house was transferred from the "pink" category to "grey", while four houses which had been included in "grey" land for the purposes of redevelopment of the area were deleted.

During the year, 11 families comprising 22 persons were displaced from properties subject to Compulsory Purchase Orders, 10 of these families being from world houses. Forty-one houses were demolished. The following summary indicates the position reached in the original five year programme by the end of 1961.

Number of Houses in Clearance Areas

	1. Included in original list.	2. Included in area when "deleted".	3. Confirmed by Minister as early as possible.	4.
Godthorpe (C.A.No.1)	20	20	20	20
Church Gardens (C.A.No.2)	20	20	20	20
Greenway Road (C.A.No.3)	6	6	6	6
Westerly Road (C.A.No.4)	-	4	4	4
Westerly Road (C.A.No.5)	12	12	12	12
Barley Row Gardens (C.A.No.6)	4	4	4	4
Lincoln Road (C.A.No.7)	6	6	6	6
Falkland Road (C.A.No.8)	3	6	7	-
Totals	112	122	122	88

* These houses were purchased by agreement on the recommendation of the Minister.

Practically all the clearance areas have been dealt with by compulsory purchase orders, and in certain cases therefore, other properties have been included in order to be redevalued. In addition, some of the houses transferred from the pink category by the Minister have still been retained within the area of world orders.

Housing Acts -

(a) Clearance Programme - continued -

Fit houses included in confirmed
Compulsory Purchase Orders.

	<u>No.</u>	<u>No. demolished</u>	<u>Not yet de- molished</u>
Cotmandene	1	1	-
Church Gardens	10	3	7
Hampstead Road	6	6	-
Lincoln Road	1	-	1
Falkland Road	3	-	3
Totals	<u>21</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>11</u>

In addition to the houses dealt with in areas, the number of individual premises so far dealt with during the period of the programme either by closing order (in respect of whole or part), demolition order, or undertaking totalled 17, and action was pending in several other cases.

Provided that some progress can be made in the re-housing of the various family units still occupying houses in the areas subject to compulsory purchase order, followed by the demolition of the groups of houses which have had to be left standing because of this delay, it will soon be possible to regard the first five year programme as nearly complete, and a new programme will have to be prepared.

(b) OTHER HOUSING ACTION.

The following properties were dealt with :-

Houses demolished as result of formal or informal procedure (Section 17(1) Housing Act, 1957)	-	3
Unfit houses made fit :		
(a) After informal action	-	23
(b) After formal notice under Public Health Acts	-	11

(a) Disposal Programme - continued -

111 houses included in continued
programme by Housing Act 1957.

No. of houses included in continued programme by Housing Act 1957	No. of houses included in continued programme by Housing Act 1957	No. of houses included in continued programme by Housing Act 1957	Total
1	1	1	3
3	3	3	10
6	6	6	16
-	-	-	-
1	1	1	3
3	3	3	10
11	11	11	33

In addition to the houses dealt with in above, the number of individual premises so far dealt with during the period of the programme either by direct order (in respect of whole or part), demolition order, or order taking control of, and action was pending in respect of other cases.

Provided that some progress can be made in the re-housing of the various family units still occupying houses in the areas subject to compulsory purchase orders, full by the demolition of the groups of houses which have to be left standing because of this delay, it will soon be possible to regard the first five year programme as completed, and a new programme will have to be prepared.

(b) OTHER HOUSING ACTION

The following properties were dealt with :-

3	-	Houses demolished as result of town and inland provisions (Section 17(1), Housing Act 1957)
23	-	Units houses sold for (a) After informal action
11	-	(b) After formal action under Public Health Act

RENT ACT, 1957

Once again, very little use was made by tenants of the provisions of this Act.

RENT ACT, 1957 - FIRST SCHEDULE

Period covered - 1st January to 31st December, 1961.

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

1. Number of applications for certificates	2
2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates	Nil
3. Number of decisions to issue certificates	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	2
(b) in respect of all defects	Nil
4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 5 of the First Schedule.....	2
5. Number of undertakings refused by Local Authority under proviso to paragraph 5 of the First Schedule	Nil
6. Number of Certificates issued	Nil

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR CANCELLATION OF CERTIFICATES

7. Applications by landlords to Local Authority for cancellation of certificates	1
8. Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	Nil
9. Decisions by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenant's objections	Nil
10. Certificates cancelled by Local Authority	1

PEST CONTROL

The work under this heading varied little from last year except that more complaints were received in respect of infestations of rats and mice, and fewer concerning insect pests.

1. RATS AND MICE -

The details submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the year's work are as follows :-

Good again, very little was made by January of the provisions of this Act.

PART III, 1991 - FIRST PART

Part covered - 1st January to 31st December 1991

PART I - APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF INCARCERATION

- 1. Number of applications for certificates
- 2. Number of decisions not to issue certificates
- 3. Number of decisions to issue certificates
 - (a) in respect of some but not all offences
 - (b) in respect of all offences
- 4. Number of undertakings given by landlords under paragraph 2 of the First Schedule
- 5. Number of undertakings refused by local authority under section 2 of the First Schedule
- 6. Number of Certificates issued

PART II - APPLICATIONS FOR DECISIONS ON APPEALS

- 7. Applications by landlords to local authority for cancellation of certificates
- 8. Decisions by tenants in connection with certificates
- 9. Decisions by local authority in appeal in cases of refusal of certificates
- 10. Certificates cancelled by local authority

PART IV

The work under this heading varied little over the year except that more cancellations were received in connection with certificates of new and old, and fewer cancellations in these areas.

PART V

The details submitted to the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food in respect of the year's work are as follows:-

Rats and Mice - continued -

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Auth- ority	(2) Dwelling houses (inc. Coun- -cil Hses	(3) All Other (inc. Busi- -ness Prem.	(4) Total of Cols. 1, 2, & 3.	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District.	10	6821	870	7701	29
2. Total number of <u>properties inspected as a result of notification</u>	1	140	39	179	2
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	106	24	130	2
Ship rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	31	23	54	-
3. Total number of <u>properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act</u>	7	1116	8	1131	8
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
Common rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	6	282	4	292	3
Ship rat { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	-	-	-	-
House mouse { Major	-	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	29	7	36	-
4. Total number of <u>properties otherwise inspected</u> (e.g. when visited primarily for some other purpose)	3	519	533	1055	6

Number of such properties found to be infested by:-

Cont/over

Rats and Mice - Continued -

4.	Number of such properties found to be infested by:-					
	Common rat	{	Major	-	-	-
		{	Minor	-	2	-
	Ship rat	{	Major	-	-	-
		{	Minor	-	-	-
	House mouse	{	Major	-	-	-
		{	Minor	-	-	-
5.	Total inspections carried out including re-inspections			35	4117	1883
						6035
						57
6.	Number of <u>infested properties</u> (in Section II, III, & IV) treated by L.A.			6	450	45
						501
						5
7.	Total treatments carried out including re-treatments.			14	563	76
						653
						11
8.	Number of notices served under Section 4 of the Act:					
	(a) Treatment			-	-	-
	(b) Structural Work (i.e., Roofing)			-	-	-
9.	Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec.4 of the Act.			-	-	-
10.	Legal Proceedings			-	-	-
11.	Number of "Block" control schemes carried out	95 involving 303 premises				

Rats and Mice - continued -

Arrangements continued for regular inspection and treatment when necessary at the following premises, a charge being made in the case of business and industrial firms and Surrey County Council establishments :-

	<u>Number</u>
Provender and Seed Mills and Stores	3
Hotels	1
Schools Canteens	9
General Hospital	1
Sewage Works	3
Refuse Tips	1
Council Depot	1

2. INSECT PESTS -

(a) Fleas:

Infestations of fleas in two private houses were treated by the use of insecticide.

(b) Common and German Cockroaches, and other Beetles:

Infestations dealt with during the year occurred in two hotels, a cafe, an old people's home, a laundry, a hostel, a convent, three private houses, and the Dorking General Hospital. In the latter case, which continued to be inspected and treated under an annual contract, treatment was necessary on 37 occasions the number of room-treatments involved being 92.

(c) Red Ants (Pharaoh's Ants):

19 visits were made to an hotel, involving 46 room treatments and re-treatments.

(d) Garden Ants:

During the contract treatment at the Dorking General Hospital 35 room treatments were given. In addition, the department was called in to deal with infestations at a shop and five private houses.

(e) Mosquitoes:

Two ponds, an old static water tank, a ditch, an area of marshy land, and stagnant stretches of two streams, were sprayed with larvicide to prevent the breeding of mosquitoes.

(f) Wasps:

107 wasps' nests were treated and destroyed.

Insect Pests - continued -

(g) Flies:

By agreement with the Education Authority nine school canteens and the Central Kitchen, which prepared school meals for distribution to those schools which have no canteen kitchen of their own, were sprayed with insecticide as a measure of fly prevention.

Premises treated included the Dorking General Hospital, roof spaces in two private houses and a nursing-home, and a church tower.

(h) Clover Mite:

External walls of three Council houses were sprayed.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Three visits were made for miscellaneous enquiries.

One bedroom in a Council house was disinfected after the removal of a T.B. case.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences were issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. Inspection revealed that conditions were satisfactory.

