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**Contributors**

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# Borough of Godalming

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1966

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1966, prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/67.

Dr. T. R. Bennett was your Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the period, but as his Deputy then and as his successor now, it is my privilege to make the introductory remarks.

I am happy to report that once again the health of the Borough has remained very satisfactory.

The Birth Rate

Between 1961 and 1965 the Live Birth Rate per 1000 of estimated population fluctuated between 16.24 and 17.82. In 1966 at 14.42 it showed a marked drop.

The National figures were 17.7.

The Death Rate

Between 1961 and 1965 the Death Rate per 1000 estimated population fluctuated between 9.54 and 12.07. In 1966 at 8.34 it was distinctly lower than usual and well below the National figure of 11.7.

109 deaths were in people over the age of 65. As always more people died of diseases of the heart and arteries than of anything else. Over 50% of all deaths were due to this cause.

Deaths from cancer of all kinds were slightly fewer than last year, but the number of deaths from this cause in Godalming has remained roundabout the 30 mark for the past five years.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of Infectious Diseases was remarkably low. Even the incidence of measles was at a low ebb.

The immunisation of babies against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Poliomyelitis is carried out by the Family Doctors and by the County Council Medical Officers at Hillsleigh and Ockford Ridge Clinics.

Booster doses at 5 years and 10 years of age are given mainly in the schools by the School Medical Officers, though a certain proportion are given by the Family Doctors.

I am glad to say that a very good relationship exists between the Family Doctors and the Local Authority with the result that a high level of protection against these diseases has been achieved in the child population of Godalming.



# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1966

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the Borough of Gillingham;

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1966, prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular No. 1.

Mr. T. R. Bennett was your Medical Officer of Health for the whole of the period, but as his Deputy from an early date, it is my privilege to make the introductory remarks.

I am happy to report that once again the health of the Borough has remained very satisfactory.

## The Birth Rate

Between 1961 and 1965 the live birth rate per 1000 of estimated population fluctuated between 16.82 and 17.82. In 1966 it was 16.42, showing a marked drop.

The National figures were 17.7.

## The Death Rate

Between 1961 and 1965 the death rate per 1000 estimated population fluctuated between 9.24 and 10.07. In 1966 it was 8.12, lower than usual and well below the National figure of 11.7.

103 deaths were in people over the age of 65. As always more people died of diseases of the heart and arteries than of anything else. Over 50% of all deaths were due to this cause.

Deaths from cancer of all kinds were slightly lower than last year, but the number of deaths from this cause is continuing to remain around the 50 mark for the past five years.

## Infectious Diseases

The incidence of infectious diseases was reasonably low. Even the incidence of measles was at a low ebb.

The immunisation of babies against Diphtheria, Tetanus, Whooping Cough and Polio is carried out by the Family Doctors and by the County Council Medical Officers at Hillfields and Gifford Ridge Clinics.

Booster doses at 5 years and 10 years of age are given mainly in the schools by the School Medical Officers though a certain proportion are given by the Family Doctors.

I am glad to say that a very good relationship exists between the Family Doctors and the Local Authority with the result that a high level of protection against these diseases has been achieved in the Gillingham population of Gillingham.

In conclusion I should like on behalf of Dr. Bennett to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year and on my own behalf I would like to thank the members of the Council as a whole for showing their confidence in me by appointing me their Medical Officer of Health on his retirement.

The members of the Staff under the able guidance of Mr. Peskett have proved as always loyal and excellent colleagues.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. M. RICHARDS,

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1967.

Press Officer:

C. Y. HILL

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDING,  
BRISTOL AVENUE,  
BIRMINGHAM.

Telephone: BRISTOL 191

#### STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area: 2,395	Population: 17,000 approx.
Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1966):	
according to Rate Books: 5,324	
according to Census (latest figure available): 4,940, 591	
and represented by a plan, rate	
(figure available): 47,510	

In conclusion I should like on behalf of Dr. Bennett to thank the members of the Public Health Committee for their support during the year and on my own behalf I would like to thank the members of the Council as a whole for showing their confidence in me by appointing me their Medical Officer of Health on his retirement.

The members of the Staff under the able guidance of Mr. Foster have proved as always loyal and excellent colleagues.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. M. RICHARDS.

Medical Officer of Health.

June, 1967.



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., B.Ch., 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.  
(Resigned 29.12.1966)

(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  
(Resigned 20.1.1966)

MISS P. FORD  
(Commenced 24.1.1966)  
(Resigned 12.5.1966)

MISS J. POTTER  
(Commenced 31.5.1966)

Pest Officer:

C. E. HALL

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

Telephone: Godalming 191

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STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:

Area: 2,393. Population: 17,800 approx.  
Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1966)  
according to Rate Books: 5,584  
Rateable Value (latest figure available): £860,891.  
Sum represented by a penny rate  
(latest figure available); £3,510.

# PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

Medical Officer of Health:

T. R. WHEAT, M.B.E.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

A. H. M. RICHARDS, F.R.C., M.A., D.M., D.C., D.P.H.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

G. R. WHEAT, C.S.I.I.S., M.A.P.H.I.

Assistant Public Health Inspector:

P. McDONNELL, M.B.E.S.,  
(Resigned 29.12.1966)

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

Chiefs

MRS. J. DOUGLAS

MRS. C. KEMMEL  
(Resigned 20.1.1966)

MRS. F. POIR  
(Commenced 20.1.1966)  
(Resigned 12.5.1966)

MRS. J. POTTER  
(Commenced 21.5.1966)

Pest Officer:

G. E. HALL

Telephone: 264111-121

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
MUNICIPAL BUILDINGS,  
SELWICK STREET,  
GLASGOW.

## STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA:

Area: 2,392  
Population: 17,800 approx.  
Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1966): 5,384  
according to Rate Books:  
Rateable Value (latest figure available): £280,891.  
and represented by a penny rate  
(latest figure available): £2,510.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS  
(Comparative of the years 1965 and 1966)

				<u>1 9 6 5</u>			<u>1 9 6 6</u>			<u>England &amp; Wales</u>
				<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Live Births	...	...	...	319	171	148	295	150	145	
Legitimate	...	...	...	312	165	147	278	141	137	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	7	6	1	17	9	8	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births.				2.19			5.76			
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population.				17.82			14.42			17.7
Still Births										
Legitimate	...	...	...	1	1	-	3	1	2	
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.				3.13			10.07			15.4
Total Live and Still Births				320			298			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age				4	3	1	4	2	2	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000										
Live Births	...	...	...	12.54			10.17			19.0
Legitimate	...	...	...	12.82			10.79			
Illegitimate	...	...	...	-			58.82			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks				4	3	1	3	1	2	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000										
Total Live Births				12.54			10.17			12.9
Deaths of Infants under 1 week				3	2	1	1	-	1	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000										
Total Live Births				9.40			3.39			11.1
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate, Still Births and Deaths under 1 year combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births				12.50			13.42			26.3
Maternal Deaths (including Abortion)				-			-			
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births				-			-			
Deaths	...	...	...	176	80	96	153	84	69	
Death Rate, per 1,000 of Estimated Population				9.54			8.34			11.7





GODALMING DEATHS IN 1966

	<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	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-
11.	Cancer - Lung, Bronchus	...	...	...	...	...	8	4	4
12.	Cancer - Breast	...	...	...	...	...	3	-	3
13.	Cancer - Uterus	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
14.	Cancer - other sites	...	...	...	...	...	16	10	6
15.	Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
16.	Diabetes	...	...	...	...	...	2	-	2
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	...	...	...	...	...	26	14	12
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	...	...	...	...	...	39	27	12
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
20.	Other Heart Disease	...	...	...	...	...	7	2	5
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	...	...	...	...	...	6	3	3
22.	Influenza	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	-
23.	Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	10	3	7
24.	Bronchitis	...	...	...	...	...	9	8	1
25.	Other diseases of Respiratory System	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	-
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
31.	Congenital Malformations	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
32.	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	...	...	...	...	11	4	7
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	1
34.	All other accidents	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
35.	Suicide	...	...	...	...	...	1	-	1
36.	Homicide and operations of war	...	...	...	...	...	-	-	-
Totals							153	84	69

CONTAINING DEATHS IN 1966

<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Cause of Death</u>						
-	-	-	Tuberculosis - Lungs	1.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Tuberculosis - Other	2.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Typhoid Disease	3.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Malaria	4.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Whooping Cough	5.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Measles	6.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Acute Poliomyelitis	7.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Measles	8.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Other infectious and parasitic diseases	9.	...	...	...	...	...
-	1	1	Cancer - Stomach	10.	...	...	...	...	...
4	8	4	Cancer - Lung, Bronchus	11.	...	...	...	...	...
3	3	-	Cancer - Breast	12.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Cancer - Uterus	13.	...	...	...	...	...
8	10	16	Cancer - other sites	14.	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	-	Leukemia, lymphomas	15.	...	...	...	...	...
2	2	-	Diabetes	16.	...	...	...	...	...
12	16	14	Vascular diseases of Nervous System	17.	...	...	...	...	...
12	27	39	Coronary Disease, Angina	18.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Hypertension with Heart Disease	19.	...	...	...	...	...
2	7	2	Other Heart Disease	20.	...	...	...	...	...
3	6	3	Other Circulatory Disease	21.	...	...	...	...	...
-	2	2	Influenza	22.	...	...	...	...	...
7	10	3	Pneumonia	23.	...	...	...	...	...
1	9	8	Bronchitis	24.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Other diseases of Respiratory System	25.	...	...	...	...	...
1	2	1	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	26.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhea	27.	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	-	Hepatitis and Nephritis	28.	...	...	...	...	...
-	1	1	Hypertension of Prostate	29.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	30.	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	Congenital Malformations	31.	...	...	...	...	...
7	11	4	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	32.	...	...	...	...	...
1	3	2	Motor Vehicle Accidents	33.	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	-	All other accidents	34.	...	...	...	...	...
1	1	-	Intoxication	35.	...	...	...	...	...
-	-	-	Homicide and operations of war	36.	...	...	...	...	...
69	157	84	Totals						



- (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	...	...	...	...	4425
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	...	6276
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	...	47818
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes etc., with ambulance)	...	...	...	...	13293
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies Detachment on ambulance etc.	...	...	...	...	6765
Emergencies:					
Cases	...	...	...	...	468
Number of patients	...	...	...	...	661

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 and one District Nurse resident at Aaron's Hill. 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 1966 is as follows:

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis)	495	6704
Midwifery Deliveries - Domiciliary	44	560
Midwifery - Early Discharges from Hospital	...	...
Tuberculosis	...	...
Ante-Natal and Post Natal	...	...
The total visits of general cases does include Midwifery Early Discharges and Ante-Natal visits.	525	8208

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

- (e) Hospital Provision.

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, provides 334 general, six private and eight Emergency Medical Service Beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, dermatology, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including newly born babies requiring special care who are nursed in a Special Care Unit, chronic sick and radiotherapy. The hospital trains nurses for the S.R.N., Part 1 S.C.M., and during 1967 will start courses for Enrolled Nurses. In addition training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians. During 1967 the Radiotherapy Department will start treatment with the Betatron, the machine which has been purchased from a fund raised by voluntary effort.

(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.

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

Number of calls	...	...	...	1452
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	6276
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	47818
Voluntary hours of duty	...	...	...	13293
(including overseas, foster etc. with ambulance)	...	...	...	...
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies Detachment on ambulance etc.	...	...	...	6765
Emergency Cases	...	...	...	468
Number of patients	...	...	...	661

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) Nurses in the Home. There are two District Nurses living in Farncombe and one District Nurse resident at Aaron's Hill. 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 1966 is as follows:

General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis)	492	6701
Midwifery Deliveries - Homeonly	44	260
Midwifery - Early Discharges from Hospital	84	608
Tuberculosis	2	35
Anti-Tetani and Post Tetani	...	301
The total visits of general cases does include Midwifery Early Discharges and Anti-Tetani visits.	522	8208

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

(a) Hospital Provision.

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, provides 136 general, six private and eight Emergency Medical Service Beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, dermatology, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics including newly born babies requiring special care who are nursed in a Special Care Unit, chronic sick and radiotherapy. The hospital trains nurses for the S.R.N., Part I & C.M., and during 1967 will start courses for Hospital Nurses. In addition training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians. During 1967 the Radiotherapy Department will start treatment with the Betatron, the machine which has been purchased from a fund raised by voluntary effort.



(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford provides 207 beds. An average of 160.31 were occupied daily throughout the year. 11,226 out-patients made 41,569 attendances, and in addition 26,582 patients attended the Accident Centre. 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 and a Cardiac 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 are no nursing homes in the Borough.

(g) Women's Royal Voluntary Service. The Godalming Branch of the W.R.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 1/6d. per meal. A Darby and Joan Club with 200 members and no waiting list necessary now holds meetings on Thursdays of each week and provides for various recreational needs. There is also a Day Centre on Tuesdays from 2 p.m. - 4 p.m., providing teas. 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.

#### PREVALANCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

No cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted to Hospital.

#### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR 1966

Disease	Under		1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	25 &		Age	Totals
	1	1							15-24	Over	Unknown	
Measles ...	1	6	13	15	9	48	-	-	1	-	-	93
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Sonne Dysentry	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	1	6	14	15	9	51	-	-	1	-	-	97



(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford provides 207 beds. An average of 180.51 were occupied daily throughout the year. 17,326 out-patients made 41,509 attendances, and in addition 26,582 patients attended the Accident Centre. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, and dermatology.

(3) Wilford Chest Hospital, near Godalming, is a special hospital which has 700 beds for the treatment of all forms of chest disease. It has a large Thoracic Surgical Unit and a Cardiac Unit.

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Appointments should be made through the Medical Secretary (Godalming 879).

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# PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

No cases of Infectious Diseases were admitted to Hospital.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR 1966

Disease	Under 1	1-4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	Age Unknown	Totals
Measles ...	1	6	13	15	9	48	1	93
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Scarlet Dysentery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
	1	6	14	15	9	51	1	97

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.

The following is a summary of returns of cases and contacts of Infectious Diseases received from the eight aided Schools in the Borough.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
*German Measles	...	...	...	92
*Mumps	...	...	...	4
*Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	8
Measles	...	...	...	60
*Glandular Fever	...	...	...	1
Total				167

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION

The progress with Vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Godalming area during the year ending 31st December, 1966, 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 1950 and 1966	...	291
Persons born before 1950	...	72

A total of 8705 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 2417 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years have received a fourth injection or dose of oral vaccine; in 1966 239 children received a fourth 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 spoonfull 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.



# 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.

The following is a summary of returns of cases and contacts of Infectious Diseases received from the eight schools in the Borough.

Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	2
*German Measles	...	...	...	32
*Whooping Cough	...	...	...	4
*Chicken-Pox	...	...	...	8
Measles	...	...	...	60
*Glandular Fever	...	...	...	1
Total	...	...	...	107

## POLIOVIRUS VACCINATION

The progress with Vaccination against Poliomyelitis in the Codelding area during the year ending 31st December, 1966, 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 1950 and 1966	...	191
Persons born before 1950	...	72

A total of 8705 children and adults up to 40 years of age have received three injections or doses of oral vaccine in the Codelding area since the inception of the scheme and 76 persons over the age of 40. Also a total of 2417 children between the ages of 5 and 12 years have received a fourth injection or dose of oral vaccine; in 1966 239 children received a fourth dose of oral vaccine.

It is fortunate to be able to report that there has been no Polio in Codelding 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 child 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 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1966</u>
1966	11	-
1965	115	46
1964	73	89
1963	6	16
1959-62	2	8
Others under age 16	-	-
Totals	207	159

DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1966</u>
1966	-	-
1965	1	-
1964	2	12
1963	-	2
1959-62	4	175
Others under age 16	18	30
Totals	25	219

DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1966</u>
1966	-	-
1965	-	-
1964	-	-
1963	-	1
1959-62	-	18
Others under age 16	-	90
Totals	-	109

TETANUS IMMUNISATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. immunised during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunised during 1966</u>
1966	-	-
1965	-	-
1964	-	-
1963	-	-
1959-62	19	2
Others under age 16	88	-
Totals	107	2

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.



# TETANUS (DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS) IMMUNIZATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. Immunized during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunized during 1966</u>
1966	11	-
1965	115	45
1964	75	89
1963	6	16
1959-62	2	8
Others under age 16	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>207</b>	<b>159</b>

## DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS IMMUNIZATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. Immunized during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunized during 1966</u>
1966	-	-
1965	1	-
1964	2	12
1963	-	2
1959-62	4	175
Others under age 16	18	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>219</b>

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNIZATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. Immunized during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunized during 1966</u>
1966	-	-
1965	-	-
1964	-	-
1963	-	1
1959-62	-	18
Others under age 16	-	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>109</b>

## TETANUS IMMUNIZATION

<u>Year of Birth</u>	<u>No. Immunized during 1966</u>	<u>No. re-immunized during 1966</u>
1966	-	-
1965	-	-
1964	-	-
1963	-	-
1959-62	19	2
Others under age 16	88	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>2</b>

An increasing number of children who were immunized 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 years</u>	<u>5 - 15 years</u>	<u>Total</u>
21	131	18	12	182

There were also 17 re-vaccinations completed.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There was one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1966. There was one transfer in from another area and four transfers out of this area.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1966.

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

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>
New Cases of Tuberculosis	7	10	8	5	7	9	6	4
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>	<u>1966</u>			
New Cases of Tuberculosis	4	4	2	2	2			
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-			

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

One meeting of the Care Committee was held in 1966 and various forms of assistance were given to patients and their families living in the Godalming and Farncombe areas. A weekly coal allowance was given to one patient, and other patients were helped with a winter grant towards fuel. Five patients received Christmas gifts which were this year increased from £1. to £1.10.-d. per head; these gifts are always greatly appreciated. £23 was raised in this area by the sale of Christmas Seals. Unfortunately this result was £9 less this year, probably due to competition from other Societies.

# SMALLPOX VACCINATION

0 - 1	1 year	2 - 4 years	5 - 12 years	Total
21	171	18	12	192

There were also 17 re-vaccinations completed.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There was one case of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and one case of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1966. There was one transfer in from another area and four transfers out of this area.

The following Table shows age groups of new cases during 1966.

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

The following Table may be of interest:-

	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis	New Cases of Tuberculosis
New Cases of Tuberculosis	7	10	8	5	7	9	6	4
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	1	1	-	1	1	1	-	2
New Cases of Tuberculosis	4	4	3	3	2	-	-	-
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

## CASE AND AFTER-CARE (GUTHRIE BONDAGE, GODALMING AND HASLEMERE CASES)

One meeting of the Case Committee was held in 1966 and various forms of assistance were given to patients and their families living in the Godalming and Haslemere areas. A weekly coal allowance was given to one patient, and other patients were helped with a winter grant towards fuel. Five patients received Christmas gifts which were this year increased from £1. to £1.10.-. per head; these gifts are always greatly appreciated. £25 was raised in this area by the sale of Christmas Cards. Unfortunately this result was 25 less this year, probably due to competition from other societies.





# B.C.G. VACCINATION

This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 15 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of further education. It is administered entirely by the School Health Service.

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CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S  
REPORT

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past year routine work has proceeded at a very good level and the details are set out in the now familiar form.

The inspection of premises subject to the provisions of the Offices, Shops etc. Act, 1963 proved a considerable chore, but by the end of the year, apart from a very small number of premises, the work of initial inspection had been virtually completed. Generally, the conditions found upon initial inspection were better than had been anticipated. In an area such as this, where office staff and to some extent shop staff too are in short supply, employers have had to compete in a market where only good wages and accommodation and facilities attract staff. Because of this situation, many of the unsatisfactory and poor conditions in shops and offices had to a large extent been remedied. I must say that the co-operation of employers and employees in all cases was a great help and made the enforcement of the provisions of the Act that much easier. It can be seen from the details set out in the Report that no formal action was necessary.

With regard to existing houses, within the next ten years it is expected that all unfit houses will have been demolished and the remaining older houses brought up to a good standard of fitness and improved at least to the standard grant level. If this target is to be attained both the rate of dealing with unfit houses and the improvement of houses will have to be accelerated. The original Clearance Programme dealing with 122 houses has been completed and since then 30 houses have had to be dealt with by Demolition or Closing Orders and of this number the tenants of 8 houses await the offer of suitable alternative accommodation by the Council. Preliminary inspections to deal with a further 60 unfit houses have been carried out. The clearance of unfit houses could not of course proceed at a greater pace than the rate at which suitable accommodation was made available to re-house the displaced families; now that additional land has been obtained for the building of Council houses it is hoped that a further programme can be formulated and put into effect.

During the year under review there has been a slackening off in the number of applications for grant aid for the improvement of dwellings it may be that although the Council originally decided against Improvement Areas or compulsion on any scale, in the end this will prove to be the only way to secure the improvement of all tenanted dwellings.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. R. PESKETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.



## REPORT

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councilors of the Borough of Gillingham:

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

During the past year routine work has proceeded at a very good level and the details are set out in the new fashion form.

The inspection of premises subject to the provisions of the Offices, Shops and Public Houses Act, 1903 proved a considerable chore, but by the end of the year, apart from a very small number of premises, the work of initial inspection had been virtually completed. Generally, the conditions found upon initial inspection were better than had been anticipated. In an area such as this, where office staff and to some extent shop staff too are in short supply, employers have had to compete in a market where only good wages and accommodation and facilities attract staff. Because of this situation, many of the unsatisfactory and poor conditions in shops and offices had to a large extent been remedied. I must say that the co-operation of employers and employees in all cases was a great help and made the enforcement of the provisions of the Act that much easier. It can be seen from the details set out in the Report that no formal action was necessary.

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During the year under review there has been a slackening off in the number of applications for grant aid for the improvement of dwellings. It may be that although the Council originally decided against improvement grants or subsidization on any scale, in the end this will prove to be the only way to secure the improvement of all tenanted dwellings.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. BERNETT,

Chief Public Health Inspector.

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE

Housing Inspections, Improvement Grant Visits and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts) ... ..								1616
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings etc. ... ..								435
Inspections of:								
Drainage, Sewers, Sanitary Accommodation ... ..								187
Dairies, Ice cream premises ... ..								101
Water supplies ... ..								18
Meat and other foods ... ..								81
Food Premises ... ..								195
Inspections and Investigations under:								
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ... ..								84
Offices, Shops etc. Act, 1963 ... ..								282
Factories Act, 1961 ... ..								66
Clean Air Act, 1956 ... ..								14
National Assistance Act, 1948 ... ..								10
Shops Act, 1950 ... ..								17
Petroleum (Consolidation) Act, 1928 ... ..								131
Refuse Collection and Disposal ... ..								20
Infectious Diseases Regulations ... ..								62
Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding ... ..								8
Moveable Dwellings ... ..								6
Milk Samples ... ..								108
Water Samples ... ..								38
Ice Cream Samples ... ..								10
Total ... ..								<u>3489</u>

NOTICES SERVED.

Statutory Notices	...	...	7
Informal Notices	...	...	<u>339</u>
Total	...	...	<u>346</u>

Informal Notices not complied with at 31st December, 1966 ... 51

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>
Factories with Mechanical Power ... ..	54	8
Factories without Mechanical Power ... ..	1	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises) ... ..	11	-
Total ... ..	<u>66</u>	<u>8</u>

No occupiers were prosecuted.

2. DEFECTS FOUND.

	<u>Number of Defects Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>Referred by H.M. Inspector</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 ... ..	8	8	-
Not separate for Sexes ... ..	-	-	-
Total ... ..	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>-</u>

No prosecutions were instituted.







## WATER SUPPLIES

### PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SUPPLIES

From the 1st June, 1966 the name of the Water Board was changed to West Surrey Water Board with no alteration to the limits of supply of the former Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board.

The water supply to Godalming, formerly supplied from the Borough Road sources, is now wholly supplied from the Albury Borehole sources, this water being pumped direct from the boreholes to Godalming via the 12" diameter Guildford - Godalming trunk main. At a later stage the Albury water will be passed through the new Shalford Works and then pumped to Godalming from there.

The remainder of the Godalming area receives water from the borehole sources at Witley Common where at the Pumping Stations iron removal filtration plant is installed to produce an iron-free supply.

A number of minor main extensions have been laid 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 6553 approximately and the population supplied is 17,800 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. Before distribution, the water is subjected to chlorination to ensure a safe supply, and frequent samples are taken to check the bacteriological standard.

### 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. The pool is supplied by water from its own well; the water is pre-heated, chlorinated and aerated, and maintains a very high standard of purity.

A total of 10 samples were taken from the swimming pools, all of which proved satisfactory.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SUPPLIES

From the last time, 1906 the name of the Water Board was changed to West Surrey Water Board with no alteration to the limits of supply of the former Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board.

The water supply to Godalming, formerly supplied from the Borough Road sources, is now wholly supplied from the Albury borehole sources, this water being pumped direct from the boreholes to Godalming via the 12" diameter Guildford - Godalming trunk main. At a later stage the Albury water will be passed through the new Shalford works and then pumped to Godalming from there.

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A total of 10 samples were taken from the swimming pools, all of which proved satisfactory.



DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

Drainage. There were 187 inspections and tests to existing main drainage, septic tank and cesspool 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 still in progress. There is one chemical closet in use.

There are 40 other premises not connected to the main drainage system and in each case the premises are connected to a Septic Tank or Cesspool system. In these premises connection to main drainage is either uneconomical by reason of distance or impracticable due to levels, etc. Most of the 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

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for this service and a weekly collection of household refuse is maintained to all premises in the Borough by means of four 8½ cubic yard Dual Tip Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles. A mechanical street sweeping machine, two mechanical footpath sweeping machines and one or two manual street sweepers are still employed. Trade waste refuse bins are collected once weekly for the inclusive sum of £3. -. -d. per annum.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Broadwater Refuse Tip. Although the tip is well maintained, during the year infestations of crickets and rats had to be dealt with by the Council's Pest Officer, but regular service and control measures of both these pests prevented a serious infestation of either and a good measure of control was obtained.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One informal notice was served for the renewal of a defective bin and in this case the required standard bin was installed.



SEWAGE AND WASTE DISPOSAL

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There are 40 other premises not connected to the main drainage system and in each case the premises are connected to a septic tank or cesspool system. In these premises connection to main drainage is either unconnected by reason of distance or impracticable due to levels, etc. Most of the septic tank systems, 37 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.

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PUBLIC CLEANING

The Borough Surveyor is responsible for this service and a weekly collection of household refuse is maintained to all premises in the Borough by means of four 8 cubic yard Tip Trailer Refuse Collection Vehicles. A mechanical street sweeping machine, two mechanical footpath sweeping machines and one or two manual street sweepers are still employed. Trade waste refuse bins are collected once weekly for the inclusive sum of £2. - - 6. per annum.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Broadwater Refuse Tip. Although the tip is well maintained, during the year inspections of outbreaks and rats had to be dealt with by the Council's Pest Officer, but regular service and control measures of both these pests prevented a serious infestation of either and a good measure of control was obtained.

Standard refuse bins are required at all premises under Section 75 of the Public Health Act, 1936. One informal notice was served for the removal of a defective bin and in this case the required standard bin was installed.

OFFICES, SHOPS ETC. 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 OSR.14 and submitted to the Ministry of Labour. The relevant details are given in the tables set out below:-

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	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	67	26
Retail Shops ...	13	143	52
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	-	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	1	13	6
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
Totals ...	21	229	87

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises ... 282

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices ... ..	576
Retail Shops ... ..	725
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	79
Catering establishments open to the public	70
Canteens ... ..	2
Fuel storage depots ... ..	15
Total ...	1467
Total Males	623
Total Females	844

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 OBR.14 and submitted to the Ministry of Labour. The relevant details are given in the tables set out below:-

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises	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	67	26
Retail shops ...	13	143	22
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	-	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	1	13	6
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
<b>Totals ...</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>229</b>	<b>57</b>

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises ... 262

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

Class of workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices ...	276
Retail shops ...	725
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	79
Catering establishments open to the public	70
Canteens ...	2
Fuel storage depots	12
<b>Total ...</b>	<b>1064</b>
<b>Total Males</b>	<b>623</b>
<b>Total Females</b>	<b>644</b>



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 51(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

A copy of the Annual Report will be made available for inspection by the public during normal hours. Copies can be supplied free of charge on request.

In Godalming at the end of 1966 there were 229 premises registered under the Act and there remain but 16 premises requiring a preliminary inspection under the Act.

In a report submitted soon after the Act came into force it was estimated that the inspections would be completed within a three year period and there is no doubt that this will be achieved.

The conditions found at various premises receiving a preliminary inspection have in general been fairly good; the older premises create particular problems especially when additional sanitary accommodation etc. is required but this has been overcome, in one way or another, in every case.

For the 87 premises inspected during 1966, 194 contraventions were found and these have, for convenience, been placed in six main groups as follows:-

Want of cleanliness	...	...	...	19
Inadequate provision for securing and maintaining reasonable temperature	...	...	...	37
Inadequate lighting	...	...	...	36
Inadequate or unsatisfactory sanitary and washing facilities	...	...	...	52
Lack of proper first aid equipment	...	...	...	23
Other miscellaneous provisions	...	...	...	27
Total	...	...	...	<u>194</u>

Cleanliness:

No particular difficulties were encountered in dealing with this item although, of course, standards vary from premises to premises depending on the type of business carried out.

Temperature:

The provisions for securing and maintaining a reasonable temperature in every room in premises to which the Act applies has presented some problems during the year, this being particularly so during the early weeks of 1966 when the winter conditions were quite severe. A number of employers were required to provide improved or additional heating facilities; few premises were found on initial inspection to comply with the "one thermometer on each floor" requirement; a small matter easily remedied.





### Lighting:

No difficulties were encountered with regard to natural lighting; in cases where this was deficient the situation could be easily remedied by the provision of adequate artificial lighting. The fact that another year has passed without the production of a proper standard for artificial lighting has again proved the major difficulty during the year. In commenting on lighting provisions occupiers of premises have been advised that the Act requires "sufficient" and "suitable" lighting to 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. When a standard is officially produced it may mean a re-inspection of some premises found below standard.

### Washing and Sanitary Facilities:

Some delay has been occasioned in premises where new works or considerable alterations were required to provide adequate sanitary and washing facilities; although the principle of sharing facilities is accepted, this has had to be relied upon in very few cases.

### First Aid Equipment:

The provisions relating to first aid equipment have presented no particular problem.

### Miscellaneous Provisions:

Natural ventilation is a very difficult problem; no two people seem to agree on what is good natural ventilation as opposed to cold draughts. In many cases adequate natural ventilation by doors and windows is readily available, the problem is how to achieve the necessary air changes in the room concerned without discomfort to employees near windows (or doors) and to avoid the disturbance of papers etc. when additional draught is introduced; the answer lies in the wider use of mechanical ventilation systems which can be controlled under varying conditions and circumstances.

Particular attention has been paid in preliminary inspection of premises of the older type to the condition of staircases where, because of design, e.g. narrow double winding staircases, poor lighting, absence of handrails, worn treads etc. they could be a source of danger. Potentially dangerous machinery, especially unguarded slicing machines in food premises have received special attention.

### Accidents:

During the year six accidents to employees were reported but in no case did these accidents occur due to negligence or through any defect in the premises or machinery; no formal action was required.

### General:

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; similarly the liaison arrangements with the Fire Prevention Department of the Fire Authority continues on a very satisfactory basis.

The informal notices served requiring the remedy of various contraventions found on inspection have been generally well complied with and co-operation has been received from owners, occupiers, employers, managers etc. Few complaints have been received from employees.



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#### Washing and Sanitary Facilities:

Some delay has been occasioned in premises where new works or considerable alterations were required to provide adequate sanitary and washing facilities; although the principle of sharing facilities is accepted, this has had to be relied upon in very few cases.

#### First Aid Equipment:

The provisions relating to first aid equipment have presented no particular problem.

#### Manufacturing Processes:

Natural ventilation is a very difficult problem; no two people seem to agree on what is good natural ventilation as opposed to cold draughts. In many cases adequate natural ventilation by doors and windows is readily available, the problem is how to achieve the necessary air change in the room concerned without discomfort to employees near windows (or doors) and to avoid the disturbance of papers etc. when additional draught is introduced; the answer lies in the wider use of mechanical ventilation systems which can be controlled under varying conditions and circumstances.

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The informal notices served regarding the remedy of various contraventions found on inspection have been generally well accepted with and co-operation has been received from owners, occupiers, employers, managers etc. Few complaints have been received from employees.



## SHOPS ACT, 1950.

The provisions of this Act were generally well complied with by shopkeepers during the year and very little action was required.

The increasing use of prepacked and frozen foods, the advent of supermarkets, home refrigeration, etc., are all having some effect on the habits of the shopping public; the consequences of this, increase the complexity and difficulty of enforcing this contentious legislation.

## PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 45 persons applied for licences to keep petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures; licence quantities ranged from small can stores with a maximum of 5 gallons of petroleum mixtures to petrol filling stations with 14,500 gallons capacity.

The increasing field of use of petroleum mixtures in industry, and the increase in the number and storage capacity of petrol filling stations has resulted in much additional work and responsibility for local authorities concerned with the administration of petroleum legislation. Technical progress and the increasing development of petrol filling stations and garages by oil companies and other large groups has lead to considerable difficulties in administering the legislation. To counter these difficulties the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration was instituted on a national basis in April, 1965 and is doing much to bring about uniformity of policy in the wide range of problems met with in the day to day work of a Petroleum Officer dealing, as he does, with the safe keeping of large quantities of highly flammable liquids.

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Construction and Licensing Conditions adopted by the Council in 1958 is now out of date and a revised code is in course of preparation. Whatever the revisions may be, it is unlikely the Code will lessen to any degree, the Local Authorities' responsibility under petroleum legislation. The original Model Code was not intended to apply to existing installations, nevertheless, since the Code came into being every opportunity has been taken to bring about improvements at sub-standard premises. For example, as far as "swing-arm" petrol pumps filling cars over the pavement are concerned, it is possible that the last remaining sites in the Borough serving petrol by this unsatisfactory and often dangerous method will be redeveloped within the next few months.

During the year a large can store and mixer unit was reconstructed to a high standard, one 10,000 gallon underground petrol tank installed, 3 petroleum licences transferred and 2 new can store licences granted; plans for a petrol filling station on a new site and the improvement and modernisation of two existing petrol filling stations were under consideration. 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 always readily available and 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.



The provisions of this Act were generally well complied with by shopkeepers during the year and very little action was required.

The increasing use of propellant and frozen foods, the advent of supermarkets, home refrigeration, etc., are all having some effect on the habits of the shopping public; the consequences of this, however, the complexity and difficulty of enforcing this contentious legislation.

# PETROLEUM (CONSERVATION) ACT, 1928.

During the year 45 persons applied for licences to keep petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures; licence quantities ranged from small quantities with a maximum of 5 gallons of petroleum mixtures to petrol filling stations with 14,500 gallons capacity.

The increasing field of use of petroleum mixtures in industry, and the increase in the number and storage capacity of petrol filling stations has resulted in much additional work and responsibility for local authorities concerned with the administration of petroleum legislation. Technical progress and the increasing development of petrol filling stations and ranges by oil companies and other large groups has led to considerable difficulties in administering the legislation. To counter these difficulties the Association for Petroleum Sales Administration was instituted on a national basis in April, 1925 and is doing much to bring about uniformity of policy in the wide range of problems met with in the day to day work of a Petroleum Office dealing, as he does, with the sale keeping of large quantities of highly flammable liquids.

The Home Office Model Code of Principles of Conservation and Licensing Conditions adopted by the Council in 1928 is now out of date and a revised code is in course of preparation. Whatever the revision may be, it is unlikely the Code will lessen to any degree, the local Authorities' responsibility under petroleum legislation. The original Model Code was not intended to apply to existing installations, nevertheless, since the Code came into being every opportunity has been taken to bring about improvements at sub-standard premises. For example, as far as "leading-arm" petrol pump filling cars over the pavement are concerned, it is possible that the last remaining sites in the Borough serving petrol by this unsatisfactory and often dangerous method will be redeveloped within the next few months.

During the year a large can store and mixer unit was reconstructed to a high standard, one 10,000 gallon underground petrol tank installed; 5 petroleum licences transferred and 2 new can store licences granted; plans for a petrol filling station on a new site and the improvement and modernisation of two existing petrol filling stations were under consideration. 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 always readily available and 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.



### INSECT PESTS

The Pests Officer dealt with 75 infestations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1966, as follows:-

Woodworm (Council Houses Only)	...	...	7
Wasps, Bees, Flies	...	...	26
Moles	...	...	22
Fleas and Bugs	...	...	8
Crickets	...	...	1
Ants, Beetles, etc.	...	...	11

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 two premises.

### 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 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 29 Contracts produced a sum of £183.

Most infestations were of a minor character; all complaints received and infestations found were dealt with quickly and successfully by the use of Warfarin together with arsenic and zinc phosphide poisons in particular cases.

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.

		<u>Type of Property</u>	
		<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in district	...	6537	4
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	... ..	159	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	... ..	147	-
(ii) Mice	... ..	10	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	... ..	995	2
Number infested by (i) Rats	... ..	12	-
(ii) Mice	... ..	1	-

# INVESTMENT

The Pest Officer dealt with 75 installations of various pests (other than rats or mice) during 1966, as follows:-

7	...	...	...	Woodwork (Council Houses Only)
26	...	...	...	Walls, Bees, Tiles
22	...	...	...	Moles
8	...	...	...	Flies and Bats
1	...	...	...	Crickets
11	...	...	...	Ants, Beetles, etc.

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 15/-d. per hour) this pest destruction service is operated on 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.

## DISINFECTION

Disinfections were carried out to two premises.

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1952

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

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 15/-d. per hour, or alternatively are offered a Contract service giving monthly inspections at a minimum and carrying out all treatment as and when required. In the year under review 59 Contracts produced a sum of £185.

Most infestations were of a minor character; all complaints received and infestations found were dealt with quickly and successfully by the use of Warfarin together with arsenic and zinc phosphide poisons in particular cases.

The charges for rodent control service were revised during the year, a charge of 15/-d. per hour being made for general services and 15/-d. per hour plus materials cost for special pest eradication services.

## Type of Property

<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>		
6237	4	Number of properties in district	...
		Total number of properties (including newly premises) inspected following notification	...
159	-	Number infested by (i) Rats...	...
147	-	(ii) Mice...	...
10	-	Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...
987	2	Number infested by (i) Rats...	...
12	-	(ii) Mice...	...
1	-		



## NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council	...	...	...	12
By Private Persons	...	...	...	44
Number of houses converted into flats	...	...	...	4 into 8

The Council re-housed 34 families including transfers during the year and the number of applicants on the Council's housing list at the 31st December, 1966 was 213.

## UNFIT HOUSES

The original Slum Clearance Programme dealing with 122 houses which were unfit for human habitation was completed during the year. In the early stages of the programme good progress was made but, unfortunately, in the latter years the programme was largely overtaken by events which necessitated dealing with a further 30 houses. Many of these houses, for one reason and another, had to be dealt with as a matter of urgency or on the occasions when suitable opportunities presented themselves, for example when premises became vacant by reason of death or the occupants finding their own accommodation. In the years 1955/66 the following houses have been dealt with under the Housing Act:-

(a) <u>Demolitions:</u>					
Demolished	...	...	...	51	
Awaiting Demolition	...	...	...	18	69
(b) <u>Closing Orders:</u>					
Vacated	...	...	...	2	2
(c) <u>Dealt with by Undertakings:</u>					
Reconditioned	...	...	...	34	34
(d) <u>Premises Repaired:</u>					
Temporary Repairs effected	...	...	...	5	
Repaired to Rent Act Standard	...	...	...	12	17
				TOTAL ...	122

It is estimated that a further 60 houses must be dealt with in the next phase. Preliminary surveys have been carried out and these houses will be dealt with both by the Clearance Area procedure and in a few cases by the individual Unfit House procedure.

Four houses, the subject of a Demolition Order, were considered by the Surrey County Council to be worthy of preservation and it was likely at one stage that a Building Preservation Order would be made in opposition to the opinion of the Borough Council. Ultimately it was agreed that any reconditioning scheme for these four cottages would be uneconomical and the houses would, therefore, be demolished immediately they are vacated.

Other houses dealt with under the Housing Acts during the year are as follows:-

Purchased by the Council for				
Demolition and Redevelopment	...	...	...	8
Subject to Closing or Demolition Orders	...	...	...	2
Subject to Undertakings	...	...	...	1
				TOTAL ...
				11

# NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council	...	...	15
By Private Persons	...	...	44
Number of houses converted into flats	...	...	4 into 8

The Council re-housed 24 families including transference during the year and the number of applicants on the Council's housing list at the 31st December, 1936 was 215.

# UNFIT HOUSING

The original Slum Clearance Programme dealing with 122 houses which were unfit for human habitation was completed during the year. In the early stages of the programme good progress was made but, unfortunately, in the latter years the programme was largely overtaken by events which necessitated dealing with a further 20 houses. Many of these houses, for one reason and another, had to be dealt with as a matter of urgency or on the occasion when suitable opportunities presented themselves, for example when premises became vacant by reason of death or the occupants finding their own accommodation. In the years 1935/36 the following houses have been dealt with under the Housing Act:-

(a) Demolitions:			
Demolished	...	...	21
Waiting Demolition	...	...	18
(b) Closing Orders:			
Granted	...	...	2
(c) Deal with by Undertakings:			
Reconditioned	...	...	24
(d) Premises Repaired:			
Temporary repairs effected	...	...	2
Repaired to meet Act Standard	...	...	12
TOTAL ...	...	...	122

It is estimated that a further 60 houses must be dealt with in the next phase. Preliminary surveys have been carried out and those houses will be dealt with both by the Clearance Area procedure and in a few cases by the individual Unfit House procedure.

Four houses, the subject of a Demolition Order, were considered by the Survey Council to be worthy of preservation and it was likely at one stage that a Building Preservation Order would be made in opposition to the opinion of the Borough Council. Ultimately it was agreed that any reconditioning scheme for these four cottages would be uneconomical and the houses would, therefore, be demolished immediately they are vacated.

Other houses dealt with under the Housing Act during the year are as follows:-

Purchased by the Council for Demolition and Redevelopment	...	...	8
Subject to Closing or Demolition Order	...	...	2
Subject to Undertakings	...	...	1
TOTAL ...	...	...	11



## IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

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.

Although improvement grants were first introduced as far back as 1949 they did not become readily available until 1953 and the original scheme was supplemented in 1959 by the simpler standard grant scheme by the end of 1966 the total number of applications received and dealt with under one or other of the two schemes available was 502. The details of how these applications were dealt with are given in the following tables:-

	Improvement & Discretionary Grants: (Since 1953)		Standard Grants: (Since 1959)	
Number of applications received ... ..		309		193
Works completed ... ..	221)		155)	
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid Grant	) 16)	237	) 1)	156
Applications refused ... ..	18)	55		1
Applications withdrawn ... ..	37)			16
Works in progress ... ..		14		9
Applications approved but not yet commenced ... ..		3		11
	<u>Total ...</u>	<u>309</u>	<u>Total ...</u>	<u>193</u>



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 Miscellaneous 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 in modernising 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 Housing Society to help with a generous loan towards that part of the cost to be borne by the owner.

Miscellaneous 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. Miscellaneous 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 £500 for each dwelling produced - £300 if flats are produced by the conversion of a house of three or more storeys.

Although improvement grants were first introduced as far back as 1949 they did not become readily available until 1955 and the original scheme was superseded in 1959 by the simpler standard grant scheme. By the end of 1966 the total number of applications received and dealt with under one or other of the two schemes available was 505. The details of how these applications were dealt with are given in the following table:-

Improvement & Miscellaneous Grants: (since 1959)		Standard Grants: (since 1959)	
Number of applications received		...	
Works completed		...	
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid Grant		...	
Applications refused		...	
Applications withdrawn		...	
Works in progress		...	
Applications approved but not yet commenced		...	
Total ... 309		Total ... 193	



The table refers to privately owned houses only. In 1964 the Council reviewed the position with regard to Council owned houses and it was found that a considerable proportion lacked the five basic amenities. The Council resolved to install these basic amenities in all houses owned by them as soon as practicable. The original estimated number was 400 and by the end of 1966 all the houses lacking the amenities on the Ockford Ridge Estate (about 150 in all) had been improved to the required standard. On the Farncombe Council owned estates there remain about 250 houses lacking the five basic amenities and it is hoped that progress will be made towards providing these houses with the amenities in the very near future.

The Council have always encouraged landlords and owner/occupiers to take advantage of the generous financial aid available for house improvements and this policy has proved well worthwhile and resulted in over 500 applications being dealt with and 393 houses having schemes completed. These numbers compare very well with the number of houses improved under these schemes in neighbouring areas.

#### 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.

At the beginning of 1966 it was estimated that 690 houses in the Borough required improvement; 250 of these are Council owned, 90 are unfit houses, leaving a total of approximately 350 houses still to be dealt with.

Although several tenants have requested the Council to use the compulsory powers available under the 1964 Act, it has not been necessary, so far, to deal with these requests on a formal basis, the object having been achieved by informal negotiations with the owners concerned. Originally four areas were surveyed on a house-to-house basis and the effect has been to improve all but a few of the houses in these areas and a further effort is to be made next year to complete those that are still outstanding.

The aim is to secure improvements to all structurally sound houses within ten years; at the current rate of progress, together with concentrated effort and publicity in selected areas, and the use of compulsory powers where necessary to obtain individual house improvement on the application of the tenant, the target should be achieved well within this period.

#### INSPECTION AND REPAIR

During the year a total of 32 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.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 was 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.



The table refers to privately owned houses only. In 1954 the Council reviewed the position with regard to Council owned houses and it was found that a considerable proportion lacked the five basic amenities. The Council resolved to install these basic amenities in all houses owned by them as soon as practicable. The original estimated number was 400 and by the end of 1955 all the houses lacking the amenities on the Oxford Ridge Estate (about 150 in all) had been improved to the required standard. On the Harrogate Council owned estates there remain about 250 houses lacking the five basic amenities and it is hoped that progress will be made towards providing these houses with the amenities in the very near future.

The Council have always encouraged landlords and owner-occupiers to take advantage of the generous financial aid available for house improvements and this policy has proved well worthwhile and resulted in over 500 applications being dealt with and 355 houses having schemes completed. These numbers compare very well with the number of houses improved under these schemes in neighbouring areas.

# COMPULSORY IMPROVEMENTS

Under powers contained in the Housing Act, 1955, 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 decide 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.

At the beginning of 1956 it was estimated that 690 houses in the Borough required improvement; 250 of these are Council owned, 90 are white houses, leaving a total of approximately 350 houses still to be dealt with.

Although several tenants have requested the Council to use the compulsory powers available under the 1955 Act, it has not been necessary, so far, to deal with these requests on a formal basis, the object having been achieved by informal negotiations with the owners concerned. Originally four areas were surveyed on a house-to-house basis and the effect has been to improve all but a few of the houses in these areas and a further effort is to be made next year to complete those that are still outstanding.

The aim is to secure improvements to all structurally sound houses within ten years; at the current rate of progress, together with concentrated effort and publicity in selected areas, and the use of compulsory powers where necessary to obtain individual house improvement on the application of the tenant, the target should be achieved well within this period.

# INSPECTION AND REPAIRS

During the year a total of 75 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.

One application for a Certificate of Disrepair under the Rent Act, 1957 was received.

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## HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

During the year a further five houses were inspected under the provisions of the Housing Act, 1961 and informal notices served requiring various repair works, the provision of additional services and facilities and works to provide proper means of escape in case of fire. In two cases the houses became vacant, one reverting to single family occupation and the other will probably be sold and properly converted into two flats. In the remaining three houses the works specified under the notice were completed satisfactorily and no formal action was required. In all, there are 25 houses known to have come under this category and these are kept under observation because of frequent changes of tenancy etc.

## CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During the year three licences were issued authorising occupiers of land to use land as a caravan site. One licence authorised the use of three caravans temporarily to provide accommodation for hotel staff; one licence authorised the use of one caravan temporarily for staff whilst club premises are being completely rebuilt; and a third licence to use a single caravan on private land. In each case the licence was authorised subject to special conditions relating to the type and number of caravans, hard standings, water supply, drainage, refuse, fire precautions and sanitary accommodation.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES AND FOOD PREMISES

### FOOD INSPECTION AND SAMPLING

Milk. The Surrey County Council have issued 17 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.

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

During the year 108 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 1966 are as follows:-

Untreated Milk:	22 samples	- 2 unsatisfactory	- 1 void.
Pasteurised Milk:	67 samples	- 4 unsatisfactory.	
Sterilised Milk:	8 samples	- all satisfactory.	
Pasteurised Homogenised:	11 samples	- all satisfactory.	

The two unsatisfactory samples of Untreated Milk were found to be due to the storage and distribution arrangements, whereas the unsatisfactory samples of Pasteurised Milk were all due to a defect in a vending machine. In both cases representations to the firms concerned brought about an immediate improvement and further samples proved satisfactory.

Ice Cream. No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough; during the year 10 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by means of the methylene blue test at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory. All these samples proved to be of high bacteriological quality and were placed in provisional grade one. All the ice cream sold from fixed premises is manufactured by the major companies under the strictest supervision and ideal conditions. The majority of "loose" ice cream sold, is from mobile traders operating in the area; this trade requires supervision and inspection to ensure that the various Regulations relating to these vehicles are complied with and that the vehicle equipment and personnel operate under proper conditions.



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There are 57 premises in the Borough registered for the storage or sale of ice cream, 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. The position with regard to slaughterhouses remains unchanged and is unlikely to be altered in the foreseeable future. Slaughtering in the Borough ceased in 1939 and the buildings formerly used for this purpose have either been demolished, vacated or used for other purposes. The Council are satisfied that local slaughtering needs can be met quite adequately by the facilities offered by Guildford Corporation at the modern Abattoir constructed in 1952 or from the modernised private slaughterhouse at nearby Haslemere.

One multiple Company manufactures sausages on a large scale at premises in the town and a second similar Company smoke bacon in modern smoke ovens using imported sides of pork. The raw materials in each case are inspected at point of despatch and no difficulty from this aspect has been encountered.

Local butchers and other shops retailing meat obtain their supplies from a variety of wholesale sources and apart from the very small quantity of fresh meat condemned the standard and quality continues to be very good.

Fish. There are six fish shops in the Borough, three 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 or during routine visits to various food premises. A detailed list of the goods voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption are given below. Very little difficulty is experienced in dealing with these unfit foods all of which are disposed of on the Council's Refuse Tip at Broadwater.

A number of complaints received from the public concerning unfit or unsatisfactory foodstuffs were very much less this year and involved eleven complaints regarding foreign matter in food, mouldy food, dirty milk bottles and unfit food. In each case the complaints are investigated promptly and thoroughly, and where necessary samples of the food concerned, and if possible the actual food purchased and causing the complaint, are submitted to the Public Analyst for examination and report. No formal action was taken, all the complaints being 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 should a further offence of a similar nature take place legal proceedings could be instituted. Often the effect of such informal action is widespread for example, in one complaint concerning canned food the particular brand was withdrawn from sale not only locally but in all the branches of the firm concerned.

#### Perishable Goods:

English & Imported Meat and Offal	...	...	457 lbs.
Poultry	...	...	32 lbs.
Bacon	...	...	37 lbs.
Cornflour	...	...	7 lbs.
Dates	...	...	24 boxes.
Frozen Foods	...	...	2,682 packets.

#### Canned Goods:

Meat	...	...	216 lbs.
Soup	...	...	35 lbs.
Fish	...	...	7 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	857 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	504 lbs.
Milk	...	...	25 lbs.
Miscellaneous	...	...	99 lbs.







## SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

General. The completion of the initial survey of premises to which the Offices, Shops etc. Act applies occupied a considerable proportion of the time available during the year for routine inspections. Even so a considerable number of food premises in the area did receive a general inspection on one or more occasions and a number of contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960 were dealt with by verbal and written informal notices.

The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966 were published during the year and these Regulations will come into operation on the 1st January, 1967. The Regulations lay down requirements as to Food Hygiene matters in respect of markets, stalls and delivery vehicles, superseding, in this particular sphere, the corresponding requirements contained in the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960 which will still, however, continue to apply to food businesses in fixed premises.

During the year the Ministry of Health issued a Food Hygiene Code of Practice relating to hygiene in the Bakery Trade and Industry and copies of the Code were purchased and sent to the appropriate premises in the Borough.

Restaurants, Cafes, School and Factory Canteens. A limited number of routine inspections were carried out to the 47 premises classed under this heading. Generally the Regulations of 1960 are well complied with but verbal and written informal notices were served where the premises fell short of the requirements of the Regulations, and works were necessary to maintain a good standard of hygiene. Particular attention is always drawn to the necessity for hand-washing and the legal requirement for notices to be placed to request employees to wash their hands after using the convenience. The danger of contaminating food through failure to carry out this simple duty is always present and frequent reminders both as to the notices and the duty are necessary.

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

There are twelve 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 45 such premises at present in use, and routine inspections are made and advice given on compliance with normal hygienic practices and written and informal notices served requiring compliance with the Regulations. A large number of these shops now sell frozen foods and a particular item of importance in this sphere is that frozen food cabinets must not be filled above the load line; if the cabinets are overfilled the food is liable to thaw and will then rapidly deteriorate. Attention is always drawn to proper stock rotation of pies, sausages and cooked meats etc. and the need for strict adherence to manufacturer's Codes of Practice including visual aid coding systems, not only to enable stock to be properly rotated but to determine the date of receipt of perishable stock.

Manufacturing Premises. Fifteen of the eighteen Butchers' Shops in the town are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act for the preparation and manufacture of sausages. Twentytwo 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 formal action was required.



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Licensed Premises. There are twentyfour licensed premises in the Borough, and seven clubs. 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 1966:-

Formal:	22 samples of milk
	1 sample of salt, table
	1 sample of sausages
	1 sample of margarine
	2 samples of sugar
	2 samples of lard
Informal:	1 sample of biscuits, dietetic wafer
	1 sample of blackcurrant health drink
	1 sample of honey
	1 sample of confectionery, sugar
	1 sample of meat cooked and prepared
	1 sample of milk, evaporated
	1 sample of mincemeat
	1 sample of onions
	4 samples of milk
	2 samples of plums
	1 sample of pumpnickel
	1 sample of salt, table
	1 sample of vinegar

Found adulterated or irregular: Informal ... 4

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analyses of food and drugs during 1966 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority:

Samples Analysed - involving 112 items of food and drugs:-

Formal	...	...	820
Informal	...	...	148

Found adulterated or irregular:-

Formal	...	...	48
Informal	...	...	13

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## 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)

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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.

