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BOROUGH OF GODALMING



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health
for 1963

TOGETHER WITH THAT OF THE

Chief
Public Health Inspector



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

for 1963.

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my first Annual Report on the Health of the Borough for the year 1963, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/64.

The variation in the Medical Administration arrangement in the South-West Division of the County to which Dr. Finn referred in his 1962 Report, became effective on 8th April, 1963, when I took up my appointment as your Medical Officer of Health, together with similar posts to the Hambledon Rural and Haslemere Urban District Councils.

It is pleasing to report that the health of the Borough remains at a high level and, apart from a considerable number of cases of Measles and one imported case of Typhoid, there has been no important outbreak of infectious disease.

The most important subject for discussion during 1963 has been the proposed fluoridation of water supplies, but on two separate occasions during the year after exhaustive debate the Council felt unable to support the measure. In the event, the County Council has deferred a final decision on the subject.

The Officers of the Public Health Department are becoming increasingly involved in problems concerning old people, and few weeks pass without our attention being drawn to some old person who is living in conditions which

are not up to the standard expected in an affluent society such as ours. It was fortunately not necessary to take action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, but a few borderline cases came to my knowledge in which it might have been necessary but for the supportive treatment received from the Home Help Service, the voluntary organisations and Mr. Peskett and his staff.

May I in conclusion take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks for the welcome shown to me on my arrival by the members of the Council and my colleagues, the Officers. My special thanks are due to my predecessor, Dr. Finn, who did much to help me settle smoothly into my new post, and to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Peskett, with whom it is a great pleasure to work at all times.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your grateful and obedient Servant,

T. R. BENNETT,
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.
(resigned 8.4.63).

T. R. BENNETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
(commenced 8.4.63).

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

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

Chief Public Health Inspector:

C. R. PESKETT, C.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

D. W. TOMLIN, C.P.H.I.E.B., M.A.P.H.I.
(resigned 30.11.63).

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

Clerk: Mrs. V. B. MAY.

Pest Officer: C. E. HALL.

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

Telephone Godalming 191.

Statistical and Social Conditions of the Area.

Area: 2,393 acres.

Population: 17,210.

Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1963) according to
Rate Books: 5,306.

Rateable Value (latest figure available): £785,101.

Sum represented by a penny rate (latest figure available):
£3,239.

Extracts from Vital Statistics

(Comparative of the years 1962 and 1963).

				1962			1963			England and Wales, 1963.
				Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	
Live Births	...	...	...	297	159	138	300	136	164	
Legitimate	...	...	...	280	148	132	289	134	155	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	17	11	6	11	2	9	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent. of Total Live Births				6.07			3.67			
Live Birth Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population				17.53			17.26			18.2
Still Births—										
Legitimate	...	...	...	3	—	3	3	2	1	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Still Birth Rate, per 1,000 Live and Still Births				10.00			9.90			17.2
Total Live and Still Births				300			303			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age				7	5	2	5	4	1	
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000										
Live Births	...	...	...	23.57			16.67			21.1
Legitimate	...	...	...	17.86			17.30			
Illegitimate	...	...	...	—			—
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks				4	3	1	5	4	1	
Neo-natal Mortality Rate, Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births				13.47			16.67			14.2
Deaths of Infants under 1 week				3	3	—	5	4	1	
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate, Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births				10.10			16.67			
Peri-natal Mortality Rate, Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births				20.00			26.40			29.3
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)				—			—			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births				—			—			
Deaths	...	...	...	163	78	85	212	117	95	
Death Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population				9.62			12.07			12.2

Godalming Deaths in 1963.

Cause of Death					Total	Males	Females
1.	Tuberculosis—Lungs	...	...	...	—	—	—
2.	Tuberculosis—Other	...	...	...	—	—	—
3.	Syphilitic Disease	...	...	...	1	1	—
4.	Diphtheria	...	...	...	—	—	—
5.	Whooping Cough	...	...	...	—	—	—
6.	Meningococcal infections	...	...	...	—	—	—
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	—	—	—
8.	Measles	...	...	...	—	—	—
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases,	...	...	...	1	—	1
10.	Cancer—Stomach	...	...	...	6	1	5
11.	Cancer—Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	11	10	1
12.	Cancer—Breast	...	...	...	3	—	3
13.	Cancer—Uterus	...	...	...	—	—	—
14.	Cancer—other sites	...	...	...	20	12	8
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	1	1	—
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	4	—	4
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	24	13	11
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	56	35	21
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	4	—	4
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	14	4	10
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	8	6	2
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	3	1	2
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	17	9	8
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	12	9	3
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	3	2	1
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	1	—	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	2	1	1
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	—	—	—
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate...	...	...	...	2	2	—
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	—	—	—
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	2	1	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	14	8	6
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	—	—	—
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	1	1	—
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	2	—	2
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	—	—	—
Totals					212	117	95

There has been a welcome decrease in the number of deaths of infants under one year old, a total of five as compared with seven in the previous year. As it happened all these deaths occurred in infants under the age of one week, so that the infant mortality rate, the neo-natal mortality rate, and the early neo-natal mortality rate are identical at 16.67. The infant mortality rate thus compares favourably with the national figure of 21.1.

There has been a general increase in the number of deaths in Godalming during 1963, and although the Death Rate per 1,000 of population at 12.07 was considerably higher than the 1962 figure of 9.62, it is still somewhat lower than the national figure of 12.2. There has been an increase in the number of deaths due to all forms of cancer, but the greatest single increase has been in coronary heart disease and angina. The number of deaths from lung cancer remains at the customary level of recent years, again almost all in males.

It is again satisfactory to be able to report that there have been no maternal deaths for eight 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. I would like to thank the Director, Dr. Cook, for his never-failing help.

(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	...	...	...	5876
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	8870
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	57069
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes, etc., with ambulance)	...	...	...	10913
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies Detachment on ambulance, etc.	...	...	...	4382

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.** The three District Nurses, two Queen's Nurses living in Farncombe, and one Nurse at Aaron's Hill, have a splendid record of service to the inhabitants of the Borough, and they are highly esteemed by Patients and Doctors alike. Their work for 1963 is as follows:

General Visits (excluding	Cases.	Visits.
Tuberculosis)	281	5595
Midwifery Deliveries—Domiciliary	50	1383
Midwifery—Early Discharges from	72	
Hospital	2	60
Tuberculosis	79	501
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal ...		
	<hr/> 484	<hr/> 7539

It is encouraging to see an increase in the general work in spite of longer-term cases; there was also an increase in Midwifery.

(d) **Clinics and Treatment Centres.** (See inside back cover.)

(e) **Hospital Provision.**

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 389 general beds including six private beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including premature infants, dermatology, geriatrics, and radiotherapy of all kinds. Facilities exist for training for nurses for the S.R.N. and Part I S.C.M., also for laboratory technicians and radiographers. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, offers 217 beds. An average of 175 were occupied daily throughout the year. 11576 out-patients made 40,498 attendances, and in addition 25836 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, is a special hospital which has 312 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 1963 for 22 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 approximately 220 of the Borough's old people; the local office also acts as a distribution centre for Welfare Foods.

A 'meals on wheels' service is operated for five days a week delivering 60 meals daily at a nominal charge of 1/4d. per meal. A Darby and Joan Club with 185 members and a considerable waiting list now holds meetings on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week and provides for various recreational needs. These activities, combined with sick visiting both in homes and hospitals, help in the home with bedding, furniture or clothing, advice and help with personal problems, 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.				
Enteritis	...	...	...	1
Typhoid	...	...	...	1
				<hr/>
				2
				<hr/>

There was one case of Typhoid Fever during 1963, which was an imported case from the Swiss epidemic at Zermatt. The only unusual feature in 1963 was that for the second year running there were considerable numbers of cases of Measles notified.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) for 1963

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
Measles	11	36	40	60	58	166	5	—	2	—	—	—	378
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	1	1	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sonnei Dysentery	1	—	1	—	2	7	—	3	2	1	2	—	19
Pneumonia (Acute Primary)	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Typhoid	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Totals	12	36	41	61	61	176	6	3	6	1	2	1	406

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. Primary 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	Godalming Wharf Nursery School	Totals
Scarlet Fever	...	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
*German Measles	...	—	1	—	2	2	—	—	5
*Mumps	...	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
*Chicken-Pox	...	15	2	1	1	4	—	—	23
Measles	...	1	—	24	41	27	—	19	112
Totals	16	2	2	27	44	34	1	19	145

Poliomyelitis Vaccination.

The progress with Vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Godalming area during the year ending 31st December, 1963, is as follows:

Seventy-five children and adults up to 40 years of age received their third boosters, nineteen by injection and fifty-six by oral vaccine, having had first and second inoculations by injection.

Children and adults up to 40 years of age and over who have received three doses of oral vaccine:

Children born between 1945 and 1963	...	319
Young persons born between 1944 and 1935		33
Persons born between 1922 and 1934	...	23
Persons born before 1922	... ..	—

A total of 7755 children and adults up to 40 years of age have received three injections or doses of oral vaccine in the Godalming area since the inception of the scheme and 65 persons over the age of 40, all the latter having been done in 1962. Also a total of 1921 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years have received a fourth injection or dose of oral vaccine; in 1963, three children received a fourth injection and 378 received a fourth dose of oral vaccine.

The general position so far as the whole Division is concerned is that 67,236 children and adults up to 40 years of age received their third injection or dose of oral vaccine.

It is fortunate to be able to report that there has been no Polio in Godalming since the two mild cases in 1958. But this disease could re-appear at any time, and members of the public, if under 40, are still urged to ensure that they themselves and their children are adequately protected.

Oral vaccine, on a lump of sugar for adults and school children, or in a spoonful of syrup for younger children, is the method now in use: the course consists of three doses, and booster doses are now being advised.

Whooping Cough Immunisation.

Age at final injection			No. immunised during 1963
0-4 years	...	...	273
5-14 years	...	...	0
Total under 15 years			273

Deaths from Whooping Cough continue to occur in the British Isles, but they have been much reduced since the introduction of effective vaccines in 1954, in which year there were 106,000 cases in England and Wales with 139 deaths, while in 1961 there were only 24,000 cases with 27 deaths.

In the two years 1960 and 1961 there were 64 deaths from Whooping Cough, of which 60 had never been vaccinated against this disease. Immunisation against this disease is well worth while, as apart from the actual deaths, much long standing chest trouble may result from whooping cough, especially in infancy.

Diphtheria Immunisation Statistics.

Age at final injection.			No. immunised during 1963.	No. re-immunised during 1963.
Under 1 year	...	...	116	—
1 year	...	...	138	37
2 years	...	...	13	74
3 years	...	...	1	9
4 years	...	...	3	0
5-9 years	...	...	21	68
10-14 years	...	...	20	42
Totals under 15 years			312	230

Tetanus Immunisation.

Age at final injection.			No. immunised during 1963.	No. re-immunised during 1963.
0-4 years	...	...	269	121
5-14 years	...	...	70	26
Totals under 15 years			339	147

An increasing number of children who were immunised against Tetanus as babies are now reaching school age, when they receive a booster dose of Tetanus and Diphtheria.

Smallpox Vaccination.

0-1 yr.	1 yr.	2-4 yrs.	5-14 yrs.	15 and over.	Total.
1	58	5	4	2	70

There were also seven re-vaccinations completed.

It will be noted that there were considerably fewer children vaccinated against Smallpox during 1963. This arises because of the change in the age recommended. Previously it had been the practice to vaccinate babies at about the age of three months, but owing to the greater incidence of complications at this age, it has been decided to postpone the vaccination until after the age of one year. The new schedule was introduced in 1963, so that most babies born in that year will not receive vaccination until 1964.

Tuberculosis.

There were four cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1963 and no cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis (this is the same as for 1962). There were four transfers in from other areas and two transfers out from this area.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1963:—

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

The following Table may be of interest:

	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
New Cases of Tuberculosis	8	8	7	10	8	5	7	9	6	4	4	4
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	4	5	1	1	0	1	1	1	0	2	1	0

Care and After-Care (Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases).

During 1963 two meetings of the Care Committee were held and various forms of help were given. During the cold weather a widow was helped with a supply of coal, another patient was assisted with rent arrears which had accrued owing to long illness and seven patients received gifts at Christmas.

£50 was raised in the Godalming and Farncombe areas for the sale of seals at Christmas.

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 for B.C.G. Vaccination are (excluding Charterhouse) :—

Percentage accepting the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination ...	84.45
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination ...	192
Number immune—Vaccination not required	4

Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Report on the work carried out during 1963; this being my fourth Annual Report.

New legislation continues to add to the duties and responsibilities of the Public Health staff and in maintaining the inspectorial work a 20% increase in the total number of visits and inspections has been made.

The high proportion of small cottage property in the Borough presents a problem not of easy solution. Many of these cottages can be repaired and improved to a good standard and this method is encouraged by the use of improvement grants, although progress by this means is slow and disappointing in spite of attempts to publicise the improvement schemes. A number of old worn-out houses await attention and, though the Slum Clearance Programme took a step nearer completion with the Compulsory Purchase of twelve houses for demolition and measures to deal with ten other houses, a further programme to deal with fifty more houses cannot be delayed much longer in spite of the difficult re-housing situation.

Food premises have again been subjected to routine inspections and a complete re-survey was undertaken during the year. Regular inspections, publicity and lectures have some impact but much remains to be done in this sphere

to overcome the lack of knowledge and thoughtlessness of many food handlers, so few of whom have received adequate training in the importance of Food Hygiene and their own particular responsibilities as food handlers. Hand washing is so important but until adequate facilities are available at every turn, whether in home, shop, factory, office or public place, it is hardly likely to become the regular habit it must if a real step forward is to be made.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

C. R. PESKETT,
Chief Public Health Inspector.

August 1964.

Summary of Routine and other Inspection Work carried out.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE.

Housing Inspections and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	1579
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings, etc.	987
Inspections of—	
Drainage to Houses, including Tests	164
Factories, Work-Places and Outworkers' Premises	72
Food Shops and places where Food is prepared and stored, including Ice Cream Premises ...	302
Food Inspection	28
Premises reference Provision of Dustbins ...	24
Public and Private Conveniences	2
Investigations and Inspections under—	
Shops and Young Persons Employment Acts ...	27
Petroleum Acts	390
Infectious Diseases (including Disinfections) ...	299
Part IV Housing Act, 1957 (Overcrowding) ...	3
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 (including testing and treatment of sewers)	38
Smoke Observations	4
Water Supplies	140
Milk Samples	60
Water Samples	171
Ice Cream Samples	15
Cream Samples	33
	<hr/>
	4338

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices	6
Informal Notices	244
	<hr/>
	250
	<hr/>
Informal Notices not complied with at 31.12.63	28
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Factories Acts, 1937-1961.

(Information required by the Ministry of Labour)

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

Premises	Inspec- tions	Number of Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with Mechanical Power...	45	5	—
Factories without Mechanical Power	—	—	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	9	—	—
	54	5	—

2.—DEFECTS FOUND.

Premises	Number of Defects		Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number 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 ...	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—
Not separate for sexes...	—	—	—	—
	5	5	—	—

WATER SUPPLIES.

Public and Private Supplies.

The Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board supplies water to the whole of the Borough area.

Approximately half the water for that part of Godalming formerly supplied by the sources at Borough Road having a high iron content, is now supplied from the Guildford sources at Dapdune and Joseph's Road; a new 12in. diameter trunk main from Guildford to Godalming having been completed during 1962; the remainder of this area is supplied from the existing iron-free sources at Borough Road. The chemical pollution at Borough Road is no longer of importance since the particular sources affected are now disused.

The area formerly supplied from the Ockford Road Pumping Station now receives water from the new source works at Witley.

No new sources have been developed during 1963 but a number of minor extensions have been made during the year for small developments.

All supplies to the Borough area are now of top quality both bacteriologically and chemically as shown by frequent samples from sources and distribution points in the Borough and Board area. All supplies are chlorinated to ensure a safe supply.

There are two private wells in the Borough still in use; one supplies a proportion of large school premises, the other a factory and a number of cottages. The installation of chlorinating plants on both these private systems now ensures a safe supply.

Samples taken from the public supply, private wells, reservoirs and supply systems totalled 136, out of which there were 108 satisfactory samples and 28 unsatisfactory samples.

Swimming Pools.

There are a number of small private pools in the area. Two of the largest of these, although privately owned, are used by members of the public, schools and other bodies.

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 Shackstead Lane during the year.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal.

Drainage. There were 164 inspections and tests to existing drainage systems during the year at all types of premises. Defective or unsatisfactory conditions found were remedied by informal action. A number of choked drains and sewers were cleared by the Department.

Sewage Disposal. For some years, mainly as a result of informal action, there has been a steady reduction in the number of premises without a water carriage system of drainage and now only three premises have pail closets. One a factory and two cottages; a scheme for a septic tank installation at one cottage has been prepared and work is due to commence shortly.

There are 33 other premises not connected to the main drainage system and in each case the premises are connected to a Septic Tank system. In these premises connection to main drainage is either un-economical by reason of distance or impracticable due to levels, etc. Most of these septic tank systems, 28 in all, have been modified and adapted to operate with reasonable efficiency provided they are properly maintained and serviced. Secondary treatment and ultimate disposal of effluent is by means of sub-surface irrigation in every case; the porous, sandy sub-soil prevalent in the area being particularly suitable for the purpose. These systems are inspected twice yearly and advice given as to maintenance and other necessary works.

Temporary sanitary accommodation for building sites, engineering works, etc., is provided by means of chemical or earth closets and latrines, and in one case by construction of temporary water closets.

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. Due to the increased number of dwellings in the Borough the Council acquired a Karrier Dual Tip Refuse Collecting Vehicle during the year. The mechanical street sweeping machine to replace manual street sweeping has proved most successful and it is now proposed to purchase a Tenant model mechanical footpath sweeper.

Control of vermin and insect pests is maintained on the refuse tip by regular inspection and treatment by the Council's Pest Officer. During the short period of warmer weather local treatment of an infestation of Crickets on the refuse tip failed and a large-scale treatment became necessary, when the use of mechanical plant and fogging machines soon brought the infestation under control.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Nine informal notices have been served on Owner/Occupiers and Occupiers to renew defective bins and in eight cases the required standard bin was installed; one formal notice on an Owner/Occupier was served and subsequently complied with.

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of the Act were generally well observed by shop-keepers during the year, and no formal action was taken.

Contraventions relating to hours of closing, early closing days, etc., observed during inspections were readily adjusted by the shopkeepers concerned on informal notice. Following complaints received relating to Sunday Trading, visits were paid to traders concerned and advice given as to permitted transactions on Sundays under the Act.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 40 persons held Licences to keep Petroleum Spirit ranging from small Can Stores of 20 gallons to Petrol Filling Stations with 10,000 gallons capacity. One licence for a Can Store was not renewed; two new underground storage installations and one new Can Store were

approved and licensed. The Council refused to renew the Licence of one applicant and issued a Certificate setting out the grounds upon which the Council refused the Licence. The applicant lodged an appeal with the Secretary of State but subsequently withdrew the Appeal and carried out specified works to the existing installation and the Licence was eventually renewed.

One modernisation scheme for a Petrol Filling Station was commenced during the year and a second scheme reached completion. Four new underground petrol storage tanks were installed in accordance with the Council's usual requirements.

Problems still remain with a number of old premises where the installations are over 30 years old and do not comply with accepted standards. Re-siting and modernisation schemes are extremely difficult because of congested sites and other factors; some progress has been made and plans and proposals to re-site and improve one petrol filling station were approved during the year

All electrical equipment associated with Petrol Service Pumps was inspected by an approved Electrical Contractor and certificates furnished in respect of each pump to show that the Model Code Electrical Conditions were complied with.

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions was adopted by the Council in 1958. All installations are inspected periodically, the larger ones in company with a Fire Prevention Officer of the Surrey Fire Brigade whose advice and suggestions in relation to fire-fighting equipment, hazardous conditions, etc., has proved most helpful.

INSECT PESTS.

The Pest Officer dealt with 35 infestations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1963, as follows:

Woodworm	...	...	...	2
Wasps	...	...	...	15
Other Insects	...	...	...	4
Moles	...	...	...	5
Bugs	...	...	...	1
Fleas	...	...	...	1
Flies	...	...	...	6
Crickets	...	...	...	1

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 12/- 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, or by means of a contract. 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 four premises, one of which followed the removal to hospital of an infectious person.

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 Pest Officer is employed. A free service is given to infested private premises; business premises are charged at the inclusive rate of 12/- 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 32 Contracts produced a sum of £183.

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.

NEW HOUSING.

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

By the Council	...	...	(flats)	24
By Private Persons	...	...	...	70
Number of houses converted into flats				4

The number of applicants on the Council's housing list totalled 460 at the 31st December, 1963, and during the year 63 applicants were re-housed, including transfers.

UNFIT HOUSES.

The Table below gives details of the Slum Clearance Programme at 31st December, 1963:

(a) Demolitions				
Demolished	.....	.....	33	} 44
Awaiting Demolition	.....	.....	11	
(b) Closing Orders				
Still Occupied	.....	.....	1	} 3
Vacated	.....	.....	2	
			—	47
(c) Dealt with by Undertakings				
Accepted—Vacant	.....	.....	2	} 36
Accepted—still Occupied	.....	.....	1	
Reconditioned	.....	.....	33	
			—	83
(d) For Purchase and Demolition				
Purchased—still Occupied	.....	.....		2
(e) Clearance Areas, Compulsory Purchase Orders				
Occupied	.....	.....	7	} 14
Vacant	.....	.....	7	
(f) Premises Repaired				
Temporary Repairs effected	.....	.....	9	} 21
Repaired to Rent Act Standard	.....	.....	12	
(g) Action Pending				
	.....	.....	.....	2
			—	39
				<hr/>
				122
				<hr/>

Thirteen families require re-housing to complete the present programme.

The current Slum Clearance Programme made a little progress towards completion; twelve houses in a Clearance Area having been purchased under a Compulsory Purchase Order with a view to the immediate re-housing of the occupants and demolition of the buildings and the ultimate

redevelopment of the site for Council housing. On completion of this operation eight premises will remain to be dealt with to complete the programme; in six cases action has already been taken and the occupants await re-housing and in two owner/occupied premises action has been deferred.

In the year under review two Closing Orders were made under the Housing Act and a total of five Undertakings cancelled on completion of repair and improvement works to render premises fit for human habitation. Three premises closed and vacated as a result of informal action were demolished during the year.

Approximately fifty houses have been listed for inspection and report with a view to their inclusion in a new Clearance Programme; a proportion of these is now reaching the stage when action will have to be taken.

Improvement Grants.

The following Tables give details of the number of applications for Discretionary and Standard Improvement grants dealt with since the inception of the two schemes:

	Improvement and Discretionary Grants (Since 1953)	Standard Grants (Since 1959)
Number of applications received	257	119
Works completed	180	81
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid Grant	16	1
Applications refused	16	
Applications withdrawn	33	7
Works in progress	9	14
Applications approved but not yet commenced	3	16
	257	119

Improvement grants are intended to help owners of old houses, which still have a useful life, to bring them up to date with modern amenities and so turn them into convenient and comfortable homes. The grants are also available for converting larger houses into two or more flats or houses; or for making living accommodation out of buildings originally built for other purposes, such as old stables, coach houses and barns.

The grants are of two kinds: Standard grants and Discretionary grants.

Standard grants are available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks certain standard amenities, such as a bath, wash-hand basin, internal w.c., hot water system, food store. They are specially intended to help the modernisation of houses which can be equipped with these amenities without the necessity for structural additions involving much new building work. These standard grants are a form of improvement grant which can be claimed as of right: the grant cannot be refused, provided certain conditions are satisfied. They are described in a booklet available from the Health Department.

Discretionary Grants are payable for a wider range and more extensive forms of improvements, including the conversion or adaptation of larger houses and other buildings. But payment of these grants is at the discretion of the Council. This more flexible system of grants is also described in the booklet mentioned above.

The Council own 400 houses without the basic amenities and have undertaken to instal the amenities as quickly as possible. Work has already commenced on the first contract of 50 and three further contracts are being negotiated.

Landlords and owner/occupiers have been encouraged to take advantage of the generous grant aid available and to date 376 applications have been dealt with. Intending applicants are advised to discuss proposals in outline so that the project may meet the Council's usual requirements and also in order that the submitted application may be dealt with as quickly as possible.

From a total of 232 houses surveyed on a house-to-house basis last year 137 lacked the five basic amenities and could qualify for grant aid; interest was shown in 86 cases and to date 26 schemes have been completed and a number of applications are pending or have been approved and await commencement.

Inspection and Repair.

During the year a total of 45 houses were repaired and made fit as a result of formal or informal procedure under the Housing and Public Health Acts resulting from inspections made following complaints by tenants or surveys and inspections carried out in conjunction with other work.

Two formal notices were served under Section 93 of the Public Health Act, 1936, and in each case the owner had the necessary works executed.

One Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act of 1957 was cancelled on completion of the repairs scheduled in the Certificate.

Increasing owner-occupation of houses accounts for the decrease in the yearly number of complaints received from occupiers relating to repairs and unsatisfactory conditions. Fortunately a good number of owner-occupiers proceed to improve their houses with grant aid, thereby not only is a fit house secured but also the house meets the modern standard of comfort and convenience.

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

Eleven houses have been inspected pursuant to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961, and informal notices served requiring various works of repair, works to provide additional services and facilities, means of escape in case of fire, etc.

One formal 'Notice of Entry' was served for the inspection of one house (five lettings); one Closing Order was made in respect of one house (three lettings) and in two cases the Council re-housed tenants from unsatisfactory lettings where the accommodation will not again be re-let.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Supplies and Food Premises.

Food Inspection and Sampling.

Milk. Milk must now be of special designation, i.e., Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested or Sterilised Milk.

Twelve persons in the Borough hold Dealers' Licences from the Surrey County Council for the sale of milk under the various special designations. By mutual agreement, the Borough Council on behalf of the County Council carry out inspection and sampling at all premises including sampling from distributors to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

During the year 60 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 1963 are as follows:

- Pasteurised Milk: 25 samples—all satisfactory.
- Sterilised Milk: 10 samples—all satisfactory.
- Tuberculin Tested Milk: 8 samples—two unsatisfactory.
- Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk: 17 samples—all satisfactory.

All the Tuberculin Tested Milk samples were also submitted to a biological examination and no evidence of tubercle bacilli was found.

Cream.

The increasing use of fresh cream in cakes prompted an investigation into supplies, use and storage facilities. 37 samples of fresh cream were taken and 24 of these satisfied the Methylene Blue Test; 21 samples were taken from Cream containers and 16 samples taken from cream-filled cakes in retail shops.

Ice Cream.

No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough. During the year 15 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory and results were as follows:

- 13 placed in Grade 1 (satisfactory).
- 1 placed in Grade 2 (satisfactory).
- 1 placed in Grade 3 (unsatisfactory).

A number of mobile traders operating in the area have been preparing and retailing soft ice-cream which has become a very popular product with the public; this trade requires inspection and supervision to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

There are 68 premises in the Borough registered for the storage or sale of ice cream and during the year one new registration was 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 satisfactory conditions existed; no formal action was required.

Meat Inspection.

No slaughterhouses are in use in the Borough; all slaughtering within the area ceased in 1939 and buildings formerly used for this purpose are vacant or used for other purposes.

The Council are satisfied that local slaughtering needs are met adequately by the facilities offered by Guildford Corporation at the modern Abattoir constructed in 1952.

Local supplies are obtained from wholesale warehouses, etc., and the quality of meat and meat products is much improved. The amount of meat and offal found unfit for human consumption is a very minute proportion of the quantity consumed in the area.

Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963: An adjoining local authority requested the Council to make available the services of the Godalming Public Health Inspectors for relief meat inspection at a Private Slaughterhouse in their area. The request was made to ensure adequate coverage for holidays, sickness of staff or other emergency in order to maintain the 100% inspection as required by the above Regulations. An arrangement was made by the two authorities for reimbursement of expenses and the scheme is now working satisfactorily.

Fish.

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

Food Inspection.

Consignments of foodstuffs suspected of being unfit for human consumption are normally inspected on request at wholesale warehouses, depots and shops and a detailed list of the goods voluntarily surrendered is given below; little difficulty has been experienced. All unfit foodstuffs are taken to the Council's refuse tip at Broadwater for disposal.

During the year nine complaints were received relating to the unsatisfactory condition of foodstuffs purchased from premises in the Borough. One complaint alleged unfitness, four complaints the presence of foreign matter in the food

and four complaints the growth of mould. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated and dealt with by informal action; steps being taken and advice given to prevent recurrences, coupled with warnings that second offences would result in legal proceedings being taken.

Perishable Goods:

English and Imported Meat and Offal	240 lbs.
Turkey	27 lbs.
Chicken	26 lbs.
Sausages	58 lbs.
Fish	140 lbs.
Bacon	17 lbs.
Sausage Meat	2 lbs.
Flour	3 lbs.
Coffee	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb.

Tinned Goods:

Meat	375 lbs.
Fish	20 lbs.
Fruit	551 lbs.
Vegetables	116 lbs.
Milk	34 lbs.
Ham	135 lbs.
Soup	29 lbs.
Chicken	11 lbs.
Miscellaneous	68 lbs.

Supervision of Food Premises.

General.

A re-survey and inspection of all premises in the Borough used for the manufacture, storage, preparation, distribution and sale of food for human consumption was carried out during the year. Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 were dealt with by verbal and written informal notices and in two cases the institution of proceedings was considered on failure to comply with notices requiring the execution of works. The notices served required a wide variety of cleansing, structural and other works, provision of essential facilities and the exhibition of 'Wash Your Hands' notices. Generally, premises in the area compare favourably with current standards elsewhere, but there is room for considerable improvement; attention is being directed towards measures to prevent contamination, improved washing facilities and the education of the food handlers. To achieve a good standard of hygiene in

premises, and personally in food handlers themselves, regular inspection and attention to detail must be maintained.

Restaurants, Cafes, School and Factory Canteens.

Routine inspections are carried out to all premises classed under this heading to secure compliance with the Regulations of 1960 and in an endeavour to maintain a good standard of hygiene in these premises where so many daily meals are handled, served and eaten. Staff and managements have been co-operative and various cleansing, re-decoration and improvement works have been carried out on the advice and recommendation of the Department. Under Section 89 of the Public Health Act 1936 one formal notice was served requiring the provision of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises.

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. There are no underground bakeries.

At the end of the year one old Bakehouse was closed and a new Bakehouse brought into use to replace it. The new Bakehouse was designed and constructed to provide a high standard of production under hygienic conditions. Works to existing bakeries were carried out following verbal and written informal notices to remedy contraventions of the Regulations found upon routine inspections.

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.

Fifteen of the sixteen Butchers' Shops in the town are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act for the preparation and manufacture of sausages. Twenty-one

other premises are registered for the manufacture, preservation and processing of food, including smoking bacon, cooking hams, etc. 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. One new Butcher's Shop was opened in the town.

Licensed Premises.

There are 23 licensed premises in the Borough (other than Clubs) and during the year six notices were served requiring works to sanitary accommodation to improve conditions. All premises have 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 Act within the Borough dealing with the sampling and analysis of articles of food, etc., for the detection of adulterations etc.

The County Medical Officer reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough and analysed during 1963:—

- Formal: 23 samples of milk.
- 1 sample of Bread.
- Informal: 11 samples of Milk.
- 3 samples of Vegetables (fresh—various).
- 2 samples of Meat (cooked and prepared).
- 1 sample of Cream.
- 1 sample of Cream (double).
- 1 sample of Fish (tinned).
- 1 sample of Margarine.
- 1 sample of Rum Butter.
- 1 sample of Soft Drink.
- 1 sample of Sugar.

Found adulterated or irregular:

Formal	1
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The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analyses of food and drugs during 1962 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority:—

Samples analysed—involving 94 items of food and drugs:

Formal	...	...	...	681
Informal	...	...	...	180

Found adulterated or irregular:

Formal	...	...	...	21
Informal	...	...	...	5

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: By appointment only.

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

Eye: 2nd and 4th Mondays, a.m. and p.m. (by appointment only).

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

Relaxation and 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.

