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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



THE
1972
ANNUAL REPORT
for
THE DISTRICT

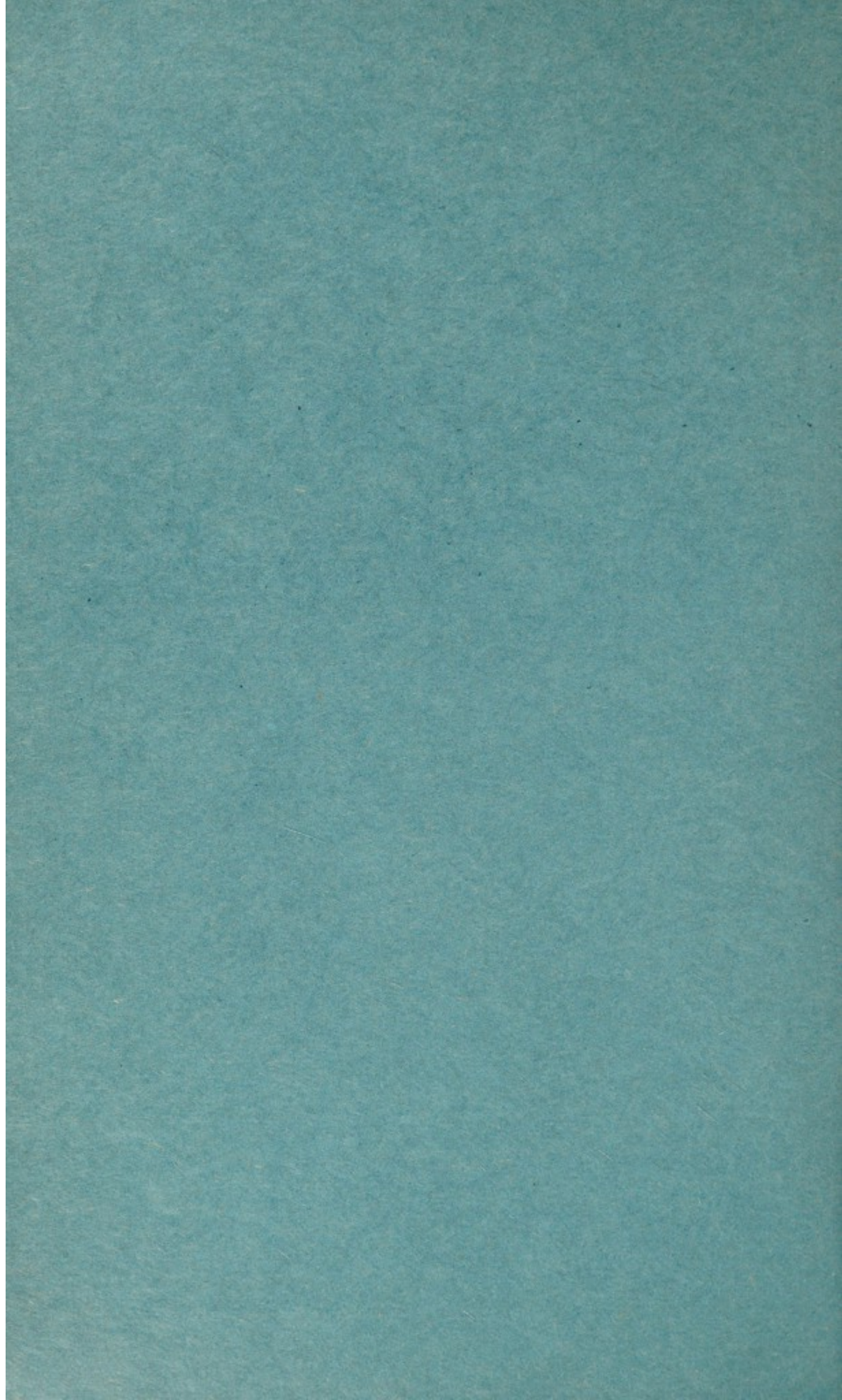
by

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and

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DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1972-1973

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Councillor MRS. M. BRYAN

Vice-Chairman of the Committee

Councillor MRS. T. A. G. MARTIN

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Councillor MRS. T. A. G. MARTIN

3. SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL SOUTH-EASTERN DIVISIONAL SOCIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

Councillor E. H. SIMONS

DORKING URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*G. A. JACKSON, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

G. A. FAULKNER, F.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.

Additional Public Health Inspectors

D. D. HEATH, M.A.P.H.I.

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

Technical Assistant (Meat Inspection)

A. B. ANDERSON

Pest Control Officer

G. ANSCOMB

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

Shorthand Typist/Clerk MRS. E. LOCK

Chief Public Health Inspector's Clerical Staff

MRS. D. SCAMMELL

MRS. S. M. NEWMAN

*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.

October 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Major changes take place in Local Government and in the Medical Officer of Health's Department in 1974.

During the early 19th century there was ignorance and apathy about both health and disease. In 1842 Sir Edwin Chadwick, a man of vision and far ahead of his time, compiled a 'Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain'. Three years later a Royal Commission confirmed his findings and recommended sanitary controls by local authorities.

In 1847 the first Medical Officer of Health was appointed in Liverpool—Dr. William Duncan. Many of Chadwick's recommendations were embodied in the 1848 Public Health Act, and the same year London appointed its first Medical Officer of Health in the person of Sir John Simon.

At that time Medical Practitioners were the only people with the expertise required to handle these sanitary and health problems. As the work mushroomed and became more technical, assistance was needed, and now our very able colleagues, the Public Health Inspectors, carry out much of the environmental work.

From the middle of the last century onwards the health of the nation has improved so markedly—particularly during the last fifty years—that the Medical Officer of Health, as such, will be superseded by the Community Physician and transferred to the National Health Service in 1974. Much research and epidemiology still needs to be done, however, on the subjects of cancer and cerebro-vascular disease. These are the chief killers of to-day.

The future Community Physicians, although fewer in number, will, it is hoped, maintain a link with our Public Health Inspector colleagues in the new Local Authorities. I do feel, however, that independent medical advice must still be readily available to the new authorities. I am very uneasy about this aspect of next year's changes and my views are shared by most of my Medical Officer of Health colleagues. The Smallpox scare in London earlier this year is a reminder that prompt advice and action is needed in the local interest rather than depending on some ethereal Medical Officer at Area or Health District level miles away. When the fog of reorganisation lifts I hope a new and improved working relationship will be maintained between the area and district health organisation and the new district council.

I am very pleased that Mole Valley District Council has now decided to support my recommendation and have a separate Health Department. This will make it considerably easier for the new Community Physician to liaise with the Council and effectively deal with any outbreaks of infectious disease or environmental problems.

The death rate for 1972 shows a slight increase and the birth rate is slightly down on previous years. This confirms the national trend. However, when these crude rates are standardised the figure of 12.2 per thousand births and 12.0 per thousand deaths results. There is, however, a fairly even balance in

the population. The slight increase is, no doubt, due to more people moving into the district.

Cancer deaths and deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels are still high. These are diseases which seem to result, in part, from a high standard of living, and are much lower in under-developed countries. It seems that the stress and strain of modern-day living and a relatively high proportion of fat in our diets plays a part in initiating these unfortunate diseases. Deaths from lung cancer show a slight decline, but unfortunately the national trend is still upwards and over 30,000 occurred in this country last year. I must emphasise again that it is unlikely that this disease can be controlled unless we are prepared to change our smoking habits.

I would like to call attention to the Well Woman Clinic which is held regularly at Dorking General Hospital. This gives valuable preventative service for cervical and other cancers and gives much peace of mind to women who attend regularly for check-up.

May I again commend the Old People's Welfare Committee for their enthusiastic help to the Senior Citizens of the District. The Women's Voluntary Service and all other voluntary organisations also do a wonderful work in the community.

I would like to thank all Councillors, particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their help during the year. My thanks also go to Mr. G. A. Faulkner, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and all the staff in the Public Health Department for their help and co-operation.

The other Chief Officers, too, have been most helpful at all times and I thank them for this.

My own Secretary, Miss Nolan, has given unstinted help during the year and especially in the preparation of this report. Mrs. Lock, her Assistant, has also given excellent service during 1972, and I am most grateful to everyone.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. A. JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1972

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1972	1971	1942
Area (acres)	9,511	9,511	9,511
Population (Census 1971, 1961, 1931)	22,354	22,354	15,204
Population (estimated mid-year)	22,810	22,680	19,710
Density (persons per acre)	2.42	2.42	2.42
Number of inhabited houses	7,382	7,541	*
Rateable Value	£1,298,195	£1,239,134	*
Product of Penny Rate	£12,740	£12,040	*

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	261	124	137			
Legitimate . . .	238	109	129			
Illegitimate . .	23	15	8			
				1972	1971	1942
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				11.4	12.9	16.7
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.2	12.5	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				9.0	9.0	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	1	1	—			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				4.0	14.0	29.5

DEATHS

				1972	1971	1942
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	328	154	174			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				14.4	12.4	12.8
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.0	10.9	*

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	3	2	1
Legitimate . . .	3	2	1
Illegitimate . .	—	—	—

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:

Total	11.0	10.0	30.4
Legitimate	13.0	8.0	35.2
Illegitimate	—	38.0	—

Neonatal Mortality	1972	1971	1942
Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age	1	2	*
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	4.0	7.0	*
Early Neonatal Mortality			
Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age	—	2	*
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	—	7.0	*
Perinatal Mortality			
Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 live and still births	4.0	20.0	*
Maternal Mortality			
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—	—	—
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	—

**Figures not produced in 1942*

The Registrar General's estimate of population of 22,810 for mid-year 1972 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this Report.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 261 of which 124 were males and 137 females. The crude birth rate was 11.4 per 1,000 population which is slightly lower than the previous year, when the rate was 12.9.

As sex and age distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations, the comparability factor (1.07) 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 12.2 is obtained, compared with a rate of 14.8 for England and Wales.

Twenty-three births, or 9.0 per cent of the total births, were registered as illegitimate.

One still birth occurred giving a still birth rate of 4.0 compared with 14.0 in 1971.

DEATHS

Deaths assigned to the district numbered 328 made up of 154 males and 174 females. The crude death rate was 14.4 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with 12.4 in the previous year.

As in the case of births, the comparability factor (0.83) 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 14.4 to 12.0. The death rate compares favourably with the figure of 12.1 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
1966-1970	280	2.6	0.62	85.5
1971	68	2.9	0.88	70.0
1972	72	3.1	0.74	70.6

Deaths due to Diseases of the Heart and Blood Vessels

(including Mortality Rates 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
1966-1970	758	6.6	2.6	59.6
1971	147	6.4	2.9	63.7
1972	183	8.0	3.2	50.6

Infant Mortality

There were three deaths of infants under 1 year of age. The infant mortality rate was 11.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 17.0 for England and Wales.

Causes of Death	1972	1971
Bronchitis	2	—
Septicaemia	1	—
Heart Failure	—	3
	3	3

Deaths from Vehicular Accidents

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

Age groups	1972	1971
5-14 years	1	—
15-24 years	1	—
25-34 years	1	1
55-64 years	1	1
	4	2

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1972

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1970. Annual, 1971-1972)

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 - 1970	17.4	15.2	11.7	10.8	19.4	16.8
1971	16.0	12.5	11.6	12.4	18.0	10.0 (3)†
1972	14.8	12.2	12.1	12.0	17.0	11.0 (3)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE DORKING URBAN DISTRICT

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -4 wks.	1- yr.	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 & over
Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	3
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	3	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mental Disorders	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	38	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	12	14	11
	F	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	8	27
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	12	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	7
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	15
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	9
	F	37	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	11	21
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Pneumonia	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	4
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3
Peptic Ulcer	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
Congenital Anomalies	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	4	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All other Accidents	M	6	—	—	1	1	2	—	—	2	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes	M	154	1	1	1	4	3	1	1	3	28	56
	F	174	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	4	22	99

Other Accidental Deaths

Seven residents died as a result of accidents.

Age groups	1972	1971
1-4 years	1	1
5-14 years	1	—
15-24 years	3	—
55-64 years	1	—
75 years and over	1	—
	<hr/> 7	<hr/> 1

Suicide

One death in a male was due to hanging.

Age groups	1972	1971
45-54 years	—	1
55-64 years	1	—
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1

Maternal Mortality

There was again no death due to maternal causes during 1972.

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 and Hospital Laboratory Services.

<i>Description</i>	<i>No. of Specimens</i>	<i>Positive Results</i>
Faeces	35	3

From the historical point of view it should be noted that in 1942 the Public Health Department dealt with 65 bacteriological specimens which included 31 for the diagnosis of diphtheria, 10 for tuberculosis, 10 for enteric fever, and 14 for haemolytic streptococci, compared with 369 specimens taken for gastrointestinal infections, including dysentery and food poisoning in 1972.

I wish to thank Drs. Gamble and Mackie, Directors of the Laboratories, and their 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 18 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, geriatric clinics, 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 Grayswood, 1 Castlefield Road, Reigate, under the direction of Dr. J. B. Morwood, 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, Church Hall. 2nd and 4th Mondays, 2 p.m.
Brockham, The Old Forge. 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.
Westcott, Reading Room. 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

General Medical

Dorking, S.C.C. Clinic, Dene Street. 1st, 3rd and 5th 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*

Well Woman

Dorking Hospital. *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 Monday to Friday from 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m. and Saturday from 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

I wish to thank Mr. E. C. Thwaites, the Honorary Organiser, for making the following report:

'Enquiries. The number of enquiries has increased since we were open daily. Enquiries consist mostly of family and personal category, accommodation, tax, and consumer problems.

The above report proves the increasing need of this service in helping people to meet their problems.

Family Planning Association

The Family Planning Association provides a clinic twice weekly at the Dorking General Hospital with the consent of the Hospital Management Committee. The medical staff is appointed by the Association and is assisted by nurses and 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.

I am grateful to the Branch Administrator, Mr. S. Dalton, for the following information:—

No. of visits to the Clinic in 1972	1,387
No. of first visits made	167

I.U.D. Clinics are held every first and third Wednesday in the month.

I greatly appreciate the magnificent work the Clinic is carrying out in the Dorking area.

Well Woman Clinics

These useful preventive Clinics, primarily concerned with Cancer Screening, are held each week at Dorking Hospital. Appointments are arranged with the S.E. Divisional Health Office, Tel. Reigate 46843.

This test is simple, painless, and much helpful advice is given to women. A knowledge that minor abnormalities may not be serious brings great peace of mind.

The Samaritans

The Samaritans have a branch office at Woodbridge Road, Guildford. The emergency telephone number is Guildford 72345. There are also branches at 5 St. Mary's Road, Reigate (telephone number 48444), and at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, Leatherhead (telephone number 75555). 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 1,613 calls for help, demonstrating the real need for such a service, especially as such calls have increased by 815 over those for 1971.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31—'Meals on Wheels'

The number of meals served in 1972 was 8,770, an increase of 2,215 from the previous year. The subsidy paid by Dorking Urban District Council is 8½p. The average mileage per month was 386, and the amount paid by the Council per mile was 3½p.

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 attention.

It was necessary to admit to hospital the old couple referred to in my previous report. Home conditions had become intolerable and because of their bizarre behaviour it was not possible to give them proper care and attention.

They were quite happy when once settled in St. Annes, although I regret the old gentleman contracted pneumonia and died a few weeks later.

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.

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. All houses in the district are provided with an internal piped water supply.

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 on 24 samples taken by the Water Company of their supplies were all satisfactory.

In addition to the control sampling of the East Surrey Water Company, the system of weekly sampling in rotation by the various local authorities of the districts served by the Company has continued and proved satisfactory.

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, with a few minute chalk particles	Clear and Bright
Colour	Nil	Nil
Turbidity	Less than 2	Nil
Taste	Nil	Nil
Odour	Nil	Nil
pH	9.0	7.8
Free Carbon Dioxide ..	Nil	3
Electric Conductivity at 20°C.	265	340
Total Solids	175	225
Chlorides as Cl.	19	17
Alkalinity as		
Calcium Carbonate	63	102
Hardness: Total	105	160
Carbonate	63	102
Non-Carbonate ..	42	58
Nitrate Nitrogen	7.0	7.1
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen ..	0.10	0.041
Permanganate Value		
(4 hrs. at 27°C.)	Nil	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen ..	Nil	Nil
Residual Chlorine	0.16	0.17
Metals: Iron	Nil	Nil
Copper	Nil	Nil
Lead	Nil	Nil
Zinc	Nil	Nil
Other metals	Nil	Nil
Natural Fluoride	Trace	Trace

7,539 houses in the district are provided with a piped water supply delivered internally over a sink.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The national trend of increasing volume and weight of refuse to be disposed of continued throughout the year, the total of household refuse being 166 tons (2.8%) up on 1971 which itself showed a similar increase. The Council continued to receive refuse from that part of the Dorking & Horley Rural District Council's area which is within reasonable distance of our controlled tip.

The facility for collection and disposal of trade refuse continues to provide a very necessary service but there was a reduction during the year of 185 tons (13%) of such refuse taken to the tip by traders or contractors.

Figures provided by the Engineer & Surveyor show a total amount of refuse deposited on the tip under controlled conditions to be as follows:—

	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>
Trade Refuse	1197	7	2
Household Refuse	5791	8	0
Excess Household Refuse	233	3	1
Dorking & Horley Refuse	1690	4	0
<hr/>			
Total Refuse deposited for year	8912	2	3

There were no complaints arising from the use of the tip.

Civic Amenities Act, 1967

Facilities for the ratepayer to dispose of unwanted household items, including cars, are envisaged under this Act. In addition to the removal on request of items of household refuse not possible to include in the normal weekly collection, the householder can deposit any type of waste at the Council tip in Ranmore Road during normal working hours by first obtaining a free permit from the Depot in Station Road. Alternatively, the Depot is open on Saturday mornings for the same purpose; this service is very popular with DIY enthusiasts.

Unwanted motor cars of ratepayers can be deposited by their owners at the Depot during normal hours of the working week or on Saturday morning *free of charge*; 116 cars were disposed of in this manner during the year. On written request and the payment of £4 the Council will arrange for the collection of unwanted cars and 28 such requests were made.

Abandoned vehicles invariably present problems and 32 had to be dealt with. In no instance were legal proceedings taken but it was evident that many of the vehicles abandoned in the more rural parts of our District originated from outside the area. It may be that not all local authorities have the same enlightened approach to Civic Amenities as has Dorking.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Although much of the Urban District is rural in character, the major part is sewered and is reasonably adequate for the needs of the District.

The Pixham Lane Sewerage Treatment Works produced a majority of satisfactory results during the year but this was achieved only with difficulty and was unduly influenced by climatic conditions. Proposals for the extension of these Works to provide for the future requirements of the District have been approved by the Department of the Environment and a detailed scheme is now in course of preparation by the Council's Consultants. Work is expected to start in the Summer of 1973 with completion by December 1974.

The Brockham Sewage Treatment Works continued to produce a satisfactory effluent.

The above information has been supplied by J. N. Moore, Esq., Engineer & Surveyor to the Council, for which I am most grateful.

CARAVAN SITES AND MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

The Chief Public Health Inspector has included in his report a summary of licensed caravan sites in the area together with details of the steps being taken to improve the environmental conditions on the sites.

SWIMMING POOLS

The Public Health Inspectors made 66 visits to swimming pools and took eleven samples of water, all of which were satisfactory. The Department is equipped to take pool-side readings of residual chlorine and pH value, therefore the number of samples taken for bacteriological examination can be safely reduced.

Pool 1. Privately owned pool but leased to this Council and open to the public during the summer months. Although fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant, some of the equipment is old and its satisfactory operation is only maintained with difficulty. Samples taken, 3.

Pool 2. Privately owned and open to the public. Fitted with automatic filtration, circulation and chlorination plant; also heated. Samples taken, 6.

Pool 3. A small pool for leaners, capacity 15,000 gallons, at a County Primary School. Has a circulation and filtration plant, with provision for drip-feed chlorination.

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, 2.

Pool 5. A small pool at a private school where checks are made by arrangement with the Principal. No bacteriological samples taken.

Pool 6. A fifteen-metre pool for learners with a capacity of 20,800 gallons constructed during the year at a County Primary School. Has a circulation filtration plant with pump injection chlorination. No bacteriological samples taken.

Pool 7. A fourteen-metre pool open to the public constructed during the year at a Hotel in the Town Centre. Fitted with automatic circulation, filtration and chlorination plant; also heated. No bacteriological samples taken.

AIR POLLUTION

I have nothing further to add to the Chief Public Health Inspector's report on this subject.

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 pest 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</i> <i>Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i> <i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written</i> <i>Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers</i> <i>Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	98	19	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	1	1	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i> (1)		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in</i> <i>which prose-</i> <i>cutions were</i> <i>instituted</i> (6)
		<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>REFERRED</i> <i>to H.M.</i> <i>Inspector</i> (4)	<i>by H.M.</i> <i>Inspector</i> (5)	
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		2	2	—	2	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		2	2	—	2	—

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</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

Antique Furniture Restorers	1
Agricultural Engineers	1
Bacon Curing	1
Bookbinding	1
Boot Repairs	1
Brickmaking	1
Builders, Engineering and Joinery	2
Cinematograph Operators	1
Cleaning and Pressing	4
Coach Building	1
Dentists	3
Engineering (General)	22
Flour Mills	1
Laundries	1
Motor Vehicle Repairs	19
Plastics	2
Printing	7
Electrical Maintenance & Repair	8
Sausage Manufacturers	3
Screen Printing	1
Slaughterhouses	1
Sterilisation of Equipment	1
Tailoring	2
Tent Making	1
Timber Merchants	1
Typewriter Repairs	1
Tyre Maintenance	1
Upholsterers, etc.	4
Watch and Clock Repairs	1
Wine Bottling	1
Woodwork	6

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.

HOUSING

Four one-bedroom flats at North Holmwood were completed by the Council in 1972. During the same period 38 Council-owned dwellings were sold to existing tenants.

The summary of all units is as follows:—

<i>Properties</i>	<i>Accommodation—Bedrooms</i>					<i>Total</i>	<i>No. of Houses sold</i>
	<i>BSR</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>		
Houses (2BR) . . .	—	—	212	—	—		7
„ (3BR) . . .	—	—	—	836	—		28
„ (4BR) . . .	—	—	—	—	11		1
						1059	
Other houses purchased . . .	—	—	—	5	—	5	2
Bungalows . . .	6	69	—	—	—	75	
Flats . . .	65	276	206	15	—	562	
Maisonettes . . .	—	—	—	35	2	37	
Clearance Area . . .	—	—	5	4	—	9	
Totals	71	345	423	895	13	1747	
Total houses sold . . .							38
Position less houses sold . . .	71	345	416	865	12		1709
							1747

Forty-seven houses were completed by private enterprise compared with 77 in 1971 and 49 in 1970.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

ADULTERATION OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council continues to administer the sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, dealing with food standards and labelling. I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the information that a total of 79 samples for analysis were taken in this district, three of which were adulterated or irregular: these included 33 samples of milk, none of which were unsatisfactory. The remainder consisted of miscellaneous articles of foodstuffs and drugs, the three irregular samples relating to cheese, fish fingers and meat. There were no legal proceedings in respect of these samples. 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 833 samples were taken for analysis, including 359 of milk. Thirty were found to be below standard, five of these being of milk, legal proceedings being taken relating to two milk samples and one fruit pie.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS AND FOOD HYGIENE

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

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 1971 and 1942 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Notifications (corrected)				1972	1971	1942
Anthrax	..	..	..	—	—	*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	0.05
Dysentery	..	..	..	0.04	—	*
Encephalitis	..	..	..	—	—	*
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.09	0.35	*
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	0.35	0.44	*
Measles	..	..	..	0.04	1.45	9.37
Meningitis	..	..	..	0.09	—	*
Paratyphoid	..	..	..	0.04	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	—	0.04	1.27
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—	—	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory				—	0.04	0.08
Non-Respiratory				—	—	0.02
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	—	—	0.45

* Disease not notifiable in 1942

DIPHTHERIA

There have been no cases of diphtheria since 1947. As a matter of interest it is noted that one case occurred in 1942.

DYSENTERY

There was one case of Sonne Dysentery notified during the year. There were no cases notified in the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

Two sporadic cases of food poisoning were notified during the year. Both were identified as belonging to the Salmonella Typhimurium group. Eight cases were notified in 1970.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Eight cases of jaundice were notified during the year, seven occurring in Dorking, compared with ten in the previous year.

MEASLES

One case of measles was notified during 1972, compared with 33 in 1971.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX DURING 1972

[illegible]

SCARLET FEVER

No case of scarlet fever was notified during the year, compared with one case in 1971. In 1942 25 cases were notified and 23 were admitted to hospital. The latter action emphasises the serious nature of the disease at that time.

WHOOPING COUGH

For the second year no case of whooping cough was notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

No notification of pulmonary tuberculosis was received. The table below gives a comparison of tuberculosis incidence and mortality rates since 1934.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-72

(*Quinquennial Averages 1934-68*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
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	—	—
1970	3	0.13	—	—
1971	1	0.04	—	—
1972	—	—	—	—

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 name of one person was added to the tuberculosis register and five 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	By transfers to other districts
—	2
	By recovery
	3
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	By death
1	—
1	5

At the end of the year the number of names remaining on the register was 38 in comparison with 42 for the previous year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

31.12.60	98	31.12.66	59
31.12.61	92	31.12.67	57
31.12.62	95	31.12.68	49
31.12.63	87	31.12.69	42
31.12.64	70	31.12.70	43
31.12.65	59	31.12.71	42

Mass Radiography

During the year 679 persons were examined.

Dorking and District Tuberculosis After-Care Committee

The voluntary Tuberculosis After-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, measles and German measles can be obtained from medical practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or on application at Surrey County Council clinics. Smallpox vaccination is available on request but is not generally advised.

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 1972

COUNCIL OFFICES,
PIPPBROOK,
DORKING.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is with pleasure that I present to you my Annual Report on the environmental health work of the Department for 1972. The report is arranged in subjects with comments as appropriate made under the various headings.

A steady state in departmental manpower has enabled continuing progress to be made, not only in dealing with those matters which present themselves for attention in the normal course of events but also in the allocation of time to initiate other work programmes, mainly in the private housing sector. This has ranged from the declaration of two small clearance areas, the first since 1967, to the designation of Dene Street Gardens and surrounds as a General Improvement Area.

The vexed problem of how to deal with obsolescent and worn-out housing has been pursued and the issue by the Secretary of State for the Environment of Circular 50/72, which called for the development of a strategy by local authorities to deal with obsolescent housing in their Districts, coincided with our own actions in this respect. Because the replacement of worn-out accommodation will not be confined to 'slum-clearance' as known in the past but still need to be initiated by the local authority, it is necessary to approach this work on a multi-disciplinary basis to ensure co-ordination of the Council's policies and resources. It is also imperative to the rights of the occupiers, particularly owner-occupiers, that there be sufficient forward planning to safeguard those rights.

National trends toward greater control of pollution continued through the year and saw the introduction of the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972, designed as an interim measure to prevent the indiscriminate dumping of waste materials in such a manner as to give rise to an environmental hazard. Details of one tip in the District used for the deposit of such waste are given later in the report.

Noise and its impact on society continued to be well discussed during the year, the Noise Advisory Council introducing their report on ways of controlling 'neighbourhood noise'. There is every prospect of the existing noise abatement laws being reinforced in line with the recommendations of this very practical and progressive report which will establish 'base-lines' so that future actions involving noise sources may be measured and judged and, as appropriate, reduced.

Whilst progress was made in securing an improvement in general hygiene in food premises and itinerant food traders, much still needs to be done. Our

first Food Hygiene Course was organised and run at the Dorking Institute of Further Education; although only ten persons engaged in the food trade attended, it was at least a start and indicated the need for a more personal approach to Management to secure recruitment. It may be that we must look more towards the current method of in-service training in conjunction with the appropriate Training Boards.

Safety and Health at Work was the subject of the Robens Report published in July 1972. It recommends new and consolidating legislation to bring together under one Commission, divorced from Government Departments, all of the various arms and laws of central government and envisages a central inspectorate whose role will be both advisory and enforcement. The extensive duties of local authorities (District Council) is fully recognised in the report and these are likely to be extended to all non-industrial employment, including schools and public buildings. It is pleasing to note that real progress has been made in this District during the year in the implementation of existing legislation relating to this work.

We were fortunate during the year in having no major outbreak of infectious disease or food poisoning with which to contend. The only real cause for disappointment was the failure to proceed with the programme of revision for the caravan site licences.

Once again the staff of the Department gave unstintingly to the work in hand and I am indeed grateful to them for this.

The very real support given me by the Chairmen and Members of Committee and Council was greatly appreciated and I am indebted to the Clerk and other Chief Officers and their staffs for the help and advice so freely given. The very good and friendly working relationship with the Medical Officer of Health continued, Dr. Jackson having served his first full year as M.O.H. to this Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

G. A. FAULKNER,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

HOUSING

Once again, much of the Department's time and resources were devoted to implementing the Council's policy decisions on housing, based on my report to them in April 1970.

Unfit and sub-standard housing was identified and treated in the manner detailed below. The involvement of owner-occupied dwellings in areas of general unfitness gave rise to increasing concern and emphasised the need for forward planning in dealing with such areas to minimise the impact upon owner-occupiers.

House improvement continued at an increasing rate and set a new level for the District, being some 33% up on the previous year.

The provisions of the White Paper 'Fair Deal for Housing' reported to you in 1971 was implemented this year by the Housing Finance Act, 1972. Its main effect upon the Committee's housing function will be to encourage owners of tenanted houses to retain them for rental and provide a better standard of maintenance and repair. The Act programmes the transfer of all 'controlled tenancies' into 'regulated tenancies' bringing them into the 'fair-rent' scheme; this should see the phasing out of the qualification certificate procedure.

(A) CLEARANCE OF UNFIT HOUSES

The three unfit houses demolished during the year were as a result of Demolition Orders made in the previous year. Fourteen houses have been included in two small Clearance Areas.

[B] DETAILS OF NOTICES AND ORDERS

	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1971</i>	<i>Served 1972</i>	<i>Complied with 1972</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1972</i>
PRELIMINARY				
Housing Acts				
Disrepair	8	6	4	10
Disrepair (Qualification Certificates)	27	5	14	18
Houses in Multiple Occupation	2	—	2	—
Compulsory Improvements	8	—	3	5
Overcrowding	1	1	2	—
Public Health Acts				
Disrepair	11	7	13	5
Drainage	—	5	2	3
Other	1	1	2	—
STATUTORY				
Housing Acts				
Disrepair	2	1	—	2
Demolition Orders	5	—	3	2
Closing Orders/Undertakings	1	1	1	1
Multiple Occupation	—	—	—	—
Compulsory Improvements	2	—	—	2
Overcrowding	—	1	1	—

	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1971</i>	<i>Served 1972</i>	<i>Complied with 1972</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1972</i>
Public Health Acts				
Disrepair	1	2	2	—
Drainage	1	1	2	—
Other	—	—	—	—

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

(C) RESULTS OF ACTION TAKEN UNDER (A) AND (B)

Dwellings made fit or otherwise repaired (excluding (E) below)	36
Houses Demolished	3
Houses or parts of dwellings closed	1
Number of families rehoused by Council as a result	1

(D) HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

1. Total number of houses in multiple occupation	28
2. Number of houses estimated to need attention under Housing Act 1961	56
3. Number of houses on which notices of intention have been served for	
(a) Management Orders (Section 12)	—
(b) Directions on overcrowding (Section 19)	1
4. Number of houses on which have been made	
(a) Management Orders	—
(b) Directions on overcrowding	1
5. Number of notices served	
(a) To make good neglect of proper standards of management (Section 14)	—
(b) To require additional services or facilities	—
(c) Where work has been carried out in default	—
6. Number of prosecutions since passing of Housing Act, 1961, in respect of	
(a) Management	—
(b) Directions	—
(c) Overcrowding (Section 90 Housing Act 1957)	—
7. Number of control orders made (Housing Act 1964)	—
8. Number of control orders terminated	—

(E) IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

(i) Standard	<i>Owner-Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
1. Number of applications received	20	9
Number of applications approved	18	7
Number of applications refused	1	—
Number of applications withdrawn	1	3
2. Number of dwellings improved	16	4
	£	
3. Amount paid in grants	3,647.54	
4. Average grant per house	182.37	

5. Amenities provided:—	<i>Owner-Occupiers</i>	<i>Tenanted</i>
(a) fixed bath or shower		18
(b) wash hand basin		18
(c) sink		8
(d) hot water supply (to any fittings)		18
(e) water closet within dwelling		20
(ii) Discretionary		
1. Number of applications received	44	24
Number of applications approved	48	20
Number of applications refused	1	4
Number of applications withdrawn	2	1
2. Number of dwellings improved	20	17
	£	
3. Amount paid in grants	18,776.70	
4. Average grant per house	507.47	

(F) QUALIFICATION CERTIFICATES

Improvement cases

1. Number of applications received for qualification certificates	12
2. Number of certificates of provisional approval issued	11
3. Number of qualification certificates issued	4
4. „ „ „ „ refused	6

Standard amenities already provided

5. Number of applications received for qualification certificates	3
6. Number of qualification certificates issued	12
7. „ „ „ „ refused	15

Exemption for low income tenants from Section 54

7. Number of certificates issued under Section 55	—
---	---

(G) CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

Number of applications for revocation	—
Number of certificates cancelled or revoked	—

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.

The slaughterhouse licence, which for the previous two years has been limited to six-monthly extensions to enable comprehensive improvement of the premises, was again continued during 1972 whilst attempts were made to find a suitable alternative site for the reallocation of the slaughterhouse. Such a site was identified during the year near Dorking Town Station but, due to planning objections,

now rests with the Secretary of State for the Environment for a decision.

Throughput at the slaughterhouse during the year continued its upward trend but at a lower rate, 8 per cent compared with 12 per cent for 1971, which was the previous peak year.

Climatic conditions have a marked effect on animal diseases therefore quarterly and annual comparisons are of no great local significance unless there is a marked and sustained variation from the average. The percentages of animals affected with disease at the slaughterhouse are less than national averages. Where the abnormal condition of animals inspected in the slaughterhouse may have been attributable to their rearing, the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is notified.

Statistical information has been limited to Table 1, the form of which is prescribed and can be related to other areas.

Table 1 Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or part

	<i>Cattle, excluding</i>			<i>Sheep and</i>		
	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Lambs</i>	<i>Swine</i>	TOTAL
Number killed	5,790	184	120	4,653	10,413	21,160
Number inspected	5,790	184	120	4,653	10,413	21,160
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci						
Whole carcases condemned	—	1	5	5	79	90
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	826	71	3	132	1,036	2,068
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and Cysticerci	14.3	39.1	6.6	2.9	10.7	
Tuberculosis only						
Whole carcase condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1	—	—	—	—	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cysticercosis						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	6	—	—	—	—	6
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	6	—	—	—	—	6
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total weight of carcases and offals condemned was 12 tons 14 cwts. 9 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: 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>Packets</i>	WEIGHT			
			<i>cwts.</i>	<i>qrs.</i>	<i>lbs.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
Bacon and Ham			1	3	18	2
Beef					21	0
Poultry					6	0
Prepared Meat	41	715				
Fish	15	859	4	2	22	0
Fruit	450		6	0	0	0
Vegetables	296	726	4	0	0	0
Butter				1	7	0
Preserves	37					
Fruit Juices		79				
Confectionery		1027				
Ice Cream		18,534		1	22	0
TOTAL	839	21,940	17	2	13	14

The above 21,940 packets all relate to frozen foods rendered unfit by failure of refrigeration plant, being some six times greater than the previous year's figure.

(B) FOOD COMPLAINTS

Thirty-six complaints were received in the Department of a wide variety of food sold in the District which was not of the nature, substance or quality demanded or being otherwise unfit (compared with twenty-three such complaints in 1971) which comprised:

Foreign Matter (19), being carbonised dough in bread/confectionery (5); bristles from cleaning equipment in cheese, biscuits, butterscotch; metal in chicken, ox tongue, bread (i); fish-cake (ii); glass in honey; lubricant in bread (2) (iii); first-aid dressing in oven-ready chicken; stones in prepared dried fruit, chips; crystals of glycoside naringin in canned grapefruit.

Abnormal appearance and taste (7), being sour yoghurt; discoloured canned meat; inadequately dressed chicken; hole in bread crust, consistency of ice-cream; stale doughnuts; flavour of milk.

Mouldy (6), being pre-packed cheese (2); pre-packed baby food (2); bread; tea.

Insects (4), being fly in bottled milk (iv); beetle in bread (v); warble fly in beef; fly-blown bacon.

Twenty-eight of these complaints were dealt with formally and reported to Committee who instructed that warning letters be sent in 23 cases. Legal proceedings were taken in respect of those complaints marked (i)–(v), resulting in conviction and fines of £50 in each instance with a total of £40 costs awarded to the Council.

Whilst the nature of complaints remain comparable with previous years the number showed a marked increase (56 per cent) which could be due to greater public awareness of the service provided by local authorities.

(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 89 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					
<i>No. of Samples</i>	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST			PHOSPHATASE TEST	
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
24	23	—	1	24	—
Untreated Milk					
<i>No. of Samples</i>	METHYLENE BLUE REDUCTASE TEST			BRUCELLA RING TEST	
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Void</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>
10	7	—	3	10	—
Sterilised Milk					
<i>No. of Samples</i>	TURBIDITY TEST				
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>			
8	8	—			
Ultra Heat Treated Milk					
<i>No. of Samples</i>	COLONY COUNT TEST				
	<i>Satis.</i>	<i>Unsatis.</i>			
9	9	—			

NOTE:

Type of Test

Methylene Blue Reductase:

Phosphatase:

Brucella Ring:

Purpose

To determine its keeping quality

To indicate whether heat treatment for pasteurisation was effective

To demonstrate whether organisms of *Brucella abortus* (undulant fever) are likely to be present—guinea pig inoculation follows if positive

NOTE:

Type of Test

Purpose

Turbidity:

To indicate whether heat treatment for sterilisation was effective

Colony Count:

To demonstrate whether heat treatment for 'long life' was effective

(ii) **Dairy Farms.** In addition to the above retail samples, the inspectors made 20 visits to farms producing farm-bottle 'Untreated' milk for the purpose of bulk sampling from churns and tanks and 38 such samples were collected. They all passed the Methylene Blue Reductase Test as well as the Brucella Ring Test which was a marked improvement on the previous year when 10 such samples failed the Methylene Blue Reductase Test.

The improvement follows the close attention given to production methods at a local farm. This included replacement of existing bottle-washing plant in a new building and a series of eleven batches of milk bottles submitted for bacteriological examination to test the efficacy of the bottle-washing process. Five of the series were reported as unsatisfactory but, following adjustments to both the dosage of sterilant used and the temperature of the wash and rinse water, the reports were satisfactory.

(iii) **Milk sold under Special Designation.** Dealer's licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65 are issued by the Health Department of the Surrey County Council, and are valid for periods of five years.

The number and types of licences issued for 1972 are:—

For the sale of Untreated Milk (pre-packed)	11
For the sale of Pasteurised Milk (pre-packed)	20
For the sale of Sterilised Milk (pre-packed)	10
For the sale of Ultra Heat Treated Milk (pre-packed)	16

(iv) **Premises registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations.** In addition to the licence described in (iii) above, premises have to be registered under these Regulations by the District Council. The entries on the register at the end of the year may be summarised as follows:—

Number of Dairies	Nil
Number of Distributors with premises within the Urban District	29

(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 it is necessary to ensure that sufficient manhours are specifically allocated to it, even where continuing demands are made on inspector's time for other aspects of the service.

The need for regular inspections is demonstrated by the number of contraventions found, being 53 in 1972 compared with 38 in 1971 and an average of 18 over the previous seven years. These figures are directly related to the number of visits made to food premises.

Table 4. Contraventions

	<i>Regulation No.</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1971</i>	<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.1972</i>
Section	6	—	1	—	1
	7	—	10	6	4
	9	1	1	1	1
	10	—	1	1	—
	14	—	2	1	1
	16	1	1	1	1
	17	—	1	—	1
	18	2	4	2	4
	21	—	4	3	1
	22	—	1	—	1
	23	1	3	1	3
	25	2	22	6	18
	26	—	2	1	1

(ii) The register of food premises 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, as are food supermarkets):—

Bread and Cake shops	5
(including premises with bakehouses)	
Butchers	9
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	6
Grocers	23
Sweet Confectioners	13
Vegetarian Stores	1
<i>Catering Establishments:</i>	
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	23
Public Houses and Hotels	34
Office and Works Canteens	13
Private Schools, Nurseries, and Children's Homes	8
Schools Canteens	19
Nursing Homes and Institutions	7
Clubs	11
Students Hostel	1
Hospital	1
TOTAL	181

(iii) Premises registered under Section 16

Manufacture of sausages	12
Manufacture of potted, pressed, pickled, or preserved food	17
Storage and sale of ice-cream	88
Manufacture, storage, and sale of ice-cream	1

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Seventy-seven enquiries and visits were made in respect of 15 notified cases of infectious disease and food poisoning together with other preventive and control measures, which included a further four suspect food poisoning incidents. Of the eight cases of notified or suspected salmonella/food poisoning, three proved to be positive with differing causative organisms; the onset of illness in two instances had commenced whilst abroad.

There were eight notified cases of Infective Jaundice all being resident in the Goodwyns area which was a repeat of 1971.

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

The burning of rubbish in the open continued to be the major cause of complaint during the year but differed from last year in that 16 of the 19 such complaints related to commercial premises. Such situations are easier to resolve than garden bonfires, the law being somewhat stronger in these circumstances.

Six complaints were received of nuisance from soot and smuts from industrial chimneys, five of which related to the brickworks at North Holmwood. The difficulties recognised as associated with brickmaking were aggravated during the late Summer months by a continuing dry spell with the wind predominantly in the wrong quarter, together with a temporary failure in treatment plant, which caused a build-up of particulate matter on receptive surfaces.

An increasing local problem which gave rise to three complaints is that of car body spraying, two of the three complaints received being undertaken on domestic premises. Quite apart from the fume nuisance, there is a very real fire hazard where petroleum-based cellulose paint is used.

One application was made for the erection of a chimney under Section 6 of the Clean Air Act, 1968, which was approved subject to an amendment in its height.

DEPOSIT OF POISONOUS WASTE ACT, 1972

As a result of the commencement of this Act, one of the three private tips in operation in this District became subject to the control procedure prescribed in the Act.

The tip has been used for several years for the reception of industrial waste, including liquids and sludges, being controlled under the Surrey County Council Act, 1931, by the local authorities.

The amount of waste notified and received in pursuance of this Act at the tip since August is as follows:

<i>Type of Waste</i>	<i>Loads</i>	<i>Quantity</i>
Neutralised Metallic Sludges	110	147,250 gallons
Chemical Distillation Waste	88	132,000 gallons
Sodium Aluminate	24	36,000 gallons
Sodium Chloride, Sulphate, Organic Dyes	5	7,500 gallons
De-burring Sludge	1	1,400 gallons
Paint Residue	1	800 gallons
Degreasing Sludge	1	450 gallons

There is the closest liaison between this Council, who is the enforcing authority under the Act, and such other bodies as the River Authority, the Water Company and the Department of the Environment on the types of waste which can be safely accepted within the District.

In addition to the above, a considerable quantity of both solid and liquid waste which is not subject to control under the new Act was also deposited in two of the three private tips within the District.

The refilling of excavated areas with industrial waste not only returns the landscape to its previous contours but also makes a major contribution towards the prevention of environmental pollution by accepting such wastes under controlled conditions, the disposal of which makes increasing demands on natural resources. There has been a marked increase in recent years of the use of large capacity containers for the collection of trade waste, operated by private contractors, the bulk of which is disposed of in private tips.

CARAVAN SITES

Most of the current site licences were granted in the early sixties after the commencement of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, 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 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 is recognised by the Council that these Conditions are in need of revision.

The Council's programme of revision commenced in 1969 and the early part was aimed at arriving at a standard for the sites which was considered sufficient to effect the degree of control considered necessary but flexible enough to allow for the developments in caravanning that are taking place.

Although by the end of 1971 the Council had specified what the altered conditions of licence should be, having considered all the representations made by or on behalf of licensees, no real progress has been made during 1972 in the implementation of these requirements due to legal sophistry.

No problems arose during the year from gypsies, but three caravans used for residential purposes in contravention of the Act were removed by their owners without resort to legal proceedings.

One licence for temporary residential use was issued, one expired, and another was renewed for a limited period.

Number of site licences in operation:—

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

Number of caravans permitted by current licences: 827 including 495 in permanent occupation.

NOISE ABATEMENT

There were thirteen complaints of noise nuisance during the year compared with five in 1971. They ranged from the very real problems associated with industrial and traffic noise to that of children at play.

In those circumstances where a nuisance was established and in business premises the best practical means were not being taken to minimise the nuisance, it was possible to effect satisfactory improvement without resorting to formal action.

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, in respect of which the Divisional Officer has expressed his appreciation of the high standard set and maintained by this Council.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	<i>Non-Agricultural</i>	<i>Agricultural</i>
1. Number of properties in district	8,970	29
2. (a) Total No. of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	464	6
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	330	6
(ii) Mice	134	—
3. (a) Total No. of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	993	6
(b) No. infested by (i) Rats	9	3
(ii) Mice	7	2

(ii) Insect Pests

A comprehensive service was again provided by the Council through their Pest Control Officer. Despite the prolonged good weather the number of requests for assistance in connection with insect pests was less than half that of 1971 viz. 216:560.

(iii) Pigeon Control

The pigeon control service, operated through a contractor, continued successfully during 1972. The number of feral pigeons about the town is noticeably less and 14 complaints were dealt with satisfactorily. The service is to continue during 1973.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1973

1. General

It is pleasing to record that far better progress has been achieved during the year under review. The number of inspections increased from twenty-one in 1971 to one hundred and seventy-one during 1972, this figure includes one hundred and three general inspections and sixty-eight revisits. The percentage of all registered premises (three hundred and three) receiving a general inspection is about thirty-four per cent. This compares favourably with the national figures for local authorities and the factory inspectorate as reported by the Secretary of State for Employment for the year ended 31st December 1971.

The standard of working conditions in non-industrial premises in the District can again be reported as of a reasonably high standard.

2. Statistical summary

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. on register at 31st Dec., 1972</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	83	2,096
Retail shops	169	938
Wholesale shops, warehouses	5	151
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	46	423*
	<hr/> 303	<hr/> 3,608

**Of these, 318 were employed in catering establishments open to the public, and 105 in canteens*

The total of 3,608 comprise 1,712 males and 1,896 females

3. Results of Inspections

The number of contraventions found during the year is thirty-seven, the majority being of minor nature. A poor standard of cleanliness and a lack of washing facilities in one shop premises is the only recorded instance of an employer showing a serious lack of responsibility in respect of the welfare of his staff.

Summary

(a) Preliminary Notices

<i>Outstanding 31.12.71</i>	<i>Served 1972</i>	<i>Complied with in full 1972</i>	<i>Cancelled 1972</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.72</i>
1	23	17	—	7

(b) Contraventions

<i>Section</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.71</i>	<i>Found 1972</i>	<i>Remedied 1972</i>	<i>Cancelled 1972</i>	<i>Outstanding 31.12.72</i>
4	1	—	—	—	1
6	—	1	—	—	1
7	—	2	—	—	2
9	—	3	1	—	2
10	—	1	—	—	1
12	1	—	—	—	1
16 (1)	1	6	5	—	2
16 (2)	—	3	—	—	3
17	—	2	1	—	1
18	—	1	1	—	—
24	—	5	4	—	1
50	—	13	11	—	2

- (c) No instances occurred during the year necessitating the use of Section 22 of the Act which refers to the power of a court following a complaint by an enforcing authority to prohibit the use of any part of premises or any plant, machinery, equipment or an operation carried on in premises which is especially hazardous to employees.

4. Accidents

Fourteen accidents were reported during the year, seven in shops, four in offices and three in catering establishments. Six involved slipping on one level, two strains to back in lifting goods, two tripping from one level to another, three cuts to hands and one a bruise to a leg. All these accidents were of a minor nature except for one serious cut hand in which the employee was disabled for three weeks. An employee slipped on a polished floor caused by the polish not being 'buffed' after application; the firm concerned altered their schedule so that the polishing operation was carried out last thing on Friday evening, the last working day of each week to enable the polish to harden.

SHOP ACTS

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

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

Arts and Crafts	3
Antiques	15
Boots and Shoes (Sales)	6
Boots and Shoes (Repairs and Accessories)	6
Bread and Cakes	5
Butchers	9
Carpets	3
Children's Wear	1
Chemists	5
Coal Order Offices	1
Coffee Imports and Sales	1
Corn and Seed Merchants	2
Decorators' Sundries	2
Drapers and Haberdashers	8
Dyers and Cleaners	5
Electrical Goods, Radio and Television	15
Fishmongers and Fish Fryers	8
Flooring Specialists	1
Florists	2
Funeral Undertakers	1
Furnishers	6
Gas Appliances	1
Gifts	4
Glass Merchant	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	6
Grocers and General Stores	19
Hairdressers	20
Heating Engineers	1
Ironmongers, Hardware and Builders' Sundries	8
Jewellers	5
Launderettes	2
Leather Goods	1
Licensed Premises	42
Milk Shop	1
Motor Vehicles and Accessories	19

Newsagents and Stationers	15
Opticians	4
Outfitters	23
Pet Shops	1
Photographic Goods	4
Restaurants, Cafes, and Snack Bars	24
Sports Goods, Cycles and Toys	2
Supermarkets	4
Timber Merchants	2
Tobacco and Sweet Confectionery	13
Typewriters	3
Vegetarian Stores	1
Wine Merchants	5
Wool Shops	4
Wholesale Distributor—Frozen Foods	1
Wholesale Grocers	1
Wholesale Stationers	1
Wholesale Tobacconist	1
Wholesale Wine Merchant	1

345

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

Five licences were issued during the year to slaughtermen who had previously held licences, plus one for a trainee under supervision.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

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

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

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

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1964 and 1970

The four licences issued for 1972 under the Acts were all renewals of existing ones.

In all instances the premises and animals were inspected by a veterinary surgeon and I am grateful to Mr. Balls for his services and advice in this respect.

COMPLAINTS

The number of complaints received in the Department were as follows:—

Dampness, defective roofs, etc.	14
Drainage	23
Defective Cesspool	1
Defective Dustbins	2
Other defects	1
Noise	13
Air Pollution	14
Odours	29
Unsound Food	71
Rats and Mice	431
Ants	28
Beetles	1
Bugs and Fleas	7
Cockroaches	14
Flies	15
Wasps' Nests	121
Mosquitoes	2
Pigeons	14
Miscellaneous pests	17
Miscellaneous	27
	860

INSPECTIONS AND RE-INSPECTIONS

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

General Sanitation

Water Supply	17
Drainage	97
Air Pollution	56
Noise Abatement Act	57
Farms	8
Tents, Vans and Sheds	5
Caravan Sites	147
Factories with Mechanical Power	19
" without "	1
O.S.R. Act—General Inspections	103
O.S.R. Act—Re-visits and Miscellaneous	68
Animal Boarding Establishments	5
Swimming Pools	66
Refuse Collection—Dustbins	4
Refuse Disposal—Accumulations & Refuse Tips	48
Rats and Mice	5,138
Insects and other pests	297
Schools	1
Shops	3
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	319
Pet Animals Act	1
Riding Establishments	10
Filthy, Verminous Premises	8
Stables and Piggeries	1

Housing

Under Public Health Acts:

No. of houses inspected	27
No. of re-inspections	38

Under Housing Acts:

No. of houses inspected	117
No. of re-inspections	163
Miscellaneous Housing Visits	73
Improvement Grant Visits	585
Under Rent Acts	—
Multiple Occupation	7

Infectious Diseases

Inquiries in cases of infectious diseases	24
Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	48
Food Poisoning Enquiries	5
Disinfection	—

Meat and Food Inspection

Inspection of Meat:

Visits to Slaughterhouse	278
----------------------------------	-----

Meat and Food Inspection

Visits to:

Bakeries	2
Butchers	4
Canteens	6
Dairies and Milk Distributors	45
Fishmongers and Poulterers	6
Food Preparing Premises	11
Grocers	26
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	—
Market Stalls	2
Restaurants	31
Wholesalers	3
Schools	8
Hospitals	—
Licensed Premises	2
Reg. Premises, Sec. 16 F. & D. Act	9
Sweet Confectionery	9
Itinerant Food Traders	9

Visits in connection with Sampling:

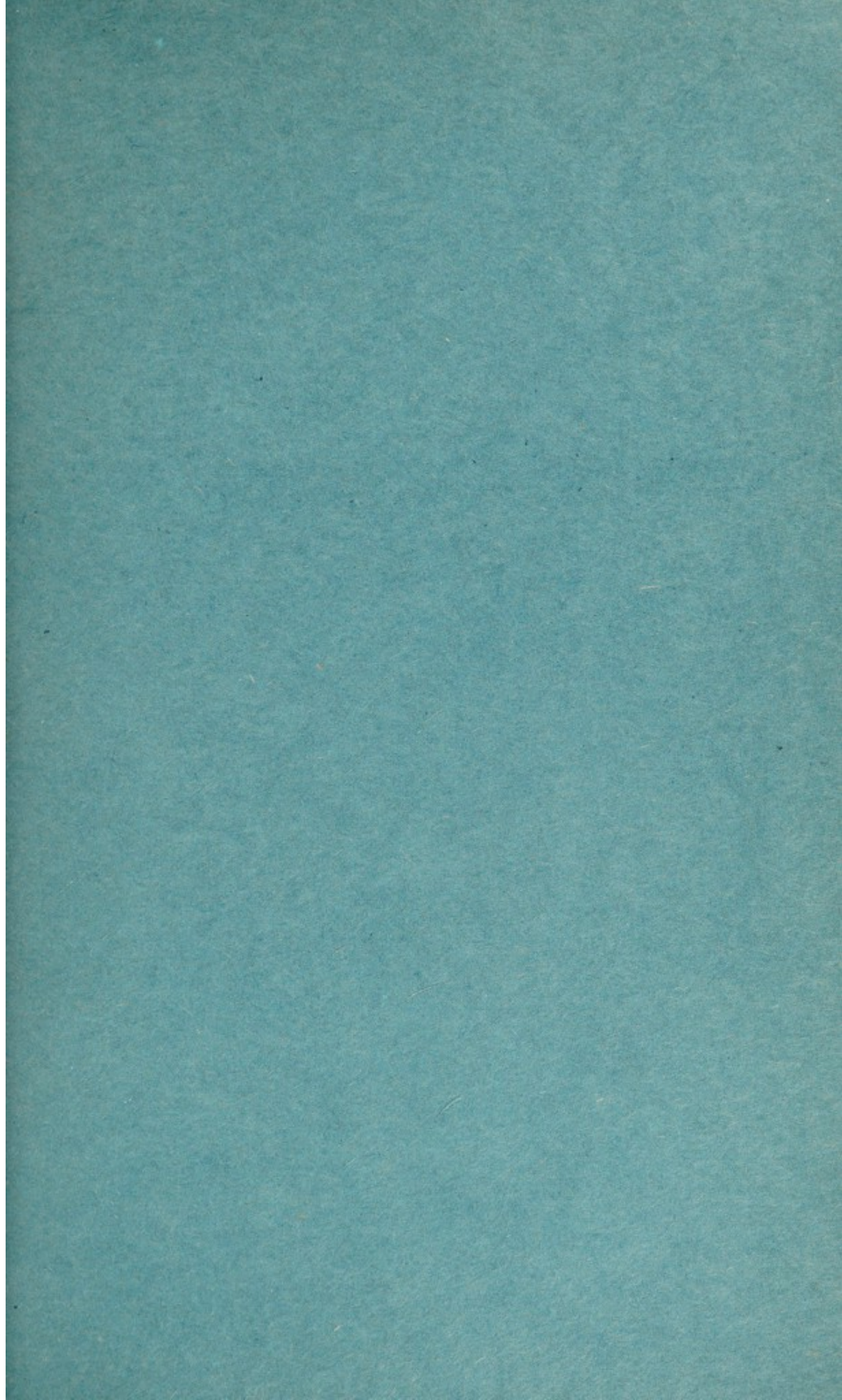
Milk—Bacteriological	53
Water—Bacteriological	19
Ice Cream—Bacteriological	7

Miscellaneous Food Visits	63
Food Hygiene Visits	105

8,269

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