

[Report 1967] / Medical Officer of Health, Godalming Borough.

Contributors

Godalming (England). Borough Council.

Publication/Creation

1967

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Borough of Godalming

ANNUAL REPORT

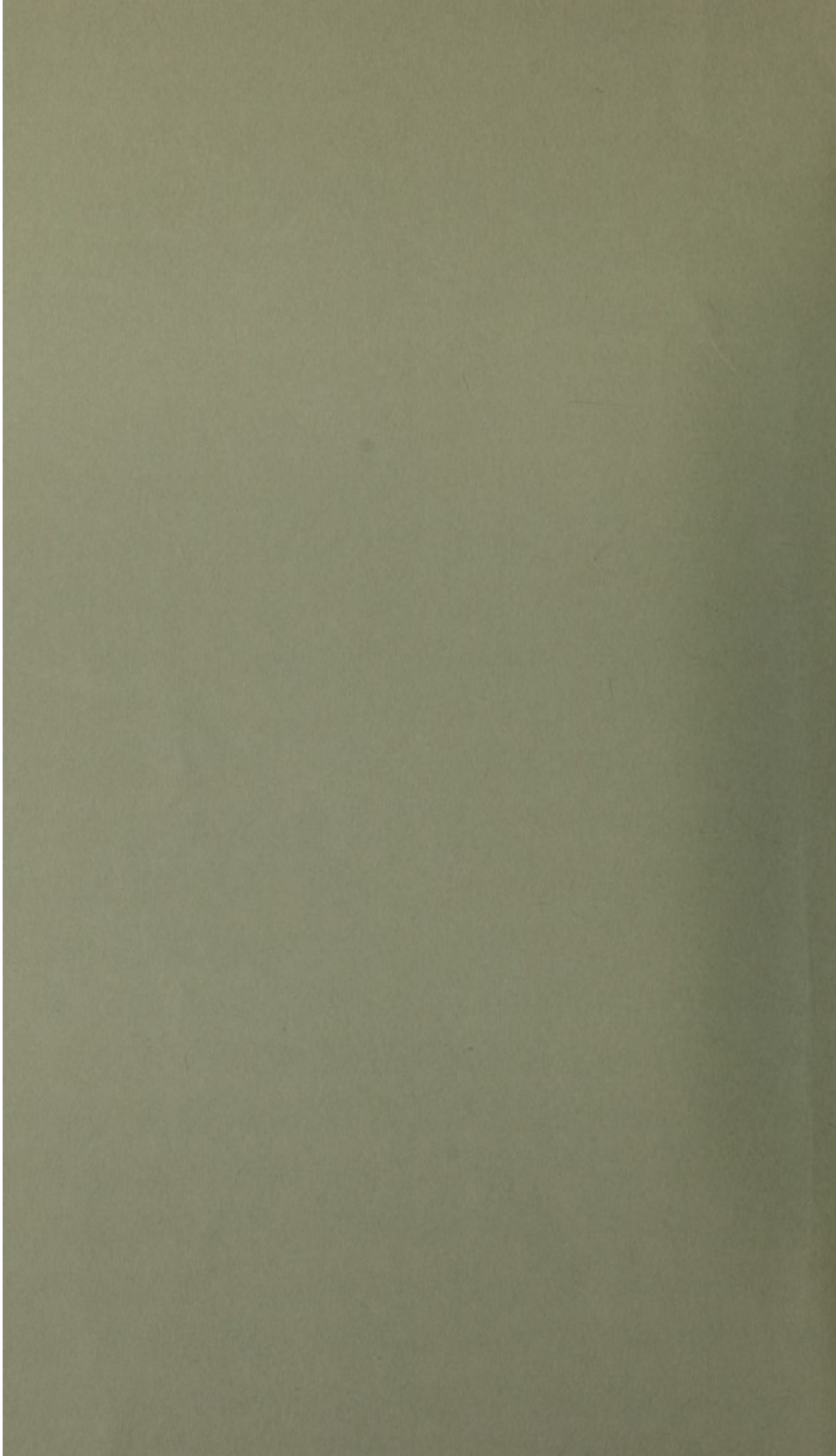
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for 1967



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1967

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 1967, prepared in accordance with the Ministry of Health Circular 1/68.

I am happy to report that once again the health of the Borough has remained good and that there has been no major outbreak of infectious disease.

The Staff

During the year a number of changes in the staff of the Public Health Department took place. Dr. T.R. Bennett resigned from the post of Medical Officer of Health in February to go into General Practice. In June I was appointed in his place and a month later Dr. P. Beynon became Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

Mr. V.J. Staniforth was appointed Additional Public Health Inspector on 17th April, 1967 to fill the vacancy left by Mr. P. McDermott who had resigned on 29th December, 1966.

During the year the Immunisation and Vaccination schemes throughout the County were re-organised and the work that we had carried out on behalf of the Surrey County Council was transferred to the South Western Divisional Office at Guildford.

The increase of work at Divisional level has meant a diminution at our level and in consequence the clerical staff has been reduced from two clerks to one. Miss J. Potter resigned on 31st July, 1967 and Mrs. J. Douglas on 17th September, 1967, and Miss C. Carpenter was appointed in their place on 25th September, 1967.

Population

More and more people wish to come and live in Godalming. In 1967 the estimated population was 17,810. Ten years ago it was 15,640. Meantime the acreage of the Borough has remained the same at 2,393 acres.

Births and Deaths

In 1966 the Birth Rate showed a marked drop when it fell to 14.42 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In 1967 it rose to 15.74. Even so this figure is still lower than the average for the first five years of this decade, and well below the National figure of 17.2.

The Death Rate in 1966 also showed a marked drop when it fell to 8.34 per 1,000 of the estimated population. In 1967 it rose to 9.5, but this figure also is still lower than the average for the first five years of this decade and well below the National figure of 11.2.

During the year 180 Godalming residents died. No one died from a preventable infectious disease. Three people died as a result of accidents and the rest died from conditions which cannot as yet be overcome.

Once again over 50 per cent of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries. 30 per cent of deaths were due to various forms of malignant disease. Cancer affects all age groups and in the main cannot be prevented, but the association of smoking and cancer of the lung is now generally accepted and in this connection one might well look at the figure of 15 deaths from this cause, the highest in the past ten years.

Infectious Diseases

Once again the incidence of notified infectious diseases was remarkably low, even lower than last year. As the incidence of these diseases drops so more attention is being paid to the less obvious infections such as Brucellosis, which manifests itself as Glandular Fever in man. The illness is usually contracted by drinking raw cow's milk which has been infected with Brucella organisms.

In Godalming there is only one farm where raw milk is produced and consumed in any quantity. Samples of this milk have been tested regularly during the year and no evidence of Brucella infection has been found.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and encouragement during the year.

My thanks also go to Dr. Beynon, Mr. Peskett and the other members of the Health Department for their loyal support at all times.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A.H.M. RICHARDS.

Medical Officer of Health.

May, 1968.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE LOCAL AUTHORITY

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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

DEPUTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

P. BEYNON, M.R.C.S, L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

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

ADDITIONAL PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

V.J. STANFORTH, C.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

(Commenced 17.4.67)

(The Certificate of The Royal Society of Health
in Meat and other Foods Inspection
is held by the Chief Public Health Inspector)

CLERKS

Mrs. J. Douglas.
(Resigned 17.9.67)

Miss J. Fötter.
(Resigned 31.7.67)

Miss C.F. Carpenter
(Commenced 25.9.67)

PEST OFFICER.

C.E. Hall

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

Telephone: Godalming 191

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area: 2,393 Acres Population: 17,810 approx.
Number of inhabited houses (at end of 1967)
according to Rate Books: 5,565
Rateable Value (latest figure available): £864,960
Sum represented by a penny rate
(latest figure available): £3,510

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

(Comparative of the years 1966 & 1967)

	1966			1967			England & Wales
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	
Live Births	295	150	145	286	147	139	
Legitimate	278	141	137	279	143	136	
Illegitimate	17	9	8	7	4	3	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births ...	5.76			3.93			
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	14.42			15.74			17.2
Still Births							
Legitimate	3	1	2	4	1	3	
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	10.07			13.8			14.8
Total Live & Still Births ...	298			290			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	4	2	2	3	1	2	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000							
Live Births	10.17			10.5			18.3
Legitimate	10.79			10.8			
Illegitimate	58.82			-			
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	3	1	2	3	1	2	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births	10.17			10.5			12.5
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	1	-	1	3	1	2	
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births	3.39			10.5			10.8
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate, Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live & Still Births ...	13.42			24.1			25.4
Maternal Deaths (Including Abortion)	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	-			-			
Deaths	153	84	69	180	97	83	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population ...	8.34			9.5			11.2

GODALMING DEATHS IN 1967.

<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. Malignant Neoplasm - Stomach	1	1	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm - Lung, Bronchus ...	15	13	2
12. Malignant Neoplasm - Breast	5	-	5
13. Malignant Neoplasm - Uterus	1	-	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	24	13	11
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	1	1
16. Diabetes	2	2	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	18	7	11
18. Coronary Disease, Angina	53	35	18
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	1	-
20. Other Heart Disease	12	4	8
21. Other Circulatory Disease	5	2	3
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	13	4	9
24. Bronchitis	5	5	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	2	2	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	-	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	-	1
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	14	5	9
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	1	-
34. All other accidents	2	-	2
35. Suicide	1	1	-
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
TOTALS	180	97	83

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

- (a) Laboratory Facilities. These are provided by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Public Health Laboratory at St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford. All examinations and tests are carried out free of charge to Local Authorities. I would like to thank the Director, Dr. Cook, for his never-failing help.
- (b) Ambulance Facilities. This work is done in the Borough by the Godalming Division of the British Red Cross Society for the County Council, using six full-time drivers manning two ambulances. The Station is manned by a 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	...	...	...	4510
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	6916
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	46257
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes etc with ambulance)	...	...	...	13055
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies' Detachment on ambulances etc.	...	...	...	4625
Emergencies				
Cases	...	...	...	472
Patients	...	...	...	498

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

Miss Ballard and Miss Chappell retired on 28th February, 1967, after thirteen years work in Godalming. Their unflinching cheerfulness and unstinted service to the community has been much appreciated.

The present cover consists of one full-time Midwife and two Queens Nurses living in Farncombe and doing general nursing only.

The two Queens Nurses Miss Park and Miss Mackey have also assisted with the training of Student District Nurses during the year.

Their work for 1967 is as follows:-

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
General Visits (excluding Tuberculosis)	270	7574
Tuberculosis	2	137
Midwifery - Domiciliary deliveries	33	462
Midwifery - Early discharges from Hospital	63	504
Ante-Natal and Post Natal	-	617
(New cases included in the above figures)		
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>
	368	9294

Although there were fewer new cases than last year, the number of visits per patient has risen. More and more of the cases are elderly people and need frequent visiting.

The figures for midwifery continue to decline, both for home deliveries and for early discharges from hospital. This has been the pattern for the past four years.

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

(e) Hospital Provision

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford provides 378 General, 8 private, 4 emergency and 4 coronary intensive care beds, (the beds for coronary intensive care being in the Florence Desmond Ward). 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 the year started a course for Enrolled Nurses. In addition training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians. During 1967 the Radiotherapy Department started treatment with the Betatron, the machine which was purchased from a fund raised by voluntary efforts. A special intensive care unit for Neo-nates is now in operation.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford provides 205 beds. An average of 151.59 were occupied daily throughout the year. 11,444 out-patients made 41,108 attendances, and in addition 28,166 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 1/6 per meal. A Darby and Joan Club with 200 members and a small waiting list 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

There were two cases of Measles admitted to the Green Lane Hospital, Farnham during the year.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR 1967

<u>Disease</u>	Age									TOTALS	
	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over		
Measles ...	1	10	15	16	12	23	1	1	1	-	80
Scarlet Fever	-	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	5
	1	10	16	16	14	25	1	1	1	-	85

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 ...	...	...	...	1
*German Measles ...	...	...	...	4
*Mumps ...	...	...	...	4
*Chicken Pox ...	...	...	...	32
Measles ...	...	...	...	14
*Impetigo ...	...	...	...	1
*Whooping Cough ...	...	...	...	<u>3</u>
Total ...	...	...	...	<u>59</u>

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

During 1967 there was a change in the administration of the scheme for vaccination and immunisation of infants and school children.

The records of all immunisations and vaccinations carried out by family doctors and by the doctors working for the County Council are now held at County Council Divisional Offices in bulk and are no longer broken down to District Council levels.

Initial protection is given against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis and Small Pox in infancy, and booster doses are given during school life against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis.

Protection is also given against Tuberculosis from the age of 13 years upwards.

A scheme for immunisation against Measles has started and is about to be developed as a routine procedure in the near future.

As judged from the school returns made at ages 5 and 10, the level of protection against Diphtheria, Tetanus and Poliomyelitis remains good in the South Western Division of Surrey.

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two cases of Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis and two cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis added to the Godalming Register during 1967. There was one transfer in from another area and two transfers out of this area.

The following table shows age groups of new cases during 1967.

Age Groups	New Cases			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
1 - 5	-	-	-	-
5 - 10	-	-	-	-
10 - 15	-	-	-	-
15 - 20	-	-	-	-
20 - 25	1	-	-	-
25 - 30	-	1	-	1
30 - 35	-	-	-	-
35 - 45	-	-	1	-
45 - 55	-	-	-	-
55 - 65	-	-	-	-
65 - and over	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	1	1	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>	<u>1967</u>		
New Cases of Tuberculosis	4	4	2	2	2	4		
Deaths due to Tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	-	-		

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

The Care Committee met twice in 1967 and families living in the Farncombe and Godalming areas were given assistance in various ways. A number of patients were given a grant towards winter fuel and one patient was given a weekly coal allowance during the winter months.

Christmas gifts of £10. 0. each were given to 27 patients. The results of the Christmas Seal Sale were more encouraging as £28 was raised as compared with £23 last year. During the year a donation of £12. 0. 4. was received from the Charterhouse Offertory.

B.C.G. VACCINATION.

This vaccination against Tuberculosis is available for school children of 13 years old and upwards, and for students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of further education. It is administered entirely by the School Health Service.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.

These services are administered by the County Council.

HEALTH VISITING.

The three Health Visitors who work in Godalming are based at Hillsleigh Clinic.

All work in closest co-operation with the General Practitioner and one is officially attached to a local practice.

HOME HELP SERVICE

The Divisional Home Help Supervisor is based at Guildford but she has a detailed knowledge of the families in need of help throughout the South Western Division of the County.

The demand for Home Helps comes mainly from families where the mother is suddenly incapacitated and from elderly people who can no longer look after themselves.

The staff available in the South West Division at the end of the year was 113. Of these 15 were resident in Godalming.

The demand nearly always exceeds the supply and the Home Helps may have to work in any part of the area as the need arises.

Also run in connection with the Home Help Service is the Neighbour Help Service, by which a neighbour can be recruited to take the place of a Home Help. In 1967, 75 Neighbours were so employed in the Division.

REPORT

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

Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in submitting my Report for work carried out in 1967; the details are set out in the following pages in the pattern of former years.

The number of routine visits and inspections carried out in the Borough during the year under review showed a marked decrease compared with previous years. This was entirely due to staff changes and the inevitable time lag between resignations, replacement appointments, and the necessary period taken by new staff members to adjust to new situations.

Unfortunately the effect of this low number of visits and inspections was further reduced because over 20% of the department's time and effort was spent in dealing with what basically can be said to be one complaint. This was in fact a series of dangerous incidents involving petroleum vapour to explosive limits in parts of the town's main sewers and sections of private house drains. One paragraph in the Report suffices to sum up the nature of the incidents and the action taken; it does not detail all the time and effort needed (very often out of normal office hours) to investigate this highly dangerous and very worrying situation. I would like to record my appreciation of the co-operation and help received at every turn by all those involved in the incidents, and particularly to those who so readily helped with the investigation of this very serious problem.

Activity by the Department in the ever increasing field of environmental health continues. The inspection of all offices and shops registered under the 1963 Act was completed during the year; routine inspections of all food premises continued as time permitted combined with a poster campaign to discourage customers from smoking in food shops. Work in the housing field was on a reduced scale; having dealt with over 150 unfit houses in the past few years plans are in hand to deal with a further 90 sub-standard houses and a proportion of these houses will be represented in Clearance Areas during 1968.

The number of improvement grant applications received during the year was disappointingly low. With 540 applications dealt with since the inception of the scheme in 1953, the Borough's problem is still only about half solved. Moreover, apart from the Council houses involved, the remaining houses in the Borough without the five basic amenities represent the "hard core" of the problem. The current rate of improvement is not good enough both locally and nationally and something must be done if all houses are to be provided with the basic amenities in the early 1970's. The long and complicated compulsory and improvement area powers to improve houses introduced in 1964 was ineffective and unworkable. The Government are now to review the grant schemes with a view to providing new impetus and it is hoped that new provisions and incentives will be forthcoming soon in order to secure the provision of the basic amenities in all houses as soon as possible, and certainly by the early years of the 1970's.

I am, Your Worship, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C.R. PESKETT

Chief Public Health Inspector.

SUMMARY OF ROUTINE AND OTHER INSPECTION WORK CARRIED OUT

ROUTINE INSPECTIONS MADE

Housing Inspections, Improvement Grant Visits and Re-Inspections (under Public Health and Housing Acts)	1168
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings etc. ...	216
Inspections of:-	
Drainage, Sewers, Sanitary Accommodation	197
Dairies, Ice cream premises	44
Water Supplies	43
Meat and other foods	56
Food premises	206
Inspections and Investigations under:-	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949	25
Offices, Shops etc. Act 1963	96
Factories Act 1961	50
Clean Air Act 1956	13
National Assistance Act 1948	13
Shops Act 1950	11
Petroleum Consolidation Act 1928	581
Refuse Collection and Disposal	9
Infectious Disease Regulations	42
Housing Act 1957 - Overcrowding	4
Moveable Dwellings	12
Total	<u>2786</u>

Routine Samples

Milk Samples	28
Water Samples	40
Ice Cream Samples	11
Swimming Pool Water Samples	20
Total	<u>99</u>

NOTICES SERVED

Statutory Notices	6
Informal Notices	176
Total	<u>182</u>

Informal Notices not complied with at 31st December, 1967 ... 21

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1961

(Information required by the Ministry of Labour)

1. <u>INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT</u>			
	<u>Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Written Notices</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power		39	-
Factories without Mechanical Power		1	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)		10	-
Total		<u>50</u>	<u>-</u>

No occupiers were prosecuted.

2. DEFECTS FOUND

		<u>Number of Defects Found</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		6	6
Not separate for sexes		-	-
Total		<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>

No prosecutions were instituted.

WATER SUPPLIES

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER 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 Station's 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 6,553 approximately and the population supplied is 18,000 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; frequent samples are taken to check the bacteriological standard.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are a number of private pools in the area and two pools at local schools; two of the largest private pools 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 20 samples were taken from the swimming pools, 8 samples were of a high bacteriological standard, 4 samples were of moderate quality and 8 samples were unsatisfactory.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

DRAINAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Drainage. There were 197 inspections and tests to existing main drainage, septic tanks 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 are 39 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, 30 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. There are two Cesspools, both serve factory premises where main drainage is not possible.

Temporary sanitary accommodation for building sites, engineering works, etc. is provided by means of chemical or earth closet 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 $8\frac{1}{2}$ 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. 0. 0. per annum.

All refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping at Boradwater 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; regular service and control measures of these pests prevented a serious infestation, 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. Two informal notices were served for the renewal of a defective bin and in both cases 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 reports 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	1	68	47
Retail Shops ...	1	144	122
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	1	5	4
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	-	12	12
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
Totals	3	231	186

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	530
Retail Shops	807
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	100
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	63
Fuel Storage Depots	16
Total ...	1,516
Total Males	649
Total Females	867

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

Number 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.

It has taken the estimated three years to complete the preliminary inspections of the Offices and Shops premises in the Borough registered under Section 49 of the Act. Whilst a proportion of the premises concerned were being inspected for the first time ever, much of the work was carried out when visiting premises for other purposes under a variety of legislation, this meant that one composite inspection was made covering many different facets saving duplication of visits and time.

Arrangements continue for the inspection of all plans submitted to the Council for the construction of new offices and shops and other premises coming within the scope of the Act and of plans where alterations are proposed to existing premises. The liaison arrangements with the Fire Prevention Department of the Fire Authority continues on a very satisfactory basis.

During the year 2 accidents to employees were reported. In both cases the accident was of a minor nature and was not due to negligence or a defect in premises or machinery; no formal action was necessary.

The standard of lighting found in a good many premises, particularly offices, was very poor. Occupiers have been advised that the Act requires "sufficient" and "suitable" lighting to be provided and maintained, and the lighting code recommended by the Illuminating Engineering Society could be used as a guide and the figures were quoted. The absence of an official standard of lighting for premises caused considerable difficulty. When the official code is finally produced it will mean the re-inspection of some premises.

Very few premises were found on preliminary inspection to comply with all the provisions of the Act. A total number of 176 Informal notices were served requiring the remedy of a wide variety of defective or unsatisfactory conditions principally in respect of Cleansing, Temperature, Lighting, Washing and Sanitary Facilities, and First-Aid Equipment. The works ranged from single items such as the provision of a Thermometer to major re-construction works for the provision of proper facilities. The small number of outstanding notices, 21 at the end of the year, indicates the willingness and co-operation of owners, occupiers and employees to comply with the requirements of the Act. No formal action was necessary.

SHOPS ACT 1950

The Health and Welfare of Shop Workers are now covered by the Offices, Shops etc. Act, 1963 and the provisions of the Act relating to closing hours, Sunday trading etc. were generally well complied with by the Shopkeepers during the year and very little action was required.

During the year 46 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 total amount stored in the area being 79,000 gallons.

The increasing field of use of petroleum mixtures in industry, and the increase in the number and storage capacity of underground storage tanks at 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 led to considerable difficulties in administering the legislation. To counter these difficulties the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration was formed 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.

All major petrol filling stations in the Borough with one exception, have been improved and modernised in recent years. The Home Office Model Code of principals and licensing conditions was adopted by the Council in 1958. The code was not intended to be applied rigidly to existing premises, nevertheless it was used as a standard, and as far as possible the existing premises were brought up to this standard. The one exception to this is a filling station which still serves petrol over a public foot-path by means of swing arm pumps with petrol storage tanks situated below the car showroom floor; plans for re-development and improvement of this station are under consideration.

During the year one petrol filling station with 4 very old underground storage tanks and "swing arm" pumps ceased to function and at two other stations defective underground storage tanks were taken out of use and made safe. One new private underground storage tank was installed and one new licence issued.

With a general trend towards self service in almost every retail trade it was perhaps inevitable that this method of serving petrol should be considered. Some Continental Countries have been using coin operated self service pumps on unattended sites for some time. Opinion in this country, whilst not opposed to self service on attended filling stations, was extremely sceptical as to the safety on unattended self service stations. Early in the year the Council considered special conditions to be applied in licensing the Town's first post payment attended self service petrol filling station. With special equipment and safeguards this station has operated satisfactorily and well and given no cause for concern.

During the year complaints were received from householders experiencing a smell of petrol in house drains. The incidents were characterised by their short duration, long intervals between occurrences, and arose usually following heavy rainfall and at times of the day when the Town's main sewer was surcharged. The investigations took up a considerable amount of time resulting in the implication of one petrol filling station where a defective pump suction line and one defective underground storage tank were found following pressure tests. The matter is still under review.

INSECT PESTS.

The Pests Officer dealt with 78 infestations of various pests (other than rats and mice) during 1967, as follows:-

Woodworm (Council Houses only)	...	...	9
Wasps	...	...	37
Moles	...	...	9
Fleas and Bugs	...	...	6
Crickets	...	...	1
Ants, Flies, Beetles etc.	...	...	16

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 14/- 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/- 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 27 Contracts produced an amount of £163.17. 0.

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.

	<u>Type of Property</u>	
	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in district	6250	4
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	426	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	128	-
(ii) Mice	12	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	1091	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	15	-
(ii) Mice	1	-

NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council	...	...	124
By private persons	...	...	68
Number of houses converted into flats	...	...	2

The Council re-housed 41 families from the waiting list during the year and 73 families already occupying Council-owned properties were involved in transfers to accommodation more suitable to their needs. The number of applicants on the Council's Housing Waiting List at the 31st December, 1967 was 221.

UNFIT HOUSES

The Annual Report for 1966 gave the final details of the original slum clearance programme dealing with 122 houses. Completion of this programme was delayed for several years mainly due to the lack of suitable accommodation being made available for the tenants of these unfit houses. A further 90 houses have been under consideration for action to be taken under the Housing Act. To date 27 of these houses have been made the subject of Closing, Demolition or Clearance Orders, and in 24 cases the tenants have been re-housed by the Council. A further 3 houses (included in the list of buildings of Historical or Architectural interest) have been repaired, improved and provided with the basic amenities. At the end of the year under review four families from this total of 30 houses dealt with were awaiting re-housing by the Council.

A balance of 60 houses therefore still remain to be dealt with under the Housing Acts, principally by Closing or Demolition Orders or by Clearance Orders. Action is sometimes precipitated by houses becoming vacant on the death or removal from the district of the occupants. In this way units of accommodation are saved even though the action may be in advance of any particular programme.

Because of re-housing difficulties it is clearly not practicable to deal with all 60 houses at once and it is therefore proposed during 1968 to bring forward recommendations to deal with 36 houses in 5 small clearance areas. Action in respect of the remaining 24 houses will be deferred for the time being.

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, and a satisfactory food store. These grants were originally intended to help 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 was 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 this category 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 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 schemes. By the end of 1967 the total number of applications received and dealt with under one or other of the two schemes available was 539. The details of how these applications were dealt with are given in the following tables:-

	<u>Improvements & Discretionary Grants (since 1953)</u>	<u>Standard Grants (Since 1959)</u>
Number of applications received	328	211
Works Completed ... 239	255	172
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid Grant 16			173
Applications withdrawn 38	57	19
Applications refused 19			20
Works in progress ...	13	8
Applications approved but not yet commenced ...	3	7
For Consideration ...	-	-
TOTAL ...	328	211

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 work is in hand 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 411 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 privately owned 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 efforts are continuing 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 of voluntary applicants 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 48 houses were repaired and made fit as a result of informal or formal procedure under the Housing & 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.

Year by Year the number of privately owned houses let to statutory tenants grows less and less as does the number of complaints concerning structural defects in these houses. In the main, the statutory tenants are in the older age-groups and are content to preserve the 'status quo' because of comparatively cheap rents even though the house they occupy may fall well below acceptable modern standards of repair, comfort and convenience.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION.

During the year four 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 one particularly bad case, the Council re-housed one sub-tenant and the remaining lettings became vacant and the house is to be sold for single family occupation; one other house became vacant and was sold for single family occupation, in the remaining two 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.

Four licences have been granted authorising occupiers of land to use land as a caravan site. Three licences authorise the use of

caravans temporarily to provide accommodation for staff, and one licence authorises the use of 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 18 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 must now be sold under one of the following special designations:- Untreated, Pasteurised, Sterilised or Ultra Heat Treated.

During the year 28 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 1967 are as follows:-

Untreated milk	8 samples	-	1 unsatisfactory
Pasteurised milk	13 samples	-	all satisfactory
Sterilised milk	4 samples	-	all satisfactory

Following the occurrence of known and suspected cases of Brucellosis in human beings in the South Eastern area it was suggested that the Surrey County Health Department and Health Departments of County Districts should combine to carry out a survey and sampling scheme to ascertain the position in the county and ensure maximum protection for all those who drink Raw Milk. The bulk of milk from farms is heat treated and presents no problem, but a small percentage of Raw Milk is retained on some farms for consumption by farm employees etc. This is the position in the Borough area. However in one case it was found that 100 people connected with a particular farm, together with a number of visitors did consume Raw Milk. In view of the number of people at risk, arrangements have been made with the Director of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory, for regular samples from the herd at this farm to be examined at the laboratory by the Brucella Ring Test; this is a screen test, which if positive, is followed by a Brucella Culture Test or guinea pig inoculation. Sample results have so far been negative.

Ice Cream. No ice cream is manufactured in the Borough. During the year 11 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by means of the methylene blue test at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory. Eight samples proved to be of high bacteriological quality and were placed in provisional Grade 1. Two samples were placed in provisional Grade 2 and one sample in provisional Grade 3. All the ice cream sold from fixed premises is manufactured by the major companies under the strictest supervision and ideal conditions. Some "loose" ice cream is sold 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.

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 quite adequately met 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 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.

It is now well over a year since the inspection by Local Authority officers of all meat produced at slaughterhouses became compulsory. By an arrangement between the two Councils, Godalming's public health inspectors carry out relief meat inspection work at the Haslemere slaughterhouse and the arrangement works very satisfactorily.

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 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 taken to the Council's Refuse Tip at Broadwater for disposal.

The number of complaints received from members of the public concerning unfit or unsatisfactory foodstuffs were more than double those received during the previous year. 4 complaints concerned dirty milk bottles, 7 related to foreign matter found in various foods and there were 11 complaints alleging mould or unsoundness of food. The complaints concerning the milk bottles were referred to colleagues in whose area the milk was bottled, there being no milk bottling plants in the Borough. Foreign matter found in food ranged from a metal staple in a local baked pastry to a toffee paper in a tin of South American corned beef. The 11 complaints concerning unsoundness and mould were not all substantiated, but mould in bread figured in 5 complaints and was found on each occasion to be due to poor stock rotation methods at the retail outlet during a particularly warm spell of humid weather. Each complaint was thoroughly investigated and advice given and action taken to prevent a recurrence of the circumstances giving rise to the complaint.

Perishable Goods

English & Imported Meat and Offal	...	...	524 lbs.
Frozen Poultry, Meat etc.	...	...	32 lbs.
Frozen Foods	...	...	1,489 packets

Canned Goods

Meat	...	...	505 lbs.
Fish	...	...	42 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	1,127 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	671 lbs.
Miscellaneous	...	...	128 lbs.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES.

General The inspection and supervision of premises in the Borough used for the manufacture, handling, storage and sale of food for human consumption has continued throughout the year. The various Regulations appertaining to food premises generally and in particular the Food Hygiene Regulations have been reasonably well complied with during the year. The hygienic standards maintained by local premises do, in the

main, compare favourably with those of other towns. There is of course always room for improvement. More time should be spent on inspection and supervision of the premises but because of the pressing needs of other duties the amount of time available is limited.

Contraventions of the Regulations found were dealt with by verbal and written informal notices requiring a very wide range of cleansing and structural works to premises. Advice, recommendations and instructions were given to food handlers to improve and maintain standards of hygiene in all stages of food handling, storage, distribution and sale.

Progress continued in the general re-conditioning and improvement of the older premises, thereby eliminating poor design and layout, and the use of unsuitable equipment and materials. All proposals for new food premises and proposals to alter or re- condition and improve existing premises, are discussed with those concerned as soon as possible on site, or at the sketch plan stage, so that advice and suggestions can be made at the outset as to how best the premises can be made to comply with the various applicable Regulations. It is essential, that they not only comply with the Regulations at the outset but all improvements affecting the construction, layout or equipment make for the ready maintenance of a high standard. Use of new materials, purpose-made fittings together with the ever increasing use of glass, plastics, refrigerated displays etc., contribute greatly to the progress which has been evident in this field during the past few years.

During the year a campaign was sponsored to discourage smoking by customers in food shops. Under the Food Hygiene Regulations of 1960 food handlers are forbidden to smoke in food premises and it is considered that in the interests not only of Food Hygiene but also of comfort and safety, customers in food shops should be discouraged from smoking.

Food shops in Godalming were circulated and asked if they would take part in the campaign, notices for display were supplied free on application bearing the legend "In the interest of public comfort and safety - please do not smoke", response, so far, has been very good.

Restaurants, Cafes, School and Factory Canteens. Routine inspections were carried out to all the premises classed under this heading. Generally the standards maintained were very good; written and verbal informal notices were served requiring works to comply with the Regulations and to attain and maintain a good standard. In three cases a change of ownership brought a change of attitude and much needed improvements to the particular premises concerned. Particular attention is drawn to the necessity for hand-washing and the legal requirements for notices to be displayed reminding employees of this simple but necessary duty.

Bakeries and Cake Shops. There are 13 premises in the Borough used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery. Many other premises sell these goods together with many other articles of food, but usually the products are packeted or wrapped and produced from large bakeries operated by multiple firms outside the Borough.

Not many years ago there were 12 local bakeries all of which operated independently. There are now only 4 bakeries in the Borough; 3 are operated by two local firms and the fourth bake house is very small indeed and specializes in cakes and sugar confectionery, attached to a restaurant.

Grocers, Greengrocers etc. There are 44 such premises in use in the Borough; all are subject to routine inspections from time to time. Verbal and written informal notices were served to deal with contraventions of the Regulations and in each case these notices were satisfactorily complied with. Many of these premises sell a wide range of foods, in some cases including milk, ice cream and meat. Frozen foods are a particular item of importance due to the danger of filling the cabinets above the recommended load line. Bread, pies, sausages, cooked meats etc., need careful storage in accordance with the manufacturer's recommended codes of practice and a visual aid coding system is required to ensure proper stock rotation.

Manufacturing Premises. There are 17 Butchers' shops in the town; during the year one of these closed. 15 are registered under Section 16 of the Food & Drugs Act 1955 for the preparation and manufacture of sausages. 22 other premises are registered for the manufacture, preservation and processing of food, including the smoking of bacon, cooking hams etc. All premises are subjected to routine inspections and have been generally well maintained during the year.

Licensed Premises. There are twenty four 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 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. During the year one club's premises were reconstructed to modern standards.

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 1967:-

Formal:	27 samples of milk
	9 miscellaneous samples
Informal:	7 samples of milk
	12 miscellaneous samples

Found adulterated or irregular:

Formal	...	1
Informal	...	1

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analysis of food and drugs during 1967 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food and Drugs Authority.

Samples analysed - involving 116 items of food and drugs

Formal	799
Informal	137

Found adulterated or irregular

Formal	21
Informal	7

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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 & 4th Wednesdays)
CHILD GUIDANCE:	Tuesdays & Thursdays 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 & 4th Mondays, all day (by appointment only).
GENERAL MEDICAL:	Fridays 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).
RELAXATION & MOTHERCRAFT:	Mondays 2.30 p.m.
SPEECH THERAPY:	All day Wednesday (by appointment only).
REMEDIAL EXERCISES:	School Children - Wednesday mornings. (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 Wednesday)
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REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS are as follows:-

At Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming.

CHEST CLINIC:	1st & 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).
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At Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

VENERAL DISEASES CLINIC:	Males: Tuesdays and Fridays 5 to 7 p.m. Females: Mondays 3 - 7 p.m. Thursdays 9.30 - 11 a.m.
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At St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:	Mondays and Fridays 5 p.m. - 8 p.m. By appointment only.
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At Buryfields Clinic, Guildford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC	Thursday afternoons. 2nd & 4th Monday afternoons By appointment only.
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CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC	Thursday mornings
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At Stoughton Clinic, Guildford.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC	Wednesday mornings.
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