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Borough of Godalming

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for 1969





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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1969

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 1969, prepared in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/70.

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

There was one change in the staff in June 1969, when Miss J. Dunn replaced Miss C.F. Carpenter as clerk.

Population

The population of Godalming continues to increase. The estimated figure for 1969 being 18,230 as opposed to 18,150 in 1968.

Births and Deaths

The Birth Rate of 15.8 and the Death Rate of 10.0 were both below the national figure of 16.3 and 11.9 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

During the year 190 Godalming residents died, and as in previous years over 50% of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries. Deaths from all forms of malignant disease rose by three. There were three more deaths from lung cancer than last year, but the total figure is still below the average for the previous five years.

In conclusion I would 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.

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. STANIFORTH, C.S.I.J.B., M.A.P.H.I.

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

C L E R K

Miss J. Dunn (from 16.6.69)

Miss C. F. Carpenter. (Resigned 20.6.69)

PESTS OFFICER

C.E. HALL

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

Telephone: Godalming 6191.

STATISTICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

Area: 2,393 acres Population: 18,230
Number of inhabited houses (at the end of 1969)
according to Rate Books: 5917
Rateable Value (Latest figure available): £935,670
Sum represented by a penny rate
(latest figure available): £3,800

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Comparative of the years 1968 and 1969)

						1969			1968			1969	
						Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	England & Wales	
Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	293	129	164	306	179	127		
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	282	124	158	287	170	117		
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	...	11	5	6	19	9	10		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	..	...	...	...	...	4			6.2				
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated population	...	...	...	...	...	15.8			16.5			16.3	
Still Births													
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	3	4	1	3		
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	...	1	-	1	-	-	-		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	13			12.9			13	
Total Live & Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	297			310				
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	3	2	1		
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	..	...	...	...	...	7			9.8			18	
Legitimate	..	...	...	...	...	7			10.4			17	
Illegitimate	..	...	...	...	...	-			-			25	
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	7			6.5			12	
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	2	1	1		
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	7			6.5			10	
Perinatal Mortality Rate Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live & Still Births	..	...	...	...	...	20			19.3			23	
Deaths	...	...	...	...	...	190	98	92	202	100	102		
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	...	10			10.9			11.9	

GODALMING DEATHS IN 1969

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	1	1	-
B19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity Etc.,	3	2	1
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus ...	2	1	1
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ...	2	1	1
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ...	6	4	2
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	10	8	2
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ...	2	-	2
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ...	2	-	2
B19 (10) Leukaemia	3	2	1
B19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms..	8	6	2
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms ...	1	1	-
B46 (1) Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases ...	1	-	1
B46 (4) Other Diseases of Nervous System Etc.	2	2	-
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	3	1	2
B27 Hypertensive Disease	4	-	4
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease... ..	50	27	23
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	8	3	5
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	25	6	19
B46 (5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	9	5	4
B31 Influenza	1	-	1
B32 Pneumonia	11	6	5
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	10	9	1
B34 Peptic Ulcer... ..	1	1	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ...	1	-	1
B46 (7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	3	1	2
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	2	1	1
B46 (8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	2	1	1
B46 (9) Diseases of Skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	1	1	-
B46 (10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	2	1	1
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	1	-	1
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	1	1	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	6	4	2
BE48 All Other Accidents	1	-	1
EE49 Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	2	1	1
BE50 All Other External Causes	3	1	2
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>		<u>98</u>	<u>92</u>

Causes of death are listed in accordance with the International Classification of Disease Cause List of Vital Statistics.

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

- (a) Laboratory Facilities. These are provided by 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	...	...	...	5,387
Number of patients attended	...	...	...	6,091
Number of miles travelled	...	...	...	54,633
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes etc. with ambulance)	...	...	...	12,239
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies' Detachment on ambulances etc...	...	...	...	1,950
Emergencies				
Cases	...	...	...	463
Patients	..	...	...	479

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 now four Queen's District Nurses working in the Godalming area. Miss Park and Miss Mackey are attached to a large group of doctors, Mrs. Riddy is attached to a smaller practice of doctors, and Miss Tingley, who was appointed on the 1st March, 1969, also works in group practice.

Mrs. Hill, Nursing Auxiliary, who was appointed on the 3rd November, 1969, to succeed Mrs. Shenton, proves of great assistance in relieving the trained nursing staff of their routine duties.

The general nursing duties have again shown an increase during the year, the emphasis remaining on the care of the aged. In the midwifery field, the domiciliary deliveries have decreased and the early discharge of midwifery patients from hospital has shown an increase. This is in keeping with the national pattern.

Their work for 1969 is as follows:-

	Cases	Visits
General visits	460	12,867
Communicable diseases	9	
Midwifery - domiciliary deliveries	25)	
" - early discharges from hospital..	101)	1,034
Ante-natal		276
Post-natal		-
	595	14,177

Surgery attendances by Miss Park and Miss Mackey from 1.1.69 to 31.12.69

Total number of sessions	...	...	...	253
Total attendances	...	...	...	1,825
Injections	...	...	...	1,091
E.N.T.	...	...	...	36
Dressings	...	...	...	698

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

(e) Hospital Provision.

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, provides 385 General, 2 Private and 4 Coronary Intensive Care beds. Accommodation exists for general medicine, general surgery, dermatology, obstetrics and gynaecology, paediatrics, including a special care baby unit, and radiotherapy. Full out-patient service is provided and the Coronary Intensive Care Unit is situated at St. Luke's Hospital but the Accident and Emergency Service is situated at the Royal Surrey County Hospital. A Consultant Geriatric Service has been established with a Day Hospital. The hospital is a Training School for the General Nursing Council's Register and Roll and is also a Training School for Part I Midwifery (six months if S.R.N., twelve months if S.E.N.) In addition, training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford provides 208 beds. An average of 145.7 were occupied daily throughout the year. 11,396 out-patients made 40,661 attendances and in addition, 30,844 patients attended the Accident Centre. This latter figure includes 5,346 patients who attended the Eye Department as casualties. The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, dermatology and general medicine.

(3) Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming, is a special hospital which has 245 beds for the treatment of all forms of chest disease. It has a large Thoracic Surgical Unit and a Cardiac Unit. The hospital provides out-patient facilities for Chest Diseases, Respiratory Function Tests, Cardiac Diseases, Radiodiagnosis etc. The chest Clinic is now held every Wednesday afternoon, starting at 1.45 p.m. Appointments may be made through Godalming 4411 stating speciality required.

(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 250 meals weekly at a nominal charge of 1/6 per meal. A Derby and Joan Club with 200 members and a small waiting list holds meetings on Thursdays of each week and provides for various recreational needs. These activities, combined with sick visiting both in homes and hospitals, help in the home with bedding, furniture or clothing, advice and help with personal problems, 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 Meningitis, one case of Measles and Encephalitis, and one Gastro Enteritis during the year. All were admitted to St. Lukes Hospital, Guildford.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR 1969

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25 & Over	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Inf. Hepatitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	-	7
Measles.	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	7
Salmonella.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
	-	-	3	-	-	5	2	3	3	-	16

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.

Scarletina	...	...	...	...	1
*Impetigo	...	...	...	...	1
*German Measles..	...	...	...	...	17
*Mumps	...	...	...	...	5
*Chicken Pox	...	...	...	...	34
Measles	...	...	...	...	1
					<hr/>
				Total	59

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

Protection against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis, whooping cough and small pox is given to infants and school children at Hillsleigh and Ockford Ridge Clinics under the aegis of the County Council and by General Practitioners in their surgeries. Protection is also given against tuberculosis from the age of 13 years upwards.

Records of all immunisations and vaccinations are held in bulk at County Council Divisional Offices and are no longer broken down to District Council level.

During the past two years protection against Tetanus has been offered to all members of the Borough's outside staff and the majority have now been given a full course.

TUBERCULOSIS

Certain changes were made in the administration of the Tuberculosis Service in Surrey during the year. The main comprehensive record of Tuberculosis cases in Surrey is now kept by the Chest Physicians, and not as hitherto by the County Council.

Health Visitors and Social Workers are no longer attached to the Chest Clinics but are allocated to specific cases by the Divisional Medical Officer and the Divisional Social Worker on request from the Chest Physicians.

In 1969 three cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were notified in Godalming. During the past ten years the figures for new cases have been as follows:-

<u>1960</u>	<u>1961</u>	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>	<u>1965</u>
6	4	4	4	2	2
<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>		
2	4	2	3		

There was one death attributed to Tuberculosis during the year.

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

During 1969 The Care Committee held two meetings and assistance was given to families living in the Godalming and Farncombe areas in various ways.

A number of patients were helped with coal supplies and this is always very greatly appreciated.

A grant of £10 was made towards clothing for the child of one patient.

Christmas Seal Sale took place as in previous years and £21 was raised in this area. Christmas Gifts of 30/- were given to those recommended.

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 Surrey County Council.

HEALTH VISITING.

The five Health Visitors who work in Godalming are based at Hillsleigh Clinic, there is also one part-time health visitor.

All work in closest co-operation with the General Practitioners and are officially attached to local practices.

HOME HELP SERVICES

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 136; of these 22 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 1969, 88 Neighbours were so employed in the Division, 7 are resident in Godalming.

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)	1469
Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings etc. ..	810
Inspections of:-	
Drainage, Sewers, Sanitary Accommodation ..	334
Dairies, Ice Cream premises....	75
Water Supplies	94
Meat and Other Foods....	93
Food Premises	362
Inspections and Investigations under:-	
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 ...	5
Offices, Shops etc. Act, 1963..	204
Factories Act, 1961	41
Clean Air Act, 1956	8
National Assistance Act 1948...	9
Shops Act, 1950	12
Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928	293
Refuse Collection & Disposal...	14
Infectious Disease Regulations.	86
Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding	3
Moveable Dwellings	2
TOTAL.	3,914

Routine Samples

Milk Samples	54
Water Samples	97
Ice Cream Samples.	11
Swimming Pool Water Samples ...	6
TOTAL	168

Notices Served

Statutory Notices	4
Informal Notices	239
TOTAL	243

Informal Notices not complied with at 31st December 1969 15

FACTORIES ACTS 1937 - 1961

1. INSPECTION OF FACTORIES AND OTHER PREMISES UNDER THE ACT

<u>Premises</u>	<u>Inspections</u>	<u>Number of Notices</u>
Factories with Mechanical Power ...	35	2
Factories without Mechanical Power...	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	6	-
Total ...	41	2

No occupiers were prosecuted.

2. DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Number of Defects</u>		<u>Referred by</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>	<u>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...	2	2	-
Not separate for sexes ...	-	-	-
TOTAL	2	2	-

No prosecutions were instituted.

WATER SUPPLIES

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE WATER SUPPLIES

The West Surrey Water Board supplies the whole of the Borough with mains water.

The water supply to Godalming, formerly supplied solely from the Borough Road sources, is now largely 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 may be passed through the new Shalford works and thence 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, 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.

The number of dwelling houses supplied is 6,620 approximately and the population supplied is 18,000 approximately. All premises have a piped mains supply; there are now no private wells in the Borough still in use.

SWIMMING POOLS

There are a number of small private pools in the area used in the main by the owners or their friends; no supervision is considered necessary.

One private pool of 30,000 gallons is situated at an hotel and is open to the public. It is operated on the 'fill and empty' system with continuous filtration and manual chlorination which maintains the water in good condition throughout the period of use.

Three pools are located in schools; two small ones are in the open air and have continuous filtration and automatic chlorination plants; the third pool is an indoor pool of 86,000 gallons supplied by water from its own well which is pre-heated, filtered, chlorinated and aerated.

During the period of use of these pools a check was kept on the chlorine content and pH. values and in addition 6 samples were sent for bacteriological examination; all were of satisfactory standard.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Drainage, there were 334 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 considerable number of choked drains, private sewers, and public sewers (to which Section 24 of the Public Health Act 1936 applies) were cleared following action taken by the Department.

Two premises (one house, one factory) have pail closets, and there are 39 other premises not connected to the main drainage system and in each case these premises are connected to a Septic Tank or Cesspool System. In all these cases connection to main drainage is either uneconomical by reason of distance or impracticable due to level 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 closets and latrines.

The need for a relief trunk sewer is most urgent; the present 21" main sewer at the lower end of the town's foul sewer system is often surcharged and in times of very heavy rain causes flooding and pollution. As temporary relief, four cottages and one church have had anti-flood valves installed to prevent the sewers surcharging into drains at these private premises, all costs having been borne by the Council.

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 8½ cubic yard Dual Tip Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles. A mechanical street sweeping machine, two mechanical footpath sweeping machines and some 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 Broadwater Refuse Tip. The tip has been well maintained throughout the year; regular service and control measures prevented a serious infestation of flies, rats or crickets 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 defective bins 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 Employment and Productivity 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. 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	2	75	8
Retail Shops ...	5	147	66
Wholesale shops, warehouses..	-	3	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ...	1	8	8
Fuel storage depots	-	2	-
	8	235	85

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises 204

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

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	594
Retail Shops	757
Wholesale departments, warehouses ...	106
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	78
Fuel Storage Depots	31
Total	1,566
Total Males	681
Total Females	885

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 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.

Arrangements continue for the inspection 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 two 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 the premises or machinery; no formal action was necessary.

Work under the Act continues with the registration and inspection of all new premises and where premises undergo alteration, improvement or a change of occupancy occurs; re-visits and re-inspections are made from time to time to premises on the Register generally; the provisions of the Act have been very well observed and co-operation has been evident by owners, occupants and employees in all cases.

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 Shopkeepers during the year and no action was required.

PETROLEUM (CONSOLIDATION) ACT 1928

During the year 41 persons applied for licences to keep petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures; licence quantities ranged from small can stores with a maximum of 5 gallons capacity, to petrol filling stations storing up to 15,000 gallons. The total amount of petroleum spirit and petroleum mixtures stored in the area is 106,495 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 those 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 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 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 Licencing Conditions was completely revised in August 1968 and the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration's Codes of practice were amended and revised in 1969, both these documents will have a far reaching effect on future policy and consideration of all matters relating to the safe keeping of Petroleum Spirit and Petroleum Mixtures.

INSECT PESTS

The Pests Officer dealt with 99 infestations of various pests (other than rats and mice) during 1969 as follows:-

Woodworm (Council houses only) ...	...	4
Wasps and Bees ...	...	71
Fleas and Bugs ...	...	7
Ants, Flies, Beetles etc..	...	17
		—
		99
		—

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 15/- 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.

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 25 Contracts produced an income of £123. 7. 6.

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. There have been no problems with warfarin resistance.

Type of Property

	<u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in district ...	6388	4
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ...	117	—
Number infested by (i) Rats ...	77	—
(ii) Mice ...	8	—
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ...	1367	—
Number infested by (i) Rats ...	11	—
(ii) Mice ...	4	—

NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council	...	...	...	9
By Private Persons..	...	...	...	126
Number of houses converted into flats	...	...	...	3

The Council re-housed 64 families from the waiting list during the year including families already occupying Council-owned properties who 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, 1969 was 209.

UNFIT HOUSES

In 1968 the Council commenced a programme to deal with 60 houses requiring attention under the Housing Acts.

Three Clearance Areas were declared in 1968 and the Clearance Orders covered 28 houses in all. Two Orders were confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, in one, sixteen houses were subsequently demolished and the site is being re-developed for private housing; in the second, tenants in four of the six houses involved will be re-housed in 1970 and the houses demolished. The position with regard to the third area is still under review; during the administrative procedure in dealing with the area, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government published a new list of buildings of historical or architectural merit and the houses in this Clearance Area were included in the list. Confirmation of the Clearance Order by the Minister was deferred whilst the practical and economic possibilities of a scheme to preserve the houses in one form or another was investigated by the Owner's advisors and the County Council. Inevitable long delay has resulted in the tenants of the houses having to live under very poor conditions for a good deal longer than should have been the case. Because very little practical progress was made towards a scheme for repair re-construction and improvement, the Council requested the Ministry of Housing and Local Government to confirm the Clearance Order, with a modified period regarding vacation so that the tenants of these very unsatisfactory houses could be re-housed as soon as possible whilst negotiations were proceeding with regard to reconstruction of these "listed" buildings but with adequate safeguards to prevent re-letting on vacation until the premises were made fit for human habitation.

HOUSE IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

The Housing Act 1969 set out a fresh and self-contained code for the grant aided improvement and conversion of houses in England and Wales, and provides local authorities with additional powers to bring about the repair of houses.

The scale and type of work done to improve or repair the existing stock of houses in a local authority's area is an integral part of the authority's housing programme. Their efforts to bring about improvement and repair of houses will mainly consist of encouraging owners to make use of the grants offered and to maintain their property in a reasonable standard of repair having regard to its age, character and locality. Authorities will also be in a position to benefit from the more generous level and scope of assistance for the improvement or conversion of their own dwellings and properties they purchase for improvement or conversion.

There are now three different types of grant:

Improvement Grant (maximum £1,000 or £1200), Standard Grant (maximum £200 or £450), and special grants (for houses in multiple occupation).

The new grant code is designed to apply to a very wide range of house conditions, and is therefore limited by a minimum of statutory requirements. As much as possible is left to the local authority's judgment subject to directions given by Ministers.

Grant-aided improvements have social and economic aspects. Both will be present in the great majority of cases, where work will be worthwhile on social and economic grounds. In some instances there may be little economic justification for improvement, but an overwhelming social case where the installation of one or more standard amenities will help to make life tolerable for a family living in a house with a comparatively short estimated life. On the other hand, it is implicit in the flexibility of the new code that authorities should make more freely available, and encourage the use of, the discretionary improvement grant as a means of realising the property's full potential.

Grant-aided
repairs and
replacements

Improvement grants are now available to cover repairs and replacements needed for the purpose of making fully effective other improvements carried out at the same time. But the cost of these works of repair and replacement that can be approved is limited to a maximum of 50 per cent of the whole amount approved. This proportion will apply to all repairs and replacements accepted for grant, that is, incidental work as well as that needed to make the other improvement fully effective. (Further repair work may of course form part of the work on the house, but it will not be grant-aided).

A keynote of the 1969 Act is greater flexibility; one feature of this is the wider discretion given to local authorities to adapt grants to meet individual needs. Much of the guidance given in the past remains relevant, but the new legislation will enable authorities to apply it in more discriminating ways.

Local authorities are given a new power to require the repair of houses which are not yet unfit. This is effected by section 72, which inserts an additional subsection in section 9 of the Housing Act 1957, which up until now has dealt only with the works required to make unfit houses fit for human habitation. The new power may be used where substantial repairs are needed to bring a house up to a reasonable standard having regard to its age, character and locality.

Substantial repairs could reasonably be taken as including one or more large items, or a combination of smaller items that together are substantial. The section was not designed to provide for the rectification of minor defects that are bound to be present in nearly all houses after a time. Rather it is meant to deal with defects which have led to a cumulative deterioration in the property's fabric and fitting

A grant may not exceed one half of the approved expense, up to a certain specified maxima. If the application relates to a single dwelling the normal limit is to be £1,000 except where the works are for the conversion of a house or building of three or more storeys, in which case the limit is to be £1,200. If the application relates to more than one dwelling these amounts are to be aggregated. A local authority may, with the Minister's approval, pay a grant higher than these limits if they are satisfied in a particular case that there are good reasons for doing so.

Grant may be paid either after the completion of the works towards the cost of which it is payable or by instalments as the works progress, with the balance on completion of the works. The payment of a grant or any instalment of a grant is conditional upon the works or the part of the works being carried out to the satisfaction of the local authority.

The amount of a standard grant is one half of the cost of the works, subject to the following provisions of the section. Where the works go beyond what is necessary to provide standard amenities, the local authority can determine what part of the total cost is attributable to the provision of the standard amenities, and to take into account the amount so determined in calculating the grant payable.

The standard amenities for the purposes of the Act are:-

Table of Standard Amenities

<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Amount allowed</u> <u>(subject to Part III</u> <u>of Schedule 1)</u>
1.	A fixed bath or shower	£30
2.	A hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower	£45
3.	A wash-hand basin	£10
4.	A hot and cold water supply at a wash-hand basin	£20
5.	A sink	£15
6.	A hot and cold water supply at a sink	£30
7.	A water closet	£50
Total		£200

The upper limit on the amount of standard grant and on the allowable cost for the purposes of a standard contribution shall not exceed £450 where for example a fixed bath or shower is being provided in a bathroom formed by building on a new structure or converting out-buildings.

The local authority has discretion to pay a special grant (houses let in multiple occupation) after having approved a valid application and if the works are executed to their satisfaction. An application must give details of the house and of the proposed improvement works. It must also state how many households and individuals occupy the house and what standard amenities it already has.

Landlords improving their houses reasonably expect to receive some increase in rent. Under present law where the improvement is aided by grant, the permissible rent increase is limited by the grant conditions. Now that there is a well-established system of determining fair rents for regulated tenancies, this machinery is to be used for determining new rents of these tenancies following grant-aided improvement.

Although improvement grants were first introduced as far back as 1949 they did not become readily available until 1953 and the original schemes were supplemented in 1959 by the introduction of standard grants and the schemes have now been completely revised and extended by the Act of 1969. By the end of 1969 the total number of applications received and dealt with under one or other of the two schemes available was 625 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	382		243	
Works Completed	279)	295	209)	210
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid Grant.	16)		1)	
Applications withdrawn	44)	64	27)	28
Applications refused	20)		1)	
Works in progress	20		1	
Applications approved but not yet commenced	3		4	
For Consideration	-		-	
TOTAL	382		243	

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 one or more of the five basic amenities; work to provide 49 of these houses with the amenities and other improvements will commence in 1970.

In all, 29 private schemes were completed in 1969 and £6,829 paid to the owners of the houses improved. The Council has 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 625 applications being dealt with and 505 schemes completed. These numbers compare very well with the number of houses improved under these schemes in neighbouring areas.

It is now estimated that about 570 houses in the Borough worthy of improvement remain to be dealt with. Approximately 250 of these are Council owned leaving 320 privately owned houses. The aim is to secure improvements to all structurally sound houses within the next few years; at the current rate of progress of voluntary applications and the use of compulsory powers where necessary to obtain individual house improvement on the application of the tenant, the target should be achieved within this period.

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.

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.

INSPECTION AND REPAIR

During the year a total of 69 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.

Where housing applicants are re-housed by the Council from privately owned accommodation it is the policy to inspect this accommodation and take any necessary action under the Public Health and Housing Acts. 35 homes were inspected and informal and formal notices were served requiring repairs and other action under the Acts.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are 33 houses listed under this category where inspections and investigations have been carried out. Where necessary, informal and formal notices have been served requiring various repair works, the provision of additional services, facilities and amenities and works to provide proper means of escape in case of fire; in some cases multiple occupation ceased and in others, houses were converted by owners into self-contained flats.

Two Formal Notices under the Housing Act 1961 were served in respect of one house in multiple occupation. One Notice under Section 15 required the provision of additional amenities and a Notice under Section 16 required the provision of adequate means of escape in case of fire.

The owner appealed to the County Court against both Notices. The Appeal in respect of the Section 15 Notice was allowed. The Appeal in respect of the Section 16 Notice was dismissed and the Owner then appealed to the Court of Appeal against the judgement; on the day of the hearing the owner withdrew the Appeal and the case was dismissed by the Court with costs awarded to the Council.

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT 1960

Two Licences have been granted authorising occupiers of land to use single caravans 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 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 inspection 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 50 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. Details of the samples taken during 1969 are as follows:-

Untreated milk	4 samples	- all satisfactory.
Pasteurised milk	29 samples	- 2 unsatisfactory.
Sterilised milk	15 samples	- all satisfactory.
Ultra Heat Treated milk	2 samples	- both satisfactory.

Following the occurrence of known and suspected cases of Brucellosis in human beings in the South Eastern area the Surrey County Health Department and Health Departments of County Districts have combined to carry out surveys and sampling schemes 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. In one case however, it was found that over 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 were made with the Director of the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for regular samples from the herd at this farm to be examined in 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.

Four samples were taken from this one farm and all proved negative. Three random samples were taken from roundsmen retailing un-treated milk from different producers and all proved negative.

ICE CREAM

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. Ten samples proved to be of a high bacteriological quality and were placed in provisional Grade I. One sample was of unsatisfactory bacteriological standard and was placed in provisional Grade III. 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.

No ice cream is actually manufactured in the Borough but one premises uses a proprietary brand of 'cold mix' for use in a 'soft' ice cream vending machine.

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 many years ago 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 adequately by the facilities offered by Guildford Corporation at the modern Abattoir or from the modernised private slaughterhouse at Haslemere.

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.

Since 1963 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.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

Whilst some complaints concerning unsound or unsatisfactory foods are dealt with between customer complainant and retailer unbeknown to the department or manufacturers, a number of complaints reach the department through members of the public and other bodies, enabling a full and proper investigation to be carried out. Investigations are time consuming but are often well worth while sometimes unearthing conditions and situations where action can be taken with far reaching results to the advantage of manufacturers, retailers, and consumers generally.

In dealing with food complaints it may be necessary for consideration to be given to the institution of proceedings but, the primary aim is to prevent, as far as possible, the recurrence of the circumstances giving rise to the cause for complaint.

In spite of the abnormally long dry and very hot summer the number of complaints concerning stale or mouldy food was about average. The use of 'visual aid coding systems' and careful attention to stock rotation of all perishable foods e.g. sausages, pies, bread etc., is the only means of ensuring that these foods are sold to the public in a fresh and wholesome condition.

For many years there was a demand by the public for wrapped bread and until this innovation some years ago, bread rarely figured as a source of complaint. The effect of wrapping apart from improving its hygienic handling, is really to mask its true state and condition, and there have been many complaints concerning the sale of wrapped bread in a stale or mouldy condition. These conditions can be contributed to improper stock rotation or faults at the place of production. Improved techniques and processes at bakeries can solve the mould problem, and some major companies now 'day code' wrapped bread to ensure that sales are made only when bread is fresh.

Perishable Goods

English & Imported Meat and Offal	...	...	...	534 lbs.
Frozen Poultry, Meat etc.	...	...	...	173 lbs.
Frozen Foods	...	...	...	7891 packets.

Canned Goods

Meat	...	...	...	...	...	...	745 lbs.
Fish	...	...	...	...	...	...	24 lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	...	1508 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	...	894 lbs.
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	...	...	392 lbs.

GENERAL

All premises in the Borough used for the manufacture, handling or sale of food and drink are subject to routine visits and inspections and whilst specific premises are governed by special Acts, Orders, or Regulations, all premises must comply with the relevant provisions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

New premises and alterations to existing premises pose few problems because adequate arrangements are available for advice, consultation, and consideration of plans at an early stage. This ensures that the premises not only meet, at the out-set, the necessary legal requirements, but also that they are so designed and constructed as to be readily managed and maintained over the years to meet the required standards.

Existing premises particularly in the older parts of the Borough tend to present more of a problem and are often very limited in terms of space, lay-out, and the type and nature of the buildings; this calls for frequent attention to such items as re-decoration, general cleansing works etc. Co-operation with the trade is very good and no legal action was considered necessary during the year, all contraventions and unsatisfactory conditions being dealt with by informal action either by verbal or written informal notices, covering items ranging from simple cleansing works to major structural alterations and improvements. Over the years many premises have been completely re-designed and re-constructed to a high standard to meet higher standards and improve conditions for customers and staff; work continues with this aim in mind for those existing premises where modernisation schemes have not been carried out.

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. Particular attention is drawn to the necessity for hand-washing and the legal requirement for notices to be displayed reminding employees of this simple but necessary duty; standard adhesive notices are provided to all premises free of charge.

BAKERIES AND CAKE SHOPS

There are 6 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.

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 the production of cakes and sugar confectionery.

GROCERS, GREENGROCERS, ETC.

There are 43 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 manufacturers recommended codes of practice and 'visual aid coding systems' to ensure proper stock rotation.

MANUFACTURING PREMISES.

There are 17 Butchers' shops in the town; 15 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and 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 24 licensed premises in the Borough and 7 clubs. All premises have adequate facilities for cleansing glasses and have a constant supply of hot water to sinks and adequate sanitary accommodation. Unfortunately, some of the sanitary accommodation (in 10 licensed houses) is not accessible from the bars it serves, and whilst accommodation provided within the curtilage may be adequate by some standards, until all such premises have sanitary and washing facilities accessible from within the bars, they cannot be said to be up to modern standards. Improvements have been made over the years and new schemes are about to be implemented, but progress is slow.

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 adulteration etc. The County Medical Officer reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough and analysed during 1969:-

Formal:- 28 samples of milk
 29 miscellaneous samples

Informal:- 2 samples of milk
 8 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 1969 in the whole of the County area for which they are the Food & Drugs Authority.

Samples analysed - involving 877 items of food and drugs.

Formal 758

Informal 119

Found adulterated or irregular

Formal 30

Informal 5

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CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

SURREY COUNCIL CLINICS are as follows:-

Hillsleigh Clinic, Nightingale Road, Godalming.

CHILD WELFARE:	Wednesdays & Fridays 2 p.m. 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)

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

WELFARE CLINIC:	Every Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (No doctor on 1st, 3rd or 5th Wednesday).
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REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS are as follows:-

Milford Chest Hospital, near Godalming.

CHEST CLINIC:	Every Wednesday afternoon. 1.45 to 3.30 p.m. (by appointment)
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Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

VENEREAL DISEASES CLINIC :	Males: Mondays and Fridays 5 p.m. to 6.30 p.m. Females: Mondays and Fridays 3 p.m to 4.30 p.m.
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St. Luke's Hospital, Guildford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:	Monday and Wednesday evenings Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday mornings.
PLASTIC SURGERY CLINIC:	First Thursday of each month at 9.15 a.m.
VASCULAR CLINIC:	Every fourth Wednesday at 9.30 a.m.
PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC FOR ADOLESCENTS:	Fourth Monday in every month - morning.
MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY:	Every Friday afternoon.

Buryfields Clinic, Guildford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:	Thursday afternoons. 1st & 3rd Monday afternoons (By appointment only).
CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC:	Thursday mornings.

Stoughton Clinic, Guildford.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC:	Wednesday mornings.
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