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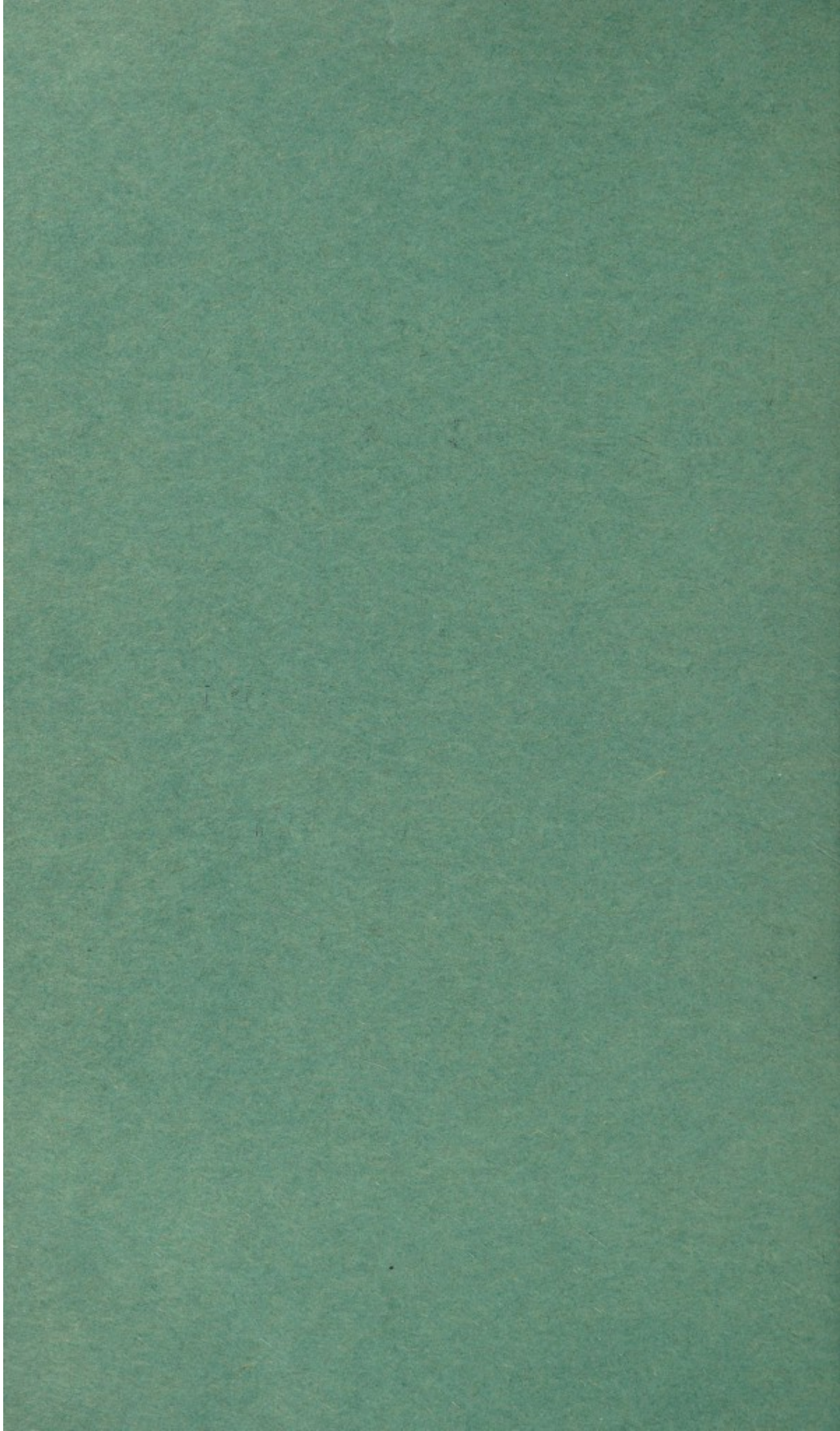
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1972-1973**

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LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

*E. G. A. JACKSON, B.SC., M.B., B.CH., D.P.H., M.F.C.M.

Chief Public Health Inspector

†C. J. LYNCH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

†‡R. H. SANDFORD, M.A.P.H.I. (Resigned 18.2.73)

Additional Public Health Inspector

N. A. RUSH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

M. W. HILLS, M.A.P.H.I. (Appt. 18.9.72)

Technical Assistant

A. C. MILNE

Medical Officer of Health's Clerical Staff

Secretary/Clerk MISS E. E. NOLAN

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

Chief Public Health Inspector's Staff

Clerks MISS D. CLARE MRS. H. DAVIS (12.12.72)

Pest Officers

E. GEAR

F. PRESTON (*part-time*)

*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.

October 1973.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Major changes take place in Local Government and in the Medical Officer of Health's Department in 1974.

During the early 19th century there was ignorance and apathy about both health and disease. In 1842 Sir Edwin Chadwick, a man of vision and far ahead of his time, compiled a 'Report on the Sanitary Conditions of the Labouring Population of Great Britain'. Three years later a Royal Commission confirmed his findings and recommended sanitary controls by local authorities.

In 1847 the first Medical Officer of Health was appointed in Liverpool—Dr. William Duncan. Many of Chadwick's recommendations were embodied in the 1848 Public Health Act, and the same year London appointed its first Medical Officer of Health in the person of Sir John Simon.

At that time Medical Practitioners were the only people with the expertise required to handle these sanitary and health problems. As the work mushroomed and became more technical, assistance was needed, and now our very able colleagues the Public Health Inspectors, carry out much of the environmental work.

From the middle of the last century onwards the health of the nation has improved so markedly—particularly during the last fifty years—that the Medical Officer of Health, as such, will be superseded by the Community Physician and transferred to the National Health Service in 1974. Much research and epidemiology still needs to be done, however, on the subjects of cancer and cerebrovascular disease. These are the chief killers of to-day.

The future Community Physicians, although fewer in number, will, it is hoped, maintain a link with our Public Health Inspector colleagues in the new Local Authorities. I do feel, however, that independent medical advice must still be readily available to the new authorities. I am very uneasy about this aspect of next year's changes and my views are shared by most of my Medical Officer of Health colleagues. The Smallpox scare in London earlier this year is a reminder that prompt advice and action is needed in the local interest rather than depending on some ethereal Medical Officer at Area or Health District level miles away. When the fog of reorganisation lifts I hope a new and improved working relationship will be maintained between the area and district health organisation and the new district council.

I am very pleased that Mole Valley District Council has now decided to support my recommendation and have a separate Health Department. This will make it considerably easier for the new Community Physician to liaise with the Council and effectively deal with any outbreaks of infectious disease or environmental problems.

The death rate for 1972 shows a slight increase and the birth rate is slightly down on previous years. This confirms the national trend. However, when these crude rates are standardised the figure of 12.6 per thousand births and 10.4 per thousand deaths results. There is, however, a fairly even balance in the population. The slight increase is, no doubt, due to more people moving into the district.

Cancer deaths and deaths due to diseases of the heart and blood vessels are still high. These are diseases which seem to result, in part, from a high standard of living, and are much lower in under-developed countries. It seems that the stress and strain of modern-day living and a relatively high proportion of fat in our diets plays a part in initiating these unfortunate diseases. Deaths from lung cancer show a slight increase, unfortunately the national trend, too, is still upwards and over 30,000 occurred in this country last year. I must emphasise again that it is unlikely that this disease can be controlled unless we are prepared to change our smoking habits.

I would like to call attention to the Well Woman Clinic which is held regularly at The Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. This gives valuable preventative service for cervical and other cancers and gives much peace of mind to women who attend regularly for check-up.

Family Planning is very important at the present time. I am glad to report that evening classes are now held at Leatherhead Hospital. Appointments are made as before at the Mansion.

May I again commend the Old People's Welfare Committee for their enthusiastic help to the Senior Citizens of the District. The Women's Voluntary Service and all other voluntary organisations also do a wonderful work in the community.

I would like to thank all Councillors, particularly the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, for their help during the year. My thanks also go to Mr. C. J. Lynch, the Chief Public Health Inspector, and all the staff in the Public Health Department for their help and co-operation.

The other Chief Officers, too, have been most helpful at all times and I thank them for this.

My own Secretary, Miss Nolan, has given unstinted help during the year and especially in the preparation of this report. Mrs. Lock, her Assistant, has also given excellent service during 1972, and I am most grateful to everyone.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

G. A. JACKSON,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1972

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

	1972	1971	1942
Area (acres)	11,187	11,187	11,187
Population (Census 1961, 1931)	35,582	35,582	16,483
Population (estimated mid-year)†	41,160	41,050	24,760
Density (persons per acre)	3.50	3.50	3.15
Number of inhabited houses	13,591	13,150	*
Rateable value	£2,489,460	£2,444,824	*
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	£24,080	£23,472	*

BIRTHS

Live Births	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	430	218	212			
Legitimate	409	209	200			
Illegitimate	21	9	12			
				1972	1971	1942
Live birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.4	11.2	17.4
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 estimated population				12.6	12.1	*
Illegitimate live birth rate % of total live births				5.0	6.0	*

Still Births	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	8	2	6			
Legitimate	8	2	6			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births				18.0	4.0	30.0

DEATHS

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	419	207	212			
Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.2	9.7	10.3
Standardised death rate per 1,000 estimated population				10.4	10.1	*

Deaths of all Infants under 1 year of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	5	5	—			
Legitimate	5	5	—			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births						
Total				12.0	24.0	26.1
Legitimate				12.0	25.0	17.9
Illegitimate				—	—	133.3

Neonatal Mortality

Number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>			
Total	4	4	—			
Legitimate	4	4	—			
Illegitimate	—	—	—			
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births				9.0	15.0	*

Early Neonatal Mortality

Number of infants under 1 week of age

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

	1972	1971	1942
Early Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births	7.0	11.0	*

Perinatal Mortality

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

	1972	1971	1942
	25.0	15.0	*

Maternal Mortality

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

	1972	1971	1942
Maternal deaths (including abortions)	—	—	*
Maternal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	—	—	—

*Figures not produced in 1942.

†The Registrar General's estimate of population for mid-year 1972 of 41,160 has been used for statistical purposes in the preparation of this report. It represents an increase of 110 on his estimate for 1971. A natural increase of 11 in population resulted from the excess in the number of births over deaths.

BIRTHS

Live births numbered 430 of which 218 were males and 212 females. The birth rate was 10.4 per 1,000 population, compared with 11.2 in 1971.

Age and sex distribution affect local birth rates and invalidate comparison with the rates of other populations. To overcome this a comparability factor (1.21) 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 12.6 is obtained. The rate for England and Wales was 14.8.

Twenty-one births, or 4.8% of the total births, were illegitimate. In 1971 the percentage was 6.0.

Still births numbered eight, compared with two still births in 1971, giving a rate of 18.0. The rate for England and Wales was 12.0.

DEATHS

The deaths assigned to the area numbered 419, an increase of 20 on the previous year. The crude death rate was 10.2 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

A comparability factor (1.02) 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 10.4. The death rate for England and Wales was 12.1.

COMPARATIVE BIRTH, DEATH, AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES, 1881-1972

(Decennial Averages, 1881-1960. Annual, 1971-1972)

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	142.0	104.0
1891-1900	19.9	11.7	18.2	11.6	153.0	128.0
1901-1910	27.2	22.0	15.4	12.0	128.0	80.0
1911-1920	21.8	17.0	14.3	9.2	100.0	56.0
1921-1930	18.3	16.9	12.1	9.8	72.0	39.0
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
1961-1970	17.4	14.1	11.7	10.2	19.5	17.1
1971	16.0	11.2	11.6	10.1	18.0	24.0(11)†
1972	14.8	10.4	12.1	10.2	17.0	12.0(5)

† Bracketed figures represent number of deaths

CAUSES OF DEATH IN THE LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks.										
			-1 yr.	1- 4	5- 14	15- 24	25- 34	35- 44	45- 54	55- 64	65- 74	75 & over	
Late effects of Respiratory T.B.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Tuberculosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	1	1
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	2	5
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	3	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung Bronchus	M	23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	7	11	3
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	2	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Leukaemia	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4	2
	F	20	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	7	6	4
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diabetes Mellitus	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Endocrine, etc., Diseases	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Multiple Sclerosis	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Other Diseases of Nervous System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hypertensive Disease	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	1
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	62	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	12	20	24
	F	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	13	27
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	3
	F	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8
Cerebrovascular Disease	M	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	8	11
	F	34	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	23
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	4
	F	19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	14

	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. -4 wks.	1- -1 yr.	1-	5-	15-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75 & over
Influenza	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4
	F	12	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	10
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	5	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3
Other Diseases of Respiratory System	M	3	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Peptic Ulcer	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis of Liver	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	4
Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	—
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Symptoms and Ill-defined Conditions	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	5	—	—	1	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All Other Accidents	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—
Suicide and Self-Inflicted Injuries	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL—All Causes	M	207	4	1	1	3	—	3	14	47	67	67	
	F	212	—	—	1	—	2	4	17	27	52	109	

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
1966-1970	412	2.3	0.47	81
1971	84	2.0	0.68	82
1972	109	2.6	0.73	76

Deaths due to Diseases of Heart and Blood Vessels

(including Mortality rate for Coronary Disease from 1950 onwards)

Year	Total Deaths	Rate per 1,000 Population	Coronary Disease	
			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
1966-1970	961	4.9	1.7	61
1971	221	5.3	2.7	60
1972	221	5.3	2.6	57

Infant Mortality

Deaths of children under 1 year of age numbered five, giving an infant mortality rate of 12.0 per 1,000 live births compared with 17.0 for England and Wales. Three deaths occurred within the first week of life.

Causes of death	1972	1971
Respiratory failure	2	2
Broncho pneumonia	2	3
Prematurity	—	1
Haemorrhage	—	1
Malformation	1	4
	5	11

Maternal Mortality

There was no death attributable to maternal causes.

Road Accidents

Five residents were killed in road accidents. In 1971, nine residents were involved in fatal road accidents, with other vehicles involved. The ages of those killed were as follows:—

	1972	1971
1-4 years	—	1
15-24 years	2	3
25-34 years	—	2
45-54 years	1	—
65-74 years	1	1
Over 75 years	1	2
	5	9

Other Accidents

Deaths from other accidents numbered four compared with three in 1971. The causes of accidental death were due to burns, one due to hanging, and one due to poisoning and one woman found dead in local woods.

	1972	1971
5-14 years	1	1
35-44 years	1	—
45-54 years	1	—
55-64 years	1	—
65-74 years	—	1
Over 75 years	—	1
	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 3

Suicide

During the year there was one death by suicide, the same as in 1971. This was due to carbon monoxide poisoning.

	1972	1971
25-34 years	1	—
45-54 years	—	1
	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 1

PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

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, 11 samples of water, 26 of milk, and 51 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 33 specimens of faeces was carried out by the Laboratory, nine of which contained pathogenic organisms.

It is interesting to note that in 1942 a total of 145 laboratory examinations were made which included 62 for the diagnosis of Diphtheria, 52 for Tuberculosis, and 16 for Haemolytic Streptococci (a serious infection at that time), and 15 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

Twenty-eight bodies from the Leatherhead area were admitted for post mortem examination 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, Barn Hall, Church Road. Tuesdays, 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

Ashted Clinic, Woodfield Lane. *By appointment.*

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

Remedial Exercises

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

Speech Clinic

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

Family Planning Association Clinic

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

By appointment.

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

Epsom District Hospital.

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*)

Well Woman Clinic

Mansion, Church Street, Leatherhead. 1st and 3rd Monday, 9.30–12 noon.

By appointment.

Ashted Clinic. 2nd and 4th Monday, 9.30–12 noon. *By appointment.*

School Dental Clinic

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

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

OTHER ORGANISATIONS

Family Planning Association

A clinic is held at The Mansion, Leatherhead, on the first and third Tuesdays in each month. In 1972, 613 visits, including 71 first visits, were made to the clinic. This compares with 850 visits in 1971, when these included 68 first visits. The number of visits at the Ashted Clinic was 899, including 106 first visits, and 60 transfers from other clinics, and two postal enquiries.

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 branch of 'The Samaritans' at 45 Lower Fairfield Road, The emergency telephone number is Leatherhead 75555, and 473 calls were received.

Citizens' Advice Bureau

Last year the Bureau dealt with nearly 2,800 enquiries mostly concerning marriage, separation and divorce problems, landlord and tenant difficulties, and accommodation.

The Bureau is open 10.30 a.m. to 3.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, and Saturday mornings, 10.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

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 7½p per meal. In addition, the Council contributes to mileage allowance of 3½p per mile. During 1972, 11,649 meals were served as compared with 9,689 meals in 1971.

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.

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. Eleven 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	..	..	..	..	8.3
Electric Conductivity	..	..	..	..	255
Chloride as Chlorine	..	..	..	..	21
Hardness, total	..	..	..	..	102
Nitrate Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	6.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.002
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	..	..	..	..	0.050
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 transported to Leatherhead Works for disposal.

The disposal arrangements are now becoming inadequate for the district. Continuing growth, together with increased water consumption overall have necessitated both works being extended. The necessary schemes for the enlargement of both works are in hand. Work will commence at Bookham in mid-1973 and at Leatherhead in 1974.

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 loaders, and one 7 cubic yard Karrier side-loader for miscellaneous collections. All are fitted with trailers for waste paper collections upon which the collectors receive a bonus.

The refuse is delivered to the refuse and composting plant at the Leatherhead sewage disposal works where the majority of the refuse is treated; 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 remainder of the refuse, being mainly bulky trade waste is removed in bulk containers by contractors employed by the authority and is tipped outside the district.

The 'Dano' separation, salvage and composting plant continues to operate successfully, and, apart from the salvage income of approximately £9,530 for the year, the compost both in bulk consignments within a radius of 45 miles and in trial bags continued to sell satisfactorily; this realised over £5,600.

CESSPOOLS

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

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; the fees are £12.00 per emptying where the sewer is within 100 feet of the property; elsewhere the charge is £3.00.

A survey made during the year revealed that there are 360 cesspools remaining in the district, and of these 30 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 twenty-eight cesspools were emptied during the year, the total number of emptyings amounting to 414.

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.

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.

PREVALENCE 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 1971 and 1972 are reproduced for the purposes of comparison.

				Notifications (corrected)		
				1972	1971	1942
Anthrax	..	..	..	—	—	*
Diphtheria	..	..	..	—	—	0.28
Dysentery	..	..	..	—	0.07	—
Encephalitis	..	..	..	0.02	—	*
Food Poisoning	..	..	..	0.02	0.26	—
Infective Jaundice	..	..	..	0.17	0.21	*
Measles	..	..	..	0.48	3.92	9.12
Meningitis	..	..	..	0.04	0.09	*
Paratyphoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis	..	..	..	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	..	..	..	0.21	0.14	1.09
Smallpox	..	..	..	—	—	—
Tetanus	..	..	..	—	—	*
Tuberculosis, Respiratory	..	..	..	0.05	0.12	0.12
Non-Respiratory	..	..	..	0.05	—	0.04
Typhoid Fever	..	..	..	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	0.07	0.56	3.00

* Disease not notifiable at that time

DYSENTERY

No case of Sonne Dysentery was notified during the year. There were three cases in the previous year.

FOOD POISONING

One case of Food Poisoning was notified during the year compared with 11 in 1971. This was identified as belonging to the Salmonella Typhimurium group. The incidence rate for 1972 was 0.02 per 1,000 population compared with 0.26 in 1971.

INFECTIVE JAUNDICE

Seven unconnected cases of Infective Jaundice were notified during the year compared with nine cases for 1971. The incidence rate was 0.17.

MEASLES

Twenty cases of measles were notified during the year compared with 161 in 1971. The incidence rate was 0.48 per 1,000 population compared with 3.92 in the previous year.

MENINGITIS

Two cases of meningitis were notified in 1972. There were four cases in 1971.

SCARLET FEVER

Nine cases of Scarlet Fever were notified during the year, compared with six cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.21 per 1,000 population.

WHOOPING COUGH

Three cases of whooping cough were notified in 1972 compared with 23 cases in the previous year. The incidence rate was 0.07 per 1,000 population.

TUBERCULOSIS

Two 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 1942 31 cases of pulmonary and 11 of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified.

One death occurred due to late effects of respiratory tuberculosis in 1972.

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, 1934-72

(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	—	—
1971	5	0.12	—	—
1972	2	0.05	1	0.02

Register of Notified Persons

During the year the names of three persons were added to the tuberculosis register and nine 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	2	By transfers to other districts	1
		By recovery	7
Transfer of persons notified in other districts now residing in this area	1	By death	1
	<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 3		<hr style="width: 50px; margin: 0 auto;"/> 9

At the end of the year there were 51 names on the register as compared with 57 at the end of the corresponding period last year. The figures since 1961 are given below for comparison.

1960	117	1966	97
1961	153	1967	79
1962	138	1968	69
1963	127	1969	54
1964	115	1970	53
1965	98	1971	57

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 & 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 2,011 persons resident or employed in the Leatherhead Urban District were examined.

LEATHERHEAD URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1972

THE RED HOUSE,
LEATHERHEAD,
SURREY.

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

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

It is my pleasure to submit my Annual Report which summarises the work of the Public Health Inspectors during the year 1972.

Relations between the members of the public and the Inspectorate are very satisfactory and it is gratifying to be able to solve the many problems that arise without having recourse to statutory action.

The Association of Public Health Inspectors promoted a Clean Food Campaign during the year and the Surrey Branch assisted with publicity schemes with clean food as the theme.

Inspection of premises concerned with the production, storage and sale of food occupied much of the inspectors' time and it is pleasing to be able to report that there is an increasing awareness among local residents of this aspect of our work. The inspection of Catering Establishments comes high on the inspectors' priority inspection list and these premises receive more than the average quota of visits each year.

The improvement of older properties by the provision of standard amenities continues and it is to be hoped that the day will soon arrive when all dwelling-houses in the district will at least comply with this basic standard.

It is a pleasure to express my thanks to my staff who rendered excellent service; to the Medical Officer of Health for his help and encouragement and to the officers of the other departments for their co-operation. 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,

CHARLES J. S. LYNCH.

INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Dwelling-houses	996
Improvement Grants	209
Rent Acts	74
Soil Drainage	89
Cesspool Drainage	66
Surface Drainage	81
Other Alleged Nuisances	332
Pest Control	2,376
Smoke	62
Water	18
Watercourses	87
Infectious Diseases—Investigations	28
Collection of Specimens	17
Food Premises	751
Food Examination and Sampling	170
Food Complaints	138
Factories (Mechanical)	153
Other Premises under Factories Act	18
Noise	262
Moveable Dwellings	37
Shops Act	4
Swimming Pools	33
Petroleum Regulations	136
Riding Establishments	7
(including Veterinary inspections)	
Offices, Shops, etc.	245
Pet Animals Act	8
Animal Boarding Establishments	3
Miscellaneous	148

HOUSING

General

Arising from a request by the Department of the Environment a survey of the district was made to consider the condition of the housing stock in the area and it is considered that there will be no major slum clearance programme necessary in the near future.

The question of Improvement Areas has been considered by the Authority several times in the past few years. In view of the scattered areas, however, in which unimproved houses are situated, and the fear with which elderly tenants and owner-occupiers, who in the main occupy the unimproved houses, view the upheaval associated with improvement works, together with increased rentals and lack of capital by owner-occupiers, a policy to improve by individual grants is supported by the Council.

Repairs

Sixteen houses were found on inspection not in all respects fit for human habitation and notices were served on the responsible persons to remedy the defects.

Twelve houses were made fit during the year.

Demolition and Closure

One property was demolished during the year as a result of a notice served in 1971.

Improvement Grants

The conversion of a house by Grant into four flats was completed during the year at a cost of £2,000 for the four units provided.

Nineteen applications for Discretionary Grants were received, 14 approved, five of which were in respect of tenanted properties, 17 houses improved, involving a total monetary grant of £7,554.

Eleven applications for Standard Grants were received, seven were approved, five of which were in respect of tenanted property, and the following amenities were provided at three houses by grant aid during the year, grant aid amounting to £446.

Bath in a bathroom	3
Wash hand basin	3
Indoor water closet	2
Hot water supply	3
Sinks	Nil

Provision of New Houses

During the year 112 houses were constructed by private enterprise and 39 houses and 42 flats by the Council, totalling 193 units of accommodation.

Qualification Certificates

Section 44 (1)	Received	12
	Granted	4
	Refused	Nil
	Appeals	Nil
Section 44 (2)	Received	Nil
	Granted	Nil
	Refused	Nil
Section 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	9
Pasteurised	24
Ultra Heat Treated	14
Sterilised	14

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, four of sterilised milk, one of ultra heat treated milk and six of untreated milk were taken and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at Epsom for examination.

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

The four samples of sterilised milk and the sample of ultra heat treated milk all passed their respective tests.

The six samples of untreated milk produced at a local farm passed the Methylene Blue Test; 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	27 lbs.
Carcase Meat	208 lbs.
Cooked Meat and Meat Products	898 lbs.
Other canned food	58 lbs.
Frozen foods	1,875 lbs.
Other foods	588 lbs.

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

FOOD & DRUGS SAMPLING

During the year 110 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	3	—
Biscuits	2	—
Cake/Pudding Mix	6	—
Cereals	1	—
Confectionery	3	—
Dessert Powders	1	—
Fish	6	—
Flavouring	4	—
Fruit Drinks/Squashes	9	2
Fruit—Tinned/Dried	3	—
Ice-Cream	2	—
Jams/Preserves	4	—
Jelly	3	—
Meat and Meat Products	10	1
Milk	15	—
Milk—Channel Islands	9	—
Milk Products	6	2
Paste and Spread	6	1
Soup	1	—
Vegetables	9	—
Vegetarian Products	4	—

Four samples of Farm Bottled Milk included above were additionally tested for the presence of antibiotics: they were found free.

The six other samples reported as irregular did not conform to the Labelling of Food Order 1953, and the attention of the manufacturers was drawn to the irregularities, and satisfactory assurances obtained.

Four samples, two of which formed part of the National Sampling Scheme and two which were the subject of complaint were submitted for examination during the year. Three samples contained residues above the recommended limits, one of which was taken under the National Scheme and the result of this was forwarded to the appropriate authority. The other two samples which were of hot-house grown lettuce were still being investigated at the end of the year by the authority in whose area the lettuce was grown.

Food Complaints

Twenty-nine complaints of foodstuffs not being up to normal standard were received, of which four were specially examined by the Public Analyst. The allegations were either unfounded or satisfactory assurances received from 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	18
Canteens/Clubs	76
Confectioners	37
Fishmongers and Fryers	7
Frozen Foods	1
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	22
Grocers and Provision Merchants	45
Hotels, Public Houses, and Off Licences	27
Milk Stores	2
Restaurants and Cafes	16

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	10
Frying of Fish	4
Eight premises are licensed to deal in game	

FOOD HIGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

Seven hundred and fifty-one 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	7
2. Equipment replaced	9
3. New dustbins provided	11
4. External display stands raised	5
5. W.C. repaired and cleansed	13
6. Notices provided	17
7. Water supply restored or improved	4
8. Nail Brushes	18

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
9. Wash hand basins provided	4
10. Hot water	5
11. First Aid	11
12. Clothes Lockers	5
13. Sinks	5
14. Improved Lighting	4
15. Improved Ventilation	6
16. Internal Surfaces cleansed	28
17. Floor Surfaces improved	19
18. Wall Surfaces improved	12
19. Ceilings repaired	6
20. Accumulations removed	5
21. Refrigeration repaired or provided	6

Ice-cream

Eighty-one 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.

Fifty-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	24	24	—	—	—
B	27	26	—	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	62	184	79
Retail Shops	71	241	103
Wholesale shops, warehouses	1	6	3
Catering establishments open to public, canteens	6	23	6
Fuel Storage Depots	—	—	—
TOTALS	140	454	191

Of the 191 premises inspected, one or more contraventions of the Act were discovered at premises as listed below:—

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
4	Cleanliness	7
5	Overcrowding	—
6	Temperature	12
7	Ventilation	2
8	Lighting	1
9	Sanitary Conveniences	8
10	Washing Facilities	15

<i>Section</i>	<i>Subject Matter</i>	<i>No. of Premises</i>
11	Drinking Water	2
12	Accommodation for Clothing	—
13/14	Sitting Facilities	—
15	Eating Facilities	—
16	Walls, Floors and Passages	11
17	Fencing of Machinery	—
24	First-Aid	20
50	Display of Abstract	20

The contraventions generally were again not of a serious nature, and where remedial measures were required 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	2,419
Retail Shops	1,031
Wholesale departments, warehouses	41
Catering establishments open to the public	146
Canteens	43
Fuel storage depots	—
TOTAL	3,680

Total Males 1,952, Total Females 1,728

Accidents

Only three accidents occurring on registered premises during the year were reported, and those of a minor nature.

SHOPS ACTS 1950 to 1965

Four visits to shops additional to those recorded under food premises and offices, shops and railway premises, were made during the year.

The proposed opening of two premises on Sundays for the sale of articles prohibited under the 5th Schedule of the Act was cancelled after informal discussion with the proprietors concerned.

The register contains 429 shops, distributed as follows: 104 in Ashtead, 86 in Bookham, 50 in Fetcham, and 189 in Leatherhead, as under:—

Antiques	3
Bakers	11
Bookshops	2
Butchers	18
Cafes and restaurants	16
Car Accessories	2
Chemists	12
Coal Order	2
Decorators' Materials	6
Drapers, Outfitters and Milliners	44
Dyers and Cleaners	9
Fishmongers	7
Florists	5

Footwear—Repairers	6
Retailers	7
Furnishers	12
Garages and Service Stations	25
General Stores	2
Greengrocers	22
Grocers and Provision Merchants	43
Hairdressers	32
Handicrafts and Gifts	7
Hardware	13
Horticultural—Pet Shops and Cornchandlers	8
Launderettes	7
Newsagents, Tobacconists and Confectioners	39
Opticians	6
Photographic Supplies	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	26
Radio, Television and Electrical	16
Showrooms	3
Sports Goods, Baby Carriages, etc.	4
Stationers	4
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 123 cats,

DRAINAGE

Nuisances arising from blocked drains at 27 houses and 18 other properties were abated during the year.

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

FACTORIES

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Number on Register</i>	<i>Number of Inspections</i>	<i>Written Notices</i>	<i>Occupiers Prosecuted</i>
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by local authority	144	135	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding out-workers premises)	39	18	—	—
TOTAL	183	153	—	—

2. Cases in which defects were found

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

PEST CONTROL

Insect Pests

A pest service is supplied on request, to 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 71 premises as under:—

<i>Pest</i>	<i>No. of Infestations treated</i>
Ants	31
Bugs	4
Cockroaches	15
Fleas	6
Flies	13
Mealworm Beetle	2

A service for the destruction of wasps' nests continued during the year, a charge of £1.00 per nest being made where the nests are situated on private property. One hundred and thirty-five 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 162 birds, bringing the total captured to over 1,200 since control measures were introduced. Nests and eggs are also destroyed wherever they are reasonably accessible.

Rodent Control

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non-Agricultural	Agricultural
1. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	989	2
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	516	2
(ii) Mice	75	2
2. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification	2,274	53
(b) Number infested by (i) Rats	51	1
(ii) Mice	7	1

Sewers

One hundred and ninety-two sewer manholes, representing 10% of the total in the district were baited during the year. No take of bait at any point was recorded by the operators; showing the system to be free of infestation.

PET ANIMALS

Five 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 and one new establishment licensed after being favourably reported upon by the Council's veterinary adviser.

NOISE

Fifty-six complaints of noise were received during the year, most commonly from persons aggrieved by noisy pneumatic road-breaking plant. Investigations often reveal that although mufflers are provided by the contractors concerned, they are not fitted by the operators.

Complaints continued to be received from persons living near to industrial estates, and periodic checks were made to ensure that noise was 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 oil-fired heating 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.

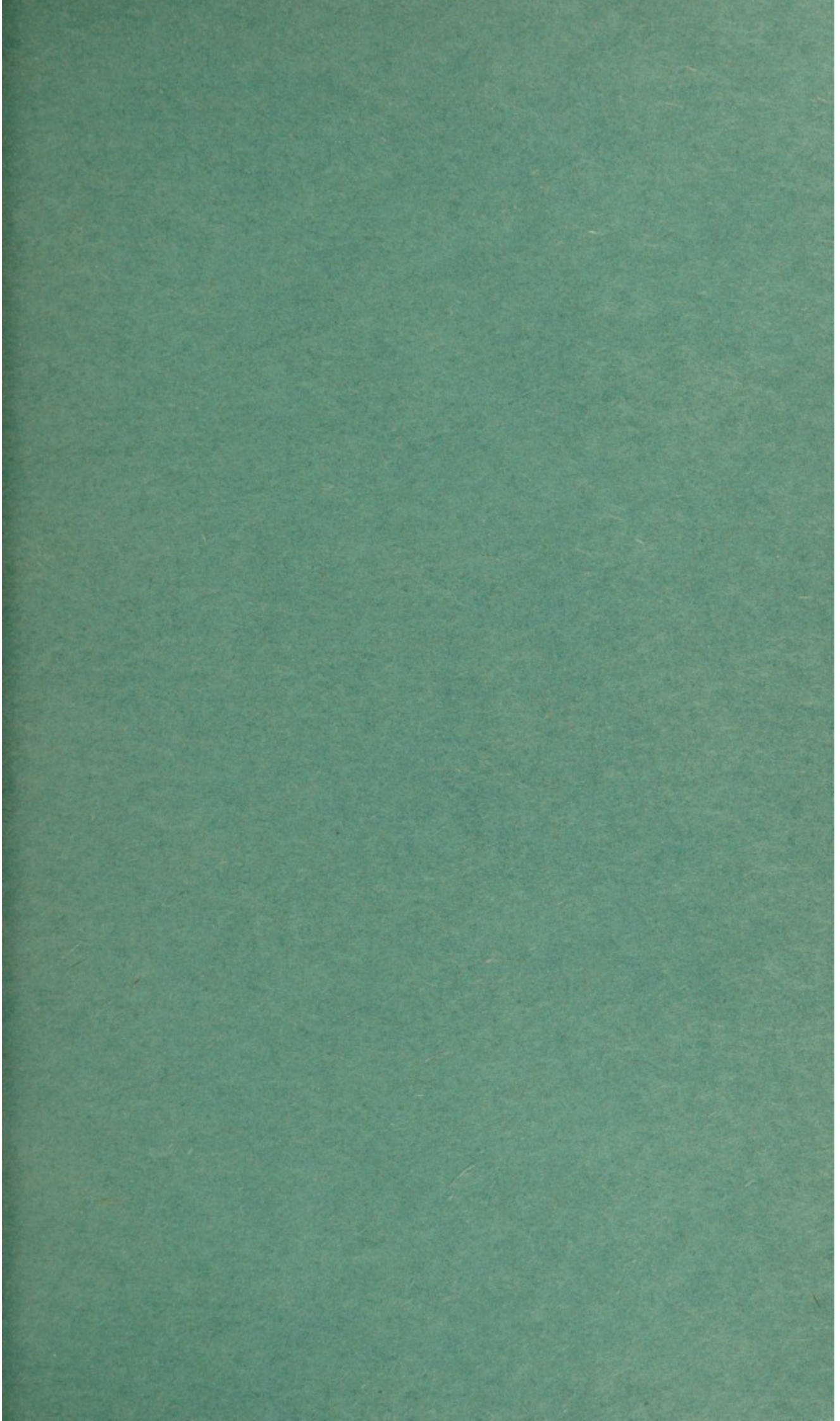
Water for the pool is obtained from the East Surrey Water Company's mains. When the bath is in use continuous filtration and chlorination is the method of purification adopted, the time of complete turnover of the water being four hours.

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.

Four County Schools in the district now have their own swimming pool and periodic inspections are also made of these.

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