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Contributors

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Borough of Godalming

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

for 1972



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR 1972

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 1972, prepared in accordance with the Department of Health and Social Security Circular 1/73.

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

Population

The estimated population of Godalming was 19,170, an increase of 200 during the year.

Births and Deaths

The Birth rate of 13.8 per 1000 of the estimated population is below the national figure of 14.8, and the Death rate of 10.5 per thousand of the estimated population is below the national figure of 12.1.

Both the National and the local Birth rates have gone down and the National and local Death rates have gone up since 1971.

During the year 201 Godalming residents died and as in previous years about half died from diseases of the heart and arteries.

Deaths from all forms of malignant disease came to 46, eight more than last year. There were nine deaths from cancer of the lung, exactly the same number as last year.

Infectious Diseases

The incidence of Notifiable Infectious Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) was down to 17, and without Measles it would have been 5.

Staff

Dr. E.G.A. Jackson left in October 1971 and we were fortunate in being able to replace him by Dr. Isabel Caddy in February of this year.

According to my records this is the first and the last time that both Godalming's Medical Officers have been graduates of Oxford University.

By the time that the statistics for 1973 have been worked out and my report for that year has been printed this Council will have come to an end and everyone's interests will be concentrated on the new District of Waverley.

I have therefore treated my report for 1972 as my last report under the old regime and I have taken the opportunity to look back over the past 50 years or so.

Although the Reports of the Medical Officers of Health only go back to 1921 the following extracts from the Borough's records of 1892 and 1893 are, I think, of historical interest.

REPORT of the Selection and General Improvement Committee to the Town Council of the Borough of Godalming at their Meeting held on the 1st day of December, 1892.

Your Committee have very carefully considered what Committees are necessary for carrying out with efficiency the work of the Council when sitting not only as the Town Council but also as the Urban Sanitary Authority, and have come to the conclusion that it is better to have as few Committees as is practicable, and they therefore recommend that five Committees are sufficient.

Your Committee also beg to report that they have had brought before them the subject of the carrying on of sanitary work and road repairs in those parts of the Borough lately under the control of the Rural Sanitary Authority and the Highway Board, and inasmuch as there is not up to the present time (owing to the Council having been in existence for so short a period) any adequate staff or machinery for carrying out these very necessary matters, your Committee directed their Clerk to write to the proper officers of the Rural Sanitary Authority and Highway Board, and request them to continue their usual work until the end of the year 1892, the Corporation undertaking to be responsible for all monies actually paid or expenses necessarily incurred. Your Committee would therefore ask that the Council confirm their action in this matter.

Dated this 29th day of November, 1892.

(signed) J.C. Collier,

Mayor and Chairman.

REPORT of the Quarterly Meeting of the Council of the Borough, held at the Town Hall, in the said Borough, on Thursday the 16th day of February, 1893.

Present:

The Mayor in the Chair.

Aldermen Burgess, Rea, Gammon, Sparkes, Enticknap and Curteis.

Councillors Daw, W.T. Mitchell, Norman, Horn, Jordan, Ballard, Girdlestone, Page, General Marshall, Pullman, Colpus, May, Smith, Tanner, Doswell, M.W. Marshall and F.J. Mitchell; the Medical Officer of Health, the Surveyor and Mr. H. Moon.

The Report of the Finance Committee was then taken.

Proposed by Mr. Alderman Rea, seconded by Mr. Councillor May, that all the officials of the Town Council, with the exception of the Town Clerk, should be subject to three months' notice to terminate their office or three months' salary in lieu thereof. Mr. Alderman Sparkes, as an amendment, proposed, and Mr. Councillor Horn seconded, that the words "six months" be inserted for the words "three months" in the Resolution, and that such notice should expire on any day fixed for a Quarterly Meeting of the Council. The amendment on being put was declared carried, 16 voting for and 5 against. The substantive motion was lost by 4 to 16.

Proposed by the Mayor, seconded by Councillor Gen. Marshall, and resolved that the resignation of Mr. Frederick Woodnutt, the Inspector of Nuisances, be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. Councillor M.W. Marshall, seconded by Mr. Councillor W.T. Mitchell, that £500. be inserted in the Report in the place of £150. as the amount upon which the Surveyor was to receive a commission. Carried, 11 voting for and 9 against.

The Town Clerk was instructed to advertise that the office of Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough was vacant and inviting applications.

Proposed by Mr. Councillor Smith, seconded by Mr. Councillor Pullman, that the salary of the Inspector of Nuisances for the Borough be £75. instead of £50. as recommended in the Report. The Motion was lost, 9 voting for and 12 against.

Proposed by Mr. Alderman Curteis, seconded by Mr. Councillor Horn, that the salary of the Medical Officer of Health be increased from £50. as mentioned in the Report, to £80. Lost, 6 voting and 15 against.

Proposed by Mr. Alderman Curteis, seconded by Mr. Alderman Burgess, that the salary of the School Attendance Officer be increased to £40. instead of £30. as mentioned in the Report. Carried, 19 voting for and none against.

Proposed by Mr. Alderman Burgess, seconded by Mr. Councillor Tanner and unanimously resolved that the salary of the Beadle and Town Crier be raised to £35.

The Seal of the Council was, on the motion of Mr. Alderman Sparkes, seconded by Mr. Councillor Tanner, fixed to a General District Rate of 1/3 in the £, and on the motion of Mr. Alderman Gammon, seconded by Mr. Councillor May, a precept to the Overseers to levy a Borough Rate of 9d. in the £. was sealed.

Proposed by the Mayor, seconded by Mr. Councillor M.W. Marshall, and carried unanimously, that Mr. William Parson, of No. 17, High Street, Godalming, Surgeon, be appointed Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Godalming, at a salary of £50. the said appointment to be for the period of one year from the 9th day of November, 1892, and to be on the condition that he agrees to give notice previous to resigning his office, or to forfeit the sum of £10. as liquidated damages, and that the Clerk notify the appointment to the Local Government Board in accordance with Article 5 of the General Order of the Local Government Board relating to the appointment of Medical Officers of Health, dated the 23rd March, 1891.

Proposed by the Mayor, seconded by Mr. Alderman Rea, and carried unanimously, "That the Mayor and Corporation of the Borough of Godalming acting as the Urban Sanitary Authority, do adopt the Private Street Works Act, 1892, and that the same come into operation on and after the 27th day of March, 1893.

Mr. Alderman Curteis, as Chairman of the Educational and General Purposes Committee, proposed and Mr. Alderman Rea seconded, that the Borough Flag be sent to the World's Fair at Chicago. Carried unanimously.

The earliest report that we have by the Medical Officer of Health is dated 1926. and it covers the years 1921-25. At that time the Public Health Officers of Godalming Borough were Dr. T.M. Bonar and Mr. P.A. Warner. Dr. Bonar was followed by Dr. F.A. Belam in 1934 and he held the post of Medical Officer of Health (Part-time) till 1955 when he was succeeded by Dr. A.B.R. Finn.

In 1963 Dr. Finn was succeeded by Dr. T.R. Bennett and I followed Dr. Bennett in 1967. During the War years when Dr. Belam was in the Forces, the work of the Medical Officer of Health was carried on first by Dr. Patricia Milligan till she too was called up in August 1943 and then by Dr. Eveleine Young. Mr. Warner covered the period 1921 to 1960 changing his title at intervals from Sanitary Inspector to Chief Sanitary Inspector and finally to Chief Public Health Inspector. He was succeeded by Mr. C.R. Peskett who had been his deputy since 1951.

I am glad to say that Mr. Peskett will be going on to Waverley in 1974 as a Chief Officer of the new Council.

Dr. Bonar's Survey is a comprehensive one covering fourteen pages of foolscap. He recorded that in 1921 the population of Godalming was 9,193; the number of inhabited houses was 2,169 and the product of a penny rate was £226.12s.10d.

In his view the social life of Godalming was fairly well catered for. There were two Cinemas and the Borough Hall, St. Edmund's Hall and the Church Room in Queen Street were all licensed for dancing and stage plays.

Holloway Hill and Farncombe Recreation Grounds had been purchased by public subscription in 1920 and 1921, the former being described as one of the finest sports grounds in the county.

He mentioned the Phillips Memorial Ground as a favourite retreat for young and old especially after 1923, when the bowling green was laid out at the cost of £180..

He regretted that there were no Public Baths and that the Borough was dependent on the generosity of Charterhouse School for the loan of their open air baths during the summer months.

His comments on the water supply were that a supply of undoubted purity for domestic purposes was available, for all but 40 households, though the possibility of contamination existed since it was obtained from shallow wells and springs as well as boreholes.

He considered that the Borough was well served by its system of sewerage which terminated at the Unstead works and which had been constructed in 1894 at the cost of £56,450.

In 1920 there were still 47 earth closets, but this number had been reduced to 7 by 1925, with the prospect of these being replaced by w.c.'s in 1926.

During the five years under review 161 houses were built within the Borough. The Council had started in 1920 with an Assisted Scheme for 58 houses which were completed in 1922. By 1925 the Council had built 76 houses and 85 had been built by private enterprise. However at the end of that time there were still 169 families on the Borough Surveyor's books waiting for the chance of a house.

The incidence of infectious disease was not a great problem even then; most of the cases notified were of Scarlet Fever. In 1925 there were 21 cases of Scarlet Fever of which 15 were admitted to Hospital.

The only death that year from infectious disease, other than Tuberculosis, was from Diphtheria. There were however seven deaths from Tuberculosis which has always been recorded separately. The chief causes of deaths in the Borough were then, and now, Diseases of the Heart and Arteries first and cancer second.

Since 1921 Godalming Borough has increased in size from 812 Acres to 2993 Acres. Its population has gone up from 9,193 to 19,170 the number of inhabited houses from 2,169 to 6,294. The two main extensions to the Borough's boundaries took place in Dr. Bonar's time, in 1929 and 1933.

In 1927 the Council sought to enlarge the Borough from 812 acres to 3,204 acres and an Order approving the scheme was made in February 1928, but the Rural District Councils of Guildford and Hambledon appealed against the Order; first before a Select Committee in the House of Commons in May 1928, and again, having lost their appeal, in the House of Lords when they won a partial victory in July of that year, the proposed extension being reduced to 1,300 acres. However an extra 1,038 acres was added to Godalming in 1933 under the Survey Review Order of 1932.

To meet the requirements of the growing population more water and more drainage had been provided. By 1927 a new 10 inch pumping main from Borough Road to the Munstead Water Tower had been completed and in 1930 two new reservoirs of 720,000 and 600,000 gallons capacity at Hydon Ball and Borough Road were brought into use.

By the same token the sewerage scheme was extended year by year. A big problem was dealing with the 93 Pail Closets and 195 Cesspools that had been inherited from the two adjoining Rural Districts, though by 1934 Dr. Belam was able to record that this number had already been reduced to 48 Pail Closets and 117 Cesspools.

Over the succeeding years main water was laid on to more and more dwellings.

The Health Department continued with routine sampling till 1952 when this duty was taken over by the newly formed Guildford, Godalming and District Water Board. As fore-shadowed by Dr. Bonar in his report for 1921, some contamination in certain of the wells was experienced in 1955 and these had to be taken out of the supply system, also from 1957 to 1960 the supply from another well had to be pumped to waste owing to chemical pollution.

In 1961 Dr. Finn reported that approximately half the water to that part of Godalming formerly supplied from Sources at Borough Road was closed down and the area formerly supplied from there received its supply from Witley. These changes not only solved the problems of pollution but also cut out the water with a high iron content which had been a source of inconvenience and complaint for many years. The only time since then that the water supply has given any cause for anxiety was the occasion of the great flood in 1968 which reached its height on the night of September 15/16th. The level of the flood water came up almost to the municipal buildings and an eminent surgeon living in Meadow had to set out in the morning by boat. One of the pumping stations in Guildford was flooded and for a short while the supply of water to Godalming was at risk. The public was advised to boil any water intended for drinking, but it was found that the arrangements for persuading the members of the public to boil their water were more efficient than the arrangements for telling them that they could stop, and some householders went on boiling for weeks. At the present time the Borough is receiving excellent water from Albury in Guildford and from Witley direct.

Meanwhile to keep pace with the improved water supply constant additions were made to the sewerage system. In 1933 and 1934 the Unstead Sewage Disposal Works were enlarged, and between 1935 and 1937 sewers were laid to the Binscombe, Charterhouse and Eashing Lane Areas and to the Minster area and Catteshall Lane. In 1940 a sewer was laid to King George V Sanatorium, Hydestile and the Holiday Camp at Hydon Heath. In 1948 provision were made to drain the new Aaron's Hill Estate and in 1950 a Trunk Sewer to Milford and Witley was completed.

As far back as 1943 Dr. Belam reported that he had inspected the Unstead Sewage Works in company with the Borough Surveyor and had found that the works appeared to be working at their maximum capacity and would not be able to deal with any increased flow. However the flow continued to increase and in 1957 the Council decided to reconstruct and enlarge the whole works, but owing to restrictions on capital expenditure this scheme could not be started till 1954.

Soon after this it became clear that the Town's main sewer would have to be enlarged and in 1968 Mr. Peskett reported that the need for a relief trunk sewer had become most urgent. This need was stressed in 1969, 1970 and 1971 when he emphasised that surcharging was a frequent occurrence and that in times of heavy rain sewage overflowed on to the low lying areas including dwelling houses and streams. The Council's Consultants had already prepared schemes for a Relief Trunk Sewer and other work to remedy this state of affairs and at the time of writing this report, ie. Summer 1973, the necessary construction work is well under way.

Not the least of our worries is the enormous number of people who apply for vaccination certificates to be stamped in a hurry to enable them to go on holiday abroad. An increasing number of people take their holidays abroad now and some of them return with infection of the gut. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever are endemic all round the Mediterranean and some of the "package tours" are now reaching out into the Cholera belt. Even though there is little risk of these diseases spreading far in this country, there are usually a number of contacts to be followed up with a special emphasis on those who handle food.

The control of Infectious Diseases has always been one of the main concerns of the Medical Officer of Health. Fifty years ago the most important infectious disease other than Tuberculosis was Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever, though Measles, Chicken Pox and Whooping Cough accounted for a fair amount of sickness in childhood.

Between 1926 and 1935 there were 50 cases of Diphtheria, four of them fatal. At that time there was no sign of the disease tailing off, but with the introduction of wartime immunisation in 1937 the disease was virtually brought under control in the next decade. In the period 1936 to 1945 the incidence was halved and since 1947, when there was one fatal case, there have been no cases at all in Godalming.

The incidence of Scarlet Fever has also declined over the years but in a different way. The disease has gradually tailed off both in prevalence and in severity.

In the three decades between 1936 and 1955 the incidence dropped as follows:-

First decade - 281 cases with 200 admissions to hospital.

Second decade - 178 cases with 149 admissions to hospital.

Third decade - 89 cases with 36 admissions to hospital.

Now one only meets with sporadic cases which quickly respond to antibiotics and very rarely have to be admitted to hospital.

In the years after the war the spread of Poliomyelitis caused much anxiety throughout the country as a whole. Between 1947 and 1958 21 cases were notified in Godalming, but with the introduction of vaccinations against the disease in 1956 the incidence dropped dramatically and 1958 was the last year in which we had a case.

In a recent report the Chief Medical Officer stated that the prevalence of Tuberculosis in this country as a whole had diminished dramatically since the introduction of effective chemo-therapy.

Nevertheless it is still one of the commonest notifiable infections in Britain, exceeded only by dysentery, infective jaundice, measles and whooping cough. It now occurs most often in the elderly British male.

In the two decades 1925-34 and 1935-44 the figure for new cases and deaths in Godalming were as follows:-

	<u>Pulmonary T.B.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1925 - 34	110	18	80
1935 - 44	171	37	76

The number of cases on the Register at the end of 1934 was 47 Pulmonary and 13 Non-Pulmonary and at the end of 1944 the numbers were 90 and 34 respectively. At this point Dr. Belam discovered that during the war years respiratory tuberculosis had increased much more than tuberculosis of the bones and joints and as the latter variety was mainly contracted from infected milk he prophesied that such cases would diminish as frequently as the methods of producing clear milk improved.

This in fact happened as can be seen from the following table:-

<u>NEW CASES</u>			
	<u>Pulmonary T.B.</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Deaths</u>
1945 - 54	129	21	50
1955 - 64	74	9	9
1965 - 73	8	6	6

An additional factor bearing on this reduction in numbers was the introduction of B.C.G. vaccination in 1957.

The main problems of the Public Health Department so far as Infectious Diseases is concerned have now drifted to intestinal infections and Small-Pox.

Smallpox remains a highly infectious disease and although it is now very rare in this country, it certainly hits the headlines when we do get a case.

The part played by the Public Health Department in Godalming's housing activities has been to a very large extent carried on first by Mr. Warner and then by Mr. Peskett, and the section on housing in the Annual Reports have been written by him ever since 1937.

Godalming was early in the field of Council Housing and in 1929 Dr. Bonar wrote in his preface as follows - "I would like to pay tribute to the Council, and especially to the Housing Committees, for the activities the latter have shown in providing working-class dwellings. If one walks through The Oval to Northbourne, thence to the Binscombe Estate, and observes the number of modern dwellings situated on either side of well made and broad thoroughfares, in gardens with open spaces, one is forced to acknowledge that here is a new village of which Godalming may well be proud".

Again in 1932 he wrote "this year has been a very satisfactory one in regard to the provision of new houses in the Borough. In this year 82 new houses had been completed at Ockford Ridge, as a result of the Borough's decision in 1930 to build 200 new houses as soon as possible".

These houses together with 98 built on Dashing Lane in 1931 enabled the Council to reduce the number of people on the waiting list to 52, the lowest figure ever reached in the history of the Borough.

By 1935 the Scheme on Ockford Ridge was completed and Dr. Belam noted with satisfaction that the Council had built 494 working-class houses since 1918 - "a very praiseworthy effort towards the abatement of overcrowding and provision of accommodation for our growing population".

One of the more important duties of the Health Department is the routine inspection of houses for defects and in 1936 a special effort was made as a result of the Housing Act of 1935 which required a register to be prepared of all occupied houses up to the rateable value of £25.

198 houses were inspected and although none were found to be unfit for habitation, 106 had defects needing to be remedied. These were dealt with by the serving of notices on the owners where co-operation was obtained in nearly all cases.

Inevitably by the end of the war the housing position had altered dramatically and in 1946 Dr. Belam wrote that very little progress was possible in the repair of existing houses owing to the shortage of labour and materials, though ten bungalows had been built by the Council for old people at the Silo Estate as a start in their post-war housing programme.

In 1947 provision was made to build 26 traditional houses and 50 "prefabs" as part of a scheme to build some 200 dwellings on Aarons Hill and also 28 traditional houses to complete the Silo Wood Estate.

In addition 16 large houses were converted into 28 flats for letting. At that time the housing waiting list stood at 730. By 1957 the Council had built 239 houses since the end of the war, but the waiting list had risen to 914. In that year the Council acquired, by compulsory purchase, sufficient land on the Binscombe Farm Estate for some 300 houses to be erected and a start was made on the laying down of roads and sewers.

By 1955 two hundred and thirty six houses had been completed at Binscombe and the housing waiting list had been reduced to 545. Housing for the elderly was included in the programme and in the latter part of 1956 work was started on 24 old peoples dwellings in Meadow.

In the meantime every assistance and encouragement was being given to owners to take advantage of the grants offered under the Housing Acts to improve existing houses. In 1955 a survey of all the older premises in the Borough was completed and a scheme for dealing with approximately 100 unfit houses over the next five years was approved. Progress was slow and in 1960 a Clearance Area comprising 12 tenanted houses was made the subject of a Compulsory Purchase order. This was none too soon as part of one of the houses collapsed soon afterwards.

At that time there were still some 1000 houses in the Borough without bathrooms, hot water systems, wash hand basins, properly ventilated food stores or internal w.c's and so the original scheme for Improvement Grants was modified to encourage owners to improve their properties with the help of discretionary grants.

The new scheme covered a wider range of improvements including the conversion of larger buildings into flats and remedying internal structural defects etc.

Over the next decade the Department concentrated on raising the standard of housing both by improving existing property and by pulling down such houses as were beyond repair and in 1971 Mr. Peskett was able to write that the original programme for dealing with unfit houses prepared in 1955 and phased over 15 years had been all but completed.

There remained however about 400 houses in the Borough worthy of improvement, approximately 250 of them privately owned and the rest owned by the Council. Some of these houses still lacked basic amenities, but schemes were in hand to bring them up to standard in the near future.

During the sixties considerably more houses were built in the private sector than by the Council, the figure being in the region of 1000 privately built to 250 built by the Council. Nevertheless the number of applicants on the housing list was reduced from 494 in 1961 to 192 in 1970.

In 1971 the Council having built 118 new houses finished the year with a net total of 132 on the list. At the present time the number on the waiting list is 186, a not unreasonable total to hand over to the new authority.

One event of importance must be recorded, the opening of Wey Court in 1971, the Council's first purpose built block of flats for old people. Wey Court consists of 31 flatlets with accommodation for a resident Warden.

In conclusion I should like to thank the Lady Chairman and members of the Public Health Committees for their interest and support.

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

It is a sad experience to be Godalming's last Medical Officer of Health, an office which is about to join the dodo in it's extinction.

I have been with the Borough since 1956, first as Dr. Finn's deputy and later as Medical Officer of Health, and even though my official appointment has only been for 1/11th of my time I have made many good friends and I am grateful to the members of the Council and to my colleagues for their invariable courtesy and help over the past 17 years.

I have the honour to remain,

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

ISABEL H. CADDY, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H. (From February 1972)

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.

(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 (To August 1972)

Mrs M. Nash (From October 1972)

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: 19,170 (1972 Estimate)
Number of inhabited houses at end of 1972
according to Rate Books 6,294
Rateable Value (Latest figure available): £2,475,084.
Sum represented by a penny rate
(Latest figure available) £23,169.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

(Comparative of the years 1971 and 1972)

	1972			1971			1972	
	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	England & Wales	
Live Births	265	132	133	275	113	162		
Legitimate	250	124	126	264	108	156		
Illegitimate	15	8	7	11	5	6		
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of Total Live Births	6			4				9
Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of Estimated population	13.8			14.5				14.8
Still Births								
Legitimate	2	1	1	3	1	2		
Illegitimate	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live & Still Births	7			11				12
Total Live & Still Births	267			278				
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age	1	1	-	3	1	2		
Infant Mortality Rate per 1000 Live Births	4			11				17
Legitimate	4			11				17
Illegitimate	-			-				21
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks	1	1	-	1	1	-		
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 Total Live Births	4			4				12
Deaths of Infants under 1 week	1	1		1	1			
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate Deaths of Infants under 1 week per 1,000 Total Live Births	4			4				10
Perinatal Mortality Rate Still Births & Deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 Total Live and Still Births	11			14				22
Deaths	201	100	101	185	96	89		
Death Rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population	10.5			9.8				12.1

GODALMING DEATHS IN 1972

<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	-	-	-
B18 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	-	1
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm Oesophagus ..	1	-	1
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach ..	11	5	6
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine ..	8	3	5
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	9	5	4
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	3	-	3
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	1	-	1
B19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate . ..	4	4	-
B19 (10) Leukaemia	2	1	1
B19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	7	3	4
B22 Avitaminoses etc.	1	-	1
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	1	-	1
B27 Hypertensive Disease	1	-	1
B28 Ischaemic Heart Disease	67	38	29
B29 Other Forms of Heart Disease	9	3	6
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	20	7	13
B31 Influenza	1	-	1
B32 Pneumonia	10	6	4
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	8	8	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer	2	-	2
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	1	-	1
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	1	-
B44 Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ..	1	1	-
B45 Symptoms and ill defined conditions ..	1	1	-
B46 (1) Other endocrine etc. diseases ..	1	-	1
B46 (6) Other Diseases of Circulatory System ..	8	4	4
B46 (7) Other diseases of Respiratory System ..	2	2	-
B46 (8) Other Diseases of Digestive System	2	1	1
B46 (11) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	4	-	4
B47 Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	4	3	1
B48 All other Accidents ..	7	3	4
B49 Suicide and Self Inflicted Injuries ..	1	-	1
B50 All Other External Causes ..	1	1	-
TOTAL ALL CAUSES	201	100	101

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	5197
Number of patients attended	9575
Number of miles travelled	56,888
Voluntary hours of duty (including cinemas, fetes etc. with ambulance)	9,974
Voluntary hours of duty put in by Ladies' Detachment on ambulances etc.	1,564
<u>Emergencies</u>	
Cases	574
Patients	597
Mileage on emergency	1,487

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

(1) St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford, provides 376 beds, which includes 2 Private and 2 Amenity beds. Specialities include General Medicine, (90 beds including Dermatology, Physical Medicine, Intensive Coronary Care Unit) Paediatrics (22) Geriatrics (42) General Surgery (65, including 9 childrens beds) Gynaecology (37) Obstetrics (54) Special Care Baby Unit (12) Radiotherapy (42) Isolation (3) and the remainder are unclassified. Out Patient Services are provided for the above, except Geriatrics. Other Consultative Services are Biochemistry, Mental Illness, Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Renography and Joint R/T Clinics. There is a Group and Public Health Service Laboratory and a Child Assessment Unit is shortly to be opened. Full Services are provided for X-Ray, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and E.C.G. The Hospital is a Training School for State Registered and State Enrolled Nurses and Part 1 Midwifery. In addition training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians.

(2) The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford, provides 205 beds, which include 7 Private and 4 Amenity beds. Specialities include General Surgery (38, including Urology) (21, including 3 beds for Overdose Cases). E.N.T. (29) Orthopaedic (56) Ophthalmology (23) Facial Maxillary (7) Intensive Care (6). Rest Unclassified. There is a Major Accident Centre under the care of a Consultant and an Emergency Department. There is also an Ophthalmic Unit for Eye Accidents and emergencies. Out-Patient Services are provided for Neurosurgery, V.D., Physical Medicine, Orthodontics, Mental Illness, Rheumatoid Arthritis. There is in addition X-Ray, Physiotherapy, Ultra-Sound, Hearing Aid and Occupational Therapy Services.

(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.

(4) Hydestile and King George V Hospital (near Godalming) provide 156 beds, of which 64 are for geriatric rehabilitation cases, 20 for pre convalescent beds and 8 Neurological beds. There are 36 beds for mentally Handicapped at King George V Hospital.

(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.) A "Meals on Wheels" service is operated for five days a week delivering 250 meals weekly at a nominal charge of 7½p per meal. A Darby and Joan Club with 120 members meet on the first Thursday of each month 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 1972

Disease	Under	Age							TOTAL	
		1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	15-24		25 & Over Unknown
Inf. Hepatitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Measles	-	-	1	1	-	10	-	-	-	12
Salmonella Panama Typhi-Murium	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
E. Coli	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scarlet Fever	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
	2	1	1	1	-	11	-	2	-	18

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.

* Impetigo	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
* German Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	56
* Mumps	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
* Chicken Pox	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Measles	..	..	..	..	..	..	9
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
							<u>219</u> Total

TUBERCULOSIS

There were no new cases in 1972 and we had two taken off the Register.

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

During 1972 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

Surrey County Council Infant Welfare Clinics continue to offer primary immunisation against Poliomyelitis, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus - these may also be arranged through the family doctors.

Smallpox vaccination is not now offered as a routine procedure but parents wishing to have their baby or child vaccinated may do so by request. Those travelling to countries or areas where Smallpox occurs should seek advice before travelling.

A reduction in the total number of cases of Measles can be maintained if parents take advantage of the Measles immunisation being offered to infants and young children.

Immunisation against German Measles offers a release from the fear of young pregnant women suffering this infection.

At 13 and upwards B.C.G. is offered to all school children both at state and private schools by arrangement with the County School Health Service.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

These are administered by the Surrey County Council.

1) Nursing in the Home

Staff Changes for the Year ending 1972

Miss Park and Miss Mackey left The Square practice on the 21st December, 1972, which meant an increased amount of work for the members of staff who remained.

In Post 31st December, 1972

Group attached Drs Childs and Burkhardt:-

Mrs Riddy - full-time District Nursing Sister

Mrs Stacey - part-time State Enrolled Nurse (Relief for other practices)

Dr. Lyne-Pirkis and other Doctors.

Miss Tingley - full-time District Nursing Sister.

The Square Practice

Mrs Kinsella - full-time District Nursing Sister.

Mrs A. Knight - newly appointed Nursing Auxiliary for 10 hours per week.

All Doctors in Godalming and Elstead

Miss J. Spicer - full-time District Midwife.

	<u>Cases</u>	<u>Visits</u>
New Patients and general visits	646	16,475
Midwifery - domiciliary deliveries	11	
Midwifery - hospital deliveries (by domiciliary midwives)	6	
Midwifery - early discharges from hospital	113	
Other visits by District Nurse/Midwife		1,534
	<u>776</u>	<u>18,009</u>

Work undertaken at doctors' surgeries by District Nursing Staff:

Total number of sessions	325
Total attendances	4158
Injections	2218
E.N.T.	12
Dressings	1928

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 a terre at Hillsleigh Clinic where the remainder are still based.

3) Home Help Service

During 1972 there were 25 home helps resident in the Godalming Area and 9 Neighbourly Helps. We employed a total of 93 Home Helps and 45 Neighbour Helps for the whole of our area.

The demand for the service continues to increase, and although the rate of pay was increased considerably during the year due to equal pay grading, this did not seem to attract extra labour, mostly because this was offset by the cost of living generally.

TOTAL

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES	1
These are administered by the Surrey County Council.	
1) Working in the Home	12
Staff Changes for the Year ending 1972	1
Miss Park and Miss Hockley left the Surrey practice on the 31st December, 1972, which meant an increased amount of work for the remainder of staff who remained	2
in post 31st December, 1972	18
Group attached to the Clinic and Nurseries:-	
Mrs Biddy - full-time District Nursing Sister	
other practices	
Dr. Ingers-Smith and other doctors	
at St. Andrew's Hospital, Guildford	
The District Practice	
multifunctional for the practice - full-time District Nursing Sister - 10.00 am to 6.00 pm	
per week	
All Doctors in Godalming and District	
Miss J. Baker - full-time District Nursing Sister	
Christine - per practice	
Visits	
New Patients and general visits	
Midwifery - home/visiting deliveries	
Midwifery - hospital deliveries (by	
home/visiting midwives)	
Midwifery - early discharges from hospital	
Other visits by District Nursing Staff	
registers and the total for the year 1972 is as follows	

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) 1414

Nuisances, Complaints, Advisory Visits, Meetings etc. 710

Inspections of:-

Drainage, Sewers, Sanitary Accommodation	..	..	..	173
Dairies, Ice Cream premises	..	..	..	47
Water Supplies (Including swimming pools)	..	..	..	64
Meat and Other Foods	..	..	..	66
Food Premises	..	..	..	295

Inspections and Investigations under:-

Offices, Shops etc. Act. 1963	..	..	..	..	209
Factories Act 1961	..	..	..	..	16
Clean Air Act, 1956	..	..	..	..	25
Shops Act 1950	..	..	..	..	19
Petroleum Consolidation Act, 1928	..	..	..	..	168
Refuse Collection and Disposal	..	..	..	..	29
Infectious Disease Regulations	..	..	..	..	46
Housing Act, 1957 - Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	4
					3285

Routine Samples

Milk Samples	..	..	..	..	..	43
Water Samples	..	..	..	..	..	34
Ice Cream Samples and Cream	..	..	..	..	..	6
Swimming Pool Water Samples	..	..	..	..	..	8
						91

Notices Served

Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	..	-
Informal Notices	..	..	..	..	..	159

Notices not complied with at 31st December 1972 12

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	9	5
Factories without Mechanical Power	-	-
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction, but not including outworkers' premises)	7	-
	16	5
Total		

2. DEFECTS FOUND

	<u>Number of Defects</u>		<u>Referred by 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	5	5	-
Not separate for sexes	-	-	-
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5	<hr/> -

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 dwelling houses 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 on a fee paying basis; 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 of the water; 8 samples were sent for bacteriological examination and all were found to be of satisfactory standard.

Drainage and Sewage Disposal

Drainage There were 173 inspections and tests to existing main drainage, septic tanks, and cesspool drainage systems during the year at various 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 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.

All pail or chemical closets formerly in use at houses and factories in the Borough have been replaced by water closets. For various reasons, a water carriage system of drainage for all properties in the Borough has taken a very long time to achieve. There will still be some chemical and earth closets in use at building sites or engineering works but these will be for short temporary periods only, long term site works are now normally provided with water closets. 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.

Sewer surcharging in several areas of the Borough has long been a cause for concern. The problem has steadily grown worse due to the increasing loads in the sewers all requiring treatment at the Sewage Disposal works. Some temporary relief has been afforded at a number of houses by the installation of anti-flood valves, but these are only a temporary remedy and are often un-reliable in operation. The Council's Consultant Engineers have prepared a Scheme for a relief trunk sewer and other works aimed at remedying, at least to some degree, this unsatisfactory state of affairs. The work is expected to be completed during the summer of 1974.

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 policy 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 without nuisance to occupiers of premises in the vicinity, these are encouraged.

The refuse tip at Ashtead Quarry continues to serve the needs of the present area; proper controlled tipping and close attention to insect and rodent pest control procedures have resulted in a year free from any serious 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	4	75	15
Retail Shops ..	5	133	92
Wholesale shops warehouses ..	-	4	2
Catering establishments open to the public, Canteens ..	1	14	14
Fuel storage depots	-	2	1
	10	228	124

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises - 244.

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

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Office	574
Retail Shops	771
Wholesale departments, warehouses	84
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	77
Fuel storage depots	16
	<u>Total</u> 1522
	Total Males 688
	Total Females 834

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 10 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, improvements 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 is 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 35 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 102,080 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 still 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 in the storage and use of petroleum spirit.

Under the auspices of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration, formed in 1965 a fourth Petroleum Technology Course was held at the Manor House, Godalming, a hall of residence of the Surrey University for 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 84 infestations of various pests (other than rats and mice) during 1972 as follows:-

Woodworm (Council houses only)	3
Wasps	36
Fleas and Bugs	5
Ants, Flies, Beetles, Silver Fish, Cockroaches etc.	38
Moles	1
Pigeons	1
	84

With the exception of treatment for Moles (charged at an inclusive rate of £1.25p 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 12 contracts produced an income of £209.

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.

	<u>Type of Property</u> <u>Non-Agricultural</u>	<u>Agricultural</u>
Number of properties in district	7404	10
Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	118	3
Number infested by (i) Rats	60	1
(ii) Mice	20	-
Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reason other than notifications	971	-
Number infested by (i) Rats	19	-
	7	-

NEW HOUSING

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

By the Council	Nil
By Private Persons.	47
Number of houses converted into flats	2

Although no new Council houses became available for letting during the year, 60 families were re-housed by the Council. This number included families occupying Council owned dwellings who were transferred voluntarily into accommodation more suited to their needs, and families from the waiting list re-housed in accommodation which became available through casual vacancies. The number of applicants on the Council's housing waiting list at the end of the year was 186.

UNFIT HOUSES

Local Authorities have power to require the repair of houses which are not yet unfit. This is effected by Section 72 of the Housing Act 1969 which amended the Housing Act of 1957 which previously only dealt with works required to make unfit houses fit for human habitation. The power may be used where substantial repairs are required to bring a house up to standard having regard to its age, character and locality.

The original programme to deal with unfit houses in the Borough was prepared in 1955 and was phased over 15 years. This programme was completed in 1972 when the final clearance area No. 11 was confirmed by the Council. Re-housing the occupants has taken somewhat longer than was anticipated, but it is expected that the houses will all be vacated during 1973 and then demolished.

Six houses previously included in a clearance area were subsequently listed as being of historical and architectural merit. A scheme for the conversion of these six houses into 3 fit houses brought up to modern standards was proposed and the clearance area was subsequently rescinded. The Council accepted undertakings that the houses should not be re-let for human habitation until the scheme had been completed. The works are in progress and it is expected that the scheme will be completed in 1973 resulting in the preservation and restoration of these ancient buildings and the provision of 3 fit units of accommodation.

Although a number of sub standard houses remain, the changing pattern of the property situation in the district generally has resulted in many tenanted houses becoming de-controlled and sold for owner-occupation. When this occurs, the owner-occupiers are generally anxious to re-condition and improve their houses with the aid of grants for improvements and grant aided repairs, a policy which is encouraged by the Council, and which is bringing properties up to a good standard to ensure that they will have a further period of useful life.

HOUSE IMPROVEMENT AND REPAIR

Improvement Grants to private houses were first introduced in 1949 but because of various restrictions they were not readily taken up by the general public until 1953. The original scheme was supplemented in 1959 by the introduction of the standard grant scheme which dealt with the provision of basic amenities. Both schemes were revised and extended by the Housing Act of 1969 and by the end of 1972 the total number of applications received and dealt with in the Borough under the available schemes was 814. The details of how these applications were dealt with are set out in the table later in the report.

The Act of 1969 brought into operation a fresh and self contained code for grant aided improvements and conversions and also gave local authorities additional powers to bring about the repair of houses.

The scale and type of works to improve and repair the existing stock of houses is an important part of the overall housing programme. Efforts to bring about the improvement and repair of houses consist mainly of encouraging owners to make use of the grants offered and to maintain their properties in good condition to a reasonable repair standard having regard to the property's age, character and locality. Local Authorities themselves also benefit from the improved level of financial assistance for the improvement or conversion of their own dwellings and properties purchased for improvement and conversion; full advantage has been taken of the improved assistance offered in connection with improvements to the Council's pre-war dwellings.

There are now three different types of grant:

- Improvement Grant (maximum £1,000 or £1,200).
- Standard Grant (maximum £200. or £450).
- Special Grants (for houses in multiple occupation).

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 achieve very much more in re-conditioning, improving, and repairing property.

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 £1,200; where 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, 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 being carried out to the satisfaction of the local authority.

Subject to certain conditions and maxima grant aid can be paid for certain repairs and replacements when these form part of a comprehensive improvement scheme for the dwelling.

The two standard grant schemes with maximum grant figures of £200. and £400. respectively are still available for the provision of basic amenities only. The number of applications have dwindled considerably mainly because, in considering improvements to a house, providing it has a potential life of 30 years, it is in the best interests of everyone concerned to consider a comprehensive improvement scheme so that the house is not only provided with the basic amenities but is improved and repaired to a high degree consistent with acceptable modern standards.

With regard to Council houses lacking any or all of the five basic amenities the Council resolved some years ago to install full amenities as soon as practical in all the houses owned by them. Works have been carried out to all the houses on the Ockford Ridge estate. When the Housing Act 1969 came into force, the Council took advantage of its flexibility and improved assistance and wider scope which has resulted in better schemes being applied and effected to the houses on the Farncombe estates. Over 100 houses have already been improved and it is anticipated that works to a further 60 houses will be implemented during 1973 using industrialised bathroom units.

The table refers to houses in private ownership only and does not include details of improvements to Council owned houses. Whilst the majority of applications dealt with came from owner-occupied property, a small proportion of tenanted houses were improved.

In the private sector 46 schemes were completed in 1972, and £20,520. paid to the owners of the houses improved. The Council have always encouraged landlords and owner-occupiers of houses to take advantage of the generous financial aid available for house improvements and repairs; this policy has proved very well worth while and as can be seen from the table 814 applications have been received and 669 schemes have been completed.

It is estimated that about 350 houses in the Borough worthy of improvement remain to be dealt with; approximately 200 of these are privately owned and at the current rate of progress it is expected that the improvement of all these houses will be achieved within the next few years.

	Improvements & Discretionary Grants (Since 1953)	Standard Grants (Since 1959)
Number of applications received	511	303
Works completed	403)	266)
Works completed but since withdrawn and repaid grant	16)	13)
Applications withdrawn	46)	28)
Applications refused	22)	1)
Works in progress	18	1
Applications approved but not yet commenced	6	4
For consideration	-	-
	511	303

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 concerning the availability of Compulsory powers and in two cases Formal Representations under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1964 were received and in both cases, following negotiations, the owners agreed to carry out improvement schemes. In several other cases the same object has been achieved by informal negotiations without the need for formal representations being made or considered.

Although no improvement areas have been declared because of the small number of houses involved in any one area, activity has continued in six selected areas which were surveyed on a house-to-house basis with the object of securing the improvement of all the houses in these six areas. Most of the houses, both tenanted and owner-occupied, have now been improved; those remaining without the basic amenities are in the main owned or occupied by elderly people who do not want to be disturbed by works being carried out to their houses, or involved in rent increases even though they are made aware that assistance can be obtained by way of Social Security benefits.

INSPECTION AND REPAIR

During the year thirty-three 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. 10 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. In such situations these controlled tenancies can be converted to regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is attained and the rent determined under the Rent Act. The Housing Finance Act of 1972 took this procedure a stage further and made provision for the conversion of controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies at a date dependent on the rateable value. In all cases the tenants retain statutory protection against eviction. The effect of this recent legislation is that the number of applicants for Qualification Certificates has reduced but tenants seek advice on repair standards and rent increases.

During the year 24 Qualification Certificates were approved resulting in fit houses with all amenities and a reasonable rent return for the landlords. Invariably, when an application is made for a Qualification Certificate it is found on inspection that the premises do not satisfy the qualifying conditions because of defects. Whilst in some cases (usually where recent grant-aided schemes have been completed) the repairs are minor in character, in other cases a considerable repair schedule is required to bring the property up to a reasonable standard of repair bearing in mind the age, character and locality of the dwelling. In several cases it has been found that the Landlords have not had the dwelling inspected prior to making applications and repair schedule comes as an unpleasant and costly shock.

HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

Over the years 41 houses have been inspected under this category but only 12 remain in use for the purpose. The reduction to this number has been achieved by informal negotiations with owners who have either converted their houses into self-contained flats or reverted to single family occupation. Where necessary, informal and formal notices have been served requiring repair works, the provision of additional services facilities and amenities, and works to provide proper means of escape in case of fire; one Direction Order to reduce and prevent over-crowding remains in force under Section 19 of the Housing Act 1961.

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 43 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 1972 are as follows:-

Untreated milk	6 samples
Pasteurised milk	23 samples
Sterilised milk	13 samples
Ultra Heat Treated milk	1 sample

All samples were satisfactory.

ICE CREAM

During the year 6 samples of ice-cream were submitted for bacteriological examination by means of the Methylene Blue Test at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory. Five samples proved to be of a high bacteriological quality and were placed in Provisional Grade I whilst the remaining sample was placed in Provisional Grade 2.

No ice-cream is actually manufactured in the Borough but in one snack bar a proprietary brand of "cold mix" is used in a "soft" ice-cream vending machine. The ice-cream sold from registered premises is manufactured by the major companies under the strictest supervision and ideal conditions. Some "loose" ice cream is sold from mobile traders operating in the area; this trade requires supervision and inspection to ensure that the various Regulations relating to these vehicles are complied with and that the vehicle equipment and personnel operate under proper conditions.

MEAT INSPECTION

The position with regard to slaughterhouses remains unchanged and is unlikely to be altered in the foreseeable future. Slaughtering in the Borough ceased 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 six fish shops in the Borough, four 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	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	499 lbs.
Other Perishables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	159 lbs.
Frozen Foods	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3061 packets.

Canned Foods

Meat	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	567 lbs.
Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95 lbs.
Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2860 lbs.
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1057 lbs.
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	634 lbs.

FOOD COMPLAINTS

The number of food complaints dealt with by the Department was lower than average; several were found to be groundless, and the remainder were roughly divided between varied conditions of unsoundness and the presence of foreign bodies. 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 one very small bakehouse specialising in the production of cakes and sugar confectionery.

GROCCERS, GREENGROCCERS, ETC.

There are 42 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.

MENTAL HOSPITALS:

Buryfield's Clinic, Gillingford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:

Thursday afternoons, Every Monday except 5th afternoon (by appointment only).

CLINICAL OTITIS CLINIC:

Thursday mornings.

Blakeney Clinic, Gillingford.

CLINICAL OTITIS CLINIC:

Wednesday mornings.

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 21 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 6 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 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 1972 and the result of examination and analysis are as follows:-

Formal samples:	Milk	8
	Miscellaneous foods	2
Informal samples:	Milk	3
	Miscellaneous foods	47

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	833 items of food and drugs
	Formal samples 434
	Informal samples 399

Thirty samples were found adulterated or irregular, nineteen being formal samples and eleven informal samples.

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

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 and 1st Friday).
CHILD GUIDANCE:	Tuesdays & Thursdays by appointment only.
DENTAL:	By appointment only.
DIPHTHERIA/TETANUS POLIOMYELITIS IMMUNISATION:	School children at General Medical Clinics Friday mornings. Pre-school children at Child Welfare Clinics. (Wednesdays and Fridays).
EYE:	2nd, 4th and 5th Mondays - all day (by appointment only).
GENERAL MEDICAL:	Fridays 9.30 a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).
RELAXATION & MOTHCRAFT:	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).

The Square, High Street, Godalming.

G.P. CLINIC	Every Friday afternoon 2 - 4 p.m. Dr. Hutchins - By appointment 1st Friday.
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St. Mark's Hall, Ockford Ridge, Godalming.

WELFARE CLINIC;	Every Wednesday 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. (Doctor on 2nd and 4th Wednesday).
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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 3.30p.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.
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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 - 12a.m. and Thursday 6-7.45.p.m. 5.30 - 7.30 p.m.
PLASTIC SURGERY CLINIC:	1st and 3rd Thursday afternoon.
VASCULAR CLINIC:	4th Wednesday morning.
PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC FOR ADOLESCENTS:	Monday morning - Every 4th.
MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY:	Every Friday afternoon.

Buryfield's Clinic, Guildford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC:	Thursday afternoons, Every Monday except 5th afternoon (by appointment only).
CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC:	Thursday mornings.

Stoughton Clinic, Guildford.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC:	Wednesday mornings.
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CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

EXISTING CLINICS

SURREY COUNTY COUNCIL CLINICS are as follows:-

There are 14 Butchers' shops in the 11 wards of the district which are registered as follows:-
Section 14 of the Food and Drug Act 1955, and the Food and Drug Act 1968, require that all shops which are registered as Butchers' shops should have a licence from the Council.

CHILD GUIDANCE: Tuesdays & Thursdays by appointment only.

DENTAL: By appointment only.

DIETETIC: By appointment only.

ENT: By appointment only.

GENERAL PRACTICE: By appointment only.

RELAXATION & MOTHERCRAFT: Mondays 5.30 p.m. by appointment.

SPEECH THERAPY: All day Tuesday (by appointment only) and Wednesdays and Fridays.

EXERCISES: By appointment only.

U.P. CLINIC: Dr. Hutchins - by appointment at Friday.

WELFARE CLINIC: 5 p.m. to 7 p.m. (Doctor on duty on Wednesdays).

REGIONAL HOSPITAL: Hillford Chest Hospital, Hill Street, Hillford.

CHEST CLINIC: Hillford Chest Hospital, Hill Street, Hillford.

ROYAL SURVEY CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

VEREAL DISEASES CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

PLASTIC SURGERY CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

VASCULAR CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

PSYCHIATRIC CLINIC FOR ADOLESCENTS: Hill Street, Hillford.

MEDICAL PHOTOGRAPHY: Hill Street, Hillford.

FAMILY PLANNING CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.

CERVICAL CYTOLOGY CLINIC: Hill Street, Hillford.



