

**[Report 1971] / Medical Officer of Health, Godalming Borough.**

**Contributors**

Godalming (England). Borough Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1971

**Persistent URL**

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Borough of Godalming



# ANNUAL REPORT

of the

**MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH**

and

**CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

for 1971





ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR 1971

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

I have the honour to present my Annual Report on the health of the Borough for the year 1971, prepared in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/72.

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

Population

The estimated population of Godalming was 18,970.

This estimate was based on the preliminary results of the 1971 census and is therefore not strictly comparable to the figures given during the period 1961-70 which were based on the 1961 census.

Births and Deaths

The Birth rate of 14.5 per 1000 of the estimated population is well below the national figure of 16.0.

The Death rate of 9.8 per 1000 of the estimated population is well below the national figure of 11.6.

During the year 185 Godalming residents died. As in previous years about 50% of all deaths were due to diseases of the heart and arteries. Deaths from all forms of malignant diseases came to 38, three less than last year. There were 9 fewer deaths from cancer of the lung, but in each case the figures are too small to draw any conclusion from them.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases was a trifle up on last year's figure, but these diseases no longer constitute more than a minor problem in the life of the community.

Staff

In October 1970, Dr. P. Beynon left to take up the post of Medical Officer of Health to Guildford Borough and Divisional Medical Officer to the South West Division of the Surrey County Council.

It was not till April 1971 that she was succeeded by Dr. E.G.A. Jackson, who only stayed six months and then left to become Medical Officer of Health for Dorking Urban District, Leatherhead Urban District, and Dorking and Horley Rural District.

I am grateful to them both for their help and I am sure you will join me in wishing them both every success in their new posts.

The year 1974 has already begun to cast its shadow before it, and an increasing amount of time is being taken up by discussion and speculation

concerning, among other things, the role of the Public Health Department in Local Government after reorganisation.

The future of the present members of your staff is by no means the least absorbing topic discussed.

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. Jackson and 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

E.G.A. JACKSON, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch. (From April 1971 to October 1971)

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

Mrs. J. Williams

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: 18,970  
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1971  
according to Rate Books: 6,174  
Rateable Value (Latest figure available): £989,619.  
Sum represented by a penny rate  
(latest figure available) £9,376.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Comparative of the years 1970 and 1971)

	<u>1971</u>			<u>1970</u>			<u>1971</u> <u>England</u> <u>&amp; Wales</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	
Live Births .. .. .	275	113	162	296	148	148	
Legitimate .. .. .	264	108	156	286	145	141	
Illegitimate . . . . .	11	5	6	10	3	7	
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births .. . . .	4			3			8
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated population . . . . .	14.5			15.8			16.0
Still Births							
Legitimate .. .. .	3	1	2	3	1	2	
Illegitimate . . . . .	-	-	-	1	1	-	
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births .. .. .	11			13			
Total Live & Still Births .. .. .	278			300			
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age. . . . .	3	1	2	4	1	3	
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000							
Live Births .. .. .	11			14			18
Legitimate .. .. .	11			14			17
Illegitimate . . . . .	-			-			24
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks .. .. .	1	1	-	3	1	2	
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births .. .. .	4			10			12
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 . . . . .	4			10			10
Perinatal Mortality Rate Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births . . . . .	14			23			22
Deaths .. .. .	185	96	89	165	79	86	
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population .. .. .	9.8			8.7			11.6



GODALMING DEATHS IN 1971

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
B5 Tuberculosis of the Respiratory System	-	-	-
B6 (1) (part) late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-
B6 (2) (remainder) Other Tuberculosis .. .. 1	1	-	-
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach .. .. 3	2	1	-
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine. .. .. 3	3	-	-
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus .. 9	8	1	-
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast .. .. 7	-	7	-
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus .. .. 1	-	1	-
B19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate .. .. 2	2	-	-
B19 (10) Leukaemia .. .. .. 3	1	2	-
B19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms .. .. 10	6	4	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus .. .. .. 1	-	1	-
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease .. .. 1	1	-	-
B27 Hypertensive Disease . . . . . 2	2	-	-
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease .. .. .. 62	36	26	-
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease . . . . . 7	2	5	-
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease .. .. .. 21	8	13	-
B46 Other Diseases of Nervous System . . . . 3	2	1	-
B46 (6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System 5	1	4	-
B32 Pneumonia. . . . . 20	8	12	-
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema . . . . . 6	4	2	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer.. . . . 1	1	-	-
B46 (7) Other Diseases of Respiratory System 2	-	2	-
B46 (8) Other Diseases of Digestive System 1	1	-	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia .. .. 1	-	1	-
B37 Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .. 2	1	1	-
B46 (9) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System 1	-	1	-
B46 (10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System 1	-	1	-
B42 Congenital Anomalies .. .. .. 2	1	1	-
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents .. .. .. 2	2	-	-
BE48 All other Accidents .. .. .. 1	1	-	-
BE49 Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries .. .. 2	1	1	-
BE50 All Other External Causes .. .. .. 2	1	1	-
<b>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</b>	<b>185</b>	<b>96</b>	<b>89</b>

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 carried out are free of charge to Local Authorities.
- (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 .. .. .	6,005
Number of patients attended .. .. .	6,863
Number of miles travelled .. .. .	54,411
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes etc. with ambulance) .. .. .	11,523
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies' Detachment on ambulances etc. .. .. .	2,396
<b>Emergencies</b>	
Cases . . . . .	1,084
Patients . . . . .	1,127

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) Clinics and Treatment Centres (see back page)
- (d) Hospital Provision

(i) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, provides 384 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.

(ii) The Royal Surrey County Hospital Guildford provides 208 beds. An average of 155.8 were occupied daily throughout the year. 13,991 out-patients made 51,066 attendances and in addition, 29,315 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, dermatology and general medicine.

(iii) 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.

(iv) Hydestile and King George V Hospital (near Godalming) provide 120 beds, of which 64 are for geriatric cases, also Day Hospital provision for 25 geriatric cases.



(e) Nursing Homes. There are no Nursing Homes in the Borough.

(f) 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 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>p per meal. A Darby and Joan Club with 190 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

##### NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS) FOR 1971

Disease	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24	25& Over	Age Unknown	TOTAL
Inf.											
Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2
Measles	1	8	7	1	11	86	8	-	1	-	123
Salmonella											
Typhi-Murium	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Sonne-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Dysentery											
	1	8	7	2	11	87	9	-	2	-	127

##### 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 Infections Diseases received from the eight aided Schools in the Borough.

* Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
* German Measles	.	..	..	..	..	..	3
* Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
* Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	13
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
* Glandular Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
							35
							Total

#### TUBERCULOSIS

In 1971 no new cases of Tuberculosis were notified in Godalming. During the past tenyears the figures for new cases have been as follows:-

1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
4	4	2	2	2	4	2	3	1	-

There was 1 death attributed to Tuberculosis (non pulmonary) during the year.



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

During 1971 The Care Committee held two meetings and assistance was given to families living in the Godalming and Farncombe areas in various ways. One family was given a grant towards a holiday and supplies of fuel were allocated to other needy families.

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Primary immunisation against Polio, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus are offered at the Surrey County Council Infant Welfare Clinics or may be arranged through family doctors.

The World Health Organisation's Scheme for the eradication of Smallpox throughout the world has considerably reduced the risk of contracting Smallpox in the United Kingdom. It is therefore, not now recommended that all infants should be vaccinated against Smallpox as a routine procedure.

An increasing number of parents are taking advantage of the Measles immunisation being offered to infants and young children thus reducing the incidence of the disease in those most commonly affected, the new school entrants.

It is also hoped to reduce the incidence of German Measles in pregnant mothers by carrying out an immunisation programme which currently includes teenage girls and young women teachers.

B.C.G. continues to be offered by the County School Health Service to all school children of 13 and upwards, including those at private schools and colleges.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These are administered by the Surrey County Council

1) Nursing in the Home

There are eight District Nurses working in Godalming and the surrounding area.

All are now group attached to the various doctors' practices and go wherever these practices operate. Only one staff change took place during 1971, i.e. Mrs. Kelly, who relieved Miss Park and Miss Mackey at 'The Square' left on the 26th October 1971 and was replaced by Mrs. Kinsella.

Their work for 1971 was as follows:	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
New Patients and general visits .. .. .	694	19,830
Midwifery - domiciliary deliveries .. .. .	14	
Midwifery - early discharges from hospital ..	127	
Other visits by District Nurse/Midwife .. ..		286
Midwifery - hospital deliveries (by domiciliary midwives) ..	15	
	850	20,116

Work undertaken at doctors' surgeries by District Nursing Staff:

Total number of sessions .. .. .	487
Total attendances .. .. .	3,898
Injections .. .. .	1,906
E.N.T. .. .. .	208
Dressings .. .. .	1,326

2) Health Visiting

There are now six Health Visitors working in Godalming; all of them are



attached to practices of local doctors.

Four now work from surgery premises, although they maintain a pied à terre at Hillsleigh Clinic where the remainder are still based.

### 3) Home Help Service

This service is administered from Guildford. In September it was taken over by the Social Services Department and the Divisional Home Help Supervisor became the Senior Home Help Organiser.

The work remained as before; at the end of the year there were 22 Home Helps resident in the Godalming Area and 7 Neighbourly Helps.

For the Guildford Area as a whole 90 Home Helps and 46 Neighbourly Helps were available.

The demand which comes mainly from families where the mother is incapacitated or from elderly people who can no longer look after themselves, nearly always exceeds the supply.

# CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT

## 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) .. .. .	1498
--	------

Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings etc. .. .. .	383
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Inspections of:-

Drainage, Sewers, Sanitary Accommodation .. .. .	241
Dairies, Ice Cream premises. .. .. .	47
Water Supplies. .. .. .	55
Meat and Other Foods . . . . .	52
Food Premises . . . . .	278

Inspections and Investigations under:-

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 .. .. .	11
Offices, Shops etc. Act. 1963 .. .. .	168
Factories Act 1961 .. .. .	26
Clean Air Act, 1956 .. .. .	4
National Assistance Act 1948 .. .. .	9
Shops Act 1950 .. .. .	17
Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928 . . . . .	218
Refuse Collection and Disposal .. .. .	16
Infectious Disease Regulations . . . . .	26
Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding .. .. .	1
Moveable Dwellings .. .. .	1

3051

Routine Samples

Milk Samples .. .. .	53
Water Samples . . . . .	40
Ice Cream Samples and Cream .. .. .	3
Swimming Pool Water Samples .. .. .	12
	<u>108</u>

Notices Served

Statutory Notices.. .. .	-
Informal Notices . . . . .	56
	<u>56</u>

Notices not complied with at 31st. December 1971 ..... 9

### 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	26	6
Factories without Mechanical Power	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	9	-
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>6</u>



## 2. DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Number of Defects</u>		<u>Referred by</u> <u>H.M. Inspector</u>
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</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	-	-	-
	6	6	-

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 being water 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.

All supplies to the Borough area are of top quality both bacteriologically and chemically. All supplies are chlorinated to ensure a safe supply; frequent samples are taken at all stages from source to consumer to check the condition and purity of the water.

The number of dwellinghouses supplied is approximately 6,200 and 110 shops and the population supplied is 18,500 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 grounds of private houses in the area used in the main by the owners or their friends and whilst advice is given on chlorination and maintenance, no sampling or supervision is considered necessary.

One private pool of 30,000 gallons is situated at an hotel and is available for use by the public at a charge. The condition of the water is reasonably well maintained throughout the season by continuous filtration and manual chlorination.

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 12 samples were sent for bacteriological examination; all were of satisfactory standard.



Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Drainage. there were 241 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.

The new arrangement whereby the Council's Water Pollution Control Officer is responsible for all public sewers, the cesspool emptier, the sewer men and sewer maintenance, has proved an excellent one. With the Public Health staff, a 24 hour emergency service is available to deal promptly with problems arising from choked or defective sewers and drains. The two sections work in close co-operation and provide the public with a service, both in, and out of office hours, which is very much appreciated.

Only one premises, a small factory, has a pail closet, 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 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 serving 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 inability of the Town's main sewers to cope with present day sewage flow is giving rise to considerable concern. Parts of the system date back to 1896 and is quite inadequate; surcharging occurs quite frequently and in times of heavy rain causes sewage outflow at various low lying areas, in some instances involving dwellinghouses and streams. Some temporary relief has been afforded by the installation of anti-flood valves but these do not always operate satisfactorily. The Council's Consultants have prepared schemes for a Relief Trunk Sewer and other works aimed at remedying to some degree this very unsatisfactory state of affairs. It is expected that the schemes will go out to tender and work will commence in 1972.

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 continuous loading Dennis Paxit Refuse Collection Vehicles; street and footpath cleansing is carried out by manual and mechanical means.

Under section 75 of the Public Health Act 1936 containers are required to be provided for the reception of refuse. Whilst the majority of domestic and business premises still use standard metal dustbins, there is a progressive move towards more modern and hygienic methods. All new housing estates and flats use the paper sack system whilst a number of the larger business premises use bulk containers. Where properly designed and constructed, incinerators to comply with the Clean Air Act can be used for the disposal of waste paper; use of this method is encouraged.

The refuse tip at Broadwater closed in 1970 and a new tip came into operation at Ashstead Quarry; proper controlled tipping and close attention to insect and rodent pest control procedures have resulted in a year free from any problems.



# 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	71	14
Retail Shops ..	3	130	80
Wholesale shops warehouses ..	-	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens .. ..	-	13	18
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
	5	220	115

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 168.

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

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Office .. .. .	566
Retail Shops . . . . .	765
Wholesale departments, warehouses .. .. .	84
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens . . . . .	76
Fuel storage depots .. .. .	16
Total	1,507
Total Males	683
Total Females	824

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 52 (1) or (5) of the Act. . . . . 2

Number of other staff employed for most  
of their time on work in connection  
with the Act. . . . . Nil

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 7 accidents to employees were reported. In all cases the accidents were of a minor nature and were 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 alterations, 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.

The Act requires copies of the Annual Report to be made available for inspection by the public during normal office hours; copies are provided free of charge on request.

### 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 43 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 104,125 gallons.

Apart from petroleum spirit stored and dispensed at Petrol Filling Stations considerable quantities of petroleum are stored and used elsewhere and large quantities of highly inflammable petroleum mixtures are used at industrial premises for a variety of purposes. In the home some adhesives and aerosol sprays contain petroleum mixtures and are highly dangerous if improperly stored or used in the presence of naked lights or other sources of ignition.

Administering the Regulations has become highly complex and it is expected that when the re-organisation of local government eventually takes place a specialised inspectorate will be set up to carry out these complex and reasonable duties. Meanwhile, the Regulations, continue to be enforced as well as time required on other duties permits. The frequency of petroleum spillage especially during tanker deliveries continues to be a very worrying feature and problems arise too when old underground storage tanks, though regularly tested, break down between tests and cause petroleum spirit to leak out into the surrounding ground sometimes finding its way into sewers, drains, telephone ducts etc., resulting in hazardous situations. The co-operation of the Fire Brigade, Police, and Oil Companies on these occasions is very much appreciated. Technical progress and new equipment has done much to minimize hazards in the storage and



handling of inflammables but familiarity breeds contempt, and the human element is difficult to control and is usually at the root of the troubles experienced. New Regulations affecting bulk deliveries from road tankers to underground tanks are under consideration; these regulations are designed to improve delivery techniques and define more clearly duties and responsibilities in an endeavour to improve what probably is the most frequent source of danger from the storage and use of petroleum spirit.

Under the auspices of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, formed in 1965 a third Petroleum Technology Course was held at the Manor House Godalming a hall of residence of the Surrey University. The Course was opened by the Mayor of Godalming, who welcomed 50 Petroleum Officers and Representatives from the Petroleum Industry. The three day Residential Course provided a full programme of lectures, discussions and practical demonstrations and was well received and appreciated by all those attending and has become a regular feature of the Association's educational and training programmes.

### INSECT PESTS

The Pests Officer dealt with 295 infestations of various pests (other than rats and mice) during 1971 as follows:-

Woodworm (Council houses only) .. .. .	3
Wasps. .. .. .	240
Fleas and Bugs .. .. .	19
Ants, Flies, Beetles, Silver Fish, Carpet Beetles etc. .. ..	30
Moles .. .. .	3
	<hr/> 295

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of 75p. 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 Pests Officer is employed. A free service is given to infested private premises; business premises are charged at the inclusive rate of 75p. per hour; alternatively firms are offered a Contract service giving monthly inspections as a minimum, with all necessary treatment carried out as and when required. In the year 13 Contracts produced an income of £226.

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	7145	10
Total number of properties (including nearby premises)		
inspected following notification	122	4
Number infested by (i) Rats	70	1
(ii) Mice	20	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifications	1164	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	18	-
(ii) Mice	3	-



## NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council .. .. .	118
By Private Persons .. .. .	74
Number of houses converted into flats ..	1

The Council re-housed 258 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 1971 was 132.

## UNFIT HOUSES

The year has been an extremely busy and eventful one in dealing with unfit houses. The original programme prepared in 1955 and phased over 15 years has been all but completed during the year. The unfit houses scheduled for attention in 1970 and 1971 were all dealt with under the Housing Acts in one way or another, and the houses scheduled for inspection and report in 1972 received a preliminary inspection and will be dealt with by the Clearance Area procedure. This Clearance Area, number 11 in the programme, will probably be the last Clearance Area necessary in the Borough.

Houses in 3 Clearance Areas already dealt with were demolished and the sites cleared pending redevelopment, six individual unfit houses were demolished and the site cleared and used for car parking; a further 6 houses were vacated when Undertakings not to re-let were accepted by the Council linked with a scheme of restoration and improvement for these houses which are listed as being of Historical and Architectural merit; one house in three poor units was also demolished and a further 16 houses purchased by the Council for various site redevelopment schemes were also demolished.

A number of other houses had been listed for inspection and report with a view to action being taken by the Council under the Housing Acts, but since this original list was prepared, there has been a radical change in the property situation generally and at these houses in particular, because a number have become de-controlled and sold for owner-occupation. The immediate result has been to raise the general standard of repair and maintenance which in the past had been so sadly lacking and was indeed the reason why action by the Council would have been necessary. Under these circumstances, with the improved conditions, it is now felt that the best method of dealing with the properties is not to demolish them but to encourage a repair and improvement scheme to bring the properties up to a good standard and ensure that they will thus have a further period of useful life.

## HOUSE IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

The Housing Act 1969 brought into operation 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. Efforts to bring about improvement and repair of houses consist mainly of encouraging owners to make use of the grants offered and to maintain the property in a reasonable standard of repair having regard to its age, character and locality. Authorities now also 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 £1,200),  
Standard Grant (maximum £200 or £450) and  
Special Grants (for houses in multiple occupation).

The Grant schemes 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 present schemes 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 &  
replacements

Improvement grants can 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 improvements fully effective. (Further repair work may of course form part of the work on the house, but it will not be grant-aided).

The present schemes are flexible and give wide discretion to local authorities to adapt grants to meet individual needs. Much of the guidance given in the past remains relevant, but the present legislation enables authorities to apply it in more discriminating ways.

Local authorities have power to require the repair of houses which are not yet unfit. This is effected by section 72, which inserted an additional subsection in section 9 of the Housing Act 1957, which previously dealt only with the works required to make unfit houses fit for human habitation. The 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 fittings.

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 £1000, 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 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 purpose of the Act are:-

<u>Table of Standard Amenities</u>		Amount allowed (subject to Part III of Schedule 1)
<u>Item</u>	<u>Description</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 houses 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 previous law, where improvements were aided by grant, the permissible rent increase was limited by the grant conditions. Now that there is a well established system of determining fair rents for regulated tenancies, this machinery is used for determining new rents of these tenancies following grant aided improvements. However, there is a long period of time before the Landlord gets the full fair rent and unless the financial benefit to a Landlord becomes more attractive and immediate resistance to improvement schemes will continue.

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 were completely revised and extended by the Act of 1969. By the end of 1971 the total number of applications received and dealt with under one or other of the two schemes available was 733 the details of how these applications were dealt with are given in the following tables:-



		Improvements & Discretionary Grants (since 1953)		Standard Grants (Since 1959)
Number of applications received .. .. .		443		290
Works completed .. .. 321	)		236	)
	)		)	
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid grant	)	337	)	237
	)		)	
16	)		1	)
Applications withdrawn	45 )	67	28 )	29
	)		)	
Applications refused	22 )		1 )	
Works in progress		8		2
Applications approved but not yet commenced		22		16
For Consideration		9		6
		443		290

The above table refers to houses in private ownership only; the majority of applications are received from owner-occupiers but a small proportion of the houses improved are tenanted houses.

With regard to Council houses lacking some or all the 5 basic amenities, the Council resolved to install full amenities as soon as practicable in all the houses owned by them. Improvement works have been carried out to all the houses on the Ockford Ridge estate and a number of these houses are to be further improved by complete re-roofing. The Council owned houses on the Farncombe estates are in process of being brought up to standard; 50 houses have already been improved and a second batch of 49 are nearing completion and it is anticipated that a further 60 will be included in a new scheme which will be put out to tender shortly.

In the private sector 32 schemes were completed in 1971 and £10,624.00 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 733 applications being dealt with and 574 schemes completed.

It is now estimated that about 400 houses in the Borough worthy of improvement remain to be dealt with, approximately 250 of these are privately owned houses and at the current rate of progress of applications it is expected that the improvement of all these houses will be achieved within the next few years.

#### 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.

A number of tenants have made enquiries as to the use of compulsory powers and in three cases formal representations under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 have been received from tenants; in each case the Owners



have agreed to carry out an improvement scheme. In several other cases the same object has been achieved by informal negotiations with the owners concerned.

Although no Improvement Areas have been declared, six areas have been surveyed on a house-to-house basis and every effort made to secure the improvement of all houses in these areas. In all six areas a large majority of houses have been improved; the few remaining without basic amenities are owned or occupied by elderly people who do not want to be worried or disturbed by the works involved; elderly owners are reluctant to incur the expense and elderly tenants do not want a rent increase even if they can obtain assistance by way of Social Security benefit.

#### INSPECTION AND REPAIR

During the year sixty-four 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. All homes were inspected and informal and formal notices were served requiring repairs and other action under the Acts.

The Housing Act of 1969 introduced a new method of determining the rents of controlled tenancies in good repair and provided with all the standard amenities. Controlled tenancies will be converted to regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is attained and the rent determined under the Rent Act.

The qualifying standard is that:

- i) the dwelling must be provided with all the standard amenities for the exclusive use of the occupants;
- ii) the dwelling must be in good repair, having regard to its age, character and locality and disregarding internal decorative repair;
- iii) the dwelling must be in all other respects fit for human habitation.

If these conditions are satisfied the Local Authority can issue, a Qualification Certificate on the application of the Landlord. The procedure on an application varies according to the provision under which the application is made and is briefly as follows:-

(a) Where improvements are proposed, an application is made for a Provisional Qualification Certificate and is accompanied by plans and specifications showing in detail the works to be carried out to bring the dwelling to the required qualifying standard. When the works are done, the Local Authority can issue a Qualification Certificate, the tenancy is converted to a regulated tenancy and the landlord can apply to the Rent Officer for the Registration of a Fair Rent. Where a tenant will not agree to the landlord carrying out works of improvement and repair, the Landlord can apply to the Court for an Order empowering him to enter and carry out the necessary works.

(b) Where standard amenities are already provided, an application is made if the dwelling satisfies the qualifying conditions set out in paragraphs (i) (ii) and (iii), (there are specified exceptions). Any representations by the tenant must be considered. If a Certificate is refused the applicant must be notified of the decision and given the reasons for refusal. The conversion of a controlled tenancy into a regulated tenancy can be postponed depending on the rateable value of the dwelling. Both tenant and landlord have rights of Appeal to the County Court against the decision of the local authority.



Applications for a Provisional Qualification Certificate involving works to improve and repair the dwelling cause little difficulty in practice and all the applications received have proceeded smoothly.

Dealing with applications where the standard amenities have already been provided has not been so simple. 18 applications have been dealt with during the year. Invariably the premises do not satisfy the qualifying conditions because they are not in good repair. Whilst in some cases (usually comparatively recent grant-aided schemes) the repairs required are minor in character, a number of applications needed a considerable schedule of repairs to bring about a reasonable standard of repair bearing in mind the age, character and locality of the dwelling. Very often Landlords do not have the dwellings inspected prior to making application and this results in a considerable amount of work falling onto the department and the repair schedules are sometimes an unpleasant shock for absentee landlords. By the end of the year 9 Provisional and 15 Qualification Certificates were issued.

#### HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

There are 40 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.

#### 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. During the year both caravans were removed from the sites.

#### 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 53 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 1971 are as follows:-

Untreated milk	6 samples	- 1 unsatisfactory
Pasteurised milk	32 samples	- all satisfactory
Sterilised milk	13 samples	- all satisfactory
Ultra Heat Treated milk	2 samples	- both satisfactory

##### ICE CREAM

During the year 9 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by means of the Methylene Blue Test at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory. All samples proved to be of a high bacteriological quality and were placed in provisional Grade 1. 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 premise 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 if required, relief meat inspection work at the Haslemere slaughterhouse. This provides a satisfactory arrangement but the use of the slaughterhouse has declined over the years and the calls for assistance are now rare.

#### FISH

There are five 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 large local wholesale warehouse produces a considerable quantity of unfit food for inspection each week. 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 collected by the Health Department van and taken to the Council's Refuse Tip for disposal as shown in the following table:-

##### Perishable Goods

English & Imported Meat and Offal .. .. .	141 lbs.
Other Perishables .. .. .	140 lbs.
Frozen Foods .. .. .	2,603 packets

##### Canned Foods

Meat .. .. .	703 lbs.
Fish .. .. .	24 lbs.
Fruit . . . . .	3,437 lbs.
Vegetables . . . . .	1,100 lbs.
Miscellaneous . . . . .	533 lbs.



## FOOD COMPLAINTS

In spite of another long spell of warm weather during the summer, the number of food complaints dealt with by the Department was about average. Usually warm weather brings with it a spate of complaints mainly concerned with stale or mouldy food. In the main the complaints were concerned with foreign matter in food rather than unfitness or staleness. For some years now Retailers have been urged at every opportunity to pay careful attention to stock rotation and to use a visual aid coding system as a positive means of ensuring that the food sold to their customers is as fresh and as wholesome as possible and these efforts together with the efforts of manufacturers who encourage the use of their systems also are more widely used than hitherto. During the year there has been considerable Press and T.V. coverage to the recent question of date-coding all perishable foods with date easily recognisable by both the retailer and customer and it would seem therefore it will not be very long before this is in general use. Some companies use it now on certain goods and it seems to work very well in these cases.

It is accepted there is a very large number of food complaints which never reach the Department because they are dealt with and settled amicably between the Retailer and the Complainant. Whilst this may be a quick and easy way of dealing with complaints it often fails to deal with the root cause nor indeed does it do any good other than locally. Full investigation of all complaints by the Department in depth with inspection, sampling, laboratory analysis and consultation with producers, manufacturers and all those concerned with the product can often bring about action which will result in preventing a recurrence on a very much wider scale.

The inspection and supervision of all 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 governing food premises, and in particular the Food Hygiene Regulations, have been reasonably well complied with during the year. The general standard of premises in the Borough in the main compares quite favourably with that of other towns; there is always room for improvement and efforts are directed to this aim. More time should be spent on this aspect of the work but other duties often take precedence and limits the amount of time available for routine inspections.

Contraventions of the various Regulations found upon inspection were dealt with in the customary way of issuing verbal or written informal notices covering a very wide range of works ranging from simple cleansing works to major reconstruction and improvement schemes. Advice, recommendations and instructions are given to all occupiers and owners of food premises and the food traders in an endeavour to maintain and improve standards of food hygiene at all stages.

Progress continues in the general reconditioning and improvement of premises which have become outmoded and also unsatisfactory. Improvement schemes eliminate poor design and layout, poor construction and surfaces and the use of unsuitable equipment and materials. Where proposals are submitted for any works to food premises, discussions are held with all those concerned so that advice and suggestions can be considered at an early stage and included in the scheme so that the premises can not only be designed and constructed to meet all requirements but also that it can be readily and easily maintained to a high standard with the minimum amount of labour and complication.

## RESTAURANTS, CAFES, SCHOOL AND FACTORY CANTEENS

Routine inspections are made at all premises classed under this heading. Generally, the standards maintained are very good the few exceptions to this being dealt with at the time of inspection by written or verbal informal notices and revisits to the premises to ensure compliance with the



notices. Emphasis is placed on general cleanliness and the necessity for hand-washing and the statutory requirement for notice to be displayed as a constant reminder to employees to carry out this simple, but very necessary duty. These items remain amongst the most important factors necessary to prevent the spread of food poisoning and other infections.

#### BAKERIES AND CAKE SHOPS

There are six premises in the Borough used primarily for the sale of bread, cakes and sugar confectionery. These foods are also sold by many other shops but are usually packed, wrapped goods produced by the large multiple firms with manufacturing premises outside the Borough.

There are two large Bakeries in the Borough both with their own retail and wholesale outlets and there are two very small bakehouses specialising in the production of cakes and sugar confectionery. One of the small bakeries was reduced in size during the year and re-conditioned.

#### GROCERS, GREENGROCERS, ETC.

There are 40 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 14 Butchers' shops in the town; 11 are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 for the preparation and manufacture of sausages, 16 other premises are registered for the manufacture, preservation and processing of food, including the smoking of bacon, cooking hams etc. All premises are subject to routine inspections and have been generally well maintained during the year.

#### LICENSED PREMISES

There are 23 licensed premises in the Borough and 8 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 7 licensed houses) is not accessible from the bars it serves, and whilst accommodation provided within the cartilage 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 OF FOOD

The Surrey County Council administer those provisions of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 dealing with the adulteration of food within the Borough.

The County Medical Officer reports that the following samples were taken in the Borough during 1971 and the results of examination and analysis are as follows:-

Formal samples:	Milk	5
	Miscellaneous foods	8
Informal samples:	Milk	6
	Miscellaneous foods	31

Two samples, one formal and one informal were found to be adulterated or irregular.

The Surrey County Council carried out the following sampling and analysis of food and drugs in the County area for which the County Council act as the Food and Drugs Authority:-

Samples Analysed	810 items of food and drugs
Formal samples	364
Informal samples	446

Forty three samples were found adulterated or irregular, twenty being formal samples and twenty three informal samples.



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

### SURREY COUNTY 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:	School children at School Medical Clinics. Pre-school children at Child Welfare Clinics. (Wednesdays and Fridays).
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. by appointment.
SPEECH THERAPY:	All day Tuesday (By appointment only) and Wednesdays and Fridays.
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 2nd, 4th Wednesday or Easter week).
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### REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD CLINICS are as follows:-

#### Milford Chest Hospital, Near Godalming.

CHEST CLINIC:	Every Wednesday afternoon. 2.p.m. to 3.30.p.m. (By appointment)
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#### Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford.

VENERAL DISEASES CLINIC:	Males: Mondays and Fridays 5.p.m. to 7.p.m. Females: Mondays and Fridays 3.p.m. to 4.30.p.m.
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#### St. Lukes Hospital Guildford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:	Monday 6 - 7.45.p.m. and Tuesday 9.30. - 12.a.m. Wednesday 9.30. - 12.a.m. and Thursday 9.30. to 12.a.m.
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PLASTIC SURGERY CLINIC:	Tuesdays and Fridays 9.a.m. to 1.p.m.
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VASCULAR CLINIC:	Once a month at 9.a.m.
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PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC FOR ADOLESCENTS:	Wednesdays in the afternoon
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MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY:	Every Friday afternoon
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#### Buryfield's Clinic, Guildford

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:	Thursday afternoons, 1st & 3rd. Monday afternoons (by appointment only)
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CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC:	Thursday mornings
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#### Stoughton Clinic, Guildford

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC:	Wednesday mornings.
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