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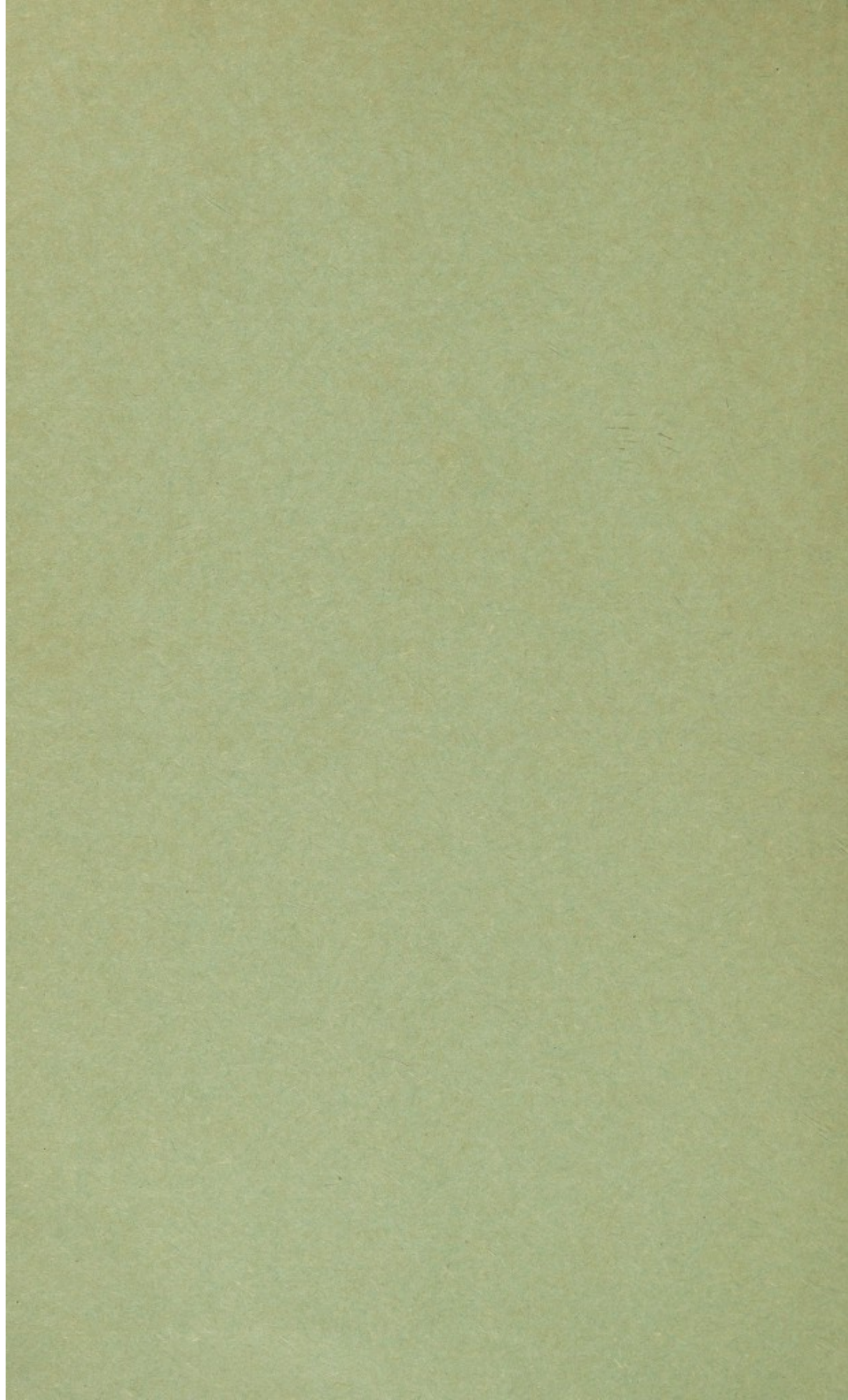
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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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

Shorthand/Typist Clerk MRS. E. LOCK (*part-time*) (*appt.* 13.7.70)

Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Clerks A. C. MILNE, MISS D. CLARE

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.

June, 1971.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is an honour to present my Annual Report for the year 1970. This is my seventh and final report, and I wonder, if like a last will and testament, I have left anything of worth behind me. If the benefits of good health could be shown in terms of money perhaps all of us would be exceedingly anxious and enthusiastic in watching the reactions of the Stock Exchange. Alas, it is only when ill-health and possibly death affects us personally, that we realise what can be lost by living haphazardly.

There was a drop again in the birth-rate for the year but less marked than in 1969, so that Leatherhead, in a small way, is making her contribution to world population control. Infant deaths and still-births were approximately half of those recorded for the previous year. A large number of babies are surviving defects and diseases associated with their birth, and as a result, many of these children will require special care, attention and schooling. Much thought is already being given to providing sufficient services to meet the increasing demand all over the Country.

Although there has been a small increase in the number of deaths in the District over those for the previous year, this increase is primarily due to generalised ageing and wear and tear. Unless some means is found to slow down these processes by, for example, correct diet, the right proportion of exercise, etc., such heroic procedures as transplantation have a very limited application. Cancers in various forms continue quietly to erode our rather fragile mortal ranks.

Turning to infectious diseases, it is noted that there were more cases of dysentery during the year. Fortunately they were isolated cases and no schools were involved in an outbreak. Five cases of food poisoning were notified but no source of the infection was discovered; one suspects that there are many undiagnosed cases in the community. Symptoms may be so mild that the family doctor is not called in to advise or treat and a cure is obtained by well-tried home remedies.

Thinking back to May 1965, when I first took up my appointment with the Council, may I remind members that I was without office accommodation or staff. Sanctuary was found for me on the top floor of the Red House, and the 'Crow's Nest' provided me with a true bird's eye view of some parts of the

District. Miss Nolan, my Secretary, who was appointed shortly after my arrival, has remained with me during the six years and given conscientious and loyal service. I shall miss her admirable support and that of Mrs. E. Lock, part-time Clerk, during the past year. I remain deeply indebted to them both.

It is with many regrets that I leave the District, and I wish to express my sincere appreciation to the Chairman and Members of the Health and Social Services Committee and other Members of the Council, for their interest and support during 1970, and previous years. My thanks are also due to the other Chief Officers and their Staffs, and especially Mr. W. J. Whiting, who with the rest of his Staff, has given me conscientious, enthusiastic and loyal service during my term of office. I shall miss you all.

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 1970

1. VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1970	1969	1940
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	39,110	39,200	25,500
Density (persons per acre)	3.50	3.50	1.9
Number of inhabited houses	12,920	12,775	*
Rateable value	£2,391,236	£2,340,075	*
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£9,600	£9,400	*

BIRTHS

<i>Live Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	414	211	203			
Legitimate	404	206	198			
Illegitimate	10	5	5			
				1970	1969	1940
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.6	11.1	13.0
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				11.4	12.0	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				2.0	4.0	*
<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				12.0	20.0	40.4

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	381	203	178			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				9.7	9.6	10.8
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.1	10.1	10.2

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	4	3	1			
Legitimate	4	3	1			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births						
Total				10.0	21.0	47.1
Legitimate				10.0	19.0	33.3
Illegitimate				—	63.0	500.0

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	4	3	1			
Legitimate	4	3	1			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				10.0	9.0	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 1 week of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>
Total	4	3	1
Legitimate	4	3	1
Illegitimate	—	—	—

	1970	1969	1940
Early Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	10.0	7.0	*

Perinatal Mortality

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

21.0	27.0	*
------	------	---

Maternal Mortality

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

—	—	*
—	—	—

*Figures not produced in 1940.

†The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1970 of 39,110 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents a decrease of 90 on his estimate for 1969. A natural increase of 33 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 414 of which 211 were males and 203 females. The birth rate was 10.6 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.1 in 1969.

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 11.4 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 16.0

Ten births, or 2.0% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1969 the percentage was 4.0.

Still births numbered five compared with nine still births in 1969, giving a rate of 12.0. The rate for England and Wales was 13.0.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 381, an increase of six on the previous year. The crude death rate was 9.7 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.04) 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 10.1. The death rate for England and Wales was 11.7.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1970

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1961-1970)

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 (Standardised)	England and Wales	Leatherhead Urban District (Standardised)	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)
1968	16.9	14.3	11.9	10.6	18.0	14.0 (7)
1969	16.3	12.0	11.9	10.1	18.0	21.0 (9)
1970	16.0	11.4	11.7	10.1	18.0	10.0 (4)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	12	2
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Prostate	M	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4
Leukaemia	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7	6	4
	F	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2	4	6
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Other Endocrine etc., Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	3	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—
Hypertensive Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	55	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	9	18	25
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	12	26
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
	F	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	13
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	25	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	2	5	16
	F	41	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	8	31
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	7
	F	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	7
Influenza	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—
Pneumonia	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	7
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	7
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Asthma	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2
	F	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, Etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
All Other Accidents	M	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
All other External Causes	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes		M 203	3	—	1	2	5	1	12	30	61	88
	F	178	1	—	1	1	—	2	4	18	49	102

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
1926-1935	144	1.3	—	—
1936-1945	383	1.7	—	—
1946-1949	184	1.7	—	—
1950-1955	348	1.9	0.40	88
1956-1960	312	1.8	0.40	74
1961-1965	363	1.9	0.50	83
1966	83	2.2	0.40	80
1967	66	1.7	0.40	85
1968	88	2.3	0.50	80
1969	84	2.1	0.46	78
1970	91	2.3	0.58	83

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
1969	198	5.1	2.4	57
1970	212	5.4	2.4	57

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered four, giving an infant mortality rate of 10.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 18.0 for England and Wales. All the deaths occurred within the first week of life.

<i>Causes of death</i>	<i>1970</i>	<i>1969</i>
Respiratory failure	1	3
Broncho pneumonia	—	1
Prematurity	1	—
Haemorrhage	—	1
Malformation	2	2
Asphyxia	—	2
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 9

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Two residents were killed in road accidents. In 1969, six residents were involved in fatal road accidents, with other vehicles involved. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	<i>1970</i>	<i>1969</i>
5-14 years	—	1
15-24 years	—	1
25-34 years	1	1
35-44 years	—	1
45-54 years	—	1
65-74 years	1	—
Over 75 years	—	1
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 6

Other Accidents

Deaths from other accidents numbered five compared with nine in 1969. The causes of accidental death were two due to fractured femur, two due to poisoning and one due to multiple injuries following an explosion.

	<i>1970</i>	<i>1969</i>
15-24 years	2	2
25-34 years	—	1
45-54 years	1	—
55-64 years	—	1
Over 75 years	2	5
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 9

Suicide

During the year there was one death by suicide compared with two in 1969. This was due to multiple injuries sustained by falling from a cliff.

	<i>1970</i>	<i>1969</i>
45-54 years	—	1
65-74 years	1	1
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 2

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, 26 of milk, and 49 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 51 specimens of faeces was carried out by the Laboratory, seven of which contained pathogenic organisms.

It is interesting to note that in 1940 a total of 165 laboratory examinations were made which included 73 for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, 44 for Tuberculosis, and 41 for Haemolytic Streptococci (a serious infection at that time), and seven for Enteric Fever.

I wish to thank Dr. D. R. Gamble, the Director, and his staff for their ready advice and help 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 (Burgh Heath 53491).

MORTUARY FACILITIES

Forty-two 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, is available for cremations.

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. Peggy Beynon, 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. 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

Ashted, Woodfield Lane. Tuesdays, 10 a.m.—12 noon; 2 p.m.—4 p.m.

Bookham, Church House. 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.

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.*

Ashted Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

Eye Clinic

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

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 Fridays, a.m. and p.m.

Family Planning Association Clinic

Ashtead Clinic, Woodfield Lane. Every Wednesday, p.m., and 1st and 3rd Thursday.

By appointment.

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

Venereal Diseases Clinic

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

Females: Monday, 11 a.m.-12 noon; Wednesday 2-4 p.m.

Redhill General Hospital. Males: Tuesday, 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.; Friday 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, a.m. and p.m.; Thursday, a.m. and p.m.; Wednesday, a.m.

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

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

A clinic is held at The Mansion, Leatherhead, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. In 1970, 824 visits, including 115 first visits, were made to the clinic. This compares with 892 visits in 1969, when these included 146 first visits. There were 57 transfers from other clinics and 23 postal enquiries. During the year a branch was opened at the Ashtead Clinic, where a total of 514 visits were made, including 103 first visits and 71 transfers from other clinics.

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 Leatherhead Urban District Council has continued to support the Women's Royal Voluntary Service in maintaining the 'Meals on Wheels' Scheme for the benefit of elderly or handicapped persons. The contribution to the scheme made by the Council is 1/6 per meal. In addition, the Council contributes

to mileage allowance of 7d. per mile. During 1970 8,074 meals were served as compared with 7,579 meals in 1969.

I remain deeply indebted to the Women's Royal Voluntary Service for running such an efficient and essential service for the house-bound. This service depends so much upon the dependability and the enthusiasm of all concerned in all types of weather.

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 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 satisfactory 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, and as far as is known all properties in the district are supplied from the public water mains direct to the premises. 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, on a rota basis, by the various local authorities, 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	8.1
Electric Conductivity	255
Chloride as Chlorine	19
Hardness, total	102
Nitrate Nitrogen	6.0
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.041
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Metals	Nil
Total Solids	170
Natural 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 substantially disposed of via a sludge dewatering plant at Leatherhead by composting with processed house refuse by the 'Dano' system, the matured product being sold to farmers, ratepayers, and merchants. At Bookham the sludge is removed by tankers in its liquid state by contractors employed by the Authority and is offered to local farmers as field fertiliser, free of cost.

The disposal arrangements are at present adequate for the district. Additional sewer capacity to serve the Fetcham area was commenced during the year and will be completed in early 1971.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

The weekly collection of house and trade refuse is made by one Shelvoke & Drury 25 cubic yard fore-and-aft tipper with power presses, five 35 and one

35-50 Dennis automatic loader, 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 £11,000 for the year, the compost both in bulk consignments within a radius of 45 miles and in trial bags continued to sell satisfactorily, 1,540 tons in bulk, and 15,130 bags were sold in the year.

CESSPOOLS

Cesspool emptying is carried out twice a month by a firm under contract to the Council. During 1970, one of the contractor's vehicles was occupied over three-quarters of its working year.

Cesspools are emptied on request from the owner of the property and a charge is made for the service based upon the availability of the sewer; £10 per emptying 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 fifty cesspools remaining in the district, and of these thirty-four 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 eighteen cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings amounting to 427.

Seven 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 1969 and 1940 are reproduced for purposes of comparison.

Notifications (corrected)				1970	1969	1940
Anthrax	..	..	..	—	—	*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	0.04
Dysentery	..	..	..	0.20	0.07	—
Encephalitis	..	..	..	0.02	—	*
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.12	0.15	—
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	0.10	0.15	*
Measles	..	..	..	1.20	0.91	8.60
Meningitis	..	..	..	—	0.05	*
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	0.15	0.10	1.73
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—	—	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	0.07	0.07	0.89
Non-Respiratory	..	..	..	—	—	0.31
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0.12	—	1.06

* Disease not notifiable at that time

DYSENTERY

Eight cases of Sonne Dysentery were notified during the year, compared with three cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.20 per 1,000 population compared with 0.07 in 1969.

FOOD POISONING

Five cases of Food Poisoning were notified during the year compared with six in 1969. Two were identified as belonging to the *Salmonella Typhimurium* group, two to the *Enteritidis* group, and one to Thompson. The incidence rate for 1970 was 0.12 per 1,000 population compared with 0.15 in 1969.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Four unconnected cases of Infective Jaundice were notified during the year compared with six cases for 1969. The incidence rate was 0.10.

MEASLES

Forty-seven cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 36 in 1969. The incidence rate was 1.20 per 1,000 population compared with 0.91 in the previous year.

MENINGITIS

No cases of meningitis were notified in 1970. There were two cases in 1969.

SCARLET FEVER

Six cases of scarlet fever were notified during the year, compared with four cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.15 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Five cases of whooping cough were notified in 1970. No cases were notified in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.12 per 1,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS

Three notifications were received from medical practitioners of persons certified for the first time to be suffering from tuberculosis. It is interesting to note that in 1940 23 cases of pulmonary and eight of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

No deaths occurred due to tuberculosis in 1970.

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, 1934-70

(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
1964-1968	4	0.11	0.6	0.01
1969	3	0.07	2	0.05
1970	3	0.07	—	—

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of five persons were added to the tuberculosis register and six 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	1
		By recovery	5
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	2	By death	—
	—		—
	5		6

At the end of the year there were 53 names on the register as compared with 54 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1960 are given below for comparison.

1960	117	1965	98
1961	153	1966	97
1962	138	1967	79
1963	127	1968	69
1964	115	1969	54

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.

Chest Radiography Service

Information has been received from the Medical Director of the Radiography Service that during the year 2,228 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 1970

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

June 1971.

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 1970, otherwise known as European Conservation Year during which special effort was devoted to the study and discussion of problems affecting the quality of the environment. None of the major problems are directly met with in a district like ours—the atmosphere is not unduly polluted by smoke, fume and noise from industry, sewage is not pushed untreated out to sea, large slum areas do not wait to be cleared and, so far, the motorway has not arrived to devour large tracts of land and make its impact on the surroundings. Nevertheless, there is a growing awareness among local residents of what the environment could and should be like, and a tendency to be less tolerant of the comparatively minor irritations. High on the list of these are noise from a variety of sources, and smoke from the garden bonfire. It is proper that we should try to achieve a reasonable level of acceptability in our surroundings provided we do not do so by imposing on our neighbours restrictions which we in turn would find irksome and an unwarrantable limitation on our freedom. A great deal of a public health inspector's time these days is spent in sorting out among the complaints made to him those which lie within the ambit of his authority and merit his intervention from those which do not. It is to be hoped that in the days after the re-organisation of local government he will still be available locally for this important task.

At the end of the month in which I write, Dr. Plumley relinquishes his appointment as Medical Officer of Health for the Leatherhead and Dorking districts to take up a similar appointment in the Borough of Epsom & Ewell. I have been closely associated with him during the six years he has been here, and have greatly valued his wise guidance, his kindly advice and, above all, his friendly co-operation. On behalf of my staff and on my own behalf I thank him sincerely, and offer him best wishes for success in his new appointment.

It only remains for me to express my thanks to my staff for their continued loyal support, and to the officers of other departments for their ready help. I am particularly conscious of, and grateful for, the encouragement and interest of 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	94
Improvement Grants	118
Rent Acts	110
Soil Drainage	63
Cesspool Drainage	96
Surface Drainage	63
Other Alleged Nuisances	459
Pest Control	2,719
Smoke	86
Water	18
Watercourses	21
Infectious Diseases—Investigations	151
Collection of Specimens	99
Food Premises	740
Food Examination and Sampling	244
Food Complaints	76
Factories (Mechanical)	105
Factories (Non-Mechanical)	2
Other Premises under Factories Act	15
Noise	88
Moveable Dwellings	151
Shops Act	6
Schools	19
Swimming Pools	35
Petroleum Regulations	125
Riding Establishments (including veterinary inspections)	8
Offices, Shops, etc.	451
Pet Animals Act	6
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Agricultural Welfare	1
Miscellaneous	211

HOUSING

Repairs

Ninety-four visits were made to 39 houses, 20 of which were found not in all respects fit for human habitation, and notices were served requiring remedying of defects.

During the year 21 houses were made fit as a result of informal action.

Analysis of conditions found

	<i>Requests made</i>	<i>Requests complied with</i>
Roofs	6	6
Walls	3	6
Rainwater pipes and gutters	7	7
Closets and fittings	3	3
Floors	3	6
Plasterwork	5	5
Windows	3	5
Water service pipe	1	1
Yard paving and drainage	2	2

Demolition and Closure

No action was required under this section during the year.

Improvement Grants

Three applications for conversion grants were received of which one was approved, one refused and one still under consideration at the end of the year.

Nineteen applications for Discretionary Grants were received, fourteen approved, nine of which were in respect of tenanted properties, 13 houses improved, involving a total monetary grant of £5,365.

Nineteen applications for Standard Grants were received, four of which were in respect of tenanted property, and the following amenities were provided at 17 houses by grant aid during the year, grant aid amounting to £3,007.

Bath in bathroom	13
Wash hand basin	14
Indoor water closet	14
Hot water supply	16
Sinks	4

Provision of New Houses

During the year 146 houses and 44 flats were constructed by private enterprise, 21 flats by Housing Associations, and 10 houses and 50 flats by the Council, totalling 271 units of accommodation.

Qualification Certificates

Sec. 44 (1)	Received	44
	Granted	13
	Refused	Nil
	Appeals	Nil
Sec. 44 (2)	Received	3
	Granted	3
	Refused	Nil
Sec. 54	County Court Orders	Nil

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	8
Pasteurised	25
Ultra Heat Treated	12
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

Eighteen samples of pasteurised milk, and seven of untreated milk and one 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 also Methylene Blue Test, showing they were of satisfactory keeping quality.

The seven 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.

The sample of sterilised milk also passed its respective standard.

FOOD EXAMINATION

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

Canned Meat	66 lbs.
Carcase Meat	24 lbs.
Poultry	1,909 lbs.
Cereals	96 lbs.
Fish	109 lbs.
Fruit, Tinned	41 lbs.
Frozen Foods	4,431 pkts.
Vegetables, Fresh	5,740 lbs.
Vegetables, Tinned	50½ lbs.

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 112 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	3	—
Beverages	4	—
Biscuits	4	—
Cake Mix/Pudding	3	—
Cereals	2	1
Cream	3	—
Coconut	1	—
Flavouring	1	—
Flour Confectionery	2	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	4	—
Fruit—Tinned/Dried	6	—
Jams/Preserves	5	1
Meat and Meat Products	12	—
Milk	14	—
Milk—Channel Islands	13	—
Milk Products	7	—
Paste	1	—
Pie Filling	2	—
Sauces and Chutney	5	1
Soup	4	—
Sugar	1	—
Vegetables	4	—
Vegetarian Products	4	1
Vinegar	3	—

The cereal sample reported as irregular concerned a bag of plain white flour deficient in chalk content. Assurances were received from the milling company that all necessary action to avoid a repetition was being taken. The other three samples reported as irregular did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order 1953, and the attention of the respective manufacturers was drawn to them and satisfactory assurances obtained.

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

Prosecutions

Twenty-four complaints of foodstuffs not being up to normal standard were received, two of which were specially examined by the Public Analyst. The allegations were either unfounded or satisfactory assurances received from the producers. No proceedings were instituted during the year.

FOOD PREMISES

There are 262 premises within the Urban District in which food is prepared or stored for sale, classified as under:—

Bakers	11
Butchers	17
Canteens/Clubs	75
Confectioners	38
Fishmongers and Fryers	7

Frozen Foods	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22
Grocers and Provision Merchants	44
Hotels, Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Milk Stores	2
Restaurants and Cafes	17

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

Manufacture of Sausages	15
Pickling of Meat	18
Cooking of Ham	9
Frying of Fish	3

Nine premises are licensed to deal in game.

FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

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

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
1. Structural repairs and renovations	4
2. Equipment replaced	10
3. New dustbins provided	4
4. External display stands raised	3
5. W.C. repaired and cleansed	6
6. Notices provided	3
7. Water supply restored or improved	3
8. Nail Brushes	3
9. Wash hand basins provided	5
10. Hot water	3
11. First Aid	—
12. Clothes Lockers	—
13. Sinks	—
14. Improved Lighting	1
15. Improved Ventilation	3
16. Internal Surfaces cleansed	30
17. Floor surfaces improved	5
18. Wall surfaces improved	3
19. Ceilings repaired	4
20. Accumulations removed	7
21. Refrigeration repaired or provided	1

Ice-cream

Eighty-eight 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.

Forty-nine 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	24	24	—	—	—
B	24	24	—	—	—
C	1	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 Workplace</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	9	145	5
Retail Shops	13	208	8
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	2
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	2	21	2
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	25	380	17

Of the 17 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at 12 premises as listed below:—

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

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	2,452
Retail Shops	912
Wholesale departments, warehouses	43
Catering establishments open to the public	129
Canteens	46
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3,582

Total Males 1,957, Total Females 1,625

Accidents

Only two accidents occurring on registered premises during the year were reported, both of a minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Fifteen 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 431 shops, distributed as to 108 in Ashted, 84 in Bookham, 50 in Fetcham, and 189 in Leatherhead, as follows:—

Antiques	4
Bakers	11
Bookshops	2
Butchers	17
Cafes and restaurants	17
Car Accessories	1
Chemists	13
Coal Order	3
Decorators' Materials	6
Drapers, Outfitters and Milliners	44
Dyers and Cleaners	10
Fishmongers	7
Florists	7
Footwear—Repairers	8
Retailers	7
Furnishers	11
Garages and Service Stations	25
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	22
Grocers and Provision Merchants	42
Hairdressers	32
Handicrafts and Gifts	5
Hardware	13
Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	8
Launderette	7
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	40
Opticians	6
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	25
Radio, Television and Electrical	16
Showrooms	3
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	4
Stationers	3
Travel Agents	3
Tyres	2
Watchmakers and Jewellers	4

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three establishments were licensed under the Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, authorising the licencees to board a combined maximum of 110 dogs and 102 cats.

DRAINAGE

Nuisances arising from blocked drains at fourteen private houses and eight other properties were abated during the year.

Five 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	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	130	105	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	30	15	—	—
TOTAL	161	122	—	—

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> (6)
		<i>Found</i> (2)	<i>Remedied</i> (3)	<i>REFERRED to H.M. Inspector</i> (4)	<i>by H.M. Inspector</i> (5)	
(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		—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective		1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes		—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)		—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL		1	1	—	—	—

PEST CONTROL

Insect Pests

A pest service is supplied on request, to a hospital, two training colleges and 11 County Council School canteens, charges being recovered for time and materials. No charge is made in respect of private houses.

Disinfestation was carried out at 36 premises as follows:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>
Ants	3
Bugs	2
Cockroaches	16
Fleas	8
Flies	5
Mites	2

A service for the destruction of wasp nests was reintroduced during the year, a charge of one pound per nest being made where the nests are situated on private property. 275 nests were destroyed during the season.

Pigeons

The increasing number of pigeons roosting in the Leatherhead Town Centre, with the associated fouling of public footpaths, resulted in the Council introducing in 1969 a system of control to reduce their numbers.

Trapping at suitable sites during the early months of the year resulted in the capture of a further 278 birds. Nests and eggs were also destroyed wherever reasonable access was available.

Rodent Control

1 <i>Properties inspected</i>	
(a) As a result of notification	563
(b) By independent investigations	966
2. <i>Conditions found as a result of inspection</i>	
(a) Rat infestations—Major	8
Minor	1,116
(b) Mouse infestations	33

PET ANIMALS

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

RIDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Three 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 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. Investigations often reveal 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, and periodic checks are made to see that noise is kept to the minimum possible.

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, nuisance arising from an industrial boiler plant was 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.

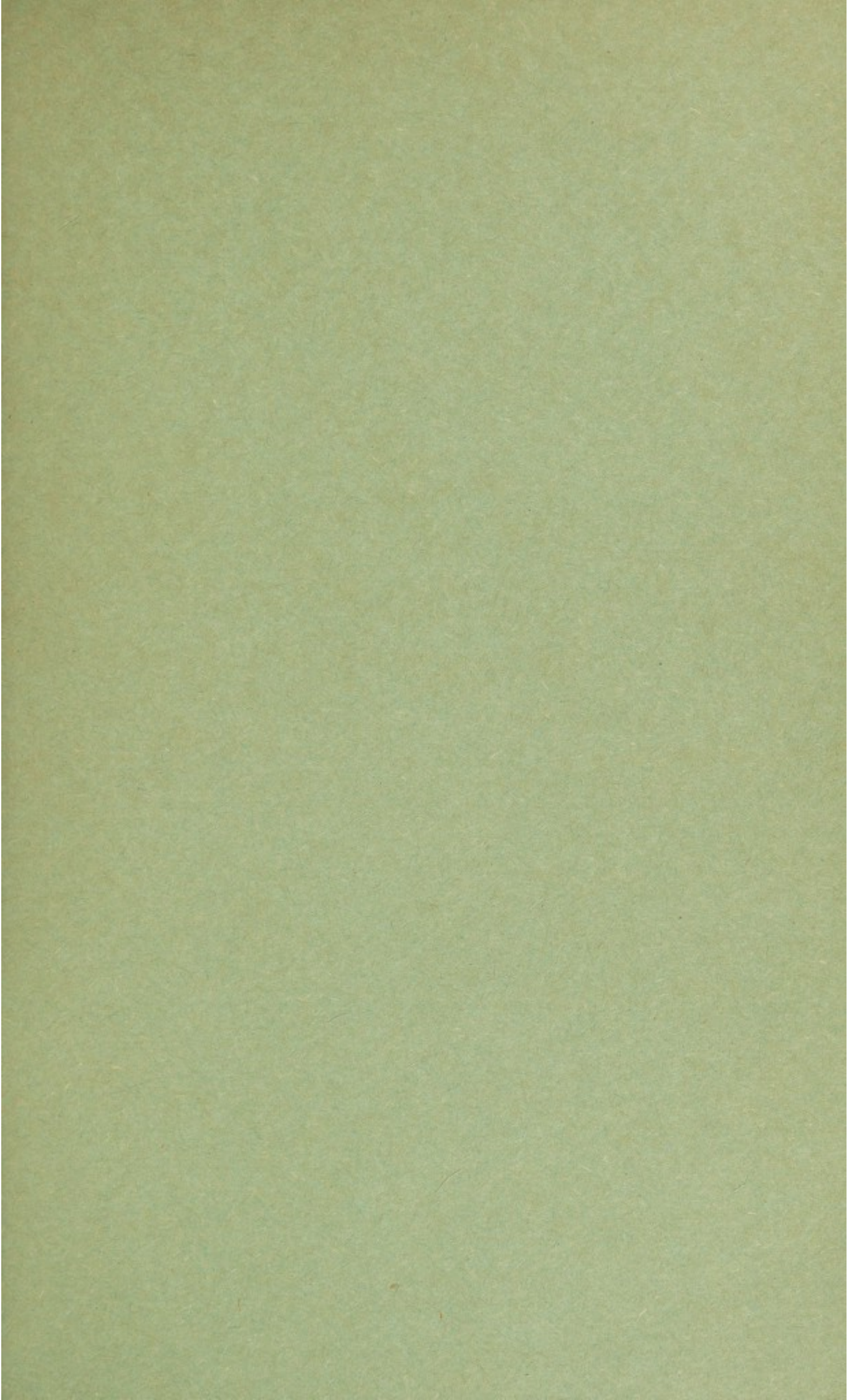
Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

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. Eight samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination and received satisfactory reports.

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

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