

[Report 1960] / Medical Officer of Health, Godalming Borough.

Contributors

Godalming (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1960

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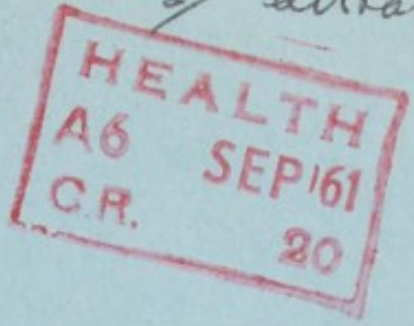
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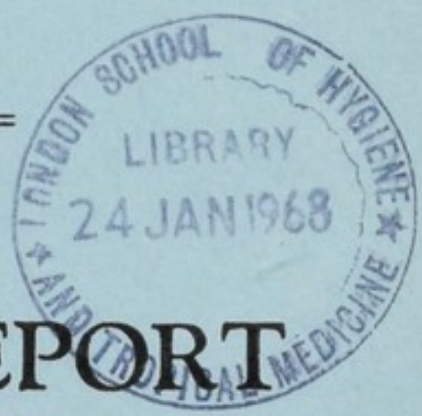
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BOROUGH OF GODALMING



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

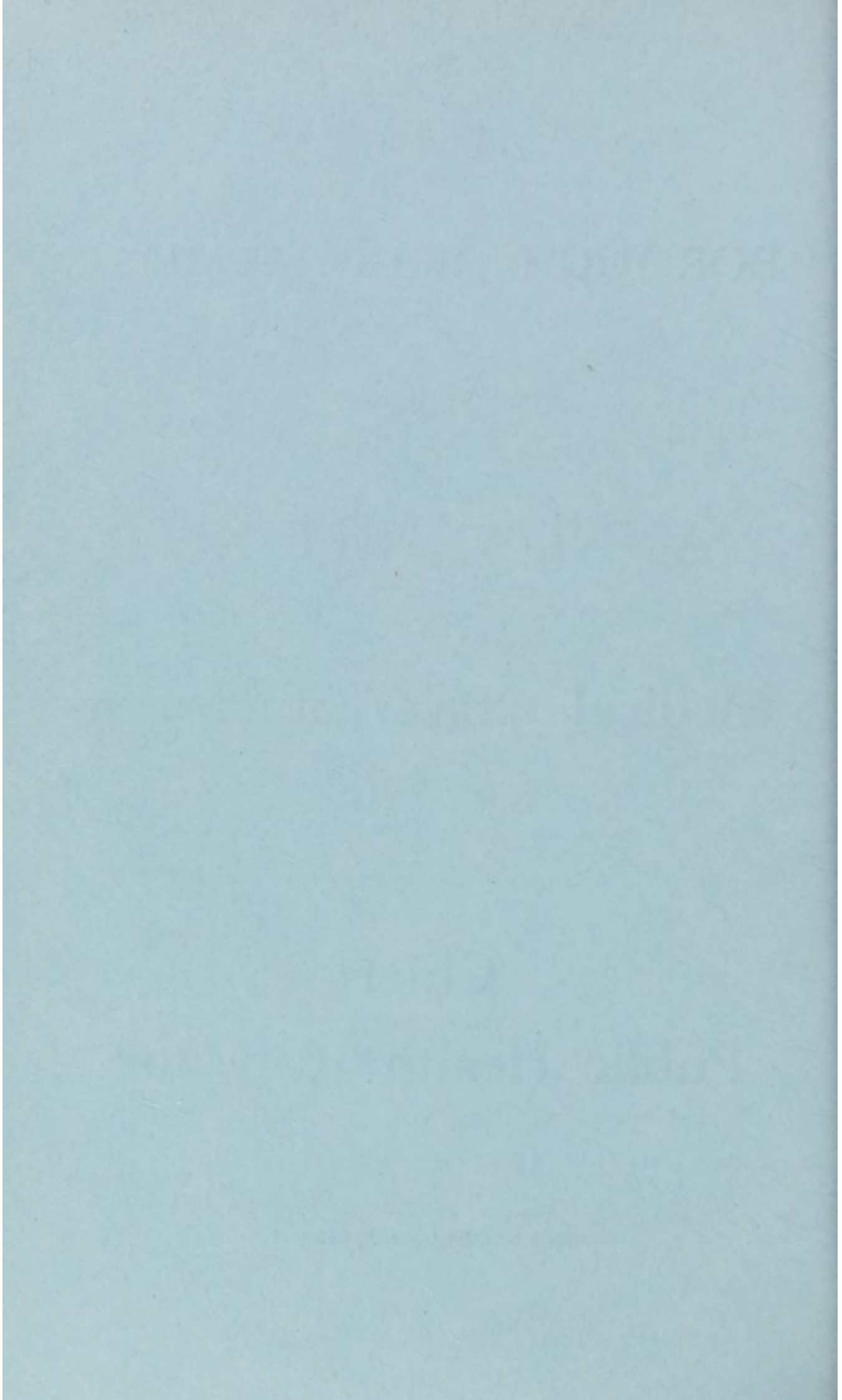
Medical Officer of Health for 1960

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE

Chief



Public Health Inspector



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1960.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the Borough of Godalming.*

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have very great pleasure in presenting to you my Report for 1960 on the state of the Public Health of the Borough of Godalming. Just as 1959 was noteworthy for its exceptionally long dry hot summer, so 1960 was notorious for its succession of wet months and an almost non-existent summer, the like of which we all hope we shall not see again for a very long time. The common infectious diseases of childhood, which normally largely disappear with the coming of spring, continued through the summer months and on into the succeeding winter, so at no time was there any respite from them. They were, however, not serious in effect or frequency, but they had their nuisance value, particularly where family holidays were concerned. Many families wisely spent their holidays at home, going out for day trips when the weather was fine enough.

1960 was the last year of the first National Five Year Programme of clearance of unfit houses, and by the end of the year the Health Committee's Programme had been virtually carried through, so far as the necessary representations and procedures were concerned. But owing to shortage of new houses, nearly a fifth, i.e. 24, of the 122 houses dealt with during the five years, and declared to be unfit for human habitation, were in fact still occupied.

Applications for Standard Improvement Grants were made to the Council in increasing numbers during the year, and owners of properties lacking certain amenities can expect such grants automatically provided the appropriate

conditions are fulfilled. Applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants also continued to be made, the Council granting these or not at their discretion. The purpose of this legislation is to give increased lease of life to houses still having a reasonable expectation, but also and more particularly to give added comfort and amenity to the human beings living in these houses, by bringing them those sanitary fittings and improvements which everyone is entitled to expect these days.

The year 1960 was "World Mental Health Year" and during this time efforts were made universally to educate the public into a better approach to, and understanding of, Mental Illness and those who suffer from it. The idea is to get away from the old prejudices and taboos with which the mentally sick were regarded by the public. Much progress has been made in rendering our Mental Hospitals acceptable to patients, by modernisation, the use of colour, increased comfort, and general enlightenment, so that a patient who has once been in a Mental Hospital will now go back willingly if need be, as a voluntary patient, and not seek to avoid further treatment when it becomes necessary. Special displays and open days took place at Brookwood Hospital, the County Council's Pond Meadow Training Centre at Guildford and at the Guildford Child Guidance Clinic, as part of Mental Health Week. The Mental Health Act, 1959, designed to improve still further the care and after care of the mentally sick and the mentally subnormal, became law during 1960.

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 came into operation on 27th November, 1960. Noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law becomes a statutory nuisance under this Act, and a Local Authority can take action to require abatement of the nuisance under the Public Health Act, 1936. The Act gives some control over the use of loudspeakers in streets, but not unfortunately any control over noise and vibration caused by aircraft. Noise is undoubtedly one of the greatest evils of our day, and increasing attention will have to be given to the prevention of noise at its source, and to reducing the impact of the unavoidable noise on those who have to live and work near it: more attention must be paid to sound proofing in factories, shops, offices, flats, houses and other buildings, and also in transport, by the use of sound absorbing materials, double windows and other

devices. In my opinion noise, if it continues to be uncontrolled, will increasingly play its part in the causation of ill-health, and there is a big field here for preventive medicine: ways will have to be found of reducing noise in hospitals, of which patients frequently complain, and which disturbs their rest and delays recovery.

To the Council, and to the Chairman and Members of the Housing and Public Health Committee, I would like to express my very real thanks for their encouragement and interest in the work of the Health Department. My thanks also go to Dr. Richards, to Mr. Peskett who took over from Mr. Warner on 1st April, and to all the Staff of the Department; their work and mine is made the easier by the ungrudging help which we receive from our colleagues in other Departments.

Finally, I would like to pay a brief but none the less sincere tribute to Mr. Warner who retired during the year, a retirement well merited after 40 years of splendid service to this Borough. I shall always have happy memories of my all too few years of association with Mr. Warner, a sage and kindly friend, adviser, and colleague. I hope he will long live to enjoy his retirement in Godalming, a town which he loves and in which all hold him in esteem.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

A. B. R. FINN,
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority.

Medical Officer of Health:

A. B. R. FINN, M.A., M.B., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. H. M. RICHARDS, M.A., T.D., B.M., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

P. A. WARNER, C.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
(Retired 31.3.60).

Additional Public Health Inspector:

C. R. PESKETT, C.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Promoted to Chief Public Health Inspector 1.4.60).

D. W. TOMLIN, C.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(Appointed 1.7.60).

(All Inspectors also hold the Certificate of the
Royal Society of Health
in Meat and other Foods Inspection.)

Clerk:

Mrs. J. S. TREAGUS
(Resigned 15.10.60).

Mrs. V. B. MAY
(Appointed 10.10.60).

Rodent Operator: C. E. HALL.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,
BRIDGE STREET, GODALMING.

Telephone Godalming 191.

Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: 2,393 acres.

Population: 15,771.

Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1960) according to
Rates Books: 5,002.

Rateable Value (latest figure available): £277,484.

Sum represented by a penny rate (estimated 1960/61):
£1,170.

Extracts from Vital Statistics

(Comparative of the years 1959 and 1960).

	1959			1960			England and Wales, 1959.
	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live Births ...	248	134	114	245	142	103	
Legitimate ...	236	129	107	233	135	98	
Illegitimate ...	12	5	7	12	7	5	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births	4.83			4.89			
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	16.27			15.91			17.1
Still Births—							
Legitimate ...	2	2	—	2	1	1	
Illegitimate ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	8.00			8.09			19.7
Total Live and Still Births ...	250			247			
Deaths ...	155	70	85	144	70	74	
Death Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	9.09			8.36			11.5
Deaths of Infants under one year of age ...	3	1	2*	4	3	1	
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000 Live Births	12.09			16.33			21.7
Legitimate ...	12.71			17.17			
Illegitimate ...	—			—			
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)	—			—			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	—			—			
Deaths of Infants under one week ...	—	—	—	3	2	1	

* Both under one week.

Godalming Deaths in 1960.

Cause of Death				Total	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis—Lungs	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic disease	...	...	—	—	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases...			—	—	—
10.	Cancer—Stomach	...	...	4	1	3
11.	Cancer—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	2	2	—
12.	Cancer—Breast	...	...	2	—	2
13.	Cancer—Uterus	...	...	3	—	3
14.	Cancer—Other sites	...	...	16	6	10
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	...	...	—	—	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	—	—	—
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	26	12	14
18.	Coronary disease, Angina	...	...	32	17	15
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	2	1	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	17	6	11
21.	Other Circulatory disease	...	...	4	3	1
22.	Influenza	...	...	—	—	—
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	9	4	5
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	4	3	1
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System...			4	3	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	2	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	...	...	1	1	—
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate...	...	...	1	1	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	2	2	—
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases...			5	2	3
33.	Motor Vehicle accidents...	...	...	1	1	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	6	3	3
35.	Suicide	...	...	1	1	—
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	—	—	—
Totals				144	70	74

As in all recent years, the number of deaths occurring over the age of 65 years remained high, at 69% of all deaths, with females in general outliving the males. In middle life the main causes of death are cancer, heart disease, and accidents, the latter being an unnecessary and preventable cause if only more care was taken on the roads and elsewhere, and the codes of safety more widely followed.

The general death rate for the country as a whole was 11.5 per 1000 of the population, and so the Godalming figure of 8.36 is low and favourable.

The Infant Mortality Rate for Godalming, i.e. the number of deaths of children under 1 year of age per 1000 live births, was 16.33, compared with the National figure of 21.7, the lowest National figure ever recorded. The Godalming figure is therefore very appreciably better than average.

Four children in fact died under the age of 1 year, as follows: One at 1 hour due to Prematurity; one at 1 hour due to Congenital Heart Disease; one at 2 days from Birth injury; one from Misadventure at 6 months. It is satisfactory that none died from infectious disease, which was at one time the biggest cause of infant deaths.

Diseases of the Heart and Arteries continues to be the largest single cause of death, accounting for 56% of all deaths as compared with 54% in 1959. Coronary Artery Disease is responsible for most cases of death from Heart Failure; this disease, which affects the arteries carrying blood to the heart muscle itself, has come into more prominence in recent years. It should be borne in mind, however, that attacks of coronary thrombosis are by no means always fatal, and men and women have lived happy normal lives for many years, as many as 30 years or even more after an attack, provided they are prepared to live a sensible regime.

Deaths from cancer numbered 27, a small increase over the 1959 figure of 23; lung cancer caused only two deaths compared with eight in 1959, but with such small figures a single year's fall like this should not be regarded as statistically significant.

Once again there were no Maternal deaths, and there have been none for six years.

General Provision of Health Services for the Area.

(a) **Laboratory Facilities.** These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. All examinations and tests are carried out free of charge to Local Authorities.

(b) **Ambulance Facilities.** This work is done in the Borough by the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society for the County Council, using six full-time drivers manning two ambulances. The Station is manned by permanent staff from 6 a.m. to 10 p.m. Mondays to Fridays and 6 a.m. to 2 p.m. on Saturdays. At other times the Station is manned by voluntary members.

Work done by the Society's personnel and ambulances during the year was as follows:—

Number of calls	...	...	...	...	5,726
Number of patients attended					5,987
Number of miles travelled					53,752
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes, etc., with ambulance)					9,585
Ladies' Detachment on ambulance, etc.					4,625

The number of hours of voluntary duty is a great credit to the Red Cross members, and something of which they should be proud, and the public grateful.

(c) **Nursing in the Home.** This work is carried out in the Borough by three Queen's District Nurses, who carry out their work with skill and devotion. Their work for 1960 is as follows:

	Cases.	Visits.
General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis)	354	5,046
Midwifery and Maternity	51	1,311
Tuberculosis	1	8
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	51	496
	457	6,861

This is a slight decrease from last year as regards both cases and visits.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.** (See Page 32.)

(e) Hospital Provision.

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 389 general beds and two private. Apart from Surgery, there is emphasis on obstetrics, gynaecology, paediatrics, geriatrics, dermatology and X-ray Therapy.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, offers 233 beds. An average of 191 were occupied daily throughout the year. 10,809 out-patients made 34,964 attendances, and in addition 23,507 patients attended the Casualty Department. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, and dermatology.

(3) Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming. This is a special hospital which has 280 beds for the treatment of all forms of chest disease. It has a large Thoracic Surgical Unit.

The Hospital also provides Chest Clinic facilities for the areas of Godalming and Hambledon under the control of the Physician Superintendent and his staff. Clinics are held on the 1st and 3rd Fridays and alternate Wednesdays in each month. Transport is available from Milford Railway Station for the Friday Clinics only.

Appointments should be made through the Medical Secretary (Godalming 870).

(f) Nursing Homes. There is only one Nursing Home in the Borough, Mount Alvernia, Godalming, registered in the name of the Franciscan Sisters, with accommodation in 1960 for sixteen Medical patients; most are elderly long-stay cases.

(g) Women's Voluntary Service. The Godalming Branch of the W.V.S. is very active in the care of 189 of the Borough's old people.

A "meals on wheels" service is operated for five days of each week delivering thirty hot meals daily at a nominal charge of 1/4d. per meal. A "Darby and Joan" Club with approximately 180 members now holds meetings twice a week and provides for various recreational needs. These activities, combined with sick visiting, help in the home with bedding, furniture or clothing, advice and help with personal problems or housing difficulties and the like, give both to the old people and the community a very valuable service and do much to alleviate an ever-increasing problem.

Prevalence and Control of Infectious and other Diseases.

Cases of Infectious Diseases admitted to Hospital are shown in the following Table:—

	Cases admitted to Hospital.
Dysentery	2
Diarrhoea and Vomiting	3
	5

The year 1960 was remarkable for the low incidence of notifiable infectious disease, as shown in the Table; it might have been a bad year considering the poor weather experienced, but this was not in fact the case, although such diseases as did occur were spread evenly throughout the year, instead of following the usual pattern of high incidence in the early part of the year. Measles was notable for its absence.

The number of cases admitted to Hospital was remarkably low.

As the table of Notifiable Diseases shows, there were 26 cases of Sonnei Dysentery notified; most of these occurred in a small outbreak affecting chiefly children in junior and infant schools. The outbreak was not in any way associated with the school canteens, and inspection revealed no insanitary conditions in the schools concerned. This is a mild form of dysentery, and sporadic cases occur from time to time in every area, with occasional minor epidemics. The presence of this disease serves to remind us of the importance of careful handling of food both at home, in shops and wherever food is sold, handled or eaten. Careful hand hygiene is essential before handling or consuming food. The public should use their influence by not supporting any poorly conducted business where hygiene does not receive the attention it should have.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis in Godalming during 1960, I am glad to say; there were in fact only five recorded cases in the whole of Surrey, of which three showed no paralysis.

There can be little doubt that Poliomyelitis Vaccination has played a large part in reducing the incidence of this most unpleasant disease.

During 1960, vaccination (three doses) was available for all under the age of 40, in certain cases over the age of 40 where the General Practitioner concerned was satisfied of the need. Since the beginning of 1961, children aged 5-11 years have become eligible for a fourth dose, the most that anyone is likely to receive under the present scheme.

An oral vaccine has been developed: it is only available in this country for use in epidemics. It causes rapid immunity, but the latter is of short duration, and at present in this country injection remains the standard method as being productive of the best immunity.

The progress with vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Godalming area during the year was as follows:

Children and adults up to 40 years of age who have received the first and second injections—

Children born between 1943 and 1960	...	303
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933		249
Persons born between 1920 and 1934	...	515

Children and adults up to 40 years of age who have received the third booster injections—

Children born between 1943 and 1960	...	685
Young persons born between 1942 and 1933		862
Persons born between 1920 and 1934	...	307

A total of 5,256 children and adults up to 40 years of age have received the third injection in the Godalming areas since the inception of the scheme.

The general position so far as the whole Division is concerned is that 45,317 children and adults up to 40 years of age received their third injection.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Totals
Scarlet Fever	1	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Sonnei	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	1	1	1	—	9	7	1	3	1	2	—	26
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	—	2	2	2	1	13	7	1	4	2	3	1	38

Summary of Returns of Cases and Contacts of Infectious Diseases received from Schools.

Note: Those diseases marked * are not included among the list of Infectious Diseases which are Statutorily Notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health.

Disease	Busbridge C. of E. School	Godalming County Grammar School	Farncombe C. of E. Junior Mixed School	Farncombe C. of E. Infants Mixed School	Godalming County Primary Mixed School	Godalming C. of E. Primary Mixed School	Meadrow County Secondary School	Totals
*Chicken Pox ...	10	2	1	20	—	1	—	34
Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	4	3	—	—	1	8
*German Measles ...	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	7
*Mumps ...	2	—	2	2	—	1	—	7
*Scabies ...	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Measles ...	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	3
Whooping Cough ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
*Glandular Fever ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	2
*Ringworm ...	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals ...	17	3	8	32	1	3	2	66

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Age at final injection.	No. immunised during 1960.
0-4 years ...	207
5-14 years ...	1
Total under 15 years ...	208

These figures are almost the same as for last year. Immunisation against Whooping Cough remains important for infants, and where possible it is combined with immunisation against Diphtheria and Tetanus. Boosting doses later in life against Whooping Cough are not considered necessary.

Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics.

Age at 31st December, 1960	i.e., Born in Year	Number Immunised	Estimated mid-year Child Population, 1960	Number and Percentage Immunised
Under 1	1960	57	3187	2948
1—4	1959—1956	794		
5—9	1955—1951	1035		
10—14	1950—1946	1062		
Totals, under 15		2948	3187	2948 (92.5%)

Although fortunately no cases occurred in Godalming, Diphtheria is still a grave threat to the community, as cases still occur from time to time and are frequently serious. But its rarity makes it all the more difficult to impress upon parents the necessity for having their children protected against this disease which in the past caused far more deaths and paralysis than Poliomyelitis has ever done. Where possible Diphtheria and Whooping Cough immunisation are given together, along with Tetanus, to minimise the number of injections concerned.

A remarkable landmark in the battle against Diphtheria was reached in 1959, when for the first time ever there were no deaths from Diphtheria in England and Wales during the year. There were, however, 102 cases during 1959, more than in the previous year, but many of the cases were very mild. The latter occurred particularly in school children whose immunisation had not been kept up to date.

Tetanus Immunisation.

Age at final injection.	No. immunised during 1960.	No. re-immunised during 1960.
0—4 years	202	0
5—14 years	6	4
Totals under 15 years ...	208	4

Children are being immunised in increasing numbers against Tetanus, and parents are now being actively encouraged to agree to this. It can frequently be combined

with other injections given for immunising purposes. Tetanus is an uncommon disease, but a very serious one, and more emphasis is being placed on its prevention than hitherto.

Smallpox Vaccination.

I am glad to report that the numbers vaccinated show a total of 242, a small decrease compared with the figure for 1959 (253). The following Table shows the vaccinations carried out in the Borough during 1960:—

0-1 yr.	1-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 and over.	Total.
156	23	5	6	190

There were also 52 re-vaccinations completed.

Tuberculosis.

Six newly-notified cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis were added to the Register in 1960, as against nine and one respectively in 1959. There were no deaths from Tuberculosis.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1960:—

Age Periods.	New Cases.			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1-5 ...	1	—	...	—
5-10 ...	—	—	...	—
10-15 ...	—	—	...	—
15-20 ...	—	1	...	—
20-25 ...	1	1	...	—
25-30 ...	—	—	...	—
30-35 ...	—	—	...	—
35-45 ...	—	—	...	—
45-55 ...	2	—	...	—
55-65 ...	—	—	...	—
65 and over ...	—	—	...	1
Totals ...	4	2	...	1

The following Table may be of interest:

	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
New Cases of Tuberculosis:	10	6	8	8	7	10	8	5	7	9	6
Deaths due to Tuberculosis:	1	2	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	0

Care and After-Care (Godalming and Haslemere Tuberculosis Care Committee).

During 1960 two meetings of the Committee were held, and at the latter one it was decided to amalgamate with Guildford Borough Tuberculosis Care Committee. This decision was reached as the Chairman (Mrs. Skelton) and the Secretary (Mr. Warner) were resigning, and it was not found possible to replace them. Two representatives from the Godalming area, Mr. Warner and Miss Reindorp, Almoner at Milford Chest Hospital, were chosen to join the Guildford Borough Care Committee.

The Committee had previously extended its work to cover patients suffering from non-tuberculous conditions, as well as tuberculosis. The Committee donated £40 to the Children's Holiday Fund, helped a widow with a weekly grant for coal, and assisted a non-tuberculous patient with the cost of television repairs, and nine patients received Christmas gifts.

B.C.G. Vaccination.

This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 13 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of further education.

The figures of B.C.G. Vaccination are (excluding Charterhouse) :—

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination	83.22
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination ...	223
Number immune—Vaccination not required	11

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Borough of Godalming.

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting a Report of the work carried out for the year 1960. The details are set out in the following pages but I would like to comment on three matters of special interest.

In the Housing field progress is slow and disappointing. The Rent Act of 1957 has done little to raise the repair standard of tenanted houses; the Slum Clearance Programme of 1955-60 is falling behind schedule due to re-housing difficulties, and grant aided improvement works are but a fraction of the potential.

Food Hygiene work has again come to the fore with the coming into force during the year of the amended Food Hygiene Regulations of 1960. A complete survey and re-inspection of all food premises in the Borough is well in hand with the ultimate aim of raising the standard of these premises to that of the new Regulations.

With three posts in the Department becoming vacant during the year there was some disruption and loss of continuity both on inspectorial and clerical work. Mention has been made elsewhere in this report of the retirement of Mr. P. A. Warner, but I welcome the opportunity to express my sincere thanks to him for his help, advice and encouragement during the past years, and particularly for his extended service during the period of change. The loss of Mr. Warner was shortly followed by that of Mrs. J. Treagus who had for seven years efficiently and methodically coped with all the clerical work. Mrs. V. B. May and Mr. D. W. Tomlin joined the staff and together with Mr. C. E. Hall are forming an efficient team, and it is hoped good progress will be reported for work in 1961.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

C. R. PESKETT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

June, 1961.

Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

Summary of Routine and other Inspection Work carried out.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Inspections and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	1527
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings, etc.	1052
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests	194
Dairies, Milk Shops, and Milk Stores	26
Factories, Work-places and Outworkers' Premises	282
Food Shops and Places where Food is prepared and stored, including Ice Cream Premises ...	427
Food Inspection	48
Premises reference Provision of Dustbins ...	99
Public and Private Conveniences	54
Investigations and Inspections under—	
Shops and Young Persons Employment Acts ...	60
Petroleum Acts	161
Infectious Diseases (including Disinfections) ...	366
Part IV Housing Act, 1957 (Overcrowding) ...	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (including testing and treatment of sewers) ...	62
Smoke Observations	2
Water Supplies	36
Milk Samples	48
Water Samples	51
Ice Cream Samples	21
Cream Samples	9
Total	4528

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices	3
Informal Notices	284
	287
Informal Notices not complied with at 31.12.60	23

Factories Acts, 1937—1948.

(Information required by the Ministry of Labour and
National Service.)

1.—INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT.

Premises.	Inspec- tions.	Number of Written Notices.	Occupiers Prose- cuted.
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	148	10	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	40	—	—
Other premises under the Act (in- cluding works of building and engineering construction, but not including out-workers' premises)	13	1	—
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2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Premises.	Number of Defects		Referred by H.M. Inspector.	No. of Defects in respect of which Prose- cutions were Instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.		
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3) ...	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)				
Insufficient ...	1	1	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	10	10	1	—
Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—
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Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

WATER SUPPLIES.

Public and Private Supplies.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supplies water to the whole of the Borough area. No new sources of supply were brought into use and one of the wells at the Borough Road source is still being pumped to waste due to chemical pollution.

Frequent samples are taken from all sources of supply and from various points within the Borough and the Water Board's area. The samples show the water to have a very high standard of bacterial purity. The water is chlorinated to ensure a safe supply.

There are two private wells in the Borough still in use; one supplying a proportion of a school premise, the other a factory and a number of cottages. Samples show these supplies to be of a good bacterial standard.

Samples from public supply, private wells, reservoirs and supply systems: 33. 29 satisfactory.

Swimming Pools.

There are two swimming pools in the Borough, both privately owned; 18 samples of water were taken from them during the year and 13 were satisfactory.

One is an open air pool of 30,000 gallons to which the public are admitted; it is operated on the fill and empty system with a continuous filtration plant and manual chlorination. The water was maintained in good condition throughout the period of use.

The second pool is an indoor pool of 86,000 gallons, situated on private school premises. It is used by arrangement by various Schools in the area; supplied by its own well, the water is pre-heated, chlorinated and aerated and maintains a very high standard of purity.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

New Main Drainage.

A new Surface Water Sewer was completed in Catteshall Lane during the year and a new Soil Sewer in The Slips at Broadwater.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Drainage. There were 194 inspections and tests to existing drainage systems during the year at all types of premises. Defective or unsatisfactory conditions found were remedied by owners or occupiers following the service of informal notices. A number of choked drains and sewers were cleared by the Department.

Sewage Disposal. There are now 37 premises in the Borough not connected to the main sewerage system. In each case connection is un-economical due to the isolation of the premises or it is impracticable due to levels, etc. 32 premises have a water carriage system of drainage, the means of disposal being by cesspools or septic tank systems.

Most of the installations have been constructed or modified to operate as septic tanks with secondary treatment and ultimate disposal of effluent by means of sub-surface irrigation systems; the porous sandy sub-soil prevalent in the area being particularly suitable for this means of disposal.

During the year all installations were inspected and in five cases works of improvement and modification were required to ensure efficient operation and satisfactory disposal in order that public health requirements would be complied with.

Temporary sanitary accommodation for buildings sites, engineering works etc., is provided on the site by means of chemical or earth closets and latrines.

RIVERS AND STREAMS.

One case of pollution was reported during the year, and satisfactorily dealt with by informal action.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

A weekly collection of house refuse and salvage is maintained with some difficulty to all premises in the Borough by means of standard refuse collection vehicles. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping at Broadwater. The tip is very well maintained and kept remarkably free from vermin.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises and 27 informal notices have been served on Owner/Occupiers

and Occupiers of premises to renew defective bins and in each case the required standard bin was installed. One formal notice was served on an Occupier who subsequently installed a standard bin.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Act were generally well observed by shopkeepers during the year, and no formal action required to be taken.

Contraventions relating to hours of closing, Sunday trading, early closing days, etc., observed during inspections were readily adjusted by the shopkeepers concerned on informal notice.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

There are 39 premises in the Borough licensed under the above Act for the Keeping of Petroleum Spirit and/or Petroleum Mixtures.

One new installation and seven new tanks were approved, tested, and licensed during the year. One old tank suspected of leakage was tested by inert gas under pressure and found to be sound.

All Electrical Equipment associated with Petrol Service Pumps required inspection under the new Electrical Conditions set out in the Model Code. A Certificate by an approved Electrical Engineer must be furnished annually in respect of each pump to show that the conditions are fully complied with.

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions was adopted by the Council in February 1958 and a full survey and inspection of all the Licensed premises is now in hand; the larger installations being inspected with the Fire Prevention Officer of the Guildford Fire Brigade whose advice and suggestions in relation to hazardous locations, fire equipment, etc., have been most helpful.

Licensees have readily responded to informal action to remedy unsatisfactory conditions found and measures required to reasonably comply with the general licence requirements. No formal action has been taken.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

Three complaints were received during the year concerning smoke nuisance. The persons responsible complied with the requirements of informal notices and abated the nuisance.

INSECT PESTS.

The Rodent Operator dealt with 113 infestations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1960, as follows:—

Fleas	...	...	2
Woodworm	...	...	7*
Wasps	...	...	80
Other Insects...	...	...	23
Moles	...	...	1

* Council Houses only.

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 10/- per hour) this pest destruction service is operated as a free service to private houses; business premises are charged on a 'time and materials' basis, plus establishment charges. All these pests were successfully dealt with by the use of various insecticides and the service has been very much appreciated by the public.

DISINFECTIONS.

Disinfections were carried out to three premises following the removal to hospital of infectious persons.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There are no offensive trades carried on within the Borough.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT,
1949.

The scheme for the destruction of rats and mice in the Borough continues to function very successfully and economically.

One part-time Rodent Operator is employed. A free service is given to infested private premises; business premises are charged at the inclusive rate of 10/- per hour, or alternatively are offered a Contract service giving monthly

inspections as a minimum and carrying out all treatment as and when required. In the year under review 30 Contracts produced a sum of £193 6s. 0d.

The general public and local traders readily co-operate in reporting infestations in the early stages, thereby considerably reducing the amount of work required and making control much easier. Co-operation was also evident in effecting essential works of rat-proofing, removal of harbourage, etc., and no formal action was necessary. Most infestations were of a minor character and the use of "Warfarin" gave excellent results.

Sewers. The annual ten per cent. test of the soil sewers showed them to be comparatively free from infestation. Except for one old section of sewer where recurring infestations are kept under control by periodic treatments, no treatments were necessary except in conjunction with surface infestations.

NEW HOUSING.

The number of new houses erected during the year was as follows:—

By the Council	...	...	...	25
By Private Persons	...	...	...	42
Number of houses converted into flats				4

The number of applicants on the Council's housing list totalled 432 at the 31st December, 1960, and during the year 42 applicants were re-housed, and 45 transfers were effected.

UNFIT HOUSES.

There has been some small progress in dealing with the 1955-60 Slum Clearance Programme. Only 25 new units of accommodation were built by the Council and 9 families from unfit houses were re-housed during the year, completing the vacation of a terrace of 12 houses awaiting demolition and the vacation of other houses required for conversion and improvement.

Two houses were demolished under Demolition Orders, one Closing Order was made and one Undertaking of Works accepted.

Until 1960, unfit houses had been dealt with as Individual Unfit Houses or Purchased by Agreement, but in

September the first Clearance Area was declared and subsequently a Compulsory Purchase Order made, both of which await the confirmation of the Minister. The area comprises 12 terrace houses and the Council have already re-housed one tenant when part of the rear of one of the houses collapsed and the remainder was in a dangerous condition.

The Table below gives details of the Programme at 31.12.60.

Twenty-four premises included in the programme remain occupied; in all but four cases formal action has been taken or is pending. It is anticipated that the majority of these families will be re-housed by the end of 1961.

Demolition Order Procedure:			
Premises demolished		27	
Awaiting demolition		11	
		<hr/>	38
Closing Order Procedure:			
Premises still occupied... ..		1	
Premises vacated		4	
		<hr/>	5
Dealt with by Undertakings:			
Accepted and premises vacated		8	
Accepted and premises still occupied		5	
Premises reconditioned		24	
		<hr/>	37
For Purchase and Demolition:			
Premises purchased still occupied		2	
Negotiations in hand, still occupied		2	
		<hr/>	4
Pending Clearance Order and Demolition:			
Premises still occupied... ..		10	
Premises vacated		2	
		<hr/>	12
Premises repaired ... ..		...	22
Action pending ... ..		...	4
		<hr/>	
Total ... ..		...	<hr/>122 <hr/>

Twenty-four families require re-housing to complete the present programme.

Improvement Grants.

There are approximately 1000 houses (about 20%) in the Borough without bathrooms, hot water systems, wash hand basins, properly ventilated food stores or internal water closets. With this figure in mind the Council have encouraged owners and owner/occupiers to take advantage of the generous aid now available to help pay for the installation of these necessary amenities.

The Standard Grant Scheme is available for payments in respect of the provision of specified standard amenities based on the expenditure actually incurred for the purpose; provided certain conditions are satisfied the owner of the property can claim the grant as of right. The grants are specially intended to help owners equip houses with the amenities as quickly and as easily as possible and are designed to deal mainly with simple schemes requiring little structural work.

The original scheme has now been modified and termed Discretionary Grants, and is available for improvements covering a wider range of improvements, conversions of larger buildings into flats, remedying inherent structural defects, etc.

Applications are in the main made by Owner/Occupiers but some tenanted properties have been improved with grant aid and it is hoped this practice will increase if proposed additional rent increases become available for Owners on the amount of money they expend on their proportion of improvement costs.

Improvement and Discretionary Grants.

Since the first application in 1953 the following Table shows applications dealt with:—

Works completed	...	...	...	133	
Works completed, but since and repaid Grant	...	...	...	11	
				<hr/>	144
Applications refused	...	...	...	13	
Applications withdrawn	...	...	...	32	
				<hr/>	45
Works in progress	...	...	...	...	14
Applications approved, but not yet commenced					10
					<hr/>
					213
					<hr/>

Standard Grants.

Since June 1959 the following Table shows applications dealt with:—

Number of applications received	...	...	32
Number of applications approved	...	...	32
Works completed:	14		

Inspection and Repair.

Since the Rent Act of 1957 the number of disrepair complaints from Tenants of controlled houses has decreased, not because all the lower rated premises have been fully and properly repaired, but because either the Tenants are concerned over their security of tenure (although this is assured in the Act) or they accept a much lower standard of repair than was expected or is in fact required under the various Acts.

Some inspection and survey work is carried out in conjunction with the Clearance Programme, Improvement Grants and the Housing Acts and during the year a further 69 houses were made fit as a result of formal or informal action under the Public Health and Housing Act. There is a considerable number of the old cottage type properties requiring attention; large scale action is complicated by increasing owner occupation and a number of these properties will have to be dealt with in the near future if deterioration is to be stopped.

Two formal notices under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957, were served. The owner has not responded to the notices and the Council have invited tenders with a view to carrying out the necessary works and recovering the cost of so doing from the Owners.

Rent Acts.

A further three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were made during the year. Two Certificates of Disrepair were issued and in three cases the Landlord undertook to carry out the necessary works.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies and Food Premises.

Food Inspection and Sampling.

Milk. The Borough is within a 'specified area' for milk, and all milk sold in the area must be of special designation, i.e., Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested or Sterilised Milks. All milk supplies in the Borough are designated milks, four Dairies being licensed for the sale of Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Milks, three persons hold licences to sell Sterilised Milk and two distributors hold licences to sell Pasteurised and Tuberculin Tested Milks in the Borough from premises situated outside the area.

Routine inspection and sampling is carried out at all premises, and samples taken from distributors to ensure compliance with all the requirements. During the year forty-eight samples of milk were taken, and submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. The Laboratory provides a free service for bacteriological and biological examinations for local authorities and is directed by the Medical Research Council for the Ministry of Health. Details of the samples taken during 1960 are as follows:—

Pasteurised Milk: 16 samples—all satisfactory.

Sterilised Milk: 7 samples—all satisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested Milk: 14 samples—12 satisfactory,
2 unsatisfactory.

Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk: 11 samples—
all satisfactory.

Ten of the Tuberculin Tested Milk samples were also submitted to a biological examination and no evidence of tubercle bacilli was found. Nine samples of cream were submitted for analysis and three gave satisfactory results.

Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough and no 'loose' ice cream is sold except from proper premises. During the year 21 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory and results were as follows:—

19 placed in Grade 1 (satisfactory).

2 placed in Grade 2 (satisfactory).

There are 53 premises in the Borough registered for the storage or sale of ice cream and during the year three new registrations were granted. Premises must comply with the Acts and Regulations governing the sale of food and ice cream, and inspections and visits were made to ensure that satisfactory conditions existed; no formal action was required.

Meat Supplies.

There are no Slaughterhouses now in use in the Borough of Godalming. All slaughtering within the Borough ceased in 1939 and the buildings formerly used for this purpose remain vacant or are used for other purposes. The nearest public Slaughterhouse is situated at Guildford where the new Abattoir (in operation since 1952) deals with the local requirements quite adequately.

In considering the Report on Slaughterhouse Facilities under the Slaughterhouse Act of 1958, after consultations with interested persons the Council came to the conclusion that the majority of persons concerned are well satisfied with the existing slaughtering facilities and there is no real demand for additional facilities to be provided, either now or in the foreseeable future.

Local supplies are now obtained from wholesale warehouses, etc., and the quantity of meat and offal found unfit for human consumption is very small indeed and the quality of supplies remains very good.

Fish.

There are eight fish shops in the Borough, three of these being Fried Fish Shops. All shops now have closed fronts and the premises are generally well maintained.

Unfit Food.

Little difficulty has been experienced in dealing with food found upon inspection to be unfit for human consumption. Consignments are usually inspected on request at wholesale warehouses and depots and shops, and a detailed list of the goods voluntarily surrendered is given below; all such food is taken to the Council's controlled tip at Broadwater. A number of complaints from householders concerning various foodstuffs were received and dealt with

during the year without recourse to Statutory action.

Perishable Goods:

English and Imported Meat and Offal	102 lbs.
Fresh Fish	6 stones

Tinned Goods:

Fruit	255 tins
Vegetables	161 tins
Meat	270 tins
Milk	22 tins
Fish	52 tins
Miscellaneous	54 tins

Supervision of Food Premises:

General.

A re-survey of all premises in the Borough used for the storage, preparation, manufacture, distribution or handling of food for human consumption is in progress to assess the position having regard to the amended Food Hygiene Regulations which came into force on 1st October, 1960. In the main the standard of food hygiene in the premises compares favourably with that of other towns in the area though there is still room for improvement in the exposure and handling of open food, especially where this is done out of public sight.

The older premises, where poor construction and layout, restricted space and inadequate facilities are inherent, are slowly being re-developed. Change of ownership and limited production capacity often force major re-construction schemes. Advice and suggestions in the early planning stages of these schemes result in modernised premises meeting the current requirements. The use of new materials, plastics, refrigerated displays, first class fittings and the like, make a great contribution to the ever improving general standards of hygiene in food premises.

Restaurants, Cafes, School and Factory Canteens.

Routine inspections are carried out to all premises classed under this heading to secure compliance with the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960. A new Central Kitchen for School Meals has been in operation at Broadwater School and one new Factory Canteen has been built replacing existing unsatisfactory premises within the main factory, various works of improvement, repair and alteration have been carried out on recommendation and advice from the Department. Generally the standard of hygiene is good and staff

management and owners co-operated in attaining this standard.

Bakeries and Cake Shops.

There are eleven premises used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery; seven of these have their own Bakeries. None are underground bakehouses. Notices served requiring the execution of works such as repairs, cleansing, additional washing and sanitary conveniences and other works have been executed on service of informal notice.

One of the oldest bakeries in the town, with parts dating back to the 16th century, has reached the limit of its life, both in constructional standard and production capacity. Discussions are proceeding with a view to its closure and replacement elsewhere by the addition of a new extension to a second Bakehouse owned by the same firm.

Grocers, Greengrocers, etc.

There are forty-eight such premises at present in use. Inspections and advisory visits are made to promote cleanliness, to prevent forms of contamination and ensure that adequate washing facilities and hot water supplies are readily available for all persons employed. Foodstuffs inspected and found unfit for human consumption are listed elsewhere in this Report.

Manufacturing Premises.

The fourteen Butchers' Shops in the town are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act for the preparation and manufacture of sausages. Twelve other premises are registered for the manufacture, preservation and processing of food, including smoking bacon, cooking hams, etc. One new factory producing sausages only has come into operation during the year. All premises are inspected to ensure the various Regulations regarding Food Hygiene, Meat Handling, etc., are complied with and for the inspection of meat and meat products. The premises have been very well maintained during the year and no difficulties have been experienced.

Licensed Premises.

The twenty-four licensed premises in the Borough have satisfactory sanitary accommodation for persons frequenting the premises; all are supplied with adequate facilities for cleansing glasses, etc., and have a constant supply of hot water to sinks.

Adulteration and Chemical and Bacteriological Examination of Food.

The Surrey County Council administers those provisions of the Food and Drugs Acts within the Borough, dealing with the sampling and analysis of articles of food, etc., for the detection of adulterations, deterioration, etc.

The County Medical Officer reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough and analysed during 1960:—

Formal: 29 samples of Milk.

Informal: 14 samples of Milk, 2 of Soft Drinks, and 1 each of Ground Coffee, Instant Coffee, Double Cream, Tinned Cream, Glucose Drink, tinned Grill, Jam, Lard, Margarine, cooked and prepared Meat, Sausages, and tinned Vegetable Juices.

Two Formal and 1 Informal Milk Samples were found to be adulterated or irregular.

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analyses of food and drugs during 1960 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority:—

Samples analysed—involving 92 items of food and drugs:

Formal	...	...	...	754
Informal	...	...	...	216
Found adulterated or irregular:				
Formal	...	...	...	31
Informal	...	...	...	6

A sample of milk chocolate substitute was sold as milk chocolate. On conviction the manufacturers were fined £21 with ten guineas costs.

A Banbury cake contained a piece of multi-stranded flex or wire. Legal proceedings pending.

Legal proceedings in respect of a sample of Casserole Meat sold as Stewed Steak were instituted against a firm of grocers. On conviction they were fined £5, with £2 costs.

Legal proceedings were instituted against a Dairy Company for selling Milk containing 57% and 58% added water to a school. On conviction they were fined £10, with £3 3s.0d. costs.

Clinics and Treatment Centres.

Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:

At "Hillsleigh," Nightingale Road, Godalming.

Child Welfare: Wednesdays and Fridays, 2 to 4 p.m. (No Doctor on 2nd and 4th Wednesdays).

Child Guidance: Tuesdays, by appointment only.

Dental: Mondays, 9.30 a.m. Other days and times by appointment only.

Diphtheria Immunisation: School-children at School Medical Clinics. Pre-School Children at Child Welfare Clinics.

Eye: 1st and 3rd Fridays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

School Medical: Fridays, 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Mothercraft: Mondays, 2.30 p.m.

Speech Therapy: Thursdays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

Remedial Exercises: School children—Wednesdays a.m., (by appointment only).

At St. Mark's Hall, Ockford Ridge, Godalming.

Welfare Clinic: Every Wednesday, 2 to 4 p.m. (No Doctor on 1st, 3rd or 5th Wednesdays).

Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows:

At Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming.

Chest Clinic: 1st and 3rd Friday afternoons, 1.45 to 4.15 p.m. Other weeks a Clinic is held on Wednesday afternoons, 2.45 to 4 p.m. (by appointment).

At Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

Venereal Diseases Clinic:

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays, 5 to 7 p.m.

Females: Mondays, 3 to 7 p.m. Thursdays, 9.30 to 11 a.m.

