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**BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD**

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

for 1971

TOGETHER WITH

**THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Chief Public Health Inspector**

## PERSONAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1 9 7 1

Alderman J. B. O'KEEFE (*Chairman*)

Alderman R. F. SPARROW (*Senior Vice-Chairman*)

Councillor MRS. M. M. WALLS (*Junior Vice-Chairman*)

Alderman MRS. D. W. BELLERBY Councillor MISS M. C. CLAYDON

Alderman H. H. KIMBER Councillor R. A. GREY

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Councillor T. A. CATTELL Councillor D. E. STEER

Councillor M. WATTS

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BOROUGH OF



GUILDFORD

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Peggy Beynon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.,  
MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
GUILDFORD.

*Telephone:*  
GUILDFORD 71111



GUILDFORD



BOROUGH OF

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Mr. J. H. B. M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Municipal Officer

Guildford

Telephone:

Guildford 7111

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### *Medical Officer of Health:*

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

### *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:*

H. C. REEVE, F.A.P.H.I.

### *Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

A. J. AVON, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

### *Senior Meat and Foods*

*Inspector* - R. SUTTON, M.A.P.H.I.

### *Senior District Inspector*

- B. PEPWORTH, M.A.P.H.I. (to  
February 1971)  
J. CRAWFORD, M.A.P.H.I. (from  
February 1971)

### *District Inspectors*

- J. CRAWFORD, M.A.P.H.I. (to  
January 1971)  
T. L. HUTCHINS, M.A.P.H.I.  
D. S. LEGG, B.SC., M.A.P.H.I.  
(from June 1971)

### *Public Health Inspector*

(Part-Time) - Mrs. M. E. WILKIE, M.A.P.H.I.

### *Authorised Meat Inspector*

- C. A. BROTHWELL

### *Technical Assistant*

- C. LUFF

### *Pupil Public Health Inspectors*

- D. S. LEGG, B.SC. (to June 1971)  
D. E. PHILLIPS  
C. W. MOSS (from October 1971)

### *Senior Clerk*

- Miss J. TARRY

### *Clerks*

- Mrs. J. I. WADSWORTH  
Miss J. TAYLOR (to July 1971)  
Miss C. R. BRADSHAW (from  
July 1971)

### *Pests Officers*

- F. MAUND  
N. J. TAYLOR

### *Public Analyst*

- J. PALGRAVE, B.SC., F.R.I.C.



Telephone: GUILDFORD 71111

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
GUILDFORD.

## FOREWORD

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting my Annual Report for 1971.

Once again the general health of the population remained good and there were no major outbreaks of disease. The death rate was 9.2 (10.5 in 1970).

The number of deaths from road accidents increased yet again, from 7 to 12: these are avoidable deaths.

The birth rate was 12.3 compared with the national average of 16.0.

The infant mortality rate was 19.0, while nationally it was 18.0.

Although the number of cases of Infectious Diseases as a whole dropped considerably, it is disquieting to note that cases of food poisoning almost doubled. With this in mind, the new Food Hygiene Regulations, which came into force on March 1st, 1971, are to be welcomed. This is one more step forward in the fight to ensure that food remains safe and wholesome in all aspects of food production from its source to consumer.

The marked fall in the number of cases of measles is clearly evidence of the value of immunisation against this disease and of the success of the immunisation schedule followed.

A five-day Anti-Smoking Clinic was held at Buryfields Clinic in May. Whilst the results of those attending the Clinic were encouraging, the number who attended was not as great as I would have wished.

It is gratifying to note that deaths from lung cancer in the Borough have fallen from 40 to 28. In spite of this, we must not be complacent, but must continue to make every effort to persuade children not to start smoking.

Another step forward with accommodation for the elderly was achieved towards the end of 1971 with the completion of Hillier House, the new block of flats in Farnham Road. Hillier House comprises 36 single-person flatlets, each one with central heating and fitted kitchen. There are fitted carpets throughout and the accommodation provided is excellent. A Warden, also housed in the building, is at hand in case of emergencies.



On November 5th, in an effort to reduce the number of injuries from careless use of fireworks, the Borough Council, together with the Guildford Lions Club, held an organised display of fireworks in Stoke Park. The night's entertainment included a torch-light procession and an enormous bonfire. It was a most successful evening and much enjoyed by a large number of spectators. The Council is to be congratulated on this successful and very worthwhile venture.

1971 saw the opening of Guildford's new Sports Centre. In January the keys of the Centre were handed over to the Mayor of Guildford by the Architect. During the following month the Centre was opened to the public. Finally, in June, on a day of brilliant sunshine, H.R.H. the Princess Anne performed the official opening ceremony.

There is a growing awareness between physical activity and health. A properly balanced programme of physical activity is essential if maximum health and well-being are to be maintained. Physical fitness is now considered to be necessary for normal everyday life and a good physical condition will undoubtedly assist the efficient working of the brain. Although it is difficult to know the exact relationship between physical activity and health in general, there is no doubt that such activity in one's leisure time has a beneficial effect. Activities such as gymnastics or swimming, started at school, should not be abandoned in adult life. Exercising regularly ensures that a healthy person will be maintained in good health and produce a sense of well-being which reacts on the individual as a whole.

Saunas, too, are growing in popularity. Although not an effective means of losing weight, a sauna bath is an effective antidote for tiredness and its tranquillising effect may well release internal tension.

Guildford's new Sports Centre has excellent facilities for both physical activities and sauna baths, and with a ground floor entrance and lifts to all floors, the disabled can also avail themselves of the facilities offered.

October saw the departure of the Deputy Medical Officer of Health, Dr. G. A. Jackson, after having been with the Borough for only six months. He is now Medical Officer of Health for Dorking Urban District, Leatherhead Urban District and Dorking and Horley Rural District. I am sure you will join me in wishing him every success in his new posts.

I would also like to offer my congratulations to Mr. H. C. Reeve, Chief Public Health Inspector, on his election as a Fellow



of the Association of Public Health Inspectors. He is justly deserving of this honour bestowed on him.

Once again, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Personal Services Committee for their continuing support and interest and to my fellow Officers for their unfailing co-operation. My grateful thanks also to Mr. Reeve, Mr. Avon and all the staff of the Health Department for their help and support throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

PEGGY BEYNON,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH.

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

	1971	1970
Area ( in acres) ... ..	7,322	7,322
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-1971, civilian and members of the Armed Forces ... ..	58,090	56,850
Number of inhabited houses and flats as at 1st April, 1972 according to the Rate Books ... ..	19,161	18,845
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1972 ... ..	£4,747,138	£4,590,061
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year 1972/1973 ... ..	£46,800	£45,600

### EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Guildford Borough		England and Wales	
	1971	1970	1971	1970
Live Births:—				
Number ... ..	749	714	783,165	784,482
Rate per 1,000 population (actual) ... ..	12.9	12.6	16.0	16.0
Rate (after correction by the Registrar General's comparability factor) ... ..	12.3	12.0	16.0	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) ... ..	7	9	8	8
Still Births:—				
Number ... ..	9	8	9,898	10,341
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	12	11	12	13
Total Live and Still Births ... ..	758	722	793,063	794,823
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ... ..	14	12	13,726	14,269
Infant Mortality Rates:—				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ... ..	19	17	18	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	19	18	17	17
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	20	—	24	26
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... ..	15	10	12	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ... ..	8	10	10	11
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ... ..	20	21	22	23
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				
Number of deaths ... ..	—	—	} information not yet available	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	—	—		
Number of Deaths				
Deaths:—				
Number ... ..	574	642	567,345	575,208
Rate per 1,000 population (actual) ... ..	9.9	11.3	11.6	11.7
Rate (after correction by the Registrar General's comparability factor) ... ..	9.2	10.5	11.6	11.7
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths ... ..	175	72	215,820	209,274



## DEATHS

As for the past seven years, 75 per cent of the total number of deaths during 1971 occurred in the elderly (i.e. 65 years and over), namely 439 out of a total of 574.

Once more, diseases of the heart and arteries were the biggest single cause of death, the total in this category being 298. The number of deaths from coronary disease of the heart was 153, much higher than in 1970 (138), but there was a decrease in the number of deaths from cerebrovascular disease (79 in 1971 compared with 88 in 1970).

During the year 59 males and 56 females died from one or other form of cancer (65 and 62 respectively in 1970), 28 of these being due to lung cancer (21 males and 7 females), 12 less than in 1970. This is no indication, however, that the restriction on cigarette smoking can be relaxed, but is perhaps an encouraging sign of the results to be achieved by cutting down on smoking, and I hope this improvement will be maintained.

Deaths from motor vehicle accidents continue to increase, 12 occurring in 1971 as against 7 in 1970 and 4 in 1969, but there was a further reduction in the number of deaths during the year from all other accidents, i.e. 8 in 1971, 9 in 1970 and 15 in 1969.

I am pleased to be able to report that as in 1969 and 1970, there were no maternal deaths in 1971. One such death was recorded in 1968, but prior to this there were no maternal deaths in the Borough for eight years, a great tribute to all engaged in the ante-natal and post-natal care of mothers.

## INFANT MORTALITY

There were 14 deaths of infants under one year during 1971 (12 in 1970), 11 dying within the first four weeks of birth (7 in 1970).

The cause of infant deaths were:—

Respiratory diseases ...	3
Congenital anomalies ...	3
Other causes ...	8

The number of infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births gives the Infant Mortality Rate. This rate for Guildford in 1971 was 19 as against the National Infant Mortality Rate of 18. This is the first year since 1966 that the Guildford Borough Rate has been higher than the National Rate.



# GUILDFORD DEATHS IN 1971

	Cause of Death	Males	Females	Total
B. 1	Cholera ... ..	—	—	—
B. 2	Typhoid Fever ... ..	—	—	—
B. 3	Bacillary Dysentery and Amoebiasis ...	—	—	—
B. 4	Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	1	—	1
B. 5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—
B. 6 (pt.)	Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	—	—	—
B. 6 (rem.)	Other Tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—
B. 7	Plague ... ..	—	—	—
B. 8	Diphtheria ... ..	—	—	—
B. 9	Whooping Cough ... ..	—	—	—
B.10	Streptococcal Sore Throat and Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
B.11	Meningococcal Infection ... ..	—	—	—
B.12	Acute Poliomyelitis ... ..	—	—	—
B.13	Smallpox ... ..	—	—	—
B.14	Measles ... ..	—	—	—
B.15	Typhus and other Rickettsioses ... ..	—	—	—
B.16	Malaria ... ..	—	—	—
B.17	Syphilis and its sequelae ... ..	—	—	—
B.18	All other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	2	—	2
B.19 ( 1)	Malignant Neoplasm of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ... ..	2	—	2
B.19 ( 2)	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus ...	1	—	1
B.19 ( 3)	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach ...	4	4	8
B.19 ( 4)	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine ...	3	9	12
B.19 ( 5)	Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx ...	—	1	1
B.19 ( 6)	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronchus	21	7	28
B.19 ( 7)	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast ... ..	—	12	12
B.19 ( 8)	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus ... ..	—	7	7
B.19 ( 9)	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate ...	6	—	6
B.19 (10)	Leukaemia ... ..	1	—	1
B.19 (11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue ... ..	21	16	37
B.20	Benign Neoplasms and Neoplasms of unspecified nature ... ..	—	—	—
B.21	Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	2	1	3
B.22	Avitaminoses and other Nutritional Deficiency ... ..	—	—	—
B.23	Anaemias ... ..	2	1	3
B.24	Meningitis ... ..	1	—	1
B.25	Active Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	—	—
B.26	Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ...	1	2	3
B.27	Hypertensive Disease ... ..	6	—	6



Cause of Death							Males	Females	Total
B.28	Ischaemic Heart Disease (=Coronary Disease) ... ..						86	67	153
B.29	Other forms of Heart Disease ... ..						10	20	30
B.30	Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..						30	49	79
B.31	Influenza ... ..						—	—	—
B.32	Pneumonia ... ..						17	31	48
B.33 (1)	Bronchitis, Emphysema ... ..						25	6	31
B.33 (2)	Asthma ... ..						2	—	2
B.34	Peptic Ulcer ... ..						—	—	—
B.35	Appendicitis ... ..						—	—	—
B.36	Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..						1	1	2
B.37	Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..						—	1	1
B.38	Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..						3	1	4
B.39	Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..						2	—	2
B.40	Abortion ... ..						—	—	—
B.41	Other complications of Pregnancy, Child-birth and Puerperium ... ..						—	—	—
B.42	Congenital Anomalies ... ..						3	2	5
B.43	Birth Injury, Difficult Labour and other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions ... ..						2	1	3
B.44	Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ... ..						2	—	2
B.45	Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ... ..						3	2	5
B.46 (1)	Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases ... ..						1	1	2
B.46 (2)	Other Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs ... ..						—	—	—
B.46 (3)	Mental Disorders ... ..						—	—	—
B.46 (4)	Multiple Sclerosis ... ..						—	—	—
B.46 (5)	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..						3	—	3
B.46 (6)	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ... ..						16	11	27
B.46 (7)	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ... ..						4	2	6
B.46 (8)	Other Diseases of the Digestive System ... ..						—	1	1
B.46 (9)	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ... ..						2	3	5
B.46 (10)	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue ... ..						—	—	—
B.46 (11)	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue ... ..						2	1	3
BE.47	Motor Vehicle Accidents ... ..						9	3	12
BE.48	All other Accidents ... ..						2	6	8
BE.49	Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ... ..						3	3	6
BE.50	All other External Causes ... ..						—	—	—
TOTALS ...							302	272	574

# Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1971

	Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death Rate per 1,000 Population						Rate per 1,000 Live Births
	Live Births	Still Births	All Causes	Acute Poliomyelitis	Pneumonia	Whooping Cough	Diphtheria	Influenza	
England and Wales ...	16.0	0.2	11.6	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	18
GUILDFORD ...	12.9	0.2	9.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	19



## **GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH**

### **LABORATORY FACILITIES**

The excellent facilities provided by Dr. Cook, the Director, and his staff at the Guildford Public Health Laboratory for laboratory examinations of infectious disease specimens were used to the full during the year and are gratefully acknowledged.

Dr. Cook retired in November 1971 and I would like to pay tribute to his courteous and untiring service to the Borough for so many years. He has been succeeded as Director by Dr. Joan Davies and we look forward to enjoying the same happy relationship with her that we have had with her predecessor.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres (see back cover)**

### **HOSPITAL PROVISION**

The South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board maintains two hospitals in Guildford:—

1. **St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford**, provides:

Number of beds 384 (including 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, geriatrics 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.

#### **Day Hospital**

Day Hospitals are now considered to be an essential part of the geriatric service.

Elderly people are cared for during the day at the Day Hospital at St. Luke's in order to relieve their relatives and they are returned to their homes at night, so that, by this means, the necessity for in-patient treatment in geriatric wards is avoided. Most of the patients who attend do so for rehabilitation or the maintenance of physical independence. In addition, for the elderly living alone, the Day Hospital provides a good meal and much-needed companionship.



Close co-operation exists between the Geriatrician, Dr. Milligan, and the Local Authority Health Services.

**2. The Royal Surrey County Hospital, Farnham Road, Guildford, provides:—**

Number of beds	... ..	208
Average number occupied daily throughout the year		156
Number of out-patients during the year	... ..	13,991
Number of attendances made by out-patients	... ..	51,066
Number of patients attending Accident Centre	... ..	29,315

The hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery with the exception of gynaecology, paediatrics, dermatology and general medicine, which are provided at St. Luke's Hospital.

### MATERNITY PROVISION

	No. of Beds	No. of Births	
		1971	1970
St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	54+12 special care cots	1,522	1,366
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home ... ..	50	516	563
Jarvis Maternity Home ... ..	12	255	262
Institutional Births (Residents 729, Non-residents 1,564)			
	Total	2,293	2,191
Domiciliary Births ... ..		20	37
Total Births in the Borough ... ..		2,313	2,228

### Notification of Births

During 1971 there were 366 male and 383 female births to residents notified, a total of 749 (714 in 1970) and 9 stillbirths (8 in 1970).

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Surrey County Council Ambulance Service for the Borough operates from the County Ambulance Control, The Horseshoes, Bolters Lane, Banstead (Telephone No. Burgh Heath 53491).

The St. John Ambulance Association and Brigade, Borough of Guildford Corps, with one Ambulance Division, provides a supplementary service to that operated by the County Council, the ambulances being used for patients preferring private transport outside the National Health Service Scheme and for public duties at shows, etc. A summary of the work carried out by the Corps is given below:—



	Members	Public Duties	Transport	Other Duties	Escorts	Hospitals
Totals ...	234	2,885½	148	2,298½	13	93
<b>Total 5,438 hours</b>						
Number of cases treated on Public Duty ...					237	
Number of cases treated off Public Duty ...					39	
Number of Medical Comforts loaned ...					244	
<b>Transport</b>						
Private Cases ...			9 involving 414 miles			
Road Accidents ...			1 no mileage 5 "			
On Public Duties ...			31 involving 541 "			
Other Mileage ...			586 "			
Totals ...			41	1,546		

### DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

This service is administered by the Surrey County Council. The 25 District Nurses employed are now all either attached to, or aligned with, General Practitioners' practices and work in close co-operation with the doctors.

### HEALTH VISITING SERVICE

This is another of the County Council's services, the Health Visitors working in close co-operation with local doctors, being either attached to, or aligned with, General Practitioners' practices. They are based at one or other of the Clinics in the Borough or at the surgeries of the doctors with whom they work.

### SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT

Social Workers, who formerly came under the administration of the Health and Welfare Department, have, since the end of 1970, been transferred to the new Social Services Department. This Department deals with problems of Welfare, Families and Handicapped Persons and also incorporates the former Children's Department of the County Council. The Area Director for the Borough is based at 56/58, Chertsey Street, Guildford (Tel. No. Guildford 64643).

The Home Help Service has also been transferred to the Social Services Department and the Home Help Organiser for the area can be contacted at the above address (Tel. No. Guildford 61431). The service caters for mothers who are incapacitated, mothers with new babies and debilitated elderly people. The demand for Home Helps always exceeds the supply.

A Neighbourly Help Service is run in conjunction with the Home Help Service: this enables a neighbour to take the place of a Home Help, thus making available a service which might otherwise not be possible owing to the shortage of Home Helps.

There are in the Borough 29 Home Helps and 13 Neighbourly Helps.



## GERIATRIC HEALTH VISITOR

Miss Lee continued to give excellent service in this important branch of the work for old people in the Borough during the year, the following visits being paid:—

Visits to new patients ... .. 102 (139 in 1970)  
Revisits to these and former patients and relatives 475 (487 in 1970)

## OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE

The demands of the elderly on the services provided by the Central and Local Government are constantly increasing with the escalation from year to year in the percentage of old people in the community. There are limits to what these services are able to provide and consequently the work done by voluntary helpers in this field is vitally necessary. More and more schemes for helping the elderly are being devised to meet their problems.

At the new Old People's Welfare Centre, Westborough, a lunch club has been opened for Old Age Pensioners, the first time that such a service has been provided in Guildford. This Centre is the project of the Congregational Church although it is affiliated to the Guildford Old People's Welfare Council and was opened with the object of saving fares to Guildford for those old people from the area who visited the Old People's Welfare Centre at the Bus Station in Onslow Street.

The construction of the new Old People's Welfare Centre on the riverside is progressing and it is hoped that the building will be occupied during 1972.

Many offers of practical help continue to be received from people willing to assist in the Tea Bar at the present Centre and those able to act as visitors to the housebound. As usual, young people have given much help during the year, University Students, Scouts, Girl Guides, Youth Club members and sixth form school-girls in the way of visiting, shopping, gardening and providing entertainment. The W.R.V.S., Health Visitors, Social Services Departments and many voluntary and statutory associations have given their customary support.

Three new Clubs have opened during the year, the Millmead 60+ Guild, the Friary Club and the Guildford Branch of the National Federation of Old Age Pensioners. All the Clubs report a happy and successful year with the ladies who help to run them doing their utmost, as usual, to help the elderly people.

## MEALS ON WHEELS

During 1971 the W.R.V.S. delivered 31,330 meals (24,245 in 1970) to approximately 140 people on five days each week in their own homes. The highest number delivered in one week (mid-December) was 697.



## **MOBILE LIBRARY**

The W.R.V.S. operate the Mobile Library Service and deliver to 96 recipients in their own homes, to approximately 20 at the Burpham Homes and to two Day Centres for the Elderly in the Borough.

## **FURNITURE STORE AND CLOTHING STORE**

The furniture store involves a good deal of work for the W.R.V.S., many families being helped with the provision of furniture and household equipment. They are always in need of small items of furniture and bedding, but find large items of furniture difficult to handle. A total of 506 families (777 persons) were provided with clothing during the year.

## **WORK CENTRE**

The W.R.V.S. also run a Work Centre for young physically handicapped people, who meet each Monday at the Youth Centre.

## **FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION**

Family Planning Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital in the Out-patients' Department as follows:—

Monday and Wednesday, 6.00 p.m. to 7.45 p.m.

Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday, 9.30 a.m. to 11.30 a.m.

(The Friday morning Clinic is ONLY for the fitting of contraceptive devices.)

Patients are seen only by appointment at the Clinic (Tel. No. Guildford 76208).

The services of this Association are available to all and include the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families.

The Youth Advisory Centre for unmarried young people continues to be well attended and sessions are held at the Family Planning Clinic in the Out-patients' Department at St. Luke's Hospital on the 1st and 3rd Thursdays in each month from 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m. The Centre caters especially for the 16-20 year old group, as more time can be spent on sorting out their particular problems than can be given at the general clinic sessions.

## **MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL**

At the beginning of the year the Guildford and District Marriage Guidance Council moved into their new premises, 40/41 Castle Street, Guildford. This is the local branch of the National Marriage Guidance Council which is concerned primarily with marriage and family relationships and believes that the well-being of society is dependent on the stability of marriage. Its objectives



are to provide a confidential counselling service for people who have difficulties or anxieties in their marriage or in other personal relationships and an education service in personal relationships for young people, engaged and newly married couples and parents. The Council carefully selects and trains men and women to do this work.

In spite of a fall in the number of Counsellors, the number of new cases seen increased from 172 in 1970 to 190 in 1971: 439 cases were dealt with last year.

The Education Committee has been replaced by a small group of Counsellors with particular interest in education work. The Counsellors give an immense amount of time and devotion to both remedial and education work and to continuing their in-service training.

No charge is made to clients, as marriage guidance is a voluntary organisation, but as administrative costs continue to increase, income has not kept pace with expenditure. It is hoped that renewed appeals to Local Authorities will result in a sufficiently favourable response to enable the anticipated rising costs in 1972 to be met.

Appointments at the Castle Street office may be made between 10 a.m.-4 p.m. each day (Tel. No. Guildford 66254).

### **TELEPHONE SAMARITANS GUILDFORD**

This is a Registered Charity and is the local branch of the Telephone Samaritans founded by the Reverend Chad Varrah with the aim of offering help to the suicidal and despairing. The branch covers a wide area including most of West Surrey and part of North Hampshire.

The essence of Samaritan work lies in one person listening to and sharing in the problems of another and in relieving distress before it is too late.

It is a confidential service for which no charge is made and is available from 9 a.m.-11 p.m. seven days a week, the telephone number being Guildford 2345.

At the end of 1971 there were 160 Samaritans in the branch and there is a steady flow of volunteers for the preparation courses.

The branch reports that the number of suicide attempts is still increasing, but the suicide rate continues to decline, which may be due to the growth of the Samaritan movement. The number of "first time" calls received during 1971 was 798, which was 72 more than in 1970, although the increase was not so great as last year (i.e. 10 per cent in 1971, 25 per cent in 1970).



## MORTUARY

The Borough Mortuary is situated at Woodbridge. During 1971 the number of bodies received was 283 (258 in 1970).

## CREMATORIUM

In addition to the Borough, the Guildford Crematorium, which was opened in January 1967, serves a wide area, including the countryside through Godalming, Haslemere and extending into West Sussex and Hampshire. The number of cremations carried out in 1971 was 1,222 (1,258 in 1970).

## SUPERVISION OF NURSING HOMES

Mount Alvernia, Harvey Road, Guildford, the only Nursing Home in the Borough, has 78 general and 50 maternity beds, and during 1971 dealt with 2,322 general and 608 maternity patients, some of the maternity patients being delivered elsewhere. A close liaison is kept with Mount Alvernia which is registered with the Borough Council as a Nursing Home and is inspected under the Public Health Act, 1936.

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Infectious cases requiring hospital treatment are normally admitted to Ottershaw Isolation Hospital, though some go to Green Lane Hospital, Farnham, and occasionally elsewhere.

### Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1971

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Measles ... ..	49	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	10	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	7	—
Dysentery ... ..	2	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	11	3
Infective Jaundice ... ..	10	—
Meningitis ... ..	1	1
	90	4
	—	—

## IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

### Poliomyelitis Immunisation

Oral vaccine is given in conjunction with triple vaccine (diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus), the first dose at six months, the second at eight months and the third at 12 months of age.

### Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisation

Triple vaccine is given with oral poliomyelitis vaccine at the above-mentioned intervals. By this means, it is no longer neces-



sary to give boosting doses of triple vaccine at eighteen months of age.

Subsequent boosting doses of oral poliomyelitis vaccine and diphtheria and tetanus vaccines are given at five and fifteen years of age: the latter is designed to give the school leaver an optimum degree of immunisation.

### **Measles Vaccination**

This is given as a routine at thirteen months of age: at present no boosting doses are given.

### **Rubella Vaccination**

This is a very worthwhile vaccination and I fully advise all parents to have their daughters avail themselves of this. The purpose of this vaccination is to ensure that as many girls as possible are protected against Rubella before they reach child-bearing age, because of the known risk of certain serious congenital abnormalities which may occur if the infection is contracted during pregnancy.

### **Smallpox Vaccination**

In 1971, the Secretary of State accepted the advice of the Joint Committee on Vaccination and Immunisation that vaccination against smallpox as a routine procedure in early childhood need no longer be recommended.

Smallpox vaccination has always had a small risk of serious complications and recent changes in the prevalence of the disease in countries overseas has made the need for routine vaccination unnecessary. The World Health Organisation eradication scheme has made considerable progress and there is every reason to believe that the disease will eventually be completely eradicated.

Vaccination remains the most reliable measure for the protection of persons who are liable to come into contact with cases of smallpox such as doctors and nurses, and for travellers to and from parts of the world where smallpox is still endemic or countries where eradication programmes are still in progress.

### **Cholera**

Two cases of EL TOR cholera were reported in this country during 1971. The disease spread westward from those countries where cholera is endemic, such as India and Pakistan. Vaccination against cholera gives some degree of protection, but control of the disease depends in the main on high standards of personal and environmental hygiene. Provided our standards of sanitation and personal hygiene remain high, it is unlikely that cholera



will become established in epidemic form in Britain. To avoid the risk of infection, if holidaying in areas where cholera has been confirmed, it is advisable to boil all water and milk before drinking and to avoid raw fruit and vegetables.

### B.C.G. Vaccination

This vaccination against tuberculosis is available through the County School Health Service to school children of 13 years and upwards and also to students attending Universities, Teacher Training Colleges and other establishments of Further Education.

## TUBERCULOSIS

There were 236 cases on the Tuberculosis Register at the beginning of 1971 and 231 cases at the end of the year. Eight newly notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year (10 in 1970), but there were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis (1 in 1970). There were no deaths from pulmonary or non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The age groups of new cases in 1971 are given in the following table:—

Age Periods	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.
Under 1 ...	—	—	—	—
1 — ...	—	—	—	—
2 — 4 ...	—	—	—	—
5 — 9 ...	—	—	—	—
10—14 ...	—	—	—	—
15—19 ...	—	1	—	—
20—24 ...	—	—	—	—
25—34 ...	1	1	—	—
35—44 ...	1	3	—	—
45—54 ...	—	—	—	—
55—64 ...	—	1	—	—
65—74 ...	—	—	—	—
75 and over ...	—	—	—	—
	2	6	—	—

### New Cases and Mortality 1962–1971

	New Cases		Deaths	
1962 ...	...	11	2	
1963 ...	...	14	1	
1964 ...	...	20	1	
1965 ...	...	10	1	
1966 ...	...	11	—	
1967 ...	...	15	2	
1968 ...	...	18	2	
1969 ...	...	15	1	
1970 ...	...	11	3	
1971 ...	...	8	—	



The Guildford Borough Section of the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases held two meetings during 1971 and help was given to families living in the Guildford Borough area in various ways.

A number of patients received help with fuel, always a very necessary item, either by supplies of coal or with assistance towards the payment of electricity and gas accounts. As usual, a number of patients received help with the cost of milk, often a major item in their household expenses. One patient was supplied with an electric blanket. Help with travelling expenses was given to the wife of a patient to enable her to visit her husband in hospital. Two families were helped towards the cost of a holiday and two children from the Guildford Borough area were recommended for the Summer Holiday for Children at Shephatch, Tilford, which was held as usual. Nineteen patients received monetary gifts at Christmas from the Care Committee.

The results of the Christmas Seal Sale were very encouraging in spite of much competition from other organisations.

### CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit continues to pay weekly visits to the Borough on Thursday mornings from 10-11 o'clock, when it is sited in the North Street Car Parking area opposite the old General Post Office (now in course of reconstruction). There is no indication to date that the Chest Radiography Service is to be discontinued, as was forecast in the 1969 Report.

During 1971 the Unit carried out a total of 2,521 chest X-rays in the Borough, the findings being as follows:—

	Number X-Rayed	Cases of Significant Pulmonary Tuberculosis			Cases of Primary Lung Cancer		
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Service	295	0	0	0	1	0	1
Attendances by General Public, Factory Groups, etc.	2,226	0	0	0	3	2	5



## DAY NURSERIES AND CHILD MINDERS

There has been a big increase in the provision of day nurseries (or playgroups) and child minders in recent years. The total number registered in the Borough now stands at 64 with over 600 children being catered for.

The companionship of other children is important in the intellectual and emotional development of the young and the opportunities to learn, provided by these nurseries and playgroups in the early years of life are of great benefit to a child.

**CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE**

The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit continues to pay weekly visits to the Borough on Thursday mornings from 10-12 o'clock when it is sited in the North Street Car Parking area opposite the old General Post Office (now in course of reconstruction). There is no indication so far that the Chest Radiography Service is to be discontinued, as was forecast in the 1969 Report.

During 1971 the Unit carried out a total of 2,521 chest X-rays in the Borough, the findings being as follows:-

Findings	Number of Cases					Total
	Normal	Minor Abnormalities	Major Abnormalities	Significant Abnormalities	Cases of Tuberculosis	
General Practitioner Chest X-Ray Service	1,250	0	0	1	0	1,251
Attendance by General Public, Factory Groups, etc.	1,271	0	0	3	2	1,276

# Annual Report

of the

## Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1971



## PUBLIC RELATIONS

"Health is a state of complete mental, physical and social well-being and not merely an absence of disease and infirmity". W.H.O. definition.

I put this at the head of my report to the Council for 1966. Looking back on the five years which have lapsed since then it is satisfying to see how many other disciplines, both inside and outside Local Government, seem at last to have accepted the importance of adequate control of the environment in order to achieve the objects of this definition—some of the statements made by quite responsible people have been almost hysterical but have done little harm if they have concentrated public attention on a very important issue.

No one Local Government department has a monopoly of environmental control; the Sewage Works Manager helps to keep rivers clean, the Planners control urban and rural development, the Cleansing Superintendent keeps our towns physically clean; but the threads of all these activities come together in the Health Department where the failure of other disciplines comes home to rest. Bad planning permits intrusive activities in domestic or leisure environments, inadequate public cleansing permits the environment to become foul, poor sewerage systems permit pollution of waterways—complaints about these all land on the desk of the Public Health Inspector and steps have to be taken to rectify errors and overcome health hazards. It is for this reason that a strong, active and independent Health Department has always been and must increasingly be an essential ingredient of District Local Government.

The Government proposals for Local Government reorganisation have recognised this and have established and extended the environmental and public health work which is at present carried out in the Borough and which will remain at District Council level. The Government has recognised that these activities must remain close to the people and that they must be organised in such a way that they are easily recognisable and readily accessible. The Council's co-operation in the efforts made to reorganise the Borough's Health Department over the last few years have produced an efficient and economical unit. This unit is readily capable of standing alone and capable of expansion and amalgamation to cater for the needs of a new and larger district and it meets the criteria outlined above.

The Health Inspector is the one Local Government officer who is involved with all disciplines in Local Government and for this reason the public relations activities of the Department are doubly important. Whenever talks are given to organisations about public health work inevitably questions arise about other



departments' activities—it is fruitless to say “It's not my Department”, and logical and helpful answers must be given wherever possible.

The Department has a regular programme of educational and public relations activities, including exhibitions at the various shows, in the library, in local show rooms and wherever we can obtain local co-operation. I should like to thank all who have so generously given space or who have helped in other ways with exhibitions, particularly Mrs. Penycate for giving valuable space in the library foyer.

Special attention has been directed during the year to the Stoke Fields General Improvement Area, North Place Clearance Areas and the Falcon Road Redevelopment Area.

A quarterly news sheet has been introduced and is circulated for distribution in clinics, surgeries, etc., and to interested organisations. The usual wide range of organisations and schools have asked for talks, predominantly about food hygiene and environmental pollution.

Educational and public relations activities continue to be of great importance. A considerable amount of time, money and effort are spent on them and the results are most satisfying. As schools introduce into their syllabi for “O” and “A” level examinations courses on various aspects of the environment, specialist lecturers will probably be called on to an even greater extent. Within the limits of staff time we hope to continue and extend our activity in this important field.

### HOUSING

Applications for the improvement of houses with the aid of grants have continued to constitute a major part of the Department's work in housing. During the year three fewer applications were received than in 1970, but at 111 the number of applications is highly satisfactory.

On 1st January, 1971, work began seriously to bring into operation the Stoke Fields General Improvement Area. In spite of the tremendous effort put into the Area by the Senior Housing Inspector, the results have been disappointing. During the year, of the 584 houses in the Area 312 received a comprehensive inspection, owners were advised (often by personal interview) of the improvements and repairs required and of the grants available. 123 houses required substantial improvement and repair but only 23 applications for grants were received. At 9 houses improvements and repairs were completed at a total cost qualifying for grant of £11,095 and the grant paid out amounted to £5,366, an average of just under £600 per house.

Why is it that response within the General Improvement Area seems to have been so poor? It is not difficult to find reasons,



and the Senior Housing Inspector, from personal contact with owners and occupiers, quotes the following factors:

1. Financial hardship. Many owners are unable to find readily their share of the cost of work. An increased mortgage or a new loan is therefore usually necessary—older people find this difficult to face up to and the young cannot afford the burden of a higher mortgage at a time when they are probably buying their first house. Older people have little incentive, their children have grown up and left home, and if an older person has managed for 60 years or so without a bathroom why have one now?
2. Rented property. The owner has to wait an inordinate time to recoup his investment. Often he is old and owns only one or two houses, he would rather await vacant possession and a quick and profitable sale.
3. Repairs. Where there is no improvement element the cost of repairs represents a major problem. Modest repairs such as re-roofing, repairs to chimneys, guttering, etc., none of which may qualify for grant, can cost £500. There is no financial aid other than by way of loan or mortgage at high rates of interest. The Council's maturity loan scheme can help in these cases but is often viewed with suspicion.
4. Failure of the Council to implement environmental improvements. For a variety of reasons none of the proposed environmental improvements have been started. Residents are suspicious of the Council and its motives and until public money has been committed to the project residents remain doubtful that anything will be done.

The target date of five years to see the majority of houses restored now seems to have been optimistic. Where informal approaches have proved unavailing a more formal attitude may now prove necessary for the sake of the area as a whole. Power exists to compel owners to repair their houses and the time is rapidly approaching when this power may have to be exercised. The Housing Acts enable a local authority as a last resort to carry out repairs and the cost becomes a recoverable charge on the house. If a house lacks amenities the Council is empowered to purchase it and to modernise it. Clearly the Council would use these powers reluctantly because of the social and human factors involved.

Outside the General Improvement Area many sound houses were improved. 47 tenanted houses, of the total of 108 approvals, again indicates the success of the inspection policy of the Department. Whenever a house is visited for any reason at all if it lacks a bathroom advice is given on the spot and appropriate action taken.



Turning from improvement to the more dismal aspect of housing the tables indicate that 62 houses were included in Clearance Areas during the year. In addition 31 houses, often sub-standard, were included within Compulsory Purchase Orders adjoining the Clearance Areas. 23 houses or parts were closed.

The North Place Clearance Areas and the Clearance Areas in Falcon and Eagle Roads include the worst of the remaining houses in the clearance programme. Decisions to make Clearance Areas are difficult. The Housing Act, 1957, defines an unfit house but has no regard for the human and social upheaval involved in clearance procedure. It looks at the condition of the house, disregarding all other factors, and if the Council accepts a report that houses in an area are unfit it has no option but to declare a Clearance Area. In declaring these particular Areas the Council has taken all possible steps to minimise the effect on residents. It has declared its intention to compensate owners to the limit of its statutory powers, to rehouse occupiers to their satisfaction and to bring them back to new houses in the same area if they wish when redevelopment has taken place. Owner-occupiers have been offered reconditioned houses often within a stone's-throw of their existing houses.

Some of the better houses are to be retained and improved on a short term basis in Eagle Road, Finch Road and Falcon Road. Instability throughout the area militates against the creation of a General Improvement Area but the houses which will remain will provide reasonable homes for many years.

The following tables summarise all aspects of housing activities during the year. The Council, as landlord, has made good progress with the improvement of Council houses, but as in the private sector one of the factors which has hampered progress has been the shortage of builders prepared to take on this type of work.

### Clearance Programme

During 1971 the following action was taken with regard to unfit houses included in the 1971/75 Clearance Programme:

	No. of Houses	Families Displaced	Houses Demolished	Houses Made Fit
Clearance Areas and Compulsory Purchase Orders:—				
Houses included in Clearance Areas represented before 1971	—	—	—	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders but outside Clearance Areas represented before 1971	—	—	—	—



## New Areas represented:

North Place No. 26	...	...	9	1(1A)**	—	—
North Place No. 27	...	...	12	4(7A6C)	—	—
Falcon Road No. 28	...	...	4	—	—	—
Falcon Road/Eagle Road No. 29	...	...	37	1(2A)	—	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders but outside Clearance Areas	...	...	31	1(2A2C)	—	—

## Individual Unfit Houses:

## Closing Orders:

(a) Buildings	...	...	9	4(7A2C)	—	2
(b) Parts of Buildings	...	...	2	3(6A5C)	—	—
Demolition Orders	...	...	—	2(5A1C)	4	2
Undertakings	...	...	10	9(21A4C)	—	2
Local Authority Property	...	...	2	11(18A6C)	—	—

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116	36	(95)	4	6
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\* including tenants died or found own accommodation.

\*\* figures in parentheses show number of persons.

The following table shows the total number of houses included in Clearance Programmes I, II and III which have been dealt with up to the end of December 1971:—

	Privately owned	Council owned or controlled
Number of Houses in Clearance Areas only:—		
Confirmed	70	—
Awaiting confirmation	—	—
Number of Unfit Houses included in Clearance Areas/ Compulsory Purchase Orders:—		
Confirmed	199	10
Awaiting confirmation	45	48
Number of Individual Unfit Houses dealt with by Closing Orders or Demolition Orders	181	—
Number of Houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness	—	133
Number of Individual Unfit Houses where Undertakings have been accepted	49	4
Number of temporary huts demolished	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners	11	—
	<hr/> 545	<hr/> 396

## Improvement Grants

During the year 111 formal applications for Improvement Grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1971; the applications received in 1970 are given in parentheses for comparison:

	Standard Grants	Improvement Grants	Special Grants
Formal applications received:			
(a) owner-occupied ... ..	13 (26)	40 (12)	1 (-)
(b) tenanted ... ..	21 (27)	26 (1)	— (2)
(c) vacant ... ..	4	6	—
Formal applications approved:			
(a) owner-occupied ... ..	13 (26)	38 (39)	1 (-)
(b) tenanted ... ..	21 (27)	25 (13)	— (2)
(c) vacant ... ..	4	6	—
Formal applications refused:			
(a) owner-occupied ... ..	— (-)	2 (7)	— (-)
(b) tenanted ... ..	— (-)	1 (2)	— (-)
Total number approved ...	38	69	1
Improvements not proceeding ...	—	—	—
Number of dwellings improved and grants paid ... ..	50 (41)	49 (26)	2 (1)
Total amount paid in grants ...	£10,339.05	£23,121.35	£493.65
Average grant per house ...	£206.78	£471.66	£246.82
Amenities provided with standard grants:			
(a) fixed bath ... ..	39		
(b) shower ... ..	—		
(c) wash hand basin ... ..	43		
(d) hot water supply (to any fitting) ... ..	48		
(e) water closet			
(i) within building ...	44		
(ii) accessible from dwell- ing ... ..	—		
(f) foodstore (sink) ... ..	29		

## Council Houses

By the 31st December, 1971, the Council had provided 5,170 dwellings, of which 3,709 are post-war houses. During 1971 213 units of accommodation, all of which were for renting, were handed over by the builders.

At the 31st December, 1971, the waiting list of applicants comprised:—

(1) Families entitled to consideration for rehousing ...	506
Single Adults ... ..	165
(2) On an Abeyance List (where waiting periods are being served) families to be eventually transferred to the previous list when various qualifications have been completed ... ..	30
Single adults over 50 years ... ..	2
	703



## **Rent Act, 1968**

No applications have been received for certificates of disrepair under the provisions of this Act relating to controlled tenancies.

### **Qualification Certificates**

It is generally recognised that the Housing Act, 1969, gave insufficient encouragement to the improvement of many rent controlled dwellings which lack basic amenities.

On the one hand Health Officers are told by tenants that they have, perhaps, lived 40 or 50 years in a house without a bath and why should they pay extra rent which they can ill afford late in life for amenities which they may not feel strongly about.

On the other hand landlords say that the Qualification and Rent fixing procedure is cumbersome and slow and discourages improvement. The landlord of a controlled dwelling who wishes to improve it has to undergo a daunting procedure before obtaining the right to charge a fair rent, and he must then wait four years after the improvements have been made before that rent can be obtained in full. At that rate his increased income barely keeps pace with inflation and can hardly be described as an exciting incentive.

The Government's Fair Rent proposals will simplify the procedure and allow the increase to reach the fair rent to be phased more quickly. Immediately the landlord has approval for any Improvement Grant claimed, improvements can go ahead. Directly the work is completed the landlord can charge  $12\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the net amount spent on improvements. Charging this will not interfere with his right to apply for a fair rent. A Qualification Certificate will be issued and the fair rent will be registered, then the fair rent will be reached over a two-year period.

If the tenant is unable to afford the fair rent he will be entitled to a rent allowance.

It seems that this procedure will again increase the work load on the Department if it passes through Parliament unchanged.

First the Health Officer will be involved in agreeing the improvements and repairs required and making arrangements about Improvement Grants. Secondly at some subsequent stage he will probably need to inspect the house again when a Qualification Certificate is issued. Thus the work may well be doubled.

During 1971 52 Qualification Certificates were issued.



## CLEAN AIR

The Department of the Environment issued Circular 53/71 in September expressing the hope that authorities which, during the last few years, have failed to implement smoke control programmes should now pursue them energetically.

Pressure of work during the latter part of 1971 precluded the preparation of a report to the Council on Domestic Smoke Control in Guildford, but it is hoped that the Council will have an opportunity to consider again this important environmental pollutant early in 1972. Although there is a continuing trend towards smokeless fuels this trend needs accelerating. There are no technical difficulties in achieving domestic smoke control and it is a relatively simple policy decision for the Council to make, balancing the undoubted health and aesthetic advantages against the cost of the operation.

There are few serious industrial smoke problems in Guildford. The worst offender is, in fact, the Council's own Refuse Disposal incinerator which continues to emit smoke, grit and dust in unacceptable quantities. I can only hope that a quick decision to commence the erection of its successor will be made.

One or two industrial chimneys emit dark smoke but this is usually during lighting-up or change-over and does not exceed the permitted periods which are specified in Regulations. Nevertheless, these emissions do worry nearby residents and operators have been approached to ensure that they are kept to the bare minimum.

The tables indicate trends in smoke density and  $\text{SO}_2$  recorded at the Municipal Offices and Stoughton Clinic.

In the town centre  $\text{SO}_2$  concentrations are increasing and this is probably because town centre redevelopment has brought with it central heating units in offices and shops often burning fuel in increased quantities. Because of the planning problems associated with tall chimneys in town centres the products of combustion are often emitted almost at roof level and are rapidly carried to ground level by wind turbulence, down-wash, etc. In the context of town centre redevelopment in Guildford, where the topography is difficult, it is impossible to visualise removing flue gases effectively without very tall chimneys. The alternative is to use fuels of low sulphur content such as gas oil or natural gas, a practice which is being increasingly recommended. Nevertheless, even these fuels can produce emissions which are offensive, if not dangerous, to occupiers of nearby buildings, and their efficient removal from the vicinity is almost equally important.



# **AIR POLLUTION**

## **MUNICIPAL OFFICES**

### **Average Results to 1970**

	<b>Smoke</b>						<b>Sulphur Dioxide</b>					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
January	59	96	68	65	52	42	85	108	129	150	95	77
February	107	37	53	58	62	41	118	65	88	130	121	104
March	62	40	21	37	48	36	94	99	60	103	136	104
April	23	30	27	27	21	24	76	64	73	89	57	63
May	17	6	18	15	17	21	47	44	38	59	52	43
June	16	14	10	14	13	17	41	48	31	46	57	56
July	12	9	11	13	11	10	27	27	30	27	38	31
August	16	13	14	11	11	15	26	27	27	23	42	49
September	27	63	21	14	22	16	49	72	41	32	46	55
October	67	140	19	60	39	26	93	58	26	62	75	60
November	73	73	86	55	31	26	130	100	100	73	62	54
December	66	37	N	N	65	55	85	86	N	N	121	99

N=Christmas period (closed down)

# **AIR POLLUTION**

## **STOUGHTON CLINIC (Since Inception—November, 1965)**

### **Average Results to 1970**

	<b>Smoke</b>						<b>Sulphur Dioxide</b>					
	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970
January		113	74	72	78	67		145	103	132	133	109
February		66	62	77	69	48		83	115	140	130	106
March		42	47	42	66	40		83	107	86	147	113
April		31	31	38	27	28		88	88	87	59	77
May		25	25	14	22	10		44	49	46	58	52
June		12	8	9	12	8		33	30	46	43	64
July		8	10	7	12	7		21	23	22	40	39
August		12	11	6	8	13		26	24	19	38	73
September		84	23	13	22	14		73	35	31	49	74
October		185	28	72	43	32		70	25	63	80	78
November	114	104	102	73	46	39	146	120	123	84	74	83
December	110	49	N	N	N	76	122	83	N	N	N	138

N=Christmas period (closed down)



## MEAT INSPECTION

During 1971 the Fatstock Marketing Corporation continued to administer Guildford Slaughterhouse as a part of their national organisation, at the same time providing Public Abattoir facilities on behalf of the Council for slaughtering and dressing animals owned by individual private butchers.

As was anticipated at the beginning of the year, the total number of animals slaughtered showed an increase of 6,736 above the 1970 figure despite unfavourable national trading conditions, and is attributable mainly to a large increase in the number of pigs slaughtered. All the carcasses and organs of animals slaughtered were inspected by the Meat Inspector, Mr. C. Brothwell, with assistance as required from Public Health Inspectors. In addition a continuous programme of training both of Public Health Inspector and Veterinary Students has taken place. In the later stages of their course these students proved to be of assistance to the Meat Inspector in enabling him to carry out the full procedures laid down by the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963. This, however, is an unsatisfactory situation in that (a) the continuity of this type of assistance cannot be guaranteed, and (b) employees from other authorities are helping to maintain the satisfactory standard of Meat Inspection in Guildford.

Continued thought has therefore been given to future staffing requirements of the Meat Inspection service at the Slaughterhouse to maintain its present high level without seriously restricting the commercial requirements of the Slaughterhouse operators who are paying for the service. If the rate of expansion continues the vacancy for a further Meat Inspector will have to be filled.

The amount of overtime worked on meat inspection reduced considerably from 250 hours in 1970 to 70 hours in 1971. This is partly due to the increased number of slaughtermen employed, together with livestock being more readily available for slaughter partially reducing wasteful and unnecessary waiting time. The number of Saturdays worked during the year has been reduced to a minimum, and even the Christmas period passed without the necessity for Sunday slaughtering.

The higher throughput has again realised an increase in revenue to the Council in Meat Inspection Charges levied. The total of £2,442.43 shows an increase of £211.19 over the previous year. Despite amendments to the regulations it was decided not to increase these charges as the present rates enable a valuable service to be provided at minimal cost to the ratepayer, leaving a margin available for increases to be made when it proves necessary to employ additional staff.

The following table shows the number of animals slaughtered and condemnations made during the year:



	<b>Cattle</b>					
	<b>ex Cows</b>	<b>Cows</b>	<b>Calves</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Pigs</b>	<b>Total</b>
Number killed and inspected	6,075	880	295	13,209	30,776	51,235
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses ... ..	1	18	5	5	127	156
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	872	473	—	834	9,377	11,556
Percentage of number inspected with diseases other than tuberculosis or Cysticercus bovis ... ..	14.37	55.80	1.70	6.35	30.88	22.86
<b>Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	10	10
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	—	—	—	—	0.03	0.03
<b>Cysticercus Bovis</b>						
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	2	—	—	—	—	2
Carcasses treated ... ..	2	—	—	—	—	2
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

### **Diseases other than Tuberculosis**

It is impossible to give positive reasons for changes which occur in the incidence and variety of diseases encountered during the year, although variations in producers and the areas from which livestock are derived may have some effect. Changes in the methods of animal husbandry, together with more readily available and reliable treatment may also be an influencing factor.

However, there was a marked reduction in the number of cattle other than cows which were affected with diseases together with a reduction in the number of these animals affected with Liver Fluke. The number of cows totally condemned—mainly casualty animals consigned for slaughter—increased, but despite this there was an overall reduction in the percentage number of affected animals. The five calves totally condemned were found to be suffering from a common septicaemic condition called joint ill.

Sheep present little problem to the Meat Inspector from the aspect of disease, which consists mainly of localised parasitic conditions. His main concern is to ensure the production of clean, uncontaminated carcasses, a situation difficult to maintain due to the often filthy condition in which these animals arrive for slaughter. It is high time that regulations are introduced to control the condition of animals consigned for slaughter.



Pigs have again been found to be subject to Pneumonia, Parasitic Liver conditions and Pyaemia. The latter is due principally to infection entering the body as a result of their habit of tail biting. An endeavour to reduce this habit has been made in some cases by "docking" the tail, but in one instance this also resulted in widespread infection and the necessity for a large number of carcasses to be condemned. This is reflected by the increase in pig carcasses totally condemned.

### **Tuberculosis**

No evidence of the disease was encountered in cattle or calves during the year and in pigs all lesions were of a localised nature requiring only the condemnation of the affected part or organ.

### **Brucellosis**

Animals found to be affected with this disease continue to be sent for slaughter, mainly under an accreditation scheme supervised by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. The scheme is at present run on voluntary lines, although in some parts of the country specific areas have been declared where compulsory eradication of the disease is to be achieved. These areas will eventually be extended to cover the whole of the British Isles. None of the animals consigned to the slaughterhouse were condemned because of the disease.

### **Cysticercus Bovis**

The inspection of bovine carcasses for this condition revealed only two cases which justified the meat being subjected to cold storage treatment. No generalised cases requiring total condemnation were discovered.

### **Laboratory Facilities**

Facilities for the examination of specimens were available at the Public Health Laboratory, Weybridge Veterinary Laboratory and the Microbiology Department of the University of Surrey.

### **Hygiene**

The standard of hygiene maintained by the F.M.C. has continued to be generally satisfactory, and close co-operation has existed between the Management and Public Health Department.

During the year work was completed on the construction of new approach roads to the premises from the Slyfield Industrial Estate, together with general levelling and landscaping of the surrounding area.

Early in the year a sudden infestation of rats occurred without apparent explanation, causing considerable concern. How-



ever, a combination of persistent treatment and trapping by the Council's Rodent Officers and the elimination of a suitable environment by landscaping, levelling and the destruction of major nesting sites succeeded in completely eradicating this nuisance.

It is anticipated that during the forthcoming year the F.M.C. will commence a further programme of improvements in the form of alterations and extensions to the existing buildings, and although the structural condition of the premises begins to make thorough hygiene difficult, certain outstanding items of repair and maintenance have been left in abeyance to avoid duplication of work. It has been recommended when this work commences that priority should be given to an increase in the cold storage accommodation. The present inadequate facilities have been a contributory factor in the deterioration of the quality of stored meat for which the Meat Inspector has had to issue voluntary surrender certificates.

One of the most important advances in the hygienic handling of carcasses will, it is hoped, be achieved at an early stage in modernisation and enlargement when "floor" dressing is abandoned and "on-line" dressing introduced. Later in this report details are given of the results of bacteriological examination of carcass swabs. These indicate that present carcass spraying techniques go some way to improving a carcass which has become contaminated. However, the use of hot sprays which are more effective, as employed in some Continental countries, could with advantage be investigated.

In addition to regular inspections of the slaughterhouse by this department, visits have also been made by Veterinary Officers of the Ministry. The role of these officers is to ascertain the standard of hygiene and meat inspection in slaughterhouses, with particular emphasis on the effects of this country's forthcoming entry into the E.E.C. on the prevailing standards. Where necessary reports are sent direct to local authorities concerned.

## **DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

The main factor affecting Diseases of Animals work in the Borough during 1971 has been the continuance of the Fowl Pest restrictions. In February the Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order, 1971, came into operation requiring licensing of exhibitions, sales and certain movements both local and to specified areas of England and Wales. The effect on the poultry market was to continue present restrictions, but additional visits became necessary to ensure that conditions of licence were observed. However, the appointment of a Technical Assistant in 1970 has paid dividends in this respect and he is able to keep the market under increased surveillance during sales.



Movement of live poultry out of a licensed market may only be to premises where there are no other poultry except those awaiting slaughter and in this respect the Council's officers have to rely upon the word of purchasers that this is so. Often they are from addresses outside the Borough and their premises cannot be checked. This appears to be a loophole in legislation as there is nothing to stop an unscrupulous dealer buying poultry and re-selling once he is away from the market. Fortunately, the main dealers in poultry are known to the officer at the market, and although some warnings have been given no serious breach of the Order has taken place.

During the year there were no cases of animal disease requiring special attention by the Department, but information from the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food indicates that Fowl Pest continues to affect Surrey, with 31 negative and 69 confirmed cases in the county. This is an increase on cases in 1970 (12 negative and 23 confirmed), but they occurred mainly in the first half of the year, while in the autumn when an increase is normally expected there was a marked drop. It is difficult to draw any firm conclusions from this, but no doubt the restrictions imposed together with the use of live vaccine have been contributory factors.

Inspections were made of 17 pig keepers' premises within the Borough, these being mainly on smallholdings or allotments. Where swill is used, the boiling plant is checked and licensed and 10 such installations were in operation during the year.

We are fortunate that the Divisional Offices of the Animal Health Division of the Ministry of Agriculture are within the town and are grateful for their advice and close co-operation with the Department on matters associated with diseases of animals.

### **Animal Welfare**

There are two animal boarding establishments and three licensed pet shops in the Borough.

### **PEST CONTROL**

The charge imposed by the Council for the treatment of wasps' nests and which it had been hoped would reduce demand seems to have had little effect. 1971 was again quite a bad wasp year, and much time was spent on this rather tiresome task by the Pests Officers. Although many infestations were treated at no charge for the elderly or disabled the income must have gone some way towards paying for the service.

New materials have made the control of many insect pests simpler and more effective. Some of the new materials are also less persistent and safer to use. Persistent insecticides are not used



by the Pests Officers if there is a suitable alternative or if there is a danger of risk to other life.

The table indicates the wide variety of treatments carried out:

				Number of Visits
Wasps	...	...	...	304
Fleas	...	...	...	36
Ants	...	...	...	67
Beetles	...	...	...	147
Pigeons	...	...	...	38
Bugs	...	...	...	11
Flies	...	...	...	16
Mosquitoes	...	...	...	5
Others	...	...	...	70

### Rats and Mice Destruction

				Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers:					
1.	No. of properties in district	...	...	18,807	38
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	564	—
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	402	—
	(ii) mice	...	...	162	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	1,391	29
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	828	18
	(ii) mice	...	...	563	11

### Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers

				Agri- cultural	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
First visits	...	...	...	—	—	564	—	564
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	29	131	1132	929	1420

During the year 63 contracts for treatment of rats and mice in business premises were entered into.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Both the quantity and quality of inspections carried out during the year have been maintained at the high level of previous years in spite of the loss of Mr. Pepworth, the Senior District Inspector, early in the year. No suitable applicants came forward to fill the vacancy and it was held pending the qualification of Mr. Legg, who took over in June. The shortage of staff during this period was covered to some extent by the appointment of Mrs. M. E. Wilkie later in the year on a part-time basis. Mrs. Wilkie has been bringing up to date all the factory records and carrying out full environmental inspections of the premises, including canteen and other catering facilities. We had long been worried about the



inability to keep abreast of the changes in occupations of factories and it will be a relief to have our records straight again and to have had all premises inspected within a twelve month period. The marked improvement on visits is indicated in the table.

It seems seldom to be realised outside the Department that the number of premises requiring inspections under food regulations or as offices or shops far exceeds the number one would expect to find in a town of 57,000 population. Indeed, so far as the Health Department is concerned, Guildford has a population of a quarter of a million. These are the people who use Guildford as a shopping or commercial centre and we are safeguarding them through our inspection service in food premises and places of employment.

The Department has always operated a system of "management by objectives". Of necessity we must set targets and we must achieve them by hook or by crook. Like many others, we have found that modern management technique is often nothing more than a new jargon for something we have been practising for years.

Much fruitless time and effort has again been spent on the thankless task of discouraging caravanners from establishing sites in the Borough. No fewer than 160 visits have been made during 1971 as against 37 in 1970. This is a measure of the County Council's failure to meet its statutory obligations to provide satisfactory sites for the few itinerant families living in and around the Guildford area, dogged as they are by planning problems associated with finding an acceptable site.

Noise control also occupies an increasing proportion of the time of Inspectors. There were ninety-six visits and investigations as against forty-four in the previous year. Residents are becoming more conscious of noise and are becoming aware that in certain circumstances the Borough Council can help. One of the most difficult noise problems, which had not been solved at the end of 1971, concerned air drying equipment incorporated in a car wash plant. The noise emitted by this plant led to complaints immediately it was installed, and although the operator co-operated in efforts to lessen its impact, at the end of the year complaints continued. It is appalling that it should be possible to import (and similar plants are imported from the U.S.A., Germany and Italy) plant of this type which is without satisfactory silencing equipment and install it to the annoyance of residents.

The cost of the Health Department is insignificant in comparison with the total expenditure of the Council—a mere £50,000 or so. For this reason there is a tendency for its value and contribution to the life of Guildford to be underestimated. Those at the receiving end of the Department's activities would not agree with this assessment—investigation has revealed that as a result



of the activities of the Department owners of property and business management were called upon to expend in excess of £125,000 in order to comply with statutory requirements and as a result of formal or informal approaches by Inspectors. If a monetary value must be set on activities this gives some indication of the value of the work of the Department.

The table below gives details of inspections made and indicates the wide range of control the Department has over environmental matters. The figures in parentheses are those for 1970. The table is followed by details of notices served.

### Number and Nature of Inspections Made

	No. of Visits	
<b>Housing Acts</b>		
First Inspections ... ..	233	(197)
Re-inspections ... ..	308	(357)
Overcrowding ... ..	33	(18)
Improvement Grants ... ..	577	(820)
Council Property (repairs only) ... ..	42	(58)
Qualification Certificates ... ..	177	(98)
Multiple Occupations ... ..	79	(36)
Land Charges ... ..	91	(172)
Survey and General Improvement Area ... ..	491	(439)
Harassment ... ..	7	(-)

### Public Health Acts

Nuisances Investigated and Revisited ... ..	515	(536)
Infectious Diseases ... ..	121	(87)
Insects ... ..	19	(13)
Drainage Work ... ..	152	(136)
Caravans ... ..	160	(37)
Fairs, Shows, Sports Grounds ... ..	13	(25)
Places of Public Entertainment ... ..	—	(1)
Offensive Trades ... ..	3	(9)
Pollution of Watercourses ... ..	23	(1)
Public Conveniences ... ..	4	(4)
Schools and Public Swimming Baths ... ..	42	(15)
Hairdressers ... ..	—	(3)

### Factories Acts

Factories ... ..	106	(28)
Outworkers ... ..	23	(4)

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act

First Inspections ... ..	111	(159)
Re-inspections ... ..	123	(97)
Accidents Investigated ... ..	14	(8)







## FACTORIES ACTS, 1937-1959

Inspections for provisions as to Health made by Public Health Inspectors:

	Number on Register	Number of Inspections	Number of Written Notices	Number of Owners Prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	17	—	—	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ...	162	62	16	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	14	6	—	—

### Outwork

The following table shows the number of Outworkers employed in the Borough during the year, and the type of work done:

(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Nature of Work	Number of Outworkers in August list required by Section 133 (1)	Number of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making ...	10	—	—	—	—	—

## WATER SUPPLIES

The West Surrey Water Board is responsible for Guildford's water supply with the exception of a small area in the Park Barn district where the responsibility for distribution rests with the Woking and District Water Board.

Water for Guildford is principally from boreholes sunk in the chalk at Ladymead Pumping Station on the Bypass, Dapdune Pumping Station and Millmead Pumping Station, but can be supplemented by water abstracted from the River Wey at Shalford.

All dwelling houses in the Borough have a piped mains water supply within the house.



The water as supplied is on the alkaline side of neutrality and is free from lead and other metals. It is not plumbo-solvent and at no time have any traces of lead been found.

During the year a total of 14 routine samples of water for chemical analysis and 30 for bacteriological examination were taken (these samples are taken by the Public Health Department and are additional to the routine samples taken by the Water Board).

Drinking Water	Chemical Samples Satis.	Samples Unsatis.	Bacteriological Samples Satis.	Samples Unsatis.
Millmead Pumping Station ...	1	—	1	—
Dapdune Pumping Station ...	1	—	2	—
Ladymead Pumping Station ...	1	—	2	—
Private Houses ... ..	3	—	2	1
University ... ..	1	—	—	—
Camp Site ... ..	—	—	2	—
Sports Centre ... ..	—	—	1	—
Offices ... ..	—	—	1	—
Shalford Park ... ..	—	—	2	—
Slaughterhouse ... ..	—	—	4	—
	7	—	17	1

The one unsatisfactory bacteriological sample from a private house was possibly due to local contamination and a follow-up sample was satisfactory.

On 27th January, 1971, the new Sports Centre and Swimming Pool at Bedford Road was handed over to the Council. This was a day which had been anxiously awaited by the Health Department for years. The Castle Street baths have since been demolished and we were not at all sorry to see them go! The new baths were brought into operation rapidly and teething problems associated with technological problems were soon overcome. The contribution these facilities have made to the health and welfare of the community are inestimable.

The Guildford Lido baths continue to operate satisfactorily, supplementing the new amenities, and the three paddling pools (two at the Lido and one in Stoke Park) provided their usual safe attraction for small children.

Both swimming pools are provided with scientifically treated mains water and operate on the "break-point" chlorination system. The water at the Stoke Park paddling pool is hand chlorinated.

The Department has continued to give a control service to both private and state school swimming pools. Spot checks are made frequently at the pool sides and samples for bacteriological examination submitted from time to time to the Public Health Laboratory.



			Chemical Samples	Bacteriological Samples		
			Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Swimming Bath and Paddling Pool Water						
Sports Centre	...	...	6	—	9	—
Lido Main Pool	...	...	1	—	—	1
Lido Paddling Pool	...	...	—	—	1	—
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	...	...	—	—	1	—
			7	—	11	—

## DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

### Sewage Disposal Works

The Borough Engineer reports that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a satisfactory standard of effluent. The average daily flow is approximately 5,000,000 gallons. There are problems in securing the satisfactory disposal of sludge. The design of a £1,200,000 extension scheme is well advanced. This will cater for the increased flows to the works and for the biological treatment of sewage and the disposal of sludge. The contract for the work will be let during the financial year 1972/73.

### Cesspools

The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1970, was 115. Cesspools are emptied by mechanical means as and when required free of charge. Use of this service appears to be increasing. The cesspools are at houses where it is impracticable to connect to a sewer because of distance or lack of fall.

### Public Cleansing—Refuse Disposal

The salvage of waste paper and cardboard has continued although in reduced quantities, but it is now expected that the demand will increase.

The tip allocated for the disposal of rubbish delivered privately by local residents under the Civic Amenities Act continues to be well used, and the collection of large items of furniture is still increasing. The disposal of cars at the Depot continued throughout the year. This is a free disposal service without cost to the Council and this service is also well used.



# OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

## TABLE A

### Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	8	340	39
Retail shops ...	12	427	174
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	—	25	9
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	73	60
Fuel storage depots	—	3	—
	20	868	282

## TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises — 1,236.

## TABLE C

### Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices ... ..	5,126
Retail Shops ... ..	4,014
Wholesale departments, warehouses ... ..	280
Catering establishments open to the public ... ..	570
Canteens ... ..	240
Fuel Storage Depots ... ..	20
Total ... ..	10,250
Total males ... ..	4,514
Total females ... ..	5,736

### Registration and Inspection

During the year in Guildford there has been considerable re-development in the town centre with two large new groups of offices and shops being built. All plans are inspected at an early stage and general items appertaining to the Act discussed with architects. However, as is so often the case, shops in new developments are provided by developers as a simple "box" with perhaps basic sanitary accommodation, and it is not until a retailer occupies the premises that numbers of employees are known. This can cause difficulties in provision of sanitary accommodation and where the premises are also subject to other legislation, such as the Food and Drugs Act, other alterations become necessary. Unless one can foresee with certainty at the planning stage the future use of the premises it is not easy to see how these problems can be resolved.



The general level of inspection has been maintained by the Public Health Inspectors on the districts, but the slightly reduced number of visits has been mainly due to commitments in other fields of environmental health covered by this Department. However, visits are made to premises for a variety of reasons and minor contraventions are often dealt with informally in this way.

There still seems to be a lack of knowledge about registration among new occupiers of offices and shops, and surveys of new developments have been commenced to deal with this problem.

### **Operation of General Provisions of the Act**

There have been no difficulties during the year in the implementation of the Act as a whole, and in the main any contraventions have been minor ones which have been easily resolved.

### **Accidents**

The number of accidents notified remains fairly constant being 24 as compared with 23 in 1970. Causation was similar to the previous years and injuries were mainly bruising, lacerations and strains although some fractures of hand and feet were notified. There were no fatal accidents.

All except the most minor accidents were investigated and in the majority of cases it was found that they were due to carelessness on the part of the injured person rather than failure to guard machinery or provide proper facilities, etc. However, in some cases occupiers were advised to carry out work to machinery and apparatus and this work was completed within the year.

Most notifications came from the larger stores with the larger number of employees and where it would be expected that there would be proportionately more accidents. However, it does not mean that conditions in those premises are bad, rather that the management is more efficient and that more care is taken over the reporting of accidents.

Statistically accidents must occur in many other premises but are never notified, the occupiers being unaware of their responsibilities. It is hoped that recent local publicity in an Environmental Health Bulletin will help to make people more aware of the need to notify accidents.



## FOOD SAMPLING

The number of samples collected for examination by the Public Analyst increased from 138 in 1970 to 213 in 1971. A wide range of foods were examined comprising 75 milks, 128 other foods, and 10 foods arising from complaints.

Of the 75 milk samples taken mainly from churns prior to delivery at the processing plant, 12 were found to be deficient in milk solids other than fat. Two farms were involved and at one farm where seven churns were sampled only one was found to be deficient and no further action was considered necessary as the composite result was well above the minimum requirement of the Sale of Milk Regulations. In the other case, however, 11 out of 14 samples were deficient, and the producer was notified personally of the results and warning letters issued. In view of the fact that there was no evidence of added water and the milk fat content was above the required minimum, legal proceedings were not instituted. Two other samples from a third farm were found to contain antibiotics; legal proceedings were not instituted because of the trace amounts discovered, but the producer was interviewed personally, warning letters issued and the farmer's Veterinary Surgeon was notified.

Five of the other foods sent for examination required comment from the Public Analyst. A jar of "Mock Caviar" made from Lump Fish Roe and of foreign origin was found to contain a non-permitted colouring matter. The remaining stocks were withdrawn from the shop and the importers and the local authority in which the warehouse was situated were notified. Irish Cheddar cheese was found to be 2 per cent deficient in milk fat and the Irish Dairy Board were duly notified so that the matter could be investigated. Unfortunately it was impossible to trace the production plant from which this particular cheese originated. A packed, imported Ementhal cheese was also found to be 1.7 per cent deficient in milk fat; the importers were notified and further samples sent for examination were found to be satisfactory. A sample of Windsor Red cheese was incorrectly labelled, and this was rectified by the retailer following verbal notification. A colouring ingredient used by the bakery trade was found to contain an unidentified colour. The manufacturers were asked to investigate and rectify this, and further samples were found to be satisfactory.

Of the ten samples resulting from complaints, one was found to justify further action in that black marks observed in packets of Normandy butter were reported to be a type of *Aspergillus* mould. A report was submitted for the Council's consideration, and it was recommended that a letter of warning be sent to the firm concerned. In another case, the Analyst reported that green specks which appeared in dumplings made in a domestic kitchen were



caused by Veroligris. The ingredients from which the dumplings were made, including a sample of water from the domestic supply, were analysed but no evidence of copper was found to account for this complaint. The remaining samples which included sausage rolls for meat content, honey, bread and orange squash with alleged abnormal tastes, white specks in grapefruit, fresh lemon for chemical preservative, rum for percentage proof spirit and decaffeinated coffee were all found to be satisfactory.

The advances occurring in food technology, particularly those relating to the use of chemical additives needed to assist in the preservation, distribution and marketability of foods emphasise the continued need to sample a wide variety of products being manufactured. The table indicates the number and type of samples taken. Of the 214 samples submitted 19 failed in some way to satisfy the Public Analyst, representing 9 per cent.



Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Cereal and Cereal Products						
Bread ... ..		6	6			
Crackers, Rice ... ..		1	1			
Crisps, Hong Kong ... ..		1	1			
Pappadoms ... ..		1	1			
Fruit and Fruit Products:						
Dates, Dried Pitted ... ..		1	1			
Grapefruit Squash ... ..		1	1			
Grape Flavoured Drink Powder		1	1			
Jam, Gooseberry ... ..		1	1			
Jam, Raspberry ... ..		1	1			
Jelly, Raspberry ... ..		1	1			
Orange, Drink ... ..		1	1			
Meat Products:						
Bacon, Bergers ... ..		1	1			
Bacon, Smoked ... ..		1	1			
Bacon, Streaky ... ..		3	3			
Bacon, Unsmoked ... ..		1	1			
Beef, Minced ... ..		1	1			
Dripping ... ..		1	1			
Ham, Virginia ... ..		1	1			
Meat, Minced ... ..		2	2			
Paste, Tongue and Chicken ...		1	1			
Pasty, Cornish ... ..		4	4			
Pie, Pork ... ..		1	1			
Pie, Steak ... ..		1	1			
Pie, Steak and Kidney ... ..		1	1			
Pudding, Black ... ..		1	1			
Rolls, Sausage ... ..	1	6	7			
Sausages, Beef ... ..		1	1			
Sausages, Pork ... ..		6	6			
Sausage Meat, Pork ... ..		3	3			
Steakettes ... ..		1	1			
Steak, Minced ... ..		1	1			
Suet, Beef ... ..		1	1			
Milk ... ..	71	4	75	14		14
Milk Products:						
Butter ... ..		2	2			
Cheese, Caerphilly ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Cheddar Australian ...		1	1			
Cheese, Cheddar Canadian ...		1	1			
Cheese, Cheddar English ... ..		1	1		*1	1
Cheese, Cheddar Irish ... ..		1	1		1	1
Cheese, Cheshire ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Danish Mycella ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Double Gloucester ...		1	1			
Cheese, Edam ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Natural Ementhal ... ..		3	3		1	1
Cheese, Red Leicester ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Stilton ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Wensleydale ... ..		1	1			
Chocolate Delight ... ..		1	1			
Coffee, White with Sugar ... ..		1	1			
Cream, Clotted ... ..		1	1			
Cream, Dessert Strawberry ...		1	1			
Cream, Double ... ..		5	5			
Cream, Ever Ready ... ..		1	1			
Cream, Single ... ..		1	1			
Cream, Soured ... ..		1	1			
Cream, Whipping ... ..		1	1			
Ice-Cream ... ..		4	4			
Pudding, Rice with Cream ...		1	1			



Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<b>Vegetables &amp; Vegetable Products:</b>						
Carrots, Peeled ... ..		1	1			
Chutney, Tomato ... ..		1	1			
Mushrooms, Dried ... ..		1	1			
Peas, Dried ... ..		1	1			
Salad, Apple and Celery ... ..		1	1			
Tomato ... ..		1	1			
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
Biscuits ... ..		1	1			
Buns, Fresh Cream ... ..		2	2			
Caviar, Mock ... ..		1	1		1	1
Cod, Cutlet ... ..		2	2			
Cod, Roe ... ..		1	1			
Coffee, Decaffeinated ... ..		1	1			
Coffee, Ground ... ..		1	1			
Coke, Iced ... ..		1	1			
Cola Drink ... ..		1	1			
Colouring ... ..		3	3			
Confectionery ... ..		10	10		*1	1
Essence, Almond ... ..		1	1			
Essence, Lemon ... ..		1	1			
Haddock, Buttered Smoked ... ..		1	1			
Haddock Fillet ... ..		2	2			
Salza Bolognese ... ..		1	1			
Sugaree ... ..		1	1			
<b>Subjects of Complaint:</b>						
Butter ... ..		1	1		1	1
Dumplings ... ..		1	1			
Coffee, Decaffeinated ... ..		1	1			
Grapefruit ... ..		1	1			
Honey ... ..		1	1			
Lemon ... ..		1	1			
Loaf, Vitbe ... ..		1	1			
Orange Barley Water ... ..		1	1			
Rolls, Sausage ... ..		1	1			
Rum ... ..		1	1			
<b>Totals</b>	<b>72</b>	<b>141</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>21</b>

\* Mislabelled



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year 111 complaints were received by the Department relating to the sale of unsatisfactory foods. This is a slight reduction on the previous year's record number of 117, although still sufficiently high to reflect unsatisfactorily on the ability of the distributive and retail food trades to maintain suitable standards of fitness. A variety of foods were involved in the complaints which fell into the following headings:—

Mould	...	...	...	20
Decomposition	...	...	...	20
Foreign Bodies	...	...	...	30
Taste and Odour	...	...	...	6
Insect Infestation	...	...	...	11
Dirty Milk Bottles	...	...	...	6
Other Complaints	...	...	...	18

Although prolonged spells of warm weather were experienced during the summer months, these were not such a contributory factor in producing the number of complaints relating to mouldy and decomposing foods as was the poor standard of stock rotation which was found to exist in many retail shops. Despite the publicity given to the subject of food coding during the year via the mediums of both newspapers and television, some traders showed little knowledge of many of the more simple codes in spite of dealing regularly with these products. On frequent occasions Inspectors were able to find foodstuffs well "out of code" still on display in the shops they were inspecting.

The foreign matter found in foods was extremely varied ranging from plastic tubing in sausages to "glass" in a tin of salmon. Upon investigation however the latter was found to be a natural crystal formation within the salmon, and no further action was taken. Complaints regarding abnormal taste and odour proved more difficult to deal with, because of their often subjective nature. In several instances samples were sent for analysis but no evidence of any abnormality was reported.

Insect infestations were found to be mainly connected with cereal products, although on two occasions foreign cheese was reported infested with maggots of the common house fly. These are thought to have hatched from eggs laid on the cheese prior to packing in the country of origin. Another common reason for complaint is fish containing a species of parasitic round worm. This particular parasite is quite common in cod and haddock,



and although repugnant to the prospective consumer is not transmissible to human beings.

The table below indicates that five prosecutions authorised by the Council during the year were successfully upheld in the Magistrates Court. On one occasion the Council recommended that a warning letter should be sent to the firm concerned. In many instances complaints are dealt with on an informal basis either because the complainant does not wish to be involved as a witness, or because the evidence is insufficient to warrant recommending the Council to institute proceedings, or because there is no evidence of obvious negligence or carelessness.

Act	Offence	Result of Prosecution
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of sausages containing plastic tube	Fined £20.00
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of mouldy malt loaf	Fined £10.00
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of mouldy sausages	Fined £25.00
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of unsound liver pâté	Fined £20.00
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of unsound bacon	Fined £20.00

### **Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods**

With the continued help and advice of the Public Health Laboratory, the survey investigating the presence of Salmonella infection in poultry which was commenced in 1970 was concluded. Samples, consisting of chilled or frozen chicken quarters, were purchased weekly from ten different shops in the town resulting in a total of 165 samples being submitted for examination. Of these 4.6% were found to be infected with Salmonella organisms and in addition a large proportion were found to be contaminated with Coliform Bacillus indicating faecal contamination of the meat at some stage during processing. These results once again emphasise the care needed in the handling and preparation of this commodity to prevent outbreaks of food poisoning, not only in catering premises but by the housewife in her own home.

Two further bacteriological surveys were carried out, one at the slaughterhouse to ascertain the effectiveness of the carcase dressing and washing techniques, and the other in licensed premises to investigate the cleanliness of glasses. At the slaughterhouse 80 swabs were taken from 40 beef carcasses over a period of several weeks. The carcasses were swabbed on the surface areas most likely to be heavily contaminated, and a swab was taken both before and after trimming and cleaning. The swabs were examined for the presence of Coliform Bacillus and degree of



bacterial contamination. *E. Coli* was isolated from 24 carcasses, but this was halved after trimming and washing. Of the 36 carcasses showing evidence of bacterial contamination only one was classified as a heavy growth, the remainder being in the moderate or light categories. Although improvement in the degree of contamination was noticeable after washing and trimming it would appear that cleanliness during the process of slaughtering and dressing is the most important factor in achieving a satisfactory product and in view of the often heavily contaminated condition in which a large proportion of live animals arrive at the slaughterhouse, the results obtained appear to be fairly satisfactory.

Swabs taken at random from glasses in 44 licensed premises also showed a generally satisfactory standard of cleanliness. In only six cases was the count greater than 10,000 per ml., and in 18 cases it was less than 1 per ml. *E. Coli* was isolated in four cases indicating some faecal contamination of indeterminate origin. An even greater improvement to the present standard could probably be achieved by the addition of chemical sterilants to the glass washing-up water, and in this connection there appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the difference between these and the detergents which were in general use. Chemical sterilants were used in only five premises. The increased demand for snacks and meals in public houses also requires a re-appraisal of the need to provide separate catering and domestic kitchens, together with more conveniently accessible wash-hand basins.

Cream sampling for bacteriological examination continued to be carried out with generally satisfactory results being achieved, although several cream samples from one retail premises failed to pass the Methylene Blue Test. However, this was finally attributed to an improperly positioned grill in the refrigerated display cabinet preventing adequate cold air circulation. This was rectified and further samples proved to be satisfactory.

### Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Cream	17	11	6	Decolorised Methylene Blue:
				0 hours — 2
				$\frac{1}{2}$ hour — 1
				$2\frac{1}{2}$ hours — 3
				$3\frac{1}{2}$ hours — 1
				4+ hours — 10
Smoked ham	1	1	—	
Frozen				
poultry	165	157	8	



### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations

There are no egg pasteurising plants in the district and no liquid egg samples were taken.

### Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

There is one registered manufacturer of ice-cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale, and 130 distributors registered, including 9 new registrations during the year.

Satisfactory provisions have been made in accordance with the Ice-Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1947 and 1952, and any contraventions found have been remedied.

During the year 34 inspections were made of ice-cream premises and 31 samples taken for bacteriological examinations.

Early in the year several samples of ice-cream from the one registered manufacturer in the Borough were found to be falling below the expected standard. It was decided, therefore, to carry out an investigation into the procedures being adopted by the firm's operative. This was done by sampling all the ingredients, and the ice-cream during the various stages of manufacture together with swabs of all articles of equipment. These were then submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. Although this failed to reveal any evidence of bacterial contamination the standard of the finished product improved immediately. This was probably due to a more critical appraisal of the manufacturing procedures being considered by the staff following the investigation by this Department.

Once again difficulties were experienced in inspecting mobile ice-cream vehicles and obtaining samples. A tour of the Borough on one of the warmest evenings during the summer achieved little success, and as present legislation does not require them to be registered it is difficult to keep track of all such vehicles trading in the District.

### Methylene Blue Tests:

Ice-cream, ordinary (number submitted 27)

	Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals	19	6	2	—
% passed	70.4	22.2	—	—

Soft ice-cream (number submitted 4)

	Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals	4	—	—	—
% passed	100	—	—	—

Grades 1 and 2 are satisfactory; 3 and 4 unsatisfactory.



## Milk Supply Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

Premises  
on Register  
at 31st Dec., 1971

### MILK PRODUCERS WITHIN THE BOROUGH

Number of Cowkeepers registered with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food ... ..	2
Number of local producers holding "untreated" licences	Nil
Number of Producers-Wholesalers ... ..	2

### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

The following is a summary of Designated Milk Licences granted within the Borough:—

Premises  
on Register  
at 31st Dec., 1971

#### DEALER'S LICENCES:

Untreated (farm bottled) ... ..	1
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#### DEALER'S (PASTEURISER'S) LICENCES:

Pasteurised ... ..	2
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#### DEALER'S (PRE-PACKED) MILK LICENCES:

Untreated/Pasteurised/Sterilised/Ultra Heat Treated	26
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### Bacteriological Examination of Milk — Analysis of Results

The number of samples taken during the year increased both in number and variety, and in spite of this none failed to satisfy the prescribed tests. This continued to prove the theory that Heat Treated milk is still one of the safest and most wholesome foods produced, although raw milk must remain suspect because of the risk of infection from milk born diseases. The two dairies where the milk is heat treated are regularly visited and inspections of both plant and the statutorily required temperature recording charts are carried out. In addition occasional checks are made to assess the effectiveness of both churn and bottle washing plants.



# Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1971

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R.T.				Phosphatase Test			Biological Test		Turbidity Test		B.R. Test		Remarks
	Total number of samples submitted	Number of samples submitted	Passed	Tests Void	Failed	Percentage passed	Number of samples submitted	Number passed	Number failed	Percentage passed	Number of samples submitted	Percentage passed	Number of samples submitted	Percentage passed
Pasteurised ...	52	22	22	—	—	100	52	52	—	100	—	—	—	
Pasteurised Channel Island ...	6	6	6	—	—	100	6	6	—	100	—	—	—	
Untreated ...	9	8	8	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	100
Sterilised ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	100	—	
Pasteurised Homogenised ...	4	4	4	—	—	100	4	4	—	100	—	—	—	
U.H.T. ...	2	2	2	—	—	100	2	2	—	100	—	—	—	
	74	42	42	—	—	100	64	64	—	100	1	100	8	100



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

### Food Hygiene

Although the number of inspections of food premises shown in the table overleaf looks impressive, I would have been far happier if it were higher. However, the quality of the inspection and the impression made on both proprietor and food handlers at the time of the visit is more important than its frequency. It is not at all difficult for an Inspector to spend an hour or two in a large food establishment; in fact a cursory visit of a few minutes' duration is worse than no visit at all—it gives the proprietor a false sense of security. There are many premises which the Inspector knows intimately and where he realises that a high standard of food hygiene and food handling is usually attained—he justifiably tends to give these less time and attention than he does the inadequate premises in his district which often need constant and costly attention.

During the last two years particular attention has been given to licensed premises, where more and more food of a type susceptible to food poisoning risk is being prepared for "bar snacks". It has been found that this type of food is frequently prepared in the landlord's domestic kitchen—not often in ideal surroundings for public catering. It is then, if to be served warm, kept on a hot plate for varying periods where the surface temperature is just about right for the maximum multiplication of bacteria. The food is frequently prepared and handled by persons inadequately trained in safe food handling techniques and displayed for sale and consumed in surroundings where there may be a high risk of contamination. A lot of hard work has been put in by Inspectors in these premises both in educating the food handlers and in asking for better facilities—for example for adequate hand washing, for adequate refrigeration of food, and for display at proper temperatures. This form of catering can fill a need for the quick, cheap snack and if efficiently operated need give no cause for alarm.

During the year 13 cases of food poisoning were notified, all attributable to salmonellae infections. There may obviously have been many more, details of which did not reach the Department because sufferers did not feel sufficiently ill to seek medical attention, although their sickness may have kept them away from work for a day or more.

Is food hygiene improving? My impression is that there has been over the last decade a steady improvement but there are still important areas which need constant attention. There are still premises where, through ignorance or downright carelessness, dirty food is being sold. After appropriate warnings the Council is recommended to prosecute where these circumstances come to light and where informal action fails to achieve a satisfactory



result. The Council is never recommended to prosecute until all other methods of securing improvements have been exhausted. Unfortunately there is often a long delay before offenders are summoned to appear before the magistrates and sometimes this lessens the impact of the legal proceedings. However, a hefty fine is often little short of electric in its effect on unhygienic premises, and for a time at least other offending traders are made to realise the seriousness of their failings.

Fortunately punitive action of this nature is rare and the relations between the Department and food traders remains as good as it has always been. A tremendous amount of goodwill exists and the Department's Inspectors are in general welcomed as experts whose help and advice is freely available on all aspects of food handling. There is, of course, the continuing disappearance of the small family business or local trader and the trend towards national chain organisations in all aspects of food trading, whether in retail outlets or restaurants. This is a mixed blessing because it is far more difficult for the Inspector to gain the confidence of staff in this type of organisation where top management is remote. As in many other types of reorganisation the accountants and management experts often score at the expense of the professional and technical food handlers with the result that the old expertise in food preparing and handling is replaced by mass-produced commercially viable products which, whilst they may be produced under controlled hygienic conditions, nevertheless suffer the disadvantage of distribution over long distances when they may or may not be subjected to correct handling and temperature control.

One of the great worries for health officers has been the failure in the trade to exercise proper temperature control over prepared foods. The distribution of certain susceptible foods at ambient temperatures is one of the weak links in a greatly improved system of food control brought about by the current Food Hygiene Regulations. During the summer months the interiors of non-refrigerated vans reach incubating temperatures, shop windows where foods are displayed are often even worse, yet vendors are free to distribute and display their food without control over its temperature. It is understood that legislation is on the way to overcome this serious weakness in the chain of food control. The sooner it arrives the safer we shall all be.



# PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspec- tions	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 16	No. to which Reg. 19 applies	No. fitted to comply with Reg. 19	Number Registered Section 16 Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Milk and Dairies Regulations 1959
Ice-cream premises ...	130	34	130	130	130	130	—
Dairies, milk shops ...	28	81	28	28	28	—	28
Catering establishments, including factory and school canteens ...	116	366	116	116	116	—	—
Licensed premises (in- cluding club premises)	100	129	100	100	100	—	—
Bakers and confectioners	69	66	69	40	40	—	—
Butchers and cooked meat manufacturers ...	20	71	20	20	20	20	—
Grocers and general stores	83	121	83	83	83	—	—
Fish shops—wet and fried	12	19	12	12	12	—	—
Greengrocers ...	18	20*	18	18	18	—	—
Slaughterhouse ...	1	148**	1	1	1	—	—
Mobile shops ...	—	51	—	—	—	—	—
	577	1106	577	548	548	150	28

\* Regular weekly visits are also paid to the open market in North Street.

\*\* Additional to attendances by meat inspector.



## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:—

### **Bury Fields, Guildford**

Cervical Cytology: Thursdays a.m. (By appointment only).  
 Contraceptive Clinic: Thursdays p.m. and 1st and 3rd Mondays p.m. (By appointment only).  
 Child Guidance: (By appointment only).  
 Child Health: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.  
 Dental: (By appointment only).  
 Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics;  
 Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.  
 Eye: Thursdays and 1st and 3rd Fridays a.m. and p.m. (By appointment only).  
 School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).  
 Speech; Orthopaedic; Audiology; Remedial Exercises and Mothercraft: (By appointment only).

### **North Road, Stoughton**

Cervical Cytology: Wednesdays a.m. (By appointment only).  
 Child Health: Tuesdays p.m.  
 Dental: (By appointment only).  
 Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics;  
 Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.  
 Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises: (By appointment only).  
 School Medical: 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

### **St. Peter's Hall, Almond Close, Stoke Hill, Guildford**

Child Health: Thursdays p.m.

### **Church Hall, Burpham**

Child Health: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.

### **Village Hall, Onslow Village**

Child Health: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays p.m.

### **Boxgrove Lane, Merrow**

Cervical Cytology: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays a.m. (By appointment only).  
 Child Health: Thursdays p.m.  
 Chiropody: 3rd Mondays a.m.

### **St. Clare's Church Hall, Westborough**

Child Health: Mondays p.m.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows:—

### **Chest Clinic, 64 Epsom Road, Guildford**

Mondays and Wednesdays: 1 to 4 p.m.; Fridays: 9 a.m. to 12 noon (No appointment required). Thursdays: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon (By appointment only).

### **Venereal Diseases Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford**

Females: Monday and Friday 3-4.30 p.m.  
 Males: Monday and Friday 5-6.30 p.m.  
 (No appointment required)







## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:-

**Bury Fields, Guildford**

Cervical Cytology: Thursdays 2.30. (By appointment only).  
 Contraceptive Clinic: Thursdays p.m. and 1st and 3rd Mondays p.m. (By appointment only).  
 Child Guidance: (By appointment only).  
 Child Health: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.  
 Dental: (By appointment only).  
 Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics.  
 Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.  
 Eye: Thursdays and 1st and 3rd Fridays a.m. and p.m. (By appointment only).  
 School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).  
 Speech, Orthopaedic, Audiology, Remedial Exercises and Mothercraft: (By appointment only).

**North Road, Stoughton**

Cervical Cytology: Wednesdays a.m. (By appointment only).  
 Child Health: Tuesdays p.m.  
 Dental: (By appointment only).  
 Diphtheria Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics.  
 Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.  
 Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises: (By appointment only).  
 School Medical: 1st, 3rd and 5th Fridays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

**St. Peter's Hall, Almond Close, South Hill, Guildford**

Child Health: Thursdays p.m.

**Church Hall, Burslem**

Child Health: 2nd and 4th Wednesdays p.m.

**Village Hall, Oxtow Village**

Child Health: 1st and 3rd Wednesdays p.m.

**Bespers Lane, Merrow**

Cervical Cytology: 2nd and 4th Tuesdays a.m. (By appointment only).  
 Child Health: Thursdays p.m.  
 Orthopaedics: 3rd Mondays a.m.

**St. Clare's Church Hall, Wimborough**

Child Health: Mondays p.m.

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board Clinics are as follows:-

**Chert Clinic, 44 Epsom Road, Guildford**

Monday and Wednesdays 7 to 8 p.m.; Fridays 9 a.m. to 11 a.m. (By appointment only).  
 Thursday 9.30 a.m. to 11 a.m. (By appointment only).

**Varley Street Clinic, Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford**

Female: Mondays and Tuesdays 9-10.30 p.m.  
 Male: Mondays and Tuesdays 9-10.30 p.m.  
 (By appointment only).







