

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Kensington Borough].

Contributors

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The Royal Borough of Kensington



ANNUAL REPORT

ON THE

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1964

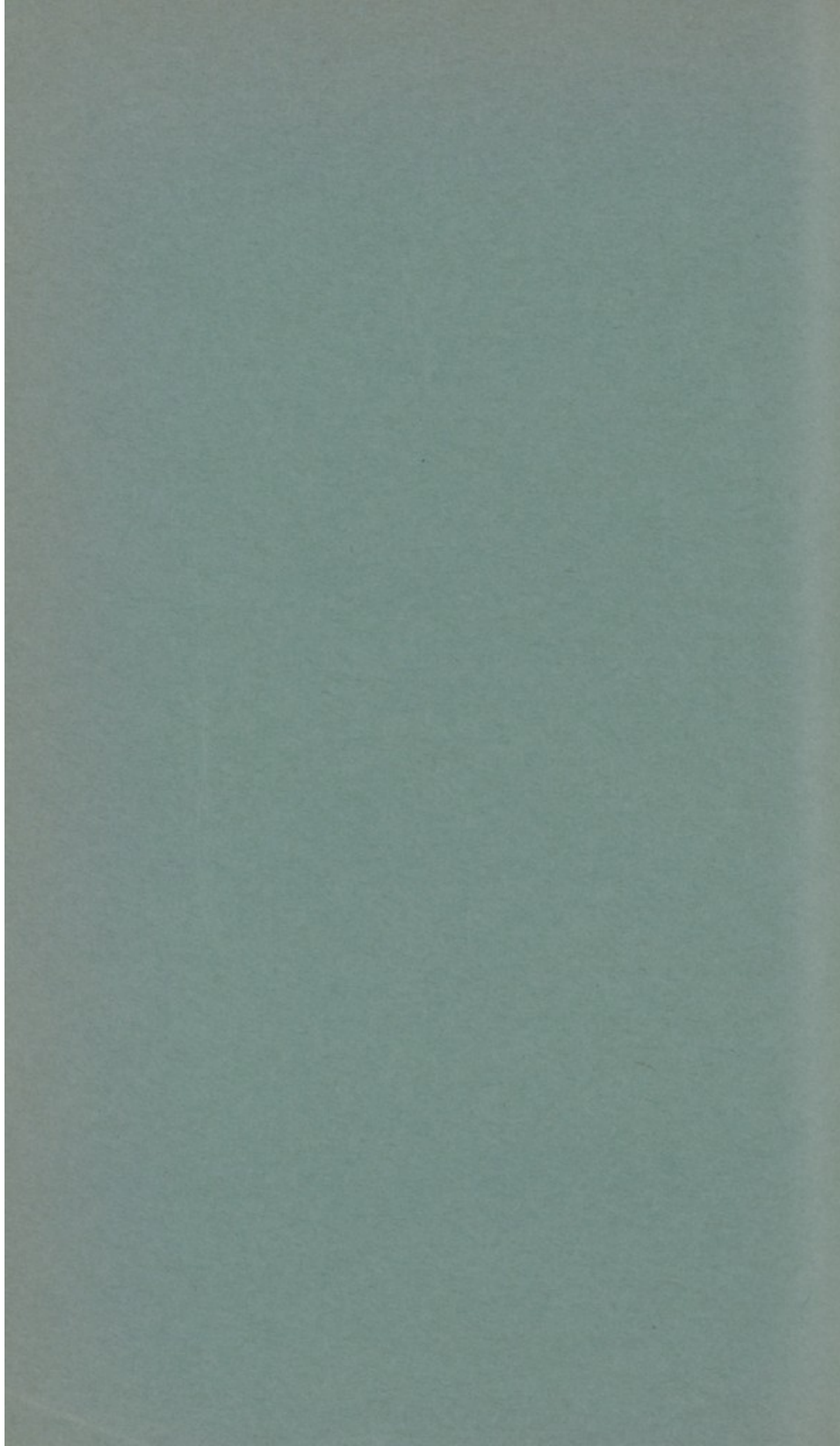
BY

J. H. WEIR

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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

Presented to the Council of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea in accordance with the provisions of paragraph (1) of Article 8 of the London Authorities (Health and Welfare Services) Order, 1964.



THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON

Telephone: WEStern 7211

Health and Welfare Department,
25A Kensington Square,
London, W.8.

October, 1965.

To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

My Lord, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have much pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the state of the public health in Kensington for 1964. This is the last time such a report will be prepared and presented, as the former Royal Borough of Kensington has been absorbed into the Greater London Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea.

Article 8 of the London Authorities (Health and Welfare Services) Order, 1964, requires me to submit this report to the present Council to whom, under Article 16 of the London Authorities (Property, etc.) Order, 1964, the property and liabilities of the former Kensington Council have been referred.

As the Council will appreciate, the compilation and preparation of this report has been delayed, as the work in establishing the Health and Welfare organisation of the new Borough Council has been given first priority.

Nothing has been lost by this delay because the public health in Kensington during the year under review was maintained at a satisfactory standard and, indeed, the major portion of this report deals with work and services reported to the former Kensington Council from time to time during 1964.

The Minister of Health has requested (Circular 1/65) that the report should be generally in the same form as has been the case for some years past.

Population. The population of the borough as finally ascertained by the Census in 1961 was 171,272. For the purpose of this report, the population for 1964 has been estimated by the Registrar-General to be 172,990. The estimated population figure for the previous year was 172,170.

Birth Rate. The number of live births per 1,000 population of the borough was 18.7 in 1964 which compares with the figure of 19.1 for the previous year.

Death Rate. The number of deaths per 1,000 population in 1964 was 8.62, which is the lowest figure ever recorded in Kensington.

Area Comparability Factors for Birth and Death Rates. Comparisons of crude birth and death rates between local areas are not strictly valid since these rates take no account of the varying composition of the populations of the different areas by sex and age.

In order to compare Kensington birth and death rates with England and Wales as a whole, the Registrar-General has, in the case of death rates since 1934, and in the case of birth rates since 1949, supplied area comparability factors (A.C.Fs.).

The Registrar-General has supplied, for use in Kensington in 1964, the figures 0.58 for births and 1.18 for deaths. The crude birth and death rates for the borough should be multiplied by the appropriate factor, and when so adjusted the results are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rates for any other area.

The following table gives the adjusted Kensington birth and death rates compared with the provisional rates for London and for England and Wales for the year 1964:-

	<u>Kensington adjusted</u>	<u>London</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
No. of births per 1,000 population	10.8	17.2	18.5
No. of deaths per 1,000 population	10.2	11.7	11.3

Infant Death Rate. This rate for 1964 was 24.4, a decrease compared with the rate for the previous year of 25.2. The provisional rate for the County of London was 21.3 and for England and Wales was 19.9. The following table shows the rates for the last five years:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Kensington</u>	<u>London</u>	<u>England and Wales</u>
1964	24.4	21.3	19.9
1963	25.2	21.8	21.1
1962	22.4	21.1	21.7
1961	20.9	21.5	21.4
1960	20.8	21.6	21.8

Variations in the infant mortality rate are contributed to partly by perinatal mortality, i.e., stillbirths and deaths in the first week of life, prematurity (see table below) and the statistical difficulties arising from the small numbers involved. Just over two deaths suffice to increase the rate by one.

Number of deaths of babies under one week of age

<u>Year</u>	<u>Age in days at death</u>						<u>Total</u>	<u>No. of deaths due to prematurity</u>
	<u>1 or under</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>		
1960	27	4	-	4	-	2	37	22
1961	30	6	-	3	-	1	40	21
1962	36	4	1	-	1	4	46	19
1963	36	4	1	-	-	1	42	20
1964	41	2	3	2	1	-	49	15

	1963	1964
Neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., deaths of infants under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	16.11	16.66
Early neo-natal mortality rate (i.e., deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	13.07	15.12
Perinatal mortality rate (i.e., stillbirths and deaths of infants under 1 week per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)	26.39	29.79

Maternal Death Rate. Three deaths of mothers due to child-birth were recorded in 1964, giving a maternal death rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths of 0.91. (The provisional maternal mortality rate for the County of London was 0.36 and for England and Wales the figure was 0.25).

Infectious Diseases. There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease in the borough during 1964. The total number of notifications received was 782 in comparison with 1,394 in 1963. The difference is almost entirely due to the decrease in the number of cases of measles notified in 1964 compared with the previous year.

Tuberculosis. The death rate from all forms of tuberculosis per 100,000 population was 4.0; last year's figure being 7.0. The 1964 Kensington death rate compares with the rate (provisional) of 5.24 for England and Wales.

Lung Disease. Kensington's death rate from pulmonary tuberculosis per 100,000 population in 1964 showed a marked decrease compared with the previous year, but the death rate for cancer of the lung showed an increase. Comparative figures for England and Wales showed a decrease in the rate in respect of pulmonary tuberculosis, and a continuing increase in the death rate for lung cancer. The following table shows the trend in these diseases for the past ten years:-

Year	England and Wales				Kensington			
	Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer of the Lung		Pulmonary Tuberculosis		Cancer of the Lung	
	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate	Deaths	Rate
1955	5,838	13.1	17,271	38.9	12	7.1	73	43.1
1956	4,851	10.9	18,185	40.7	19	11.2	73	43.2
1957	4,250	9.5	19,118	42.6	13	7.7	90	53.6
1958	4,000	8.9	19,809	43.9	10	6.0	79	47.7
1959	3,475	7.7	21,063	46.4	9	5.4	75	45.0
1960	3,094	6.8	21,992	48.1	11	6.6	94	56.0
1961	3,002	6.5	22,810	49.4	16	9.45	71	42.0
1962	2,774	5.9	23,779	51.0	11	6.4	75	43.6
1963	2,609	5.6	24,434	51.9	11	6.4	84	48.8
1964	2,209	4.6	25,371	53.5	6	3.4	86	49.7

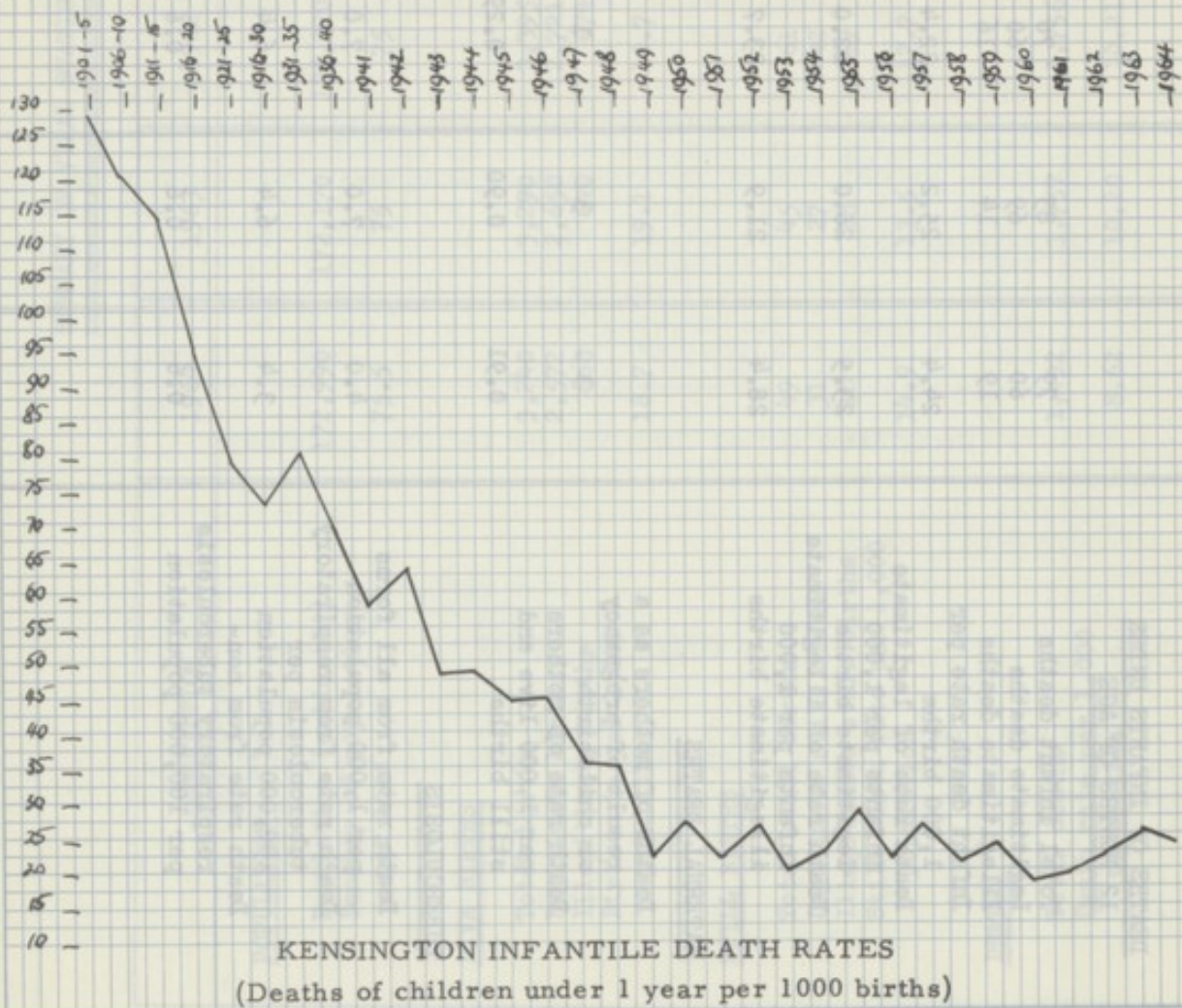
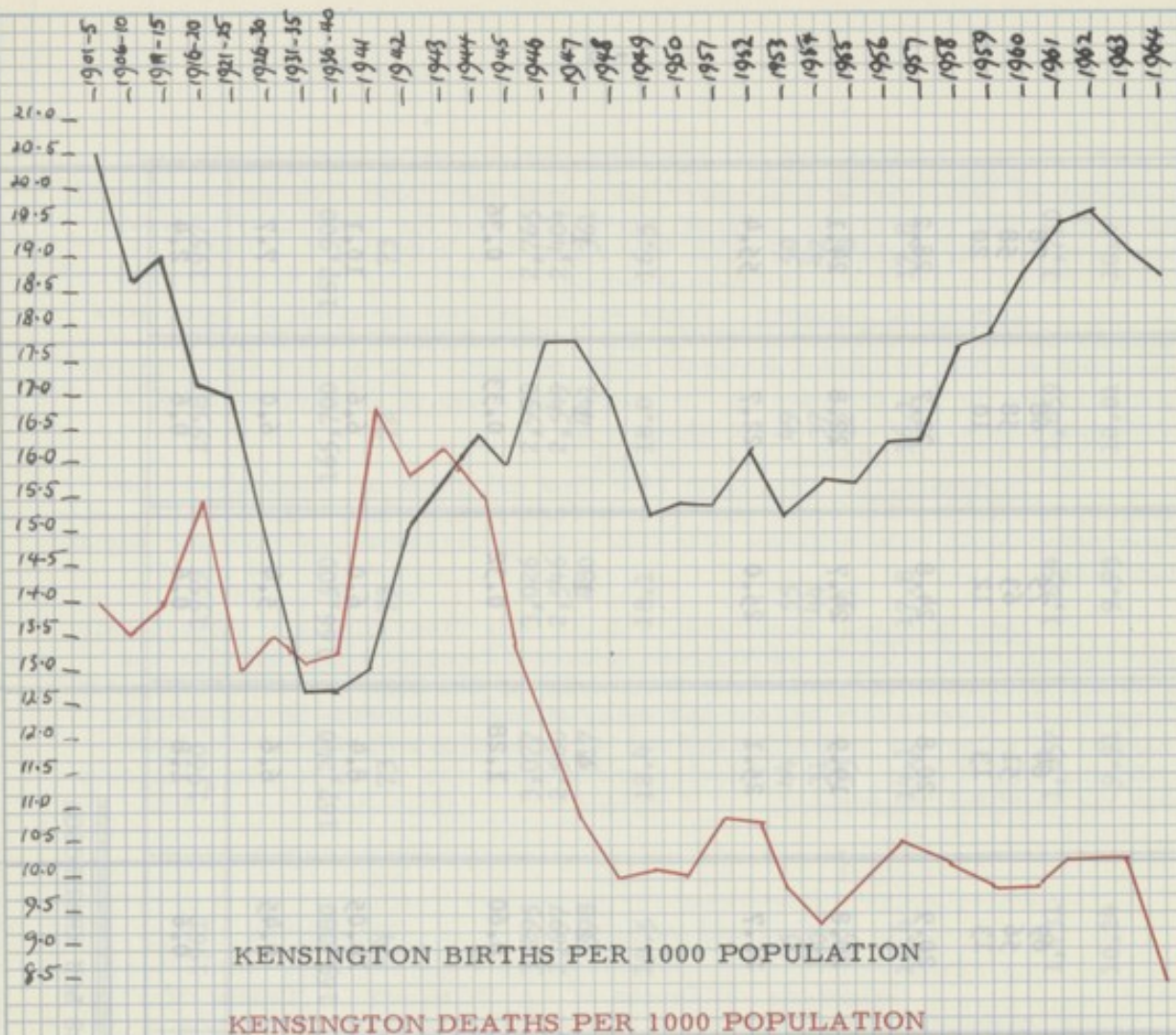
(Death rates quoted above are per 100,000 population)

VITAL STATISTICS

The table set out on pages 4 and 5 gives the important vital statistics for 1964, together with comparative figures for the previous seven years.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR KENSINGTON

DESCRIPTION	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
<u>POPULATION</u>								
Population (estimated)	172,990	172,170	172,020	169,080	167,240	166,500	165,700	167,900
Density of population per acre	75.5	75	75	74	73	73	72	73
<u>LIVE BIRTHS</u>								
Total births	3,240	3,290	3,395	3,295	3,077	3,026	2,990	2,765
Legitimate births	2,572	2,650	2,721	2,697	2,560	2,546	2,549	2,404
Illegitimate births	668	640	674	598	517	480	441	361
Birth rate per 1,000 population	18.7	19.1	19.7	19.5	18.4	18.1	18.0	16.5
<u>STILL BIRTHS</u>								
Total still births	49	45	61	55	44	55	49	50
Legitimate still births	31	27	42	40	31	44	37	42
Illegitimate still births	18	18	19	15	13	11	12	8
Still birth rate per 1,000 population	14.9	13.5	17.7	16.4	14.1	17.8	16.1	17.8
<u>DEATHS</u>								
Total deaths	1,492	1,757	1,756	1,731	1,657	1,654	1,659	1,750
Death rate per 1,000 population	8.62	10.20	10.21	10.24	9.91	9.93	10.01	10.4
<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 12 MONTHS OF AGE</u>								
Total infant deaths	79	83	76	69	64	75	68	78
Legitimate deaths	60	69	60	56	51	63	58	58
Illegitimate deaths	19	14	16	13	13	12	10	20
Infant death rate per 1,000 births	24.4	25.2	22.4	20.9	20.8	24.8	22.7	28.2
Death rate of legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	23.5	26.0	22.0	20.8	19.9	24.7	22.8	24.1
Death rate of illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	28.4	21.9	23.7	21.7	25.1	25.0	22.7	55.4
<u>MATERNAL DEATHS</u>								
Deaths of mothers as a result of pregnancy or childbirth	3	3	1	2	4	1	1	1
Death rate of mothers per 1,000 live and still births	0.91	0.90	0.29	0.60	1.28	0.32	0.33	0.36
<u>TUBERCULOSIS</u>								
Death rate from all forms per 1,000 population	4.0	7.0	7.0	10.05	8.4	6.0	6.6	10.1
Death rate from respiratory tuberculosis per 100,000 population	3.4	6.4	6.4	9.45	6.6	5.4	6.0	7.7
Death rate from non-respiratory tuberculosis per 100,000 population	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.8	0.6	0.6	2.4



CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE IN 1964

Cause of death	All Ages	Under 1 yr.	1 yr. and under 5	5 yrs. and under 45	45 yrs. and under 65	65 yrs. and over
Respiratory tuberculosis	6	-	-	1	1	4
Other forms of tuberculosis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Syphilis	1	-	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	1	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other infective diseases, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cancer (all forms)	335	-	-	16	125	194
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	14	-	-	3	7	4
Diabetes	9	-	-	1	2	6
Vascular lesions of nervous system	167	-	-	4	23	140
Coronary disease, angina	279	-	-	6	74	199
Hypertension with heart disease	18	-	-	-	2	16
Other heart disease	99	-	-	9	14	76
Other diseases of circulatory system	87	-	-	1	12	74
Influenza	1	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia	69	14	-	-	7	48
Bronchitis	81	1	-	2	27	51
Other respiratory diseases	17	-	-	-	2	15
Ulcers of the stomach	15	-	-	-	2	13
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	14	1	-	1	1	11
Nephritis and nephrosis	6	-	-	1	-	5
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-	-	-	-	6
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion	3	-	-	3	-	-
Congenital malformations	19	18	-	1	-	-
All other diseases	138	41	-	12	25	60
Motor vehicle accidents	21	1	1	11	1	7
All other accidents	42	2	2	10	11	17
Suicide	39	-	-	22	11	6
Homicide and operations of war	3	-	-	3	-	-
TOTALS	1,492	79	4	107	349	953

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

The Royal Borough of Kensington as constituted under the London Government Act, 1899, covers an area of 2,291 acres, and is conterminous with the civil parish and registration district of the same name. The line of demarcation formed by Holland Park Avenue, Notting Hill Gate and the Bayswater Road, divides the borough into approximately equal halves known as North and South Kensington respectively. The borough is further sub-divided into nine wards. North Kensington includes the wards of St. Charles, Golborne, Norland and Pembridge, whilst South Kensington is made up of the five wards Holland, Earl's Court, Queen's Gate, Redcliffe and Brompton.

The population of the borough as ascertained at the census in 1961 was 171,272 persons. For the purpose of this report the population for 1964 has been estimated by the Registrar-General to be 172,990.

Population:

Census 1901	...	...	...	...	...	176,628
" 1911	...	...	...	...	...	172,317
" 1921	...	...	...	...	...	175,686
" 1931	...	...	...	...	...	180,677
" 1951	...	...	...	...	...	168,160
" 1961	...	...	...	...	...	171,272
1964	estimated	...	...	...	...	172,990

The following table gives the number of population in the nine wards of the borough as ascertained in the 1961 Census:-

Ward	Population
St. Charles	25,543
Golborne	14,522
Norland	16,893
Pembridge	20,153
Holland	20,930
Earl's Court	21,289
Queen's Gate	14,903
Redcliffe	23,806
Brompton	13,233
Total	171,272
Area (statute acres)	2,291.1
Roads:	
Mileage maintained by Council	94.37
Assessments:	
Number of assessments at 1st April, 1964	52,889
Rateable Value:	
1st April, 1964	£18,470,368
Product of ld. rate (net):	
1st April, 1964	£72,500

THE GENERAL DRAINAGE AND SEWER SYSTEM

The drainage system in the Metropolitan Boroughs is a combined one whereby surface water and foul water both enter the same sewers. In most cases houses are connected direct to borough council sewers, and these in turn discharge into the London County Council main sewers. In a few cases, where local sewers do not exist, house connections are taken direct into the main sewers.

Flooding

On the evening of 21st July, 1964, at 5.30 p.m. there was a severe rain storm and following notifications of flooding in Kensington an immediate survey of the area was made.

The North Kensington branch library and the Lancaster Road conveniences were flooded and a number of basements in the area of Camelford Road, Talbot Grove, St. Marks Road, Cornwall Crescent, Blenheim Crescent, Lancaster Road and Elgin Crescent. A gully machine was brought into operation but, apart from the Lancaster Road conveniences, it was found that the water had generally subsided.

On 22nd July, 1964, two barrier loader teams commenced calling at each of the houses reported as being affected and issued a notice from the Public Health Department, together with disinfectant. Rugs, carpets and other soft furnishing, after labelling, were taken away to the public baths for drying.

By the end of the day, calls had been made on all known cases of flooding, but during the next two days other messages were received from occupiers of premises where items needed to be dried or articles of furniture disposed of and these were dealt with as soon as they were received.

On 24th July, 1964, it was possible to start returning small items that had been dried and a special gang was employed throughout Saturday, 25th July, in returning the large items of carpets and mattresses and the work concluded.

In all, calls were made at about 200 premises and 221 items were taken away for drying and 285 articles taken away for disposal.

The Council placed on record their appreciation of the work carried out by the staff in this matter.

The records from 1928 show that, under certain heavy storm conditions, about 1,100 basements have been at different times subject to flooding in Kensington. It is to eliminate this surcharge in North Kensington that relief sewers are now being provided by both this Council and the London County Council. No relief sewer of this nature has so far been proposed for South Kensington.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply in Kensington is almost entirely provided by the Metropolitan Water Board, but there are two premises which obtain water from artesian and deep wells. Samples of water were taken both by the Council and the owners for bacteriological and chemical examination. Results showed that the waters were suitable for drinking and other domestic purposes.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies

The Minister of Health announced in the House of Commons that he would approve local authority schemes to add fluoride to the water

supplies. The Council decided that they were in favour of the Metropolitan Water Board being asked to introduce fluoridation of water at an early date. All other constituent Councils of the Standing Joint Committee indicated their support, and the Metropolitan Water Board were informed accordingly. So far no action has been taken by the Water Board to introduce the fluoridation of water in London.

BACTERIOLOGICAL AND ANALYTICAL WORK

The following is a summary of the work performed during 1964:-

<u>Nature of specimen or sample</u>	<u>Number examined</u>
Nose and throat swabs	118
Faeces and rectal swabs	663
Milk (bacteriological)	38
Water (drinking)	18
Water (swimming baths)	12
Ice Cream	21
Miscellaneous	82

Medicinal Baths (Personal Cleansing Station)

The following table shows the work carried out during 1964:-

<u>Description</u>	<u>Scabies</u>		<u>Vermin</u>	
	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cleansings</u>	<u>Persons</u>	<u>Cleansings</u>
<u>Adults</u>				
Kensington	52	90	98	102
Other boroughs	22	34	15	16
<u>School children</u>				
Kensington	23	45	124	128
Other boroughs	9	20	105	109
<u>Children under 5</u>				
Kensington	10	16	14	17
Other boroughs	9	14	1	1
TOTALS	125	219	357	373

In addition to the cleansing of persons referred to above, articles of personal clothing disinfested at the Medicinal Baths during the year numbered 465.

Disinfection and Disinfestation

A summary of the routine work carried out in 1964 by the disinfecting staff is shown in the following table:-

Houses disinfected after infectious disease	107 (183 rooms)
Houses disinfested after vermin	335 (768 rooms)

Total weight of bedding, etc., dealt with:-

<u>Tons</u>	<u>cwts.</u>	<u>qtrs.</u>	<u>lbs.</u>
6	4	2	19

It is the practice of certain foreign countries to prohibit the import of parcels of clothing, unless accompanied with a certificate that the articles have been disinfected. The Council afford facilities to persons desirous of sending clothing abroad, but make a charge of 2/6d. for each certificate provided. During the year, 140 parcels of clothing were disinfected and the income amounted to £17.10s.0d. The following table indicates the destination of these parcels:-

				<u>No. of parcels</u>
Bulgaria	...	...	...	4
Czechoslovakia	...	...	...	11
East Germany	...	...	...	33
Eire	...	...	...	4
Italy	...	...	...	1
Spain	...	...	...	87
	TOTAL ...			<u>140</u>

Some other countries allow the import of clothing if accompanied by a certificate stating that no case of infectious disease has occurred at the sender's address within twenty-one days prior to mailing. During the year, 5 such certificates were issued.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS

The Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, imposes a duty on occupiers of premises to notify the Council of rodent infestation, and the Council are required to ensure that the borough is, as far as practicable, kept free from rats and mice. The Council deal with rat and mice infestation in dwelling houses without cost to the occupiers, but expenditure incurred in treating infestations on commercial and industrial premises is recovered from the owners. The Council are required to submit reports on (i) the extent of infestation, (ii) special circumstances to which any undue presence of rats and mice might be attributed, and (iii) the nature and extent of co-operative working with contiguous local authorities. The Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food requested a report for the twelve months ended 31st December, 1964, in the following form:-

Prevalence of Rats and Mice

		Type of Property			Total
		Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business & Industrial)	
I. Number of properties in Authority's district		31	42,006	11,678	53,715
II. Total number of properties inspected as a result of notification		10	627	56	693
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-	Common rat				
	Major	-	-	-	-
	Minor	5	46	12	63
	Ship rat				
	Major	-	-	-	-
	Minor	-	-	-	-
House mouse	Major	-	2	-	2
	Minor	5	489	37	531

	Type of Property			Total
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses	All other (including Business & Industrial)	
III. Total number of properties inspected in the course of survey under the Act	1	91	5	97
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-				
Common rat	-	-	-	-
Major	-	4	-	4
Minor	-	-	-	-
Ship rat	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-
House mouse	-	-	-	-
Major	-	17	-	17
Minor	-	-	-	-
IV. Total number of properties otherwise inspected (e.g., when visited primarily for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-
Number of such properties found to be infested by:-				
Common rat	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-
Ship rat	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-
House mouse	-	-	-	-
Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	-	-	-
V. Total inspections carried out - including re-inspections	64	2,329	223	2,616
VI. Number of infested properties (in Section II, III and IV) treated by the Local Authority	10	558	49	617
VII. Total treatments carried out - including re-treatments	11	584	54	649

Destruction of rats in Council's sewers

Destruction of rats in sewers has been carried out on a systematic basis of continuous baiting of the sewers using a new acute poison, fluoracetamide.

Baits are laid at access points throughout the sewers, of which there are ninety-three miles in the borough. These points comprise side entrances connected by galleries to the sewers and ventilating shafts immediately over the sewers. There are over 1,600 of these baiting points, but it is never possible to bait all the points at one treatment owing to road repairs and the presence of parked vehicles.

The last treatment included the laying of non-poison test bait. Observations were made to ascertain the number of points where there was still evidence of a rat infestation, however small. The results which have been obtained show a remarkable decrease in the rat population of the sewers.

In addition, the Council's sewer men and contractors' staff engaged on the repair of sewers have commented on the decrease in the number of rats seen in the sewers. There has also been a marked decrease in the number of complaints of rats received in the department from householders.

The results which have been obtained are highly encouraging and the Council have decided to continue with this method of treating the sewers.

The rodent staff deal with infestations from pests other than rats and mice, and the following is a summary of all action taken during the year:-

Premises inspected following complaints	...	...	693
Premises where rats were found	...	...	67
Premises where mice were found	...	...	550
Premises where other vermin were found	...	...	115
Number of visits made	...	...	2,793
Number of successful treatments	...	...	730
Cases in which advice only was given	...	...	34
Borough Council properties (excluding dwelling houses) dealt with	...	...	12

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933

At the end of the year the number of sellers of Part II Poisons (other than registered pharmacists) on the list maintained by the Council was 115. Of this number 8 were new registrations during the year.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act regulates the use of clean filling materials in upholstered articles and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

Subject to certain exceptions, the Act makes it unlawful to use prescribed filling materials except on premises registered by a local authority. The local authority are required, on the application of the occupier of premises, to register the premises on payment of a registration fee of One Pound. At the end of the year there were 19 registered premises in the borough.

If on registered premises there are unclean filling materials, the occupier shall be guilty of an offence. It is also an offence to sell or offer for sale any article which is upholstered with unclean filling materials (second-hand articles are excepted).

Inspections of the registered premises were made during the year and 6 samples of rag flock and other fillings were taken for analysis. The results were all satisfactory.

Description	No. of samples
Algerian Fibre	1
Cotton Felt	2
Hair	1
Woollen Felt	1
Rag Flock	1

The Act further provides that no rag flock shall be delivered to registered premises except from premises licensed for manufacturing rag flock or used as a store for rag flock. A local authority on receiving

from the occupier of premises an application for the grant or renewal of an annual licence authorising him to manufacture rag flock or to use his premises as a rag flock store, may grant or renew the licence on payment of a fee of One Pound. No licences have been issued in Kensington.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires that no person shall keep a pet shop except under the authority of a licence issued by the Council and in compliance with any conditions specified in the licence.

During the year, 9 premises were licensed under the Act. The general conditions for pet shops approved by the Council are those recommended for their constituent councils by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act, which came into operation on 1st January, 1964, regulates the keeping of boarding establishments for animals - defined as any dog or cat, and provides that no person shall keep a boarding establishment for animals except under the authority of a licence granted by the Council.

There are no animal boarding establishments in the borough at the present time.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health education is an important activity and forms an integral part of the National Health Service.

For many years, the Council have made an annual grant to the Central Council for Health Education, which is the body recognised by the Minister of Health as the medium through which health education material is distributed throughout England and Wales. For the year 1964/65 the Council made a grant of £23.0s.0d. Posters, leaflets and other material dealing with a variety of health topics for display and distribution were obtained from the Central Council.

After this campaign, posters, leaflets and bookmarks continued to be distributed during the remainder of the year as part of normal health education work.

HOME SAFETY

The majority of home accidents, when investigated, show clearly that human ignorance and carelessness were basic causes. The prevention of home accidents depends on individuals having the necessary knowledge to ensure their personal and domestic safety.

The Home Safety Act, 1961, empowers the Council to arrange for the dissemination of information and advice relating to the prevention of accidents in the home, and activities under this heading are combined with the work of health education. Accidents in the home are not required to be notified in the same way as accidents in factories, and therefore information regarding home accidents is incomplete.

The London County Council, as the ambulance authority, have been keeping records of home accident cases (both fatal and non-fatal) removed to hospital by them. The Medical Officer for the County Council has kindly supplied me with the following figures for 1964. It has not been possible to give details of cases by cause in age and sex groups. The figures relate to Health Division 1, which comprises Kensington, Chelsea, Fulham and Hammersmith.

<u>Cause of Accident</u>	<u>Division 1</u>	<u>London County</u>
Fall:		
On stairs	122	824
From ladder	14	98
From chair	14	146
Outside	28	198
In garden	11	175
In bath	1	21
From one level to another	41	341
On same level	59	470
Unspecified	563	4,509
Hit by object	23	218
Cooking stove	21	170
Teapots	6	59
Other boiling water	26	199
Electric shock	4	49
Poisoning	58	473
Gassing	22	185
Knife-like wounds	44	373
Fires	24	221
Windows	5	23
Suffocation	4	27
Not specified	49	412
Totals	1,139	9,191

CONSUMER PROTECTION ACT, 1961

This Act empowers the Secretary of State to make Regulations imposing, in respect of any prescribed class of goods, requirements which are expedient to prevent or reduce risk of death or personal injury.

Fireguards

The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953, continue to operate and make it an offence to sell any gas or electric fire, or oil heater, suitable for use in residential premises, unless it is fitted with an adequate guard. Generally speaking, traders do not commit offences under these Regulations, but it is necessary to keep a careful watch on the sale of second-hand fires from stalls in public markets.

Oil Heaters

The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962, prescribe certain standards of construction, design and performance with which all unflued domestic oil heaters manufactured after 1st June, 1962, must comply, and make it an offence for any person to sell, or let on hire, or hire purchase, or have in his possession for sale, any such oil heater or component part of an oil heater not complying with the Regulations.

As the Oil Heater Regulations, 1962, apply only to heaters manufactured since 1st June, 1962, the Council have asked the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee to consider making representations to amend the Regulations so that they apply to all oil heaters irrespective of the date of manufacture.

Concern has been expressed over the growing practice, particularly in the northern part of the borough, of heating rooms in tenement houses by oil heaters, and the increased danger from fire which results from this practice.

The oil heater has rapidly gained in popularity over the past few years and is in considerable use by the large coloured population in North

Kensington. It provides a rapid means of intensive heat at a price lower than either gas or electricity; there is no work or expense involved in installation; comparable heating from an efficient oil heater is obtained at approximately half the cost of an electric fire. Second-hand heaters can be bought very cheaply and the fuel which is used, namely, paraffin, is readily available and is usually delivered direct to the home by the distributors. The fuel is available in small quantities and, if necessary, a supply can easily be purchased each day; thus, for the cost of one gallon of fuel at 2/3d., a room can be heated effectively for, say, sixteen hours per day. There is a further point that no difficulties in connection with gas and electricity meters are encountered.

There are grave risks of fire from oil heaters, particularly those manufactured before June, 1962. The fuel itself is highly inflammable and can be stored in circumstances giving rise to danger. The filling, if undertaken whilst the heater is alight, can also cause accidents. Even the modified heaters which have been manufactured since 1st June, 1962, can be knocked over and can also cause a fire if moved whilst alight.

Since 1954, the Council have arranged, or participated in, a number of campaigns emphasising the need for home safety precautions, particularly when dealing with oil heaters. Various types of posters relating to oil heater safety have been obtained and have been displayed on posterboards about the borough; and leaflets have been made available to the public at the public libraries and to those calling at the Public Health Department.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Smoke Control Areas. Section 11 to 15 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, relate to the functions of the Council to declare smoke control areas, in which the emission of smoke from the chimney of any building (not exempted under the Order) would be an offence.

The procedure for establishing a smoke control area has been prescribed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, who has stated that now considerable experience has been gained, there is no longer a need for provisional proposals to be submitted.

In order to take full account of the local supply situation in preparing future Smoke Control Orders, the Council must consult representatives of the producers and distributors to determine the availability of the various fuels. The results of these consultations must be reported to the Minister when the Order is submitted for confirmation.

The Housing Act, 1964 (Section 95) amended the Clean Air Act, 1956, to provide:-

- (i) that grant be payable towards the conversion of open grates in dwellings constructed or produced by conversion between 1956 and 1964 which previously had been excluded from grant. Most of these had been fitted with open grates capable of burning smokeless fuel;
- (ii) a wider discretion as to the expenditure to be taken into account for grant purposes and to provide that grant may be withheld for appliances which would strain available fuel resources;
- (iii) for grant to be allowed on the provision of ignition even if no other works are involved;
- (iv) for local authorities to be empowered to pay grant retrospectively where expenditure is incurred without their approval, between the date of confirmation and date of operation of the Order.

The main effect of this new policy will be to increase the cost and difficulty of creating Smoke Control Areas. The installation of appliances which are now to be regarded as "reasonably necessary", i.e., openable stoves, under-floor-draught open fires, fixed gas fires, electric storage heaters and fixed oil heaters, will have the effect of substantially increasing the cost of any future areas. This is based on the assumption that many of the existing coal users may wish to continue to use solid fuel in openable stoves. So far as electric block storage heaters (whose use is advocated) are concerned, the cost of installation of two of these is £54 to provide the same heat as an open grate, burning gas coke, costing £7.

For the foreseeable future, it will therefore remain essential that owners and occupiers in smoke control areas should, for grant purposes, continue to have freedom of choice between appliances using solid fuel, gas, off-peak electricity and oil. In particular, it will remain essential that, in smoke control areas where designation by the local authority of open grates under Section 95(2) of the Housing Act, 1964, is under current arrangements not required, owners and occupiers should continue to have the freedom of choice between solid fuel appliances capable of burning only open grate fuels and appliances capable of burning other solid fuels, as well as appliances using gas, off-peak electricity and oil.

The following is the programme of Smoke Control Areas adopted by the Council with the object of securing that the whole of Kensington is controlled by 1970. The map of the borough following page 17 indicates the various areas.

Smoke Control Area	Boundaries	Detailed Survey and Order Made	Order operative
Holland Ward (No. 1)	N. Holland Park Avenue S. Kensington High Street E. Campden Hill Road W. Abbotsbury Road	1958	1959 (1st October)
Holland Ward (No. 2)	N. Holland Park Avenue S. Kensington High Street E. Abbotsbury Road W. Borough boundary	1959	1960 (1st October) (Revised by Minister to 1.10.1961)
Holland Ward (No. 3)	N. Notting Hill Gate S. Kensington High Street E. Borough boundary W. Campden Hill Road	1959	1960 (1st October)
Pembridge Ward (No. 1)	N. Westbourne Grove S. Notting Hill Gate E. Borough boundary W. Ladbroke Grove	1960	1961 (1st October)
Pembridge Ward (No. 2)	N. Lancaster Road S. Westbourne Grove E. Borough boundary W. Ladbroke Grove	1961	1962 (1st October)
Norland Ward (No. 1)	N. Lancaster Road S. Holland Park Avenue E. Ladbroke Grove W. Walmer Road and Princedale Road	1962	1963 (1st October)

THE ROYAL BOROUGH OF KENSINGTON

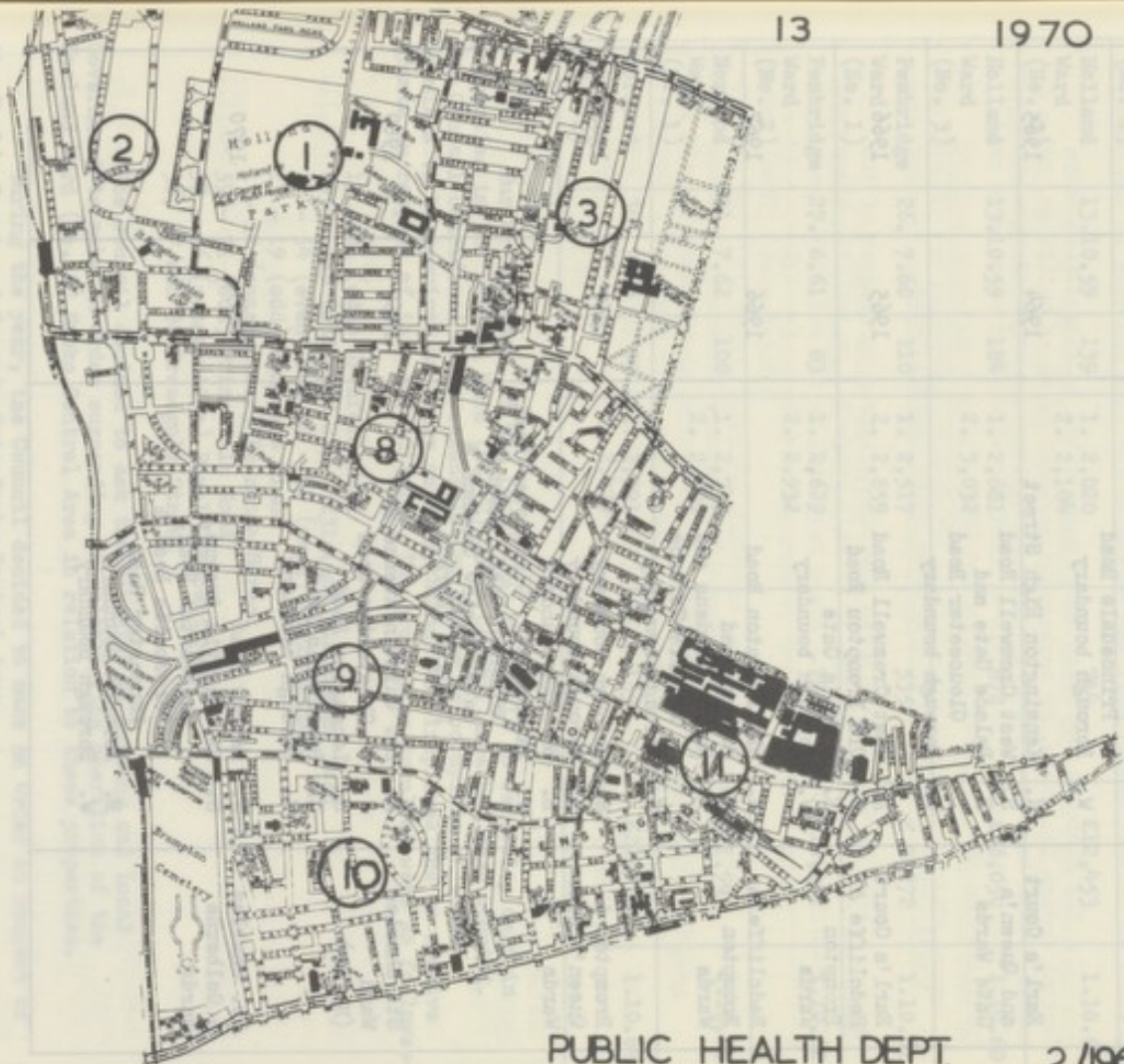
SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

AREA NO. OPERATIVE
1 OCT.



1	1959
2	1961
3	1960
4	1961
5	1962
6	1963
7	1964
8	1965
9	1966
10	1967
11	1968
12	1969

13 1970



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPT.

2/1963

Smoke Control Area	Boundaries	Detailed Survey and Order Made	Order operative
Norland Ward (No. 2)	N. Lancaster Road S. Holland Park Avenue E. Walmer Road and Princedale Road W. Borough boundary	1963	1964
Earl's Court and Queen's Gate Wards	N. Kensington High Street S. West Cromwell Road E. Palace Gate and Gloucester Road W. Borough boundary	1964	1965
Earl's Court Redcliffe & Brompton Wards	N. West Cromwell Road S. Old Brompton Road E. Queen's Gate W. Borough boundary	1965	1966
Redcliffe & Brompton Wards	N. Old Brompton Road S. Fulham Road E. Onslow Gardens and Neville Terrace W. Borough boundary	1966	1967
Brompton & Queen's Gate Wards	N. Borough boundary S. Borough boundary E. Borough boundary W. Palace Gate, Gloucester Road, Brompton Road, Queen's Gate, Onslow Gardens & Neville Terrace	1967	1968
St. Charles Ward (No. 1)	N. St. Quintin Avenue & Chesterton Road S. Lancaster Road E. Portobello Road W. Borough boundary	1968	1969
St. Charles & Golborne Wards	N. Harrow Road S. St. Quintin Avenue, Chesterton Road, Portobello Road & Lancaster Road E. Borough boundary W. Borough boundary	1969	1970

By the beginning of 1964 the following areas had been declared:-

Smoke Control Area	Date declared by Council	Acreage	Total No. of: 1. Dwellings 2. All Buildings	Estimated No. of fireplaces needing conversion	Total estimated cost of conversions	Date from which Order operates
Holland Ward (No. 1)	11.11.58	162	1. 1,302 2. 1,400	403	£ 7,559	1.10.59
Holland Ward (No. 2)	13.10.59	139	1. 2,020 2. 2,104	714	£12,453	1.10.61
Holland Ward (No. 3)	13.10.59	184	1. 2,681 2. 3,032	878	£16,050	1.10.60
Pembridge Ward (No. 1)	26. 7.60	110	1. 2,517 2. 2,859	535	£ 9,272	1.10.61
Pembridge Ward (No. 2)	27. 6.61	83	1. 2,629 2. 2,932	797	£13,491	1.10.62
Norland Ward (No. 1)	31. 7.62	100	1. 2,747 2. 2,909	1,212	£21,992	1.10.63
Norland Ward (No. 2)	30. 7.63	95	1. 2,391 2. 2,479	1,155	£22,932	1.10.64

During the year, it was found that proposals to redevelop certain properties in the Norland Ward (No. 2) Smoke Control Area had been adopted. The Council considered it unreasonable for owners or occupiers of these premises to be required to carry out adaptations to fireplaces and to receive grants in respect of this expenditure. The properties involved were as follows:-

- 15 - 31 (odd) Grenfell Road
- 195 - 215 (odd) and 219 - 231 (odd) Lancaster Road
- 12 - 54 (even) and 60 - 82 (even) Norland Road
- 13 - 19 (odd) Penzance Place
- 1 - 12 (consecutive) Penzance Street
- 59 - 71 (odd) Princedale Road
- 37 - 46 (consecutive) Royal Crescent Mews
- 36, 37 and 38 Treadgold Street

The Council decided to ask the Minister of Housing and Local Government to make an Order suspending or relaxing the operation of the Norland Ward (No. 2) Smoke Control Area in relation to these properties.

During the year, the Council decided to make an Order in respect of the Earl's Court and Queen's Gate Smoke Control Area.

This area is that part of the Earl's Court and Queen's Gate Wards bounded on the north by the middle of Kensington High Street and Kensington Road, on the east by the middle of Palace Gate and Gloucester Road, on the south by the middle of West Cromwell Road and Cromwell Road, and on the west by the borough boundary. It has an area of about 236 acres.

The detailed survey showed that the total cost of adaptations will be about £31,735 of which, after deducting Exchequer grant, and the cost for which private owners will be responsible, the Council will be liable for £9,718.

The date of operation should be 1st October, 1965.

Section 11(3) of the Act empowers the Council to exempt from the provisions of a Smoke Control Order any buildings upon such conditions as may be specified.

There are three premises in this area using bituminous coal in under-feed stoker fireplaces. It will be necessary to exempt these plants, subject to certain conditions, and provision for this was made in the Order.

The Minister has asked local authorities to exempt from Smoke Control Orders buildings, or separately occupied parts of buildings, not supplied with town gas, subject to the condition that the exemption would have effect only where authorised fuels or kindling sticks and paper were used. Provision for this was also made in the Order.

Final costs in respect of completed Smoke Control Areas

The following table shows the final figures in respect of the conversion of fireplaces (except in Council property) in dwelling houses and other buildings in Smoke Control Areas completed by the end of the year:-

Area	No. of dwellings where fireplace conversions were carried out	Total amount of grants paid to applicants	Total amount of Exchequer contribution	Total cost of statutory grants made by Council in respect of private dwellings	Total amount of discretionary grants paid by Council under Section 15
Holland Ward (No. 1)	135	£1564. 1. 9.	£ 893.14. 0.	£ 670. 7. 9.	£100. 3. 6.
Holland Ward (No. 2)	191	£2550. 3.11.	£1457. 5. 1.	£1092.18.10.	£ 34.14. 6.
Holland Ward (No. 3)	327	£3439.13. 4.	£1965.10. 6.	£1474. 2.11.	£ 64.13.11.
Pembridge Ward (No. 1)	209	£2577.15. 5.	£1473. 0. 3.	£1104.15. 2.	£183.10.11.
Pembridge Ward (No. 2)	281	£4797.15.11.	£2731.11.11.	£2066. 4. 0.	£623. 5. 6.
Norland Ward (No. 1)	307	£5793.12. 7.	£3310.12.11.	£2482.19. 8.	£ 71.18. 0.

New furnaces. Section 3 requires that new furnaces, not used mainly for domestic purposes and exceeding a specified capacity, shall be so far as is practicable, smokeless. Any person installing such a furnace must give prior notice to the Council and may submit detailed plans and specifications for approval before the work of installation takes place.

During 1964, 16 notifications were received, and no application for approval of plans, etc., was submitted.

Smoke emissions. The Sections of the Clean Air Act, 1956, which relate to industrial smoke came into force on 1st June, 1958. Up to that date emissions of industrial smoke were dealt with under the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

The provisions mainly affecting the Council are contained in Section 1, which prohibits the emission of dark smoke (except for certain periods laid down by regulation) and Section 16 which deals with smoke nuisances.

During the year, 36 complaints of smoke nuisance were received and 14 formal smoke observations were carried out. Remedial measures in all cases were secured without further proceedings.

Routine measurement of atmospheric pollution. The two stations used by the Council for measuring atmospheric pollution by means of deposit gauges were discontinued as from 1st January, 1963.

The three smoke measuring stations set up at the following premises have, however, continued to operate:-

- (1) Public Health Department, Hornton Street, W.8.
- (2) Public Library, Ladbroke Grove, W.10.
- (3) L.C.C. Child Welfare Centre, Redcliffe Street, S.W.10.

The equipment at the Public Health Department consists of a smoke filter and a hydrogen peroxide bubbling apparatus. The smoke filter measures the daily concentration of smoke suspended in the atmosphere, and the hydrogen peroxide bubbler extracts the sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere. Readings are taken each day. The equipment at the Public Library and the Welfare Centre consists of smoke filters only. Measurements are taken three times a week. With the use of a Reflectometer, daily and monthly averages are calculated from the results.

The work undertaken in Kensington is a small part of that taking place throughout the country, and all results are forwarded to the Fuel Research Station of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research for correlation with results obtained in all other districts.

Emission of smoke in the London area has decreased by about sixty per cent in the last ten years, according to estimates by Warren Spring Laboratory, DSIR. * This is considered to be due mainly to the decrease in domestic smoke pollution.

On the other hand, increasing use of fuel oil by industry and of coal and fuel oil by power stations has brought an estimated increase of 32 per cent in sulphur dioxide emissions. Estimates for the whole country are 35 per cent less smoke emission and 23 per cent more sulphur dioxide in the last ten years.

* Warren Spring Laboratory Annual Report 1963

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This Act came into operation on 27th November, 1960. Under Section 1 any noise or vibration which would amount to a nuisance at common law is deemed to be a statutory nuisance which can be dealt with according to the procedure provided in Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

In London, Section 66 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1937, has for many years given Metropolitan Borough Councils power to deal with noise as a nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, where a person made or caused to be made or continued an excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise which was injurious or dangerous to health.

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, amended this Section to conform with the new meaning of noise nuisance.

Local authorities are now able to require the abatement of a noise or vibration nuisance (not necessarily injurious or dangerous to health) by the service of an abatement notice on the person causing the nuisance, and, if the notice is not complied with, it can be enforced by proceedings in a Magistrates' Court.

Apart from action by a local authority, any three or more occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by a noise or vibration nuisance may make complaint direct to a Magistrate.

Complaints are received in the department from time to time regarding noise nuisances, mainly arising as a result of industrial work. Remedies are generally secured without recourse to legal action, but in one case legal proceedings were instituted against the occupier of a factory causing a noise nuisance in operating their works.

It should be noted that, in the case of noise or vibration caused in the course of a trade or business, it is a defence in any proceedings to show that the best practicable means have been used for preventing it and counteracting its effect.

Section 2 of the Act deals with the use of loudspeakers in streets. It prohibits their use for any purpose between 9.00 p.m. and 8.00 a.m., except in the special circumstances defined in sub-section 2 of the section, and at any other time for advertising any trade, business or entertainment, with the exception that between noon and 7.00 p.m. a loudspeaker fixed to a vehicle used for the sale of perishable foodstuffs may be operated to announce that the commodities are on sale; the loudspeaker is, however, not to be so operated as to give reasonable cause for annoyance to persons in the vicinity.

One successful prosecution was undertaken during the year, and the offender was fined £5.0s.0d. and £1.1s.0d. costs awarded to the Council.

PUBLIC BATHS

The Minister of Health (Circular 1/60) has requested that reference should be made to any public swimming baths in the borough.

The Council have provided indoor swimming pools at the Public Baths situated in North Kensington at the junction of Lancaster Road and Silchester Road.

The original building was constructed about seventy years ago and no major structural alterations have since taken place. There were four swimming pools, two of which have now been discontinued. The swimming pools now available are as follows:-

- (1) The large mixed swimming pool.
- (2) The small mixed swimming pool.

The large pool has an area of approximately 4,500 square feet and the smaller one is one-third of this area.

Both pools are available for swimming in the summer months, mid-April to mid-October, but during the winter months only the large pool will be available to the public.

The water used for swimming is taken from the Metropolitan Water Board's supply at the commencement of the bathing season, and throughout the season it is treated by a continuous filtration system.

The whole of the equipment is designed to comply with the latest recommendations of the Ministry of Health for indoor swimming pools.

Samples of water in the pools are taken from time to time, and during 1964 the results obtained were well within the bacteriological standards recommended by the Ministry of Health. The residual chlorine similarly was maintained within the concentration advocated.

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Since 1958, the Council have had an arrangement with the Hammersmith Borough Council that all Kensington cases should be accommodated in the Hammersmith mortuary at 77 Fulham Palace Road, W.6. The agreement provides that an annual payment of £500 shall be made for this service. Details regarding the number of Kensington cases admitted during 1964 to the Hammersmith mortuary in accordance with the agreement are as follows:-

By Order of Coroner	...	...	...	...	366 (90 inquests)
On application of Undertaker	...	...	...	4	
Total	...	...	...	370	

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, imposes on the Council the duty to arrange for the burial or cremation of any person who dies, or is found dead, within the borough, where no suitable private arrangements are made for the disposal of the remains. The Council have authorised the Medical Officer of Health to make arrangements for the burial of any person to whom the Section applies.

In the twelve months ended 31st December, 1964, the Council became responsible for the burial of 24 persons dying in the borough. The following is a summary of the action taken:-

(a) <u>Cases where the funeral expenses have been fully recovered</u>	...	...	...	13
(b) <u>Cases where part only of the expenses has been recovered</u>	...	...	...	6
(i) No. of these where there was no further estate or "liable" relative	...	...	...	3
(ii) No. of these where "liable" relatives were unable to contribute	...	...	...	3
(c) <u>Cases where full cost has been borne by the Council</u>	...	...	...	5
(i) No. of these where there was no estate or "liable" relative	...	...	...	3
(ii) No. of these where "liable" relatives were unable to contribute	...	...	...	2

Amount recovered by the end of the year	£295.16.0d.	
Additional amount expected to be recovered	<u>Nil</u>	£295.16.0d.
Irrecoverable	...	<u>£145.19.0d.</u>
Total cost	...	<u>£441.15.0d.</u>

Of the twenty-four cases dealt with, sixteen were eligible for Death Grant from the Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance. The total amount recovered from this source amounted to £257.7s.6d. (included in the above figures).

Since the National Assistance Act came into force on 5th July, 1948, the Council have arranged for the burial of 618 persons.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS OF STAFF

The Medical Officer of Health arranges all medical examinations of staff for the purpose of the Council's superannuation scheme. During the year, 158 examinations were made.

WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE

The Council accepted the responsibility, within their powers, for co-ordinating and assisting in the extension of activities for aged persons and to alleviate unsatisfactory conditions under which many old people are living.

Co-operation with voluntary bodies interested in the welfare of old people was effected wherever possible. Four members of the Public Health Committee served on the Kensington Old People's Welfare Voluntary Committee, which acted as a co-ordinating non-executive committee through which voluntary bodies claimed assistance from the Council and through which the Council passed requests for executive action.

Grants to Clubs, etc.

Under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council have power to make grants towards the expenses of voluntary organisations whose activities include the provision of meals or recreational facilities for old people.

During the year, the following grants were made:-

- (a) The Kensington Communal Kitchen Service were granted approximately £4,000 towards the cost of operating a meals-on-wheels service for old people, in co-operation with the Kensington Women's Voluntary Services.
- (b) The West London Angling Competitions Committee were granted £5 towards the cost of their annual competition and outing.
- (c) The W.V.S. "Home from Home" Club were granted £150 towards the cost of providing additional equipment and removing from the Old Central Library to Young Street, W.8.

- (d) The Kensington Old People's Welfare Voluntary Committee were granted £35 to assist in meeting their general expenditure.
- (e) The Old Age Pensioners' Club, Brompton Oratory, were granted £10 to assist in providing equipment.

Kensington Day Centre

The Kensington Council of Social Service established a Day Centre for old people in Convent Gardens, North Kensington, W.11., in May, 1964. The Council decided, in principle, to make an annual grant of £3,250 payable half-yearly in advance, subject to having substantial representation on the Management Committee of the Centre. This was agreed to by the Committee of the Kensington Council of Social Service and six members of the Council were appointed to serve on the Management Committee.

Holidays

The Council, in co-operation with the Family Welfare Association, operated a scheme for providing holidays for old people.

During 1964, advance bookings were made with the Ramsgate and District Hotel and Boarding House Association for two weeks' reservations in each of the months of May and September. The old people selected for holidays under this scheme are required to pay £2 per week towards the cost. Private coaches were hired to take them to and from the holiday establishments. The Hotel and Boarding House Association provided entertainments, coach outings and other concessions during the holidays.

Applications for holidays were approved by the Chairman, and then passed to the Family Welfare Association for the holidays to be arranged. Five shillings per booking was paid to the Family Welfare Association towards their administration expenses.

The following is a summary of the action taken:-

Total applications received	...	...	...	150
Unsuitable on medical grounds	...	...	...	8
Referred to the London County Council for recuperative holidays	...	...	...	2 10
Applications approved	...	...	...	140
Cancellations after approval	...	...	...	24
Number sent on holiday	...	...	...	116
			£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cost of holidays	...	...	1,358. 6. 0.	
Booking fees paid to Family Welfare Association	...	...	25. 5. 0.	1,383.11. 0.
Less contributions by applicants	...	...		469. 0. 0.
Cost to Council	...	...		£914.11. 0.

The scheme continued to work satisfactorily and letters of appreciation were received from many of the old people.

Advice Leaflets

The Council arrange for the publication of a pamphlet giving information on the services available in the borough for old people individually or through a club. The pamphlet was revised during the year and a new edition printed.

The Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance send to every person in London reaching retirement pension age a leaflet giving general information on welfare services for old people.

Institutional and Domiciliary Care of the Aged Sick

Institutional care, home nursing, sick room equipment and home helps were provided by the London County Council. Hospital treatment, medical care, ophthalmic, dental and pharmaceutical services are provided under statute by the Minister of Health.

One Hospital Management Committee in the northern portion of the borough utilised the part-time service of a local medical practitioner as a clinical assessor to decide the priority need for admission of all patients submitted to that Hospital Group as being in need of hospital treatment and classed as "chronic sick". Cases on the chronic sick waiting lists of St. Mary Abbots Hospital in the southern part of the borough were visited and assessed by the Council's women health officers. This ensured the early or immediate admission of patients where the need was urgent on medico-social grounds. There was usually no difficulty in the admission to hospital for the treatment of acute conditions.

Where necessary, medical care, home nursing, home helps, convalescent holidays, financial aid and pensions were arranged with the appropriate statutory bodies. These, together with various services operated by the Council augmented by voluntary bodies, were provided to such good effect that in many cases the need for hospital admission was postponed indefinitely.

The number of "chronic sick" visits by the women health officers during the year totalled 745. It was necessary to arrange for 26 old people to be admitted to hospitals for institutional treatment, and in addition, 18 cases were admitted to homes for the aged.

Domiciliary Cleansing

Arrangements have been made whereby old people's living accommodation and household articles are cleansed and, if necessary, disinfested. Ten old people were dealt with in 1964.

Laundry

At present no direct authority exists for the Council to provide a laundry service, as such, for old people. Section 122 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, enables the Council to cause any article in the house to be cleansed, disinfested or destroyed, if it is in such a filthy, dangerous or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered thereby. The cleansing of grossly fouled bedding in cases of incontinence may be dealt with under this section.

To comply with the legal requirements, the Council have given a general authority to the Medical Officer of Health to take whatever action appears to him to be necessary under the terms of Section 122 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

In 78 cases, action was taken under the section. The bedding was marked, laundered at the Council's disinfecting station and returned to the old people. The scheme works smoothly and appears to fill a much felt want. From stocks of bedding held, the Council are able to supply linen and bedding on loan to old people while their own is being laundered, and where possible voluntary organisations are asked to undertake replacements of much worn articles.

During the year 1,728 separate collections of laundry were made under this scheme, and the number of articles cleansed totalled 21,001.

Library Facilities

The Libraries Committee authorise the provision of books for old people confined to their homes. The circulation of the books was effected by the Women's Voluntary Services mobile library.

Chiropody

The London County Council, with the approval of the Minister of Health, extended their functions under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, to include a chiropody service, giving priority to the needs of old people, the physically handicapped and expectant mothers. They make a grant to the Kensington Old People's Welfare Committee for the purpose of enabling the provision of a chiropody service for housebound old people.

The Kensington branch of the British Red Cross Society accepted responsibility for the complete administration of the service in the borough.

Meals Service

The arrangements for meals either delivered to old people in their homes or in canteens were continued with great success by the Women's Voluntary Services in conjunction with the Kensington Communal Services Committee.

The Women's Voluntary Services undertake the work of verifying the bona fides of applicants, arrange delivery of meals at the homes of old people, and collect the money (10d. per meal). The Kensington Communal Services Committee supply the meals and the vehicles for delivery. More than 60,000 meals were supplied during the year.

The net deficiencies of the scheme (after crediting subsidies from the London County Council and grants from the Kensington Council) have been met to date by the Kensington Communal Services Committee. As from 1st April, 1963, the Council assumed responsibility for the subsidies hitherto paid by the London County Council.

Under Section 31 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council have power to make grants to voluntary bodies undertaking the supply of meals to old people and grants of approximately £4,000 were made to the Kensington Communal Services Committee for 1964/65.

Visiting

The Council's women health officers visit old people brought to their notice. A comprehensive record system is kept of old people in the borough including personal particulars, environmental conditions and special needs. The local voluntary organisations supply records of old people whom they help and every endeavour is made to keep this information up-to-date.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's women health officers in connection with the care of old people during the year 1964:-

Cases on register at the beginning of year	...	...	...	5,286
New cases added to register	...	...	...	528
Cases removed to hospital	...	...	...	26
Cases removed to homes (voluntarily)	...	...	...	18
Cases removed to homes (compulsorily)	...	...	...	Nil
Cases removed from district	...	...	...	68
Number of deaths	...	...	...	291
Total number of cases remaining on register at end of year	...	...	...	5,411
Number of old people sent away for holiday	...	...	...	116
Number of old people provided with Council's laundry service	...	...	...	78
Number of old people provided with "meals-on-wheels"	...	...	...	216
Cases referred to National Assistance Board	...	...	...	59
Cases referred for assistance from Home Help Department	...	...	...	141
Cases referred for assistance from voluntary organisations	...	...	...	89
Cases referred to recreational clubs	...	...	...	235
Number of visits to chronic sick cases	...	...	...	745
Cases assisted with provision of medical and nursing care	...	...	...	44
Cases where disinfection was carried out	...	...	...	10
Cases referred to home chiropody service	...	...	...	291
Number of initial home visits made	...	...	...	584
Number of re-visits	...	...	...	2,090
Number of other visits made in connection with old people, including visits to clubs	...	...	...	116
Number of interviews, enquiries, etc., on behalf of old people	...	...	...	2,930

Removal of old and infirm persons to institutions, etc.

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council may apply to a Court for an order to remove to a suitable institution any person who:-

- (a) is suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, is living in insanitary conditions, and
- (b) is unable to devote to himself, or is not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention.

The National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, amended Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and provided that application for removal of urgent cases may be made by the local authority or by the Medical Officer of Health, if authorised by the Council to do so, without giving seven days' notice as previously required. Such applications may be made either to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction or to a single Justice, on a certificate by the Medical Officer of Health and another registered medical practitioner. Further, where the hospital or institution agree to receive the case, it is not necessary to give seven days' notice to the manager thereof.

Detention Orders made in respect of these urgent cases are limited to three weeks, and if it is necessary to extend this time, compliance must be made with the original requirements of Section 47.

Although many cases of old people were investigated during the year, in no case was formal action taken to secure compulsory removal to an institution.

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Council's women health officers in connection with the care of old people during the year 1954:-

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following table shows a summary of the inspections, etc., carried out by the public health inspectors and their assistants during the year:-

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Houses inspected on complaint	...	...	...	...	...	2,372
Houses inspected after infectious disease	...	...	...	...	...	1,381
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4,432
Smoke observations	...	...	...	...	...	18
Other inspections	...	...	...	...	...	2,235

Housing Acts, 1957/1964

Initial inspection of dwelling houses	...	...	...	...	...	806
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	5,390
Initial inspections for overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	265
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,360

Underground Living Rooms

Initial inspections	...	...	...	...	...	485
Re-inspections	...	...	...	...	...	1,759

Drainage

Applications	...	...	...	...	...	381
Plans submitted	...	...	...	...	...	381
House drains inspected	...	...	...	...	...	5,719
House drains tested	...	...	...	...	...	891

Factories Act, 1961

Premises inspected	...	...	...	...	...	118
Outworkers' premises inspected	114

Clean Air Act, 1956

Total inspections	3,830
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The following table shows the number of notices issued in respect of nuisances, defects., etc., found during the year:-

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Intimation notices	...	...	...	...	...	830
Statutory notices	...	...	...	...	...	348
Final notices	...	...	...	...	...	110

Various

Factories Act	...	...	...	...	...	5
Report of waste water to the Metropolitan Water Board	...	...	...	...	...	20
Report of dangerous structures to the London County Council	...	...	...	...	...	65
Other notices (including notice of entry)	...	...	...	...	...	265

The following is a summary of the principal works completed under the supervision of the public health inspectors during the year:-

House drains, reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	228
House drains cleansed	...	...	...	73
Water closets, reconstructed or repaired	...	...	...	122
Water closets, new provided	...	...	...	294
Soil pipes, vent pipes, repaired, etc.	...	...	...	97
Soil pipes, vent pipes, new provided	...	...	...	132
Baths, new provided	...	...	...	309
Sinks, new provided	...	...	...	302
Lavatory basins, new provided	...	...	...	455
Bidets, new provided	...	...	...	22
Waste pipes, new provided	...	...	...	377
Cisterns, cleansed	...	...	...	2
Dustbins provided	...	...	...	72
Accumulations of filth, etc., removed	...	...	...	155
Roofs repaired	...	...	...	136
Dampness in dwellings remedied	...	...	...	170
Artificial lighting to staircases provided	...	...	...	5
Houses disinfected after infectious disease (including bedding, etc.)	...	...	...	107
Rooms in such houses disinfected after infectious disease	...	...	...	183
Verminous houses cleansed (including bedding, clothing, etc.)	...	...	...	335
Verminous rooms in such houses cleansed	...	...	...	768
Other sanitary works executed	...	...	...	173

HOUSING

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year

(i)	(a)	Dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Act)	...	...	...	...	8,723
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	32,227
(ii)	(a)	Dwelling houses (including those under sub-head (i) above which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	...	...	...	...	1,291
	(b)	Inspections made for the purpose	...	...	...	...	7,149
(iii)		Dwelling houses found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	...	...	...	...	1,269

Remedy of defects without service of formal notices

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action under the Housing or Public Health Acts	574
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Action under statutory powers during the year

- (a) Premises repaired after service of formal notice under the Public Health (London) Act:-
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) By owners | 345 |
| (ii) By local authority in default | 4 |
- (b) Action under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:-
- | | |
|--|-----|
| (i) Dwelling houses in respect of which notices under Section 9 were served requiring repairs | 346 |
| (ii) Dwelling houses which were rendered fit by owners under Section 9 | 127 |
| (iii) Dwelling houses rendered fit by the Council in default of owners | 1 |
- (c) Action under Sections 16, 17 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:-
- | | |
|---|-----|
| (i) Dwelling houses in respect of which demolition orders were made | Nil |
| (ii) Dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of demolition orders | Nil |
| (iii) Dwelling houses in respect of which closing orders, in lieu of demolition orders, were made | 2 |
| (iv) Dwelling houses in respect of which undertakings were accepted from owner to render premises fit for habitation | Nil |
| (v) Dwelling houses rendered fit for habitation by owners and closing order determined | 3 |
- (d) Action under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:-
- | | |
|---|----------------|
| (i) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were made | 18 (35 rooms) |
| (ii) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders were determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit | 53 (109 rooms) |
| (iii) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which closing orders operate, but where the Council consented during the year to the use of the rooms for purposes other than sleeping | 4 (7 rooms) |
| (iv) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which the Council accepted undertakings from owners to render fit within specified time | 1 (2 rooms) |
| (v) Undertakings cancelled | Nil |
- (e) Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding:-
- | | |
|---|----------------------|
| (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year | No reliable estimate |
| (ii) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year | 169 (641 units) |
| (iii) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year | 160 (618½ units) |
| (iv) Number of cases in which dwelling houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding | Nil |

NOTE: Units mean the number of equivalent persons in the families obtained by regarding children between 1 and 10 years of age as "half persons" and disregarding infants under the age of twelve months.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Action already taken

The following table gives details of the clearance areas declared by the Council since 1950, when slum clearance work under the Housing Acts was recommenced.

Name of Area	Date of Declaration	No. of houses	No. of persons displaced
Elgin Mews	25. 4.1950.	28	86
Lionel Mews (Nos. 1 and 2)	3.10.1950.	13	38
Lonsdale Mews (Nos. 1 and 2)	2. 1.1951.	19	14
Munro Mews	2. 1.1951.	24	55
South End Row and Gardens	3. 4.1951.	10	4
East Mews Road	3. 4.1951.	14	40
Powis Mews	13.11.1951.	13	30
St. Luke's Mews	13.11.1951.	20	41
Portobello Road	13.11.1951.	4	3
Kensal New Town (No.1) Area	11.12.1956.	34	309
Kensal New Town (No.2) Area	14. 1.1958.	62	441
Kensal New Town (No.3) Area	14. 1.1958.	15	146
Portland Road (No.1) Area	11. 3.1958.	5	31
Portland Road (No.2) Area	11. 3.1958.	10	71
Kensal New Town (No.4) Area	8. 3.1960.	7	41
Kensal New Town (No.5) Area	8. 3.1960.	20	187
Kensal New Town (No.6) Area	8. 3.1960.	6	62
Railway Mews Area	10. 5.1960.	10	7
Portobello Road/Telford Road Area	17.10.1961.	18	127
Kensal New Town (No.7) Area	12. 3.1963.	49	350
Princedale Road Area	25. 6.1963.	7	30
Kensal New Town (No.8) Area	23. 7.1963.	24	182
Kensal New Town (No.9) Area	15.10.1963.	54	417

Kensal New Town Area

This area, consisting of over twenty acres, is scheduled for clearance.

The first portion of $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres has been dealt with by the Borough Council, and the redevelopment of the site by the erection of new flats and maisonnettes is well in progress.

The remaining portion of the Kensal New Town Area, which is zoned for residential development, will be dealt with by the Council and the London County Council on the following basis:-

- (i) The Council will undertake the redevelopment of 3.1 acres to the north and 1.62 acres to the south of the $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres upon which they are at present engaged. This area, including the present $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres, is bounded by Kensal Road, Golborne Road, Bosworth Road and the railway.
- (ii) The London County Council will undertake the redevelopment of 7.2 acres to the east of the Borough Council's present $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres. This area is bounded by Golborne Road, Kensal Road and the

railway. The London County Council will also be responsible for the redevelopment of a small area of 0.41 acres between Kensal Road and the canal, to the west of an area in Paddington, of 3.6 acres, which the County Council now propose to zone as open space in place of the open space of 3.6 acres originally proposed at the eastern end of the area.

The London County Council will be responsible for school extensions and the provision of additional open space north of Kensal Road.

During the year, progress was made in dealing with Kensal New Town Area. Following a Public Inquiry held by the Minister on 6th February, 1964, in respect of the Kensal New Town (Nos. 7 and 8) Compulsory Purchase Orders, the Minister confirmed the Orders with certain modifications.

Tenders were subsequently invited for the demolition of the properties which are contained in Phase 2 of the redevelopment scheme. Plans for the redevelopment of Phase 2 of the area were drawn up to provide for the erection of 47 flats, 47 tenants' stores and 35 hard standings for cars. A suitable tender was accepted by the Council in the early part of 1965. Plans for the rebuilding of Phase 3 of the scheme were drawn up and these will provide for the erection of 188 flats.

Work on the erection of 54 flats and maisonnettes in Stage 3 of Phase 1 commenced during the year and was programmed to be completed in 1965.

Lancaster Road (West) Area

This area, which consists of 20.23 acres, is scheduled for redevelopment during the period 1960/72 and forms that part of the Blechynden Street area south of the metropolitan railway line containing approximately 455 houses, 15 factories, 140 shops, 6 licensed premises and 11 other business premises. Whilst the Council's intention is that this Lancaster Road (West) scheme should be regarded primarily as a venture in slum clearance, it is appreciated that in the area there may be many houses which will not be representative as unfit for human habitation.

During the year, work on the redevelopment proposals was proceeded with but the approval of the draft plans was affected by a proposal to provide a certain amount of office accommodation within the established zone of the redevelopment scheme. At the time of writing, the negotiations with the Greater London Council are still being carried on.

Linked with the Lancaster Road (West) Redevelopment Area is the Blechynden Street area comprising 8.30 acres situated north west of the metropolitan railway line which is to be redeveloped by the Greater London Council. During the year, the Minister of Housing and Local Government approved Compulsory Purchase Orders for a number of properties in this part of the Blechynden Street area including the following premises in Kensington:-

- 1 - 3 (consecutive) Bramley Mews
- 43 - 49 (odd) and 53 - 59 (odd) Bramley Road
- 33 - 67 (odd) and 73 - 81 (odd) Blechynden Street
- 1 - 25 (odd) Lockton Street
- 1 - 15 (odd) and 2 - 14 (even) Martin Street
- 36 - 44 (consecutive) Mersey Street
- 21 - 33 (odd - excluding 29A) and 10 - 30 (even) Silchester Terrace

Houses in Multiple Occupation

In the last few years, the Council have given very serious consideration to the question of improving tenement houses.

The Housing Act, 1961, provided new powers for dealing with bad living conditions in houses let in lodgings or occupied by members of more than one family.

The 1961 Act provides, amongst other powers:-

- (i) A new power to apply a code of management to individual houses in which proper standards of management have not been observed. The requirements of this code are prescribed in the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962, which came into operation on 22nd May, 1962.
- (ii) Stronger powers to require the provision of additional facilities and amenities essential to decent living conditions, and the provision of adequate means of escape from fire.
- (iii) A power for local authorities to carry out works themselves in default and recover the cost.
- (iv) A new power to make a direction limiting the number of persons who may live in a house, or part of a house, which is in multiple occupation.

The new powers are designed to deal primarily with the worst type of multi-occupied house.

Part I of the Regulations mentioned in (i) above deals with their application and interpretation; Part II prescribes the duties of management to be discharged by the manager of the house; and Part III deals with ancillary requirements including the provision of information. It also places certain obligations on occupants for the purpose of ensuring that the manager can effectively carry out his duties.

Responsibility for management will rest on an owner or lessee who receives the rents or other payments from tenants or lodgers, including any agent or trustee through whom the rents are received.

The main substance of the code of management is contained in Part II of the Regulations which deals with the manager's responsibilities for repair and maintenance. Broadly, these responsibilities amount to ensuring the repair (including reasonable decorative repair), cleanliness and good order of the parts of the house in common use; the proper maintenance throughout the house of installations for basic services, such as water supply, drainage, gas and electricity; the repair and good order of all means of ventilation and means of escape from fire. The manager is also required to ensure an adequate provision of refuse bins and to take reasonable precautions to protect tenants from injury as a result of structural conditions in the house.

Where rooms are let to tenants or lodgers as their living accommodation, the manager must ensure that the rooms are clean and in a reasonable state of structural repair at the commencement of the letting and that defects are remedied in the rooms which are already let, when the Regulations are applied to a house. There is a continuing obligation for the repair and proper working order of installations in the rooms, for the supply of water, gas and electricity as well as baths, sinks, basins and sanitary conveniences.

In Part III of the Regulations a general obligation is placed on occupants to take reasonable care not to hinder the manager in carrying out his duties.

Regulation 14 requires the manager to display in a suitable position in the house a notice containing his name and address and that of any other manager with an indication of his interest (i.e., agent or trustee), a copy of the Management Order, a copy of the Regulations and, if the local authority require, a notice which the authority may provide for indicating briefly the main provisions of the Regulations.

The Regulations do not stand in isolation, and they must be taken together with existing powers under the Housing Act, 1957, and the powers contained in the 1961 Act relating to the provision of additional services and facilities and the prevention or reduction of overcrowding. It is likely that there will be houses where Orders applying a code of management, prescribed in the Regulations, will be all that are necessary to bring about an improvement in conditions. In others, the reason for the unsatisfactory state of affairs will be not so much bad management as lack of essential facilities. To put this right, a local authority can require the necessary work to be done and, where need be, link the notice of works with a direction limiting the number of occupants in a house. In the very worst type of houses conditions may be so bad that, to effect any real improvement, it will be necessary to take action at one and the same time to secure better management, additional facilities, and a limitation on the number of occupants.

The premises affected vary considerably, and render impracticable the provision of a single rigid code of requirements applicable to all cases. The Council have adopted certain minimum requirements as standards of essential services and amenities. These were given in detail in my reports for 1962 and have been recommended for adoption throughout London by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee.

Plan of Action

In January, 1963, the Medical Officer of Health reported to the Public Health Committee on the improvement of houses and, inter alia, referred to areas of properties which are up to 100 years old where the property is either unsuitable or not worth converting. These areas are shown on a map coloured pink and include a total of 1,436 properties.

The best long-term solution for these properties is demolition and redevelopment, but the existing slum clearance commitments of the Council will prevent them from undertaking this for many years. The properties consist predominantly of houses in multiple occupation.

The joint meeting of the Public Health Committee and Housing and Town Planning Committee recommended that, as a short-term policy, the provisions of Part II of the Housing Act, 1961, relating to houses in multiple occupation should be applied to these areas as soon as possible, and that additional staff should be engaged and additional office accommodation provided. The aim was to deal with the 1,436 houses within three years, and to do this it was decided to engage four additional technical assistants working under the direction of two qualified public health inspectors. In view of the substantial increase in administrative and clerical work it was decided to engage one senior clerk and two shorthand typists.

The accommodation at the Public Health Department was already strained to the limit and, in order to house this new housing section, it was decided to convert the coach house and stable at the rear of the Red House, Hornton Street, for the accommodation of the additional staff. The work on this office conversion was completed in October, 1963.

Difficulty was encountered in securing qualified staff as technical assistants. In view of the nation-wide shortage of public health inspectors, and the even greater shortage in the London area, it was decided to attempt to recruit assistants with sufficient experience to undertake routine inspections, but, despite several advertisements, the type of applicant was

generally quite unsuitable with regard to experience and qualification to undertake the work involved. As a result, a further effort was made to secure public health inspectors and, by the end of 1963, it was possible to assign four inspectors to this work, together with the clerical staff referred to. The full establishment of six public health inspectors was reached early in 1964.

Two public health inspectors had been engaged on the preliminary work for some time prior to the completion of the office accommodation and inspections had commenced. A system was devised to deal with the house-to-house inspection, report, preparation and service of all necessary notices for when it was eventually possible to commence the operation on a full scale. The procedure involved under the Act of 1961 is complicated and calls for very close liaison between the officers of the Town Clerk's and Medical Officer of Health's Departments.

It was decided that the purpose of the inspections should be threefold:-

- (i) to secure, under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1961, the satisfactory management of all premises in multiple occupation;
- (ii) to obtain the installation of satisfactory sanitary facilities and amenities under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, to comply with the standards made by the Council; and
- (iii) to secure the repair of houses under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957.

Problems Encountered

In the administration of new legislation of this nature it is inevitable that difficulties should be encountered. The largest single problem which has been met in this work is the element of delay. This has been experienced at all stages of the procedure, of which the following are examples:-

- (a) When endeavouring to obtain details of persons interested in the premises, undue delay has been caused by owners in the time taken to reply to the enquiry. This information is essential before any notices can be served.
- (b) A lack of co-operation by owners and tenants has been met in gaining access to some premises.
- (c) Delay brought about by the administrative procedure necessary in making a management order.
- (d) Various methods adopted by recalcitrant landlords to avoid or delay executing the necessary works.
- (e) Changes of ownership.
- (f) Changes of occupier and the method of letting a house.
- (g) Slow progress by builders in executing work. This has been brought about mainly by the insufficiency of builders willing and able to undertake this type of work.
- (h) Delay by landlords proceeding with works at a very slow pace and by this action preventing the Council from executing the work in default.

- (i) Poor standard of work found in many cases which necessitates a larger number of re-inspections and causes delay in the resultant alterations necessary to amend the work.
- (j) Genuine cases of hardship, particularly in the case of some old owner/occupiers or old principal tenants who have sub-let and become liable to carry out certain works as they are responsible for the multiple occupation.

Representations were made to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government by this Council and other local authorities and, as a result, a new Housing Act was passed by Parliament in 1964 to remove some of the difficulties experienced in administering the 1961 Act. The additional powers given to local authorities by the Housing Act, 1964, dealt with, inter alia,

- (a) Improved methods of recovering costs of carrying out work in default under Part II of the Housing Act, 1961. The expenses of works carried out by the local authority in default are made a charge on the property, and on estates and interests in the premises, and the authority is given all the powers of a mortgagee, including the power of sale to cover their costs.
- (b) Penalties against landlords for failure to execute works under Part II of the Housing Act, 1961.
- (c) Means of operating (i) the power to require works and (ii) the power to give a direction for the reduction of overcrowding (Sections 15 and 19 respectively of the Housing Act, 1961) in combination instead of alternatively.
- (d) The obtaining of a Justice's warrant to enter premises for the purposes of Part II of the Housing Act, 1961.

In addition, local authorities are vested with a new power to enable them to make control orders in respect of multi-occupied houses in which the living conditions are so bad as to justify urgent action in the interest of people living in the house.

A control order enables a local authority to take possession, against all landlords and proprietors, of premises and undertake all management duties subject to compensation to the dispossessed landlord.

A control order remains in force for five years, unless it is revoked by the County Court or by a higher tribunal or by the local authority.

The local authority are required to take such immediate steps as are necessary for the protection of the resident's safety, welfare or health and subsequently to improve and manage the house as well, in all respects, as they would have required a manager or person in control to do under the provisions of Part II of the Housing Act, 1961.

Inspections were commenced in the Golborne Ward, in an area bounded by Acklam Road, Portobello Road, Wornington Road and St. Ervan's Road, and by the end of the year 651 houses had been initially inspected to record defects.

The following table summarises the action taken during 1964 and the total results since the work commenced in 1963:-

	1964	1963	Total
Houses inspected	355	296	651
No action required	15	27	42
Management orders made	32	27	59
Notices served:			
Section 9 - Housing Act, 1957	346	105	451
Section 14 - Housing Act, 1961	30	-	30
Section 15 - Housing Act, 1961	355	117	472
Section 16 - Housing Act, 1961	3	2	5
Negotiations in progress	3	6	9
Work in progress	97	96	193
Work completed	183	27	210
Work in default authorised	73	4	77

In the area dealt with to date, the houses mainly consist of a basement and three storeys, with a back addition, usually to the basement and ground floors. In some cases, the basement rooms are subject to closing orders. In the past, these houses have been occupied by a family on each floor, but due largely to the settling of immigrants in this area, many have been found to be in one-room lettings. The majority of the houses in the area have no bathroom and, generally, there is one internal water closet situated on the ground floor or first half-landing, with an external water closet in the rear yard, the latter normally used only by the basement tenant.

The requirements generally have, therefore, been for the provision of at least one bath in every house, and in some cases an additional internal water closet, together with a hot water supply and exclusive facilities for the cooking, preparation and storage of food in each separate letting.

Where there are one-room lettings it has been found mainly that kitchens are shared or cooking facilities are provided on landings. In these cases, the provision of hot and cold water supplies, sinks, food storage and cooking facilities have also been required within each letting.

In a number of cases, the baths have been installed in the ground floor back addition rooms and, where additional water closet accommodation has been necessary, it has been possible to provide it in the new bathroom, in those cases where there is a separate water closet also available.

Where the back addition rooms are occupied, the bathrooms have been provided by building up the back addition by an additional storey.

IMPROVEMENT OR CONVERSION OF EXISTING HOUSES

Owners of private dwellings may apply to the Council for assistance towards carrying out work of improvement or conversion. One aim is to encourage owners to provide services and amenities in houses which are sound but which were built to a lower standard than is generally acceptable nowadays. The other is to encourage the provision of additional satisfactory dwellings, either by converting the large outmoded house from one dwelling into a number of flats, or by converting an old building into one or more dwellings.

Grants are not intended to help owners meet the cost of ordinary repairs and renewals, nor are they intended to adapt a perfectly adequate dwelling to the needs of a particular family. They are not normally payable for the provision of extra living rooms or bedrooms, or for increasing the size of existing rooms. They are not payable for the improvement of premises used primarily or partly for business purposes.

Two methods of application are available. The first is to apply for an improvement grant - known as a discretionary grant - under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. The maximum grant payable is one-half of the approved expenditure (which must not be less than £100) subject to a maximum allowance of £500.

In considering a scheme of improvement or conversion submitted for grant, only one question may properly be asked, namely, whether it will produce a satisfactory modernised dwelling complying with the statutory conditions and the specified requirements.

Applications for improvement (discretionary) grants received and dealt with during 1964 are summarised as follows:-

Applications received	...	...	28
Applications granted	...	...	28
Applications refused	...	...	Nil
Total amount of grants approved	...	...	£10,729.0s.0d.

The second method is to apply for standard grants, which were introduced by the House Purchase & Housing Act, 1959. The Act sets up a new system of standard grants to supplement the present system of improvement grants paid at the discretion of the local authority. These standard grants are payable only in respect of the provision of specified standard amenities and on the expenditure actually incurred for this purpose. Provided certain conditions are satisfied, the owner of the property can claim the grant as of right.

There are five standard amenities (as shown below) eligible for standard grant, which is one-half of the cost shown to have been incurred in executing the works involved, subject to a maximum payment of £350.

- (a) A fixed bath or shower in a bathroom
- (b) A wash-hand basin
- (c) A hot water supply
- (d) A water closet for the dwelling
- (e) Satisfactory facilities for storing food

During 1964, seven applications for standard grants were granted in respect of individual premises and a total payment of £630 was authorised.

ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING OF COMMON STAIRCASES IN TENEMENT HOUSES AND FLATS

Council Byelaws relating to artificial lighting of common staircases in tenement houses and flats came into operation on 11th March, 1958. The principal Byelaw reads as follows:-

" The occupier of every tenement house to which these Byelaws apply and the owner of every block of flats shall provide adequate artificial lighting for all common staircases:-

- (a) from half an hour before sunset until 12 o'clock midnight;
- (b) for one hour before sunrise during the months of October, November, December, January, February and March; and
- (c) at other times as and when necessary if adequate means of natural lighting are not provided. "

During 1964, formal notices were served in 5 cases, requiring compliance with these Byelaws.

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR IN RELATION TO DWELLING HOUSES

The Council's duty to issue certificates of disrepair in respect of "rent controlled" dwelling houses, not reasonably suitable for occupation, is governed by the Rent Act, 1957.

The following is a summary of the action taken during 1964:-

Part I - Applications for Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications for certificates	...	...	...	2
Number of decisions not to issue certificates	...	...	...	Nil
Number of decisions to issue certificates -				
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	...	...	...	Nil
(b) in respect of all defects	...	...	...	2
Number of undertakings given by landlords	...	...	...	1
Number of undertakings refused by Council	...	...	...	Nil
Number of certificates issued	...	...	...	1

Part II - Applications for cancellation of Certificates

Applications by landlords to Council for cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	5
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	...	...	...	1
Decision by Council to cancel in spite of tenant's objection	...	...	...	1
Certificates cancelled	...	...	...	5

OVERCROWDING

All cases of overcrowding are dealt with on the strict interpretation of the standards laid down in the Housing Act, 1957: distinguishing between "penal" and "non-penal" cases.

The number of new cases of overcrowding reported to the Committee during 1964 was 169, giving an equivalent number of persons of 641. The total number of overcrowding cases which were recorded during the year as having been abated was 160, comprising a total of 618½ units.

ASSESSMENT OF HOUSING PRIORITIES ON MEDICAL GROUNDS

During the year, 135 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were examined, and recommendations for the award of additional points were made to the Chief Housing Officer. In each case, the precise medical condition and resultant disability were determined (frequently necessitating communication with the family doctor or with the hospital attended). The premises were inspected in detail to ascertain the extent and nature of the existing accommodation; the adequacy of day and sleeping space; the risk of infection; the existence of remediable or irreducible sanitary or structural defects, and the existence of inconveniences, such as stairs, which might be prejudicial to the patient.

On this information and that supplied by the Chief Housing Officer, an assessment of points to be awarded on medical grounds was made in 133 cases.

FACTORIES

Section 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, requires the Medical Officer of Health to make an annual report in regard to the Council's functions under the Act. The following tables give the prescribed particulars in the form requested by the Ministry of Health in Circular No. 1/65, dated 11th January, 1965:-

Part I of the Act

1 - INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health
(including inspections made by public health inspectors).

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
i) Factories in which Secs. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	100	45	2	-
ii) Factories not included in i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	543	242	15	-
iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	9	9	-	-
TOTAL	652	296	17	-

2 - Cases in which DEFECTS were found. (If defects are
discovered at the premises on two, three or more
separate occasions, they should be reckoned as two,
three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	2	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	15	15	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	17	17	-	6	-

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of work (1)	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August lists required by Sec. 133 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecu- tions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel:						
Making, etc.	124	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and washing	4	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	1	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	3	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture & Upholstery	4	-	-	-	-	-
Boxmaking	36	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	63	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	42	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	1	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	4	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	284	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

During the year, 114 inspections of outworkers' premises were made, but in no case was action necessary to prevent work being carried out in unwholesome premises.

No instance of infectious disease occurring in premises where home work is carried on was reported during the year.

BASEMENT BAKEHOUSES

The Factories Act, 1961 (Section 70) requires the Council to inspect in every fifth year all basement bakehouses in the borough for which certificates of suitability have been issued. The certificates continue to operate if the Council are satisfied that the bakehouses are still suitable.

The last quinquennial review was made in 1963, and at the present time there are six basement bakehouses in use in the borough. They are as follows:-

- 151 Earl's Court Road
- 65 Golborne Road
- 139 Portland Road
- 178 Fulham Road
- 79 Golborne Road
- 46 Walton Street

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, ETC. IN SHOPS

The Shops Act, 1950, empowers the Council to enforce in all shops -

- (a) suitable and sufficient means of ventilation;
- (b) suitable and sufficient means of maintaining a reasonable temperature;
- (c) suitable and sufficient water closet accommodation.

As from 1st January, 1959, the London County Council transferred to Metropolitan Borough Councils the responsibility for enforcing provisions of the Shops Act, 1950, relating to adequate lighting, suitable and sufficient washing facilities and, where employees take any meals in the shop premises, suitable and sufficient facilities for taking those meals.

Under Section 38 of the Shops Act, 1950, the Council may grant a certificate exempting a shop from the provision of suitable and sufficient water closet accommodation or washing facilities if they are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation or other special circumstances affecting the shop it is reasonable that such a certificate should be in force, and that suitable and sufficient accommodation or facilities are otherwise conveniently available.

The Council have decided that in those shops where members of both sexes are employed, separate sanitary conveniences for each sex should be required if the number of employees exceeds four, but if the number is less than four, one sanitary convenience should be regarded as suitable and sufficient, provided that the door of the convenience is fitted with a proper lock or fastener on the internal side, and an automatic indicator shows on the external side of the door whether the apartment is engaged or vacant.

During the year 1964, no exemption certificate under the Shops Act was granted.

Similarly, under the Food Hygiene Regulations, exemption may now be granted in food shops in respect of the provision of constant water supply, wash-hand basins with hot and cold water, cupboard or locker accommodation for outdoor clothing and facilities for washing food and equipment, if such provision cannot reasonably be required.

During 1964, no exemption certificate was issued under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

REGISTER OF FACTORIES

The Factories Act, 1961, requires the Council to keep a list of all factories within the borough with respect to which the duty of enforcing the provisions of the Factories Act is imposed upon them.

The following table gives a summary of the factories on the Council's register at the end of the year, indicating the types of business carried on, whether or not mechanical power is used, and where situated - i.e., North or South Kensington:-

Factory - Business	North Kensington		South Kensington	
	Mech.	N-M.	Mech.	N-M.
Bakers and Confectioners	6	1	9	2
Belt and Button Manufacturers	1	-	-	1
Builders and Decorators	9	4	7	10
Building Construction	9	-	-	-
Carton Making and Salvage	2	-	-	-
Coffee Grinding and Roasting	1	-	3	-
Cosmetics and Toilet Preparations	-	1	-	1
Dental Mechanics	2	-	2	-
Disinfectants	1	-	-	-
Display Works and Signwriting	4	1	3	1
Doll and Toy Manufacturers	4	2	-	-
Dressmaking	14	-	30	7
Drug Manufacturers	-	1	-	-
Dyers and Cleaners	8	1	9	-
Electro Platers	2	-	-	-
Engineering (Electro)	10	-	6	3
Engineering (Mech.)	20	-	7	-
Electrical Generating Stations	2	-	1	-
Film Editing and Slide Making	1	-	-	-
Furriers	1	1	11	2
Gas Works	1	-	-	-
Glass Cutting and Polishing	2	-	2	-
Handbags and Shopping Bags	1	-	-	1
Ice Cube and Cream Manufacturers	2	-	-	-
Jewellers and Watchmakers	2	1	4	2
Lamp Shade Manufacturers	-	1	1	1
Laundries	9	-	5	-
Leather Goods	-	-	1	3
Metal Merchants	8	-	3	1
Milliners	1	-	1	4
Motor Car Accessories	2	-	-	2
M.V.R. and Garages	50	1	66	1
Musical Instruments	-	-	2	-
Needle Grinding	1	-	-	-
Novelty Goods	1	-	-	-
Office Equipment	-	-	1	-
Oil Blenders and Packers	2	-	-	1
Paint Makers and Storers	1	-	1	-
Photographers	3	-	5	3
Picture Frame Makers	1	-	3	-
Plastics	5	1	1	-
Printers and Bookbinders	13	-	6	-
Radio and Television	7	1	7	2
Rubber Goods Manufacturers	1	-	1	-
Rag Merchants	1	1	-	-
Sausage Makers	11	-	5	-
Scientific & Hospital Instruments	2	-	2	-
Shoe Makers and Repairers	4	-	10	-
Silk Screen Printing and Spraying	3	-	1	-
Starch and Soda Manufacturers	1	-	-	-
Soft Furnishings and Upholstery	14	4	16	6
Stone Masons	1	-	1	-
Sweet Making and Packing	1	1	-	-
Tailoring	8	1	9	8
Tool Making	5	-	2	-
Undertakers	1	-	-	1
Wax Workers	2	-	-	-
Weaving	-	-	1	-
Woodworkers (Joiners, etc.)	7	1	11	2
Wheelwrights	1	-	-	-
Miscellaneous	12	5	3	5
TOTAL	284	30	259	70

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, makes provision for the safety, health and welfare of persons employed in shops, offices and railway premises. The requirements of the Act follow closely those of the Factories Act and include provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting, sanitary conveniences, washing facilities, drinking water, seats, safety of machinery, first aid and fire precautions.

Enforcement of the provisions of the Act is divided among a number of authorities. In most premises covered by the Act, its general requirements are enforced by local authorities who were already responsible for inspecting many such premises under other legislation dealing with public health and shop closing hours. H.M. Inspectors of Factories enforce the general provisions of the Act in certain premises which are associated with, or broadly similar in their conditions to, factories, i.e., railway premises, fuel storage depots and offices in factories. They are also responsible for inspecting premises owned or occupied by the Crown and those occupied by local authorities.

Provisions relating to fire precautions are the responsibility of the Fire Authority, i.e., with regard to this borough's area, the London County Council.

In Kensington, inspections are carried out by the Public Health Department, and a full-time public health inspector was appointed for this purpose on 1st July, 1964. He has been assisted, for the time being on a part-time basis, by a member of the Department's technical staff. Clerical assistance, also on a part-time basis, has been undertaken by a clerk who is also responsible for other aspects of environmental health. Inspections of shops and catering premises have been carried out, in the main, by district public health inspectors who are also responsible for the enforcement of additional legislation such as the Food Hygiene Regulations.

It was estimated that the following numbers of premises might be subject to supervision by the Council:-

Offices	...	...	...	...	1,090
Shops	...	...	...	...	2,868
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	41
Catering Premises	...	...	...	...	392
Other Premises	...	...	...	...	943
					<u>5,334</u>

The number of premises registered during the year was:-

Offices	...	...	...	...	1,145
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	1,363
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	177
Catering Establishments	...	...	...	...	370
Canteens	...	...	...	...	7
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	<u>7</u>
					<u>3,062</u>

The numbers of persons employed in these premises were:-

Offices	...	...	...	...	9,294
Retail Shops	...	...	...	...	10,746
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	...	...	...	...	1,029
Catering Establishments open to the public	...	...	...	...	4,417
Canteens	...	...	...	...	303
Fuel Storage Depots	...	...	...	...	33
					<u>25,822</u>

Total number of male employees	...	9,706
" " " female "	...	16,116

The Ministry of Labour, in a letter dated 10th June, 1964, to local authorities stated that they did not propose to suggest a frequency for the periodical general inspection of premises. Some classes of these premises, e.g., food shops, have to be inspected under other statutes and these visits may often present opportunities for an inspection under the Act. However, the number of premises to be inspected varies widely between different local authority areas in relation to their size and other circumstances. While the Ministry hoped that authorities would aim to give all premises on their registers an initial general inspection as soon as possible, they recognised that in many areas it was likely to be a number of years before all premises covered by the Act could be visited. Authorities were requested to give priority to premises where conditions were thought to be poor or where there were special hazards. Subject to this, it was recommended that inspections should be planned so that a reasonable selection of premises of different classes receive a general inspection each year.

The numbers of registered premises inspected during the year were:-

Offices	...	162
Retail Shops	...	230
Wholesale Shops and Warehouses	...	11
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	...	24
Fuel storage depots	...	1

The total number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises was 562.

SUPERVISION OF FOOD SUPPLIES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This is the principal Act for controlling the composition, labelling, fitness and hygienic handling of food.

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

These Regulations are the principal instruments for enforcing good food hygiene practice in foodshops. Their main requirements were given in my Reports 1961/62.

During the year, the public health inspectors have been engaged on surveying food premises in the borough and a total of 2,545 inspections was made.

In 5 cases, it was necessary to send informal notices pointing out deficiencies under the Regulations and, generally speaking, the food traders are complying with the requirements in a co-operative manner.

It was, however, found necessary to take legal proceedings for contraventions of the Regulations as follows:-

[illegible]

DETAILS OF LEGAL PROCEEDINGS TAKEN UNDER
FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS IN 1964 (Cont'd.)

Date of Hearing	Offence	Regu- lations	Result					
			Fine			Costs awarded to Council		
			£	s	d	£	s	d
13. 3.64 (cont'd.)	Accumulation of refuse	24	Dismissed					
	Dirty equipment	6						
	Dirty walls of food room	23						
	Dirty floor of food room	23						
	Dirty ceiling of food room	23	Withdrawn					
	Accumulation of refuse	24						
24.11.64	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	Dismissed					
	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	2	0	0	4	4	0
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	2	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	2	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	2	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	5	0	0	-	-	-
	Dirty floor of vehicle	26(1)	Absolute discharge					
	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	2	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	5	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	5	0	0	4	4	0
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	5	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	2	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	2	0	0	-	-	-
	Absence of name and address on vehicle	26(2)	Withdrawn					
	Absence of clean water on vehicle	28(1)	Withdrawn					

Inspection of Food Premises

Premises where food is prepared, stored or exposed for sale for human consumption, are frequently inspected. The following is a record of the inspections made by the public health inspectors engaged on this work for 1964:-

Premises registered under -	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
(1) <u>Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955</u>		
(a) for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream or the storage of ice cream intended for sale	379	96*
(b) for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale	106	147
(2) <u>Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959</u> as dairies or where the occupier is registered for the sale of milk in sealed containers only	195	207

* Additional inspections of the premises (not primarily in connection with the sale of ice cream) are recorded under different headings in the following table:-

Food premises (all categories)	No. of Premises	No. of Inspections
Bakehouses - underground	6	13
Bakehouses - others	8	12
Bread and cake shops	38	26
Butchers	64	122
Dairies and premises where milk is sold	195	207
Fishmongers	26	36
Food Factories	17	51
General Stores	48	255
Greengrocers	82	41
Grocers	213	382
Ice Cream	379	96
Preserved Food	27	10
Public Houses and Off-licences	197	70
Restaurants and cafes	359	378
Sweet shops	136	28
Street markets, stalls and storage premises	97	536
	(licensed traders)	(318 miscellaneous visits)

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

These Regulations, part of which came into force on 29th September, 1963, and the remainder on 1st October, 1964, re-enact with amendments the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The principal change in these Regulations is that, from 1st October, 1964, the designation "Untreated" replaced the designation "Tuberculin Tested".

The designation "Tuberculin Tested" was considered to be no longer suitable as a description for some milk only, since all milk produced in England and Wales now comes from attested herds.

All milk sold by retail in England and Wales must be specially designated and those designations would in future be "Untreated" (relating to "Raw" or "Farm Bottled" milks), "Pasteurised" and "Sterilised".

From 29th September, 1963, until 31st December, 1964, a person holding the appropriate licence could use the words "Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)" as an alternative to the words "Pasteurised Milk" in relation to milk which has been pasteurised in accordance with the Regulations.

From 1st October, 1964, until 31st December, 1964, milk could be labelled as "Tuberculin Tested Milk" if the conditions applicable to the use of the special designation "Untreated" were otherwise satisfied.

The licences granted during the year are shown in the following table, together with the total numbers in force at the end of the year:-

	<u>Licences issued in 1964</u>	<u>Total number in force at end of year</u>
Tuberculin Tested milk	9	164
Pasteurised milk	12	187
Sterilised milk	6	148

The following table shows the number of samples of Tuberculin Tested (Farm Bottled) milk and processed milks taken during the year, together with the results of examinations:-

Designation	No. of Samples	Methylene blue test		Phosphatase test		Turbidity test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Tuberculin Tested (Farm bottled)	8	* 7	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	13	*10	-	13	-	-	-
Pasteurised	17	*15	-	17	-	-	-
Sterilised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

* One sample of tuberculin tested (farm bottled) milk, three samples of tuberculin tested (pasteurised) milk and two samples of pasteurised milk were not submitted to the methylene blue test as the atmospheric shade temperature exceeded 70°F, which is the limit specified in the Regulations.

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

(a) Registrations

The number of persons registered under these Regulations at the end of the year, to sell milk from premises in the borough (including the sale of cream in sealed containers) was 195.

(b) Unclean Milk Containers

It is an offence under the Regulations for any dairy farmer or distributor to use for holding milk any vessel that is not in a state of thorough cleanliness immediately before use. In the case of bottled milk, the time "immediately before use" is considered to mean at the time the bottle is first filled and, therefore, any offence would be committed at the time and place of bottling.

During the year, five instances of "dirty milk bottles" were reported. In one case legal proceedings were instituted; in two other cases warning letters were sent to the bottlers, and in the remaining two cases it was decided to take no further action.

Composition of Milk

During the year, 175 samples of milk (all grades) were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, all of genuine composition.

The following table shows the percentage of milk fat and non-fatty solids of the genuine samples of milk, other than Channel Islands and South Devon milks, taken during each month:-

Month	No. of samples taken	Average Percentages	
		Milk Fats	Non-fat Solids
January	24	3.67	8.43
February	20	3.62	8.43
March	14	3.60	8.47
April	9	3.49	8.55
May	11	3.38	8.67
June	5	3.44	8.69

Month	No. of samples taken	Average Percentages	
		Milk Fats	Non-fat Solids
July	1	3.40	8.60
August	-	-	-
September	1	3.65	8.60
October	2	3.82	8.77
November	14	3.76	8.71
December	5	3.72	8.63
Average for the whole year		3.59	8.60
Legal minimum standard		3.00	8.50

Milk and Dairies (Channel Islands & South Devon Milk) Regulations, 1956

These Regulations require that all milk for human consumption sold under the specific description of -

Channel Islands Milk
Jersey Milk
Guernsey Milk or
South Devon Milk

must contain not less than 4% by weight of milk fat. This compares with the presumptive milk fat standard of 3% specified for ordinary milk by the Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939.

The following table shows the average percentages of milk fat and non-fat solids of the genuine samples taken during each month:-

Month	No. of samples taken	Average Percentages	
		Milk Fats	Non-fat Solids
January	11	4.45	8.87
February	11	4.51	8.83
March	10	4.30	8.87
April	10	4.19	8.79
May	6	4.21	8.96
June	3	4.28	8.95
July	2	4.20	8.85
August	-	-	-
September	1	4.40	9.10
October	1	4.70	9.05
November	10	4.50	9.00
December	4	4.60	9.03
Average for the whole year		4.39	8.99
Legal minimum standard		4.00	8.50

Unsound Food

Seizure

Under Part I of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, it is an offence to sell, offer, or expose for sale, or to be in possession for the purpose of sale or preparation for sale, food intended for human consumption which is in an unfit condition. Such food can be seized and taken before a Justice of the Peace, who can condemn it and order it to be destroyed or disposed of for purposes other than human consumption.

During the year, it was found necessary to enforce this procedure on only one occasion, when after a complaint had been made of unfit food, the shop premises concerned were inspected and a quantity of foodstuffs on display were seized due to their infested condition and taken before a Justice of the Peace who condemned them and ordered them to be destroyed.

Legal proceedings were instituted for this offence and for other offences under the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, for which the defendant was fined £50 and £1.1s.0d. costs.

Surrender

Any person having in his possession food which is diseased, unsound, or unfit for human consumption can, under Section 180(8) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, surrender it to the Council for destruction or other suitable method of disposal.

During the year the following amounts of food were surrendered and condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

Food	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	lbs.
Meat (raw)		15	-	20
Meat (other)		7	-	19
Ham and Pork	1	11	-	4
Sauerkraut		15	3	19
Cucumbers and Gherkins in Brine		10	3	11
Butter and Cheese				23
Fish (wet and dry)		4	-	8
Sausage		11	3	12
TOTAL	4	15	1	4
Tins, jars, packets or cartons of fruit, vegetables and miscellaneous foodstuffs and			10,304	
Frozen foods			10,017	
TOTAL			20,321	

All food condemned as unfit for human consumption is collected by the Council, taken to the refuse destructor in Fulham and destroyed. In no instance were large quantities of food involved, necessitating special examination of stocks of food.

Complaints by purchasers of food

During the year, 75 complaints were received from members of the public alleging the unsatisfactory condition of food purchased by them in the borough. The complaints generally related to the presence of foreign matter in foods, and the unsatisfactory condition of bread, meat pie, liver, cheese, sausages, confectionery and meat.

Of these complaints, 16 cases resulted in the Public Health Committee instructing the Town Clerk to institute legal proceedings and in each case a conviction was awarded.

In 7 cases, the Public Health Committee decided to send warning letters to the vendors or manufacturers concerned.

The remaining 52 cases were dealt with informally, either owing to the lack of sufficient evidence, or to the complaint not being substantiated.

The Liquid Egg (Pasteurisation) Regulations, 1963

The Regulations require the pasteurisation of liquid egg to be used in food intended for sale for human consumption, other than egg broken out on the food manufacturers' premises and used within twenty-four hours. The Regulations prescribe the method of pasteurisation and the test to be satisfied.

There is no egg pasteurisation plant in Kensington and it was not found necessary during the year to take any sample of liquid egg in accordance with these Regulations.

Adulteration of Food

During the year, 245 formal samples were submitted for analysis by the Public Analyst, of which 11 (4.49%) were either adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory. 755 informal samples were also submitted for analysis, of which 24 (3.17%) were either adulterated or otherwise unsatisfactory.

In two of the formal cases legal proceedings were taken. In three cases warnings were given to the Producers, Manufacturers or Vendors and in all cases the results of these unsatisfactory samples were brought to the notice of the producers, manufacturers or vendors as the case may be.

Ice Cream

The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations, 1959, and the Labelling of Food (Amendment) Regulations, 1959, have been made jointly by the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The Ice Cream Regulations prescribe standards for ice cream and introduce separate standards for "dairy ice cream" (or "dairy cream ice" or "cream ice"), and for "milk ice".

The Labelling Regulations prohibit the labelling, marking or advertising of ice cream in a manner suggestive of butter, cream, milk, or anything connected with the dairy interest unless the ice cream contains no fat other than milk (except such as may be introduced by the use as an ingredient of any egg, flavouring substance, or emulsifying or stabilising agent), but permit the presence of skimmed milk solids to be declared. These Regulations also provide that it is an offence to sell under the description "ice cream", any pre-packed ice cream which contains fat other than milk fat, unless it bears on the wrapper or container a declaration "Contains non-milk fat" or, if appropriate, "Contains vegetable fat" in type of a prescribed minimum size.

The following table shows the number of samples of ice cream taken during 1964 for chemical analysis compared with those taken in the previous year:-

	<u>1963</u>	<u>1964</u>
Number of samples	7	8
Variation of fat content per cent	8.4 to 12.2	7.5 to 16.8
Variation of non-fat content per cent	24.9 to 31.5	22.2 to 28.8
Average fat content per cent	10.2	10.2
Average non-fat solids content per cent	27.1	24.9

The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959, require that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream are to be pasteurised or sterilised.

There is still no legal bacteriological standard for ice cream. As in previous years, samples were taken and submitted for examination under the provisional methylene blue reduction test, which is a simple and practical means for the routine examination of ice cream. The test is not of sufficient precision to justify its use as a statutory test. The grading is determined by the length of time taken to decolourize the methylene blue, and it is suggested that if samples consistently fail to reach grades 1 and 2 it would be reasonable to regard this as an indication of defects in manufacture or handling which warrant further investigation.

During the year 21 samples of ice cream were also taken and submitted to the methylene blue test. The results are as follows:-

Grade	No. of samples
1	6
2	2
3	2
4	11

Premises in the borough where ice cream is manufactured, stored or sold, were frequently inspected during the year and generally were found to be in a satisfactory condition, having regard to the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959.

General

There are no abattoirs or slaughterhouses in the borough, and no killing of animals for human consumption is carried out.

FOOD POISONING

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, requires any medical practitioner, on becoming aware that a person is suffering or is suspected to be suffering from food poisoning, to notify the Medical Officer of Health.

The following table gives a summary of all cases (notified or not) brought to notice during 1964:-

Food Poisoning Notifications (corrected)

First quarter	...	...	...	...	3
Second quarter	...	...	...	...	6
Third quarter	...	...	...	...	11
Fourth quarter	...	...	...	...	20
Total	...	...	...	...	40
Cases otherwise ascertained	...	...	...	...	Nil
Fatal cases	...	...	...	...	Nil

Particulars of outbreaks:-

	No. of Outbreaks		No. of Cases		Total Cases
	Family Outbreaks	Other Outbreaks	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent unidentified	1	1	9	-	9

Single cases:-

	No. of Cases		Total Cases
	Notified	Otherwise Ascertained	
Agent identified	7	-	7
Agent unidentified	24	-	24

Outbreaks due to unidentified agent (2 outbreaks)

In the first case a medical practitioner and his wife suffered vomiting, headaches and other symptoms after eating a paté manufactured by and purchased from a local store. A portion was sent for examination. The doctor and his wife submitted specimens which, including the paté, were negative.

In the second outbreak, seven cases were notified, all of whom were patients at a local hospital (maternity ward). Five were babies under ten days old. The ward was closed to new patients. All staff and patients submitted specimens but no positive findings were obtained. The ward was thoroughly cleansed, and all bedding, etc., was treated at the Council's disinfecting station.

Single cases

Thirty-one isolated cases of food poisoning were notified. In twenty-four of these, no causative agent was identified, but in the remaining seven cases the identified agents were either Salmonella brandenburg or Salmonella typhimurium.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Smallpox

The Public Health (Aircraft) (Amendment) Regulations, 1963, amending the Public Health (Aircraft and Ships) Regulations, 1952 - 1961, enable port health officers to require the production of international certificates of vaccination against smallpox. If a person has not a certificate he may be offered vaccination, or may be placed under surveillance or in isolation.

Experience has shown that travellers coming to this borough, not holding valid certificates, refuse vaccination and prefer to be kept under surveillance for sixteen days.

During 1964, 124 notifications were received from port health authorities, and all persons involved were contacted once every other day during the period of surveillance.

No case of smallpox was notified in the borough during 1964.

The Ministry of Health's memorandum on vaccination against smallpox recommends that public health officers likely to have to deal with cases of smallpox at short notice should be regularly revaccinated at not more than yearly intervals. During the year, thirty-seven members of the staff of the Public Health Department were vaccinated or revaccinated by the Medical Officer of Health.

Scarlet Fever

The number of cases notified in 1964 was fourteen. There was no fatal case during the year.

Diphtheria

No case of diphtheria was notified during the year.

Enteric Fever

During the year, five cases of paratyphoid fever and two cases of typhoid fever were notified.

The first case of paratyphoid fever was a 22-year old Pakistani who arrived in this country, via Germany, on 13th December, 1963. He felt unwell on the 16th and was admitted to hospital on 24th December; faeces specimens taken proved positive. He discharged himself from hospital on 3rd January, and returned to Pakistan by air on 5th January, 1964.

Three other cases were females (unknown to each other) aged 19, 22 and 26 years old, who were admitted to hospital between 8th and 10th June, 1964. All lived near to South Kensington Station, but the only connection between any of the cases was that two of them had eaten food at the same restaurant. Enquiries at the restaurant showed that only fresh cream, milk and meat were used. The staff (22) of the restaurant submitted faeces and urine specimens, all of which proved negative.

The fifth case of paratyphoid fever was a 15-year old girl who arrived from France on 18th August, 1964, and was admitted to hospital on the same day. She had a history of "fever" for four days prior to admission to hospital. She was found to be a "carrier" of the disease. She was discharged from hospital on 9th September and returned to Belgium and was advised that further treatment was necessary. A letter to this effect was given to the patient and a further letter was sent to her father in Belgium advising that she should contact her own doctor.

The first case of typhoid fever was a child aged $2\frac{3}{4}$ years who was admitted to hospital. All contacts submitted faeces and urine specimens which proved negative. Blood specimens submitted by the mother (who stated that she had had typhoid in the 1940's and received no treatment) and a cousin, who had previously been in hospital with a high temperature of unknown origin, were negative. As there was a possibility that the child may have been infected by grandparents who had returned to Germany, the German authorities were officially requested to arrange for specimens to be submitted. It was reported that all specimens were negative.

The second case of typhoid fever was a 19-year old female who was admitted to hospital, having just returned from Beirut where she had been residing for the previous twenty-one months. She complained of high temperature, backache and vomiting, and stated that she had received treatment for "paratyphoid". No contacts were involved.

Puerperal Pyrexia

During 1964, the number of cases of this disease notified was 86, of whom 53 were persons normally resident outside Kensington. All cases occurred in hospital.

In order to show some perspective in reviewing the incidence of puerperal pyrexia (defined as any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F. or more has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage), the following table gives an analysis of the causes of pyrexia in the notified cases:-

<u>Cause</u>	<u>No. of cases</u>
Breast infections	7
Urinary infections	37
Respiratory infection	5
Genital tract infections	6
Post operative	1
Causes unknown after investigation	30
Total	86

In addition to the foregoing, information was received concerning 31 patients normally resident in Kensington, who were notified as suffering from puerperal pyrexia in other London districts.

No death occurred under this heading.

Pneumonia

There are various forms of pneumonia, but the only types notifiable are (i) acute primary, and (ii) acute influenzal pneumonia. During the year, 19 notifications were received, 17 being acute primary pneumonia and 2 being acute influenzal pneumonia.

During the year, the number of deaths from pneumonia (all forms) was 69, and the number of deaths from influenza was one.

Dysentery

Thirty-one cases of dysentery were notified during 1964, all of which were bacillary in origin, the majority being due to the Sonne bacillus. Generally speaking, the cases were of a mild type and there were no deaths. Eleven of these patients were treated in hospital.

Erysipelas

Three cases were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

Meningococcal Infection

One case of this disease was notified during the year and was removed to hospital.

Malaria

Four cases of malaria were reported during the year, but investigations showed that the patients had recently been abroad and presumably had contracted infection overseas.

Poliomyelitis

No case of acute poliomyelitis was notified during the year. The figures for the last ten years are as follows:-

Year	Confirmed cases	Deaths
1955	30	Nil
1956	21	Nil
1957	15	1
1958	4	Nil
1959	8	Nil
1960	3	Nil
1961	7	Nil
1962	3	Nil
1963	1	Nil
1964	-	Nil

Acute Encephalitis

No case of acute encephalitis was notified during the year.

Measles

Of the 378 cases notified during 1964, 11 cases were admitted to hospital for treatment. One death occurred during the year.

Ophthalmia neonatorum

Three babies were notified during 1964; one was treated at home, and two were treated in hospital. Information was also received of one baby, born to a Kensington mother in hospital outside the borough, who contracted the disease. All the babies recovered without injury to sight.

Gastro-enteritis

This disease is notifiable in children up to the age of five years. The number of cases reported during the year was three. Two were removed to hospital for treatment.

Scabies

The number of scabies notified during 1964 was 41.

Tuberculosis

During the year, 117 new cases of tuberculosis were notified, of which 96 were respiratory and 21 non-respiratory. The following table shows the number of cases added to and the number removed from the notification register during the year:-

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total
	M	F	M	F	
On register of notifications on 1st January, 1964	640	465	63	85	1,253
Notified for the first time during the year	60	36	7	14	117
Brought to notice other than by notification	35	29	2	2	68
Removed from register on account of having -					
(a) recovered	40	28	7	3	78
(b) removed from district, lost sight of, etc.	123	93	12	12	240
(c) died	10	7	-	-	17
Remaining on register on 31st December, 1964	562	402	53	86	1,103

The system of investigation into the environmental conditions of tuberculous patients continued during the year. All newly notified cases and those cases transferring into Kensington or changing their address in the borough, have been visited by the public health inspectors with the object of tracing the source of infection, preventing the spread of infection and removing conditions favourable to infection. Particular attention was given to the home conditions in addition to the dissemination of advice to prevent the transmission of infection to contacts.

During the year, 226 visits were paid to the homes of tuberculous patients. In 124 of these, the environmental conditions were such as to require no further action on the part of the Public Health Department; in a further 41 cases, it was found that the patients had moved away; and in 31 other cases the investigations were postponed as the patients were away in hospital or had not been contacted by the end of the year. The action taken in the remaining 30 cases is summarised as follows:-

<u>Action or supervision</u>	<u>Cases</u>
Investigation or supervision undertaken in respect of:-	
Prevention of spread of infection	13
Recommended for priority rehousing	7
Action taken under Public Health and Housing Acts in respect of insanitary or unhealthy conditions	10

Incidence of tuberculosis amongst Kensington residents who originated from areas outside England, Scotland and Wales

In my Annual Report for 1951, attention was drawn to what appeared to be a disturbing trend in the incidence of tuberculosis amongst immigrants. Since 1952, a more detailed investigation of this problem has taken place, and the following table sets out the information found in 1964:-

Country of origin	Period (in years) between entry to U.K. and notification of disease										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
India	2	1	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Portugal	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
West Indies	-	3	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ireland	3	1	2	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	9
France	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Japan	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Nigeria	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Hungary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
British Guiana	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Italy	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Spain	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Canada	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Pakistan	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
N. Rhodesia	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
TOTAL	17	7	9	4	2	-	3	-	1	-	43

Residential particulars of other cases notified during the year:-

Patients who had resided in London all their lives or for at least 10 years	46
Patients who had resided in other parts of the country all their lives prior to coming to Kensington	16
Patients from whom information concerning origin was not obtained but where it is believed to be this country	8
Patients notified abroad before coming to this country (Ireland)	2
Patients who resided here at least 10 years prior to notification	16
Patients from whom information concerning origin could not be obtained	50
TOTAL	138

The investigations only covered patients newly notified or transferring into the borough from other areas. The total of 181 cases surveyed differs from the total of tuberculous patients visited in the year. The difference consisted of old cases changing residence within the borough.

In 1951, a full survey was not made, but it was estimated that twenty per cent of the tuberculous patients visited for the first time in that year were immigrants who contracted the disease within ten years of arrival in this country.

A more accurate investigation in the following years indicated that, of the new cases and "inward transfers" reported in the borough, the proportions who were immigrants contracting the disease in the first ten years of arrival were as follows:-

<u>Year</u>	<u>Proportion per cent</u>
1952	16
1953	10
1954	16
1955	17
1956	15
1957	16
1958	23
1959	20
1960	20
1961	11
1962	20
1963	27
1964	23

This year, 40 per cent (1963 - 26 per cent) of the infected immigrants contracted the disease within one year of arrival in this country; 77 per cent (1963 - 62 per cent) contracted it within three years of arrival. Persons born in the Republic of Ireland were regarded as immigrants for this purpose.

Whooping Cough

Thirty-five cases were notified during the year - two being treated in hospital.

International Certificates

In order to prevent the spread of infectious diseases, certain countries require that visitors should be vaccinated or inoculated against specified diseases.

International certificates have been prescribed for smallpox, yellow fever and cholera. When completed by the medical practitioner, the certificates must be authenticated by the Medical Officer of Health.

During the year, 4,547 of these certificates were authenticated in Kensington. In addition, 55 special exemption certificates were issued to travellers for use in North America.

Notifications

The following tables show (1) the number of cases of infectious disease notified during the year 1964 with comparative figures for the previous seven years; (2) the number of notifications divided into age groups; and (3) the number of cases notified in each ward of the borough:-

TABLE 1

Notifiable disease	Number of cases notified							
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957
Scarlet fever	14	9	15	30	29	54	27	33
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Enteric fever	7	7	2	3	8	6	5	5
Puerperal pyrexia	86	74	103	168	138	112	116	123
Acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia	19	13	20	28	16	60	70	75
Dysentery	31	36	57	97	71	110	117	77
Erysipelas	3	2	7	5	9	6	11	7
Meningococcal infection	1	4	-	2	4	2	6	3
Malaria	4	3	3	1	2	1	1	5
Acute poliomyelitis:								
Paralytic	-	1	2	6	3	7	2	13
Non-paralytic	-	-	1	1	-	1	2	2
Acute encephalitis	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3
Tuberculosis (all forms)	117	151	160	195	164	194	179	208
Measles	378	944	269	1497	457	737	654	982
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	4	3	5	6	1	5	1
Enteritis*	3	3	13	14	9	7	13	10
Food Poisoning	40	31	18	42	40	65	47	52
Scabies	41	33	18	25	28	42	52	52
Whooping cough	35	79	22	30	154	83	92	130
TOTALS	782	1394	714	2150	1138	1489	1400	1781

* Notifiable only in children under the age of 5.

NOTE: Cases of mistaken diagnosis are excluded from the above table.

TABLE 2

Notifiable disease	Number of cases notified in 1964 Age groups in years						
	Under 1	1 to 2	3 to 4	5 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 24	25 and over
Scarlet fever	-	1	1	8	1	3	-
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric fever	-	-	1	-	-	5	1
Puerperal pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	50	36
Acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia	1	-	-	2	-	-	16
Dysentery	-	8	4	4	-	5	10
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Meningococcal infection	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Acute poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	-	2	3	7	-	21	84
Measles	27	97	107	124	9	10	4
Ophthalmia neonatorum	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	2	-	1	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning	9	3	3	1	-	5	19
Scabies	-	1	-	3	3	21	13
Whooping cough	8	11	8	8	-	-	-
TOTALS	51	123	128	157	13	122	188

TABLE 3

Notifiable disease	Total cases notified in each Ward in 1964								
	St. Charles	Golborne	Norland	Pembroke	Holland	Earl's Court	Queen's Gate	Redcliffe	Brompton
Scarlet fever	4	6	-	2	1	-	-	1	-
Diphtheria (including membranous croup)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric fever	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	2	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	4	3	4	3	5	11	53	2	1
Acute primary pneumonia and acute influenzal pneumonia	6	2	3	3	2	1	-	-	2
Dysentery	5	3	9	5	3	-	3	1	2
Erysipelas	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-
Acute poliomyelitis: Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis (all forms)	28	27	10	20	8	10	2	9	3
Measles	72	108	36	66	32	33	8	18	5
Ophthalmia neonatorum	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Enteritis	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning	9	5	5	9	4	3	-	3	2
Scabies	8	8	4	12	1	3	2	2	1
Whooping cough	10	16	3	-	1	-	2	2	1

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Nuisances

During the year, 90 summonses were issued for various nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936. In 23 cases Abatement Orders were secured, fines amounting to £31.0s.0d., and costs amounting to £44.2s.0d. were awarded to the Council. In 44 cases the summonses were withdrawn, the nuisances having been abated prior to the Court hearings. In 23 cases the summonses were adjourned sine die, as the necessary works were being carried out by the defendants.

Five prosecutions were undertaken for failure to comply with the Justices' Orders to abate statutory nuisances, and fines totalling £160.0s.0d. were imposed and costs amounting to £10.10s.0d. were awarded to the Council.

London County Council Drainage Bye-laws

Seven summonses were issued in respect of contraventions of these bye-laws, which included failure to deposit plans; failure to give notice of intention to commence drainage work; failure to carry out or to maintain drainage work in good condition, etc.

In three cases the summonses were adjourned sine die, and three summonses were withdrawn as the contraventions had been removed. In the remaining case the summons was dismissed as the Court held that it had not been issued within six months of the offence.

London County Council Water Closet Bye-laws

Three summonses were issued for offences under these bye-laws. All cases were withdrawn before the Court hearings as the necessary works were carried out.

Prevention of Nuisance from Demolition Bye-laws

Two summonses were issued against demolition contractors for failing to take steps as required by the bye-laws to prevent nuisance arising from the demolition of slum properties.

The Magistrates imposed fines totalling £7.0s.0d. and the Council were awarded £5.5s.0d. costs.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1937

Legal proceedings were taken against the occupiers of a factory premises in North Kensington for causing a noise nuisance in the operation of their works. The Court made a Prohibition Order and awarded the Council £75.0s.0d. costs.

For operating a loudspeaker at 9.20 p.m., a street vendor of ice cream was fined £5.0s.0d. and the Council were awarded £1.1s.0d. costs.

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Illegal occupation of closed unfit rooms

One summons was issued against a landlord in respect of the illegal occupation of closed rooms. It was withdrawn at the Court hearing as the premises had become vacant.

Overcrowding

One summons was issued in respect of a case of overcrowding in a dwelling house. A conviction was obtained and a fine of £2.0s.0d. was imposed, with £2.2s.0d. costs to the Council.

Failure to supply information as to ownership - Section 170

Two summonses were issued in respect of the failure to supply information as to ownership. One summons was withdrawn and in the second case a fine of £5.0s.0d. was imposed with £2.2s.0d. costs being awarded to the Council.

HOUSING ACT, 1961

In respect of one house, 11 summonses for offences against the Regulations for Houses in Multiple Occupation were issued. Fines totalling £44.0s.0d. were imposed with £5.5s.0d. costs to the Council.

In respect of another house, 8 summonses were issued and total fines on all counts amounting to £18.0s.0d. were imposed with £5.5s.0d. costs to the Council.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

In one case a summons was issued in respect of a dirty milk bottle. Conviction was obtained and a fine of £10.0s.0d. was imposed.

Section 2

Four prosecutions were instituted for selling food not of the nature, substance or quality demanded. In two cases, convictions were obtained and total fines of £1.0s.0d. were imposed and the Council awarded £9.9s.0d. costs. In the third case the vendor was granted an absolute discharge, but the Council were awarded £4.4s.0d. costs. The fourth summons was dismissed.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations - Sections 4 and 123

Proceedings were taken against an ice cream manufacturer for failure to use a recording thermometer when manufacturing his product. The Court imposed a fine of £5.0s.0d.

Unfit Food - Section 8

Legal proceedings were taken during the year in respect of the sale, or exposure for sale, of the following unfit foods:-

Unfit Food	Fine			Costs		
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.
Unfit Currants and Sultanias	25	0	0	3	3	0
" " " "	25	0	0	1	10	0
" Madelines	10	0	0	2	2	0
" Pork Pie	12 months' conditional discharge					
" Sausage Roll	10	0	0	2	2	0
" Food	20	0	0	5	5	0
" Chicken	10	0	0	-	-	-

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960

Sixty summonses were taken out against various defendants for contraventions of these Regulations. The contraventions included the exposing of food to contamination, failure to keep food premises and equipment in a clean condition, failure to provide an adequate supply of wash basins, depositing refuse unnecessarily in food rooms, failure to provide first-aid equipment, and failure to maintain vehicles in accordance with legal requirements.

In 38 cases convictions were obtained and fines totalling £172.0s.0d. were imposed, and the Council were awarded £19.19s.0d. costs.

In 10 cases the summonses were not separately dealt with, but the Magistrates took the offences into account in dealing with other contraventions by the same defendants. In 4 cases the summonses were withdrawn, and the remaining 8 cases were dismissed.

CONCLUSION

In presenting this Report, I should like to express my grateful appreciation of the kind co-operation which I have received from The Worshipful the Mayor, the Chairmen and Vice-Chairmen of the various Committees, and all Members of the Council.

My sincere thanks are also given to the staff of the Public Health Department for their loyal and efficient service during the year, and to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their ready willingness to co-operate at all times.

I have the honour to be

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. WEIR

Medical Officer of Health.

PARTICULARS OF THE STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

AT THE END OF 1964

(as requested by Ministry of Health Circulars 1/54 and 28/54)

			<u>Year of Appointment</u>
<u>Medical Officer of Health</u>			
James H. Weir, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.			1950
<u>Deputy Medical Officer of Health</u>			
Derek J. Sheerboom, M.B., B.S., D.P.H.			1960
<u>Public Analyst</u>			
H. Amphlett Williams, Ph.D.(Lond.), A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.			1952
<u>Administrative and Clerical Staff</u>			
1.2. John S. Wheeler, Chief Clerk ...			1924
Clement G. Legge, D.M.A.	1959	John D. Perou	1961
Digby A. Smith	1939	Stuart J. Chamberlain	1961
Miss Doris Gibbs	1944	Miss Joyce M. Bell	1962
Victor W. Waymark	1946	Miss Pauline Beswick	1963
Miss Elizabeth Howarth	1951	Mrs. L. Walch	1963
Mrs. B. Hennessey	1954	Brian E. Davies	1963
Mrs. D.M. Haffenden	1959	Miss Catherine Nolan	1964
John A. Spencer	1960	Trevor Grant	1964
Mrs. A.C. Lambert	1960	Christopher Hudson	1964
Mrs. W. Baar	1961		
<u>Public Health Inspectors</u>			
1. Dennis C. Draper, Acting Chief Inspector ...			1935
1. Arthur L. Vague	1934	4. Edward J. Parnell	1963
1. Harold Hind	1939	4. A.E.J. Banfield	1963
1.2. Arthur F. Standish	1947	2.4. Raymond J. Grinsted	1964
1.2. Arthur E. Sills	1949	2.4. Richard W. Marks	1964
1.2. Kenneth M. Bell	1955	1.2. Elwyn R. Young	1964
1.2.3. Leslie A. Palmer	1956	1.2. Bernard J. Dawson	1964
2.3.4. Brian H. Stone	1961	1.2. Ralph Scott	1964
2.4. Kenneth Brown	1962	1.2. Samuel Firsht	1964
2.4. Michael A. Tracy	1962	1.2. Henry J. Felstead	1964
<u>Student Public Health Inspectors</u>			
Roger J. Tomlin	1961	John Palmer	1964
<u>Women Health Officers</u>			
Miss Anne Barker, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.	...	...	1949
Mrs. E.I. Gudde, Dip.Soc.Science (Lond.)	...	...	1952
<u>Other Officers</u>			
James W. Noble, Chief Disinfecter	...	...	1935
George W. Farrell, Rodent Officer	...	...	1960
Joseph A. Newman, Assistant Rodent Officer	...	...	1945
Aubrey E. Sole, Assistant Rodent Officer	...	...	1945
George Connor, Assistant Rodent Officer	...	...	1947
Samuel J. Hurley, Assistant Rodent Officer	...	...	1964
Alfred G. Meredith, Assistant Smoke Inspector	...	...	1963
David G. Audus, Drainage Assistant	...	...	1963
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board. 2. Certificate or Diploma for Inspectors of Meat and Other Foods. 3. Smoke Inspectors' Certificate. 4. Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board. 			

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