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Contributors

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Borough of Godalming

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ANNUAL REPORT

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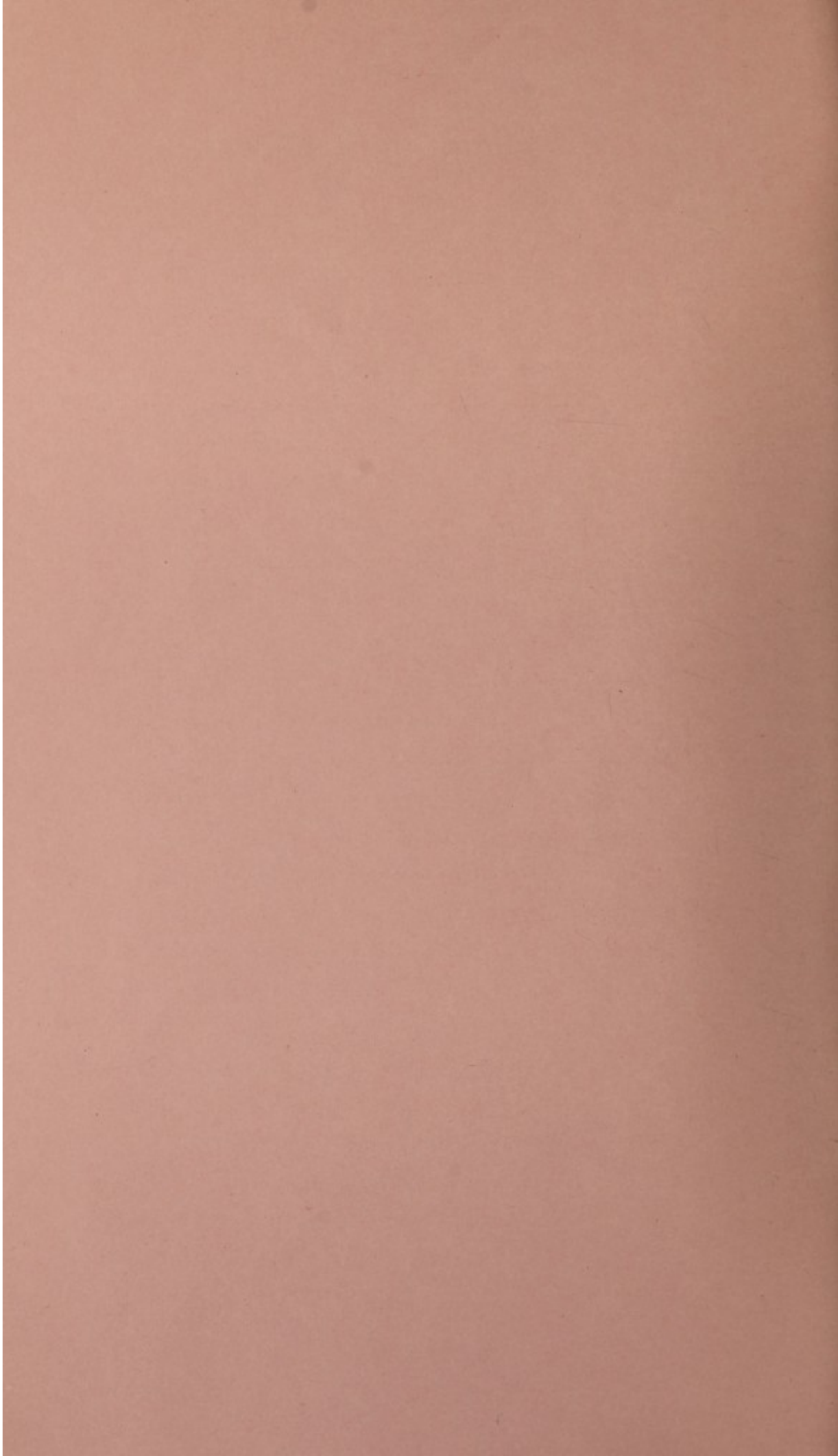
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

- and -

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

- for -

1965



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1965

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Godalming:
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1965, prepared in accordance with Ministry of Health Circular 1/66.

I am again happy to report that the health of the Borough has remained very satisfactory, and apart from 151 cases of measles there was no serious outbreak of infectious disease notified during the year. A minor epidemic of infective hepatitis occurred in the Parish of Witley in the Hambledon Rural District adjacent to the Borough boundary, but fortunately only one case subsequently occurred in Godalming. This is a troublesome virus disease spread by contaminated food and drink, and the fact that it is not notifiable gives rise to difficulties in persuading contacts of cases of the disease who may be food-handlers to remain away from work. It is to be hoped that discussions going on between the local authority associations and the Ministry of Health on the general subject of notifiable diseases will ultimately result in infective hepatitis becoming universally notifiable.

In conclusion, I should again like to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year, and the staff of the Department for their loyal support at all times.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. R. BENNETT.

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1966.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1962

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Colchester,
Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of
the Borough for the year 1962, prepared in accordance with Ministry
of Health Circular 1/62.

I am again happy to report that the health of the Borough has
remained very satisfactory, and apart from 121 cases of measles there
was no serious outbreak of infectious disease notified during the year.

A minor epidemic of infective hepatitis occurred in the Parish of
Witley in the Haslemere Rural District adjacent to the Borough
boundary, but fortunately only one case subsequently occurred in

Colchester. This is a troublesome virus disease spread by
contaminated food and drink, and the fact that it is not notifiable
gives rise to difficulties in persuading contacts of cases of the
disease who may be food-handlers to remain away from work. It is
to be hoped that discussions going on between the local authority
associations and the Ministry of Health on the general subject of
notifiable diseases will ultimately result in infective hepatitis

becoming universally notifiable.

In conclusion, I should again like to thank the members of the
Public Health Committee for their support during the year, and the
staff of the Department for their loyal support at all times.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. S. BENNETT.

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1963.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

T. R. BENNETT, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. H. M. RICHARDS, T.D., M.A., 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:

P. McDERMOTT, M.R.S.A.S.

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

Clerks:

MRS. J. DOUGLAS

MISS C. RENDEL.

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: 17720 approx.

Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1965) according to
Rate Books: 5 550

Rateable Value (latest figure available): £847.234

Sum represented by a penny rate (latest figure
available): £3,375.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS
(Comparative of the years 1964 and 1965)

	1964			1965			England & Wales 1965
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Live Births	297	149	148	319	171	148	
Legitimate	283	145	138	312	165	147	
Illegitimate	14	4	10	7	6	1	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	4.71			2.19			
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	16.72			17.82			18.1
Still Births							
Legitimate	6	2	4	1	1	-	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still Births	19.80			3.13			15.8
Total Live and Still Births	303			320			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	4	1	3	4	3	1	
Infant Mortality Rate, per 1,000							
Live Births	13.47			12.54			19.0
Legitimate	14.13			12.82			
Illegitimate	-			-			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	4	1	3	4	3	1	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births	13.47			12.54			13.0
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	4	1	3	3	2	1	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate, Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births	13.47			9.40			
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate, Still Births and Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	33.00			12.50			26.9
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion) ...	-			-			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	-			-			
Deaths	178	97	81	176	80	96	
Death Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population	9.92			9.54			11.5

GODALMING DEATHS IN 1965

	<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
1.	Tuberculosis - Lungs	-	-	-
2.	Tuberculosis - Other	-	-	-
3.	Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
4.	Diphtheria ..	-	-	-
5.	Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6.	Meningococcal	-	-	-
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8.	Measles ...	-	-	-
9.	Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	-	-
10.	Cancer - Stomach ...	6	1	5
11.	Cancer - Lung, Bronchus ...	7	7	-
12.	Cancer - Breast ...	3	-	3
13.	Cancer - Uterus ...	2	-	2
14.	Cancer - other sites ...	15	5	10
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	5	-	5
16.	Diabetes ...	2	-	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System . ..	27	11	16
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina ...	57	29	28
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease ...	1	-	1
20.	Other Heart Disease	11	3	8
21.	Other Circulatory Disease ...	3	2	1
22.	Influenza ...	-	-	-
23.	Pneumonia ...	8	2	6
24.	Bronchitis ..	7	7	-
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System ..	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum ...	-	-	-
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	2	-
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	-	-	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion ...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations ...	1	-	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	14	7	7
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	1	1	-
34.	All other accidents ..	2	1	1
35.	Suicide ...	2	2	-
36.	Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
Totals ...		176	80	96

As in the previous year there were four deaths of infants under one year old but

GODALMING DEATHS IN 1965

since there were a greater number of births in 1965, the infant mortality rate was lower at 12.54, which compares favourably with the national figure.

The total number of deaths in Godalming was slightly lower than in 1964 with a resulting decrease in the death rate per 1000 of population. There were again variations in the sites of cases of cancer, but the figure for cancer of the lung remained stationary at seven cases, all males.

Cause of Death	Male	Female	Total
1. Infant mortality	1	1	2
2. Tuberculosis - other	1	1	2
3. Cancer - Lung, Bronchus	7	0	7
4. Cancer - Stomach	1	0	1
5. Cancer - Uterus	0	1	1
6. Cancer - other sites	1	1	2
7. Cancer - Breast	1	0	1
8. Cancer - Prostate	1	0	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	0	1
10. Diabetes	1	0	1
11. Vascular lesions of Nervous System	1	0	1
12. Coronary Disease, Angina	1	0	1
13. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	0	1
14. Other Heart Disease	1	0	1
15. Other Circulatory Diseases	1	0	1
16. Influenza	1	0	1
17. Pneumonia	1	0	1
18. Bronchitis	1	0	1
19. Other diseases of Respiratory System	1	0	1
20. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	0	1
21. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	0	1
22. Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	0	1
23. Hypertrophy of Prostate	1	0	1
24. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	1	0	1
25. Congenital Malformations	1	0	1
26. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	0	1
27. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	0	1
28. All other accidents	1	0	1
29. Suicide	1	0	1
30. Homicide and operations of war	1	0	1
Totals	80	17	97

As in the previous year there were four deaths of infants under one year old.

(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	3981
Number of patients attended ...	5978
Number of miles travelled ..	43834
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes etc., with ambulance)	12996
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies Detachment on ambulance, etc.	3695
Emergencies:	
Cases	438
Number of patients	593

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. There are two District Nurses living in Farncombe; one District Nurse resident at Aaron's Hill was appointed early in 1965. All three are Queen's Nurses. The District Nurses 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 1965 is as follows:

	Cases	Visits
General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis) ..	306	5504
Midwifery Deliveries - Domiciliary ..	52	1448
Midwifery - Early Discharges from Hospital	88	
Tuberculosis	Nil	
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal	47	398
	493	7350

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres. (See back page)

(e) Hospital Provision.

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, offers 340 general, six private and eight Emergency Medical Service Beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including premature infants, dermatology, geriatrics and radiotherapy of all kinds. The Hospital trains nurses for the S.R.N. and Part I S.C.M., also laboratory technicians, radiographers and operating theatre technicians. The Hospital is a Regional Centre for Radiotherapy.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, offers 217 beds. An average of 165 were occupied daily throughout the year. 11,591 out-patients made 41,189 attendances, and in addition 26,992 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 304 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. Until the 9th November, 1965, there was one Nursing Home in the Borough, Mount Alvernia, Godalming, registered in the name of the Franciscan Sisters, with accommodation in 1965 for 22 Medical patients; most are elderly long-stay cases. This Nursing Home has now moved to Hindhead.

(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 (Monday-Friday, 10 a.m. - 12.45 p.m., also Tuesday afternoons, 2 p.m. - 4 p.m.)

A "meals on wheels" service is operated for five days a week delivering 296 meals weekly at a nominal charge of 1/7d per meal. A Darby and Joan Club with 200 members and no waiting list necessary now holds meetings on Tuesdays and Thursdays of each week and provides for various recreational needs. There is also a Day Centre on Tuesdays and Fridays from 10.30 a.m. - 4 p.m., providing coffee, snack lunches and teas; the Day Centre is combined with a Health Clinic for the elderly. 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:

		<u>Cases admitted to Hospital</u>	
Measles ...	2		
Chickenpox and Herpes	1		
Acute Pneumonia	1		

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR 1965

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Under 1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5-9</u>	<u>10-14</u>	<u>15-24</u>	<u>25 & over</u>	<u>Age Unknown</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Measles	4	12	20	22	29	59	5	-	-	-	151
Acute Pneumonia..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Food Poisoning...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
Totals	4	12	21	22	29	61	5	-	1	-	156

**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.

<u>Disease</u>	<u>Busbridge C. of E. Primary School</u>	<u>Godalming County Grammar School</u>	<u>Farncombe C. of E. Junior Mixed School</u>	<u>Farncombe C. of E. Infants Mixed School</u>	<u>Godalming County Primary Mixed School</u>	<u>Godalming C. of E. Primary Mixed School</u>	<u>Meadrow County Secondary School</u>	<u>Godalming Wharf Nursery School</u>	<u>Totals</u>
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
*German Measles	-	-	4	2	2	-	-	-	8
*Mumps	-	-	66	54	50	59	-	4	233
*Chicken-Pox	3	-	10	16	1	-	2	-	32
Measles	23	-	-	9	9	11	-	-	52
Totals	26	-	80	81	65	70	2	4	328

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The progress with Vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Godalming area during the year ending 31st December, 1965, is as follows:-

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

Children born between 1949 and 1965	231
Persons born between 1948 and 1925	47
Persons born before 1924	11

A total of 8342 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 76 persons over the age of 40. Also a total of 2178 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years have received a fourth injection or dose of oral vaccine; in 1965 257 children received a fourth dose of oral vaccine.

The general position so far as the whole Division is concerned is that 73,295 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 at the time of school entry, together with the booster dose of diphtheria/tetanus.

TRIPLE (DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS/WHOOPING COUGH) IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1965</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1965</u>
1965	30	-
1964	72	36
1963	5	67
1962	2	11
1958/61	1	11
Others under age 16	-	-
Totals	110	125

DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1965</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1965</u>
1965	-	-
1964	1	6
1963	-	20
1962	-	-
1958/1961	13	156
Others under age 16	21	18
Totals	35	200

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1965</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1965</u>
1965	-	-
1964	-	-
1963	-	-
1962	-	-
1958/1961	1	43
Others under age 16	1	160
Totals	2	203

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1965</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1965</u>
1965	-	-
1964	-	-
1963	-	-
1962	-	-
1958/1961	43	2
Others under age 16	171	2
Totals	214	4

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

<u>0 - 1</u>	<u>1 year</u>	<u>2 - 4 year</u>	<u>5 - 15 year</u>	<u>Total</u>
10	98	19	6	133

There were also eleven re-vaccinations completed.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and no cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1965. There were two transfers in from other areas and three transfers out from this area.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1965:

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

The following Table may be of interest:-

	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>	<u>1957</u>	<u>1958</u>	<u>1959</u>	<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>
New Cases of Tuberculosis	7	10	8	5	7	9	6	4	4
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	1
	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>						
New Cases of Tuberculosis	4	2	2						
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	-	-	-						

CARE AND AFTER-CARE (GUILDFORD BOROUGH, GODALMING AND HASLEMERE CARE COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST DISEASES)

During 1965 there was one meeting of the Care Committee, and patients living in the Godalming and Farncombe areas were assisted in various ways. Grants of fuel were given to some patients, and nine patients received Christmas gifts. Three children were sent to Sheephatch, Nr. Tilford, for the annual holiday there, arranged through the Standing Conference of Care Committee for needy children of Chest Clinic patients. This was very much enjoyed and the children benefited from the change. The Christmas Seal Sale raised £32 in this area.

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	...	85.44
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	....	163.00
Number immune - Vaccination not required	....	8.00

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 of the work carried out during 1965, this being my sixth annual report.

In spite of the progress made in the Borough over the years in the building of new houses and the repair, closure, demolition and improvement of existing houses, the problems continue. The Council's original clearance programme dealing with 122 unfit houses was finally completed during the year. In addition to the original programme a further 27 houses had to be dealt with as a matter of urgency and a second programme to deal with approximately 90 unfit houses is in course of preparation.

In a town like Godalming with a surprisingly high proportion of high density, old, low-rated cottage type property, serving as it does the needs of local people, much requires to be done. The possibility of a new and higher standard for a fit house being set in the near future, will not make the task any easier. The present aim is that all houses should be fit to the existing legal standard and possess the five basic amenities within the next 10 years.

The administration of the Offices, Shops, etc. Act of 1963 has been the major routine task of the year. From the information set out in the Report, it can be seen that very good progress has been made and the original survey practically completed. To some extent other routine work has suffered but food premises have continued to receive as much attention as possible and again some progress in this field can be reported. That the year finished on the sombre note of proceedings taken under the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1960 in respect of one premises goes to emphasise that whilst in the majority of cases the object can be achieved by advice, persuasion and co-operation, when these things fail the only recourse is to the Courts.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen

Your obedient Servant,

C. R. PESKETT

Chief Public Health Inspector

July, 1966.

Percentage receiving the offer of B.C.G. Vaccination	82.44
Number receiving B.C.G. Vaccination	107.00
Number immune - Vaccination not required	8.00

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE AND OTHER INSPECTION WORK CARRIED OUT

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE

Housing Inspections, Improvement Grant Visits and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts)				1560
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings, etc.				390
Inspections of:				
Drainage, Sewers, Sanitary Accommodation				146
Dairies, Ice cream premises				98
Water Supplies				36
Meat and other Foods				87
Food Premises				240
Inspections and Investigations under:				
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949				55
Offices, Shops, etc. Act, 1963				341
Factories Act, 1961				59
Clean Air Act, 1956				6
National Assistance Act, 1948				11
Shops Act, 1950				6
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928				162
Refuse Collection and Disposal				15
Infectious Diseases Regulations				60
Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding				2
Milk Samples				102
Water Samples				48
Ice Cream Samples				12
				3436
<u>NOTICES SERVED:</u>				
Statutory Notices	11			
Informal Notices	394			
	405			

Informal Notices not complied with at 31st Decr. 1965 ... 25

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1961

(Information required by the Ministry of Labour)

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

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>	<u>Occupiers Prosecuted</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power	46	11	-
Factories without Mechanical Power	4	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	9	-	-
	59	11	-

2. DEFECTS FOUND

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Number of Defects Found</u>	<u>Referred by H.M. Inspector</u>	<u>No. of Defects in respect of which Prosecutions were instituted</u>
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	11	11	-
Not separate for Sexes	-	-	-
	11	11	-

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 12 in. 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.

Since June 1965 water from the new Albury Borehole Sources has been directed to the Godalming area to augment the depletion in the existing supplies, and a number of minor extensions have been made during the year for small developments.

All supplies to the Borough area are 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 have been no cases of contamination during the year. The number of dwelling houses supplied is 5,400 approximately and the population supplied is 17,720 approximately. All premises have a piped 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.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are a number of private pools in the area and one pool at a local Primary School; 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.

A total of 20 samples were taken from the swimming pools, all of which proved satisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Drainage. There were 146 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, and a number of choked drains and sewers were cleared following action taken 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 two premises have pail closets (one factory and one cottage). Work on a scheme for a septic tank installation at a cottage is in progress and should be completed in 1966. One chemical closet and one Cesspool were installed during the year.

There are 39 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 uneconomical by reason of distance or impracticable due to levels, etc. Most of these septic tank systems, 27 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 periodically 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.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

A weekly collection of house refuse is maintained to all premises in the Borough by means of four 18½ cubic yard Dual Tip Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles. Refuse is disposed of by means of controlled tipping on low lying land in the Broadwater area.

A mechanical street sweeping machine and two mechanical footpath sweeping machines are used for general cleansing works to roads and footpaths; one or two manual sweepers are still employed.

The collections are maintained throughout the year despite all the difficulties and the desperate shortage of labour due to the unattractiveness of this very essential service. The pilot scheme for paper sack refuse collection involving 234 houses is to be extended during 1966. Once the initial teething troubles were overcome the system was found to work very well and is appreciated by domestic users.

During the year a new scheme for the collection of trade refuse was inaugurated; trade waste refuse bins are now collected once weekly for the inclusive sum of £3 per year. The scheme appears to be working satisfactorily.

The Refuse Tip at Broadwater was again a source of trouble during the summer months due to an infestation of crickets. A good measure of control was obtained by use of the "Swing Fog" machine using oil based D.D.T. and Pybuthrin Insecticides. Regular service and control measures prevented any serious infestation of crickets, flies or rodents in the area.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. Four informal notices have been served on Owner/Occupiers and Occupiers to renew defective bins and in each case the required standard bin was installed.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The provisions of the Act were generally well complied with by shopkeepers during the year but considerable confusion arose on the subject of compulsory half day closing, i.e. "every shop must be closed for the serving of customers not later than 1 p.m. on one weekday each week". Certain trades (principally those dealing in perishable goods, etc.) are exempted. Shopkeepers may choose their own particular closing day but the day cannot be changed more frequently than once every three months. The Local Authority have powers under the Act to make a Six Day Trading Order exempting any particular class of shops in any area if satisfied that a majority of those shops are in favour of keeping open for six days in each week.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Section 60 (1) of the Act requires Local Authorities to submit an Annual Report to the Ministry of Labour on their proceedings under the Act. Section 60 (2) requires Local Authorities to keep a copy of their report at their offices for inspection by the public at all reasonable hours free of charge, and also to make it available for sale at a reasonable charge.

An Annual Report has been completed on the Statutory Form OSR14 and submitted to the Ministry of Labour. The relevant details are given in the tables set out below:-

TABLE A - Registrations and General Instructions

	No. of premises registered during the year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices	7	65	29
Retail Shops	17	147	88
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	18	6
Fuel Storage depots	-	2	-
Totals	26	236	125

TABLE B - Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 341

TABLE C - Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	573
Retail Shops	730
Wholesale departments, warehouses	88
Catering establishments open to the public	76
Canteens	2
Fuel storage depots	15
Totals	1484

Total Males ... 627
Total Females ... 857

TABLE D - Exemptions

Part I	-	Space (Sec. 5 (2))	...	Nil
Part II	-	Temperature (Sec. 6)	...	Nil
Part III	-	Sanitary Conveniences (Sec. 9)	...	Nil
Part IV	-	Washing Facilities (Sec. 10)	...	Nil

TABLE E - Prosecutions Nil

TABLE F - Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act	...	2
No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act	....	Nil

In Godalming at the end of 1965 there were 236 premises registered under the Act and 137 of these have been inspected representing an inspection rate of approximately 60%. In a report submitted at the commencement of the Act, it was estimated that the inspections would be completed within a three year period and it is hoped that the inspections will be completed well within this time.

There have been no particular difficulties encountered during inspections, with the exception of lighting. Most of the general queries having been dealt with by discussion and information received from various sources. Arrangements continue for the inspection of all plans submitted to the Council for the construction of new offices, shops, etc., and for alterations to existing premises; the liaison arrangements with the Fire Prevention Department of the Fire Authority also continue on a satisfactory basis.

The absence of a standard for lighting has proved to be a major difficulty through the year. Whilst the general impression of natural lighting has been good, the standards of artificial lighting in offices and shops, including staircases, corridors, wash-places, etc., has generally been found below standard.

In commenting on lighting provision occupiers have been advised that the Act requires that "sufficient" and "suitable" lighting must be provided and maintained and although there are at present no specific standards the Code recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society should be used as a guide and these figures are quoted.

No instances of excessive glare have been noted.

The special information requested in Local Authority Circular 9 (Supplement No. 1) paragraph 3 giving details of premises inspected during the month of November, 1965, are as follows:-

(1) Number of office premises inspected during November, 1965, where lighting, in lumens per square foot, measured at working places was:-

(a)	Less than 5	...	...	...	2
(b)	More than 5 but less than 10	..	..	..	2
(c)	More than 10 but less than 15	.	.	.	2
(d)	More than 15 but less than 25	.	.	.	5
(e)	More than 25	...	...	...	3

These figures relate to six premises, three of which were office rooms within shops.

(2) It was generally found that lighting in the selling areas satisfied the recommendations of the Illuminating Engineering Society Code. The outstanding exception to this was a small shop where one person was employed; the lighting in this case was four lumens per square foot at the counter. In other premises the light varied from 20 to 50 lumens per square foot in selling areas.

The lighting in other work rooms in shops was found in most cases to be less than that in the selling areas, but was generally sufficient to satisfy the Illuminating Engineering Society Code, varying from 15 to 40 lumens per square foot.

The assessment of lighting standards during the month of November was often made difficult due to reduction in the voltage of current supplied.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

During the year 43 persons held Licences to keep Petroleum Spirit ranging from small Can Stores of 20 gallons to Petrol Filling Stations with 10,000 gallons capacity.

The increase in the storage and use of petroleum spirit for vehicles and petroleum mixture in factories and other premises has given to Local

Authorities considerably more responsibilities and duties in the past few years. The formation of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration in April 1965, is doing much to bring Local Authorities and all sections of industry together to deal with the wide range of problems met with in day to day practice in the storage and use of these highly flammable and very dangerous substances. The Association also acts as a means to supply and interchange information and to obtain, in some measure at least, uniformity in Local Authority requirements in the administration of the various Petroleum Acts and associated legislation

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions was adopted by the Council in 1958. New installations, and as far as reasonably practicable, existing installations are made to comply with the provisions and general recommendations of the Code. Periodic inspections of the licensed installations in the Borough are carried out and the advice and help of the Fire Authority in relation to hazardous conditions and the type, condition and maintenance of fire extinguishing apparatus and equipment is most valuable.

All electrical equipment associated with the storage and use of petroleum and particularly that associated with petrol service pumps must comply with special conditions in respect of each petrol service pump. A Certificate signed by an approved electrical contractor must be provided certifying that the Model Code Electrical Conditions are fully complied with.

During the year one sub-standard installation comprising four underground petrol storage tanks in a workshop was taken out of use and five old tanks at a second sub-standard installation were also taken out of use; both these installations were replaced by modern forecourt filling stations constructed to a high standard. Problems still exist with several old licensed sites where the installations are 30 years old or more and do not comply with modern standards. Twenty-six tanks being over 30 years old were subjected to an Ullage Test as prescribed in the Model Code and all satisfied the test.

INSECT PESTS

The Pests Officer dealt with 118 infestations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1965, as follows:-

Woodworm (Council Houses Only)	...	2
Wasps, Bees, Flies	... ..	57
Moles	... ..	13
Fleas and Bugs	... ..	6
Crickets	... ..	26
Ants, Beetles, etc.	... ..	14

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 14/-d 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.

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.

(cont...

One Part-time Pests Officer is employed. A free service is given to infested private premises; business premises are charged at the inclusive rate of 14/-d 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 £196.

In spite of efficient rodenticides and the continued use of well tried and proved methods of control the summer of 1965 proved to be one of the worst on record for rodent infestations. Complaints were dealt with as quickly as possible and brought to a successful conclusion by the use principally of Warfarin together with arsenic and zinc phosphide poisons.

Most infestations were of a minor character and by the early autumn the number of complaints received had fallen to the normal level.

The charges for rodent control service were revised during the year, a charge of 14/-d per hour being made for general services and 12/-d per hour plus materials cost for special pest eradication services.

NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council	...	...	49
By Private Persons	...	...	95
By the Surrey County Council			
(Police Houses)	...	...	4
Number of houses converted			
into flats	...	...	3

The Council re-housed 137 families including transfers during the year and the number of applicants on the Council's housing list at the 31st December 1965 was 196.

UNFIT HOUSES

The Table below gives details of the Slum Clearance Programme at 31st December 1965:-

(a) <u>Demolitions:</u>					
Demolished	...	...	...	47	
Awaiting Demolition	...	...	...	13	60
(b) <u>Closing Orders:</u>					
Vacated	...	...	...	...	3
(c) <u>Dealt with by Undertakings:</u>					
Accepted - Vacant	...	...	...	1	
Reconditioned	...	...	...	33	34
(d) <u>For Purchase and Demolition:</u>					
Occupied	...	...	...	1	
Vacated	...	...	...	1	2
(e) <u>Premises Repaired:</u>					
Temporary Repairs effected	...	...	...	9	
Repaired to Rent Act Standard	...	...	...	12	21
(f) <u>No action taken:</u>					
Premises owner-occupied	...	...	...	...	2
Total	...	...	...	122	

In March the Minister of Housing and Local Government requested Local Authorities to make an estimate of the total number of houses in their area considered to be unfit for human habitation by the standard now applied when considering whether a property should be condemned. In the Borough it is estimated 90 houses are in such a condition as to justify formal inspection

with a view to including them in a further clearance programme.

In advance of the preparation of a new programme to deal with these houses 27 other houses have been dealt with as a matter of urgency formally or informally, under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1957 being houses unfit for human habitation and not repairable at reasonable expense, including five dealt with in a small Clearance Area. The remaining houses were dealt with as follows:-

Purchased for Demolition	5
Demolished by Informal Agreement	5
Subject to Closing or Demolition Orders	8
Subject to Undertakings	4

Three of the houses dealt with by means of Undertakings are 300 years old cottages of historical and architectural merit and are to be repaired, restored and improved to make three fit units of accommodation with all modern amenities. Four houses subject to Demolition Orders may be made subject to a Building Preservation Order, but whilst in the former case there is general agreement that the cottages in their pleasant setting and surroundings are worthy of preservation, in the latter case the Council consider that Demolition is the only practicable course.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

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

	Improvement & Discretionary Grants: (Since 1953)	Standard Grants: (Since 1959)
Number of applications received	291	169
Works completed	205	131
Works completed but since withdrawn & repaid Grant	16	1
Applications refused	18	-
Applications withdrawn	36	13
Works in progress	10	15
Applications approved but not yet commenced	6	9
Total	291	169

Improvement grants are intended to help owners of old houses still having useful life to bring them up to date by the installation of modern amenities and so produce convenient and comfortable homes; grants are also available for converting large houses into two or more flats or houses, or for making living accommodation out of buildings originally built for other purposes such as stables, coach houses and barns.

There are two kinds of grants: Standard grants and Discretionary Grants.

Standard Grants are available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks certain standard amenities, i.e. a fixed bath or shower, a wash-hand basin, a hot and cold water supply to bath, wash-hand basin and sink, an internal water closet, a satisfactory food store. These grants were originally intended to help to modernise houses which can be equipped with these five basic amenities without the necessity for structural additions involving large new building work, and the maximum aid possible was £155. The scheme has now been extended specifically to include the conversion of outbuildings and any necessary extension to provide a bathroom and the maximum limit of grant aid for schemes in these categories is now £350.

Standard grants are a form of grant which can, in certain circumstances, be

claimed as a right; the grant cannot be refused provided certain conditions are satisfied. Even if a house has one or more of the five amenities grant can be paid to provide the remainder; there are few restrictions and in some cases it is possible for the Council or a Building Society to help with a generous loan towards that part of the cost to be borne by the owner.

Discretionary Grants are available for a wide range of more extensive forms of improvements, including the conversion or adaptation of larger houses and other buildings, and can include such items as the remedy of inherent structural defects, provision of adequate natural lighting and ventilation, provision of adequate facilities for heating, adequate points for electric lighting, etc. The replacement of existing but obsolete, damaged or inefficient facilities or equipment does not normally rank for grant.

Discretionary Grants, as the name implies, are given at the complete discretion of the Council; if the Council do not like the proposed scheme it can be turned down. If the scheme meets the Council's requirements the grant can be as much as £400 for each dwelling produced - £500 if flats are produced by the conversion of a house of three or more storeys.

In 1964 the Council resolved to install the five basic amenities in all 400 houses owned by them which lacked these amenities. Works commenced in that same year and by the end of 1965 works to approximately 150 houses had been completed and the remaining houses on the Ockford Ridge estate were expected to be completed early in 1966. The remaining houses in the Farncombe area, approximately 250, have yet to be surveyed before plans can be drawn up to deal with these houses on the same basis as the Ockford Ridge houses.

Landlords and owner occupiers have been encouraged to take advantage of the generous financial aid available through both these schemes and to date 460 applications have been dealt with. Intending applicants are advised to discuss their proposals in outline at an early stage so that the project may meet with the Council's usual requirements and a submitted application can be dealt with in the shortest possible time.

COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENTS

Under powers contained in the Housing Act, 1964, the Council can require owners, in certain circumstances, to improve their houses. Action to secure compulsory improvement of tenanted dwellings can be initiated in two ways. The Local Authority can either declare an area to be an Improvement Area or a tenant of a house can request the Local Authority to enforce the provision of amenities in the house he occupies. The procedure for enforcing the provision of amenities, although similar in each case, is long and complicated.

In Godalming according to the 1961 Census 1,103 houses lacked one or more of the basic amenities. At the end of 1965 it was estimated that 412 houses both private and Council, and both with and without the aid of grants, had been improved and now possessed all five basic amenities leaving approximately 690 houses still to be dealt with. It is estimated that 250 of these are Council houses and 90 other houses are listed for inspection and report in the next Slum Clearance Programme. This leaves approximately 350 houses requiring improvement and no doubt a proportion of these will be owner occupied houses to which the Council's compulsory powers under the Act of 1964 do not apply.

The aim is to secure improvements to all structurally sound houses within 10 years and at a current rate in excess of 30 applications per year together with concentrated publicity in selected areas, the use of compulsory powers to obtain individual improvements on the application of the tenant this target should be achieved well within the suggested period.

INSPECTION AND REPAIR

During the year a total of 44 houses were repaired and made fit as a result of informal or formal 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.

No applications for Certificates of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957, were received.

The number of complaints from tenants of privately owned houses is very low indeed, although much of the older cottage property falls below the accepted standard. Increasing owner occupancy of houses accounts in some part for the decrease and fortunately most of these owner occupiers proceed to improve their houses, often with grant aid, whereby not only is an improved house obtained, but one which is made fit also.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

During the year 12 houses have been inspected pursuant to the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961, and Informal Notices served requiring various works and repairs, the provision of additional services and facilities, and works to provide proper means of escape in case of fire, etc. One house, formerly let in five unsatisfactory lettings was vacated and closed during the year and has since been sold and converted into three self-contained flats.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD INSPECTION AND SAMPLING

Milk The Surrey County Council have issued 15 Dealers' licences for the sale of milk in the Borough under the various special designations. By mutual agreement the Borough Council, on behalf of the County Council, carry out all inspections and sampling, including sampling from distributors to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

The Milk (Special Designation) (Amendment) Regulations 1965 came into operation on 1st October 1965. The principal effect of these Regulations was to prescribe a new special designation - "Ultra Heat Treated" in relation to milk treated by the ultra high temperature method. Milk of this designation was not available in the Borough during the year.

All milk sold must now be of one of the following special designations:- Untreated, Pasteurised, Sterilised or Ultra Heat Treated.

During the year 102 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 1965 are as follows:-

Untreated Milk:	39 samples	- 6 unsatisfactory; and 5 void
Pasteurised Milk:	54 samples	- all satisfactory
Sterilised Milk:	9 samples	- all satisfactory

Nine of the Untreated Milk samples were also submitted to a biological examination and no evidence of tubercle bacilli was found. Three of the unsatisfactory samples of Untreated Milk were taken within a period of four weeks and as a result of this a series of samples were taken and investigations made into the storage and distribution arrangements for Untreated Milk. A meeting was held with the representatives of the dairy and the Ministry of Agriculture Fisheries and Food as a result of which it was agreed that steps would be taken to ensure that minimum delay would occur in delivering Untreated Milk to the local depot.

Ice Cream. No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough. During the year 12 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory. All of these samples were placed in provisional grade 1.

A few mobile traders operating in the area have been preparing and retailing soft ice cream. This trade requires inspection and supervision to ensure compliance with the Regulations.

There are 58 premises in the Borough registered for the storage or sale of ice cream, 12 premises having been removed from the register, due to changes of business, etc., and 1 new registration having been granted. Premises must comply with the Acts and Regulations governing the sale of food and ice cream. Inspections and visits were made to ensure that 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 continues to be very good. The amount of meat and offal found unfit for human consumption is a very small proportion of the total quantity consumed in the area.

Since the coming into force of the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, the services of the Godalming Public Health Inspectors are by mutual arrangement made available for relief meat inspection work at a private slaughterhouse in the area of an adjoining local authority. The arrangement ensures adequate coverage for holidays, sickness of staff or other emergency in order to maintain the 100% meat inspection required under the Regulations. The arrangement provides for reimbursement of expenses incurred and it has worked well throughout the course of the year.

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 27 complaints were received from members of the public relating to the unsatisfactory condition of various foodstuffs purchased in the Borough. Broadly the complaints fall into two categories: either the food was alleged to be unfit for human consumption or was alleged to contain foreign matter. In the case of unsound food it can usually be established that there has been some fault in manufacture or that package, storage or handling has been faulty or prolonged. The presence of foreign matter in food often indicates human error or neglect in manufacture.

All complaints are investigated promptly and thoroughly; if necessary samples of food, and where possible parts of the actual food purchased and causing the complaint, are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and report. Most complaints are dealt with by Informal action and steps taken and recommendations made to prevent a recurrence of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint, coupled with a warning that a further offence of similar nature could result in proceedings being taken.

Perishable Goods:

English & Imported Meat and Offal	....	592 lbs
Fish	...	180 lbs
Raisins	...	30 lbs
Turkeys	...	44 lbs
Sausages	...	84 lbs
Frozen Foods	...	4,800 pkts
Miscellaneous	...	10 lbs

Canned Goods:

Meat	....	552 lbs
Soup	...	43 lbs

Food Inspection (continued)Canned Goods (continued)

Fish	...	...	...	...	...	36 lbs
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	10 lbs
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	1,001 lbs
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	406 lbs
Milk	...	...	...	...	...	49 lbs
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	123 lbs

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

General. A considerable amount of time had to be spent on the initial survey of premises to which the Offices, Shops, etc. Act apply and it was not possible, therefore, to re-visit all food premises during the year. The majority of premises used for the manufacture, storage, preparation and distribution of food did, however, receive an inspection. Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1960 were, in the main, dealt with by verbal and written informal notices. It was, however, found necessary in one case to institute legal proceedings against a firm. This case was heard at Guildford Magistrates Court and the firm was found guilty of 15 contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. Fines totalling £225 were imposed.

Food handlers have been continually reminded of the necessity of maintaining a high standard of hygiene and attention has also been drawn to the importance of stock rotation and food storage. In many shops it was found that inadequate attention was paid by the shopkeepers to frozen food display cabinets which were often overloaded.

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.

Bakeries and Cake Shops. There are five bakeries in the Borough, one of which is very small and specialises in cakes and sugar confectionery. There are no underground bakeries.

There are eleven premises used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery. Works to these premises were carried out, where necessary, as a result of informal notices to remedy contraventions of the Regulations found on routine inspections.

Grocers, Greengrocers, etc. There are 52 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. Sixteen of the seventeen 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 apart from the case, mentioned earlier in this report, in which legal proceedings were instituted no difficulties have been experienced.

Licensed Premises. There are 23 licensed premises in the Borough other than clubs, and during the year a number of notices were served requiring various works under the Food Hygiene Regulations and also works under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, to improve sanitary accommodation provided for persons frequenting the premises. 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 1965:-

Formal:

- 23 samples of milk
- 1 sample of confectionery, flour.
- 1 sample of sausages.
- 1 sample of Fish Cakes.

Informal:

- 1 sample of apples
- 2 samples of bread
- 1 sample of cherries
- 3 samples of confectionery, flour
- 1 sample of confectionery, sugar
- 1 sample of cream, sterilised
- 1 sample of flour
- 1 sample of groundnut oil
- 10 samples of milk
- 1 sample of Orange juice
- 1 sample of pie filling, fruit
- 1 sample of sausages
- 1 sample of Choleleryl tablets
- 1 sample of Cough Pectoral

Found adulterated or irregular:

Informal 3

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analyses of food and drugs during 1965 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority:

Samples analysed - involving 127 items of food and drugs:-

Formal	...	...	...	832
Informal	...	...	...	171

Found adulterated or irregular:-

Formal	...	...	...	27
Informal	...	...	...	19

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: Schoolchildren 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.

