

[Report 1968] / Medical Officer of Health, Leatherhead U.D.C.

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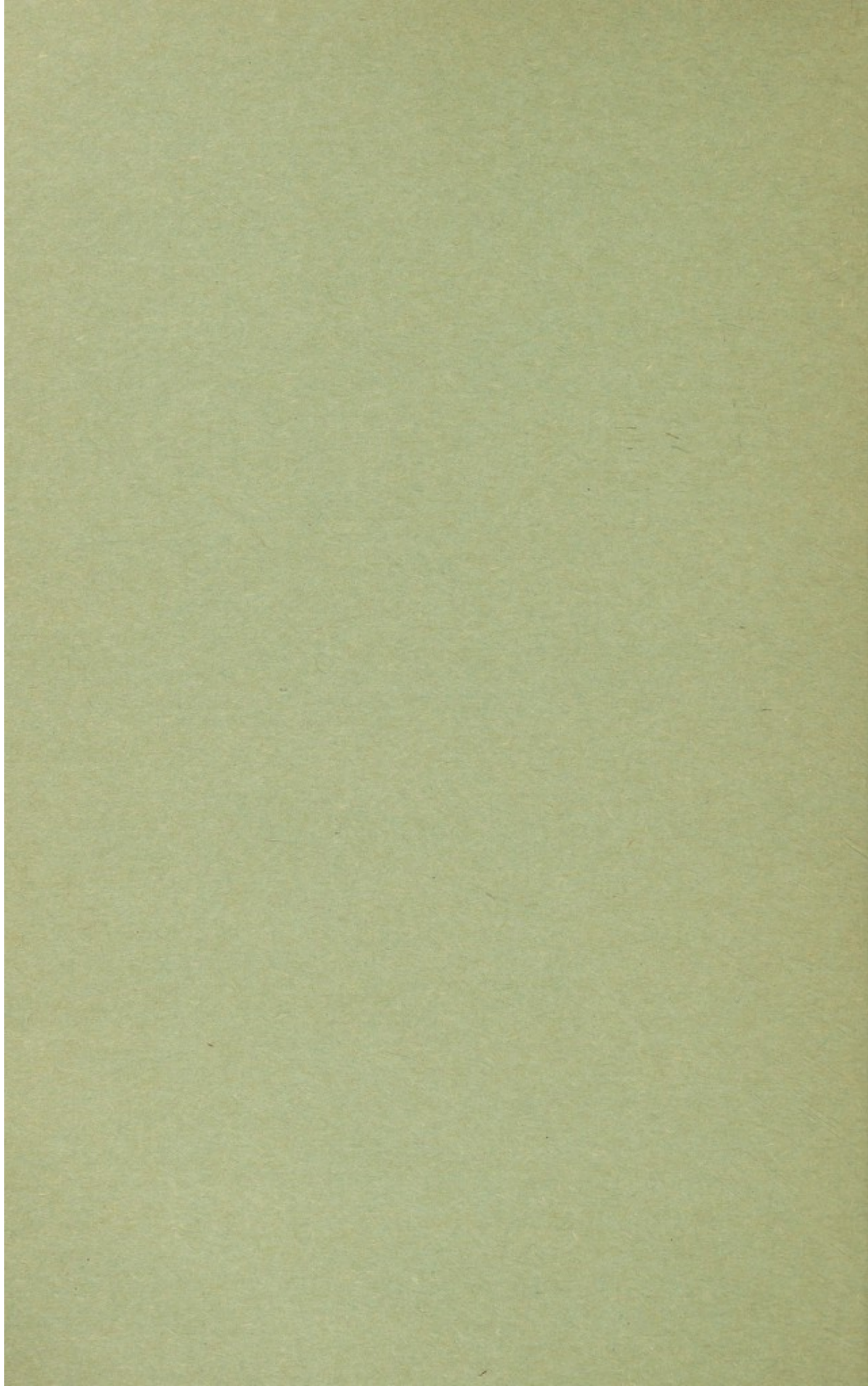
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LEAFWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL


HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

1963-1964

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Members of the Committee

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE
1968-1969

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Vice-Chairman Councillor MRS. I. R. MOORING

Members of the Committee

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Councillor S. J. TAYLOR

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

*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 1969.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is again an honour and a pleasure to present the Annual Report for 1968, a year which was memorable due to serious flooding, happily not involving all the District. Whatever size an area of flooding may be, it is certainly far from welcome on public health grounds, especially when there is evidence or suspicion of contamination from sewage. Mr. W. J. Whiting, the Chief Public Health Inspector, has written more fully about the subject in his part of the Report.

The advent of oral contraception does not seem to have had any apparent impact upon the number of births in the District. It is not inconceivable that the population has already been efficiently using and perhaps prefers alternative forms of contraception in planning their family size. The attractiveness of oral contraception may not have been as tempting as expected. There has been no marked increase in the death rate, but cardiovascular disease and various forms of cancer continue to take their toll.

Infectious diseases fortunately remained at a low level and the year was auspicious from two standpoints, firstly the introduction of measles vaccination and secondly the coming into operation of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968. There appears to be strong local and national evidence that the incidence of measles has markedly dropped as the result of the vaccination, but unfortunately there has been a recent complication due to reported reactions to one of the makes of vaccine used, which has as a result been withdrawn and a temporary shortage of supplies has slowed down the measles vaccination campaign. The Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1968, consolidated the amendments of all previous Regulations relating to the notification and prevention of infectious disease except the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925. The list of notifiable diseases has been amended to exclude such diseases as acute primary pneumonia, acute rheumatism, erysipelas and puerperal pyrexia and to include infective jaundice, leptospirosis, and tetanus. In my opinion it is unfortunate that whilst the Department of Health and Social Security had the opportunity, brucellosis was not made a notifiable disease.

In conclusion, I wish to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Social Services Committee and indeed Councillors generally for their kind interest and support. I am also grateful to the other Chief Officers

and their respective staffs. The continued enthusiasm and loyalty of Mr. W. J. Whiting, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and his staff are also important factors in the successful work of the Public Health Department for which I express my deep appreciation. My own medical office staff deserve the fullest praise for their quiet efficiency and service during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentleman,

Your obedient Servant,

T. A. PLUMLEY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1968

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1968	1967	1938
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	38,930	38,090	21,170
Density (persons per acre)	3.47	3.40	1.9
Number of inhabited houses	12,500	12,200	6,060
Rateable value	£2,283,682	£2,227,322	£241,380
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£9,125	£9,020	£888

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	513	250	263			
Legitimate	491	240	251			
Illegitimate	22	10	12			
				1968	1967	1938
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				13.2	13.3	15.11
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				14.3	14.4	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				4.3	4.1	*
<i>Still Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	2	2	—			
Legitimate	1	1	—			
Illegitimate	1	1	—			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				4.0	10.0	15.41

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	389	215	174			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.0	9.5	8.12
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.6	10.0	7.5

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	7	5	2			
Legitimate	6	5	1			
Illegitimate	1	—	1			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births						
Total				14.0	20.0	9.38
Legitimate				12.2	20.0	6.45
Illegitimate				4.6	—	100.0

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	5	4	1			
Legitimate	5	4	1			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				9.7	13.8	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	5	4	1
Legitimate	5	4	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—

Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	1968 9.7	1967 9.8	1938 *
---	-------------	-------------	-----------

Perinatal Mortality

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

1968	14.0	1967	20.0	1938	*
------	------	------	------	------	---

Maternal Mortality

Maternal deaths (including abortions)
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births

1968	—	1967	—	1938	*
1968	—	1967	—	1938	*

* Figures not produced in 1938.

† The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1968 of 38,930 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 840 on his estimate for 1967. A natural increase of 124 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths. It is assumed that new residents were responsible for the remainder of the increase.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 513 of which 250 were males and 263 females. The birth rate was 13.2 per 1,000 population, compared with 13.3 in 1967.

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 14.3 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 16.9.

Twenty-two births, or 4.3 of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1967 the percentage was 4.1.

Still births numbered 2, compared with 5 still births in 1967, giving a rate of 4.0. The rate for England and Wales was 14.3.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 389, an increase of 26 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 10.0 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.06) 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 10.6. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.9.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1968

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1968)

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	9.5	18.3	20.0 (10)
1968	16.9	14.3	11.9	10.6	18.0	14.0 (7)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks.										75 & over	
			-4 wks.	-1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-		
Malignant neoplasm—Stomach	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3
Malignant neoplasm—Lung, Bronchus	M	16	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7	6	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1
Malignant neoplasm—Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	5	1
Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other malignant neoplasms, etc.	M	29	—	—	1	—	1	—	4	4	5	8	6	6
	F	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	4	7	7
Diabetes Mellitus	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	3
Hypertensive Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	—	—
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	4
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	66	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	9	17	19	20	20
	F	35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	25	25
Other forms of Heart Disease	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	8	8
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	5	5
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	18	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	4	4	7	7
	F	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	23	23
Other Disease of Circulatory System	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	6	6
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	8
Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	2
Pneumonia	M	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	13	13
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	8
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	2	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	4	4
Asthma	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Disease of Digestive System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases, Genito- Urinary System	M	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diseases of Musculo- Skeletal System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks.				75 & over						
			-4 wks.	-1 yr.	1- 5-	15- 25-	35- 45-	55- 65-	65- over				
Motor Vehicles Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
All Other Accidents	M	3	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	
All other External Causes	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL—All Causes		M 215	4	1	2	—	6	—	11	19	42	56	74
	F 174	1	1	—	—	1	—	1	7	22	38	103	

Deaths due to Cancer

(including mortality rate for Lung Cancer from 1950 onwards)

Year	All Cancer		Lung Cancer	
	Total Deaths	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
1968	88	2.3	0.5	80

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Coronary Disease			
	Total Deaths	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	907	4.9	1.8	57
1966	151	4.0	1.5	62
1967	193	5.0	1.8	66
1968	207	5.3	2.5	65

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered 7, giving an infant mortality rate of 14.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. Four of the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

<i>Causes of death</i>	1968	1967
Cardiac failure	—	2
Respiratory failure	1	1
Broncho pneumonia	1	2
Prematurity	3	3
Haemorrhage	1	1
Pyelonephritis	—	1
Malformation	1	—
	—	—
	7	10

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Three residents were killed in road accidents, which all occurred locally. In two cases other vehicles were involved. In 1967, five residents were involved in fatal road accidents, with other vehicles involved. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	1968	1967
5-14 years	—	1
15-24 years	2	1
45-54 years	—	1
65-74 years	1	—
Over 75 years	—	2
	—	—
	3	5

Other Accidents

Deaths from other accidents numbered six, compared with nine in 1967. Three deaths were due to drowning. The other causes of accidental death were one to carbon monoxide poisoning from domestic stove, respiratory obstruction due to a plastic bag, and cerebral anoxia sustained while fighting a fire.

	1968	1967
Under 1 year	—	1
1-4 years	1	—
5-14 years	1	1
15-24 years	—	1
25-34 years	1	1
35-44 years	—	1
45-54 years	2	1
55-64 years	—	1
65-74 years	1	1
Over 75 years	—	1
	—	—
	6	9

Suicide

During the year there was one death by suicide compared with nine in 1967. This was due to an overdose of barbiturates.

	1968	1967
35-44 years	—	2
45-54 years	1	—
55-64 years	—	4
65-74 years	—	3
	—	—
	1	9

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, 23 samples of water, 26 of milk, and 21 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 nine specimens of faeces was carried out by the Laboratory, three 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

As a result of being unable to obtain a mortuary attendant since the retirement of the previous attendant in October 1967, Leatherhead mortuary has been closed and all bodies have been admitted to the 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.

Forty-four bodies from the Leatherhead area were admitted to the Epsom District Hospital Mortuary during the year.

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, chiropody, 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 and Welfare 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, tetanus, and measles, and smallpox vaccination 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 Monday, 9.30 a.m.

Child Welfare Clinic

Ashtead, Woodfield Lane. Tuesdays, 10 a.m.–12 noon; 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Bookham, Church Lane. Wednesdays, 10 a.m.–12 noon.

Fetcham, Village Hall. Thursdays, 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Leatherhead, The Mansion, Church Street. Fridays, 2 p.m.–4 p.m.

Leatherhead, Cygnet Youth Club, Kingston Road. 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.

General Medical

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Fridays, 9.30 a.m.

Chest Clinic

Epsom District Hospital. Mondays and Tuesdays, 2 p.m.

Dorking Road, Epsom. Tuesdays, 10.30–11.30 a.m.

Child Guidance

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Cervical Cytology

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

Eye Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Remedial Exercises

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Mondays and Wednesdays, 2–4 p.m.

Speech Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Mondays p.m. and Thursdays a.m.

Family Planning Association Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. *By appointment.*

Venereal Diseases Clinic

Aldershot General Hospital. Males: Monday, 12 noon–1 p.m.; Wednesdays, 4–6 p.m.

Females: Monday, 11 a.m.–12 noon; Wednesdays 2–4 p.m.

Redhill General Hospital. Males: Tuesdays, 5–7 p.m.

Royal Surrey County Hospital, Guildford. Males: Monday 5–7 p.m.; Friday 5–7 p.m.

Females: Monday 3–5 p.m.; Thurs. 3–5 p.m.

St. Helier Hospital, Wrythe Lane, Carshalton. Males: Monday 4–6 p.m.

Females: Wednesday 5–7 p.m.

Victoria Hospital, Woking. Males: Thursday 5–7 p.m.

Females: Thursday 5–7 p.m.

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

School Dental Clinic

The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. Monday, a.m. and p.m.; Tuesday, p.m.;
Wednesday, a.m.; Thursday, p.m.; Friday,
a.m.

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. Tuesday, a.m. and p.m.; Thursday, p.m.

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 1968, 389 visits, including 88 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

There is a branch of 'The Samaritans' at 45 Lower Fairfield Road. The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 5555.

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 is 1/- per meal. In addition, the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 7d. per mile. During 1968 5,869 meals were served. 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 the local authority 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. There was no need to take action under the Section during the year.

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 required once 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.

Bacteriological examinations are also made at regular intervals by the various local authorities, on a rota basis, whose districts are served by the Company so that a sample is taken each week from within the distribution area of the Company by one or other of the local authorities within that area. Eight samples were taken within the Leatherhead area during the year all being entirely, satisfactory.

A typical chemical analysis of the Company's water is as follows (chemical results in parts per million).

Colour	Nil
Taste	Nil
pH	9.5
Electric Conductivity	240
Chloride as Chlorine	19
Hardness, Total	94
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.9
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.041
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	160
Fluoride	Trace

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

The District is served by two sewage 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 at present adequate for the district; the work on the duplication of some trunk sewers in Ashted and Leatherhead and a new pumping station at Fetcham were well in hand at the end of the year and should be completed early in 1969.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by two Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore-and-aft tippers with power presses, four 35 and one 35/50 Dennis automatic loaders, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side-loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waster 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 £9,276 for the year, the compost sales both in bulk consignments within a radius of 45 miles and in trial bags continued to sell satisfactorily. One thousand four hundred tons in bulk, and 18,000 bags were sold in the 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 thirty shillings.

It is estimated that there are some three hundred and thirty cesspools remaining in the district, and of these thirty-seven serve premises which are within 100 feet of a sewer. These remain unconnected for a variety of reasons, but principally where the depth of the sewer is so great that considerable expenditure in connecting would be involved.

One hundred and ten cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings amounting to three hundred and seventy-three.

Five 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 1967 and 1938 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

				Notifications (corrected)		
				1968	1967	1938
Anthrax	..	..	..	—*	—*	—*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	0.09
Dysentery	..	..	..	0.03	0.05	0.04
Encephalitis	..	..	..	—*	—*	—*
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.05	0.02	—
Jaundice	..	..	..	0.07*	—*	—*
Measles	..	..	..	0.62	24.86	—†
Meningitis	..	..	..	—*	—*	—*
Paratyphoid Fever			..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	0.10	0.12	0.70
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—*	—*	—*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory				—	0.08	1.41
Non-Respiratory				0.03	—	0.14
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0.56	0.28	—†

*Disease notifiable since 1968

†Disease not notifiable at that time

DYSENTERY

One case of Sonne Dysentery was notified during the year, compared with two cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.03 per 1,000 population compared with 0.05 in 1967.

FOOD POISONING

Two cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year compared with one in 1967. This was identified as belonging to the Salmonella Typhimurium group. The incidence rate for 1968 was 0.05 per 1,000 population compared with 0.02 in 1967.

JAUNDICE

Three cases of Jaundice were notified during the second half of the year. This disease became notifiable as from 1st August, 1968.

MEASLES

Twenty-five cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 947 in 1967 which was an epidemic year. The incidence rate was 0.62 per 1,000 population compared with 24.8 in the previous year.

SCARLET FEVER

Four cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year compared with eight in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.10 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Twenty-two cases of whooping cough were notified in 1968 compared with 11 in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.56 per 1,000 population as compared with 0.28 in 1967.

TUBERCULOSIS

Notification of Tuberculosis

One notification was received from a medical practitioner of a person certified for the first time to be suffering from tuberculosis. This was a male who was suffering from the non-respiratory type of disease.

Mortality from Tuberculosis

For the second year running there was no death from Tuberculosis. One death occurred of a person whose name was on the tuberculosis register, but this was not due to 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, 1934-68

(*Quinquennial Averages 1934-63*)

Year	Primary Notifications	Notification Rate per 1,000 Population	Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
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	—	—
1968	1	0.03	—	—

Register of Notified persons

During the year the names of two persons were added to the tuberculosis register and 12 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	1	By transfers to other districts	1
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	1	By recovery	10
	2	By death	1
			12

At the end of the year there were 69 names on the register as compared with 79 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	117	1964	115
1961	153	1965	98
1962	138	1966	97
1963	127		

Epsom & Leatherhead District Care Committee for Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases

The Epsom, Leatherhead & 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 2,550 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 1968

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

September 1969.

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 1968.

Twenty-one years have passed since I presented my first annual report, that for 1947. This was some three years after the end of the Second World War, at a time when forward looking to a new era of progress was the order of the day. New houses were to be built sufficient to allow each family a home of its own; old houses not worth saving were to be demolished; middle-aged houses were to be drastically reconditioned and improved; town centres were to be re-developed; essential roads were to be straightened and widened, or re-routed, as appropriate; amenities such as main drainage and piped water supply formerly restricted to the towns, were to be provided in the remoter areas.

The Leatherhead Council were in the van of those determined to do all they could to bring about a better state of affairs; their new house-building programme was second to none; a start was made on clearing worn out houses; financial assistance towards house improvement was offered with both hands; comprehensive and imaginative development plans were produced; all outlying houses got their piped water and a few more areas got their main drainage. At the same time there have been frustrations and disappointments. One road scheme gives way to another before it comes to fruition, re-development waits upon the final road schemes, extension of main drainage waits upon the improvement and enlargement of the existing, and the whole waits upon a proper financial climate. Added to this, the year under review saw parts of the district submerged by some of the worst floods in living memory which brought back the most primitive and chaotic conditions and for a time made nonsense of all that is attempted in the name of progress.

The Council will surmount these difficulties and uncertainties, but while they remain it is not possible to be completely satisfied with what has been achieved.

It gives me great pleasure to express my appreciation of the ready assistance I have received from all members of my staff, and of the valuable help and advice of the Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Plumley, and of Officers of other departments. I am particularly grateful for the interest and support of the Chairman and 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	215
Improvement Grants	110
Soil Drainage	63
Cesspool Drainage	108
Surface Drainage	33
Other Alleged Nuisances	226
Disinfestations	219
Smoke	209
Water	17
Watercourses	34
Infectious Disease—Investigations	32
Collection of Specimens	10
Disinfections	4
Food Premises	909
Sampling	106
Food Complaints	47
Factories (Mechanical)	163
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	3
Other Premises under Factories Act	37
Noise	119
Moveable Dwellings	173
Shops Act	15
Schools	5
Swimming Pools	33
Petroleum Regulations	71
Rodent Control	2,090
Riding Establishments (including veterinary inspections)	6
Offices, Shops, etc.	290
Pet Animals Act	3
Miscellaneous	103
Animal Boarding Establishments	Nil
Agricultural Welfare	4

HOUSING

Repairs

Two hundred and fifteen visits were made to 46 houses, 16 of which were found not in all respects fit for human habitation, and notices were served requiring remedying of defects.

During the year 19 houses were made fit as a result of informal action.

Analysis of conditions found

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Roofs	5	8
Chimneys	1	4
Walls	18	14
Ceilings	5	5
Rainwater pipes and gutters	15	13
Closets and fittings	4	4
Floors	2	1

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Plasterwork	4	4
Windows	19	25
Doors	1	3
Water service pipe	1	1
Yard paving and drainage	1	—
Fireplaces	1	2

Demolition and Closure

No action was taken under this section during the year. Two families were re-housed by the Council following a Demolition Order and a Closing Order made at the end of the previous year.

Rent Act, 1957

Two applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received; as no formal undertakings were given by the respective landlords to remedy the defects complained of, Certificates were issued to the applicants and their weekly rentals thereby reduced.

Improvement Grants

Twenty applications for Discretionary Grants were received and approved, involving a total monetary grant of £6,940. Nine of these applications were in respect of tenanted property.

Fifteen applications for Standard Grants were received, one was withdrawn, fourteen approved, and the following amenities were provided at twelve houses by Grant aid during the year:—

Bath in bathroom	10
Wash hand basin	12
Indoor water closet	10
Hot water supply	11
Food store	3

Provision of New Houses

During the year 262 houses and 7 flats were constructed by private enterprise, 16 houses by Housing Associations, and one house and 57 flats by the Council, totalling 353 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	7
Pasteurised	19
Ultra Heat Treated	7
Sterilised	11

The only milk now bottled in the area is that from a local farm producing untreated milk, bottled by the producer and distributed by a licensed dealer.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk Supplies

Twenty-one samples of pasteurised milk, and three of untreated milk and two of sterilised 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 twenty of the samples passed the Methylene Blue Test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

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

FOOD EXAMINATION

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

Canned Meat	182 lbs.
Carcase Meat	1,279 lbs.
Offal	48 lbs.
Poultry	309 lbs.
Fish	28 lbs.
Fruit, Dried	82 lbs.
Fruit, Tinned	33 tins
Frozen Foods	1,236 pkts.
Vegetables, Tinned	72 tins

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

In addition, householders were advised on food damaged in their homes following the September flooding and certificates were issued to one shopkeeper and two canteens for stock damaged at that time amounting to 1,546 items of foodstuffs.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT—SAMPLING

During the year 108 samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analyst, Mr. J. A. Palgrave, 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>
Almonds	2	—
Beverages	5	—
Biscuits	1	—
Bread	1	—
Cake Covering	1	1
Cake Mix	2	—
Cereals	5	—
Colouring/Flavouring	5	—
Dried Fruit	1	—
Dessert Powder/Jelly	2	—
Flour Confectionery	3	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	5	—
Fruit—Tinned	4	1
Jams/Preserves	3	—
Margarine	2	—
Meat and Meat Products	15	—
Medicinal Preparations	6	—
Milk	14	—
Milk—Channel Islands	10	—
Milk Products	6	—
Pie Filling	4	1
Sauces and Chutney	8	—
Soup	2	—
Vegetables—Tinned	1	—

The three samples reported as irregular did not conform to the requirements of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, and the attention of the respective manufacturers was drawn to them.

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

Two 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 were not up to normal standard, six other articles of food were specially examined, and in two cases the Council authorised proceedings to be instituted as follows:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Complaint</i>	<i>Fine</i>	<i>Costs awarded</i>
Sausage Rolls	Mould	£20 0s. 0d.	£5 5s. 0d.
Walnut Gateau	Mould	£25 0s. 0d.	£52 10s. 0d.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 274 premises within the Urban District in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	11
Butchers	20
Canteens/Clubs	75
Confectioners	40
Dairies and Milk Stores	2

Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Frozen Foods	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	26
Grocers and Provision Merchants	48
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	10
Frying of Fish	3

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Nine hundred and nine 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	30
8	New dustbins provided	2
8	External display stands raised	1
14	W.C. repaired and cleansed	3
14	Notices provided	2
15	Water supply restored or improved	2
16	Nail Brushes	2
16	Wash hand basins provided	2
16	Hot water	2
17	First Aid	1
18	Clothes Lockers	2
19	Sinks	—
20	Improved Lighting	2
21	Improved Ventilation	3
23	Internal Surfaces cleansed	40
23	Floor surfaces improved	6
23	Wall surfaces improved	3
23	Ceilings repaired	1
24	Accumulations removed	3
25	Refrigeration repaired or provided	3

Ice-cream

Eighty 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.

Twenty-one 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	6	6	—	—	—
B	15	14	—	1	—

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	12	134	10
Retail Shops	34	222	36
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	—
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	7	19	3
Fuel storage depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	54	381	49

Of the 49 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at 29 premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	2
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	20
7	Ventilation	1
8	Lighting	—
9	Sanitary Conveniences	4
10	Washing Facilities	4
11	Drinking Water	2
12	Accommodation for Clothing	—
13/14	Sitting Facilities	4
15	Eating Facilities	—
16	Walls, Floors, and Passages	2
17	Fencing of Machinery	2
24	First Aid	13
50	Display of Abstract	22

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	2,129
Retail Shops	957
Wholesale departments, warehouses	54
Catering establishments open to public	96
Canteens	44
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3,280

Total Males, 1,764; Total Females, 1,516

Accidents

Only one accident occurring on registered premises during the year was reported, and that of a 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 442 shops, distributed as to 106 in Ashted, 85 in Bookham, 51 in Fetcham, and 200 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	2
Bakers	10
Bookshops	2
Butchers	19
Cafes and Restaurants	18
Car Accessories	1
Chemists	14
Coal Order	5
Decorators' Materials	4
Drapers and Outfitters	44
Dyers and Cleaners	12
Fishmongers	7
Florists	5
Footwear—Repairers	9
Retailers	8
Furnishers	11
Garages and Service Stations	25
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	25
Grocers and Provision Merchants	44
Hairdressers	31
Handbags	1
Handicrafts and Gifts	6
Hardware	15
Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	8
Launderette	6
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	41
Opticians	5
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Radio, Television and Electrical	16
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	5
Stationers	4
Travel Agents	3
Tyres	1
Utility Showrooms	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Four establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, authorising the licencees to board a combined maximum of 180 dogs and 102 cats.

DRAINAGE

Nuisances arising from blocked drains at eleven private houses and three other properties were abated during the year, including one house where formal action under the Public Health Act was required, the work being undertaken by the Council in default of the owners.

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

FACTORIES

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of 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	3	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	128	163	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	32	37	—	—
TOTAL	161	203	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

<i>Particulars</i> (1)	NUMBER OF CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND				<i>No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted</i> (6)
	<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	REFERRED to H.M. Inspector (4)	REFERRED by H.M. Inspector (5)	
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	4	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	7	7	—	4	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	11	11	—	4	—

FLOODING

The flooding of the district which occurred in September was the worst ever recorded: 4.24 inches of rain fell in the period 3 a.m. Sunday, 14th September, to 9 a.m. Monday, 15th September.

The River Mole was in a state of flood by mid-afternoon on the Sunday, and by midnight the district was cut in two by the river, all the bridges being impassable until the level fell late on the Monday.

The East Surrey Water Company's pumping station at Leatherhead was flooded to a depth of several feet but fortunately sufficient treated water was held in the reservoirs to maintain sufficient pressure in the distribution mains until the pumps could be brought back into operation. Mobile loudspeaker vans toured the district asking householders to economise on water during the period.

Three hundred and fifteen houses were flooded, many to a depth of between four and five feet, either by direct result of the river overflowing its banks or by heavy surcharging of the sewers in low-lying parts of the district away from the river.

By the Tuesday morning arrangements for the drying out of houses and effects had begun to be put into operation, and disinfection of those houses engulfed by sewage was being offered to those houses affected.

Advice was offered to the affected households where foodstuffs had been damaged; fortunately only one foodshop was flooded, as were one small canteen and four club premises where food is prepared.

Flooding occurred again in December to a much lesser degree when 2 inches of rain fell within twenty-four hours; this time about thirty houses were flooded as a result of surcharging of some of the branch sewers, unfortunately some of them being the same houses that had begun to dry out following the September flooding.

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 126 premises as follows:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>	<i>Insecticide</i>
Ants	22	D.D.T. Powder or liquid and Lindane Smoke Generators
Bugs	1	do.
Cockroaches	28	do.
Fleas	4	do.
Flies	8	do.
Mites	63	do.

PET ANIMALS

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

RODENT CONTROL

1. *Properties inspected*

(a) As a result of notifications	430
(b) By independent investigations	682

2. <i>Conditions found as a result of inspections</i>	
(a) Rat infestations—Major	6
Minor	858
(b) Mouse infestations	54

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

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. One previous licence holder now has horses at livery only.

NOISE

Noise from several sources was the subject of complaints received but the complaint most often referred to is from persons aggrieved by the noise from pneumatic road-breaking plant. Investigation often reveals that although mufflers are provided by the contractors concerned, they are not fitted by the operators.

Complaints are also continuing to be received by persons living near to two industrial estates although no statutory nuisance is being committed. All complaints regarding aircraft noise are now automatically referred to the Board of Trade.

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.

Complaints arising from domestic bonfires continue to be received, and attempts to settle these by 'good neighbourliness' are made in the absence of suitable legislation.

SWIMMING POOLS

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

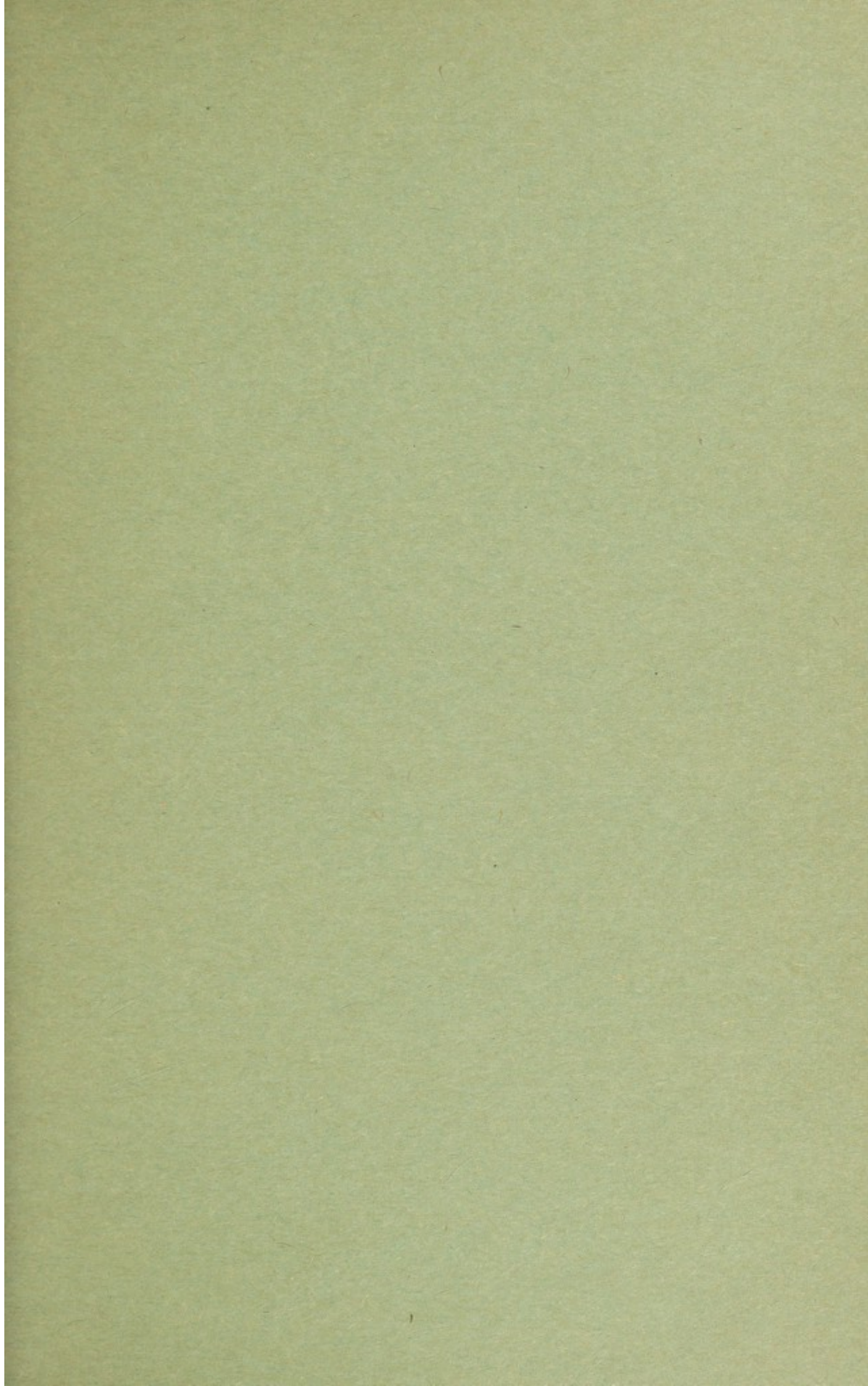
Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

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.

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 one and three from the other were submitted for bacteriological examination.

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Leatherhead**