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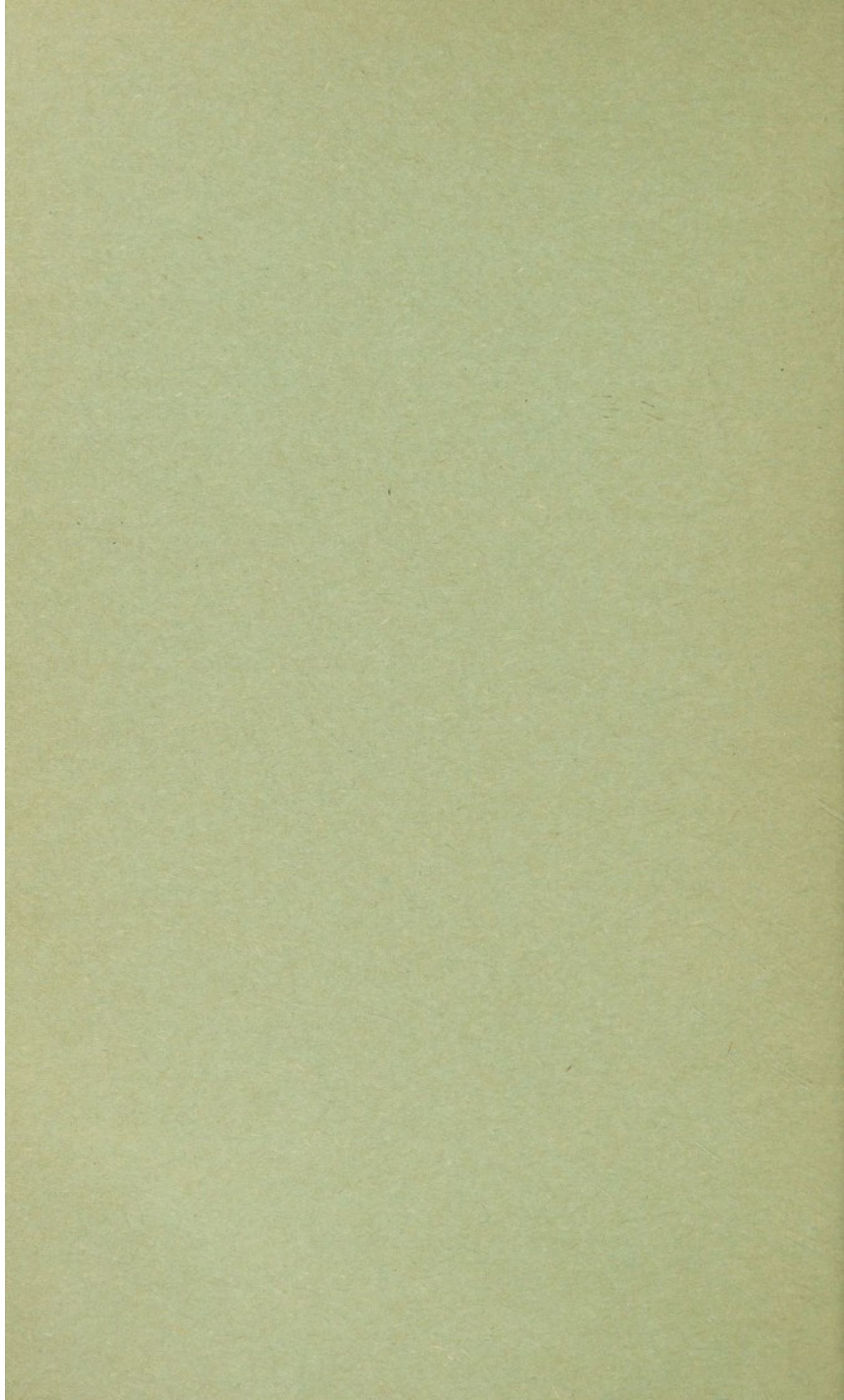
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
 HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
 1967-1968

INDEX TO SECTIONS

	<i>page</i>
1. VITAL STATISTICS	7
2. HEALTH SERVICES	13
3. SANITATION	17
4. HOUSING	18
5. FOOD	18
6. INFECTIOUS DISEASES	19
7. CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S REPORT	23



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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1967-1968

Chairman Councillor J. W. HARDY

Vice-Chairman Councillor MRS. I. R. MOORING

Members of the Committee

Councillor A. BLUNDELL, Councillor G. C. BRAZIER, Councillor A. L. FARMER,
Councillor E. S. HARDY, Councillor MRS. C. M. JOHN, Councillor T. KILLE,
Councillor MRS. E. MORLEY, Councillor S. J. TAYLOR, Councillor R. G. TOLLETT

Ex Officio Members

Chairman of the Council Councillor S. E. D. FORTESCUE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman of the Council Councillor A. E. YEARLEY

Representatives of the Council

1. SOUTH WESTERN DIVISIONAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE
Councillor A. BLUNDELL, Councillor G. C. BRAZIER
Councillor A. E. YEARLEY
2. EPSOM AND LEATHERHEAD CARE COMMITTEE FOR TUBERCULOSIS
AND CHEST DISEASES
Councillor MRS. E. MORLEY
3. LEATHERHEAD ACCIDENT PREVENTION COUNCIL
Councillor A. H. BRACKENBURY, Councillor E. S. HARDY
Councillor H. LEYLAND, Councillor E. J. PAKES
4. MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH JOINT COMMITTEE
Councillor J. W. HARDY, Councillor L. R. PEYTON
Councillor A. E. YEARLEY

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*THOMAS A. PLUMLEY, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S.(Eng.), L.R.C.P.(Lond.),
D.P.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†WILLIAM J. WHITING, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

†C. J. LYNCH, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspector

†‡R. H. SANDFORD, M.A.P.H.I.

Pupil Public Health Inspector

N. A. RUSH

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

Junior Shorthand/Typist Clerk MISS S. R. LOCK (*part time*)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Clerks A. C. MILNE, MISS D. CLARE

MISS S. R. LOCK (*part time*)

Rodent Operative

S. SAUL (from 6.2.67)

*The Medical Officer of Health and his clerical staff act in a similar capacity for the Dorking Urban District and the Dorking and Horley Rural District.

†Holds the Royal Sanitary Institute Certificate as Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

‡Holds the Smoke Inspectors' Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I am honoured and pleased to present the Annual Report for 1967, a year free from any significant infectious disease, but nevertheless still productive of incidence and mortality from various substitutional diseases, often resulting from the demand, the frustrations, and the relative insecurity of modern life.

In contrast to 1966 there was a small increase in the birth-rate but it is invidious to set any store by one year's statistics in isolation and it is as well to watch the swing of the pendulum in 1968 before attributing a rise to such controversial causes as a renewed desire for larger families or any distaste for, or distrust of, 'The Pill'. The number of illegitimate births has fallen to near the 1965 level and this may be due to the more extensive use of contraception by the particular group of the population concerned or to 1966 being a unique year in this respect.

The death rate was slightly higher in 1967 and serves as a reminder to those of us, who either believe in a better and fuller life hereafter or have no religious beliefs at all, that the relentless Reaper ultimately gathers his harvest irrespective of good or bad health. Death can of course be postponed by more healthy and wiser living and in the future may be further delayed by the provision of various 'spare parts', some artificial and some arising from tragedy, e.g. fatal road accidents, and other forms of sudden death.

Besides encompassing ourselves with various life insurance policies, surely it is also necessary to remind ourselves of more satisfactory ways of running our lives? We should therefore keep very much in mind the benefits of a balanced diet, proper exercise and the satisfactory use of leisure, especially in relation to retirement. At the same time we should question the real necessity for alcohol or smoking in our daily life. At risk of being considered facetious, perhaps a pithy snippet of appropriate health propaganda, placed on a focal point such as a mirror, the cooker, or the office desk might reinforce any flagging good intentions without our necessarily becoming hypochondriacal in the process.

I am happy to make mention of some of the District's excellent voluntary organisations in this Report, but I am very conscious that other associations and societies are also carrying out invaluable social work in support of the statutory services. This local blending of many and varying talents does not always receive due recognition and I, therefore, wish to take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to those concerned in all types of voluntary work. I sincerely hope that suitable persons, still uncommitted in Leatherhead, will be encouraged to join such worthy bodies and play their part.

As always I am grateful to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Social Services Committee and other Councillors for their continued help and interest. My special thanks are due to Mr Whiting, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff for their support during the past year. I am also appreciative of the ready advice and assistance of the other Chief Officers and their staffs. Finally my own staff deserve well-earned praise for their keenness and perseverance in 1967, which was by no means an easy year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1967

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1967	1966	1937
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	38,090	37,740	20,500
Density (persons per acre)	3.33	3.33	1.8
Number of inhabited houses	12,200	12,100	5,790
Rateable value	£2,227,322	£2,152,615	£223,307
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£9,020	£8,339	£853

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	507	256	251			
Legitimate	486	243	243			
Illegitimate	21	13	8			
				1967	1966	1937
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.3	12.9	15.0
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				14.4	13.9	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				4.1	6.8	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	5	3	2			
Legitimate	5	3	2			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				10.0	14.3	25.3

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	1967	1966	1937
Total	363	190	173			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				9.5	8.9	9.66
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.0	9.2	9.08

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	10	5	5			
Legitimate	10	5	5			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births:						
Total				20.0	18.6	26.0
Legitimate				20.0	15.7	20.5
Illegitimate				—	60.6	133.3

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age:						
	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	7	3	4			
Legitimate	7	3	4			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				13.8	16.5	4

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants
under 1 week of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	5	2	3			
Legitimate	5	2	3			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				1967	1966	1937
				9.8	14.3	*

Perinatal Mortality

Still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000
live and still births

20.0 28.5 *

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)

— — *

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and
still births

— — *

* Figures not produced in 1937.

† The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1967 of 38,090 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 350 on his estimate for 1966. A natural increase of 144 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that immigration was responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 507 of which 256 were males and 251 females. The birth rate was 13.3 per 1,000 population, compared with 12.9 in 1966.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.08) has been supplied by the Registrar General, which, when applied to the crude birth rate, gives a figure which may be used for purposes of comparison. On application of this factor a standardised birth rate of 14.4 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 17.2.

Twenty-one births, or 4.1 of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1966 the percentage was 6.8.

Still births numbered 5, compared with 7 still births in 1966, giving a rate of 10.0. The rate for England and Wales was 14.8.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 363, an increase of 24 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.05) has been provided by the Registrar General which may be applied to the crude death rate for use in comparing the local death rate with those of other areas. The factor makes allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of local populations. Application of the factor gives a standardised death rate of 10.0. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.2.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1967

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1967)

Year	Birth Rate per 1,000 Population		Death Rate per 1,000 Population		Mortality Rate of Children under 1 year of age, per 1,000 live births	
	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District
1881 - 1890	32.4	29.5	19.1	15.6	142	104
1891 - 1900	19.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	153	128
1901 - 1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128	80
1911 - 1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100	56
1921 - 1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72	39
1931 - 1940	14.9	13.3	12.3	9.3	58.7	33.3
1941 - 1950	16.9	16.4	12.3	10.0	43.1	27.0
1951 - 1960	15.8	14.0	11.6	9.3	24.8	16.7
1961	17.4	14.2	12.0	9.2	21.6	24.6 (13)†
1962	18.0	14.7	11.9	10.4	21.6	16.2 (9)
1963	18.2	15.8	12.2	10.7	21.1	20.4 (11)
1964	18.4	15.9	11.3	10.7	19.9	18.2 (10)
1965	18.1	14.8	11.5	10.9	19.0	7.8 (4)
1966	17.7	13.9	11.7	9.2	18.9	18.6 (9)
1967	17.2	14.4	11.2	10.0	18.3	20.0 (10)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

		<i>All</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>ages</i>	<i>wks.</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>35-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>55-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75 &</i>
															<i>over</i>
1. Tuberculosis—Respiratory	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Tuberculosis—Other forms	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3. Syphilitic Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
4. Diphtheria	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Whooping Cough	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Meningococcal Infections	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Poliomyelitis—Acute	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Measles	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
11. Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	8	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
12. Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	5	—	—	—
13. Malignant neoplasm—Uterus	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1	—	—
14. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	6	5	4	—	—
	F	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	2	5	—	—
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
16. Diabetes	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	14	—
	F	32	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	25	—
18. Coronary disease—Angina	M	48	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	3	12	11	20	—	—
	F	24	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	12	—
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
20. Other heart disease	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	9	—	—
	F	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	28	—	—
21. Other circulatory disease	M	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	6	—	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	—	—
22. Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
23. Pneumonia	M	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
	F	10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	8	—
24. Bronchitis	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	3	—	—
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
27. Gastritis, Enteritis, and Diarrhoea	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
30. Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31. Congenital malformations	M	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

				4 All -4 wks. Sex ages wks. -1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	11	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	—	1	—	4
	F	16	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	9
33. Motor vehicle accidents	M	4	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	1	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
34. All other accidents	M	6	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	1
35. Suicide	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	2	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All causes		M 190	3	2	2	2	3	3	6	12	35	49	73
	F 173	4	1	—	—	1	—	3	8	18	33	105	

Deaths due to Cancer

(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	All Cancer		Lung Cancer	
		Rate per 1,000 Population		Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1901-1910	60	1.2			
1911-1920	55	1.0			
1921-1925	45	1.6			
1926-1935	144	1.3			
1936-1945	383	1.7			
1946-1949	184	1.7			
1950-1955	348	1.9		0.4	88
1956-1960	312	1.8		0.4	74
1961-1965	363	1.9		0.5	83
1966	83	2.2		0.4	80
1967	66	1.7		0.4	85

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Coronary Disease		
		Rate per 1,000 Population	Rate per 1,000 Population	Male % of Deaths
1929-1935	252	3.0		
1936-1945	965	4.1		
1946-1949	480	4.5		
1950-1955	883	5.1	1.3	63
1956-1960	775	4.6	1.5	62
1961-1965	181907	4.9	1.8	57
1966	151	4.0	1.5	62
1967	193	5.0	1.8	66

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 10, giving an infant mortality rate of 20.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.3 for England and Wales. Five of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>
Cardiac failure	2	2
Respiratory failure	1	2
Broncho pneumonia	2	—
Prematurity	3	5
Haemorrhage	1	—
Pyelonephritis	1	—
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 9

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

During 1967 there was a total of 183 road casualties. These included 133 slightly injured, 45 seriously injured, and five fatal injuries.

Five residents were killed in road accidents, which all occurred locally. In all cases other vehicles were involved. In 1966, five residents were involved in fatal road accidents, four being pedestrians. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>
5-14 years	1	—
15-24 years	1	4
45-54 years	1	—
55-64 years	—	1
Over 75 years	2	—
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 5

Other Accidents

Deaths from other accidents numbered nine, compared with two in 1966. Three deaths were due to drowning, and three to falls (one from a ladder). The other causes of accidental deaths were involvement in a speedboat crash, being struck by a train, and carbon monoxide poisoning.

	<i>1967</i>	<i>1966</i>
Under 1 year	1	—
5-14 years	1	—
15-24 years	1	—
25-34 years	1	—
35-44 years	1	—
45-54 years	1	1
55-64 years	1	1
65-74 years	1	—
Over 75 years	1	—
	<hr/> 9	<hr/> 2

Suicide

During the year there were nine deaths by suicide compared with four in 1966. Three were due to carbon monoxide poisoning, three to an overdose of barbiturates, one to cyanide poisoning, and two following a fall from a window and being struck by a train respectively.

	1967	1966
15-24 years	—	2
35-44 years	2	—
55-64 years	4	1
65-74 years	3	1
	—	—
	9	4

2. PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

HOSPITAL FACILITIES

The Leatherhead Hospital is staffed by the general practitioners of the District, who have the benefit of a consultant staff when required. It is a general hospital with a bed complement of 55, an out-patient department, physiotherapy and X-ray departments.

The Epsom District Hospital and the Dorking General Hospital also provide general hospital facilities, and accommodation for maternity cases.

Patients requiring hospital treatment for infectious diseases may be admitted to one of a number of hospitals, none of which is situated in the District.

LABORATORY EXAMINATIONS

A laboratory of the Public Health Laboratory Service is maintained by the Medical Research Council on behalf of the Ministry of Health at West Park Hospital, Epsom, where a comprehensive series of specialised investigations is at the disposal of medical practitioners.

The staff of the laboratory also examine and report on the bacteriological condition of samples of milk, food, and water taken by local authorities' Public Health Departments. In the course of the year, 26 samples of water, 73 of milk, and 23 of ice-cream taken in this district were examined. The results of the examinations on water are summarised in a later section of this Report, and those relating to milk and ice-cream are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's report.

The bacteriological examination of 42 specimens of faeces was carried out by the Laboratory, five of which contained pathogenic organisms.

I am greatly indebted to Dr. D. R. Gamble, the Director, and his staff for their advice, help, and interest during the year.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

The Ambulance Service is a function of the Surrey County Council. The Ambulance Control for the area is at Burgh Heath (Telephone Burgh Heath 53491).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

The part-time mortuary attendant who had held the position for over twenty years was forced to retire in October through ill-health. As a result of being unable to obtain a replacement for him, the Mortuary has been closed from that time and the bodies which normally would have been admitted from the Leatherhead, Dorking Urban and the Dorking and Horley Rural Districts have been admitted to the temporary mortuary at the Epsom District Hospital.

It is hoped that this arrangement, made on a temporary basis with the Epsom Group Hospital Management Committee, will be able to continue until the new mortuary planned to be built within the grounds of the Epsom District Hospital is completed. This mortuary is being built to serve the hospital and seven surrounding local authorities and is scheduled for completion in late 1970. I am grateful to the Hospital Management Committee for their co-operation and help in this matter.

During the year, 67 bodies were admitted to the Leatherhead Mortuary, up to the time of its closure: 29 from Leatherhead, 25 from the Dorking Urban District, 9 from the Dorking and Horley Rural District, and 4 from the Guildford Rural District.

Fifteen bodies from the Leatherhead area were admitted to the Epsom District Hospital Mortuary.

DISPOSAL OF THE DEAD

(a) Burial

Wimbledon Lawn Cemetery provides facilities for the interment of the dead.

(b) Cremation

The Crematorium at Randalls Park, Leatherhead, offers this necessary service for Leatherhead and neighbouring districts.

THE PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Care of Mothers, Young Children, etc.

The provision of services relating to the care of mothers and children, health visiting, domiciliary midwifery and home nursing, cervical cytology, immunisation and vaccination, and home helps is the responsibility of the Surrey County Council, as local health authority, and day-to-day administration is carried on by the South Western Divisional Health Sub-Committee with offices at The Municipal Buildings, Guildford, under the direction of Dr. A. B. R. Finn, the Divisional Medical Officer.

VACCINATION & IMMUNISATION AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, and vaccination against smallpox can be obtained from general practitioners under the terms of the National Health Service Act, or from the County Council Clinics, so also can vaccination against poliomyelitis for all persons aged 40 years and under. Expectant mothers, members of the health and hospital services and their families and travellers abroad are also eligible for this vaccination.

B.C.G. vaccination is available at Chest Clinics to family contacts of tuberculosis, if preliminary testing shows that they have not already been infected. It is also offered to children approaching school-leaving age.

Details of clinics are as follows:—

LOCATION AND TIME-TABLE OF CLINICS

Ante-Natal Clinic	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	1st and 3rd Mon., 9.30 a.m.
Child Welfare Clinic	Ashted, Peace Memorial Hall Bookham, Church House Fetcham, Village Hall Leatherhead, The Mansion, Church Street Leatherhead, Cygnet Youth Club, Kingston Road	Tues., 10 a.m.—12 noon, 4 p.m. Weds., 10 a.m.—12 noon Thurs., 2 p.m.—4 p.m. Fri., 10 a.m.—12 noon, 4 p.m. 1st and 3rd Weds., 2–4 p.m.
General Medical	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	Fri., 9.30 a.m.
Chest Clinic	Epsom District Hospital, Dork- ing Road, Epsom	Mon. and Tues., 2 p.m.; Tues., 10.30–11.30 a.m.
Child Guidance	The Mansion, Leatherhead	<i>By appointment</i>
Cytology	" " "	" "
Dental Clinic	" " "	" "
Eye Clinic	" " "	" "
Remedial Exercises	" " "	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
Speech Clinic	" " "	Mon. and Wed., 2–4 p.m.
Family Planning Association Clinic	The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead	<i>By appointment</i>
Venereal Diseases Clinic	Aldershot General Hospital Redhill General Hospital Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton Victoria Hospital, Woking	Males: Mon., 12 noon–1 p.m. Wed., 4–6 p.m. Females: Mon., 11 a.m. – 12 noon, Wed., 2–4 p.m. Males: Tues., 5–7 p.m. Males: Mon., 5–7 p.m. Fri., 5–7 p.m. Females: Mon., 3–5 p.m. Thurs., 3–5 p.m. Males: Mon., 4–6 p.m. Females: Weds., 5–7 p.m. Males: Thurs., 5–7 p.m. Females: Thurs., 5–7 p.m.

(And at the Out-Patient Dept. of many London Hospitals)

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

A clinic is held at The Mansion, Leatherhead, on the first and third Tuesday mornings in each month by appointment. In 1967, 82 visits, including 38 first visits, were made to the clinic.

Marriage Guidance Council

A branch of the Marriage Guidance Council is operating by an appointment system at the Red House, Leatherhead.

The Samaritans

A branch of 'The Samaritans' was opened early in 1965 at 45 Lower Fairfield Road. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555. Experience has shown that if a person with a suicidal intent can find a suitable listener to his story the impulse may pass and time provided for consideration of alternative solutions to the problem.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 31

Meals on Wheels

The Health and Social Services Committee has supported the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in establishing and maintaining the 'Meals on Wheels' Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council was originally 6d. but now stands at 1/- per meal. In addition, the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 6d. per mile. During 1967 7,042 meals were served, an increase of 1,358 meals over the figure for the previous year. I am again grateful to Mrs. M. Bingham and the other members of the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for their continued, conscientious, and faithful help in preparing and taking these essential meals to the elderly housebound.

Section 47

Under the above Section powers are given to local authorities to seek a Court Order for the compulsory temporary removal to hospital or institution of a person in ill-health or so senile as to be in a state of neglect.

Emergency action was necessary under this Section during the year in the case of an elderly woman who was acutely ill, was living alone, and had no one to care for her. She refused admission to hospital. After necessary hospital treatment she was subsequently able to return home with help from various workers and interested persons.

Section 50

This Section empowers local authorities to arrange for the disposal of the body of any person who dies in the District where such arrangements are not otherwise being made. Use of this Section of the Act was not required during the year.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Much of the health education in the district is performed by the Divisional Health Staff, who are in close contact with such categories of the population as mothers and children and the aged, but wherever possible the District Public Health Department supports County Health Education campaigns by the display of posters on Council notice-boards, libraries, and other suitable locations in Council premises. Leaflets are also placed where the general public have access, e.g. public libraries, Rates Office, and the Housing Department.

Health education of the individual is continually carried out by the Public Health Inspectors in their day-to-day work and this is especially important in encouraging hygienic standards in catering establishments and food shops.

STAFF MEDICALS

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Adviser on staff appointments and sickness.

3. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

WATER SUPPLIES

The District is fortunate in its water supply, which is abundant, of good quality, and widely distributed by the East Surrey Water Company, which is the statutory undertaking for the area. Its source of supply in this District is from deep wells and springs sunk into chalk. The water is softened and chlorinated before distribution. A careful chemical and bacteriological control of the raw and treated water is maintained by the Company. All examinations of the treated water made during the year have been found to be satisfactory.

Bacteriological examinations are also made at regular intervals by the various local authorities, on a rota basis, whose districts are served by the Company. A typical chemical analysis of the Company's water is as follows (chemical results in parts per million).

Colour	Nil
Taste	Nil
pH	9.2
Electric Conductivity	230
Chloride as Chlorine	20
Hardness, Total	85
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.065
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	155
Fluoride	Trace

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The District is served by two sewerage disposal works, one situated at Leatherhead and one at Bookham.

Both operate by continuous flow settlement, comprising detritus tanks, primary and secondary settlement tanks, filters, humus tanks, and storm water tanks.

Sewage sludge is partially disposed of at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the 'Dano' system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers, and merchants.

The disposal arrangements are adequate for the district, but following investigations into the question of adequacy of the trunk sewers, and a report from the consulting engineers a scheme for improvement has been approved by the Council and work on the duplication of some sections is expected to start in the Spring of 1968.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by four Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore-and-aft tippers with power presses, four 35 Dennis automatic loaders, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side-loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which

the collectors receive a bonus. Increasing population and shortage of suitable labour make it imperative to operate larger refuse vehicles and the gradual replacement of the existing vehicles with those of greater capacity and speedier loading will continue.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where bottles, tins, jars, glass, paper, bones, rags, etc. are separated and baled, and the tailings processed and mixed with sewage sludge mechanically so as to produce a fine compost by aerobic action.

The paper and tins are baled mechanically and sold to merchants with other salvageable materials.

The 'Dano' separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully and apart from the salvage income of approximately £9,000 for the year, the compost sales have been steadily increasing both in bulk consignments within a radius of 60 miles and in trial bags which may be bought at the Council's Depot or delivered if required: nearly 1,700 tons in bulk and over 22,000 bags were sold in the current year.

CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out by a firm under contract to the Council to visit the district twice per month.

Cesspools are emptied on request from the owner of the property and a charge is made for the service based upon availability of the sewer. Eight pounds is chargeable where the sewer is within 100 feet of the property, elsewhere the charge is 30s.

Ninety-three cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings being 287.

Three properties previously served by cesspool drainage were connected to the main sewer.

4. HOUSING

Information about the housing circumstances of the District is contained in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.

The Medical Officer of Health acts as Medical Referee with regard to housing list applicants who may ask for ill-health to be taken into account for rehousing by the Council. Occasionally medical advice is required in respect of Council tenants and this aspect also falls within the province of the Medical Officer of Health.

5. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

The report of the Chief Public Health Inspector gives details of the work done in connection with the supervision of food. It also contains details of the work done in connection with sampling under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for which the Council has been responsible since 1955.

6. PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The table below shows the notification rate of infectious diseases. Incidence rates are estimated per 1,000 population. The figures for 1966 and 1937 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

	Notifications (corrected)		
	1967	1966	1937
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	0.12	0.03	0.05
Whooping Cough	0.28	0.68	*
Diphtheria	—	—	0.01
Erysipelas	0.03	0.16	0.02
Smallpox	—	—	—
Measles	24.86	1.48	*
Pneumonia	0.02	0.58	0.03
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	0.02	0.08	—
Dysentery	0.05	0.05	0.01
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	0.08	0.08	0.06
Non-Respiratory	—	—	0.01

** Disease not notifiable at that time*

SCARLET FEVER

Eight cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with one in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.21 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPIING COUGH

Eleven cases of whooping cough were notified compared with 26 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.28 per 1,000 population, as compared with 0.7 in 1966. There was no death from the disease.

MEASLES

Nine hundred and forty-seven cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 56 in 1966. The incidence rate was 24.8 per 1,000 population as compared with 1.5 in the previous year: 1967, as expected, was a measles epidemic year.

FOOD POISONING

One case of food poisoning was notified during the year compared with three in 1966. This was identified as belonging to the Salmonella Typhimurium group. The incidence rate for 1967 was 0.02 per 1,000 population, compared with 0.08 in 1966.

DYSENTERY

Two cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year. The incidence rate was 0.05 per 1,000 population, which was the same as in 1966 when two cases also occurred.

NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE BY AGE AND SEX

[illegible]

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

Three notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time, to be suffering from tuberculosis. Two were females and one a male.

Mortality from Tuberculosis

There was no death from Tuberculosis, as compared with one in 1966. Two deaths occurred of persons whose names were on the tuberculosis register, but in whom death was not caused by tuberculosis.

The table below illustrates the trend which the mortality figures for Tuberculosis has assumed in recent years. This can be regarded with satisfaction and as evidence of the increasing effectiveness of curative and preventative measures taken against the disease.

Tuberculosis Incidence and Mortality Rates, 1934-67
(*Quinquennial Averages 1934-63*)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Primary Notifications</i>	<i>Notification Rate per 1,000 Population</i>	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</i>
1934-1938	15	0.78	7	0.39
1939-1943	23	0.94	7	0.29
1944-1948	28	0.16	7	0.32
1949-1953	22	0.80	3	0.13
1954-1958	15	0.47	3	0.09
1959-1963	10	0.28	2	0.05
1964	9	0.24	2	0.05
1965	5	0.13	—	—
1966	3	0.08	1	0.03
1967	3	0.08	—	—

Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of eight persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 27 were removed. Details of these alterations are as follows:—

<i>Additions to Register</i>		<i>Removals from Register</i>	
Primary notifications relating to persons already residing in this district	3	By transfers to other districts	7
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	5	By recovery	18
		By death	2
	8		27

At the end of the year there were 79 names on the register as compared with 98 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	117	1963	127
1961	153	1964	115
1962	138	1965	98

Epsom & Leatherhead District Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases

The Epsom, Leatherhead and District Tuberculosis Care Committee has continued its invaluable work during the year under the Chairmanship of Mrs. P. L. Pomfrett. Members of the Committee include representatives of the Leatherhead Urban District Council, Epsom and Ewell Borough Council, Associations and Societies interested in social welfare and statutory officers engaged in work connected with health, welfare, and financial assistance. Thus the Committee is in a good position to help solve the special problems of persons with tuberculosis and other chest diseases and the households to which they belong, and much valuable work continues to be done.

Mass Radiography Service

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Service that during the year 3,610 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1967

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

July, 1968.

To the Chairman and Members of the
Leatherhead Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present my Report for the year 1967.

It is part of the Department's duties to receive and investigate complaints about any matter which may be a nuisance within the meaning of the appropriate legislation, and in the course of a year many and varied are such complaints and not always is it possible to arrive at a satisfactory remedy. An ever increasing proportion of them relates to smoke from garden bonfires, and are made because the complainants are under the erroneous impression that bonfires are by law either forbidden or specifically restricted as to numbers or to times. Good neighbourliness is still the keynote in this matter, which demands that bonfires be kept to a reasonable minimum on the one hand and that a reasonable amount of forbearance be shown on the other.

We were fortunate to secure the services of Mr. Saul, who joined the Department as rodent officer early in the year and quickly made up the leeway created by the post being vacant for three months. We were sorry that Mr. Pearson, who had served as part-time mortuary attendant for over twenty years, had to leave the Department through ill-health.

To the rest of my staff I would like to express my thanks for their loyal assistance during another year; to Dr. Plumley I am indeed grateful for the help and advice that he has given to me; and I record my appreciation of the encouragement and support which I have always received from members of the Health and Social Services Committee and of the Council.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

WILLIAM J. WHITING,
Chief Public Health Inspector

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Dwelling-houses	242
Improvement Grants	106
Soil Drainage	74
Cesspool Drainage	113
Surface Drainage	3
Other Alleged Nuisances	150
Public Conveniences	44
Disinfestations	96
Smoke	239
Water	10
Watercourses	46
Infectious Disease—Investigations	42
Collection of Specimens	34
Disinfections	5
Pasteurising Establishments	29
Food Premises	682
Sampling	155
Food Complaints	84
Factories (Mechanical)	106
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	4
Other Premises under Factories Act	44
Noise	190
Moveable Dwellings	58
Shops Act	16
Schools	16
Swimming Pools	49
Petroleum Regulations	48
Rodent Control	2,185
Riding Establishments (including veterinary inspections)	4
Offices, Shops, etc.	245
Pet Animals Act	4
Miscellaneous	33
Animal Boarding Establishments	2

HOUSING

Repairs

Two hundred and forty-two visits were made to 50 houses, 17 of which were found not in all respects fit for human habitation, and notices were served requiring remedying of defects.

During the year 24 houses were made fit as a result of informal action.

Analysis of Conditions found

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Roofs	1	6
Chimneys	5	12
Walls	1	24
Ceilings	2	9
Rainwater pipes and gutters	10	8
Closets and fittings	1	1

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Floors	5	—
Plasterwork	1	2
Windows	8	19
Doors	1	1
Water service pipe	3	3
Yard paving and drainage	—	8
Fireplaces	1	3

Demolition and Closure

In addition to those referred to above, three houses were found to be in such a state as to be unfit for human habitation, and incapable of being rendered fit at reasonable expense, Demolition Orders being made in respect of two, and a Closing Order was made on the other.

The three unfit houses declared as a Clearance Area last year were acquired by the Council by agreement and demolished, and the site used for additional car parking space.

The flat, the subject of a Closing Order, was vacated by the occupiers who were re-housed by the Council.

Rent Act, 1957

Several inquiries about this Act were again received during the year denoting a continued interest in its provisions whereby a tenant's rent may eventually be reduced if certain defects are not remedied by the owner within a given time, although no formal applications for Certificates of Disrepair were in fact received.

Improvement Grants

Eleven applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £3,026. Eight of these applications were in respect of tenanted property.

Twenty-two applications for Standard Grants were received and twenty-one approved, and the following amenities were provided at fifteen houses by Grant aid during the year:—

Bath in bathroom	12
Wash hand basin	12
Indoor water closet	13
Hot water supply	12
Food store	9

Provision of New Houses

During the year 525 houses and 15 flats were constructed by private enterprise, four houses and 12 flats by Housing Associations, and 15 houses and 41 flats by the Council, totalling 612 units of accommodation.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK SUPPLY

Licences

The following licences granted to retailers were in force during the year:—

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Dealer's Pre-packed Licences</i>
Untreated	5
Pasteurised	18
Ultra Heat Treated	7
Sterilised	11

A Dealer's (Pasteuriser's) Licence issued to one dairyman in respect of his pasteurising plant within the district was also in force until October, when the plant was closed. The premises are now used as a distribution depot for milk treated and bottled elsewhere.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Fifty-six samples of pasteurised milk, and seventeen of untreated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

The samples of pasteurised milk all passed the Phosphatase Test, showing them to have been properly pasteurised, and the Methylene Blue Test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

The 17 samples of untreated milk passed the Methylene Blue Test, and 13 of these produced at a local farm were also examined for *brucella abortus* as a routine procedure and were found to be negative.

OTHER FOODS

The following foods were found on examination to be unfit for human consumption, and certificates issued to that effect.

Canned Meat	72 lbs.
Carcase Meat	359 lbs.
Fish	10 lbs.
Fruit	144 lbs.
Frozen Foods	1,469 pkts.

Unsound food was disposed of by burial at the Council's Refuse Tip in Randalls Road, Leatherhead.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING

During the year 110 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. D. D. Moir, M.Sc., F.R.I.C., of 16 Southwark Street, London, S.E.1.

	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. Adulterated or otherwise irregular</i>
Artificial Cream	1	—
Almonds	2	—
Baby Food	4	—
Beverages	1	—
Biscuits	1	—
Bread	1	—
Cake Mix	7	1

	<i>No of Samples taken</i>	<i>No. Adulterated or otherwise irregular</i>
Cereals	1	—
Colouring/Flavouring	4	1
Dried Fruit	1	—
Dessert Powder	7	—
Fish, Tinned	1	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	5	—
Jams/Preserves	7	1
Margarine	2	—
Meat and Meat Products	10	2
Medicinal Preparations	3	1
Milk	22	—
Milk—Channel Islands	12	—
Milk Products	6	—
Paste	2	—
Pie Filling	1	—
Potato Mix	1	—
Sauces and Chutney	5	—
Sweets	1	—

The six samples reported as irregular did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. Two of the products carried misleading descriptions, one carried a misleading pictorial representation of the product, and the other three gave generic instead of specific names of certain constituents. In two cases withdrawal from the wholesale market had already taken place, and in the remaining four, satisfactory amendments to wrappers were agreed with the manufacturers.

Four samples of Farm Bottled Milk, included above, were additionally tested by the Analyst for, and found free of, antibiotics.

Four additional samples were specially submitted as the Council's share in the national scheme for examination for pesticidal residues, and were found free.

Prosecutions

Following allegations that they contained foreign matter, thirteen other articles of food were specially examined, as a result of which the Council authorised proceedings to be instituted in seven cases as follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs awarded</i>
White Loaf	Rodent dropping	£15 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.
White Loaf	Mealworm larvae	£25 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.
Mint Lump	Cigarette end	£10 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.
White Loaf	Mealworm larvae	£30 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.
Date & Walnut Cake	Mould	£10 0s. 0d.	£2 2s. 0d.
White Loaf	String	£15 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.
Milk	Glass Fragments	£20 0s. 0d.	£7 7s. 0d.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 271 premises within the Urban District in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	10
Butchers	19
Canteens/Clubs	75
Confectioners	38

Dairies and Milk Stores	2
Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	26
Grocers and Provision Merchants	50
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Restaurants and Cafes	18

Of these premises, the following are registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

Manufacture of Sausages	19
Pickling of Meat	20
Cooking of Ham	9
Frying of Fish	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Six hundred and eighty-two visits were made to food premises, and as a result of informal action, the following work has been carried out:—

<i>Regulation</i>	<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No of Premises</i>
—	Structural repairs and renovations .	12
6	Equipment replaced	15
8	New dustbins provided	2
14	W.C. repaired and cleansed	4
14	Notices provided	4
15	Water supply restored or improved	4
16	Nail Brushes	4
16	Wash hand basins provided	3
16	Hot water	1
17	First Aid	3
18	Clothes Lockers	2
19	Sinks	1
20	Improved Lighting	5
21	Improved Ventilation	1
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	31
23	Floor surfaces improved	5
23	Wall surfaces improved	2
23	Ceilings repaired	3
24	Accumulations removed	7
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	4

Ice Cream

Eighty-two premises in the District are registered by the Council for the storage and sale of ice-cream. The whole of the supplies in the area are being manufactured at premises outside the district with the exception of one Dealer who operates a soft ice-cream dispenser at weekends during the Summer months.

Twenty-three samples of ice-cream were taken during the year and submitted for bacteriological examination. The Bacteriologist's reports were as under:—

<i>Producer</i>	<i>No. of Samples taken</i>	<i>Grade</i>			
		<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	12	9	1	2	—
B	11	11	—	—	—

OFFICES, SHOPS, AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

The following table shows the position with regard to registrations and inspections during the year:—

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of Premises newly registered during year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year</i>
Offices	10	126	12
Retail Shops	17	200	17
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	7	1
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	1	15	1
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	29	348	31

All of the premises registered since May 1964, when the Act came into force, had received a general inspection by the end of the year.

Of the 31 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at 21 premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	2
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	9
7	Ventilation	4
8	Lighting	9
9	Sanitary Conveniences	2
10	Washing Facilities	6
11	Drinking Water	5
12	Accommodation for Clothing	1
13/14	Sitting Facilities	—
15	Eating Facilities	—
16	Walls, Floors, and Passages	4
17	Fencing of Machinery	3
24	First Aid	10
50	Display of Abstract	17

The contraventions generally were again not of a serious nature, and where remedial measures were required written notifications were sent to the responsible persons.

Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>No. of persons employed</i>
Offices	2,065
Retail Shops	859
Wholesale departments, warehouses	58
Catering establishments open to public	72
Canteens	43
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3,097

Total Males, 1,707; Total Females, 1,390

Accidents

Four accidents occurring on registered premises during the year were reported, all of a comparatively minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Sixteen visits to shops additional to those recorded under food premises and offices, shops and railway premises, were made during the year. The attention of several managements was drawn to the provisions of the half-day closing requirements.

The register contains 436 shops, distributed as to 106 in Ashted, 83 in Bookham, 51 in Fetcham, and 196 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	1
Bakers	10
Bookshops	2
Butchers	19
Cafes and Restaurants	18
Chemists	14
Coal Order	5
Decorators' Materials	4
Drapers and Outfitters	41
Dyers and Cleaners	13
Fishmongers	7
Florists	5
Footwear—Repairers	9
Retailers	8
Furnishers	11
Garages and Service Stations	25
General Stores	3
Greengrocers	24
Grocers and Provision Merchants	45
Hairdressers	31
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	6
Hardware	15
Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	8
Launderette	6
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	40
Opticians	6
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	25
Radio, Television and Electrical	15
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	5
Stationers	4
Travel Agents	2
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Five establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, authorising the licencees to board a maximum of 172 dogs and 90 cats.

DRAINAGE

Nuisance arising from blocked drains at five private houses and three other properties were abated during the year.

Numerous complaints regarding a local industrial site were again received as blockages in the soil system were still occurring. The Developers have now arranged with a local builder for periodic inspection and cleansing when required.

Five cesspools giving rise to complaint were emptied after informal approach to the owners concerned and necessary remedial works undertaken.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	FACTORIES			
	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written Notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	1	4	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	132	106	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	28	44	1	—
TOTAL	161	154	1	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i>		NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i>
		<i>Found</i>	<i>Remedied</i>	<i>REFERRED to H.M. Inspector</i>	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i>	
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of cleanliness	S.1	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding	S.2	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature	S.3	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate Ventilation	S.4	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floor	S.6	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences	S.7					
(a) Insufficient		1	1	—	1	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		3	2	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		4	3	—	2	—

INSECT PESTS

A Pest Service is supplied, on request, to a hospital, a training college, and ten County Council School Canteens in the district, charges being recovered for time and materials; no charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 100 premises as follows:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>	<i>Insecticide</i>
Ants	10	D.D.T. Powder or liquid and Lindane Smoke Generators
Bugs	2	do.
Cockroaches	31	do.
Fleas	3	do.
Flies	6	do.
Mites	49	do.
Mosquitoes	1	do.
Fur Beetle	1	do.

PET ANIMALS

Eight premises were licensed under the Pet Animals Act, 1951.

RODENT CONTROL

1. *Properties inspected*
 - (a) As a result of notifications 439
 - (b) By independent investigations 858
2. *Conditions found as a result of inspections*
 - (a) Rat infestations—Major 7
Minor 975
 - (b) Mouse infestations 112

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

One additional licence was granted and the four existing licensed establishments had their licences under the Riding Establishments Act 1964 renewed after being favourably reported upon by the Council's veterinary adviser.

NOISE

Noise from five sources was the subject of complaints during the year; three from industrial premises where machinery worked at night, one from hay-drying plant on a farm, and a fifth from over-amplification of loud speaker equipment at a local club. Satisfactory measures were taken by the responsible persons in four of these cases, and investigations into the remaining case failed to prove the complaint justified.

SMOKE AND FUMES

The burning of waste paper and cartons at shop premises is gradually being reduced by increased use of the Council's Trade Refuse Collection or of private salvage contractors.

After consultation with the management, nuisances arising from two industrial boiler plants were abated, two emissions of fumes, one from a dry cleaning plant, the other from a paint-spraying shop were abated. Two other smoke and smut emissions from demolition sites were also abated.

SWIMMING POOLS

The only swimming pool in the district open to the public is the one owned by the Council at Fetcham Grove.

Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

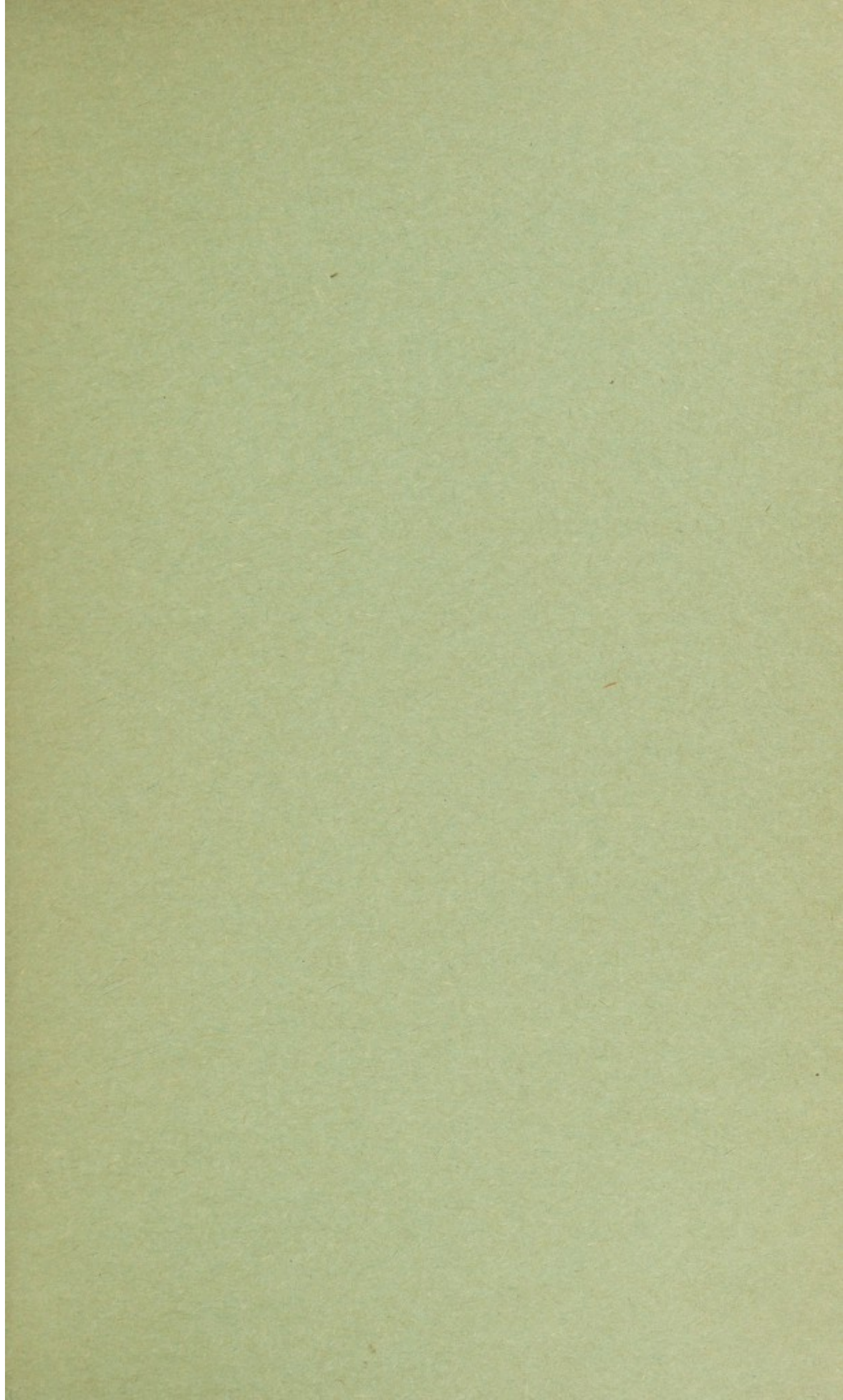
Tests for residual chlorine and pH value are made at frequent intervals daily by the pool attendants, and independent checks were made by the Public Health Inspectors during the course of their inspections.

Eight samples of the water were submitted for bacteriological examination during the season, with satisfactory results.

Two County schools in the district now have their own swimming pool. Periodic inspections are made of these, and four samples of the water from each were submitted for bacteriological examination.

INDEX

- Accidental Deaths, 12
Ambulance Facilities, 13
Analysis of Inspections, 26
Analysis of Mortality, 10
Animal Boarding Establishments, 30
Area of District, 7
Bacteriological Examinations, 13
B.C.G. Vaccination, 14
Births and Birth Rates, 7
Causes of Death, 10
Census, 1961, 7
Cesspools, 18
Chief Public Health Inspector's Letter, 23
Clinics and Treatment Centres, 15
Comparative Birth and Death Rates, 9
Crematorium, 14
Deaths, 7
Density of Population, 7
Drainage and Sewerage, 17
Dysentery, 19
Epsom & Leatherhead District Tuberculosis Care Committee, 3
Factories, 31
Family Planning Association, 15
Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, 28
Food—Inspection and Supervision, 26
Food and Drugs Act, 1955, 26
Food Poisoning, 19
General Health Services, 13
Hospital Facilities, 13
Houses, number inhabited, 7
Housing and Public Health Acts, 24
Housing, 18
Ice-cream, 28
Immunization, 14
Improvement Grants, 25
Infant Mortality, 12
Infectious Diseases—notifications, 19
Insect Pests, 32
Inspections—Housing, Infectious Diseases and Food, 24
Laboratory Facilities, 13
Mass X-ray, 22
Maternal Mortality, 8
Measles, 19
Meat and Other Foods—Condemned, 26
Meat and Other Foods—Premises and Inspections, 27
Medical Officer of Health's Letter, 5
Milk, 26
Mortuary Facilities, 14
National Assistance Acts, 16
Notifiable Infectious Diseases, 19
Nuisances and Defects, 29
Offices, Shops, and
 Railway Premises Act, 1963, 29
Pet Animals Act, 1951, 32
Population, 7
Public Cleansing, 17
Public Health Committee, 3
Rateable Value, 7
Refuse—Collection and Disposal, 17
Riding Establishments, 32
Road Accidents, 12
Rodent Control, 32
Sampling—Food, etc., 26
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area, 17
Sanitary Inspection of the Area, 24
Scarlet Fever, 19
Shops Acts, 1950 and 1965, 29
Smoke Nuisances, 32
South Western Divisional Health
 Sub-Committee, 3
Staff, 4
Still Births, 7
Statistics of the Area, 7
Tuberculosis, 21
Vaccination, 14
Venereal Diseases—Clinics, 15
Water, 17
Whooping Cough, 19



0058

DYER AND SON
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