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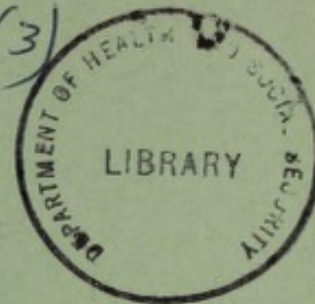


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BOROUGH OF GUILDFORD

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**ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Medical Officer of Health**

for 1972

TOGETHER WITH

**THE ANNUAL REPORT**

OF THE

**Chief Public Health Inspector**



## PERSONAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1972

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

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Councillor R. E. Blundell	Councillor M. Watts

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BOROUGH OF



GUILDFORD

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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GUILDFORD



BOROUGH OF

WITH THE COMPLIMENTS  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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## 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:*

I. H. CADDY, B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.

(from 1st February, 1972)

### *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* - J. CRAWFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

(to June 1972)

T. L. HUTCHINS, M.A.P.H.I.

(from July 1972)

*District Inspectors* - T. L. HUTCHINS, M.A.P.H.I.  
(to June 1972)

D. S. LEGG, B.Sc.,  
M.A.P.H.I. (to August 1972)

D. E. PHILLIPS, B.Sc.,  
M.A.P.H.I. (from July 1972)

H. L. SMITH, B.Sc.,  
M.A.P.H.I. (from October  
1972)

### *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. E. PHILLIPS (to July 1972)  
R. M. KAY, B.Sc., (from July  
1972)

C. W. MOSS

*Senior Clerk* - MISS J. TARRY

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N. J. TAYLOR (to August 1972)  
R. SAUNDERS (from  
September 1972)

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## FOREWORD

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the  
Borough of Guildford

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting this—my penultimate report—my Annual Report for 1972.

On April 1st 1974 a new pattern of Local Authorities will emerge, and a new structure for the National Health Service will come into being. The traditional old-style Medical Officer of Health is to go and those functions undertaken for so long by the Medical Officer of Health will be transferred to Area Health Authorities and Community Physicians.

This new pattern in both the Health Service and Local Authority is now established and the immediate future is facing us all with problems of varying seriousness. Community Medicine is a new and comprehensive concept and will present many new and exciting challenges. The new Local Authority will need to ensure that their adviser on health matters is not a faceless stranger. Questions on Public Health matters will continue to be asked and will continue to need answers and in the reorganisation of the National Health Service this need for questions to be answered must not be forgotten. A question answered "clears the air" and makes for good relationships.

Another change which takes place soon is Britain's entry into the European Economic Community. This takes place on January 1st 1973 and the Medical Profession, along with everyone else, will be facing a new situation. British Medicine stands high in general regard and these high standards should auger well for our harmonisation with the other countries belonging to the European Economic Community.

The general health of the population of Guildford remained good throughout 1972. There were no major outbreaks of disease.

The birth rate was 13.4 (compared with the National average of 14.8).

The death rate was 10.6 (9.2 in 1971).

The infant mortality rate, which nationally was 17, for Guildford was 16.

The number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents decreased from 12 in 1971 to 11 in 1972.



The number of deaths from lung cancer was 41, an increase of 13 over 1971.

In keeping with the country as a whole, the number of cases of sexually transmitted diseases continues to increase. There is little doubt that the extensive use of the contraceptive pill has contributed to this increase, because, while the pill prevents pregnancy, it gives no prevention against venereal disease. This increase tells the sad story of permissiveness and promiscuity—or freedom and enlightenment—depending on which way one looks at it. There is no escaping from the fact, however, that these side effects of sexual liberation are on the increase: and this is a preventable disease.

Perhaps the most outstanding event of 1972 was the mass immigration of Asians expelled from Uganda by President Amin. Guildford Borough offered to house some of these unfortunate families. The first of these families arrived in October and by the end of the year fifteen Asian families had been given accommodation in the Borough.

A small band of voluntary helpers devoted a great deal of time to helping the Asians in every possible way, providing furniture and fittings for the houses and clothing for the children. In addition, they transported the women to classes to learn English and carried out a very arduous task acting as interpreters when the Asians first arrived. Communication was, however, found to be less of a problem than was at first anticipated, as many families had at least one member who could speak and understand a little English.

Every member of each family had a chest X-Ray either at the Airport or Transit Camp and further investigations have been carried out since their arrival in Guildford. Contrary to many fears, we have encountered no exotic diseases and the Asians are proving to be a healthy lot. The biggest problem met with was trying to keep warm. The clothing of most of the Asians was found to be inadequate for the British winter.

Before many weeks passed several of the Asians had found work. All the children settled down well and quickly in school. It is to be hoped that all these Asian families will resettle quickly in our midst and that there will be no long-lasting psychological trauma resulting from their being uprooted from their homes in Uganda.

In July 1972 the Old People's Welfare moved into their new premises. These are splendid new premises on the riverside. The number of old people continues to increase and it is gratifying to know they can meet their friends in comfort at the Centre and where they can have light refreshments throughout the day.



Dr. Isabel Caddy was appointed Deputy Medical Officer of Health and took up her duties on February 1st 1972.

In conclusion, may I express my sincere thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Personal Services Committee for their support and the interest they show at all times. To my fellow Officers I am indebted for their continuing co-operation and unfailing help and advice. My thanks also to my Deputy, Dr. Caddy, Mr. Reeve, Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Avon and all members of the Public Health Department.

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

	1972	1971
Area (in acres) ... ..	7,322	7,322
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-1972 civilian and members of the Armed Forces	58,200	58,090
Number of inhabited houses and flats as at 1st April, 1973 according to the Rate Books ... ..	19,756	19,161
Rateable Value as at 1st April, 1973 ... ..	£12,140,113	£4,747,138
Sum represented by a Penny Rate for the year 1973/74	£117,800	£46,800

## EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS

	Guildford Borough		England & Wales	
	1972	1971	1972	1971
Live Births:—				
Number ... ..	820	749	725,405	783,165
Rate per 1,000 population (actual) ... ..	14.1	12.9	14.8	16.0
Rate (after correction by the Registrar General's comparability factor) ... ..	13.4	12.3	14.8	16.0
Illegitimate Live Births (per cent, of total live births) ... ..	5	7	9	8
Still Births:—				
Number ... ..	4	9	8,794	9,898
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ... ..	5	12	12	12
Total Live and Still Births ... ..	824	758	734,199	793,063
Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ... ..	13	14	12,494	13,726
Infant Mortality Rates:—				
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births ... ..	16	19	17	18
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births ... ..	17	19	17	17



Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births ... ..	—	20	21	24
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 live births) ...	13	15	12	12
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ... ..	9	8	10	10
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) ... ..	13	20	22	22
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)				
Number of deaths ... ..	—	—	information not yet available	
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	—	—		
Deaths				
Number ... ..	668	574	591,907	567,345
Rate per 1,000 population (actual) ...	11.5	9.9	12.1	11.6
Rate (after correction by the Registrar General's comparability factor) ... ..	10.6	9.2	12.1	11.6
Natural increase of population during the year by excess of births over deaths ...	152	175	133,498	215,820

## DEATHS

During 1972, out of a total number of 668 deaths, 491 (approximately 75%) were in the elderly, which is the usual pattern. As for many years now, the largest single cause of death was in respect of diseases of the heart and arteries (340 compared with 298 in 1971). Coronary disease of the heart accounted for 145 deaths (153 in 1971), but there was an increase from 79 in 1971 to 111 in 1972 in deaths from cerebrovascular disease.

The number of deaths during the year attributable to one or other forms of cancer were 89 males and 70 females (59 and 56 respectively in 1971) and 41 were due to lung cancer (32 males and 9 females), an increase of 13 over 1971. This gives much cause for concern, more particularly in view of the facilities now available for detection by X-Rays and consequent early diagnosis of the disease.

As mentioned in the foreword to this report, there was a slight improvement in the number of deaths from motor vehicle accidents (11 in 1972; 12 in 1971) and deaths from all other accidents showed a further reduction (5 in 1972, 8 in 1971, 9 in 1970 and 15 in 1969). The work of the Borough's Accident Prevention Department plays a valuable part by the advice given on the subject of avoiding accidents on the roads and in the home.

It gives me great satisfaction to report once again that no maternal deaths occurred during the year under review. This has been the case, with one exception in 1968, for the past nine years, which is particularly rewarding to all engaged in obstetric care.



## INFANT MORTALITY

There were 13 deaths of infants under one year during 1972 (14 in 1971), 11 dying within the first four weeks of birth (the same as in 1971).

The causes of infant deaths were:—

Respiratory diseases ...	2
Congenital anomalies ...	5
Other causes ...	6

The number of infant deaths under one year per 1,000 live births gives the Infant Mortality Rate. For Guildford this rate in 1972 was 16 (19 in 1971) as against the National Infant Mortality Rate of 17 (18 in 1971).

## GUILDFORD DEATHS IN 1972

	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 ...	—	—	—
B. 5	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System ...	—	—	—
B. 6 (pt.)	Late effects of Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
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 ...	1	—	1
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 ...	—	—	—
B.19 ( 1)	Malignant Neoplasm of Buccal Cavity and Pharynx ...	—	—	—
B.19 ( 2)	Malignant Neoplasm of Oesophagus ...	—	—	—
B.19 ( 3)	Malignant Neoplasm of Stomach ...	11	5	16
B.19 ( 4)	Malignant Neoplasm of Intestine ...	10	12	22
B.19 ( 5)	Malignant Neoplasm of Larynx ...	1	1	2
B.19 ( 6)	Malignant Neoplasm of Lung, Bronchus ...	32	9	41
B.19 ( 7)	Malignant Neoplasm of Breast ...	1	17	18
B.19 ( 8)	Malignant Neoplasm of Uterus ...	—	5	5
B.19 ( 9)	Malignant Neoplasm of Prostate ...	4	—	4
B.19 (10)	Leukaemia ...	2	1	3



B.19	(11)	Other Malignant Neoplasms of Lymphatic and Haematopoietic Tissue ... ..	27	19	46
B.20		Benign Neoplasms and Neoplasms of unspecified nature ... ..	1	1	2
B.21		Diabetes Mellitus ... ..	1	1	2
B.22		Avitaminoses and other Nutritional Deficiency ...	—	—	—
B.23		Anaemias ... ..	2	1	3
B.24		Meningitis ... ..	—	1	1
B.25		Active Rheumatic Fever ... ..	—	—	—
<hr/> Carried forward			94	73	167

Cause of Death			Males	Females	Total
<hr/> Brought forward			94	73	167
B.26		Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease ... ..	4	2	6
B.27		Hypertensive Disease ... ..	5	4	9
B.28		Ischaemic Heart Disease (= Coronary Disease) ...	80	65	145
B.29		Other forms of Heart Disease ... ..	10	27	37
B.30		Cerebrovascular Disease ... ..	45	66	111
B.31		Influenza ... ..	—	—	—
B.32		Pneumonia ... ..	20	28	48
B.33	( 1)	Bronchitis, Emphysema ... ..	21	3	24
B.33	( 2)	Asthma ... ..	—	1	1
B.34		Peptic Ulcer ... ..	3	3	6
B.35		Appendicitis ... ..	1	—	1
B.36		Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia ... ..	1	1	2
B.37		Cirrhosis of Liver ... ..	—	—	—
B.38		Nephritis and Nephrosis ... ..	—	—	—
B.39		Hyperplasia of Prostate ... ..	1	—	1
B.40		Abortion ... ..	—	—	—
B.41		Other complications of Pregnancy, Childbirth and Puerperium ... ..	—	—	—
B.42		Congenital Anomalies ... ..	2	4	6
B.43		Birth Injury, Difficult Labour and other Anoxic and Hypoxic Conditions ... ..	2	1	3
B.44		Other causes of Perinatal Mortality ... ..	1	1	2
B.45		Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions ... ..	6	9	15
B.46	( 1)	Other Endocrine, Nutritional and Metabolic Diseases ... ..	1	—	1
B.46	( 2)	Other Diseases of Blood and Blood-forming Organs ... ..	—	—	—
B.46	( 3)	Mental Disorders ... ..	1	—	1
B.46	( 4)	Multiple Sclerosis ... ..	—	2	2
B.46	( 5)	Other Diseases of the Nervous System ... ..	2	1	3
B.46	( 6)	Other Diseases of the Circulatory System ...	20	12	32

B.46	( 7)	Other Diseases of the Respiratory System ...	1	2	3
B.46	( 8)	Other Diseases of the Digestive System ...	2	3	5
B.46	( 9)	Diseases of the Genito-Urinary System ...	2	—	2
B.46	(10)	Diseases of the Skin and Subcutaneous Tissue ...	—	—	—
B.46	(11)	Diseases of the Musculoskeletal System and Connective Tissue ...	2	4	6
BE.47		Motor Vehicle Accidents ...	10	1	11
BE.48		All other Accidents ...	4	1	5
BE.49		Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries ...	6	6	12
BE.50		All other External Causes ...	1	—	1
TOTALS ...			348	320	668



# Birth Rate, Death Rate and Analysis of Mortality in the year 1972

	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	14.8	0.2	12.1	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	17
GUILDFORD	13.4	0.1	10.6	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16



## GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE BOROUGH

### LABORATORY FACILITIES

Full use was made by the Public Health Department during the year of the excellent facilities provided for laboratory examinations of infectious disease specimens by the Public Health Laboratory in Guildford, and our thanks are due, and gladly given, to Dr. Joan Davies, the Director, and her staff for their willing help.

**Clinics and Treatment Centres** (see <sup>pages 20+21</sup> ~~back cover~~)

### HOSPITAL PROVISION

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

1. **St. Luke's Hospital, Warren Road, Guildford** (Mainly Acute) Provides:—

Complement—376 beds (which includes 2 Private and 2 Amenity beds). Specialities include General Medicine (90 beds including Dermatology, Physical Medicine, Intensive Coronary Care Unit), Paediatrics (22 beds), Geriatrics (42 beds), General Surgery (65 beds, including 9 children's beds), Gynaecology (37 beds), Obstetrics (54 beds), Special Care Baby Unit (12 beds), Radiotherapy (42 beds), Isolation (3 beds) and the remainder are unclassified.

Out-patient services are provided for the above, except Geriatrics. Other Consultative services are Biochemistry, Mental Illness, Thoracic Surgery, Plastic Surgery, Renography and Joint Radiotherapy Clinics.

Full services are provided for X-Ray, Physiotherapy, Occupational Therapy and E.C.G.

The Hospital is a Training School for State Registered and State Enrolled Nurses and Part 1 Midwifery. In addition, training is available for Laboratory Technicians, Student Radiographers and Operating Theatre Technicians.

### 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 (Mainly Acute) Provides:—

Complement—205 beds (which includes 7 private and 4 Amenity beds). Specialities include General Surgery (38 beds, including Urology), Neurology (21 beds, including 3 for overdose cases), Ear, Nose and Throat (29 beds), Orthopaedic (56 beds), Ophthalmology (23 beds), Facial Maxillary (7 beds), Intensive Care (6 beds) and the remainder are unclassified.

There is a Major Accident Centre under the care of a Consultant, and an Emergency Department. There is also an Ophthalmic Unit for eye accidents and emergencies.

Out-patient services are provided for Neurosurgery, Venereal Disease, Physical Medicine, Orthodontics, Mental Illness and Rheumatoid Arthritis.

There are, in addition, X-Ray, Physiotherapy, Ultra-Sound, Hearing Aid and Occupational Therapy services.

Average number of beds occupied daily throughout the year	...	...	...	...	157
Number of out-patients during the year	...	...	...	...	14,595
Number of attendances made by out-patients	...	...	...	...	51,027
Number of patients attending Accident Centre	...	...	...	...	27,788

The Hospital carries a staff of Specialists in all branches of medicine and surgery, with the exception of Gynaecology, Paediatrics, Dermatology and General Medicine.

## MATERNITY PROVISION

	No. of Beds	No. of Births	
		1972	1971
St. Luke's Hospital ... ..	54+12 special care cots	1,735	1,522
Mount Alvernia Nursing Home ... ..	50	528	516
Jarvis Maternity Home ... ..	12	271	255
Institutional Births (Residents 810, Non-residents 1,724) ...		2,534	2,293
Domiciliary Births ... ..		10	20
Total Births in the Borough ... ..		2,544	2,313



### Notification of Births

During 1972 there were 441 male and 379 female births to residents notified, a total of 820 (749 in 1971) and 4 stillbirths (9 in 1971).

### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The Surrey County Council Ambulance Service for the Borough operates from the County Ambulance Control, The Horseshoes, Bolters Lane, Banstead (Telephone Nos. Burgh Heath 52171 and 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	Hospital and Nursing Aid
Totals	237	3,027¾	204	3,025	—	354
<b>Complete total of duty hours—6,610¾</b>						
Number of cases treated on Public Duty ...				...	...	169
Number of cases treated off Public Duty ...				...	...	29
Number of Medical Comforts loaned ...				...	...	243
<b>Transport</b>						
Private Cases ...		12 patients involving		379 miles		
Road Accidents ...		3 patients involving		13 miles		
On Public Duties ...		78 patients involving		786 miles		
Other Mileage ...				574 miles		
Totals ...				1,752 miles		

### DISTRICT NURSING SERVICE

This service is administered by the Surrey County Council. The 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 also a County Council service, 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.



## **WELL-WOMEN CLINICS**

There are three Well-Women Clinics in Guildford where an all-round check-up for women is carried out. This is an attempt to prevent illness, or to catch potential trouble at an early stage. Breast cancer and cancer of the womb are the two most common forms of cancer in women. The basic examination at the Well-Women Clinics includes the smear test (for cancer of the womb), a breast examination, a urine test, a weight check and taking the blood pressure.

In 1972 there were 1,652 patients seen at the Guildford Well-Women Clinics.

The success of screening programmes depends not only on the efficiency of the screening procedures, but also on the motivation of the people at risk to come forward for examination. I would like to see far more women coming forward for these examinations.

## **CHIROPODY**

Chiropody for the elderly is provided by the Surrey County Council. Under the County Council scheme some local Chiropodists provide a service for the elderly at reduced rates. The County also run a clinic at Merrow, and for those who are unable to attend either a local Chiropodist or clinic, a domiciliary service is available.

In Guildford in 1972, 1,795 patients received treatment under the Surrey County Council scheme.

## **SOCIAL SERVICES DEPARTMENT**

This Department of the County Council deals with problems of Welfare, Families and Handicapped Persons and with Nurseries and Child Minders: it also incorporates the former Children's Department. The Area Social Work Director for the Borough is based at 56/58, Chertsey Street, Guildford (Telephone No. Guildford 64643).

The Home Help Service is now administered by the Social Services Department and the Home Help Organiser for the area can be contacted at the above address (Telephone 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 50 Home Helps and 11 Neighbourly Helps.

### **GERIATRIC HEALTH VISITOR**

Miss Lee continued her excellent work in the geriatric field. This is made more difficult by the shortage of nurses to staff beds for the elderly sick in hospital and of beds for the elderly in County Council Homes.

During the year the following visits were paid:—

Visits to new patients	... ..	192 (102 in 1971)
Revisits to these and former patients and relatives		354 (475 in 1971)

### **OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE**

More schemes for helping the elderly are being devised and their needs are being recognised to a greater extent by both public and private sectors of the community.

The chief event of the year so far as the Guildford Old People's Welfare Council was concerned was, of course, the opening by the Duchess of Kent of the new Welfare Centre. Since it was opened, there has been a considerable increase in the number of old people attending the Centre and they all appear to be most appreciative of the extra amenities available. These have, however, increased the amount of work required of the helpers, both at the Centre and those visiting the housebound.

The various Clubs all report a good year and the ladies concerned with the smooth running of these Clubs perform a very arduous, but worthwhile task.

### **MEALS ON WHEELS**

The W.R.V.S. delivered 32,068 meals to 150 people in their own homes during 1972 (31,330 in 1971). In addition, from 7th March 1972, they commenced delivery of meals on wheels to members of the Westborough Old People's Welfare Club, the total number delivered to 31st December being 838 to approximately 20 recipients.

### **MOBILE LIBRARY**

This is another service operated by the W.R.V.S., a total of 13,000 being loaned to 94 housebound people, to 20 people at the Burpham Homes, 18 at the Westborough Old People's Welfare Centre and 18 at the Friary Street Old People's Welfare Centre during the year.



## **FURNITURE AND BEDDING STORE AND CLOTHING STORE**

In 1972 the W.R.V.S. provided 241 items of furniture to 78 people and distributed large quantities of bedding, furniture, etc., and provided clothing for 557 families (823 persons in all age groups).

In addition to the above, as mentioned in the foreword to this report, the W.R.V.S. dealt magnificently with the housing of the 15 Asian families given accommodation in the Borough by the end of the year. They also help at the County Council's Child Health Clinics, provide toys, etc. to needy families at Christmastime and operate an emergency services training scheme, organising teams in various parts of the Borough for the purpose of providing help in a civil emergency.

## **FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION**

The services of the Family Planning Association are available to all and include the furtherance of knowledge and the giving of practical advice on the proper spacing of families. Clinics are held at St. Luke's Hospital in the Out-patients' Department by appointment only (Tel. No. Guildford 76208) 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.

1st and 3rd Thursdays, 5.30 p.m. to 7.30 p.m.

(Tuesday—Sub-fertility Clinic; Friday—for fitting of contraceptive devices; Thursday—Youth Advisory Centre session catering especially for unmarried young people in the 16-20 year old age group, as more time can be spent in dealing with their particular problems than at the general clinic session).

The number of doctor sessions held in Guildford during 1972 was 458 and a total of 823 new patients were seen.

## **MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL**

The Guildford and District Marriage Guidance Council is located at 40a, Castle Street, Guildford, where appointments may be made between 10 a.m. and 2 p.m. Monday-Friday (Tel. No. Guildford 66254).

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. Marriage Guidance is a voluntary organisation and no charge is made to clients. 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.

Although during 1972 the Guildford and District Marriage Guidance Council had only 10 active Counsellors, 354 cases were counselled, with a total of 918 interviews.

The education work continued, as also did work with Student Nurses and engaged couples.

### **TELEPHONE SAMARITANS GUILDFORD**

This is the local branch of the Telephone Samaritans founded by the Reverend Chad Varrah. It is a Registered Charity and the branch covers a wide area including most of West Surrey and part of North Hampshire.

The service provided, which is aimed at offering help to the suicidal and despairing, is confidential and no charge is made. It is available from 9 a.m. to 11 p.m. on seven days a week, the telephone number being Guildford 72345.

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.

During 1972 there was a tremendous increase in the number of people asking for help ("first time" calls), 1,613 compared with 798 in 1971. The number of volunteers offering to help also greatly increased.

### **THE LEAGUE OF THE GOOD SAMARITAN**

This is a separate organisation from the Telephone Samaritans.

The first Lodge of The League of the Good Samaritan was formed in 1910. The Guildford Samaritan Lodge was founded in 1953. Since that time the Samaritan League has continued to provide a service to the needy. Help is given to the lonely, those in distress, the injured. Visits are made to the blind, the handicapped and those crippled.

Members are always prepared to try and give help where and when necessary and can be contacted through the Citizens Advice Bureau.

### **MORTUARY**

The Borough Mortuary is situated at Woodbridge. During 1972 the number of bodies received was 322 (283 in 1971).



## CREMATORIUM

The Guildford Crematorium, which was opened in 1967, serves a wide area. In addition to the Borough, this includes the countryside through Godalming, Haslemere and extending into West Sussex and Hampshire. The number of cremations carried out in 1972 was 1,235 (1,222 in 1971).

## SUPERVISION OF NURSING HOMES

The only Nursing Home in the Borough is Mount Alvernia, Harvey Road, Guildford. It has 78 general and 50 maternity beds and dealt with 2,513 general and 619 maternity patients in 1972, 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 1972

	Total cases notified	Cases admitted to Hospital
Measles ... ..	160	—
Whooping Cough ... ..	5	—
Infective Jaundice ... ..	14	—
Food Poisoning ... ..	2	—
Dysentery ... ..	6	—
Scarlet Fever ... ..	6	—
	<hr/> 193 <hr/>	<hr/> — <hr/>

## 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 twelve 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 necessary 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**

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 congenital abnormalities which may occur if the infection is contracted during pregnancy and I fully advise all parents to have their daughters avail themselves of this very worthwhile vaccination.

Rubella vaccination is now offered to all women likely to come into contact with children who may develop rubella, such as teachers in schools and nurseries.

### **Smallpox Vaccination**

Smallpox vaccination, as I mentioned in my last year's report, is no longer recommended as a routine procedure in this country.

If a case occurs, spread of smallpox is best controlled by the isolation of the case and the tracing, vaccination and surveillance of contacts. This has been effective in the United Kingdom in the past and continues to be the recommended procedure.

Nevertheless, it is essential that high risk groups in the population should be vaccinated and revaccinated at regular intervals. These include doctors, nurses, health visitors, public health workers, laboratory technicians and ambulance drivers. Vaccination is also necessary for all travellers to those countries where smallpox is still endemic; these include members of the armed forces, air crews and civilians who are required to visit such areas.

### **B.C.G. Vaccination**

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



## TUBERCULOSIS

At the beginning of 1972 there were 231 cases on the Tuberculosis Register and 223 cases at the end of the year. Five newly notified cases of pulmonary tuberculosis were added to the register during the year (8 in 1971), but, as in 1971, there were no cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis. There was one death in 1972 from pulmonary tuberculosis but no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.

The age groups of new cases in 1972 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 ...	—	—	—	—
20-24 ...	—	—	—	—
25-34 ...	2	1	—	—
35-44 ...	—	1	—	—
45-54 ...	—	—	—	—
55-64 ...	—	—	—	—
65-74 ...	1	—	—	—
75 and over ...	—	—	—	—
	3	2	—	—

### New Cases and Mortality 1963-1972

					New Cases	Deaths
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	—
1972 ...	...	...	...	...	5	1

The Guildford Borough Section of the Guildford Borough, Godalming and Haslemere Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases held two meetings during 1972.

It was with great regret that the members heard of the death in July of Mr. Edward Jones who had been Chairman for over 20 years.

The Chairmanship has now been offered to and accepted by Dr. Andrew Finn.



As in past years, the Committee, during 1972, helped patients living in the Borough in ways not covered by statutory means. Extra help was given with milk and nourishing foods, with coal, gas and electricity, with a convalescent holiday and with various other items.

A number of patients were given an extra grant at Christmas to help with seasonal expenses.

The result of the Christmas Seal Sale held in December was quite encouraging: this is the only source of income and the Committee are, therefore, very dependent on the proceeds.

### CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

Weekly visits continue to be paid to the Borough on Thursday mornings from 10-11 o'clock by the Mobile Mass Radiography Unit, which is sited in the North Street Car Parking area opposite the General Post Office.

The Unit carried out a total of 3,261 chest X-Rays in the Borough during 1972, 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	258	1	0	1	1	0	1
Attendances by General Public, Factory Groups, etc.	3,003	0	0	0	3	0	3

### CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The Surrey County Council Clinics are as follows:—

#### Bury Fields, Guildford

Cervical Cytology: Thursdays a.m. (By appointment only).

Well Women Clinic: Mondays and Thursdays p.m. (By appointment only).

Child Guidance: (By appointment only).

Child Health: Wednesdays and Fridays p.m.

Dental: (By appointment only).

Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics; Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.

Eye: 1st & 3rd Wednesdays a.m., Thursdays a.m. & p.m. and 1st & 3rd Fridays p.m. (By appointment only).

School Medical: Mondays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Speech; Audiology; Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises (By appointment only).

**North Road, Stoughton**

Cervical Cytology: Wednesdays a.m. (By appointment only).

Child Health: Tuesdays a.m. & p.m.

Dental: (By appointment only).

Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics; Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.

School Medical: 1st, 3rd & 5th Fridays a.m. (except during School Summer Holidays).

Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises (By appointment only).

**Boxgrove Lane, Merrow**

Cervical Cytology: 2nd & 4th Tuesdays a.m. (By appointment only).

Child Health: Thursdays p.m.

Chiropody: 1st & 3rd Mondays a.m.

Mothercraft and Remedial Exercises (By appointment only).

**Church Hall, Burpham**

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

**Village Hall, Onslow Village**

Child Health: 1st, 3rd & 5th Wednesdays p.m.

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

Child Health: Thursdays p.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)

In the interest of "corporate management" your Health Department may become submerged in a Department of widely differing disciplines and widely differing allegiances. Bains draws attention to the danger of this in his report on Management in Local Government. The anomalies this may lead to are illustrated in his report where, during his Committee's investigations, he found that "groupings have sometimes been made on a rather superficial basis, we have seen and received evidence of directorates which contain strange bedfellows". The idea of combining all so-called environmental services together seems attractive but there can be little common ground between



As in past years, the Committee, during 1971, continued its efforts to improve the health of the Borough in ways not only of direct benefit to the individual but also of benefit to the community as a whole. The Committee has been particularly concerned with the health of the young, and has been particularly active in the field of child health. The Committee has been particularly active in the field of child health, and has been particularly active in the field of child health.

The result of the Committee's efforts during 1971 has been quite encouraging. The Committee has been particularly active in the field of child health, and has been particularly active in the field of child health.

**CHEST RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE**  
Weekly visits continue to be made to the Chest Radiography Unit, which is situated in the area opposite the General Post Office, during the following times:  
Thursdays 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
Fridays 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
Saturdays 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
Sundays 10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.

## Annual Report

of the

## Chief Public Health Inspector

for 1972

St. Clare's Church Hall, Westborough	Monday 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.	By appointment only
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## CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES

The Jersey County Council Clinics are as follows:

**St. Clare's Church Hall, Westborough**  
 Cervical Cytology: Thursdays 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
 Well Women Clinic: Mondays and Thursdays 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
 Child Cytology: By appointment only.  
 Child Health: Wednesdays and Fridays 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
 Dental: By appointment only.  
 Immunisation: School Children at School Medical Clinics; Pre-school Children at Child Health Clinics.  
 Eye: 1st & 3rd Wednesdays 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. and 1st & 3rd Fridays 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m.  
 School Medical: Mondays 9.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. during School Summer Holidays.  
 Speech: Audiology, Mother and Remedial Exercises (By appointment only).



Telephone: Guildford 71111

MUNICIPAL OFFICES,  
GUILDFORD.

## FOREWORD

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

This is the last Annual Report which I shall have the honour to present to you about the work of your Public Health Inspectors. By the time the next report is ready the Guildford Borough Council will have ceased to exist and whereas there is no doubt that the various Government Departments will continue to call for statistical evidence of what local authorities' Health Departments are up to the report made to your successors will undoubtedly be in a very different form. My colleague, the Medical Officer of Health, will have become the Community Physician and will be working for the National Health Service. The Health Department dealing with environmental problems which I have managed for you for ten years may no longer exist in its present independent form with a Chief Officer responsible to you for the health, welfare or safety of the people of Guildford. Medical Officers of Health and Chief Public Health Inspectors are, and have been for many years, statutory officers of the Council required by law to report to the Council about almost any activity which may affect the public health. After reorganisation it seems that there will no longer be an officer in the same position appointed by the Council as required by law, indeed protected by law, to bring before the Council and report on any activity which may adversely affect public health, welfare or safety. It is questionable whether this is a step forward or backward. In my view there cannot fail to be a need for a Health Officer of some sort at top management level who will be in a position to report without hindrance to the Council on these activities.

In the interest of "corporate management" your Health Department may become submerged in a Department of widely differing disciplines and widely differing allegiances. Bains draws attention to the danger of this in his report on Management in Local Government. The anomalies this may lead to are illustrated in his report where, during his Committee's investigations, he found that "groupings have sometimes been made on a rather superficial basis, we have seen and received evidence of directorates which contain strange bedfellows". The idea of combining all so-called environmental services together seems attractive but there can be little common ground between



cultural, recreational and parks activities, for example, and environmental health, safety and welfare. Nevertheless, strange bedfellows like these might well find themselves together in one directorate in the new Guildford. I draw attention to this because in my view the organisation of the new authority cannot fail to have a major impact on how work is carried out and on the enthusiasm of the professional officers who will be at District Council level. This enthusiasm must affect the well-being of the community the authority serves.

Health Inspectors not least amongst other Local Government Officers have a long tradition of service to the community. There is no doubt that in accordance with these long traditions Health Inspectors will work to make local government reform a success whatever form of management or structure the new Council decides to adopt. They can be relied upon to give a lead in bringing the new authority into effective being.

In conclusion I would like to thank the members of the Council for their interest in the work of the Health Inspectors and for their warm support for what I have attempted to do during the last ten years with your authority. This is also an opportune moment to thank all my colleagues for their hard work and unstinting support, particularly my Deputy, Mr. A. J. Avon, who has always done far more than his fair share of the work!

I remain, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. C. REEVE

Chief Public Health Inspector.

### **PUBLIC RELATIONS**

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

One would think that, with few houses in the country lacking television with no house without a wireless and with local and national newspapers available for a few pence to all, no member of the community need be unaware of the services available to him from his local Council. This, however, is by no means the case. To quote but one example in spite of the wide national, and even more intensive local publicity which has been given to Improvement Grants for houses, your Health Officers still encounter quite a lot of people who seem to be totally unaware of their existence. It proves the point I have often made in this



report that the only really effective method of publicising grants and indeed other public health activities continues to be through the Health Officer within peoples homes.

Housing in all its aspects continues to play a more important part than any other environmental factor in the health and satisfaction of the community. The Health Officers complete involvement in all housing matters in the private sector remains essential in the interests of the health of the community in the widest sense. The achievement of a continuing improvement in housing standards in Guildford through the efforts of your Health Officers attracts more attention when talks, lectures and exhibitions are staged than almost any other facet of his work. It is for this reason that the most important educational activities of the Department are directed at achieving an improved housing stock. Time is not on our side. Some children born today could still be living in a house without a bathroom in ten year's time.

The regular programme of educational and public relations activities has continued and in this the department has been helped as usual by Mrs. Pencyate at the Library and by the Surrey Advertiser and other periodicals. During the year a Food Hygiene exhibition was staged at the Surrey County Show incorporating amongst other things samples of food used in the United States Moon Shots. Food hygiene displays were also staged in the foyer of the Library.

The activities of your Health Department were made even more widely known when Tim Matthews of the B.B.C. did a Womans Hour radio programme from the Guildford Health Department. During the programme he visited the Meat Inspector at the Abattoir, a home improvement grant scheme in progress and the Sports Centre where methods of control were illustrated including sampling of the swimming pool. The Surrey Advertiser mounted a complete advertising section on House Improvements including an article of the 1000th Improvement Grant paid in Guildford. The Daily Telegraph Colour Supplement included in an article on Improvement Grants remarks about the way the work was carried out in Guildford. Articles on this subject and others appeared in the Woking Review from time to time.

Many talks, lectures and filmshows have been given to both trade employees and schools or organisations of all types. The Department's quarterly bulletin on general environmental health work continues to attract wide support and interest.

Boys of St. Peter's School came to see me about the formation of a Society for the Prevention of Pollution. This now seems to have become firmly established within the school and I



hope that many senior pupils will find time to support it. As usual a wide variety of students from schools, universities, hospitals, and the Surrey County Council visited the Department either as part of their training or to find out about environmental health services. Few left without being surprised at the wide and interesting range of activities carried on in the Department.

## HOUSING

It is difficult to plan satisfactorily without reliable information and in many respects we have been short of statistical information on the condition of houses in the private sector in Guildford. To help rectify this a sample house condition survey was planned to be carried out in September. It aimed to establish the numbers of houses which lacked basic amenities, the state of repair of houses, the number of unfit houses, their tenure, information on multiple occupation, together with other useful information.

In Guildford all activities relating to houses in the private sector have always been carried out by your Health Inspectors. Health Officers, because of their qualifications and training are without question the officers employed by local authorities who are best equipped to deal with all housing matters in the private sector. The Government itself recognises this by using Health Inspectors seconded from local authorities for all its national housing surveys and by seeking the advice from Health Inspectors through their Association when new legislation is to be drafted. Your Health Inspectors are justly proud of their achievements in the private housing sector in Guildford during the last ten years. These achievements indicated that there are no grounds for changing a system of management which works effectively and which by its results can be seen to work effectively. Not the least important factor from the Council's point of view is economy of man power. Few Health Departments have been liberal with staff and the Health Officers' training and qualifications enables him to be used over a wide range of activities and to be more flexible than most other local government officers, thus he can deal effectively with peak demands in the housing sectors and when demand, for seasonal reasons, slackens off, can devote his attention to other aspects of his work.

The housing problems of Guildford cannot by any means be compared with those of the inner London authorities where highly specialised departments have been formed and can be seen to have proven advantages in dealing with appalling housing problems. Indeed the progress in Guildford has been such that Health Officers can claim credit for the fact that the end of the



housing problem insofar as it is related to substandard houses is in sight. The housing survey indicates that substandard houses can be dealt with satisfactorily within a measurable period and the Council's not ungenerous attitude to improvement grants has secured the improvement of well over 1000 houses in Guildford already. The tables at the conclusion of this section are in themselves a success story and sufficient justification for leaving the present arrangements for dealing with unsatisfactory houses untouched. Without additional staff the system which works in the Borough and which differs little from the system existing in the Rural District could and should be extended to cover the new District authority when it comes into operation.

By the time this Annual Report is published the housing survey results will have been made available to the Council and I do not intend to devote further space to them. A summary of the more important tables is included at the end of this section.

No Clearance Areas have been declared during the year. A Public Enquiry was held on 1st November, 1972 into the Falcon Road and Eagle Road Compulsory Purchase Order. Eight objections were received and the Council went to a great deal of trouble and expense to prepare evidence for presentation at the Enquiry. When the Enquiry was held none of the objectors bothered to appear and it was evident that they felt unable to rebut in public the Council's proposals. It is a great pity that the ratepayers should have been put to not inconsiderable expense to no purpose. The result of the Enquiry was awaited at the end of the year and was received early in the new year when the Compulsory Purchase Order was confirmed without variation.

Turning to the more satisfactory aspect of housing, their improvement, during the year a record number of applications were received, including 41 within the General Improvement Area. The policy of the department to seek out houses requiring improvement continues to reap rich dividends and of the total of houses for which grants were given, 40 were for tenanted houses. A far higher proportion of grants go to tenanted houses in Guildford than elsewhere because of the system of house to house inspections adopted within the Department.

The following tables summarise all aspects of housing activities during the year.



## Clearance Programme

During 1972 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 1972 ... ..	—	14(31A1C) **	—	—
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders but outside Clearance Areas represented before 1972 ... ..	—	10(20A4C)	—	—
New Areas represented:—				
Houses included in Compulsory Purchase Orders but outside Clearance Areas ... ..	—	—	—	—
Individual Unfit Houses:—				
Closing Orders:				
(a) Buildings ... ..	4	4(7A)	1	1
(b) Parts of Buildings ... ..	—	—	—	—
Demolition Orders ... ..	1	1(2A)	3	—
Undertakings ... ..	8	8(15A2C)	—	1
Local Authority Property ... ..	3	3(6A1C)	—	—
	16	40(81A8C)	4	2

\* 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, 1972:—

	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 ... ..	204	26
Awaiting confirmation ... ..	21	20
Number of Individual Unfit Houses dealt with by Closing Orders or Demolition Orders ... ..	186	—
Number of Houses dealt with by Certificates of Unfitness	—	136
Number of Individual Unfit Houses where Undertakings have been accepted ... ..	57	4
Number of temporary huts demolished ... ..	—	201
Number of houses demolished or closed by arrangement with owners ... ..	11	—
	549	387



## Improvement Grants

During the year 163 formal applications for Improvement Grants were received. The following table shows the position with regard to grants during 1972; the applications received in 1971 are given in parentheses for comparison:

	Standard Grants	Improvements Grants	Special Grants
Formal applications received:			
(a) owner-occupied ... ..	12 (13)	97 (40)	2 (1)
(b) tenanted ... ..	10 (21)	33 (26)	— (-)
(c) vacant ... ..	6 (4)	3 (6)	— (-)
Formal applications approved:			
(a) owner-occupied ... ..	12 (13)	94 (38)	2 (1)
(b) tenanted ... ..	10 (21)	30 (25)	— (-)
(c) vacant ... ..	6 (4)	2 (6)	— (-)
Formal applications refused:			
(a) owner-occupied ... ..	— (—)	3 (2)	— (-)
(b) tenanted ... ..	— (—)	3 (1)	— (-)
(c) vacant ... ..	— (—)	1 (—)	— (-)
Total number approved ... ..	28 (38)	126 (69)	2 (1)
Improvements not proceeding ... ..	—	—	—
Number of dwellings improved and grants paid ... ..	31 (50)	64 (49)	— (2)
Total amount paid in grants ... ..	£6,356.44	£30,555.25	—
Average grant per house ... ..	£205.04	£477.45	—
Amenities provided with standard grants:			
(a) fixed bath ... ..	22		
(b) shower ... ..	—		
(c) wash hand basin ... ..	28		
(d) hot water supply (to any fitting) ... ..	32		
(e) water closet			
(i) within building ... ..	25		
(ii) accessible from dwelling ... ..	—		
(f) foodstore/sink ... ..	17		

## Council Houses

By 31st December, 1972 the Council had provided 5,241 dwellings, of which 3,786 are post-war houses. During 1972, 71 units of accommodation, all of which were for renting, were handed over by the builders.

At 31st December, 1972 the waiting list of applicants comprised:—

(1) Families entitled to consideration for rehousing ... ..	453
Single Adults ... ..	94
(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 ... ..	47
Single Adults over 50 years ... ..	7



# HOUSE CONDITION SURVEY—1972

## Summary of More Important Tables

<u>Tenure</u>	<u>Owner/Occupier</u>	<u>L.A. Tenant</u>	<u>Private Tenant</u>	<u>Closed and Miscellaneous</u>
Number in each class:	10,425	5,030	2,630	1,248
<u>Total number of houses with:</u>	<u>No bath</u>	<u>No wash basin</u>	<u>No indoor w.c.</u>	<u>No hot water</u>
	787	1,382	1,325	1,555
				<u>No sink</u>
				77
<u>Cost of essential repairs at March 73:</u>	<u>£2000-£2500</u>	<u>£1500-£2000</u>	<u>£1000-£1500</u>	<u>£500-£1000</u>
Number of dwellings	38	134	384	710



### **Rent Act, 1968**

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

### **Qualification Certificates**

During 1972 there were 67 applications for qualification certificates and 42 certificates were issued.

The object of issuing a qualification certificate on completion of works which in effect brought the house up to the standard grant level of amenities and ensured that the house was in a satisfactory state of repair was to enable the tenancy to become de-controlled. The Housing Finance Act of 1972 made provision for the conversion of controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies. The date upon which the provisions converting houses to regulated tenancies come into effect depends upon their rateable value and the level is such that by first of January, 1974 there will be few controlled houses left in Guildford. The effect of this is that after 1st January 1974 few qualification certificates will be issued purely to enable owners to get their houses de-controlled. On the conversion of controlled tenancies to regulated tenancies, tenants retain their statutory protection against eviction. In future fair rents will be fixed according to the standard of accommodation and its repair. Those tenants who are dissatisfied because their house lacks standard amenities may still approach the local authority under the provisions of Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1969 which enables the local authority to serve notice upon the owners requiring them to provide standard amenities in houses which lack them.

It is generally expected that as the rents increase tenants will be more inclined to complain about defects in their housing and the department may be faced with an extra work load.

### **CLEAN AIR**

Following the Council's decision to promote Smoke Control Areas in Guildford the first area was surveyed during the year. Smoke Control Area No. 1 was designed as a pilot scheme, containing a part of Guildford Park where there is a good mix of privately-owned houses tenanted and owner-occupied, Council houses, some commercial premises and the Royal Surrey County Hospital and the University. From this area it was possible to obtain a fair indication of the problems likely to be met in bringing into operation the whole of the programme to make Guildford smokeless.



The Order was made by the Council in September 1972 and submitted to the Department of the Environment for confirmation. One resident objected to the Order and as a result, assuming that it is confirmed, its implementation will be delayed for one year because the objection will necessitate a hearing which cannot be held until July 1973. The Order cannot therefore become operative until 1974. Residents in the area will, as a consequence, suffer another winter breathing smoke from domestic fires.

Assuming that the first Order is confirmed the programme will continue with Area No. 2, surveying of which will start in the Spring of 1973. This Area comprises Onslow Village and The Mount.

At the time of going to press plans were proceeding to provide an alternative method of disposal for Guildford's refuse so that the obsolete incinerator would go out of use. From 1974 the disposal of refuse will be in the hands of the County Council.

Considerable concern was felt by some members of the Council about the proposed incinerator and boiler plant for the new General Hospital to be built at Manor Farm. Whereas the plant will be designed to burn "Natural" gas standby equipment will enable oil to be burnt during emergency or if economic circumstances dictate the need. The chimney design and height was determined after elaborate wind tunnel tests and I was satisfied that there was unlikely to be a health problem associated with the combustion of gas or oil. The Council prudently decided to ask the Hospital Board to give an undertaking that if it proved necessary to burn oil only light oil of low sulphur content would be used.

The tables indicate trends in smoke density and SO<sub>2</sub> recorded at the Municipal Offices and Stoughton Clinic.



# **AIR POLLUTION MUNICIPAL OFFICES Average Results to 1971**

	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	96	68	65	52	42	41	108	129	150	95	77	91
February	37	53	58	62	41	36	65	88	130	121	104	97
March	40	21	37	48	36	31	99	60	103	136	104	99
April	30	27	27	21	24	—	64	73	89	57	63	—
May	6	18	15	17	21	17	44	38	59	52	43	70
June	14	10	14	13	17	12	48	31	46	57	56	39
July	9	11	13	11	10	14	27	30	27	38	31	44
August	13	14	11	11	15	12	27	27	23	42	49	35
September	63	21	14	22	16	26	72	41	32	46	55	66
October	140	19	60	39	26	23	58	26	62	75	70	50
November	73	86	55	31	26	35	100	100	73	62	54	76
December	37	N	N	65	55	33	86	N	N	121	99	64

N—Christmas period (closed down)

# **STOUGHTON CLINIC Average Results to 1971**

	Smoke						Sulphur Dioxide					
	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971
January	113	74	72	78	67	56	145	103	132	133	109	126
February	66	62	77	69	48	51	83	115	140	130	106	111
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	9	33	30	46	43	64	39
July	8	10	7	12	7	9	21	23	22	40	39	47
August	12	11	6	8	13	8	26	24	19	38	73	36
September	84	23	13	22	14	22	73	35	31	49	74	72
October	185	28	72	43	32	29	70	25	63	80	78	60
November	104	102	73	46	39	37	120	123	84	74	83	85
December	49	N	N	N	76	42	83	N	N	N	138	82

N—Christmas period (closed down)



## MEAT INSPECTION

During 1972 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.

Due mainly to inflationary trends the high cost of meat has resulted in an overall reduction in throughput during 1972. Compared with the previous year the total number of animals was reduced by 9,223 involving all classes of animals. 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.

It is however important to retain the present unfilled Additional Meat Inspector's post in the event that national or local trends may lead to increases of throughput beyond the capabilities of one person. Consideration should also be given to the effects of this country's entry into the European Economic Community and the possible future need for the appointment of a qualified Veterinarian. In all other countries in Europe meat inspection is carried out by members of the veterinary profession, with assistance by trained non-veterinary personnel. Although at the present moment this regulation applies only to trade carried out between member countries, and does not affect meat for home consumption, it may eventually relate to the inspection of all meat, including poultry, slaughtered in this country. This will inevitably create problems for those personnel already engaged in carrying out the duties of meat inspection, and because of the necessity of offering greater financial incentives to attract suitably qualified veterinarians could result in a further increase in the cost of meat production.

The large reduction in the throughput during 1972 together with livestock continuing to be more readily available for slaughter, thereby reducing wasteful and unnecessary waiting time, has resulted in the overtime worked on meat inspection



being practicably negligible. Again the number of Saturdays worked during the year has been reduced to a minimum and again the Christmas period passed without the necessity for Sunday slaughtering. The lower throughput during the year has resulted in a reduction of £415.80 in the revenue resulting from meat inspection charges levied by the Council. However, a total of £2,026.63 realised from this source has still resulted in the provision of a valuable service at minimal cost to the ratepayer.

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	5,442	351	112	9,750	26,357	42,012
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses ... ..	—	5	3	6	90	104
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	845	212	2	319	7,829	9,207
Percentage of number inspected with diseases other than tuberculosis or Cysticercus bovis ... ..	15.51	61.80	4.47	3.33	30.04	22.11
<b>Tuberculosis</b>						
Whole carcasses ... ..	—	—	—	—	1	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	—	1	—	—	11	12
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis ... ..	—	0.02	—	—	0.04	0.03
<b>Cysticercus Bovis</b>						
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned ...	1	—	—	—	—	1
Carcases treated ... ..	1	—	—	—	—	1
Generalised and totally condemned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—	—

### **Diseases other than Tuberculosis**

There has been no significant variation in the types of diseases encountered during the year, and although there was a 6% increase in the number of cows of which some part or organ was condemned this could not be related to any one particular factor. The reason for the total condemnation of the three calves was again a common septicaemic condition called joint ill.

As a result of the low incidence of disease and its mainly localised nature the main concern of the Meat Inspector when inspecting sheep is to ensure the production of clean



uncontaminated carcasses. This is always a difficult problem resulting from the often dirty condition in which these animals arrive for slaughter, and is one to which no satisfactory answer has so far been found.

The common conditions affecting pigs continued to be pneumonia, parasitic liver conditions and Pyaemia. The habit of tail biting prevalent amongst these animals results in infection entering the body, eventually setting up widespread infection resulting in pyaemic conditions. This is one of the prime reasons for the total condemnation of pig carcasses at the present time.

### **Tuberculosis**

Although this disease is now practically non-existent amongst cattle in this country, the occasional discovery of its presence, as illustrated by the one cow found to be infected during the year, still makes it necessary for regular routine examinations to be carried out amongst live animals to prevent recurrence of the widespread infection which was prevalent amongst many milking herds some 15-20 years ago. The disease is still encountered in pigs although in the main these are cases of an extremely localised nature not generally affecting any other part of the carcass than the head. However, during the year it was found necessary to condemn one whole carcass of a pig for generalised tuberculosis.

### **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 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. In view of the possible risk to persons engaged in the handling of meat, particularly slaughtermen, from animals which may be suffering from this condition it is understood that this disease has now been included in the list of industrial diseases for the purposes of industrial benefit.

### **Cysticercus Bovis**

The inspection of bovine carcasses for this condition revealed only one case 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**

It is regretted that the standard of hygiene maintained by the F.M.C. during the year has not been as generally satisfactory as in previous years. However, representations on an informal basis to the Fatstock Marketing Corporation together with recommendations regarding the supervision of the work of cleaning and maintenance have resulted in the standard being raised to a more acceptable level before the end of the year.

With the exception of the commencement of work on a new deep freeze for the storage of frozen meat, none of the programme of the improvements in the form of alterations and extensions to the building outlined by the F.M.C. have taken place, and there would appear to be no hard and fast proposals to this effect taking place within the near future. Until now, in an endeavour to avoid duplication of work, it has not been the policy of this department to press for any major structural work of repair and maintenance to be carried out. However in view of the lack of any firm proposals together with the fact that the building is becoming shabby and in need of decoration the F.M.C. has been informed that all items of repair and decoration must be carried out to bring the building to a satisfactory standard.

In order to comply with the Regulations relating to inter-community trade amongst the member countries of the E.E.C. it will be necessary for the F.M.C. to carry out considerable major alterations to the existing building, and it is hoped that in view of this country's recent entry into the European Community that the Fatstock Marketing Corporation will give serious consideration to the implementation of these necessary alterations at the earliest possible opportunity. This would have the dual effect of improving the present hygienic standard of the slaughterhouse together with a greatly increased throughput to the benefit of the district as a whole.

During the year difficulty was experienced in implementing the provisions of the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, requiring the transport of unfit meat in either closed lockable vehicles or containers. This was due to difficulties experienced by the firm responsible for the collection of this material, but as a result of suitable pressure the appropriate containers were reinstated thereby preventing the necessity for the use of legal procedures.



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 in meat inspection in slaughterhouses with particular emphasis on the standards necessary to comply with the regulations of the European Community. When necessary reports are sent direct to local authorities concerned.

### **DISEASES OF ANIMALS**

1972 was quite an eventful year in relation to the control of animal diseases.

The continuance of the Fowl Pest restrictions in the first part of the year again necessitated additional enforcement visits to the Market to ensure that only birds for immediate slaughter were entered and sold. No great difficulties were encountered and as the position improved the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food decided to remove some restrictions from 1st August. However, because of the widespread incidence of the disease over the last few years some controls will remain and the poultry market is now licenced for the sale of store poultry only between January and September and the sale of poultry for immediate slaughter only between October and December, a position which is likely to last indefinitely.

A short respite in disease control during the Autumn was followed in December by an outbreak of what was at first thought to be Foot and Mouth Disease amongst pigs in Staffordshire. However, further investigations revealed that the infection was Swine Vesicular Disease which had previously been isolated only in Hong Kong and never in this country. By the end of the year it was still confined to Staffordshire, Worcestershire and Shropshire, but later events have shown that the worst was yet to come. Controls were imposed on the movement of all pigs in infected areas but because of the distance travelled by transport fears were beginning to be expressed about containing the disease. By the end of the year no outbreaks had affected local farmers but preparations were made for the movement of additional staff on disease control especially at the Market should infection spread southwards. Experience of other outbreaks has shown that the number of staff who have to be deployed to deal with control often reach 1-3rd of the total Health Department staff on Market days and other important duties naturally suffer. Considerable time is also spent on the dissemination of information to the farming community both by letter and posters and notice boards at the Market and with fresh outbreaks of Swine Vesicular Disease being notified almost daily it is difficult to keep these up to date.



The number of people in the Borough keeping pigs is small, mostly being smallholders and the total in 1972 was 17. Licences to boil swill are likewise small in number being 12 for the year. Swill is a perfect carrier of disease especially when it contains infected meat and it is most essential that it is properly boiled. Present indications are that the outbreak of Swine Vesicular Disease could have started in this way.

All piggeries and boiling plants were visited during the year.

No other cases of animal disease, exotic or otherwise, needed investigation during the year and there were no prosecutions for infringements of the Diseases of Animals Act.

Administration of the Diseases of Animals Acts are amongst those duties which will pass to the County Council on Local Government reform coming into effect on 1st April, 1974. It is most satisfying to the staff of this Department who have administered the legislation for so long to know that whoever operates the service will have great difficulty in maintaining the high standards which have been set in Guildford. It is our opinion that if a more centralised form of control is needed (and like human disease, animal disease does not recognise district boundaries) then a service under the control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Animal Health Division would have had obvious and distinct advantages. However, like many other aspects of Local Government reform this one shows little logic.

### **Animal Welfare**

There are only two Animal Boarding Establishments within the Borough, both being small and catering only for pets left while owners are on holiday. Neither have facilities for quarantining animals imported from abroad.

The three licenced pet shops have continued in operation and the owner of one was granted a licence to sell animals in the General Market held in the Cattle Market premises on Wednesdays. This venture was however short lived and the Licencee eventually stopped sales both there and at his shop premises later in the year.

### **PEST CONTROL**

A major problem for the Department's Pest Control Officers now seems to be the eradication of mice. For reasons which are not immediately apparent the mouse population seems to be increasing, particularly in commercial premises. Many of the infestations encountered indicate resistance to Warfarin, a bait



most commonly used and the Officers had to use all their wiles to exercise control of the vermin. The rat population continues to diminish steadily and offers no real problem. I was reminded by a local resident recently that only a couple of decades ago it was not uncommon to see rats foraging in North Street late at night after the Market had dispersed. One can well imagine the cries of horror which would greet such a sight today!

The same can be said about the more unpleasant insect pests. Cockroaches are now not at all common. Again, until comparatively recently few bakehouses and restaurants in the town centre were without them. When the Department took over control of infestations at St. Lukes and the Royal Surrey Hospitals they were heavily infested with cockroaches. St. Lukes had the additional problem of infestation by Pharaoh ants—minute ants which multiply at an alarming pace. Now neither of the hospitals are seriously affected and regular visits by the Officers ensure complete control. This is most important because both types of insects are proven carriers of disease in hospital surroundings.

The success of these operations can be attributed both to the keenness of the operatives and to the introduction of more effective insecticides and pesticides. Nevertheless an additional weapon in the armoury against rats and mice is keenly awaited and research continues to find this by Government agencies.

I would like to reiterate what I have written on former occasions. No animal, insect or bird is needlessly destroyed by your Health Department. Only pests and vermin which are of public health significance are treated and only then if they are in such a situation that eradication is the only reasonable solution.

The following tables indicate the range of activities of this section of the department:

The table indicates the wide variety of treatments carried out:

Wasps	...	...	...	106
Fleas	...	...	...	34
Bugs	...	...	...	4
Others	...	...	...	662



## Rats and Mice Destruction

				Non- Agricultural	Agricultural
Properties other than sewers					
1.	No. of properties in district	...	...	22,658	37
2.	(a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	...	...	765	—
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	586	—
	(ii) mice	...	...	179	—
3.	(a) Total number of properties inspected for rats/mice for reasons other than notification	...	...	2,151	84
	(b) Number infested by (i) rats	...	...	693	31
	(ii) mice	...	...	231	9

## Summary of Visits to Premises by Pests Officers

				Agri- cultural	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
First visits	...	...	...	—	—	765	—	765
Subsequent visits	...	...	...	84	376	1,809	1,196	3,465

During the year 67 contracts for treatment of rats and mice in business premises were entered into.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH INSPECTIONS

The work load of the Department continues to grow, particularly in the housing field where increasing rents are leading to demands for a higher standard of accommodation and tenants are less likely to tolerate defects which they were prepared to put up with when rents were lower.

All problems seem to become more complex and time consuming. With a community most aware of its rights but apparently less aware of its obligations much more effort needs to be devoted to each individual visit to explain and educate and persuade.

Although staff turnover within the Department is not unreasonable—one must expect younger members to leave to widen their experience and seek promotion—two valued members left during the year. Mr. Crawford, the Senior District Inspector, moved north to specialise in housing in the field of improvement—a sphere in which he had obtained much valuable experience in Guildford. Mr. Legg, a District Inspector, moved to the Isle of Wight after two years at Guildford. Both were anxious to buy their own houses but found the price in Guildford beyond



their means and this was undoubtedly an important influence in their decision to move. Mr. Phillips, formerly a Student in the Department, obtained his degree and subsequently his Diploma and was appointed to fill the vacancy when Mr. Crawford left. Mr. Smith joined the Department in October to fill Mr. Legg's place. Mrs. Wilkie has continued her valuable part-time work.

Although the number of visits under the Housing Acts have increased with few exceptions others have decreased, particularly in the Food Control section. This cannot fail to cause concern because only regular educational, informative and enforcement visits by health officers can continue to keep many of these premises up to the desired standards.

The amount of time devoted to gipsy caravans is out of all proportion to the results achieved and I can only reiterate what I have said about the provision of decent, permanent sites in the previous reports. The Council has agreed to provide a temporary site for the habitués of Guildford which should ease the local problem considerably.

Whilst this will provide some relief I hope it will not be used as an excuse for not providing as early as possible a suitable permanent site—a duty of the County Council.

At the end of the year Swine Vesicular Disease broke out in England and strict control measures were introduced. During the Tuesday market up to five members of the staff have had to be present at the Cattle Market to issue licences, enforce the disinfection of trucks and check pigs in and out. A formidable task which is equivalent to losing one and a half persons full time to the other work of the Department. After 1974 this work will pass to the County Council.

Health services connected with the environment in which we live will be amongst the most important duties remaining with District Councils after 1974, affecting intimately the quality of life we enjoy. It is essential to maintain a powerful voice at Management level within the new District Council to safeguard the community against further encroachments on the environment. Although it is in some doubt at the time of writing this report, it is essential that the new authority considers very carefully the need for a Chief Officer to take the place of the Medical Officer of Health. The health and welfare of the community cannot be adequately safeguarded at District Council level without this provision.

The table below gives an indication of the wide general activities of the Department in helping to secure a good environment and healthy surroundings and safe food for the people of Guildford.



Housing Acts	No. of Visits
--------------	---------------

Public Health Acts

## Factories Acts

**Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act** (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7)

## Food Control

[illegible]



									No. of Visits	
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	54	(129)
Mobile Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	(51)
Markets	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	173	(75)
Merchandise Marks Act	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	(23)
Unsound Food (condemnation Visits)	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	128	(93)
Labelling of Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	(10)
Complaints re Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	174	(148)
Vending Machines	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	(33)

### Sundry Acts

Diseases of Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	(82)
Cattle Market	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	136	(157)
Pests	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	(139)
Clean Air	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	570	(379)
Noise Abatement	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	(96)
Pet Animals	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	(8)

### Miscellaneous

Lectures, Talks and Exhibitions	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	87	(141)
Old Persons	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	(24)
Water Sampling	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	(4)
Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	402	(201)

### Informal Notices

						Served	Complied With
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act	...	...	...	...	...	35	14
Housing Acts	...	...	...	...	...	6	2
Public Health Acts	...	...	...	...	...	15	11
Factories Acts	...	...	...	...	...	12	5
Food Hygiene	...	...	...	...	...	65	41
Noise Abatement Act	...	...	...	...	...	1	1

### Statutory Notices

						Served	Complied With
Public Health Act, 1936—Section 39	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Section 75	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Section 93	...	...	...	...	...	5	1
Housing Act, 1957—Section 9 (1A)	...	...	...	...	...	2	—
Clean Air Act, 1956—Section 16	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Noise Abatement Act, 1960—Section 1	...	...	...	...	...	2	—



## 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 ... ..	10	3	1	—
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority ... ..	154	76	3	—
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	19	9	—	—

### 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 in default in sending lists to the council	Number of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Number of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making of Wearing Apparel ... ..	18	—	—	—	—	—
Making of Brushes ... ..	85	—	—	—	—	—



## WATER SUPPLIES

It is the duty of the various Water Boards to ensure that a pure, safe supply of water is put into main circulation. It is the duty of the Health Authority to ensure that the water is pure and safe for consumption at the receiving end.

The future of Water Boards after Local Government reform is obscure at the time of writing, but the duty of local authorities is unlikely to change.

At present 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 it 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 15 routine samples of water for chemical analysis and 50 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		Bacteriological Samples	
				Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis	Unsatis
Ladymead Pumping Station	...			1	—	—	—
Dapdune Pumping Station	...			1	—	—	—
Shalford Park	...	...	...	1	—	4	—
Sports Centre	...	...	...	1	—	—	—
Private Houses	...	...	...	5	—	18	4
Schools	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Stoke Park	...	...	...	—	—	3	—
Camp Site	...	...	...	—	—	4	—
Business Premises	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
				9	—	32	4



				Chemical Samples		Bacteriological Samples	
				Satis.	Unsatis.	Satis.	Unsatis.
Swimming Pool and Paddling Pool Water							
Sports Centre	...	...	...	6	—	8	1
Stoke Park Paddling Pool	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Stoke Park Boating Lake	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
Lido Swimming Pool	...	...	...	—	—	2	—
Lido Paddling Pool	...	...	...	—	—	1	—
				6	—	13	1

The unsatisfactory bacteriological samples from private houses were generally found to be due to local contamination and after thorough flushing of service pipes and cleansing and sterilisation of taps and fittings satisfactory results were obtained.

All the sports and swimming pool facilities operated to a high standard of hygiene and at no time was any serious contamination encountered. In addition to the samples submitted for bacteriological examination many pool side checks are carried out by Health Department staff to ensure that the level of chlorination is maintained at the correct level. The staff at the Centre also carry out checks several times each day.

The changing rooms at the Swimming Pool in the Sports Centre have come in for some public criticism. Although the rooms are remote from the outside, inevitably some dirt is carried in on shoes. When the floor is wet this rapidly leads to an unsatisfactory appearance. Frequent cleaning by the staff cannot, at times of really heavy usage, adequately cope with this problem. The floor tiles are such that there is little risk of the spread of infection and bathers must, of course, pass through showers and footbaths before entering the pools. Excellent showering facilities are also available for use after swimming. The great contribution the whole of the facilities at the Sports Centre have made to the health and welfare of the community cannot be over emphasised and far outweigh the minor criticisms which are sometimes heard.

Because of the cold and miserable summer the various outside pools at schools and other places were not greatly used but the Department continues to give an advisory and control service.



## 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 has been completed, the contract awarded and work on site commenced in January, 1973. This will cater for the increased flows to the Works and for the biological treatment of sewage and the disposal of sludge.

### Cesspools

The number of cesspools and private disposal plants in the Borough at the end of December, 1972 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 the quality demanded by the Board Mills is substantially higher.

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**  
**Registration and General Inspection**

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 ... ..	7	349	50
Retail Shops ... ..	17	418	139
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ... ..	1	19	3
Catering establish- ments open to the public, canteens ...	1	69	41
Fuel storage depots ...	—	3	—
	<hr/> 26	<hr/> 858	<hr/> 233



**TABLE B**

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to registered premises — 932

**TABLE C**

**Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace**

Class of Workplace							Number of Persons Employed
Offices	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,913
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,985
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	248
Catering Establishments open to the Public	...	...	...	...	...	...	740
Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	...	231
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	...	...	...	10,137
Total Males	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,433
Total Females	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,704

**Registration and Inspection**

As reported last year, development of the town centre continues with many changes in the occupation of shops as occupiers move to new or other premises. Few remember to notify changes, or the occupation of new premises, indeed the majority of small shop keepers and offices are apparently ignorant of the requirement to register and it is not until a visit is made that registration is achieved. This has resulted in an apparent drop in the number of premises remaining registered which will no doubt be corrected again after further inspection of the area takes place.

The numbers of inspections of premises during the year have not been as high as was hoped mainly due to staff shortages and commitments in other fields, nevertheless a not unsatisfactory rate of visits for all purposes is being maintained.

**Operation of General Provisions of the Act**

No major problems arose during the year and the general operation of the Act has remained satisfactory.

**Accidents**

The total number of accidents notified showed an increase during the year, 34 as compared with 24 in 1971. It is impossible to say whether this is because employers now notify accidents where they previously did not bother or because in fact more



accidents are occurring. Injuries generally were of a minor nature being roughly categorised as follows:

Strains and sprains	13
Cuts and lacerations	11
Bruising	6
Minor injuries	2
Burns	1
Dislocation	1

These were caused by a wide variety of accidents but seemed mainly due to lifting, falls or dropping articles onto a part of the body.

The following accidents are of interest:

A wallpaper wholesaler had a well constructed new conveyor system installed in his warehouse. The conveyor was power driven and covered by either corrugated or smooth rubber belts. Due to the nature of the premises and the type of trade the conveyor was split at inclines and bends and each section could operate independently backwards or forwards. On the occasion of the accident two sections had been set to run towards each other and an employee placing his hand on a belt near the junction became trapped. The stop button was not situated near to this junction and it was lucky that the machinery was stopped by another employee before too much damage was done. The wholesaler later arranged for the motors to be interlocked so that all belts would run only in one direction at one time and an emergency stop button was provided adjacent to the junction of the belts.

A second accident concerned a 4ft. wide and 12ft. high free standing stack shelf unit which fell onto an employee who was working nearby, bruising his skull and causing bruising to his back. Shelves of this nature can easily become top heavy depending on stock arrangement and without staff being aware of the fact. Unless secured they are a potential danger. The management arranged to have the units adequately secured in these premises but too late to prevent the accident.

The third accident of note also concerns shelving. An employee of a T.V. rental firm was stacking T.V. sets onto high shelving. He stood on the top section and upon straightening up hit his head on the ceiling. The shock of this caused him to lose his balance and fall fracturing his arm, wrist and finger. The management have now restricted the use of the upper shelving and stopped employees climbing onto them. Where storage space is restricted this situation is all too common.



## **Use of Section 22**

In no case during the year was Section 22 of the Act used formally. However, a few of the accidents could be attributed to dangerous practices on the part of staff in the absence of specific instruction by management. Staff will often carry out acts which may never have been anticipated and it is not until an accident occurs that it is realised that there is potential danger.

In cases where these practices have occurred management have co-operated by restricting the use of some fittings or by giving specific instructions where appropriate.

## **FOOD SAMPLING**

The number of samples collected for examination by the Public Analyst during 1972 was 189. A wide range of foods was examined, comprising 47 milks, 134 other foods, 8 foods arising from complaints and 3 samples as part of a nationally organised survey into the presence of pesticide residues in foods.

Of the 47 milk samples taken five were informal, the remaining 42 were formal samples mainly from churns prior to delivery at the processing plant, two were found to be deficient in milk fat. The farm from which the milk was consigned was notified of this fact but because the composite sample from the total number of churns sampled from these premises was above the permitted minimum no further action was taken. All samples of bottled milk from the two dairies in Guildford were satisfactory. During the year a well known national firm involved in the manufacture and sale of dairy products commenced marketing a commodity called Fresh Milk concentrate. This product was purported to be a concentrated form of whole milk requiring the addition of water in order to return it to its true milk state. An informal sample was submitted to the Analyst for his examination. In his opinion, this commodity was a form of condensed milk, and as such contravened the provisions of the Condensed Milk Regulations, 1959 with regard to both the milk solids which were deficient by 7.5% and the labelling provisions in that an appropriate declaration did not appear on the container. These findings were notified to the manufacturer but before further samples could be taken the product was withdrawn from sale.

During the year the Public Analyst reported that six of the various tins of meat products sent for analysis were found to contain Sodium Nitrate. This led the Analyst to believe that pickled meat had been used in the manufacture of these products contrary to the declaration on the labels. The reports were



forwarded to the various manufacturers concerned, all of whom denied the use of pickled meats or the addition of Sodium Nitrate in these products. Further investigation by the Public Analyst and several of his colleagues throughout the Country has shown that Nitrates may be present in certain raw meats used in the manufacture of these articles. Sodium Nitrate is one of the preservatives permitted under the Preservatives in Foods Regulations for which maximum standards are laid down when it is added to certain meat products. The discovery of this naturally present Nitrate in raw meat in variable amounts could lead to some difficulty in maintaining the level permitted by these Regulations.

Three of the other foods sent for examination required comment from the Public Analyst. An individual fruit pie was reported as containing not more than 10% fruit which in the opinion of the Analyst was not of the quality demanded and was duly reported to the manufacturers. Further samples of the pies could not be taken as the retail shop concerned discontinued their sale. A pre-cooked quick frozen mixed grill was also the subject of comment by the Analyst on a minor labelling infringement and this was rectified by the manufacturers concerned. An informal sample of butter was reported to contain 1.2% excess water, and the retail firm concerned agreed to withdraw the particular brand in question from sale pending the submission of formal samples to the Public Analyst. These formal samples were found to be satisfactory and the consignment was once again released for retail sale. A warning letter was however sent to the packers advising them of the need to exercise greater care when blending and packing this article.

Of the eight samples resulting from complaints, apricot jam and lard were submitted for investigations into complaint of abnormal taste but they were found to be satisfactory, three dirty milk bottles were submitted for identification of the foreign matter contained in them and a large tin of Australian stewed steak was submitted for the identification of particles of foreign matter discovered when the can was opened. The latter was reported to contain iron, probably derived from the can, and the importers were notified accordingly. Prawn coleslaw and beef sausages were the subject of complaints regarding the sale of unsound food and were submitted to the Analyst in an endeavour to ascertain the reasons for their deterioration.

In conjunction with other Food and Drugs Authorities we were requested to continue to participate in the national scheme



to determine the presence and quantities of pesticide residues in foods. All the participating authorities were informed regarding the types of food which they should submit for analysis, and this department was requested to provide three samples consisting of cooking oil, lamb and eggs. The results of this survey will eventually be correlated and published as a national report, but the individual reports on the samples submitted by this authority show minute traces of certain insecticides as follows:—

					Insecticides	
					Organic	Organic
					Chlorine	Chlorine
					Insecticides	Insecticides
Vegetable Cooking Oil	...	...	...	...	gamma BHC—0.001 ppm	
New Zealand Lamb	...	...	...	...	PDE—0.057 ppm	
Eggs	...	...	...	...	alpha BHC—0.003 ppm	
					gamma BHC—0.008 ppm	
					Heptachlor epoxide—0.004 ppm	

The presence of these minute traces need give no cause for alarm.

The advances occurring in food technology, particularly those relating to the use of chemical additives needed to assist in the preparation, distribution and marketability of foods emphasised the continuing need to sample a wide variety of products. The table indicates the number and type of samples taken. Of the 189 samples submitted 18 failed in some way to satisfy the Public Analyst, representing 9.9%.



Articles	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
Cereal and Cereal Products						
Cornflour ... ..		1	1			
Spaghetti in Sauce ... ..		1	1			
Fruit and Fruit Products						
Apples Flakes, Dried ... ..		1	1			
Blackcurrants in Syrup ... ..		1	1			
Fruit Pie ... ..		1	1		1	1
Fruit Salad in Syrup ... ..		1	1			
Prunes ... ..		1	1			
Raspberries ... ..		1	1			
Strawberries in Syrup ... ..		1	1			
Meat and Meat Products						
Bacon ... ..		1	1			
Bacon Grill ... ..		1	1			
Beefburgers ... ..		3	3			
Beef, Minced Fritters ... ..		1	1			
Beef, Minced in Gravy ... ..		3	3		1*	1
Beef, Savoury Minced ... ..		1	1		1*	1
Beef Spread ... ..		1	1			
Goldenburgers ... ..		1	1			
Grill, High Noon ... ..		1	1		1*	1
Ham and Pork, Chopped ... ..		1	1			
Pasty, Cornish ... ..		3	3			
Pate, Liver ... ..		1	1			
Pate, Liver and Ham ... ..		1	1			
Pie, Chicken ... ..		1	1			
Pie, Pork ... ..		4	4			
Pie, Steak ... ..		2	2			
Pie, Steak and Kidney ... ..		1	1			
Pork Meat Loaf ... ..		1	1			
Pudding, Steak and Kidney ... ..		2	2			
Rolls, Sausage ... ..		2	2			
Sausages, Pork ... ..		7	7			
Steak in Gravy ... ..		1	1		1*	1
Steak Mince ... ..		1	1			
Steak, Minced in Gravy ... ..		5	5		3*	3
Steak, Stewed ... ..		1	1			
Steak, Stewed in Gravy ... ..		3	3			
Milk ... ..	42	5	47	2		2
Milk Products						
Butter ... ..	2	8	10		1	1
Buttermilk, Raspberry ... ..		1	1			
Cheese ... ..		6	6			
Cheese, Full Fat Soft ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Irish Cheddar ... ..		1	1			
Cheese, Processed ... ..		2	2			
Cheese Spread ... ..		2	2			
Cream, Fresh ... ..		1	1			
Cream, Half Sterilised ... ..		1	1			
Milk Drink ... ..		1	1			
Milk, Evaporated ... ..		1	1			
Milk, Fresh Concentrate ... ..		1	1		1*	1
Pudding, Rice ... ..		1	1			
Yoghurt, with Red Currants ... ..		1	1			



	Analysed			Adulterated or Irregular		
	Formal	Informal	Total	Formal	Informal	Total
<b>Vegetables and Vegetable Products</b>						
Beans, Baked in Sauce ... ..		1	1			
Beans, Butter ... ..		1	1			
Carrots, Sliced ... ..		1	1			
Onions, Dried ... ..		1	1			
Peas, Dried ... ..		1	1			
Potatoes, New ... ..		1	1			
Potato Salad ... ..		1	1			
Potatoes Tinned ... ..		1	1			
Russian Salad ... ..		1	1			
<b>Miscellaneous</b>						
Apricot Conserve ... ..		1	1			
Bacon Bits, Imitation ... ..		1	1			
Coffee, Instant ... ..		1	1			
Colour, Food ... ..		1	1			
Jelly, Table ... ..		1	1			
Mackerel in Sauce ... ..		1	1			
Margarine ... ..		1	1			
Pastry Mix ... ..		4	4			
Pate, Crab ... ..		1	1			
Pickle Military ... ..		1	1			
Pickle, Sweet ... ..		1	1			
Pilchards in Sauce ... ..		1	1			
Powder, Lemonade ... ..		1	1			
Rilchoc Compound Block ... ..		1	1			
Sauce ... ..		1	1			
Sauce, Fruity ... ..		1	1			
Sauce, Raspberry ... ..		1	1			
Savoury, Hot Toast ... ..		1	1			
Seasoning, Mushroom ... ..		1	1			
Squash, Lemon ... ..		1	1			
Stuffing Mix ... ..		1	1			
Stuffing, Ready Made ... ..		1	1			
Sweets ... ..		10	10			
Vinegar and Oil Dressing ... ..		1	1			
<b>Subjects of Complaint</b>						
Jam, Apricot ... ..		1	1			
Lard ... ..		1	1			
Milk ... ..		3	3		3	3
Prawn Coleslaw ... ..		1	1		1	1
Sausages, Beef ... ..		1	1		1	1
Steak, Stewed ... ..		1	1		1	1
	44	145	189	2	16	18

\* mislabelled



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

During the year 113 complaints were received by the Department relating to the sale of unsatisfactory food. Although on investigation several of these were found to be unjustified, the remainder were still sufficiently high to reflect unsatisfactorily on the abilities of the distributive and retail food trades. A variety of foods were involved in the complaints which fell into the following headings:—

Mould	...	...	...	23
Decomposition	...	...	...	22
Foreign Bodies	...	...	...	21
Taste and Odour	...	...	...	6
Insect Infestation	...	...	...	18
Dirty Milk Bottles	...	...	...	4
Other Complaints	...	...	...	19

The large number of mouldy, decomposing and infested foods is a reflection on the poor standard of stock rotation still found to exist in many retail shops, despite the publicity which has again been given to this subject during the year. Although in many cases the codings used by the manufacturers of various foods are difficult both for the retailers and the public to understand, this could be overcome if the retailers were to institute their own simple coding system when the foods were delivered to their premises. This, however, is rarely done and often results in the sale of food in an unsatisfactory condition. It is gratifying to learn that the Food Standard Committee have at last agreed to recommend a nationally unified and easy to read open coding system for all food products, and it is hoped that this will eventually lead to a marked reduction of this type of complaint.

Amongst the complaints relating to foreign matter two cases were reported where adhesive finger dressings were found in articles of food. Apart from being aesthetically repugnant to the consumer there is also the possible danger of infection and the complaints highlight the need for strict supervision in the use of these particular dressings. In an endeavour to prevent this type of complaint the department has continued to advocate the additional use of impervious and disposable finger stalls by food handlers. Complaints regarding abnormal taste and odour proved more difficult to deal with because of their often subjective nature. In one instance a particular brand of lard was thought to be responsible for producing an abnormal taint when used to cook chickens in a restaurant kitchen. Samples of the lard were



sent for analysis but were reported as being satisfactory. Further investigation indicated that the taint was present in the chickens themselves, although not evident until they were cooked and probably originated from the type of litter used in the broiler houses from which they were obtained. Several cases of unsound tinned foods were reported during the year, and on close examination many of the tins were found to have minute punctures allowing air to gain access to the contents with consequent deterioration. Many of these punctures were caused by the careless opening of packing cases in which the tins were contained, particularly by the use of sharp instruments to cut the cardboard which at the same time caused damage to the tins. This remained unnoticed until the tins were opened and the contents were seen to have deteriorated. Insect infestations have been found to be mainly associated with cereal and bakery products although they have been reported in a wide variety of foods, including tinned and frozen vegetables. In these latter cases most of the insects were those naturally associated with the vegetables during their growth and although these instances were reported to the manufacturers concerned no formal action was taken other than a recommendation for greater care in sorting and grading.

The table below indicates that eleven prosecutions authorised by the Council during the year were successfully upheld in the Magistrates Court. On four occasions instead of prosecuting the Council recommended that a warning letter should be sent to the firms 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 evidence is insufficient to warrant recommending the Council to institute proceedings, or because there is no evidence of obvious negligence.

Act	Offence	Result of Prosecution
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	Dirty Milk Bottle	Fined £25
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	Dirty Milk Bottle	Fined £20
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	Dirty Milk Bottle	Fined £25
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1959	Dirty Milk Bottle	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Mouldy Sausage Rolls	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Mouldy Cream Slice	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Maggoty Chickens	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Pearl Barley containing Insect Infestation	Fined £25
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Maggoty Bacon	Fined £15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Unsound Bacon	Fined £15
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	Sale of Unsound Bacon Joint	Fined £30



### Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

With the exception of the liquid egg and cream samples the remaining foods submitted for bacteriological examination were thought to be associated with unconfirmed reports of food poisoning. In each case neither the food nor the person concerned were found to be infected with food poisoning bacteria. The three liquid egg samples were obtained from bakeries operating in Guildford and were intended as a check on the satisfactory handling of this product during its use in the various manufacturing processes. In all cases it was found that either the entire contents of the tins were used immediately they were opened or failing this were returned to refrigeration until required for further use.

Cream sampling for bacteriological examination continued to be carried out with generally satisfactory results, and of the four unsatisfactory samples reported the poor bacteriological standard was found to be mainly attributed to the fact that they were outside the manufacturer's recommended shelf life at the time of purchase.

In an endeavour to ascertain the effectiveness of washing up techniques in food preparation premises, swabs have been taken from cups, plates and cutlery in various cafes and restaurants. So far, with one exception where a count of 10,000 per millilitre was found, a generally satisfactory standard of cleanliness has been observed. It is hoped to continue this survey during the coming year and where necessary give advice on washing techniques including the use of sterilising agents and effective water temperatures in washing machines.

### Bacteriological Examination of Other Foods

	Number Taken	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Remarks
Cream	17	13	4	Decolourised Methylene Blue:
				0 hours — 1
				1½ hours — 3
				2½ hours — 1
				3 hours — 1
				3½ hours — 1
				4+ hours — 10
Liquid Egg	3	3	—	
Prawn Coleslaw	1	1	—	
Gammon Steaks	1	1	—	
Prawns	1	1	—	
Fish	1	1	—	
Scampi	1	1	—	
Mayonnaise	1	1	—	
Raw Hamburger	1	1	—	
Cooked Hamburger	1	1	—	
Roast Beef	1	1	—	



## The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations

There are no egg pasteurising plants in the district.

## Manufacture and Sale of Ice-Cream

There is one registered manufacturer of ice-cream in the Borough who manufactures on a small scale, and 135 distributors registered, including five new registrations during the year.

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

During the year 16 inspections were made of ice-cream premises and 12 samples taken for bacteriological examination.

The one unsatisfactory sample was attributed to the unsatisfactory method of cleaning the service utensils, and the necessary recommendations were made to rectify this.

## Methylene Blue Tests:

Ice-cream, ordinary (number submitted 10)

	Grade 1 (4½ hrs. +)	Grade 2 (2½—4 hrs.)	Grade 3	Grade 4
Totals	6	3	1	—
% passed	60%	30%	—	—

Soft Ice-cream (number submitted 2)

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

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

## Milk Supply

## Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

### 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 producer-wholesalers ...	...	...	...	2

Premises on  
Register at  
31st Dec., 1972



### Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960

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

						<u>Premises on Register at 31st Dec., 1972</u>
Dealer's Licences:						
Untreated (farm bottled)	...	...	...	...	...	1
Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licences:						
Pasteurised	...	...	...	...	...	2
Dealer's (Pre-Packed) Milk Licences:						
Untreated/Pasteurised/Sterilised/Ultra Heat Treated	...	...	...	...	...	24

### Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results

Past experience has been shown that with modern methods of production and heat treatment milk has become one of the safest and most wholesome foods produced. The emphasis where sampling is concerned was placed more on the milk sold in cafes and restaurants rather than on that delivered in bottles to the housewife.

Pasteurised homogenised milk is now being packed in disposable plastic containers which are designed to fit into small cafeteria refrigeration units, containing quantities of up to five gallons. These are becoming increasingly used in cafes and restaurants for the sale of milk as a beverage to the customers and for use in such drinks as milk shakes etc.

It was felt that these provided a possible source of risk if mis-handled and incorrectly stored and it was therefore decided to carry out a survey of this type of milk supply in various cafes and restaurants in Guildford. Some 70 samples were obtained from various premises and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination, and of these 9 failed to satisfy the methylene blue test and one the phosphatase test. These results gave rise to some considerable concern and more detailed investigation revealed a time lag of up to seven days and more from the date of production of the milk pack to that on which the sample was taken. It was felt that this delay was the cause of the bacteriological deterioration of these particular samples. Although the milk is packed by one of the dairies in Guildford the containers are designed and marketed by the Milk Marketing Board, and discussions took place with them in an endeavour to prevent this situation from recurring. It was finally agreed that the Milk Marketing Board would recommend to all their retailers a shelf life for this product not exceeding 72 hours, and that an



advisory leaflet was to be published by them and circulated to all those retail outlets using this particular method of retailing milk. It is now the practice when inspections of cafes and restaurants are carried out and this type of milk is seen to be used to give advice on the methods of storage and the shelf life to ensure that the milk is sold in a satisfactory bacteriological condition.

The one sample of pasteurised milk which was reported as failing the methylene blue test was from a bulk dispenser on the counter of a restaurant. Investigation showed that the outlet nozzle for this had deteriorated to the extent where satisfactory cleaning could no longer be carried out and the proprietor made the necessary arrangements to obtain a new nozzle to prevent this recurring.

The two dairies where the milk is heat treated are regularly visited and inspections of both plants and the statutorily required temperature recording charts are carried out. In addition occasional checks are made to check the effectiveness of both churn and bottle washing plants.

Nevertheless, there is becoming an increasing awareness, both in the trade and amongst members of the public of the need for adequate hygiene particularly where premises and equipment are concerned, and advice is more readily accepted and implemented. Regrettably however, there are still premises which, despite constant visits, do not achieve suitable standards. In these instances the only recourse is to recommend the Council to institute proceedings against the firm concerned. Although this procedure is fortunately rare it has the effect—particularly when heavy fines are involved—of making offenders realise the seriousness of their failings. One such prosecution during the year was taken against a small supermarket, the property of a National grocery chain, and resulted in a fine of over £500 being imposed.



# Bacteriological Examination of Milk—Analysis of Results—1972

Type of Milk	Methylene Blue R.T.					Phosphatase 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
Pasteurised	25	19	18	—	1	94.7	25	25	—	100
Pasteurised Channel Island	5	5	5	—	—	100	5	5	—	100
Untreated	3	3	3	—	—	100	—	—	—	—
Pasteurised	70	70	56	—	9	80	35	34	1	97.2
Homogenised	103	97	82	—	10	93.7	65	64	1	99.1



## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD PREMISES

Regrettably, the combination of pressures from other aspects of Environmental work, together with staff changes during the year, have resulted in the frequency of visits to food premises remaining at approximately the same level as during the previous year. Inspections however have as a matter of policy tended to become more detailed. Longer time is spent in each premises and food handling techniques as well as overall cleanliness are taken into consideration. It is also gratifying to find that the department's advice is being increasingly sought by persons proposing to open food premises to the benefit of both parties. The Inspector can ensure that adequate facilities are provided and the intending restaurant owner can arrange for the necessary work to be carried out prior to opening at less cost than at some later stage. The lack of a National system of prior registration has often resulted in the past in cafes and restaurants being opened in premises which have been structurally unsuitable for this type of trade which could have been avoided had advice been sought prior to trade commencing.

The number of grocers and general stores has decreased during the year from 83 to 60, illustrating the continuing trend towards the large multiple supermarket. As a consequence foods are becoming more standardised both in appearance and flavour and with the exception of a few trained managerial personnel, the food handler generally lacks expertise in the preparation and care of the various products they are handling. As with other aspects of life today it is becoming a question of taking money for goods leaving the final quality control the responsibility of the purchaser.

Nevertheless, there is becoming an increasing awareness both in the trade and amongst members of the public of the need for adequate hygiene particularly where premises and equipment are concerned, and advice is more readily accepted and implemented. Regrettably however there are still premises which, despite constant visits, do not achieve suitable standards. In these instances the only recourse is to recommend the Council to institute proceedings against the firm concerned. Although this procedure is fortunately rare it has the effect—particularly when heavy fines are invoked—of making other offending traders realise the seriousness of their failings. One such prosecution during the year was taken against a small supermarket, the property of a National grocery chain, and resulted in a fine of over £600 being imposed.



As well as frequent visits and inspections of stalls comprising North Street Market, the advent of a General Trading Market at the Cattle Market site, Slyfield Green, gave some cause for concern. Included amongst some 100 general trading stalls were others involved in the sale of food ranging from fruit and vegetables to cakes and sausages. After some early teething troubles relating to the provision of statutory facilities, and the sale of certain "out of code" foods, which were ironed out with the help and co-operation of the Market Organiser, the main cause for concern was the condition in which the Market area was being left following the Tuesday Livestock Market, and the possibility of the food becoming contaminated. Eventually it became necessary to recommend to the Council that unless reasonable guarantees could be obtained that the Market area would be effectively cleaned then permission for a permanent Market would not be granted. Following this a concerted effort has been made, and an extremely satisfactory and popular Market now provides an additional service to the community.

During the year in Guildford many outdoor shows and exhibitions were organised, a large proportion of which required some form of catering to feed either the participants or visitors. This type of catering often takes place under conditions which would normally not be acceptable in restaurants and cafes. In order to ensure that all practicable steps are taken to control the risk of food poisoning all organisers of shows are required to provide the details of firms who will be involved in the preparation and sale of food. The firms are then circulated with a précis of the relevant regulations and visits are made to ensure that the provisions are being carried out, including ample supplies of hot water and washing facilities. So far we have been fortunate in Guildford in avoiding a serious outbreak, but there is no room for complacency and a constant vigilance continues to be maintained.



# PARTICULARS OF FOOD PREMISES IN THE BOROUGH

	No. of Premises	No. of Inspect- 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 ...	135	16	135	135	135	135	—
Dairies, Milk Shops ...	29	61	29	29	29	—	29
Catering Establishments, including factory and school canteens ...	118	253	118	118	118	—	—
Licensed Premises, in- cluding club premises ...	111	54	111	111	111	—	—
Bakers and Confectioners	60	46	60	60	60	—	—
Butchers and Cooked Meat Manufacturers ...	20	42	20	20	20	20	—
Grocers and General Stores	60	116	60	60	60	—	—
Fish Shops—Wet and Fried	11	5	11	11	11	—	—
Greengrocers ...	17	23*	17	17	17	—	—
Slaughterhouse ...	1	122**	1	1	1	—	—
Mobile Shops ...	—	8	—	—	—	—	—
	562	746	562	562	562	155	29

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

\*\* Additional to attendances by meat inspector.



