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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
1969
ANNUAL REPORT
for
THE DISTRICT

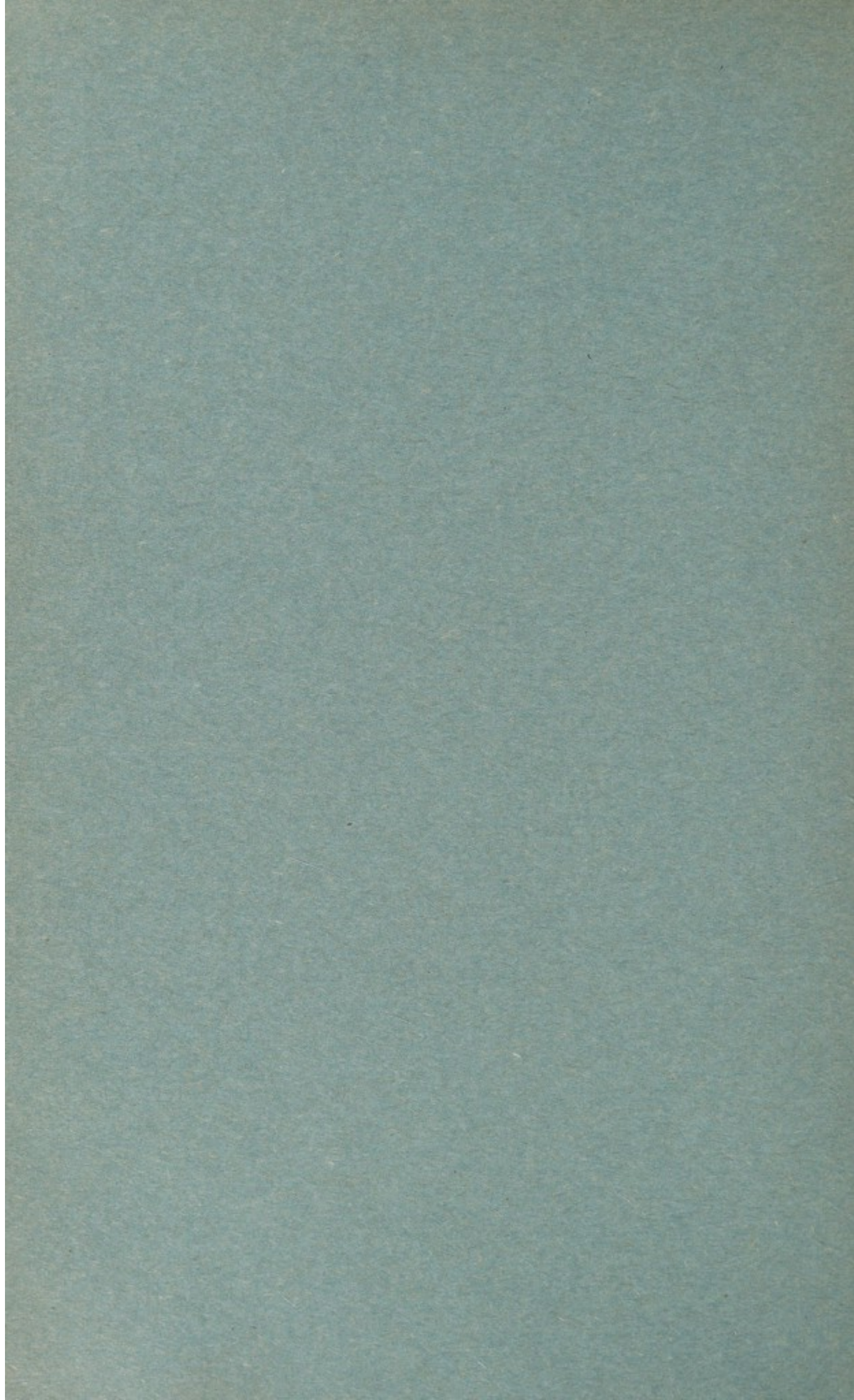
by

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

1969 - 1970

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. A. FAULKNER, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

A. E. GREENSMITH, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

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T. E. D. BRAY, M.A.P.H.I.

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

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Junior Shorthand Typist/Clerk MISS S. LOCK (resigned 21.9.69)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

MRS. D. SCAMMELL

MISS E. M. K. BESSANT (from 2.6.1969)

Rodent Operator

G. ANSCOMB

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Leatherhead Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

July 1970.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of presenting my Annual Report on the health of the District during 1969. Fortunately the elements were more propitious than the previous year, when floods caused public health problems, which persisted into 1969, especially in the case of houses where their aftermath took a considerable time to clear.

The District birth-rate remained stable and although the infant mortality rate showed an increase, the rise would need to be maintained over two or three years to be significant. I should, however, like to make some comments on the causes of death. Coronary heart disease produced 23 more deaths than in 1968, but this change may be due to the fact that the number of deaths caused by such disease in females over 75 years of age nearly doubled. Nevertheless, two males and one female under 45 years of age died from this disease, a warning to all of us that death can strike in the prime of life, often when the tide of success is reaching its peak. There were no deaths in this age group during 1968.

Cerebrovascular disease was the cause of more female deaths in the 75 years and over age group than in 1968. Here again, ageing and wear and tear of blood vessels are inevitable with increasing survival to a riper age. Three deaths under the age of 55 years were the result of vehicular accidents, but more deaths might have been anticipated taking into account the heavy flows of traffic in many parts of Dorking. When the list of causes of death is perused it is a perpetual wonder that any of us survives at all!

The year was relatively quiet as far as infectious disease was concerned, but even so, four dysentery cases amongst those infections notified, took a substantial amount of time and visiting to clear up satisfactorily. It is not only a matter of leaving specimen containers, but also of encouraging and sometimes persuading people to co-operate. Despite the cases of dysentery in the area, none of the Urban District schools were affected by outbreaks.

Only three cases of measles were notified although an epidemic year was expected. It is therefore evident that measles vaccine has had a marked effect in reducing the incidence of this disease. The previous epidemic year in 1967 resulted in 332 cases of measles. Unfortunately one of the makes of measles vaccine produced a number of serious reactions and was withdrawn during the year. Alternative supplies of vaccine have taken some time to materialise and it will be interesting to see if 1970 or 1971 reverts to an epidemic year. National statistics show a trend that way.

I am much encouraged by the fact that the number of cases on the Tuberculosis Register has been halved since 1960 and that only one new case was notified in 1969. No deaths directly due to tuberculosis have occurred since 1966.

Finally it is very tempting to compare the infectiousness of bacteria or viruses with the infectivity of permissiveness. The former's movements and reactions are reasonably predictable, whereas the latter's can be insidious in onset yet flamboyant in its epidemic spread. The ultimate result may be that the infection will, in due course, burn itself out or the population at risk will ultimately build up a strong resistance to the disease!

I wish to thank the Chairman of the Council and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee and Members of the Council for their interest and support throughout the year. I am indebted to Mr. G. A. Faulkner, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff for their continued keenness and loyalty which have been a constant encouragement to me. I am also grateful for the assistance which I have received from the other Chief Officers and their staffs. In conclusion my Secretary, Miss E. Nolan, deserves special recognition for her conscientious service and initiative during the year.

I am Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1969

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1969	1968	1939
Area (acres)	9,511	9,511	9,511
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	22,604	22,604	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year)	22,850	23,010	17,320
Density (persons per acre)	2.42	2.42	1.8
Number of inhabited houses	7,349	7,295	4,868
Rateable Value	£1,192,225	£1,169,974	£189,186
Product of a Penny Rate	£4,880	£4,721	£728

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	312	144	168			
Legitimate	292	136	156			
Illegitimate	20	8	12			
				1969	1968	1939
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.7	14.0	15.7
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.3	13.6	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				6.0	7.5	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	3	2	1			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				10.0	9.3	28.6

DEATHS

				1969	1968	1939
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	322	149	173			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				14.1	12.6	12.0
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.4	11.1	10.1

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	6	3	3			
Legitimate	5	3	2			
Illegitimate	1	—	1			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:						
Total				19.0	12.0	10.9
Legitimate				17.0	13.4	7.6
Illegitimate				50.0	—	100.0

	1969	1968	1939
Neonatal Mortality			
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:	4.0	4.0	*
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	13.0	12.5	*
Early Neonatal Mortality			
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	3.0	4.0	*
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.0	12.5	*
Perinatal Mortality			
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	19.0	22.0	*
Maternal Mortality			
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—	—	*
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	*

** Figures not produced in 1939*

The Registrar General's estimate of population of 22,850 for mid-year 1969 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this Report.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 312 of which 144 were males and 168 females. The crude birth rate was 13.7 per 1,000 population which is slightly lower than the previous year, when the rate was 14.0.

As sex and age distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations, the comparability factor (0.97) supplied by the Registrar General, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison with other areas. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 13.3 is obtained, compared with a rate of 16.3 for England and Wales.

Twenty births, or 6.0 per cent of the total births, were registered as illegitimate, compared with 7.5 in the previous year.

Three still births occurred giving a still birth rate of 10.0 compared with 9.3 in 1968.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 322 made up of 149 males and 173 females. The crude death rate was 14.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 12.6 in the previous year.

As in the case of births, the comparability factor (0.88) provided by the Registrar General, has been 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 reduces it from 14.1 to 12.4. The death rate compares favourably with the figure of 11.9 for England and Wales.

Deaths due to Cancer

(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Lung Cancer	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1926-1935	192	1.7	—	—
1936-1945	338	1.8	—	—
1946-1949	164	1.0	—	—
1950-1955	246	2.0	0.40	83.5
1956-1960	262	2.4	0.46	92.0
1961-1965	264	2.3	0.53	82.4
1966	49	2.1	0.51	100.0
1967	49	2.9	0.56	99.9
1968	50	2.2	0.52	83.3
1969	60	2.6	0.56	69.2

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease	
			Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1927-1935	440	4.0	—	—
1936-1945	1,008	5.4	—	—
1946-1949	475	5.9	—	—
1950-1955	791	6.5	1.2	64.1
1956-1960	684	6.5	1.8	63.1
1961-1965	745	6.5	2.4	56.6
1966	142	6.1	2.3	62.9
1967	141	6.1	1.7	58.7
1968	148	6.4	2.6	62.3
1969	189	8.3	3.7	57.1

Infant Mortality

There were six deaths of infants under 1 year of age. The infant mortality rate was 19.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. All the deaths occurred within one week of birth.

Causes of death	1969	1968
Prematurity	2	1
Haemorrhage	—	1
Pneumonia	1	2
Congenital	3	—
	6	4

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1969

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1969)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District (Standardised)	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District (Standardised)	England and Wales	Dorking Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	26.8	19.1	14.9	142	82.5
1891 - 1900	29.9	22.1	18.2	14.4	153	92.5
1901 - 1910	27.2	21.6	15.4	14.2	128	86.5
1911 - 1920	21.8	16.5	14.3	13.2	100	70.5
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.5	12.1	13.2	72	49.0
1931 - 1940	14.9	14.4	12.2	12.2	58.7	31.0
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.8	12.3	12.7	43.1	19.2
1951 - 1960	15.8	13.7	11.6	12.3	24.8	23.1
1961	17.4	17.0	12.0	11.3	21.6	29.4 (11)†
1962	18.0	17.1	11.9	12.3	21.6	15.9 (6)
1963	18.2	15.6	12.2	10.5	21.1	11.0 (4)
1964	18.4	16.6	11.3	10.2	19.9	20.3 (8)
1965	18.1	17.4	11.5	10.6	19.0	14.9 (6)
1966	17.7	14.9	11.7	9.6	18.9	14.0 (5)
1967	17.2	15.4	11.2	8.9	18.3	14.0 (5)
1968	16.9	13.6	11.9	11.1	18.3	12.0 (4)
1969	16.3	13.3	11.9	12.4	18.0	19.0 (6)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -4 yr.	1- 4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 & over
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	1	4
Malignant Neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	2	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm—Prostate	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1
Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3
	F	13	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	6	5
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—
Anaemias	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	1
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	48	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	15	22
	F	36	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	10	23
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	18
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	11
	F	33	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	27
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	7
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	6
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Asthma	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases—Genito-Urinary System	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -4 wks.	1- 4 yr.	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 75	75 & over
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
All other Accidents	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes	M	149	2	1	—	1	—	3	6	26	40	70
	F	173	2	1	—	—	1	3	8	18	30	110

Deaths from Vehicular Accidents

Three residents died as a result of injuries received in vehicular accidents.

Age Groups	1969	1968
15-24 years	1	—
35-44 years	1	—
45-54 years	1	—
55-64 years	—	1
	3	1

Other Accidental Deaths

Two females died as a result of accidents, one due to pneumonia following fracture of femur. The second death was due to multiple injuries following a fall on to a railway line.

Age Groups	1969	1968
5-14 years	—	3
45-54 years	—	1
55-64 years	1	—
65-74 years	1	—
	2	4

Suicide

One death in a female due to barbiturate poisoning was attributed to suicide.

Age Groups	1969	1968
45-54 years	1	1
65-74 years	—	1
	1	2

Maternal Mortality

There was again no death due to maternal causes during 1969.

2. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Dorking General Hospital maintains approximately 218 beds for medical, surgical, geriatric 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.

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 Park Hospital, Epsom. The staff of this laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food and water taken by the Public Health Department.

The bacteriological examination of the following specimens was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	79	16

From the historical point of view it should be noted that in 1939 the Public Health Department dealt with 128 bacteriological specimens which included 91 for the diagnosis of diphtheria, 23 for tuberculosis, 10 for enteric fever, and 4 for haemolytic streptococci, compared with 79 specimens taken for gastrointestinal infections, including dysentery and food poisoning in 1969.

I wish to thank Dr. Gamble, Director of the Laboratory, and his staff for their advice and help during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is the function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Banstead (Burgh Heath 53491), with a sub-station at Harrowlands, South Terrace, Dorking.

MORTUARY FACILITIES

During the year 36 bodies were accepted by the Epsom District Hospital mortuary for coroner's postmortems.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

Cremation

There is a crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, which is used by many residents of the Dorking Urban District as a means of disposal of the dead.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers, young children, domiciliary midwifery and nursing, health visiting, immunisation and vaccination, cervical cytology, chiropody, and home helps, is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Eastern Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at Caberfeigh, Hatchlands Road, Redhill, under the direction of Dr. T. A. Plumley, Divisional Medical Officer.

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal

Dorking General Hospital. Monday, 9.30 a.m.
Epsom District Hospital. Monday and Thursday, 2 p.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 9.30 a.m.

Maternity and Child Welfare

Boxhill, St. Andrew's Hall. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Brockham, Church Room. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 2 p.m.
Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. Monday and Wednesday, 2-4 p.m.
Headley, Village Hall. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion. Friday, 2 p.m.
North Holmwood, Village Hall. 1st and 3rd Thursdays. 2 p.m.
Westcott, Reading Room. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.

General Medical

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. 1st and 3rd Mondays, 9.30 a.m.
Leatherhead, The Mansion. Monday, 9.30 a.m.

Health Centre for the Elderly

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. Tuesday, 2 p.m.

Chest

Dorking General Hospital. Friday, 10 a.m.

Chiropody

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment.*

Dental

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Eye

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Remedial Exercises

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Speech

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. *By appointment*

Family Planning Association

Dorking General Hospital. Tuesday, 6-7.30 p.m.
Wednesday, 9.30 a.m.-12 noon } *By appointment*

Venereal Diseases

Redhill General Hospital. Males: Monday, 5-7 p.m.
Guildford Royal Surrey County Hospital. Males: Tuesday and Friday, 5-7 p.m.
Females: Monday, 3-7 p.m.; Thursday,
9.30-11 a.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)

HEALTH EDUCATION

In collaboration with the County Health Services, arrangements were made during the year for the display of posters on Council notice-boards, in libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises.

Public Health Inspectors continued to carry out individual health education with respect to food handlers.

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

These include:—

Citizens' Advice Bureau

The Bureau is at 231 High Street (Dorking 81907) and is open on Mondays and Saturdays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon; Tuesdays and Thursdays, 12 noon to 2 p.m.; Wednesdays, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.; and Fridays, 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. The fact that it is open for some period every day, and that the office is very near the centre of the town, has made it accessible to very many more people.

There were 858 enquiries during 1969 compared with 819 in the previous year. Mrs. Pearson, the Hon. Organiser, became Chairman of the Surrey County Citizens' Advice Bureau Committee in January, 1967.

Family Planning Association

A branch of the Family Planning Association functions in the district under the Chairmanship of Mr. John Higgs. It provides a clinic twice weekly 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 advice on methods of contraception, with the investigation of cases of sub-fertility and with the solution of marital problems.

During the year a total of 1,792 visits were made to the Clinic, including 144 first visits and 67 patients from other clinics. One hundred and twenty-five mail orders were dealt with in 1969.

The Samaritans

The Samaritans have a branch office at Woodbridge Road, Guildford. The emergency telephone number is Guildford 2345. There are also branches at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate (telephone number 48444), and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead (telephone number 5555). Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem. During the year the Guildford Branch (which includes the Dorking area) received 583 calls for help, demonstrating the real need for such a service, especially as such calls have increased by 40 over those for 1968.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31—'Meals on Wheels'

This invaluable service, operated through the good offices of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service, delivers a cooked midday meal twice a week—Tuesdays and Fridays—to the elderly and infirm. During the year 4,740 meals were supplied in this way; this compares with 5,229 in 1968 and 3,662 in 1967.

The maximum subsidy allowed by the Council was increased to 1/6 per meal with a maximum of £355 per financial year.

Section 47

This section of the 1948 Act gives power to local authorities to take steps to deal with persons suffering from chronic illness or infirmity who, for one reason or another, are not receiving proper care and attention, and are unable to manage for themselves in their own homes.

Under the 1948 Act, power was given to a Local Authority to apply to the Magistrates' Court for an Order to obtain the removal, for a period not exceeding three months, of any person found to be in such conditions. An Amending Act, which came into force in 1951, enables authorities to adopt a more expeditious procedure in cases requiring urgent attention.

Unfortunately, compulsory action was necessary under this Section in order to remove an ill elderly man from his home where he was living alone. He was not receiving proper care and attention and refused to go into hospital.

Section 50

This section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this section of the Act was not required during the year.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER

The whole of the area is provided with water from the East Surrey Water Company's mains, and the supply again proved to be adequate, pure and wholesome.

Mickleham, Box Hill, and Brockham receive supplies derived from borings into the chalk at Purley, Kenley, and Leatherhead. The water supplying the remainder of the district is obtained from artesian wells situated at the Water Works in Station Road, Dorking, some of it from the Lower Greensand, and the rest from a bore into the Hythe beds.

Reports were received on 20 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 by the Company's laboratory.

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

	<i>Leatherhead Pumping Station</i>	<i>Dorking Pumping Station</i>
Appearance	Bright, almost clear, with a few minute chalk particles	Clear and bright
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Less than 2	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	9.1	7.9
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Nil	3
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	240	360
Total Solids	160	240
Chlorides as Cl.	19	20
Alkalinity as		
Calcium Carbonate	45	107
Hardness: Total	90	172
Carbonate	45	107
Non-Carbonate ..	45	65
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.2	6.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.057	0.033
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil
Permanganate Value		
(4hrs. at 27°C.)	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.13	0.18
Metals: Iron	Nil	0.02
Other metals	Nil	Nil
Natural Fluoride	Trace	Trace

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

Dwelling-houses supplied by a piped main supply	7,438
" " " " " piped private supply	3
" " " " " well	2

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Domestic and trade refuse continues to alter in character with the advent of new materials, and basically, this results in increased bulk; the total weight of refuse deposited at the Council's tip was nearly 300 tons more than that for the year 1968. Refuse from part of the Dorking and Horley Rural District Council's area reasonably accessible to the tip is accepted. The amount is shown below.

The trade refuse collection service, started in the early part of last year, continues, and is appreciated by traders. In addition there was an increase of over 400 tons of trade refuse deposited at the tip during the year.

Items of household refuse which it is not possible to include in the normal weekly collection are collected on demand by a special service. This eliminates, or at least reduces, the indiscriminate dumping so common in some areas.

During the early part of the year considerable difficulties arose from an infestation of flies at the Council's Ranmore Road controlled tip. Local residents formed an action committee and were met by Members and Officers of the Council to discuss the problem. It was accepted that a serious position had arisen and an undertaking was given by the Council's representatives to implement a course of action to clear the existing infestation and prevent a similar recurrence. The programme drawn up was fully effective and at the end of the summer season conditions were again satisfactory.

Incidental to this, work was started on the provision of a new road access to the tip away from adjoining houses. This should prevent complaints of nuisance from passing refuse and other vehicles using the tip.

Figures provided by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor show the total amount of refuse deposited at the tip to be as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Trade Refuse	1,575	16	1
Household Refuse	5,542	17	0
Excess Household Refuse	198	13	0
Dorking & Horley Refuse	1,416	1	3
Total Refuse deposited for year	8,733	8	0

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

During 1969 the Pixham Lane Outfall Works produced generally satisfactory final effluent. Standards have, however, only been maintained with difficulty. The Biological filters have improved during the year after the effects of the 1968 floods, but still require much attention. The effluent from the Brockham Sewage Works is also generally satisfactory. Due to the increase in the labour force at the Works in the latter part of the year a great improvement has been made. A programme of investigation and sampling of known trade effluents has been commenced.

The above information has been supplied by the Council's Engineer and Surveyor, to whom I acknowledge my thanks and appreciation.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Chief Public Health Inspector has included in his report a summary of licensed caravan sites in the area.

The problems associated with the use of caravans and communal facilities for full residential purposes continues although steady progress is being made on three sites to provide better standards for both personal and general amenity. This move is unlikely to assist those families who are unable to afford increased rentals or modern caravans; their only salvation lies in Council rehousing with the indefinite waiting period entailed. The cramped conditions prevailing in the older type of caravans due to enlargement in family size adds further to the problem of daily living and the satisfactory development of children.

SHOPS ACTS, 1950 and 1965

During the year 35 inspections were recorded for the purpose of the above Acts. Further details are included in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Public Health Inspectors made 36 visits to swimming pools and took 25 samples of the water. Two of the pools are privately owned, but open to the public, three are at schools—one private and two County Education—and a sixth is in the grounds of a house but used by other children in the neighbourhood. Results of the samples taken are summarised as follows:—

- Pool 1.** Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant. Samples taken, 6; Satisfactory, 3. The three unsatisfactory samples showed relatively high colony counts but there was an absence of coliform bacilli and *B. coli* (type 1). The high counts were due to exceptionally high bathing loads in hot humid weather conditions.
- Pool 2.** Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant; also heated. Samples taken, 7; Satisfactory, 6. There was a high colony count together with coliform bacilli and *B. coli* (type 1) present in the one unsatisfactory sample. This resulted from a prolonged break in chlorination due to supplies of chlorine being unobtainable. The pool was taken out of use until the conditions were rectified.
- Pool 3.** A small pool for learners, capacity 15,000 gallons, at a County Primary School. Has a circulation and filtration plant, with provision for drip-feed chlorination. Samples taken, 5; Satisfactory, 4. The one failure arose from a defect in the chlorination plant.
- Pool 4.** This is a pool of 48,000 gallons capacity at a County Secondary School. It is equipped with semi-automatic circulation, filtration and chlorination plant. Samples taken, 3; Satisfactory 3.
- Pool 5.** A small pool at a private school where samples are taken by arrangement with the Principal. The pool has circulation and filtration equipment, but chlorinated by hand. Samples taken 3; Satisfactory, 3.
- Pool 6.** At the request of the owner one sample was taken to check the pool plant, which was satisfactory.

AIR POLLUTION

I have little to add to the Chief Public Health Inspector's report on this subject, except to say that a considerable amount of attention and time has been given by him in trying to find a solution to a serious fume nuisance from a factory in the Town. It is hoped that a satisfactory cure will soon be achieved.

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.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses registered within the district.

SCHOOLS

As in previous years there were several occasions on which the Public Health Department's services were required to deal with minor rodent infestations in schools and school canteens.

The Public Health Inspectors, in carrying out their duties under the Food Hygiene Regulations, inspect school canteens as a matter of routine and, in addition, their services are available to examine and advise on foods delivered there in the case of doubt as to condition.

INSPECTION OF FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	5	1	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	88	13	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	3	2	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				No. of cases in which prose- cutions were instituted
		Found	Remedied	REFERRED to H.M. Inspector	by H.M. Inspector	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		—	1	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		—	1	—	—	—

3. Outwork (Sections 133 and 134)

<i>Nature of Work</i>	SECTION 133		<i>No. of prosecutions for failing to supply lists</i>	SECTION 134		<i>Prosecution</i>
	<i>No. of outworkers in Aug. list required by Section 133 (1) (c)</i>	<i>No. of cases of defaults in sending list to the Council</i>		<i>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises</i>	<i>Notices served</i>	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel (making, etc., cleaning and washing)	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	—	—	—	—	—	—

4. Factories on the register are classified as follows

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Agricultural Engineers	2	—
Bacon Curing	1	—
Bathroom Fittings and Accessories	1	—
Bookbinding	1	—
Boot Repairs	3	—
Brickmaking	1	—
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	5	—
Cinematograph Operators	1	—
Cleaning and Pressing	4	—
Coach Building	1	—
Electricity Generating Station	1	—
Engineering (General)	17	—

	<i>Power</i>	<i>Non-Power</i>
Fish Curing	—	1
Fish Tanks	1	—
Flour Mills	1	—
Gasholder Station	1	—
Laundries	2	—
Milk Pasteurisers	1	—
Motor Vehicle Repairs	17	—
Printing	4	—
Radio Engineers	3	1
Sausage Manufacturers	4	—
Screen Printing	1	—
Slaughterhouses	1	—
Tailoring	3	2
Tent Making	1	—
Timber Merchants	1	—
Typewriter Repairs	2	—
Tyre Maintenance	1	—
Upholsterers, etc.	3	1
Watch and Clock Repairs	1	—
Wine Bottling	1	—
Woodwork	1	—

No notification of out-workers was received.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT

Full details of premises visited, defects or nuisances discovered, and the action taken under the appropriate legal provisions will be found in the report of the Chief Public Health Inspector, with the results obtained.

4. HOUSING

Twenty dwellings were constructed during the year by the Council of which six were three-bedroom houses and eight one-bedroom flats at Holmesdale Road/Walford Road, North Holmwood, the remaining six being bed-sitting-room bungalows at Marlborough Road, Dorking. This number compares with 45 Council units of accommodation constructed in 1968.

The summary of all units is as follows:—

<i>Description</i>	<i>B.S.R.</i>	<i>Accommodation—Bedrooms</i>				<i>Total</i>
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	
Houses (built by Council)	—	—	212	827	11	1,050
Bungalows „ „ „	6	56	—	—	—	62
Flats „ „ „	65	219	206	15	—	505
Maisonettes „ „ „	—	—	—	35	2	37
Houses in areas acquired by C.P.O.s in course of clearance procedure	—	—	5	4	—	9
Other houses purchased	—	—	—	6	—	6
TOTALS	71	275	423	887	13	1,669

Twenty-five houses were built by private enterprise, as compared with 51 in 1968.

MEDICAL ADVISER

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser to the Council on matters relating to the health of housing applicants and of Council house tenants.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK

The Chief Public Health Inspector continued to act as the agent of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspection, supervision and sampling at a pasteurising plant which was established in the district, but closed during the year.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors carried out sampling and inspection work under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 on behalf of the County Medical Officer, the Surrey County Council being responsible, as Food and Drugs Authority for the District, for the issue of all dealers' licences and the sampling of milk for the purposes of the Regulations.

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with the adulteration of food. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information that a total of 69 samples for analysis were taken in this district, six of which were adulterated or irregular. These included 33 samples of milk, the remainder consisting of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs. The information was also given that within the area of the county in which the County Council acts as Food and Drugs authority a total of 877 samples were taken for analysis, including 460 of milk. Thirty-eight were found to be below standard, 12 of these being of milk.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS, ICE CREAM, AND FOOD HYGIENE

The results of inspections of food premises, action taken, and progress achieved are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1968 and 1939 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Notifications (corrected)				1969	1968	1939
Anthrax	..	..	..	—	—	*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	0.22
Dysentery	..	..	..	0.17	—	*
Encephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	*
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.26	0.34	—
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	0.04	—	*
Measles	..	..	..	0.13	1.04	*
Meningitis	..	..	..	0.08	—	*
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	—	0.04	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	0.16
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	0.04	2.29
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	0.04	—	0.22
Non-Respiratory	..	..	..	—	—	0.05
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	0.04	0.16

* Disease not notifiable in 1939

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of diphtheria since 1947. As a matter of interest it is noted that four cases occurred in 1939, two of which subsequently died from the disease.

DYSENTERY

Four cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year, two occurring in one family. There were no such cases in 1968.

FOOD POISONING

Six sporadic cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Four belonged to the *Salmonella typhi-murium* group, one to the *Enteritidis* group and the sixth was unclassified. In each case it was not possible to trace the source of the infection. Eight cases were notified in 1968.

MEASLES

Three cases of measles were notified during 1969, which should have been an epidemic year, compared with 24 in 1968.

SCARLET FEVER

No case of scarlet fever was notified during the year. There was one case notified in 1968. In 1939 40 cases were notified and all were admitted to hospital. The latter action emphasises the serious nature of the disease at that time.

WHOOPING COUGH

No case of whooping cough was notified during 1969. One case was notified in the previous year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

One notification of pulmonary tuberculosis was received from medical practitioners concerning residents of the district in whom the active disease was recognised for the first time. The table below gives a comparison of tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates since 1934.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-69

(Quinquennial Averages 1934-63)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
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
1959-1963	5	0.27	1	0.03
1964-1968	4	0.16	0.6	0.02
1969	1	0.04	—	—

Deaths from Tuberculosis

There was no death attributed to tuberculosis during the year. The trend, which the mortality figures for tuberculosis have assumed in recent years, can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of the curative and preventive measures taken against the disease.

Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of five persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 12 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	1	By transfers to other districts	3
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	4	By recovery	7
		By death	2*
	5		12

*The cause of death was not attributed to tuberculosis

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 42 in comparison with 49 for the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

31.12.60	98	31.12.65	59
31.12.61	92	31.12.66	59
31.12.62	95	31.12.67	57
31.12.63	87	31.12.68	49
31.12.64	70		

Mass Radiography

During the year 2,474 persons were examined.

Dorking and District Tuberculosis Care Committee

The voluntary Tuberculosis Care Committee works in close association with the Dorking Chest Clinic. The Committee co-operates with various voluntary Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and with statutory officers engaged in health and welfare. The Committee is in a good position to meet the special problems of the tuberculous person and the household to which he belongs.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNIZATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

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

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

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

STAFF SUPERANNUATION SCHEME

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee with regard to staff medical examinations and as Medical Adviser on medical problems affecting the working capacity of members of the Council Staff.

URBAN DISTRICT OF DORKING
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1969

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PIPPBROOK,
DORKING.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is an honour and pleasure to present my Annual Report on environmental conditions in the District for 1969, my first full year with this Council. The report is arranged in subjects with comments as relevant made under the various headings.

The implementation of Council decisions arising from the Maud Report on Management in Local Government saw several changes in the Department. The area was divided into three Districts with an inspector answerable for the day-to-day responsibilities of each district. This has ensured better continuity of work and a feed-back of information is expected on which to base future policies, this being particularly important in the case of housing. One major responsibility delegated to the Public Health Committee was Improvement Grants and this Department now deals completely with all applications.

In accordance with Council's instructions a start was made on the revision of Licence Conditions in respect of caravan sites with good progress. As expected, objections have been made against the draft revised proposals and much will need to be done before we can be satisfied that the best obtainable has been achieved.

Four years having elapsed since the completion of main drainage on Box Hill, a survey was carried out to identify any premises not connected to the sewer which gave rise to public health problems. It was not considered necessary to take any formal action in this respect but Council decided, in principle, to undertake drainage connections to sewers in accordance with Section 275 of the Public Health Act, 1936, where appropriate, as a long-term policy.

A start was made in the training of food handlers in food hygiene. This arose from an invitation by the Manager of a hotel to take part in a course

being run by the industry's Training Board, for the staff of that hotel. As time permits, efforts will be made to extend this form of health education.

The changing demands made on the staff of the Department have been accepted in good spirit and I am most grateful to them for their very real effort during the year. Again, I am indebted to the Chairmen of the Council and of Public Health Committee for their encouragement and support as also to other Members and Officers of the Council and particularly so to Dr. Plumley.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. A. FAULKNER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

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

General Sanitation

Water Supply	32
Drainage	139
Air Pollution	115
Noise Abatement Act	77
Farms	23
Tents, Vans and Sheds	29
Caravan Sites	119
Factories with Mechanical Power	13
„ without „	1
O.S.R. Act—General Inspections	60
O.S.R. Act—Re-visits and Miscellaneous	58
Animal Boarding Establishments	10
Swimming Pools	36
Refuse Collection—Dustbins	13
Refuse Disposal—Accumulations & Refuse Tips	37
Rats and Mice (Visits by Rodent Operator)	5,576
Insects and other pests	424
Schools	10
Shops	35
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	443
Unsuccessful Visits	—
Pet Animals Act	4
Stables and Piggeries	3
Riding Establishments	15

Housing

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	37
No. of re-inspections	64

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	86
No. of re-inspections	95
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	136
Improvement Grant Visits	282
Under Rent Acts	15

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	18
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	70
Food Poisoning Enquiries	21

Meat and Food Inspection

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	320
Visits to Shops and Stalls	3
Visits to Other Premises	2

Meat and Food Inspection (*continued*)

Visits to:

Butchers	12
Canteens	2
Dairies and Milk Distributors	82
Fishmongers and Poulterers	14
Food Preparing Premises	24
Grocers	39
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	4
Ice-cream Premises	7
Market Stalls	8
Restaurants	45
Street Vendors' and Hawkers' Carts	2
Wholesalers	10
Schools	2
Hospitals	—
Licensed Premises	7
Reg. Premises, Sec. 16 F. & D. Act	4
Sweet Confectionery	19

Visits in connection with Sampling:

Milk—Bacteriological	70
Water—Bacteriological	30
Ice-cream—Bacteriological	—
Miscellaneous Samples	7

Miscellaneous Food Visits	52
Food Hygiene Visits	116
	<hr/>
	8,977

COMPLAINTS

Complaints were received from the public as follows:—

Flooded premises	2
Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	31
Defective floors and woodwork, etc.	1
Other defects—houses	5
Drainage	14
Rats and Mice	258
Unsound food	58
Nuisance from smell	19
Air Pollution	8
Ants	23
Flies	23
Wasps' Nests	155
Miscellaneous insect pests	3
Miscellaneous	42
	<hr/>
	642

HOUSING

The Department became responsible for the administration of improvement and standard grants from April, it being accepted by Council that this was a logical extension of responsibilities in respect of housing in the private sector. This enabled the procedure in respect of grants and qualification certificates to be reformed and established in preparation for the introduction of the more liberal grants and conditions contained in the Housing Act, 1969. The Act should encourage greater use of these grants in 1970 but it is anticipated that some of the additional work involved will be absorbed by revised methods in the Department. The same can be said of the issue of qualification certificates which are an essential part of the Act's rent control provisions. The knowledge of the impending provisions of the Act deterred applications in the latter part of the year. It is hoped that time can be found in the near future for the making of improvement areas as several parts of the District are considered suitable for such treatment.

Positive steps to secure the future of a group of twenty dwellings in mid-Holmwood were taken during the year by the provision of new water mains and service pipes together with a programme of intended improvement and repair to the cottages. It is anticipated that by co-operation between owners, occupiers and Council, the dwellings and the area will be preserved and enhanced.

(A) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

There was no clearance area activity during the year, the previous slum clearance programme having been completed in 1968. Action has been started in respect of eight individual unfit houses and one demolition order made.

A return required by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government based on existing information indicated that some 220 houses in the area were considered unfit for human habitation.

(B) DETAILS OF NOTICES AND ORDERS

	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1968</i>	<i>Served 1969</i>	<i>Complied with 1969</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1969</i>
PRELIMINARY				
Housing Acts				
Disrepair	—	5	—	5
Disrepair (Qualification Certificates)	—	—	—	—
Houses in Multiple Occupation	—	1	1	—
Compulsory Improvements	10	7	2	15
Overcrowding	—	2	2	—
Public Health Acts				
Disrepair	11	14	4	21
Drainage	1	1	2	—
Other	—	2	2	—

	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1968</i>	<i>Served 1969</i>	<i>Complied with 1969</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1969</i>
STATUTORY				
Housing Acts				
Disrepair	2	—	1	1
Demolition Orders	—	1	—	1
Closing Orders	—	—	—	—
Multiple Occupation	—	—	—	—
Public Health Acts				
Disrepair	—	1	1	—
Drainage	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—

Notices were served in respect of eight unfit houses stating a time and place at which their condition and future use would be considered by the Council.

(C) RESULTS OF ACTION

Dwellings made fit or otherwise repaired (excluding (E) below)	6
Houses Demolished	Nil
Houses or parts of dwellings closed	Nil
Number of families rehoused by Council as a result	Nil

(D) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	22										
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	8										
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for											
(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	Nil										
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	Nil										
4. Number of houses on which have been made											
(a) Management Orders	Nil										
(b) Directions on overcrowding	Nil										
5. Number of notices served											
(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	Nil										
(b) To require additional services or facilities	Nil										
(c) Where work has been carried out in default	Nil										
6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of											
(a) Management	Nil										
(b) Directions	Nil										
(c) Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act 1957)	Nil										
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)	Nil										
8. Number of control orders terminated	Nil										
9. Details regarding separate occupancies in houses in multiple occupation:											
Number of houses	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
with following number of	<hr/>										
separate occupancies	1	12	5	2	1	—	—	—	—	1	—

(E) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(i) Standard

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	25	5
Number of applications approved	15	3
Number of applications refused	2	1
2. Number of dwellings improved	10	3
	£ s. d.	
3. Amount paid in grants	2,238 0 0	
4. Average grant per house	172 0 0	
5. Amenities provided:—		
(a) fixed bath or shower		12
(b) wash hand basin		12
(c) sink		—
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)		12
(e) water closet within dwelling		13

(ii) Discretionary

	<i>Owner/Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	12	17
2. Number of applications approved	7	13
3. Number of applications refused	—	—
4. Number of dwellings improved	1	4
	£ s. d.	
5. Amount paid in grants	2,000 0 0	
6. Average grant per house	400 0 0	

(F) QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Improvement cases

1. Number of applications received for qualification certificates under Section 44(2)	3
2. Number of certificates of provisional approval issued	2
3. Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 46(3)	—

Standard amenities already provided

4. Number of applications received for qualification certificates under Section 44(1)	6
5. Number of qualification certificates issued under Section 45(2)	—

Exemption for low income tenants from Section 54

6. Number of certificates issued under Section 55	—
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(G) CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

One application was made by a tenant for a Certificate of Disrepair and a notice of intention to issue a Certificate was served on the owner. An undertaking to do the works specified was received and complied with.

FOOD AND DRUGS

(A) INSPECTION OF MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

(i) Slaughterhouse

Meat inspection is carried out at one privately-owned slaughterhouse and involves one inspector being present full-time to carry out ante-mortem and post-mortem examinations of the animals in accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, this being a statutory duty on the authority and the inspectors; a charge is made for this service but the prescribed maxima has remained unchanged since 1963 and does not reflect the true costs incurred. The duty is carried out on a rota basis by my Deputy and the two District Inspectors.

In renewing the slaughterhouse licence for 1969, the Council were aware that I was not satisfied with the structural condition of the slaughterhouse, therefore the renewal was limited to a period of six months to enable a detailed schedule of defects to be prepared. An agreement was entered into with the owner for the demolition and reconstruction of the older part of the premises and the licence was renewed for a second period of six months.

The annual through-put was lower than 1968, a peak year, for all animals except pigs in which there was a 22 per cent increase.

Statistical information has been limited to Table 1, the form of which is prescribed and can be related to other areas. Attempts have been made, so far unsuccessfully, through the British Veterinary Association and the Association of Public Health Inspectors, to agree a uniform system for the recording of animal diseases discovered in the course of post-mortem examination in slaughterhouses, the information obtained to be utilised for public health and also by veterinarians for animal health purposes.

It will be noted that a nil return is given in the section dealing with tuberculosis. Lesions are still being found in the sub-maxillary lymph nodes of pigs which resemble tuberculosis but subsequent bacteriological examination fails to confirm the presence of tubercle bacilli. Two specimens were submitted for examination.

Table 1. Carcasses and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>			<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>			
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL	
Number killed	1,349	147	258	4,746	7,096	13,596	
Number inspected	1,349	147	258	4,746	7,096	13,596	
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci							
Whole carcasses condemned	1	4	7	9	43	64	
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	436	74	1	579	800	1,890	
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	32.7	53.0	3.1	12.5	10.4		

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cysticercosis

Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	4	—	—	5	—	9
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	4	—	—	—	—	4
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of carcases and offals condemned was 9 tons 18 cwts. 1 qr. 26 lb.

Poultry Inspection

There are no poultry processing premises within the district, the number of visits recorded in this connection is therefore nil. However, visits have been made to shops within the district in which poultry is displayed for retail sale to ascertain the quality and fitness for human consumption of such poultry.

(ii) Wholesale and Retail

Food may be examined by the Public Health Inspector as to its fitness to eat for any of three reasons (a) as part of routine inspection of food premises; (b) at the request of the wholesaler/retailer; or (c) on receipt of a consumer complaint. As stated elsewhere, the amount of time available for food inspection allows very little for this type of detailed examination as a matter of routine and the bulk of the food listed in Table 2 arose out of (b). Food complaints are dealt with in more detail below.

Table 2. Unfit Food voluntarily surrendered

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>Bottles & Jars</i>	<i>Pkts.</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	WEIGHT		
				<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>	
Beef					1	9	0
Mutton and Beef					5	21	0
Poultry							
Offal				3	1	1	5
Bacon and Ham				2	2	17	0
Fish	33		588	3	1	18	0
Tinned Ham					1	11	7
Canned Meat	276		451				
Cheese							
Fruit	222		210				
Vegetables	491		769				

	<i>Tins</i>	<i>Bottles & Jars</i>	<i>Pkts.</i>	<i>WEIGHT</i>			
				<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Milk	4						
Soup	284						
Preserves		4					
Savouries	50						
Pickles and Sauces		3					
Cereals					1	0	0
Cream	3						
Fruit Juices and Beverages	20	2	24				
Puddings	24						
Confectionery			148				
Ice Cream			1,679				
TOTAL	1,407	9	3,869	11	2	21	12

The above 3,869 packets all relate to frozen foods rendered unfit by failure of refrigeration plant.

(B) FOOD COMPLAINTS

It is regrettable to have to report that no less than 19 complaints were received in the Department of food being sold which was not of the nature, substance or quality demanded or otherwise unfit, not including the milk complaints referred to later in the report. Thirteen of these were of a more serious nature and related to mouldy and/or decomposing food as follows:—

Ox tongue; veal; pre-packed ham;
wet fish; chicken croquettes; meat pudding; meat pies;
bread (2); apple turnover (2); and a jam sponge.

This indicated that in all these instances the food was either kept for too long or in unsuitable conditions. The veal was a pre-packed joint where too much was expected of a temperature-controlled cabinet. A routine sample of veal cutlet kept in the same cabinet was purchased for control purposes and on examination *Salmonella* serotype dublin was isolated. Inspection of pre-packed ham still on display following a complaint showed that, although within the shelf life stamped on the packet, another 86 packets were similarly affected. The condition arose from a fault in temperature control and a lack of sufficient supervision of such equipment.

Of the remaining six complaints, three related to foreign matter in food, i.e. nut and bolt in bread; screw in cheese; potato haulm in crisps. Two were alleged not of the quality demanded, i.e. Escallop Holstein not containing veal cutlet; rabbit served in place of chicken. The sixth related to a dirty milk bottle.

Although the number of complaints is small in relation to the number of sales that take place during the year it is known that those finding their way to the Health Department are a very small percentage of the actual.

All of the retailers concerned were first offenders and as the Committee were satisfied that adequate steps had been taken to prevent a recurrence, they decided not to institute legal proceedings in any instance.

(C) MILK

(i) Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65, milk retailed to the public must be sold under one of the four permissible designations—'Pasteurised', 'Sterilised', 'Untreated', or 'Ultra Heat Treated'. A test is prescribed for each category.

Licences to enable distributors to sell milk of the designations they choose are issued by the Surrey County Council, as Food & Drugs Authority for the district, but the Urban District Council's Public Health Inspectors act as agents of the County Medical Officer for the purposes of inspecting the premises of applicants for licences, and for subsequent routine sampling and inspections at such premises when licences have been issued.

During the year 110 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at West Park Hospital, Epsom, for the tests prescribed for these categories, the results being as follows:—

Table 3.

Pasteurised Milk					
No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST			PHOSPHATASE TEST	
	Satis.	Void	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
54	47	—	7†	52	2†
Untreated Milk					
No. of Samples	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST			BRUCELLA RING TEST	
	Satis.	Void	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
11	10	1	—	5*	—
Sterilised Milk					
No. of Samples	TURBIDITY TEST				
	Satis.	Unsatis.			
6	6	—			
Ultra Heat Treated Milk					
No. of Samples	COLONY COUNT TEST				
	Satis.	Unsatis.			
12	12	—			

(ii) *Other Tests.* In addition to the above retail samples, the inspectors made seventeen visits to farms producing farm-bottled 'Untreated' milk for the purpose of bulk sampling from churns and tanks, and 27 such samples were collected. These were submitted for the Brucella Ring Test. All were negative.

(iii) *Milk sold under Special Designation.* Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 issued by the Surrey County Council were held by firms trading at or from premises in the Urban District, as follows.

For the sale of Untreated Milk (pre-packed)	9
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	20
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	8
For the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk (pre-packed)	12
Bottling licence for Untreated Milk	1
Pasteuriser's Licence	1

†The unsatisfactory results of pasteurised milk occurred at the beginning of the year and involved the Department in considerable work. They arose from the failure of a routine sample of locally processed milk, quickly followed by several retailer complaints relating to souring or 'off-flavour'. Enquiries and examinations indicated that a bulk milk supply had contained heat-resistant spore-forming organisms, which although not harmful, had the effect of rapid reduction of methylene blue together with the formation of taint and souring. A programme of sampling of raw milk supplies was arranged with the Company to isolate the offending supply.

*The routine testing by the laboratory of 'Untreated' milk for brucella organisms commenced during the year. The ring test is a preliminary screening test and samples giving a negative result are not examined further.

(iv) *Premises registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations.* The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Dairies	1
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	23

(v) The year saw the closure of yet another small private dairy in the area, this time the Westcott Dairies, who processed milk, cream and yoghurt, servicing the whole of the District and surrounding areas. One effect of this closure was that many people transferred to a local producer-retailer and commenced consuming untreated milk without fully appreciating the difference between pasteurised and untreated milk. Although, regularly sampled, as shown above, one cannot guarantee that untreated milk is free from *Brucella* or other pathogenic organisms.

(D) FOOD HYGIENE

(i) The inspection of premises to secure the safe and hygienic preparation, storage and sale of food for human consumption is a basic duty of every local authority's health department but, being mainly of a routine nature with very few traders upset if they are not regularly visited, there is a tendency for this duty to be relegated by more pressing issues.

The need for a good standard of routine inspection was highlighted during the year when two established restaurants, visited for other reasons, were found to be in grossly bad condition. The use of the adjectives 'filthy' and 'deplorable' in reports to Committee was not excessive. Both businesses closed until the conditions had been rectified and one changed ownership.

The year saw a marked reduction in the number of food premises inspected and the prospects for 1970 are no better.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations found during the year are given in Table 4. All inspected premises were fitted to comply with Regulation 16 as, with one exception, were those to which Regulation 19 applied.

Table 4. Contraventions

	Regulation No.	Outstanding 31.12.1968	Found	Remedied	Outstanding 13.12.1969
Sec.	5	—	2	—	2
	6	1	6	1	6
	8	1	4	4	1
	9	—	1	—	1
	10	—	1	—	1
	14	2	4	3	3
	16	1	—	1	—
	17	—	1	—	1
	18	1	—	—	1
	19	1	1	1	1
	20	—	1	—	1
	21	—	1	—	1
	23	4	7	2	9
	24	—	5	—	5
	25	—	1	—	1

(ii) 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)	6
Butchers	11
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	8
Grocers	41
Sweet Confectioners	11
Vegetarian Stores	1
<i>Catering Establishments:</i>	
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	29
Public Houses and Hotels	39
Office and Works Canteens	8
Private Schools and Children's Homes	8
Schools Canteens	10
Nursing Homes and Institutions	7
Clubs	12
Students Hostel	1
Hospital	1
TOTAL	200

(iii) Premises registered under Section 16

Manufacture of sausages	12
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	14
Storage and sale of ice-cream	86
Manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

One hundred and nine enquiries and visits were made in respect of 13 notified cases of infectious disease and food poisoning together with other preventive measures.

In one case of food poisoning, in which the evidence and type of organism indicated infection from pre-cooked chicken sold from a multiple store, extensive enquiries were made to trace back to the source of infection but in an isolated incidence such as this was, the result is often inconclusive.

Six samples of food were submitted for bacteriological examination in connection with a suspected food poisoning enquiry not otherwise notified. The laboratory reported that organisms of the food poisoning groups were not isolated.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

As in previous years the majority of the complaints under this heading arose from the burning of refuse, the majority being in respect of commercial premises. One persistent offender who allowed refuse to be burned on a solid-fuel central heating furnace was advised of likely legal proceedings under the Clean Air Acts if the nuisance continued and a change of practice has cured the problem. Domestic bonfires continue to elicit enquiries from offended residents.

The fume nuisance referred to last year continued into and throughout 1969. Advice from the Chemical Defence Establishment indicated a new line of approach to the problem and an engineering company in Horsham who specialise in air purification systems have been experimenting with their equipment and are developing a wet scrubber for the purpose.

The Clean Air Act, 1968, became operative during 1969 and gives local authorities better control over the height of chimneys and the emission of grit and dust. Although provision is made in the Act for the extension by Regulation of the provisions of the Act to 'fumes', no such Regulations have yet been made.

One application was made for the approval of chimney height but the capacity of the furnace was below the minimum to which the Act applies and was dealt with under the Building Regulations.

CARAVAN SITES

Most of the current site licences were granted in the early sixties after the commencement of the Act, although many of the caravan sites date from pre-war. The post-war years saw a swing from recreational to residential use and the effect of the 1960 Act was to consolidate this use. The licences have Conditions attached to ensure the health and safety of occupants and preserve the amenity of the area but due to the radical changes in caravanning practice since 1960 it was recognised by the Council that these Conditions were in need of revision.

This year saw a start to this revision and detailed inspections of sites indicated that a lot needed to be done. Draft revised Conditions have been formulated and circulated to all licensees of sites in the District inviting their observations and it is expected that next year will see this part of the programme completed. However, the exercise will only have been worthwhile if there is sufficient time devoted in future years to the adequate supervision of these requirements.

Some problems were experienced during the year from gypsies occupying unlicensed sites, the most noticeable being the encampment of several caravans, lorries, etc., at the Burford Bridge picnic area after Derby week at Epsom. The men were engaged primarily in tarmac-ing and finally left the site in October following the commencement of Bye-laws made by the Surrey County Council in respect of this picnic area. Although offending visual amenity there were no public health problems created by their presence.

Number of site licences in operation:—

Individual	6 Residential
	4 Recreational
Multiple (more than 3)	9 Residential
	5 Recreational

Number of caravans permitted by current licences: 816, including 487 in permanent occupation.

NOISE ABATEMENT

There is a growing awareness amongst the public of the increasing level of noise around us. Of the nine complaints received, three related to industrial machinery, two to road breakers, three to animals, and one was due to the misuse of residential premises for car repairs. Apart from the complaints alleging nuisance from a boarding kennels where private action was taken, the nuisances were abated by informal action. The statutory undertakers, although exempt from the Act, are reminded of the need to minimise noise whenever the occasion arises.

PEST CONTROL

(i) Rats and Mice

The work carried out in this connection may be summarised in the same form as is required in the annual return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, as follows:—

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district	8,707	29
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	248	7
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	153	5
(ii) Mice	131	2
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	615	20
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	101	—
(ii) Mice	5	—

(ii) Insect Pests

A comprehensive service was again provided by the Council through their Pest Control Officer. Over 200 different types of premises were treated for various infestations including 155 wasps' nests destroyed.

A concentrated effort to eliminate cockroaches was made during the year at a local hospital with gratifying results. Although unable to claim complete eradication their presence no longer causes embarrassment.

Four hundred and twenty-four visits were made by Mr. Anscomb in connection with insect pest control.

(iii) Pigeon Control

In view of the continuing complaints by residents and business people in the Town Centre the Council appointed a contractor to undertake pigeon control. Being limited by circumstances to trapping, the programme did not achieve the degree of success hoped for but a change in treatment at the end of the year holds out better prospects.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

1. General

With the exception of recently registered or new premises awaiting an inspection, small in number, it can be recorded that all premises registerable under the Act have received a general inspection. It has taken a period of five years since the coming into operation of the Act to complete the first cycle, which included the initial period devoted to ensuring the registration of premises and other necessary administration. Revisits in respect of contraventions have been carried out in most instances.

It is hoped that the next cycle of inspection, involving approximately 310 premises, will be completed in the shorter period of three years. This envisages about 100 general inspections each year, an increase annually of about 40 or more above the figure shown for the past two years.

General inspections have shown a fairly satisfactory standard in registered premises and contraventions found have been mainly of a minor nature. The guarding of dangerous machines has received special attention.

2. Statistical summary

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. on register at 31st Dec., 1969</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	79	1,858
Retail shops	177	935
Wholesale shops, warehouses	8	160
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	48	405*
	<hr/> 312	<hr/> 3,358

**Of these, 315 were employed in catering establishments open to the public, and 90 in canteens*

The total of 3,358 included 1,589 males and 1,769 females

3. Results of Inspections

Summary

(a) Preliminary Notices

<i>Outstanding 31.12.68</i>	<i>Served 1969</i>	<i>Complied with in full 1969</i>	<i>Cancelled 1969</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.69</i>
17	10	3	3	21

(b) Contraventions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.68</i>	<i>Found 1969</i>	<i>Remedied 1969</i>	<i>Cancelled 1969</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.69</i>
4	1	—	—	1	—
5	1	—	1	—	—
6	—	2	1	—	1
7	1	3	1	—	3
9	7	3	2	2	6
10	4	1	3	—	2
11	—	1	1	—	—
16 (1)	2	1	—	1	2
16 (2)	3	—	—	1	2
17	4	1	2	1	2
18	1	—	1	—	—
19	1	—	1	—	—
*20	—	1	—	—	1
24	4	5	2	2	5
49	—	1	1	—	—
50	9	5	1	3	10

*Refers to Offices, Shops & Railway Premises (Hoists & Lifts) Regs. 1968.

4. Accidents

Nine accidents were reported during the year, two in offices, six in retail shops, and one in a canteen. The accidents generally were not serious, although in two cases, following falls of the persons involved, they suffered fractures. One accident, resulting in a bruised hand, could in other circumstances have

proved far more serious. This concerned an unloading bay at a supermarket which was so constructed that lorries were drawn up to the building bringing the mechanical tail lift under the head of the bay; there was insufficient clearance which constituted a potential serious hazard, such that a person's hand could be crushed. Alterations were carried out so that the tail lifts would be well clear of the bay head whilst being unloaded.

SHOP ACTS

No special problems arose in the implementation of this Act, most of the visits being combined with inspections for other purposes.

Thirty-five visits were made to shops for the purposes of the Acts.

The following summary indicates the various types of shops in the district.

Arts and Crafts	3
Antiques	12
Books	1
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	7
Boots and Shoes (Repairs and Accessories)	7
Bread and Cakes	6
Butchers	11
Caravan Accessories	2
Carpets	1
Children's Wear	1
China and Glass	1
Chemists	7
Clock Sellers	1
Coal Order Offices	2
Coffee Imports and Sales	1
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Decorators' Sundries	3
Drapers and Haberdashers	6
Dyers and Cleaners	5
Electrical Goods, Radio and Television	11
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	2
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	5
Furriers	1
Gas Appliances	1
Gifts	1
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	8
Grocers	20
Grocers and General Stores	17
Hairdressers	22
Heating Engineers	1
Ironmongers, Hardware and Builders' Sundries	8
Jewellers	3
Launderettes	3
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	39

Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	19
Music Shops	1
Newsagents and Stationers	16
Opticians	4
Outfitters	24
Pet Shops	1
Photographic Goods	4
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	29
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	4
Supermarkets	4
Timber Merchants	2
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	11
Typewriters	1
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	6
Wool Shops	3
Wholesale Distributor—Frozen Foods	1
Wholesale Greengrocers	1
Wholesale Grocers	1
Wholesale Stationers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
Wholesale Wine Merchant	1
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SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, and two licences were issued to applicants subject to a condition that they should not slaughter except under the supervision of a licensed slaughterman.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

Applications for the renewal of existing licences were received in respect of three premises. All were granted after inspection and report.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

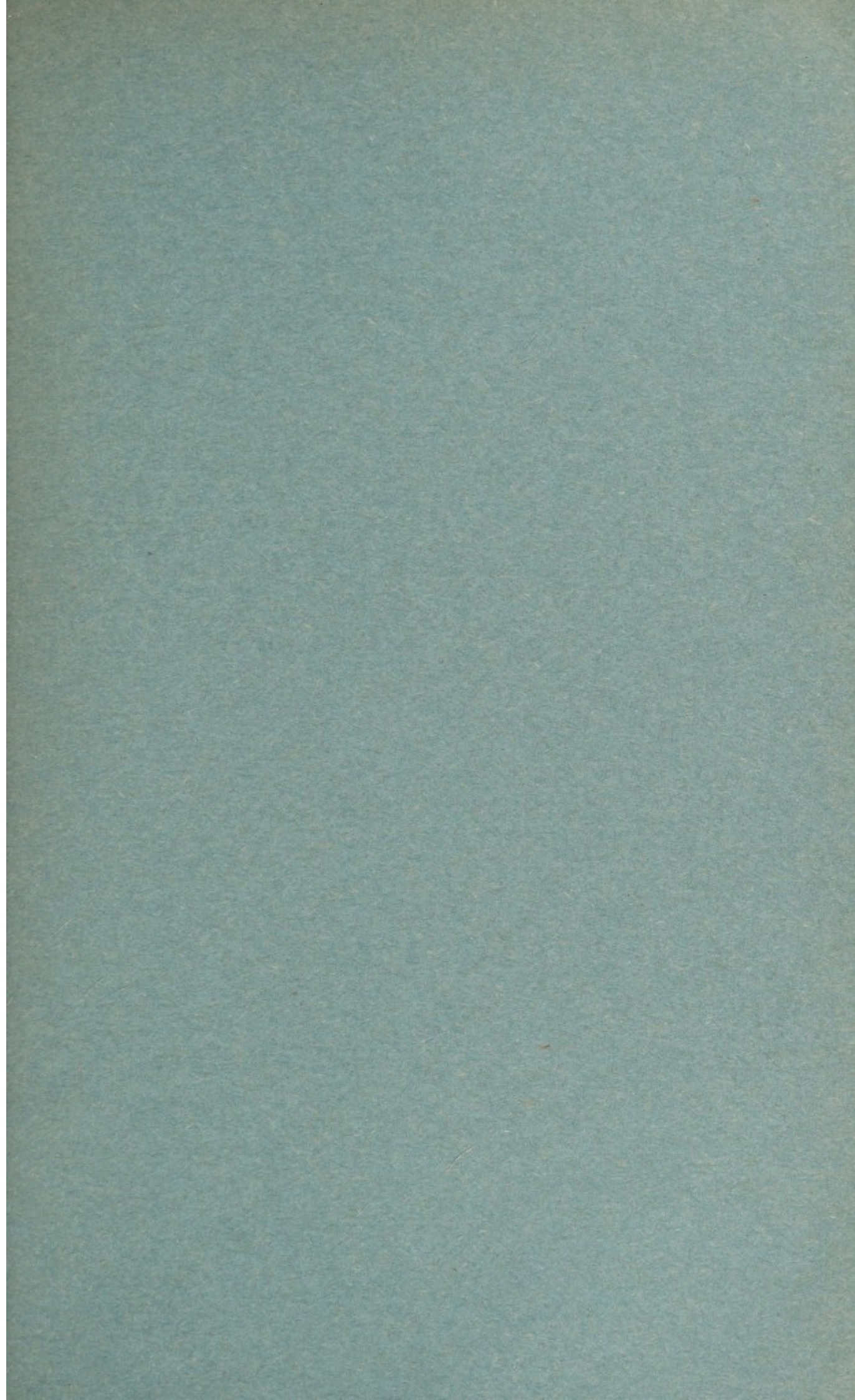
One licence was issued during the year in respect of the sale of pet animals. On inspection, conditions were found to be satisfactory.

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1954

The Public Health Committee were delegated this year to deal with businesses subject to this Act. The previously accepted practice of inspection and report by an appointed veterinary surgeon prior to licensing was continued and we are indebted to Mr. Balls for his advice and support. Two existing licences were renewed and one new licence issued.

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