

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

Contributors

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LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

AND PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER
(INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY)

FOR THE YEAR
1969

I

M.O.H. London B. of Hammersmith Annual report.
for the year 1969

W. J. A. Parker

AS1026 JAN 1972

1-9 FEB 1972

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH



OPENED JUNE 1969

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND DIRECTOR OF COMMUNITY SERVICES

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FOR THE YEAR

1969

OAK TREE HOUSE



OPENED JUNE 1969

"OAK TREE HOUSE" is the Council's eighth Home for the elderly and the fourth purpose built Home to be completed. It is in a beautiful setting on the edge of Wimbledon Common and bounded on two sides by the Royal Wimbledon Golf Course. It is rather unusual in design being roughly hexagonal in shape with a central courtyard which will provide a pleasant protected sitting-out area when the weather is suitable. The combined garden is both spacious and well planted with large trees and shrubs.

There is accommodation for sixty elderly infirm residents in 40 single rooms and 10 double rooms. The five lounges allow ample choice for the residents to either watch T. V., listen to the radio, participate in the handicraft facilities or just chat in comfort with a pleasing view from the full width windows. Everything has been done to try and produce a personal and homely atmosphere with the maximum of privacy. Although the Home is situated in a rural environment which may not suit all the residents' tastes, consideration has been given to this aspect and one of the Council's small coaches will be available to take the residents out for visits to places of interest or into Wimbledon or Putney if the more active wish to do some shopping.

An unusual feature of the Home is that four single rooms are to be reserved as "Short Stay" beds to enable the relatives of elderly persons who are hard pressed with the burden of care to have a holiday or a break for one or two weeks. Booking will be allowed for several months ahead so that relatives will be able to book for holidays themselves if they so wish.

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Community Services Group Committee
December, 1969

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Ex-Officio: The Worshipful the Mayor
Alderman Seton Forbes-Cockell, G.L.C.

Chairman:
Councillor R.P. Ground

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor Dr. J.H. Rose, M.B. Ch.B.

Alderman Mrs. E. Finn, M.B.E.

Councillors:

Mrs. J.J. Godwin-Austen	S.A. Matthews
Mrs. C. Ground	P.C. Perry, F.I.L.
E.C. Ibbott	Mrs. M.E. Porter
Mrs. M. James	S.H. de Voghelaere
Mrs. D.M.L. Joseph	W.H. Wearmouth
Mrs. I.D. York	

Co-opted Member:
Dr. O. Moses
(Representing Inner London Local Medical Committee)

Children's Committee
December, 1969

Ex-Officio: The Worshipful the Mayor
Alderman Seton Forbes-Cockell, G.L.C.

Chairman:
Councillor Mrs. D.M.L. Joseph

Vice-Chairman:
Councillor Mrs. M. James

Councillors:

Mrs. G.H.Falkiner

D.R.P.Murray, M.A., Ph.D.

Mrs. C.Ground

P.C.Perry, F.I.L.

R.P.Ground

Mrs. M.E.Porter

Mrs. C.J.Liardet

A.W.Simpson

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the
London Borough of Hammersmith.

Old Town Hall,
Fulham Broadway,
London, S.W.6.

Tel.No. 01-385-1212

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH ANNUAL REPORT, 1969,
INTRODUCTORY LETTER

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health and Director of Community Services of the London Borough of Hammersmith,

INTRODUCTION:

With the agreement of the Inner London Education Authority, a report on the School Health Service in the Borough during 1969, which has been submitted to the Education Authority by your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity of Principal School Medical Officer, is included in this Annual Report. Similarly, since your Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Director of Community Services had, during 1969, responsibility for the Welfare and Children's Services, reports on these Services are also set out. This Report, therefore, provides details of the work which was carried out in each Section of the Community Services during the year.

VITAL STATISTICS:

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of Hammersmith, as at mid-1969, showed that it had been reduced by some 4,780 compared with mid-1968. This is an appreciably smaller reduction than was estimated to occur in the previous year. Neither the birth-rate, the infant mortality rate, nor the general death-rate call for special comment. They were all of the same order as in 1968, and showed a similar relationship to national figures. Two features of the vital statistics are, however, noteworthy. Some eighteen per cent of live births in Hammersmith were illegitimate compared with a national figure of eight per cent. Whereas seven deaths occurred during the year from respiratory tuberculosis, no fewer than 189 persons died from bronchial carcinoma.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE:

No fewer than 107 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1969. Twenty-two persons were involved in one incident. Such figures as these highlight the necessity for the utmost vigilance on the part of all concerned with the handling, processing, cooking or sale of food, whether in the factory, the shop, or the kitchen. The Chief Public Health Inspector, the Food Inspectors and the Public Health Inspectorate generally, are well aware of this problem and are anxious to advise the many new entrants to the food trade of the requirements of the Food Hygiene Regulations.

This Authority has continued, as did the former London County Council, to co-operate with the Medical Research Council in trials of measles vaccine and, during 1968, a formal programme of immunisation against measles was commenced. The annual number of cases of measles notified per annum since the inception of the Borough Council was, as follows:- 1965-1907; 1966-1233; 1967-1075; 1968-496; 1969-410.

The disease would be even further reduced, if not eradicated, if more children were immunised. This applies to all the increasing number of infectious diseases for which immunising agents are available.

The Consultant Chest Physicians, both at Hammersmith Hospital and at Fulham Chest Clinic, draw attention to an increase in the number of notifications of new cases during the year. These figures indicate that there can be no relaxation in an urban area, such as Hammersmith, to control this disease through early diagnosis, and vigilant search for the source of the infection, and with protection or treatment of contacts, as appropriate.

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH:

The highlight of 1969, insofar as Environmental Health is concerned, was the coming into force of the Housing Act, 1969, with its emphasis on the repair and rehabilitation of houses; coupled with the continuing need to deal with unfit property and to improve the environment. This new legislation, with increased activities in other housing and environmental fields, e.g. inspection of houses in multiple occupation, will entail a great deal of additional work for the Public Health Inspectorate.

The fluoridation of water supplies has not yet proved to be possible within the area of the Metropolitan Water Board.

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES:

A feature of the Personal Health Services during the year were the continuing efforts to improve and increase liaison between the Authorities' Health Visitors and the Hospital and General Practitioner services. These met with considerable success. Similarly, the Authorities' domiciliary midwives increasingly saw their ante-natal patients with the general practitioner-obstetricians concerned, either in the doctors' surgeries, or in Local Authority premises. The domiciliary midwives attended women confined in general obstetric beds at St. Mary Abbots and Queen Charlotte's Hospitals.

Quite apart from in-service training of student health visitors, district nurses and so on, the Personal Health Services in Hammersmith received a great deal of attention from visitors both from this country and overseas.

The National Health Service, (Family Planning) Act, 1967, was fully implemented by the Council from 1st. January, 1969, through comprehensive agency arrangements with the Family Planning Association.

The multi-disciplinary approach to the assessment of handicapped children and their continuing care received consideration during the year. The administrative machinery which exists in Hammersmith to facilitate the early diagnosis and ascertainment of handicap is outlined in this Report.

HEALTH EDUCATION:

The Council's permanent Health Education Exhibition continued to receive a great deal of attention during the year. The Exhibition is a basis, not only for the Health Education work of the Health Education Officer, the Health Visitors, and the Public Health Inspectors, but also serves to publicise the various facilities and services which are available through the Council's Community Services. As a Founder-Member of the Medical Council on Alcoholism Ltd. your Medical Officer of Health was extremely pleased that one of the major campaigns approved by the Council during the year was directed to this important socio-medical condition.

In the field of Dental Health Education, as in regard to Health Education generally, the contribution made by this Authority is continuing to be well recognised.

PREMISES:

A Special Care Unit was opened in April, 1969, thus filling a very real need for the day care of some fifteen severely-handicapped children. The Unit has not only given much-needed support to parents looking after their children at home; it has, as a result of the devoted work of the staff, been of real benefit to individual children,

In June, 1969, a modern purpose-built home for the elderly became available as a replacement for places previously occupied in a large former Part III institution. Oak Tree House provides accommodation for some sixty persons in a beautiful setting in Wimbledon.

In the latter part of the year, in line with the Council's policy of providing a comprehensive Chiropody Service, an Appliance Laboratory was set up at the Council's Foot Clinic in Fulham Road for the use of the Council's Chiropodists.

CONCLUSION:

Sincere thanks are again due to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees of the Council for their continued interest in the Community Services. As in former years, the Town Clerk and the other Chief Officers, as well as their respective staffs, were most helpful, and this was greatly appreciated.

Thanks to the understanding and helpful guidance of Dr. A.B.Stewart, Medical Adviser to the Greater London Council and the Inner London Education Authority, the apparently complex arrangements for the administration of the School Health Service in Inner London have continued to work well and it has been a pleasure, in my capacity as Principal School Medical Officer, to be associated with this. I am grateful to Dr.Stewart and his staff for their very valuable help on many occasions.

I should like to thank also the Public Analyst, the Consultant Chest Physicians, and the Consultant Venereologist, for their co-operation and advice and, in particular, for their contributions to this Report. Similarly, the medical profession generally in the Borough have earned the gratitude of the Council's medical staff and myself for their helpful and co-operative attitude to the Department.

Particularly heavy demands were made on the staff of the Community Services as the result of the deliberations of the Working Party and Study Group which reviewed the service during 1969.

I am most grateful to all the staff of the Community Services for their tremendous contribution throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

A.D.C.S. CAMERON,
Medical Officer of Health and Director of Community Services.

Headquarters Staff:

Medical Officer of Health, Director of Community Services, & Principal School Medical Officer.	Dr. A.D.C.S. Cameron M.B. Ch.B., D.P.H.
Chief Health Services Officer	Dr. C.C. Jansz, M.B.B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.
Chief Social Services Officer	J.L.Davidge, F.I.S.W.
Chief Public Health Inspector	G.W.Herrick, M.B.E., D.P.A., Stat.Cert., M.F.Cert.
Chief Dental Officer	P.T.Fuller, L.D.S., B.D.S.
Chief Nursing Officer	Miss J.Surr, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.
Administrative Officer	J.E.Burton, D.F.M.
Children's Officer	Mrs. M.J.Willans, C.T.C. Letter of Recognition.
Principal Mental Health Social Worker	Miss M.P.Docherty, Dip.Soc.Studies.
Principal Social Worker (Health)	Miss F.B.Greig, Cert.Soc.Science
Chief Chiropodist	A.H.Carter, F.Ch.S., S.R.Ch.

Consultant Staff:

The following are consulted in their professional capacities and their Reports appear later in this Report:

T. McLachlan, D.C.M., A.C.G.F.C. F.R.I.C., F.I.F.S.T., M.I.Biol., (Public Analyst).	Dr. J.L. Fluker, M.D., F.R.C.P., Director, Special Clinic, West London Hospital.
Dr. H.Price, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Consultant Physician, Fulham Chest Clinic.	Dr. P.Stradling, M.D., F.R.C.P., Consultant Physician, Hammersmith Chest Clinic.

STATISTICS AND TABLES

The following statistical information relating to the Borough has been compiled from the Local and National Statistics issued by the Registrar-General in connection with population, live births, stillbirths and deaths.

The "Area comparability" factors for use with crude births and deaths rates contain adjustments for boundary changes and make allowances for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differs from that for England and Wales as a whole. In addition, the death rate "Area comparability" factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institutions in each area. When local crude birth and death rates are multiplied by the appropriate "Area comparability" factor, they are comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other area.

Area (Acres)	3,995
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Population:-

Census 1961	222,124
Registrar-General's estimate mid-1965	215,240
Registrar-General's estimate mid-1966	213,770
Registrar-General's estimate mid-1967	211,720
Registrar-General's estimate mid-1968	197,590
Registrar-General's estimate mid-1969	192,810

Rating:-

Number of inhabited dwellings	56,000
Rateable Value	£14,100,770
Product of a penny rate	£56,000

Mortality:-

Number of deaths	2,405
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	-
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	571
Deaths from Cancer (all ages) (Lungs & Bronchus)	189
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	-
Deaths from Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases (under 2 years of age)	2
Deaths from Circulatory Diseases (all ages)	1,066

MATERNAL MORTALITY

(1) ABORTION	1
(2) OTHER CAUSES	Nil
(3) RATE PER 1,000 TOTAL LIVE & STILL BIRTHS	.6

		HAMMERSMITH			England and Wales (Total)
		Males	Females	Total	
Estimated mid-year home population.		-	-	192,810	48,826,800
Live births	Total	1,720	1,694	3,414	797,542
	Legitimate	1,415	1,369	2,784	730,500
	Illegitimate	305	325	630	67,042
Stillbirths	Total	34	23	57	10,662
	Legitimate	30	19	49	9,555
	Illegitimate	4	4	8	1,107
Total live and still births	Total	1,754	1,717	3,471	808,204
	Legitimate	1,445	1,388	2,833	740,055
	Illegitimate	309	329	638	62,149
Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age					
	Total	33	28	61	14,397
	Legitimate	23	25	48	12,694
	Illegitimate	10	3	13	1,703
under 4 weeks of age	Total	20	18	38	9,603
	Legitimate	14	16	30	8,494
	Illegitimate	6	2	8	1,109
Under 1 week of age	Total	18	17	35	8,232
	Legitimate	12	15	27	7,266
	Illegitimate	6	2	8	966
Deaths - all ages		1,266	1,139	2,405	579,463

	Hammersmith	England and Wales
	-	-
Live birth rates, etc.		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	17.7	16.3
Area comparability factor	.86	1.00
Local adjusted rate	15.2	16.3
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.93	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births	18	8
Stillbirth rate		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	16	13
Infant mortality rates		
Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births	18	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	17	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	21	25
Neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	11	12
Early neonatal mortality rate		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	10	10
Perinatal mortality rate		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	27	23
Deaths rates, etc. - all ages		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	12.5	11.9
Area comparability factor	1.06	1.00
Local adjusted rate	13.3	11.9
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	1.11	1.00

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT

1965 - 1969

Year	Population estimated to middle of each year	Live Births		Total Deaths Registered in the District		Transferable Deaths		Net Deaths belonging to the District			
		Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.	Of non-residents registered in the District	Of residents not registered in the District	Under 1 year of age		At all ages	
								Number	Rate per 1,000 Live births	Number	Rate per 1,000 Pop.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1965	215,240	4,433	20.16	2,251	10.5	788	995	86	19.4	2,458	11.4
1966	213,770	4,155	19.4	2,316	10.8	774	973	82	19.7	2,515	11.8
1967	211,720	3,992	18.9	2,244	10.6	783	915	65	16.3	2,376	11.2
1968	197,590	3,550	18.0	2,389	12.1	866	882	68	19.2	2,405	12.2
1969	192,810	3,414	17.7	2,438	12.6	890	857	61	18.0	2,405	12.5

(a) Population:

Once again the Registrar-General's estimate of our population shows a decrease, the figure for 1969 of 192,810 being 4,780 less than the previous year. The estimated population of children aged under 15 years is given as 36,800 made up as follows:-

Under 1 year	3,460
1 - 4 years	12,240
5 -14 years	21,100

The estimated figure for persons aged 65 years and over is given as

25,800

NATURAL INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE
POPULATION DURING THE PAST 15 YEARS

Year	Population	Excess of Births over deaths
1955	233,300	852
1956	230,400	940
1957	227,900	1,162
1958	224,900	1,219
1959	222,200	1,200
1960	221,250	1,615
1961	219,510	1,611
1962	218,690	1,618
1963	217,360	1,887
1964	216,940	2,100
1965	215,240	1,975
1966	213,770	1,640
1967	211,720	1,616
1968	197,590	1,145
1969	192,810	1,009

(b) Births:

The corrected number of births was 1,720 males, 1,694 females, giving a total of 3,414 compared with 3,550 in 1968. This gives an annual rate of 17.7 per thousand of the population. The actual decrease in numbers of 136 comprised a decrease of 159 legitimate births less an increase of 23 illegitimate births.

(c) Deaths

Deaths registered during the year number 2,438. From this figure must be deducted 890 for non-residents transferred to their home towns. To counter-balance this must be added a total of 857 residents of the Borough who died in other parts of England. This gives the corrected figure of deaths as 2,405 comprising 1,266 males and 1,139 females.

Of the outward transferable deaths, 881 occurred in hospitals within the Borough.

DEATHS FROM CANCER-DURING THE PAST FIFTEEN YEARS

Year	Population	Deaths	Rate per 1,000 pop.
1955	233,300	544	2.3
1956	230,400	498	2.2
1957	227,900	520	2.3
1958	224,900	528	2.3
1959	222,200	552	2.5
1960	221,250	562	2.5
1961	219,510	576	2.6
1962	218,690	569	2.6
1963	217,360	562	2.6
1964	216,940	602	2.8
1965	215,240	572	2.6
1966	213,770	610	2.8
1967	211,720	575	2.7
1968	197,590	581	2.9
1969	192,810	571	3.0

(d) Infant Mortality

The number of deaths of infants under one year of age during the year was 61, giving a mortality rate per 1,000 live births of 18.

INFANT MORTALITY - 1969 and previous fourteen years

Year	Live Births	Deaths of Infants	Deaths of Infants per 1,000 live births
1955	3,408	97	28.4
1956	3,545	84	23.7
1957	3,674	95	25.8
1958	3,792	81	21.4
1959	3,821	94	24.6
1960	4,075	91	22.3
1961	4,119	74	18.0
1962	4,280	101	23.6
1963	4,564	97	21.2
1964	4,467	102	22.8
1965	4,433	86	19.4
1966	4,155	82	19.7
1967	3,992	65	16.3
1968	3,550	68	19.2
1969	3,414	61	18.0

(e) Maternal Mortality

There was 1 maternal death during the year due to abortion.

MATERNAL MORTALITY - 1969 and previous years.

Year	Number of Deaths	Number of live births	Maternal death rate
	Pregnancy, Child Birth, Abortion		
1955	4	3,408	1.17
1956	-	3,545	-
1957	3	3,674	0.82
1958	3	3,792	0.79
1959	2	3,821	0.52
1960	1	4,075	0.25
1961	1	4,119	0.24
1962	3	4,280	0.7
1963	-	4,564	-
1964	-	4,467	-
1965	2	4,433	0.45
1966	1	4,155	0.24
1967	4	3,992	1.0
1968	3	3,550	0.8
1969	1	3,414	0.29

INFANT MORTALITY RATES - ENGLAND AND WALES AND VARIOUS OTHER COUNTRIES

Deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968
England and Wales	25	24	23	23	22	22	22	22	21	20	19	19	18	18
Scotland	30	29	29	28	28	27	26	27	26	24	23	23	21	21
N.Ireland	32	29	29	28	28	27	27	27	27	26	25	26	23	24
Irish Republic	37	36	33	35	32	30	30	29	27	27	25	25	25	21
Australia	22	22	21	20	22	20	19	20	20	19	18	18	18	18
Canada	31	32	31	30	28	27	27	27	26	25	24	23	22	21
Chile	121	113	117	127	120	127	116	121	111	114	107	108	100	-
Denmark	25	25	23	22	22	22	22	20	19	19	19	17	16	16
France	39	36	34	32	30	27	26	26	26	23	22	22	21	20
Italy	49	48	50	48	45	44	40	41	40	36	36	34	33	32
Netherlands	20	19	17	17	17	17	16	15	14	15	14	14	13	13
New Zealand	22	19	20	19	20	20	19	20	20	19	20	18	18	19
Sweden	17	17	17	16	16	16	16	15	15	14	13	12	13	-
United States	27	26	26	26	26	25	26	25	25	24	25	23	22	22

The following table gives the causes of death at different periods of life during 1969 in the London Borough of Hammersmith:-

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4
B4 Enteritis and other Diarrhoeal Diseases	M	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	1	-
B5 Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	5	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-
B6 Other Tuberculosis, Incl. late effects.	M	3	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-
B17 Syphilis and its Sequelae	M	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
B18 Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	M	3	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-
B19 (1) Malignant Neoplasm, Buccal Cavity Etc.	M	6	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B19 (2) Malignant Neoplasm, Oesophagus	M	5	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-
B19 (3) Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	18	-	-	-
	F	14	-	-	-
B19 (4) Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	M	27	-	-	-
	F	41	-	-	-
B19 (5) Malignant Neoplasm, Larynx	M	2	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
B19 (6) Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	M	154	-	-	-
	F	35	-	-	-
B19 (7) Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	2	-	-	-
	F	46	-	-	-
B19 (8) Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	30	-	-	-
B19 (9) Malignant Neoplasm, Prostrate	M	22	-	-	-
B19 (10) Leukaemia	M	11	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-
B19 (11) Other Malignant Neoplasms	M	72	-	-	-
	F	72	-	1	-
B20 Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	M	4	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-
B21 Diabetes Mellitus	M	6	-	-	-
	F	11	-	-	-
B46(1) Other Endocrine Etc. Diseases	M	-	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-
B23 Anaemias	M	4	-	-	-
	F	4	-	1	-
B46 (2) Other Diseases of Blood, etc.	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B46(3) Mental Disorders	M	3	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-
B24 Meningitis	M	1	-	1	1
	F	-	-	-	-
B46 (4) Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	10	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-
B25 Active Rheumatic Fever	M	1	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-

Age in years							
5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75+
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-
1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
-	-	1	-	-	3	2	-
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2
-	-	-	-	1	3	-	1
-	-	-	-	3	6	4	5
-	-	-	1	-	4	6	3
-	-	-	-	-	3	13	11
-	-	-	1	3	8	14	15
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	2	8	45	64	34
-	-	-	2	4	6	16	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
-	-	-	2	7	11	11	15
-	-	1	2	5	9	5	8
-	-	-	-	-	2	6	14
-	1	-	1	3	4	1	1
1	-	1	2	-	1	2	1
-	-	1	3	7	20	24	17
-	1	1	4	5	18	22	20
-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	2	1	2	1
-	-	-	-	-	4	4	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	1	-	-	3	3	3
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-	1	-	-	2	5	3	2
-	-	-	2	1	3	3	4
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The following table gives the causes of death at different periods of life during 1969 in the London Borough of Hammersmith-

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4
B26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	15	-	-	-
	F	32	-	-	-
B27 Hypertensive Disease	M	14	-	-	-
	F	20	-	-	-
B20 Ischaemic Heart Disease	M	332	-	-	-
	F	230	-	-	-
B29 Other forms of Heart Disease	M	39	-	-	-
	F	65	-	-	-
B30 Cerebrovascular Disease	M	75	-	-	-
	F	139	-	-	-
B46 (5) Other Diseases of Circulatory System	M	43	-	-	-
	F	61	1	-	-
B31 Influenza	M	4	-	1	-
	F	6	-	-	-
B32 Pneumonia	M	81	1	3	-
	F	101	-	4	-
B33 (1) Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	126	-	-	-
	F	49	-	-	-
B33 (2) Asthma	M	6	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-
B46 (6) Other Diseases of Respiratory System.	M	9	-	-	1
	F	11	-	-	-
B34 Peptic Ulcer	M	15	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-
B36 Intestinal Obstruction and Hernia	M	3	-	-	-
	F	13	-	-	-
B37 Cirrhosis of Liver	M	2	-	-	-
	F	3	-	-	-
B46(7) Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	15	-	1	-
	F	12	-	-	-
B38 Nephritis and Nephrosis	M	6	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-
B39 Hyperplasia of Prostate	M	5	-	-	-
B46 (8) Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	6	-	-	-
	F	5	-	-	-
B40 Abortion	F	1	-	-	-
B46 (9) Diseases of skin, Subcutaneous Tissue	M	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-
B46 (10) Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	5	-	-	-
	F	10	-	-	-
B42 Congenital Anomalies	M	7	1	4	1
	F	12	3	3	2
B43 Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	12	12	-	-
	F	8	8	-	-
B44 Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	5	5	-	-
	F	6	6	-	-
B45 Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	M	5	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-

Cause of death	Sex	All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks & under 1 year	1 - 4
BE47 Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	20	-	1	1
	F	9	-	-	-
BE48 All other Accidents	M	17	-	2	2
	F	9	-	-	-
BE49 Suicide and Self-inflicted Injuries	M	25	-	-	-
	F	15	-	-	-
BE50 All other External Causes	M	10	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-
<u>TOTAL ALL CAUSES</u>	M	1,266	20	13	6
	F	1,139	18	10	-
		2 405	38	23	6

PHYSICAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The London Borough of Hammersmith covers an area of 3.995 acres, bounded on the South by the Thames, on the North by Brent, to the East by Kensington and Chelsea, and to the West by Ealing and Hounslow.

The subsoil in the Northern section of the Borough is mainly clay, whilst in the South there is a layer of some twenty feet of gravel over blue clay. There is a variation of approximately 120 feet in elevation from the river to the Northern boundary whilst the lowest point is 13 feet above sea level.

There are more than 900 factories of varied nature within the Borough and most trades are represented. This development is undoubtedly due to the excellent water, road, and rail transport facilities available. Of equal importance to the industrialist and the resident alike are the comprehensive passenger transport services of the area which, for eighteen hours a day, provide train and bus schedules to most parts of London and to surrounding districts. The Borough is easily accessible to London Airport.

Hammersmith has all the usual amenities for recreation and relaxation. There are swimming baths at Lime Grove and North End Road, whilst Bloemfontein Road has an open-air swimming pool measuring 150 feet by 75 feet.

Age in years							
5 - 14	25 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 & over
1	2	1	3	3	4	1	3
-	2	1	-	-	2	2	2
2	2	-	1	5	1	1	1
-	1	-	1	2	-	1	4
-	3	4	5	5	3	3	2
-	1	1	4	4	1	3	1
-	3	-	3	2	2	-	-
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	18	12	42	99	303	395	354
4	9	11	28	75	161	276	547
8	27	23	70	174	464	671	901

For the onlooker there is a very wide choice indeed as, at most week-ends, the river is a spectacle with racing eights, sailing boats and skiffs from the various rowing and sailing clubs. The highlights of such activities are undoubtedly the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race and the Head of the River Race, both held in the Spring.

The White City Stadium stages national and international athletics, and greyhound racing, whilst the Royal International Horse Show, (Patron - H.M. The Queen), and organised by the British Horse Society, is also held there. Olympia attracts thousands to its well-known exhibitions and shows; whilst the B.B.C. Television Centre in Wood Lane and Lime Grove Studios, which provide entertainment for millions, are household names.

The Borough enjoys many sporting facilities, and includes the Association Football grounds of Chelsea, Fulham and Queen's Park Rangers in its area.

PART 1

HEALTH

A. EPIDEMIOLOGY



EPIDEMIOLOGY

Notification of Infectious Disease.

A total of 882 cases of infectious disease were notified during the year and of these 154 were removed to hospital.

The number of notifications received was a little less than that for the previous year. This appears to be due to the decrease in the number of notifications received concerning children's infections.

Incidence of Infectious Disease

MEASLES.

There was a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of measles notified which may, in part, be due to the campaign carried out last year advocating vaccination against measles.

DYSENTERY.

A marked increase in the number of dysentery cases notified mainly in the first quarter of the year, seemed to be paralleled in other London Boroughs. Nearly all the 130 notifications received were of sporadic cases.

FOOD POISONING.

There was also a sharp increase in the cases of food poisoning ascertained. One outbreak accounted for 22 of the cases involved. Nine small family outbreaks involved another 23 persons.

Of interest is the wide variety of phage typings identified by the Public Health Laboratory which were as shown:

Salmonella	Anatum.	1
	Bredeney.	1
	Bovis-Mordisicans.	1
	Dublin	3
	Enteritidis	12
	Heidelberg	1
	Infantis	5
	Indiana	1
	Livingstone	3
	Menston & Senftenberg	1
	Muenchen	6
	Newport	1
	Oranienberg	2
	Panama	2
	St Paul	22
	Stanley	4
	Typhi-Murium	25
	Virchow	1

Other infections were due to unnamed salmonellae and unknown causes.

TYPHOID.

There was one notified case of typhoid concerning a resident of the Borough. The patient was removed to hospital, and all contacts proved to be clear.

SMALLPOX

No case of smallpox was notified during the year.

Notifications were received from the Health Authorities at Ports and Airports concerning 36 persons who had arrived in this country from abroad without valid certificates of vaccination. Of these 35 were from areas where smallpox is endemic, 1 only from locally infected area. All, with the exception of two persons who were untraceable, were placed under surveillance for 14 days from the dates of their arrival.

International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation

Arrangements continued for the authentication by the Medical Officer of Health of the signatures of doctors on certificates of vaccination and inoculation for travellers from this country going abroad, as required by the International Sanitary Regulations. During the year ending December, 1969, over 3,000 vaccination certificates were dealt with.

NOTIFICATIONS OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE
1st, January, 1969 - 31st December, 1969.

D I S E A S E	N O T I F I C A T I O N S								Total cases notified	Cases removed to hospital	Deaths
	0-1 year	1 year	2-4 years	5-14 years	15-24 years	25-44 years	45-64 years	65+ years			
Measles	47	59	185	109	9	1	-	-	410	22	-
Dysentery	8	8	33	42	11	28	-	-	130	23	-
Scarlet Fever	-	-	7	21	3	-	-	-	31	-	-
Whooping Cough	3	2	10	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
Infective Jaundice	-	-	2	14	23	15	3	-	57	36	1
Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	-	1	1	3	13	30	29	15	92	34	4
(Non-Respiratory)	-	-	-	-	4	11	10	4	29	14	-
Acute Meningitis	1	-	1	2	3	2	-	-	9	6	-
Acute Encephalitis (post-infectious)	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
Food Poisoning	2	2	15	14	29	27	15	3	107	18	-
	61	72	254	205	96	115	57	22	882	154	5

These figures are preliminary and subject to change.

The following table shows the number of persons who arrived in this country during the year 1951, broken down by sex and age group. The figures are preliminary and subject to change.

1951

International Certificates of Vaccination and Inoculation

Arrangements for the vaccination and inoculation of persons arriving in this country are made by the Medical Officer of Health. The following table shows the number of persons who have been vaccinated and inoculated during the year 1951, broken down by sex and age group. The figures are preliminary and subject to change.

1951

	1971	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943	1942	1941	1940	1939	1938	1937	1936	1935	1934	1933	1932	1931	1930	1929	1928	1927	1926	1925	1924	1923	1922	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916	1915	1914	1913	1912	1911	1910	1909	1908	1907	1906	1905	1904	1903	1902	1901	1900	1899	1898	1897	1896	1895	1894	1893	1892	1891	1890	1889	1888	1887	1886	1885	1884	1883	1882	1881	1880	1879	1878	1877	1876	1875	1874	1873	1872	1871	1870	1869	1868	1867	1866	1865	1864	1863	1862	1861	1860	1859	1858	1857	1856	1855	1854	1853	1852	1851	1850	1849	1848	1847	1846	1845	1844	1843	1842	1841	1840	1839	1838	1837	1836	1835	1834	1833	1832	1831	1830	1829	1828	1827	1826	1825	1824	1823	1822	1821	1820	1819	1818	1817	1816	1815	1814	1813	1812	1811	1810	1809	1808	1807	1806	1805	1804	1803	1802	1801	1800	1799	1798	1797	1796	1795	1794	1793	1792	1791	1790	1789	1788	1787	1786	1785	1784	1783	1782	1781	1780	1779	1778	1777	1776	1775	1774	1773	1772	1771	1770	1769	1768	1767	1766	1765	1764	1763	1762	1761	1760	1759	1758	1757	1756	1755	1754	1753	1752	1751	1750	1749	1748	1747	1746	1745	1744	1743	1742	1741	1740	1739	1738	1737	1736	1735	1734	1733	1732	1731	1730	1729	1728	1727	1726	1725	1724	1723	1722	1721	1720	1719	1718	1717	1716	1715	1714	1713	1712	1711	1710	1709	1708	1707	1706	1705	1704	1703	1702	1701	1700	1699	1698	1697	1696	1695	1694	1693	1692	1691	1690	1689	1688	1687	1686	1685	1684	1683	1682	1681	1680	1679	1678	1677	1676	1675	1674	1673	1672	1671	1670	1669	1668	1667	1666	1665	1664	1663	1662	1661	1660	1659	1658	1657	1656	1655	1654	1653	1652	1651	1650	1649	1648	1647	1646	1645	1644	1643	1642	1641	1640	1639	1638	1637	1636	1635	1634	1633	1632	1631	1630	1629	1628	1627	1626	1625	1624	1623	1622	1621	1620	1619	1618	1617	1616	1615	1614	1613	1612	1611	1610	1609	1608	1607	1606	1605	1604	1603	1602	1601	1600	1599	1598	1597	1596	1595	1594	1593	1592	1591	1590	1589	1588	1587	1586	1585	1584	1583	1582	1581	1580	1579	1578	1577	1576	1575	1574	1573	1572	1571	1570	1569	1568	1567	1566	1565	1564	1563	1562	1561	1560	1559	1558	1557	1556	1555	1554	1553	1552	1551	1550	1549	1548	1547	1546	1545	1544	1543	1542	1541	1540	1539	1538	1537	1536	1535	1534	1533	1532	1531	1530	1529	1528	1527	1526	1525	1524	1523	1522	1521	1520	1519	1518	1517	1516	1515	1514	1513	1512	1511	1510	1509	1508	1507	1506	1505	1504	1503	1502	1501	1500	1499	1498	1497	1496	1495	1494	1493	1492	1491	1490	1489	1488	1487	1486	1485	1484	1483	1482	1481	1480	1479	1478	1477	1476	1475	1474	1473	1472	1471	1470	1469	1468	1467	1466	1465	1464	1463	1462	1461	1460	1459	1458	1457	1456	1455	1454	1453	1452	1451	1450	1449	1448	1447	1446	1445	1444	1443	1442	1441	1440	1439	1438	1437	1436	1435	1434	1433	1432	1431	1430	1429	1428	1427	1426	1425	1424	1423	1422	1421	1420	1419	1418	1417	1416	1415	1414	1413	1412	1411	1410	1409	1408	1407	1406	1405	1404	1403	1402	1401	1400	1399	1398	1397	1396	1395	1394	1393	1392	1391	1390	1389	1388	1387	1386	1385	1384	1383	1382	1381	1380	1379	1378	1377	1376	1375	1374	1373	1372	1371	1370	1369	1368	1367	1366	1365	1364	1363	1362	1361	1360	1359	1358	1357	1356	1355	1354	1353	1352	1351	1350	1349	1348	1347	1346	1345	1344	1343	1342	1341	1340	1339	1338	1337	1336	1335	1334	1333	1332	1331	1330	1329	1328	1327	1326	1325	1324	1323	1322	1321	1320	1319	1318	1317	1316	1315	1314	1313	1312	1311	1310	1309	1308	1307	1306	1305	1304	1303	1302	1301	1300	1299	1298	1297	1296	1295	1294	1293	1292	1291	1290	1289	1288	1287	1286	1285	1284	1283	1282	1281	1280	1279	1278	1277	1276	1275	1274	1273	1272	1271	1270	1269	1268	1267	1266	1265	1264	1263	1262	1261	1260	1259	1258	1257	1256	1255	1254	1253	1252	1251	1250	1249	1248	1247	1246	1245	1244	1243	1242	1241	1240	1239	1238	1237	1236	1235	1234	1233	1232	1231	1230	1229	1228	1227	1226	1225	1224	1223	1222	1221	1220	1219	1218	1217	1216	1215	1214	1213	1212	1211	1210	1209	1208	1207	1206	1205	1204	1203	1202	1201	1200	1199	1198	1197	1196	1195	1194	1193	1192	1191	1190	1189	1188	1187	1186	1185	1184	1183	1182	1181	1180	1179	1178	1177	1176	1175	1174	1173	1172	1171	1170	1169	1168	1167	1166	1165	1164	1163	1162	1161	1160	1159	1158	1157	1156	1155	1154	1153	1152	1151	1150	1149	1148	1147	1146	1145	1144	1143	1142	1141	1140	1139	1138	1137	1136	1135	1134	1133	1132	1131	1130	1129	1128	1127	1126	1125	1124	1123	1122	1121	1120	1119	1118	1117	1116	1115	1114	1113	1112	1111	1110	1109	1108	1107	1106	1105	1104	1103	1102	1101	1100	1099	1098	1097	1096	1095	1094	1093	1092	1091	1090	1089	1088	1087	1086	1085	1084	1083	1082	1081	1080	1079	1078	1077	1076	1075	1074	1073	1072	1071	1070	1069	1068	1067	1066	1065	1064	1063	1062	1061	1060	1059	1058	1057	1056	1055	1054	1053	1052	1051	1050	1049	1048	1047	1046	1045	1044	1043	1042	1041	1040	1039	1038	1037	1036	1035	1034	1033	1032	1031	1030	1029	1028	1027	1026	1025	1024	1023	1022	1021	1020	1019	1018	1017	1016	1015	1014	1013	1012	1011	1010	1009	1008	1007	1006	1005	1004	1003	1002	1001	1000	999	998	997	996	995	994	993	992	991	990	989	988	987	986	985	984	983	982	981	980	979	978	977	976	975	974	973	972	971	970	969	968	967	966	965	964	963	962	961	960	959	958	957	956	955	954	953	952	951	950	949	948	947	946	945	944	943	942	941	940	939	938	937	936	935	934	933	932	931	930	929	928	927	926	925	924	923	922	921	920	919	918	917	916	915	914	913	912	911	910	909	908	907	906	905	904	903	902	901	900	899	898	897	896	895	894	893	892	891	890	889	888	887	886	885	884	883	882	881	880	879	878	877	876	875	874	873	872	871	870	869	868	867	866	865	864	863	862	861	860	859	858	857	856	855	854	853	852	851	850	849	848	847	846	845	844	843	842	841	840	839	838	837	836	835	834	833	832	831	830	829	828	827	826	825	824	823	822	821	820	819	818	817	816	815	814	813	812	811	810	809	808	807	806	805	804	803	802	801	800	799	798	797	796	795	794	793	792	791	790	789	788	787	786	785	784	783	782	781	780	779	778	777	776	775	774	773	772	771	770	769	768	767	766	765	764	763	762	761	760	759	758	757	756	755	754	753	752	751	750	749	748	747	746	745	744	743	742	741	740	739	738	737	736	735	734	733	732	731	730	729	728	727	726	725	724	723	722	721	720	719	718	717	716	715	714	713	712	711	710	709	708	707	706	705
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PART 1

HEALTH

B. ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

1940

1941

1942

Staff - Inspectorate

The establishment of inspectors consists of chief public health inspector, principal public health inspector, nine senior inspectors, 16 district inspectors, 8 student inspectors and 4 technical assistants. For the greater part of the year the establishment was up to the required strength.

New Legislation

Housing Act, 1969

This Act came into force on 25th August, 1969. It introduces a greater flexibility to housing legislation and widens the scope of grant aid. The general purpose of the Act is to save existing property from further deterioration and to improve the standard of housing on a broad basis. The Ministry regard the scale and type of work done to improve or repair the existing stock of houses in a local authority's area as an integral part of the Authority's housing programme. There is emphasis on General Improvement Areas and the proposals are drawn in wide terms, the intention being to improve living conditions in the area chosen; and it is visualised that these could be comparatively small areas where emphasis would be on the provision of amenities within the homes, together with the general up-grading of the district as opposed to the broader concept of Action Areas under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

The Act introduces a new system governing the rents of privately-rented dwellings which are of a qualifying standard so far as provisions of amenities and general state of repair are concerned, or which are brought to such a standard with or without Grant Aid. Controlled tenancies can be converted to regulated tenancies where the qualifying standard is achieved. The rent officer fixes a fair rent for the dwelling after it becomes a regulated tenancy, this rent being determined under the Rent Act 1968 and subject to phasing under the Housing Act, 1969.

There are 3 classes of grants to property owners:

1. Improvement grants towards the cost of works required for either the provision of dwellings (e.g. the conversion into flats of a house or other buildings); or for the improvement of existing dwellings other than by the mere provision of standard amenities which are lacking.
2. Standard grants towards the cost of works required for the improvement of an existing dwelling by the provision of those standard amenities which it lacks.
3. Special grants towards the cost of works required for the improvement of houses in multiple occupation by the provision of standard amenities.

A new feature is the payment of grants towards repairs and replacements in conjunction with improvements.

The Public Health (Recurring Nuisance) Act 1969

This Act provides a useful addition to the powers of existing legislation in that it enables the authority to take action in cases where a nuisance is likely to recur even if the nuisance does not exist at the time of serving the notice. It has already proved helpful in dealing with cases which previously presented difficulty.

Sanitary Circumstances

Housing - Preferential rehousing on medical grounds

At the beginning of the year the revised scheme generally adopted by the Inner London Boroughs was put into practice regarding the submission of medical evidence in support of housing accommodation. Applicants are requested to state on a special form their reasons for wishing to claim consideration on medical grounds, and only in those cases where it appears necessary will the medical practitioner concerned be consulted. By this system it is hoped to cut down considerably the demands made previously by applicants on general practitioners.

During the year 1,115 applications for rehousing on medical grounds were referred by the Housing Manager for assessment.

These were graded as under:-

(a) Special Category	- 47
(b) 25 points	- 207
(c) 15 points	- 475
(d) 10 points	- 350
(e) No priority on medical grounds	- 36
Total No.	- <u>1,115</u>

House-to-House Survey

House-to-house surveys were continued during the year to deal with general housing defects, nuisances, and the enforcement of adequate facilities and means of escape in case of fire in houses in multiple occupation. A further 718 premises were surveyed, of which 494 called for action under the Housing Acts.

Considerable effort was made to try to obtain completion of works called for by notices served prior to 1969, and this is reflected in the number of cases where formal action was begun.

With the advent of the Housing Act, 1969, there is some encouragement for owners to instal additional amenities; but the level of Special Grants is not such as to stimulate much voluntary action in houses in multiple occupation, although the grants are likely to be taken up where owners are required to improve facilities under Section 15, Housing Act, 1961.

Every opportunity is taken, where the appropriate conditions exist, to encourage the full improvement or conversion of properties; but often the existing occupation of a house makes this very difficult.

It may be anticipated that the Housing Section will, during next year, be involved to a greater extent in the rehabilitation of the low-rise property in the Borough, possibly in General Improvement Areas. It is to be regretted that improvement of properties within General Improvement Areas will rely on persuasion and that the Housing Act, 1969, did not contain powers designed to ensure the reasonably speedy completion of improvements to all properties in such areas.

Houses in Multiple Occupation:

	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Premises: Inspected	20 (143 lett- ings)	129 (464 lett- ings)	46 (277 lett- ings)	36 (224 lett- ings)	253 (412 lett- ings)	309 (804 lett- ings)	913 (3150 lett- ings)	718 (1868 lett- ings)
Where informal action taken	18	36	46	10	253	215	768	494
Where no further action taken	2	93	Nil	5	Nil	94	145	224
Where formal action taken	2	18	19	13	17	85	43	192
TOTAL INSPECTIONS	132	577	929	314	991	1815	3722	3530

Slum Clearance

During 1969, 171 inspections were made where houses were surveyed or examined in detail, and 5 houses in 1 clearance area were presented as being unfit for human habitation, resulting in the making of a Compulsory Purchase Order in the same year.

Partly as a result of clearance area legislation and partly due to acquisition by agreement, during the year 90 dwellings, which had formed part of the current or previous slum clearance programmes, were demolished.

Improvement Areas

Initial inspections of houses in Improvement Areas began towards the end of the year and the number of such visits totalled 66. The assessment of Improvement Grant Applications in Improvement Areas involved 31 visits.

Housing Act 1957 - Closing Orders

No Closing Orders were made during the year and in two cases Orders previously made were determined.

Rent Act 1957

Applications under the above Act during the past 5 years have been received as follows:-

	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
For Certificate of Disrepair					
Number received	12	7	1	4	3
Number granted	7	4	1	2	1
For revocation of Certificates					
Number received	9	-	4	2	2
Number granted	6	-	2	1	2
Undertakings given by landlord	2	3	1	-	1

Sanitary Inspections

The sanitary conditions of the Borough were subject to routine inspection, and investigations were made into the 2,584 complaints received.

Particulars of the visits made by the public health inspectors, together with the number of preliminary and statutory notices and the number of proceedings instituted, are set out below.

Sanitary Inspections 1969

Cause of Inspection	No. of Inspections	No. of re-visits	No. of notices served	No. of notices complied with
HOUSING				
Housing Act 1957	908	19	-	-
House to House	1065	-	-	-
Housing Defects	2494	7404	1455	1406
H.M.O.	1076	2780	434	180
Overcrowding	27	-	-	-
Re-housing applications	8	-	-	-
Rent Act	10	-	-	-
Moveable Dwellings	6	-	-	-
Drainage	5129	103	-	-
Housing Act 1969	352	3	-	-
FOOD PREMISES				
Bakers	100	23	11	8
Bakehouses	30	3	2	-
Butchers	353	69	25	21
Chemist	42	12	8	1
Confectioners	168	26	13	7
F. Fish	62	11	3	2
West Fish	49	7	2	1
Grocers	887	74	43	22
Greengrocers	168	21	8	9
Ice-cream	93	-	-	-
Milk Vendor	86	-	-	-
Provisions	185	10	5	-
Caterers	908	255	98	35
Markets	274	-	-	-
Licensed Premises	246	87	37	25
Sampling	470	-	-	-
Milk Processing Depots	86	-	-	-
LICENCES				
Hairdressers & Barbers	44	29	10	7
Fertilisers & Feedstuffs	3	-	-	-
Pharmacy & Poisons	38	-	-	-
Pet Animals	23	-	-	-
Animal Boarding	1	-	-	-
Rag & Flock	12	-	-	-
VARIOUS				
Factory (M)	158	11	4	8
Factory (Non M)	31	1	1	1
Outworkers	14	-	-	-
Col.1 consists of 792 general inspections + O.S.R. 506 found to be not appli. Col.2				
all other visits to reg. premises	1298	1167	198	249
Factory (Food)	220	-	-	-
Noise	547	-	-	-
Public Urinals	7	-	-	-
Fireguard Regulations	17	-	-	-
Infectious Disease	386	-	-	-
Rats & Mice	387	-	-	-
Pigeons	94	-	-	-
Clean Air	1711	30	-	-
Miscellaneous	5154	69	30	29
	25467	12214	2387	2011

In addition 6,988 abortive visits were made where access was not obtained, 1322 Statutory Notices were served, and 1,038 were complied with during the year.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

(1) Registration and Inspections

As in previous years, the routine programme of street by street inspections was continued in 1969. As will be seen in the attached statistical report, a total of 1,959 inspections of all kinds was made during the year, and of this total 792 were general inspections.

The great majority of the other inspections were made to ensure that necessary works requested by the Department had been completed in a satisfactory manner.

The total number of registered premises decreased slightly over the year and, likewise, the newly-registered premises dropped by 29 in number from last year. Changes of occupation were the main reason for most of the new registrations, which were discovered in the course of routine inspections.

In this Authority, the Act is administered by a full-time Section consisting of one Senior Public Health Inspector and one Public Health Inspector. All offices and shops are dealt with by them, with the exception of food premises, which are covered on their own particular districts by each of the fourteen District Public Health Inspectors. Action is taken by the Section about these food premises when, for any reason, it is necessary, e.g. shortage of district staff or absence through illness. Investigation of accidents is carried out by the Section in all types of premises affected by the Act. A quite substantial amount of time is spent on consultation with, and advice to, employers of staff and owners of premises about various aspects of the Act and relevant Regulations; and very many minor contraventions are dealt with satisfactorily following verbal warnings during inspection.

(2) Operation of the General Provision of the Act

Cleanliness

The majority of the contraventions under this heading concerned stairs, passages, storerooms, and staffrooms of premises, and such contraventions made up the largest group of notices served under the Act. There was an increase of some 36 per cent. in the number of letters sent this year compared with that in 1968. The total number of such notifications for the current year was 145.

Overcrowding

No cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year.

Temperature

An increasing number of complaints were received regarding inadequate

heating arrangements in premises to which the Act applies. These complaints were duly investigated and in the majority of cases additional heating or improved means of heating were provided. In a few instances some resistance has been met with from employers, and negotiations are still in progress regarding suggested improvements. There is no doubt that a particularly cold winter caused this increase.

Ventilation

Satisfactory conditions were found in most premises visited, but specific instances of inadequate ventilation were noted in various types of premises, such as shops, with no means of ventilation except the entrance door; and in some cases the W.C. was without proper ventilation.

In ten such instances the persons responsible were notified in writing of the contraventions on their premises.

Lighting

This was generally found to be adequate, but certain defects were noted and 26 contraventions were found to exist, mainly due to defective fittings. In two cases it was necessary to institute court proceedings before satisfactory completion of the required work was carried out. These cases are described in more detail below.

The lighting of a main staircase in one large modern office block was found to be inadequate and the owners, after receiving our letter, carried out the suggested improvements.

Sanitary Conveniences

These were usually found to be adequate in number and in satisfactory condition. Systematic inspection revealed that where a sanitary convenience was shared by employees of different firms the standard of cleanliness was likely to be less high than when only one firm was involved.

It was necessary to notify 45 owners or occupiers regarding contravention of this Section of the Act. One prosecution resulted from the unsatisfactory condition of a sanitary convenience provided in a dry-cleaning shop. This is also referred to below.

Washing Facilities

Considerable improvement was made during the year in the washing facilities provided in premises to which the Act applies, even though there was still a fairly large number of contraventions found on re-inspection. These were made the subjects of letters to the responsible persons. It was frequently found that water heaters, installed after our previous visit, had become defective or had been removed. In one instance court proceedings were required which concerned a water heater not connected properly to the electricity supply.

Clothing Accommodation

17 contraventions were found during the year when unsuitable and insufficient accommodation for employees' clothing was found.

It is felt that this part of the Act is often dismissed as trivial by employers, when in fact it may have quite a considerable effect on the welfare of staff.

Floors, Passages and Stairs

The attention of 64 owners or occupiers was drawn to contraventions on their premises regarding various defects, most of which concerned defective treads or risers on staircases and lack of proper handrails.

Fencing of Machinery

It was necessary to notify one employer about the improper guarding of machinery and steps were taken by the firm concerned to improve the safety of the machine in question.

First Aid

On 77 occasions it was found that first aid equipment was absent or inadequate or depleted.

(3) Accidents

As in previous years, no fatal accident was reported during 1969. The total number of reported accidents was 31, which was a decrease by four from last year. Sixteen of these accident reports were investigated and the table given below shows the primary cause and the type of premises in which the accidents occurred:-

ANALYSIS OF REPORTED ACCIDENTS

<u>Primary Cause</u>	<u>Class of Workplace</u>				<u>Total</u>	<u>Investi- gated</u>
	<u>Offices</u>	<u>Shops</u>	<u>Wholesale/ warehouses</u>	<u>Catering establish- ments</u>		
Machinery	1	-	-	-	1	1
Transport	-	1	-	-	1	-
Falls	9	6	-	-	15	13
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2	2	-	1	5	1
Handling goods	-	2	1	1	4	-
Struck by falling object	-	2	-	-	2	-
Fires	-	-	-	1	1	1
Electricity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hand tools	-	2	-	-	2	-
Not otherwise specified	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Totals	31	16

Summary of Accidents Investigated

Falls of all kinds, including those from steps or staircases

Once again, these formed the largest proportion of the accidents notified, being fifteen in number. Thirteen reports were investigated during the year and the majority were falls on stairs or from stepladders in shops. One informal warning was given regarding the blockage of stairs by cardboard boxes, and one formal letter was sent when defective concrete steps were found to be the main cause of a fall. In both cases our advice was quickly taken and the necessary precautions carried out.

Exception was taken to the lighting of a main staircase in a large modern office building after a reported accident and light meter readings had shown that the lighting was inadequate. In this instance the owners, on receipt of our letter, promptly installed extra light fittings and redecorated the staircase in a lighter shade. Informal advice was given in all the other cases investigated.

Machinery

This accident involved a machine operator who had caught her hair in a revolving shaft whilst leaning forward to adjust the machine. Formal warning was given to the firm concerned, who carried out our suggestions on the improved guarding of the machine.

Fires

The apparent cause of this accident was a build-up of gas in a canteen kitchen oven, due to a defect in the by-pass pipe. When the employee attempted to light the oven the gas exploded, causing grit to enter her eyes. She also had slight shock. This particular oven was immediately replaced, and advice was given on the use of the new equipment.

Stepping on or Striking against Object or Person

This accident was caused by the shattering of a plate glass entrance of a large shop. The injured person had approached the door, which then shattered, cutting her on the face and leg. Investigation failed to ascertain whether she actually struck the door or not and no further action could be taken.

(4) Prosecutions

This year, for the first time, it was found necessary to institute legal proceedings in two instances. In one case, the required work had not been done after a long period of time, in which several letters had been sent to the persons concerned. The contraventions consisted of unclean walls and ceiling in a passage, inadequate lighting in the W.C., and a defective front entrance step. The Court imposed fines totalling £25.0.0d. and awarded £5.5.0d. costs.

The second Court case involved contraventions consisting of an electric water heater not connected to the electricity supply, and inadequate lighting on a staircase. The firm concerned had ignored several warnings. The Court adjourned the case sine die, on a firm undertaking being given that the necessary work would be carried out immediately.

From subsequent inspections it was ascertained that both premises had been brought into conformity with the Act.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Annual Report, under Section 60 to the Department of Employment and
Productivity for the year 31st December, 1969

TABLE A
REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises newly registered during the year (2)	Total number of regis- tered premises at end of year (3)	Number of regis- tered premises receiving one or more general in- spections during the year (4)
Offices	37	612	139
Retail shops	33	1,104	473
Wholesale shops, ware- houses	9	49	16
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	16	272	164
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
TOTALS	95	2,037	792

TABLE B

Number of visits of all kinds (including general
inspections)

1,959

TABLE C
ANALYSIS BY WORKPLACE OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES AT END
OF YEAR

Class of workplace (1)	Number of persons employed (2)
Offices	9,822
Retail shops	5,446
Wholesale departments, warehouses	780
Catering establishments open to the public	2,456
Canteens	254
Fuel storage depots	-
TOTAL	18,758
TOTAL MALES	8,508
TOTAL FEMALES	9,250

Drainage

During the year 294 plans were submitted to the Health Department and a total of 5232 inspections were made in connection with supervision of drainage works.

Factories Act 1961

The following is a table in the form prescribed by the Secretary of State for Employment & Productivity on the administration of the Factories Act, 1961, dealing with factories, both mechanical and non-mechanical, and outwork:-

1. Inspections

	Number on Register	Inspec- tions	Number of written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections, 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	169	31	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	884	158	4	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
Total	1053	189	5	-

2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1.)	-	1	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature(S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	1	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences(S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	8	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5	10	-	-	-

3. Outwork

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section 110/1 (c)	No. of Cases of Default in Sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel:						
Making Etc.	63	-	-	-	-	-
Cleaning and washing	2	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen	1	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains	5	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	1	-	-	-	-	-
Jewellery	17	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	14	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Bags	5	-	-	-	-	-
Paper Boxes	2	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats	2	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	118	-	-	-	-	-

Rodent Control

Treatment of sewers with sodium fluoracetamide has continued. This method of treatment materially assists in controlling the rat population, as many surface infestations are directly due to rats coming from defective and disused drain connections to the sewers. Concurrently with normal surface treatment, therefore, action is always taken to remedy any defects found in house drains and sewers.

Mice infestations of varying degrees have increased sharply, possibly due to the increase in multiple occupation of houses. In such houses the ways in which food is stored, and waste food disposed of, often leave much to be desired. For many years it has been the policy of the Council and its predecessors to carry out rodent treatment in domestic premises free of charge. This has resulted in fostering the idea in many of the general public that their responsibility in the matter of rodent infestation is completed by reporting the existence of the pests.

The provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, clearly places the responsibility upon owners or occupants to keep their land (including buildings and parts of buildings) clear of rats and mice, and also places a duty upon landlords to see that this is done. Perhaps it is the provision of a free service which engenders a sense of irresponsibility. Once again the important question of the sealing-off of disused drain connections to sewers and the proper sealing-off of abandoned

sewers where areas of old houses are demolished for development must be raised. The owner of a demolished property has a statutory duty to notify the Local Authority of the existence of a disused drain, so that the officers of that Local Authority may see that the disused drain is sealed off satisfactorily. Clearly, the only satisfactory place in which a disused drain connection with the public sewer should be sealed off is at the point of its junction with the sewer. In the case of sewers of such diameter that a man may walk along this can be done easily and at small cost. In small diameter sewers the cost can be considerable, but nevertheless unless sealing off is carried out effectively, potential outlets for rats from the sewers will exist for all time, increasing the need for both sewer and surface treatment.

The following table summarises the work of the Rodent Control Staff during 1969:-

PROPERTIES	TYPE OF PROPERTY
	NON-AGRICULTURAL
1. Number of properties in district	65,435
2. a. Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification	1,963
b. Number infested by (i) rats	693
(ii) mice	1,213
3. a. Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notifications	210
b. Number infested by (i) rats	6
(ii) mice	2

Pigeons

Pigeons in parks and open spaces are regarded by most people as an attraction. They are fed and photographed during the day, and at night return to roost in residential areas and become nuisances. Complaints of such nuisances are increasing and a contractor is employed by the Council to clear infestations where such action is justifiable. During the course of the year 3,615 pigeons were shot or trapped in the Borough. However, as each pocket is cleared of birds, it soon begins to fill again as food continues to be made available.

Under present conditions eradication is not possible and our efforts merely serve to control the numbers.

Diseases of Animals Act 1950

Action under this Act is undertaken for the Council by the Veterinary Officer of the City of London.

The following are details from his report for the year under review:-

Details of visits

Shepherds Bush Market	7 visits
North End Road Market	5 "
Fox's Pet Stores	8 "
" " "	9 "
Ellis Pet Shop	8 "
Royal Dairy Show	1 "

38 visits

On one occasion when my Inspector visited one of these premises instructions had to be given concerning overcrowding of bird cages. The Inspector's instructions were carried out and good conditions have been maintained since. A visit was made to the same shop in December following a complaint concerning a puppy, and a report was sent to the Chief Public Health Inspector on 6th January, 1969.

A licence was received at this office which stated that 23 pigs had been removed from Slough Market to an address in Shepherds Bush. An Inspector checked the licence, discovered that a mistake had been made on it, and that the pigs had been moved to a farm in Pinner, Middlesex. The owner of the farm lived at the address given on the licence.

Orders - Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food Animals (Miscellaneous Provisions) Order 1927

Under the terms of the above Order, certain Acts and Orders of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food require publication by Local Authorities. The following were received during 1969, and were advertised in the "Daily Telegraph".

Foot and Mouth Disease (Amendment) Order, 1969.
Foot and Mouth Disease (Infected Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1969.
Foot and Mouth Disease (Controlled Areas Restrictions) (Amendment) Order, 1969.

Live Poultry (Restrictions) Order 1957

Two licences were issued under the terms of the above Order to enable the holding of poultry exhibitions. One was issued to Mr. F.W. Batchelor, Director of the International Poultry Show; and the other was to the Royal Dairy Show.

Performing Animals (Regulation) Act 1925

Several visits were made to the B.B.C. Television Studios, Shepherds Bush, concerning animal acts appearing in productions. Performances were witnessed and performing animals certificates checked. No irregularities were observed.

Licences and Registrations

Pharmacy and Poisons Act 1933 Pharmacy and Medicines Act 1941

The names and address of 107 retailers were entered on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell poisons under Part II of the above Acts. Many of these persons are food retailers and, in some instances, the poisons sold are only household disinfectants, but a careful watch is

kept on commodities sold under proprietary names containing other poisons mentioned on the list.

No action was necessary for any offences under the Acts.

Pet Animals Act 1951

18 applications for licences were received and granted during the year. All the premises were kept under observation.

Animal Boarding Establishments Act 1963

2 applications for licences were received and granted during the year. Both the premises were kept under observation.

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959

Section 22 of the above Act forbids the use of land within the Borough as sites for moveable dwellings unless licensed by the Council.

The Council may also attach to any licence granted under this Section such conditions as they think fit with respect to the number and class of caravans kept on the site, the space between such dwellings, fire protection, prevention of nuisance from noise, and for securing adequate water supplies and sanitary conditions.

Two sites for which licences are issued to private individuals house 6 caravans.

Hairdressers and Barbers

Under Section 21 of the Greater London Council (General Powers) Act, 1967, as from the appointed day, no person shall carry on the business of a hairdresser or barber on any premises in a Borough unless he/she is registered for those premises by the Borough Council. (The appointed day for the London Borough of Hammersmith was 1st April, 1968).

By the end of the year, 170 premises were registered.

All new applicants are asked to display on their premises, in addition to the statutory requirements of certificate of registration and byelaws, a copy of their price-lists.

Summonses - Proceedings instituted during the year

Public Health Acts	46
Food & Drugs Act, 1955, and Regulations made thereunder	62
Housing Act	1
Offices Shops & Railway Premises Act	5

Sewerage

The main sewers and the sewer disposal system in London are the responsibility of the Greater London Council. Rainwater and soil sewage are carried in the same sewers, but the arrangements for Hammersmith are not yet adequate inasmuch as some basements in the Borough are liable to

flooding, from time to time, when heavy storms cause the sewers to be surcharged. However, work now being undertaken to obviate the trouble caused by storm water continues, and the position is gradually improving year by year.

Water Supply

I am indebted to Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination for the Metropolitan Water Board, who kindly supplied the following report:-

"The supply was satisfactory both as to quality and quantity throughout 1969.

All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine; after a predetermined period of contact the pipes are flushed out and refilled; samples of water are then collected from these treated mains; and the mains are returned to service only after results are found to be satisfactory.

The quality control from these laboratories is carried out by means of daily sampling from sources of supply, from the treatment works or well stations, from the distribution system, and through to the consumer. Any sign of contamination or any other abnormality is immediately investigated.

No houses were permanently supplied by standpipe. No artificial fluoride was added, and where the fluoride content is indicated in the analysis it represents the naturally-occurring fluoride in the water.

The supply was derived from the following works and pumping stations:-

River Thames - derived water from Surbiton, Hampton and Ashford Common Works.

No new sources of supply were instituted and there were no changes to the general scheme of supply in your area.

The number of samples collected and the bacteriological and chemical analyses of the supply from the above sources after treatment are shown on the attached sheets.

On account of their hardness content and alkaline reaction the Board's river and well water supplies are not considered to be plumbo-solvent. It should, however, be appreciated that all types of water pick up varying amounts of metal from the material of water piping particularly when it is newly installed; this applies to copper, zinc, iron, and also to lead. Surveys carried out between 1966 and 1968 on analyses of water from consumers' premises confirmed this statement."

Chemical Examinations: (Milligrammes per litre unless otherwise stated).

	<u>All Thames derived</u>
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.024
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.083
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.4
Oxygen abs. from KMnO_4 4 hrs at 27°C.	1.05
Hardness (total) CaCO_3	282
Hardness (non-carbonate) CaCO_3	79

Chemical Examinations (cont'd)All Thames derived

Magneisium as Mg	5
Sodium as Na	24.0
Potassium as K	5.4
Chloride as Cl	32
Phosphate as PO ₄	2.1
Sillicate as SiO ₂	9
Sulphate as SO ₄	58
Natural Fluoride as F	0.25
Surface active material as Manoxol OT	0.02
Turbidity units	0.1
Colour (Burgess units)	11
pH value	7.9
Electrical Conductivity (micromhos)	550

Bacteriological Examinations:All Thames derived

Number of samples	3,698
Agar plate count per ml: 20-24 hrs. at 37°C	12.9
Coliform count: per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	99.89
E. coli-count: Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	100.0

Clean Air Acts, 1956 and 1968Smoke Control Areas

Hammersmith completed its phased Smoke Control Programme on 1st. June, 1967, having achieved the distinction of being the first London Borough to do so. The programme covered 3,995 acres, involving some 72,599 premises.

The final costs have not yet been compiled but up to 31st. March, 1969, the total cost of implementing smoke control was £355,653. With an estimated population of 192,810 this expenditure works out at about £1.16.10d. per head or 3/6d. a year per head since 1958 when the smoke control programme began. This seems an extremely small price to pay for such obvious benefits to personal and environmental health.

Hammersmith (Suspension) of Smoke Control Order, 1968

Following a request from the Greater London Council to waive No.8 Smoke Control Order in respect of a block of flats, Nos. 1-72 Creighton Close, W.12., owing to modernisation proposals, the Ministry of Housing and Local Government agreed in January, 1968, to make a suspension order under Section 11 (7) of the Clean Air Act, 1956, for a period expiring on the 31st. December, 1969. This order did not apply to any other premises in the No.8 Smoke Control Area. Works have steadily proceeded since.

Supplies of Smokeless Fuels

Towards the end of 1969 some shortages of solid smokeless fuels occurred, but these did not give rise to any fuel crisis. However, due to the change-over to natural gas, the Gas Council has been closing a number of gas works throughout the country, resulting in the traditional supplies of gas cokes being less readily available.

The production of alternative solid smokeless fuels by the National Coal Board and by private concerns is not great enough to bridge this gap at the moment, and it is feared that shortages may occur, particularly if the Winter of next year is unduly severe.

It is hoped that the responsible authorities will give this situation their full attention because it would be a retrograde step if local authorities were forced to curtail, or suspend, smoke control orders for reasons outside their control.

Fortunately, supplies of alternative sources of energy such as electricity, gas, and oil, have been adequate during the year and no power failures were experienced.

Hammersmith Smoke Control (No.9) Variation Order

Properties Nos. 13-75 (odd) Waldo Road, N.W.10., were originally exempt from the provisions of the Hammersmith (No.9) Smoke Control Order, which came into operation on the 1st June, 1967, being at that time in the Slum Clearance Programme.

The Council having decided to retain these properties and deal with them under Part II of the Housing Act, 1957, a Smoke Control Variation Order was made by the Council on the 9th July, 1969, to come into operation not earlier than the 1st April, 1970, or such date as determined by the Minister of Housing and Local Government. Some 32 properties were affected and it was estimated that the overall cost would be £3,200.

Emissions of Smoke

On the domestic side, the local shortage of solid smokeless fuels encourages the sale of bituminous coal in some instances, but under the Clean Air, Act, 1968, the acquisition and sale by retail for delivery of unauthorised fuel in a smoke control area will become an offence on the 1st April, 1970. Considering the number of domestic fires in regular use, the number of smoke emissions observed was remarkably small and speaks well for the preference by the consumer for smokeless fuels. So far, it has not been necessary to institute legal proceedings against any offender as informal action usually suffices to stop offences.

Non-domestic premises occasionally give rise to emissions, but these are usually of a temporary nature owing to mechanical troubles or inefficient operation. Again informal action sufficed.

Fulham Hospital has been a source of continuous pollution owing to technical problems arising from the reconstruction of the new hospital, but the Hospital Board are well aware of this nuisance and are taking firm steps to minimise the smoke emissions.

Fulham Power Station

Fulham Power Station has long been a source of air pollution particularly in the South of the Borough, but the Central Electricity Generating Board have now submitted a case to the Ministry of Power for change-over to oil-fired burning. If this scheme proves acceptable, a great improvement would soon be brought about.

Atmospheric Pollution

The pattern of atmospheric pollution having been established by the

completion of the Smoke Control Programme and following a study of the data provided over recent years, it was decided to reduce the number of measurement recording stations from 7 to 4. The remaining stations are sited strategically in the North, Centre and South of the Borough. Records show that the trend in Hammersmith is in keeping with that in the general London Area. Solid pollutants have been reduced to 1/5th of the pre-1956 level, and the sulphur dioxide content by 1/3rd.

Exhaust fumes from petrol and diesel-driven vehicles, although not officially regarded by the Government as a health hazard are, to say the least, undesirable and should be regarded as reducing the amenities of the Borough.

It is now possible to reduce pollution from vehicle exhaust fumes. In America and on the Continent, legislation has been passed to this effect, and it is hoped that before long this country will come into line. 1970 is to be European Conservation Year, and should provide a good opportunity to tackle this growing problem.

The Clean Air Act, 1968

On the 1st. April, 1969, the following provisions of the Clean Air Act, 1969, came into operation: Sections 2, 6 and 8-15, together with Schedule 1, (except paragraphs 2, 5, 8, 9 and 11), and Schedule 2. On the 1st. October, 1969: Sections 1, 3, 4, 5 and 7, together with Schedule 1, paragraphs 2, 5, 8, 9 and 11.

The following Statutory Instruments came into operation on the 1st. April, 1969:-

No. 411. The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.

No. 412. The Clean Air (Height of Chimneys) (Prescribed Form) Regulations, 1969.

The following Statutory Instruments came into operation on 1st. October 1969:-

No. 1262. The Clean Air (Arrestment Plant) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.

No. 1263. The Clean Air (Emission of Dark Smoke) (Exemption) Regulations, 1969.

Operative 31st December, 1969:-

No. 1798. The Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuel) Regulations, 1969.

Implementation of Clean Air Act, 1968

Section 6 which deals with chimney heights does not affect furnaces under 1½ million Btus/hr. As most of the heating plants installed in the Borough are well under this rating, the Council cannot effectively control the height of chimneys of the smaller and medium-size installations under this Section. Therefore, great care must be taken to see that any proposed chimney will be of adequate height and sited and installed so as not to cause a nuisance to the neighbourhood in which it is erected. It would greatly help if Section 6 were to be extended to cover all furnaces with a heating capacity exceeding 180,000 Btus/hr.

Clean Air Act, 1956 Section 3(2)Application for prior approval to the installation of furnaces

Applications received	7
Applications approved	7
Applications refused	Nil

Clean Air Act, 1956 Section 3(3)Notification of Intention to Instal

New Furnaces	30
Oiled-Fired	30
Gas-Fired	10

Clean Air Act, 1968 Section 6Application for approval of chimney height

Applications received	4
Applications approved	4

Inspections and Supervision of FoodPremises

During the year 5025 inspections were made at food premises, stalls, and markets; and at 255 of these conditions contravening the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations were found.

No exemption certificates were granted by the Council in connection with the Regulations during the year.

A list showing the number and type of premises in the Borough where food is sold, stored, and prepared, is given below:-

	<u>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16</u>	<u>No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19</u>
Bakehouses (level)	24	24
Bakehouses (basement)	1	1
Bakers' retail shops	60	60
Biscuit manufacturers	1	1
Butchers	112	112
Cafes & Restaurants	270	270
Canteens and Clubs	223	223
Chemists	69	69
Chocolate manufacturers	1	1
Confectioners (sweetshops)	335	335
Fishmongers (wet and fried)	58	58
Fruiterers & greengrocers	132	132
Fruit drinks (bottling)	2	2
Grocers and provisions	366	366
Honey refiner	1	1
Ice cream manufacturers	3	3
Jellied eels and pies (manufacture and sale)	6	6
Milk processing depots	2	2
Off licences	102	6
Public houses	159	159
Sweet manufacturers	3	3
Wine bottling	2	2
Wholesale food stores	45	45
	<u>1977</u>	<u>1881</u>

There are no poultry processing premises within the Borough.

Food & Drugs Act 1955

A large quantity of food which, although unsound, did not call for action under Section 9 was voluntarily surrendered. A list of all commodities and the amount involved is shown below:-

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Bacon		8	16
Baked Beans			34
Biscuits			49
Bread			15
Butter		13	109
Cakes			20
Cereal (tinned)		4	67
Cheese		10	17
Coffee			21
Condiments		5	20
Cream			24
Crispbread			22
Custard Powder			15
Fats		1	106
Fish (fresh)		8	33
Fish (tinned)		2	98
Flour		2	3
Fruit (dried)		1	71
Fruit (fresh)	2	19	12
Fruit (tinned)	1	4	104
Fruit Juice		5	73
Fruit Pudding			4
Ham (cooked)		1	65
Ham (tinned)			98
Health Drinks			18
Jelly (table)			24
Meat (fresh)	3	15	5
Meat (tinned)		11	30
Meat Pies	5	12	48
Meat Puddings	1	8	19
Milk (dried)			2
Milk (tinned)			17
Nuts	1	6	20
Offal	3	5	77
Pastry			32
Poultry		11	47
Preserves			68
Sausages		6	17
Sausage Rolls			4
Soft Drinks			3
Soup Stock			53
Soup (tinned)		1	30
Sugar			28
Tomatoes (tinned)		5	6
Vegetabled (dried)			35
Vegetables (fresh)	2	17	67
Vegetables (tinned)		14	20
Yoghurt			94
Total	28	10	68

Frozen Foods

	<u>Tons</u>	<u>Cwts.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>
Beefburgers		1	105
Cheeseburgers			8
Chicken pies			30
Chips		1	79
Cream Cakes			42
Fish		7	8
Fish Cakes			53
Fish Fingers		3	12
Fruit Juice			56
Ice Cream		1	79
Meat		4	36
Meat Pies			94
Mousse			83
Offal			60
Pastry		1	13
Poultry		6	91
Rissoles			82
Sausages			35
Sausage Rolls			3
Steakburgers		1	48
Vegetables		12	106
Total	2	7	3

Food Complaints

During the year 98 complaints were received from members of the general public in connection with food purchased in the Borough. The following summary shows the action taken after full investigation in each case:-

- | | |
|---|---|
| 1. Poor quality sausage rolls. | Producers notified. |
| 2. Doughnuts, unpleasant taste. | Baker had added salt instead of sugar. |
| 3. Sliced Hovis loaf - foreign matter. | No action in view of Public Analyst's Report. |
| 4. Tea tasting of carbolic. | No action. |
| 5. Portion of chicken had abnormal taste. | Nothing abnormal found. |
| 6. Mouldy pork pie. | Legal proceedings. |
| 7. Apples had abnormal taste. | No abnormality found. |
| 8. Mould spots on ham sandwich. | Letter to retailer. |
| 9. Foreign matter in wrapped sliced loaf. | Warning letter to producers. |
| 10. Butter had unpleasant smell. | Legal proceedings. |
| 11. Sausages contained strange colour. | Normal colouring matter. |
| 12. Bread alleged to contain glass. | Warning to manufacturer. |

13. Marking ink in sausages.	Warning letter to manufacturers.
14. Roasted beef tasted "off".	Complaint not justified.
15. Foreign matter (insect) in baby food.	Legal proceedings.
16. Sale of mouldy beef pie.	Legal proceedings.
17. Dirt on packet of bacon.	Warning letter to packers.
18. Discoloured corned beef.	Letter to Embassy of exporting country.
19. Chips nibbled by mice.	Legal proceedings
20. Discoloured corned beef.	Letter to Embassy of exporting country.
21. Chicken alleged abnormal.	No abnormality.
22. Sale of mouldy sausage rolls.	Legal proceedings.
23. Foreign matter in corned beef.	No action.
24. Foreign matter in golden plums.	Warning letter to packers.
25. Bottle of milk, foreign matter.	Legal proceedings.
26. Sweets contained foreign matter (glass).	Legal proceedings.
27. Canned peas contained insect.	Legal proceedings.
28. Sale of mouldy brown loaf.	Legal proceedings.
29. Sale of chicken of poor quality.	No action.
30. Sale of frozen kidney with sawdust.	Advice to retailer.
31. Sale of unsound bacon.	Legal proceedings.
32. Canned potatoes contained foreign matter.	Warning letter to packers.
33. Cheese and tomato sandwich contained foreign body.	Retailer notified.
34. Sale of butter with rancid smell.	Warning letter to retailer.
35. Milk bottle contained foreign matter.	Legal proceedings.
36. Pork pie contained mould.	Legal proceedings.
37. Sale of stale bread rolls.	No action.
38. Pork luncheon meat unfit.	Referred to wholesaler.
39. Sour milk.	No action.
40. Sour cream.	No action.

41. Ham sandwich contained mice droppings.	No action - complaint referred to poppy seeds.
42. Coco-cola bottle with sediment in it.	No action.
43. Foreign bodies in pork & beef chipolatas.	Legal proceedings.
44. Sale of mouldy sliced loaf.	Warning letter to retailer.
45. Piece of wire in meat pie.	Warning letter to producer.
46. Sale of mouldy sliced loaf.	Warning letter to producer.
47. Milk bottle contaminated with foreign matter.	Legal proceedings.
48. Glass in bottle of "Rainbow Pop".	Legal proceedings.
49. Steak & kidney pie affected by mould.	Legal proceedings.
50. Milk bottle contaminated with foreign matter.	Warning letter.
51. Milk bottle contaminated with foreign matter.	No action - faulty bottle.
52. Dirty pint milk bottle.	Legal proceedings.
53. Sale of mouldy cherry and apple pies.	Legal proceedings.
54. Sale of allegedly unsound herrings.	No action.
55. Frozen peas in unfit condition.	No action.
56. Foreign matter in canned carrots.	Legal proceedings.
57. Can of grapefruit segments, lacquer leaving can.	Letter to packer.
58. Sale of steak and kidney pie in mouldy condition.	Legal proceedings.
59. Tin of strawberries with snail.	No action.
60. Milk bottle contaminated with foreign matter.	Legal proceedings.
61. Unsatisfactory yam flour.	No action.
62. 1/3rd pint bottle orange drink - dirty.	No action.
63. Tin of cream with mould in it.	No action.
64. Sale of mouldy steak and kidney pie.	Legal proceedings.
65. Dirty pint bottle of milk.	No action.

66. Sale of potato crisps in poor condition.	Legal proceedings.
67. Liquorice twist alleged to contain insect.	No action.
68. Sausage roll contained fly.	Legal proceedings.
69. Sale of mouldy apple pie	Legal proceedings.
70. Sale of mouldy wheatmeal sliced loaf.	Legal proceedings.
71. Sale of unsound cream.	Letter to suppliers.
72. Sale of grapefruit (canned) (excess tin).	Letter to packers.
73. Hovis loaf contained foreign matter.	Legal proceedings.
74. Sale of unsound picnic loaf.	Warning letter to retailer.
75. Dirty 1-pint milk bottle.	No action.
76. Sale of fish (deep freeze) in alleged unsatisfactory condition.	No action.
77. Sale of mouldy chocolate whirls.	Letter to retailer.
78. Dirty 1/3rd. pint bottle of milk.	Legal proceedings.
79. Foreign matter in cereal.	No action.
80. Foreign matter (part of insect) in portion of chips.	Warning letter to retailer.
81. Sweets were out of condition.	No action.
82. Foreign matter in bottle of cascara tablets.	No action - contents normal.
83. Paper clip in tin of corned beef.	No action.
84. Piece of string in currant bun.	Legal proceedings.
85. Pieces of wood in loaf.	Legal proceedings.
86. Sale of loaf in alleged mouldy condition.	No action.
87. Sale of unfit cheese.	Legal proceedings.
88. Sale of beef sandwich which was sour.	No action.
89. Sale of unsatisfactory liqueur flavoured chocolates.	No action.
90. Sale of mouldy pork sausages.	Legal proceedings.

91. Steak & kidney pie contained foreign Legal proceedings.
matter - screw.
92. Lymph gland in piece of rump steak. No action.
93. Mussels tasting of oil. No action.
94. Areas of white bread in brown loaf. No action.
95. Wasp adhering to strong paregoric sweet. No action.
96. Brass screw in apricot pie. Letter to manufacturers.
97. Insect in tin of baby food. Warning letter.
98. Canned rhubarb - inside of can spotted. Letter to retailer.

Ice Cream

Ice cream in manufactured at two premises in the Borough.

During the year 19 samples were taken for bacteriological examination and the Methylene Blue test by the Public Health Laboratory Service. The Methylene Blue test is recommended by the Ministry of Health as a guide for ascertaining the bacteriological cleanliness of ice cream. The time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue is recorded and the samples graded as follows:-

Provisional Grade	Time taken to decolourise Methylene Blue
1	4½ hours or more
2	2½ hours or more
3	½ to 2 hours
4	Less than ½ hour

The 19 samples were placed in the following grades:-

- 3 were within Grade 1
- 6 were within Grade 2
- 5 were within Grade 3
- 5 were within Grade 4

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act

Ice cream manufacturers	2
Ice cream sales only	3
Confectioners (sweetshops) selling ice cream	217
Restaurants (selling ice cream for consumption off the premises)	19
	<u>241</u> c/f

Premises Registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act (cont'd)

	b/f	241
Grocers selling ice cream		129
Fruiterers and greengrocers selling ice cream		10
Off Licence premises selling ice cream		14
Bakers selling ice cream		2
Hairdressers selling ice cream		2
Fried fish shop selling ice cream		1
Butchers preserving meat and/or manufacturing sausages		60
Grocers and provision dealers preserving meat		34
Caterers preserving meat		3
Fishmongers curing fish		20
Food factories manufacturing sausages and preserved food.		4
Total		520

Milk Supplies

There are two milk processing depots in the Borough (each with its own private railway sidings) enabling them to receive milk daily from the country by rail, as well as by road, in 3,000 gallon capacity tankers.

Milk is collected from the farms and bulked at creamery centres in the dairying areas and, after preliminary tests, it is dispatched to the processing depots. Since the introduction of bulk collecting systems at the farms, a quantity of milk collected in this way is now received at the depots, as well as some dispatched direct from farms in churns.

One of these depots has now ceased bottling milk and has developed the manufacture of milk products, notably yoghurt. The other depot is in the process of modernisation and an automatic plant for mechanical handling of bottles has been installed.

There are four "High temperature - short time" pasteurising plants in which the milk is heated to, and retained at, a temperature of 161°F for 15 seconds, and then cooled to below 50°F in accordance with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65. Some of the milk is distributed in churns after pasteurising - the remainder is bottled or filled into cartons.

At regular intervals the Senior Food Inspector checks the efficiency and temperature of the working plants and takes samples to ensure that they comply with the requirements of the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963/65.

All samples taken from these milk plants were reported to be satisfactory. 86 inspections were made in connection with the processing of milk. Generally, the premises were found to be satisfactory.

270 persons were on the register of milk distributors at the end of the year.

The following number of licences under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960/65, were in force at the end of the year:

Pasteurised	291
Sterilised	257
Untreated	67
Ultra heat treated	48

33 samples of designated milk were taken under the Regulations from milk processing plants, and from distributors and automatic vending machines. These samples were submitted for the Phosphatase, Methylene Blue, and Turbidity tests the results of which are set out below:-

Class of Milk	No. Tested	Phosphatase Tests		Methylene Blue Tests		Turbidity Tests	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	33	33	-	33	-	-	-

Markets

There are seven markets in the Borough, five of which are street-trading sites. In two of the street-trading sites the number of stalls is one only.

Little progress has been made towards a satisfactory solution to the problems of trading in North End Road but during the year owing to the re-development of the West Kensington Goods Yard site many traders lost their storage places. A start was made on the preparation of alternative temporary accommodation for these traders in Coomer Mews. All street and market stalls are regularly inspected.

Licensing Act, 1964

Part II of this Act deals with the sale of intoxicating liquor in club premises which must be registered with the Clerk to the Justices for the Sessions Area in which the clubs are situated. The local authority or police may object to the registration, or renewal of registration, of any premises considered to be not suitable or convenient and the Department is able to comment on the public health and food hygiene aspects of such club premises. In particular, where new applications are being made for registration, it is usually possible to have incorporated in the provisions suggestions made by the Department, thereby making any objections to registration unnecessary.

This arrangement again worked satisfactorily during the year and in no case was any objection recommended.

Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Act, 1926

Fertilisers & Feeding Stuffs Regulations, 1960 to 1964

Under the above, the seller of soil fertilisers or cattle or poultry feeding stuffs is required to furnish a statutory statement as to the name and content of the materials as listed in Schedule I of the Regulations, and a local authority in enforcing the legislation may take samples for analysis. During the year, 6 such samples were taken. They were as follows:-

Layers Mash	1
Fertiliser	5

In the case of the Layers Mash, the retailer did not supply the requisite statutory statement showing the oil, protein, and fibre present, and he was requested to rectify the omission.

One of the fertilisers was found to contain soluble phosphoric acid outside the limits of variation allowed by the Regulations for the stated

amount. The packers' attention was called to the result of the analysis.

The Toys (Safety) Regulations, 1967

These Regulations also are made under the provisions of the Consumer Protection Act, 1961, and prohibit the use of celluloid, wholly or in part, for toys offered for sale; as well as prescribing limits for lead, arsenic, and other poisons present in the paint film on toys. During the year 11 samples were examined and, in one case, a toy was found to contain paint with excessive quantities of lead and chromium. Steps were taken to trace the source of supply, and Toy Associations were notified.

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Rag Flock and other Filling Materials Regulations, 1961 and 1965

The above Act and Regulations deal with the licensing and registration of premises where filling materials for use in upholstered articles are made or used, with a view to securing the use of clean fillings,

During the year 5 samples of materials were taken for analysis, all of which were reported satisfactory. They were as follows:-

New Hair	2
Grey Algerian Fibre	1
Rag Flock	2

Consumer Protection Act, 1961

Nightdresses (Safety) Regulations, 1967

During the year a number of visits were made to shops in the Borough to try to purchase children's nightdresses made of natural fibre but none could be found, and it was evident that shopkeepers generally were well aware of the above Regulations. During the year six informal purchases were made and these were submitted to the Testing Laboratory for examination. One of these nightdresses was found to be unsatisfactory in that a mixture of cotton and nylon thread had been used in the makeup of the garment, and trimmings below the waist as well as the lining material were not flame-proof. This garment did not bear any maker's name.

When the Sampling Officer visited the Self-Service shop to make a formal purchase no garment of the same type remained. Some difficulty was encountered in tracing the manufacturer, but shortly after starting enquiries the manufacturer contacted the Department and said that he thought it might be one of his products although he could not understand the results of the tests since he had his materials tested before use. He visited the Testing Laboratory and identified the garment. It was one that had been made by a sub-contractor who had obviously substituted unsatisfactory materials for the ones supplied. The manufacturer then withdrew the remaining stocks of this garment from his customers' shops and destroyed them.

Laboratory Facilities

The Public Analyst for the Borough is Mr. Thomas McLachlan of Messrs. Thomas McLachlan & Partners, 4 Hanway Place, London, W.1, whose Report will be found on the next page.

Bacteriological examination of food is carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service, County Hall, S.E.1., and by the Colindale (Middlesex) Laboratories. The Public Health Laboratory Service is also available to doctors for bacteriological examination - throat swabs and intestinal specimens. The necessary swabs and outfits for the laboratory can be obtained from the Environmental Health Service, which provides a Monday to Friday daily service to County Hall, with collection points in various parts of the Borough.

I am indebted to the Public Analyst, (Mr. T. McLachlan), for the following Report:-

"ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC ANALYST 1969

During the year 1969, 1044 items of food and drugs were examined. Of these 180 samples were taken formally and 801 informally, the remaining 63 articles were submitted as the result of complaints.

The number adulterated or about which some comment was made was 132 or 12.6 per cent. The incidence of criticisms may be classified as follows:-

	<u>Number of samples examined</u>	<u>Number of samples adulterated</u>
Milk	70	Nil
Milk bottles	10	8
Other food	938	122
Drugs	26	2

Two milk bottles were submitted as being dirty in the interior, but they were in fact quite clean, and the appearance was due to a flaw in the glass giving the impression of dirt or mould. The bottles should not have left the glass works in this condition. Several other bottles, submitted because of complaints, were found to contain dirt or mould which had not been removed by the bottle-washing process.

Two buttermilk powders each contained 6.6% of moisture, as compared with a maximum of 5 per cent permitted by the Dried Milk Regulations 1965. Several samples of cream were examined and three double creams were found to be deficient in fat, containing respectively 46.7 per cent, 47.5 per cent, and 47.67 per cent. Two samples of butter submitted as complaints were both rancid, the complaints therefore being justified. An ice-cream was 27 per cent deficient in fat, containing only 3.65 per cent instead of the minimum 5.0 per cent.

A breakfast cereal stated to be a high protein cereal and recommended for slimming, contained only 16.2 per cent of protein on the dry flakes. A high protein bread is required to contain not less than 22 per cent of protein on the dry bread, and since a high protein cereal is comparable with high protein bread it should also contain not less than 22 per cent of protein.

Some biscuits described as "Milk cookies with skimmed milk powder" were found to contain not more than 2 per cent of skimmed milk powder calculated on the dry product. The Bread and Flour Regulations, 1963, require milk bread to contain not less than 6 per cent of whole milk solids calculated on the dry matter and biscuits should comply with this standard.

A packet of petit fours were mouldy indicating that insufficient sugar was present, and while some chocolate biscuits were not in very good condition, they were fit for consumption, and reported as inferior. It was suggested that a product sold as "Rice Sticks" would have been more correctly described as "Rice Vermicelli", as rice sticks are generally thicker and straighter than this product.

Some canned lamb tongues contained only 74.8 per cent instead of 95 per cent of meat, and some canned frankfurters contained only 61 per cent instead of 70 per cent of meat, as required by the Regulations.

Complaint was received about the condition of some pork luncheon meat and it was found that the meat in contact with the side seam of the can was contaminated with 67 parts per million of lead. Six further cans were submitted and the lead contents ranged from 14 to 460 parts per million. In every case the lead was associated with the seam of the can, due to the use of lead instead of tin solder. The tooling marks on the can showed carelessness in manufacture and in several places the lacquer had been removed.

A product described as "Bacon Savouree" appeared to be very old stock, but the description was incorrect as bacon was only the constituent third in order of composition. The ingredients list included "Pork stock" which was meaningless in the sense in which it had been used.

A shredded beef suet contained only 80 per cent against 83 per cent of fat required by the Food Standards (Suet Order) 1952, and the illustrations on the packet were not in accordance with the suggestions of the Food Standards Committee. The manufacturers stated that it was difficult to distribute suet and starch evenly, but although it may be difficult it is not impossible, and difficulty in manufacture does not permit the contravention of a Statutory Regulation. In general, manufacturers should not work to a minimum standard, but should make allowances to ensure that a product always complies with the minimum requirements.

The presence of a preservative was not declared in pork and beef sausages, four being found to contain respectively 300, 275, 270 and 190 parts per million of sulphur dioxide, this contravening the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962.

Some "Fresh pork chipolatas" contained preservative and should not, therefore, have been called fresh. The use of the word "Fresh" has always been restricted to unpreserved products, a point made very clearly in Part 3 of the Agriculture and Horticulture Act, 1964, which mentions that fresh horticultural produce does not include any preserved produce.

Some cocktail shrimps were badly broken and, as the public is entitled to expect whole shrimps for cocktail purposes, they were reported as inferior.

A shrimp paste contained sufficient fish but possessed a strong odour of decomposition and showed a high microbiological count. It was claimed to contain 17 per cent of salt but only 12.25 per cent was present. Although Asian people might be prepared to eat a product of this type, British people would object.

Some salmon roe contained 890 parts per million of boric acid which is a preservative not permitted by the Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962.

Some apple juice contained about 70 per cent of juice and 30 per cent of water, and should not have been described as apple juice without the qualification that it contained added water. The manufacturers insisted that no water was added to this juice and sent samples of apples and apple juice for examination by your analyst but these confirmed that added water was present either intentionally or simply as a by-product of careless washing.

A blackcurrant juice contained not more than 43 per cent of juice and 9.6 per cent of sugar, and should have been labelled "Blackcurrant drink" and not "Blackcurrant Juice"; and a product, described as "Guava Juice", contained not more than 30 per cent of juice so that it should have been described as "Guava Juice Drink" or "Guava Drink".

A can of grapefruit submitted as a complaint contained 280 parts per million of tin. The maximum quantity of tin recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food is 250 parts per million, but the flavour of food is always affected with smaller quantities of tin.

A pinhole had developed in a can of plums as the result of corrosion, and mould had entered and developed inside the can. Two cans of grapefruit segments showed definite corrosion and the tin contents were 154 and 210 parts per million respectively. The interior of a can of rhubarb was corroded resulting in a tin content of 120 parts per million in the rhubarb and seven further cans were, therefore, submitted, all of which showed signs of the lacquer coming away from the sides of the cans, but none of them were as bad as the original. In no case was the tin found to be less than 50 parts per million compared with the maximum of 250 parts per million permitted by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

The mould growth found inside a can of carrots was probably due to a perforation in the lid caused by a stapling instrument or by a case opener.

A packet of opened deep frozen peas possessed an acid odour, and although the bacterial count was 300,000 per gramme one would have expected it to be higher to cause the acid odour. It was thought the peas must have been defrosted and then refrozen.

Two peanut butters were found to be low in carbohydrate content, and in one case the manufacturers submitted samples of raw and cooked peanuts for further investigation, but these supplied no clue to the loss of carbohydrate found originally.

Some beetroot labelled incorrectly as "Baby Beetroot" was pickled and should have been described as "Pickled Baby Beetroot".

A sample of honey gave a positive Fiehe's test for the addition of invert sugar; very few pollen grains were present, and the diastatic activity was weak. As it possessed the flavour and odour of genuine honey it was possible that it was genuine honey, which had been overheated and filtered, but it should have been described as "Refined honey".

The proof spirit of some whisky was 59.5 per cent, indicating that it contained 8 per cent of excess water.

A lemon drink powder was labelled on the front "Instant hot lemon drink" and on the back "Keep all medicines out of the reach of children". The label was considered incorrect since the product contained drugs and was not a powder for the preparation of an ordinary hot lemon drink.

Two Lemonades and two Dandelion and Burdock soft drinks were insufficiently carbonated and contained only 70 parts per million of benzoic acid as compared with the permitted 160 parts per million. The products were not sterile and members of the staff who tried them suffered from gastric disturbances subsequently.

A jelly containing fruit was liquid at ordinary temperatures with the fruit floating in the liquid, and as it had to be placed in a refrigerator to set it was reported as adulterated.

A frozen product consisting of cooked frozen onions with small cubes of solid sauce was described as "Onions in sauce" whereas the onions were "With sauce" rather than "In sauce". The chief objection to the product was that the pack contained 8 ozs. of which 4.8 ozs. were onions and 3.2 ozs. of so-called concentrated sauce. The sauce was to be diluted with 6.6 fl. ozs. of water, according to the directions for serving, and this brings it to approximately 10 fl. ozs. giving a large volume of sauce to a small number of onions.

A sample of tea possessed a strong carbolic odour and had probably come into contact with phenol before it was packed. It was quite unfit for making an infusion for drinking purposes. Two lemon tea drinks were artificially sweetened with saccharin and cyclamate, but neither the description "The new refreshing hot lemon tea drink" nor the label gave any information that they were sweetened products.

A sample submitted as "Methi", appeared to be a herb and showed an illustration of a rose flower, buds and leaves on the pack implying that it was really rose flowers and leaves, whereas it consisted of fenugreek seeds and should have been labelled as such.

The total ash of some ground ginger was 9.25 per cent, showing that the sample contained some 7 to 8 per cent of earth which should have been removed before the ginger was ground.

Two samples of Palm Oil were unsatisfactory. One contained water and a small quantity of sediment, and both contained an excess of lead, and were also slightly under weight.

Expressed mustard oil sold in England should be described as "Mustard seed oil" and not as "Mustard oil" which is steam volatile; and it also contained a trace of moisture which should have been removed before bottling.

Some confectionery labelled as "Toffee apples" consisted of a form of sugar rock, and should therefore not have been described as toffee apples; whilst so-called chocolate buttons were not chocolate as they contained skimmed milk powder and practically all the fat was palm kernel fat. Similarly a product sold as "Scotchoc" was considered misleading as the word "Choc" would be understood by the ordinary public as being short for chocolate, whereas this product contained vegetable fat and not cocoa butter.

Some black material in slices of bread consisted essentially of iron and vegetable fat with mineral oil and phenols which must have been derived from the shafting employed in the bakery; and jute fibres, probably from sacking used by the bakery operatives to protect their hands when holding baked products from the oven, were present in a loaf of bread. Another loaf had several pieces of wood to which minute pieces of starch were attached embedded in it, indicating that they had probably been baked in the loaf.

A piece of fruit bun contained a thick cotton thread $3\frac{1}{2}$ " long which must have been attached to the bun when it was cooked.

A piece of wire stated to have been in some pie crust was found to be identical with that from a wire brush used in the bakery concerned.

Foreign matter in a wheat cereal consisted of burnt wheat flakes, several pieces of flakes being burnt almost black indicating carelessness in production.

The dirt on two pieces of bacon was thought to have been caused by the bacon being placed in a dirty place. It could not have been caused by contact with the interior of a smoke oven, as suggested by the manufacturers, because the material appeared to be partly decomposed organic matter containing a large number of yeasts with some gram positive bacteria, whereas material in the inside of a smoke oven would be sterile and tarry.

A piece of hide with adherent hair was found in a can of corned beef. This should have been removed from the carcass when dressing it, but unfortunately pieces of hide like this are found periodically and show a lack of proper supervision both in the slaughterhouse and in the canning factory, with a rather natural reaction from the purchaser. Another can of corned beef showed a discoloured portion of meat containing 75 parts per million of iron, and this resulted from the corrosion of the can. Whilst this product was inferior no strong exception could be taken to it.

A paper clip alleged to have been found in a can of corned beef was examined. The can was not submitted, and the clip was badly corroded but one side was bright as though a knife might have been rubbed against it. Pieces of meat were attached to the clip and it would be difficult to believe that someone could have deliberately placed them there.

Part of a bluebottle was found in a baby food, and from its appearance had probably been cooked in the food, and a portion of a house fly was found embedded in a sausage roll.

Parts of an insect larva were present in a cheese and ham sandwich, whilst a ham sandwich was contaminated with specks of minute pieces of metal and other material probably included when cutting sandwiches of different types. The filling consisted mainly of fat and, if representative of sandwiches sold in the shop, little care could have been taken about the meat placed in sandwiches or the cleanliness of the counter.

A sample of pork sausages showed a red discolouration due to the use of added food colour not properly distributed throughout the sausages, and portions of a pork pie submitted were mouldy.

Two cooked potato chips examined had been nibbled by mice, but the suspected mouse droppings in a ham sandwich consisted of poppy seeds.

The purple colour of some potato crisps and a sausage were the subject of a complaint. Only one of the crisps was discoloured and this was probably due to the potato being exposed to light before cutting. A small discoloured piece of meat in the sausage was due to the use of a purple marking ink, but any dyed portions of skin on the exterior of meat should have been removed before the meat was processed.

A snail was submitted in an empty strawberry can. It was similar in size and colour to a strawberry and had been missed on the travelling

belt during washing and inspection. The enzymes of the snail's body had not been entirely destroyed, and this was probably due to the fact that strawberries are sterilised at a low temperature for only a short time. There was however, little doubt that the snail had been in the can when the fruit was sterilised.

Some potato crisps had been prepared from diseased potatoes, showing lack of proper supervision and inspection in the factory. The manufacturers stated that these were the last of the season's old potatoes.

A portion of wasp was submitted with fried chipped potatoes, but it was difficult to say when it had gained access to the chips although neither the wings nor the thorax appeared to be clogged with oil.

Foreign matter in a can of potatoes consisted entirely of corroded iron; but a beetle found in a can of peas appeared to have been cooked and was probably in the can when the peas were sterilised.

The growth inside a bottle of banana-ade appeared to be a yeast known as a torulopsis, that is a type of yeast which forms a mycellium film similar to moulds, and they are almost invariably wild.

The deposit at the bottom of some ginger ale consisted of dead agglomerates, and although harmless would prejudice the purchaser of a bottle of ginger ale expecting it to be starbright, but who found a few specks of black material present. A bottle stated to have contained an orange drink contained a fly and the base of the interior of the bottle showed a heavy mould growth.

The deposit in a bottle of Coca Cola was the subject of a complaint. The residue consisted of general dirt, very likely from a roadway or building site, together with vinegar from pickled onions, and it would obviously have been impossible for the complainant to have consumed a liquid such as this if it had been present originally in the bottle. This appeared to be a case of fraud and legal blackmail against the manufacturer.

Some "Rainbow Pop" consisting of coloured crystals in a vial contained a piece of glass $\frac{3}{4}$ " long at its greatest length by $\frac{5}{16}$ " in width tapering to a sharp point and was probably derived from a broken vial of the same size as that containing the crystals.

A jar of sweets contained several hundred minute pieces of glass, but the bottle contained two different varieties of sweets, although they were very similar in appearance, so that it was difficult to state the origin of the glass. A piece of glass, stated to have been in some food, was submitted with a broken ashtray from the complainant's home for comparison but did not appear to be similar, and the complaint glass had probably been derived from a medicine bottle.

Suspected foreign matter in a bottle of cascara tablets consisted of two broken tablets. It was thought the cascara extract had been overdried with the result that the granulated cascara extract had not adhered properly, and the tablets had broken in transit.

A baby food was incorrectly labelled, as the printed weight of 1 lb. was supposed to have been erased, leaving the product to contain 14 ozs., but the average person would still read the label as 1 lb. 14 ozs.

Labels continue to be a very vexed matter, as was shown by the Ministry's announcement that it was proposed to revoke the Labelling of Food Regulations, 1967, even before they had come into force and to

issue fresh Regulations. Sometimes one sympathises with the manufacturers of a food, and at other times one feels that the public are being deliberately misled. Thus, a chicken stock tablet contained very little chicken, a lot of salt, hydrolysed vegetable protein, and sodium glutamate; but the label showed an illustration of a whole chicken with celery and onions, the last two being incorrectly considered to be flavours within the meaning of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953; but in any case the quantities present were so minute that they contributed very little flavour to the product. The tablets should have been described as "Chicken flour stock tablets". Similarly two jellies were artificially flavoured but bore illustrations of a variety of fruits on their labels. The lists of ingredients of two cake-covering mixtures were incorrect; in one case, skimmed milk powder not present was declared as the principal ingredient; and in the other, the presence of artificial colouring matter was omitted from the list.

The label of a ham cheese spread was decorated with illustrations of 2 large hams, whereas only a number of very small pieces were present in the spread. Similarly, a smoked buckling spread bore an illustration showing a vegetable salad, which was obviously not present; whereas a canned sardine salad preparation contained, cucumber, tomato, and oil, which were not included in the list of ingredients. A Cornish pasty filling mixture carried illustrations of baked Cornish pasties cut in two and decorated with parsley, without any note about what was required to complete the pasties on the front of the panel.

Other illustrations were:-

1. a can of dairy cream with illustrations of strawberries,
2. a cream rice with illustrations of half peaches,
3. a pork and beef luncheon meat with illustrations of lettuce, parsley and tomato,
4. vegetarian sausages with mashed potato, tomatoes, and parsley,
5. pease pudding with ham, carrots and whole peas,
6. another pease pudding with ham, carrots, peas, tomato, and parsley,
7. curry and rice with a dish of vegetables,
8. a meat tenderising powder with an illustration of a joint of beef,
9. a baking powder with an illustration of a finished cake surrounded by custard,
10. a canned cherry cake with cream on it, and
11. a savoury mince with gravy and parsley.

A more blatant example was one of a sage and onion stuffing mixture with illustrations of pork and chicken surrounded by small balls of seasoning. A description "Stuffing" for seasoning balls would appear to be a contradiction in terms.

Finally, a fortified blackcurrant drink claimed to be sweetened only with sugar, but apart from mentioning that it was fortified with Vitamin C did not mention what else was in the bottle."

Bacteriological Examination of Food

The following samples were submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory Service:-

Ice cream	19
Milk	33

Medicinal Baths and Treatment Centre

General

The year under review has been notable as a period of constantly-changing Transport Staff. In the past we have been extremely fortunate in having the services of four drivers over a period of many years. However, due to age, one driver had to be taken from this duty and the three other drivers secured other appointments. As a result, during the year we had nine different drivers over a period of a few months. Inexperience, unfamiliarity with the routes and, in addition, some extremely poor driving resulting in a number of accidents, caused considerable difficulties to the services.

The usual quota of medical students and nurses has been received during the year. They are given a very thorough insight into all aspects of our varied work and great interest is invariably shown.

Cleansing and treatment of persons

In all, 805 individuals received 1151 treatments for a variety of causes, the main items being:-

Head Lice	104 Patients	132 Treatments
Pubic Lice	75 "	112 "
Body Lice	88 "	99 "
Scabies	519 "	787 "

Of the treatments for body lice, more than 50% were for men from a large hostel in the Borough. In addition, work was carried out on behalf of other London Boroughs for 350 patients who received 588 treatments.

Steam and Chemical Sterilisation

Requests for this service have remained reasonably static. A total of 364 collections for 10,914 articles were made. The increase of 1178 articles sterilised over the previous year was mainly because of work for Fulham Hospital. Assistance was again rendered to the Boroughs of Ealing, Hounslow, Richmond and Staines.

Disinfestation

The following table indicates the variety of work undertaken in this section. This is believed to be the first year in which treatments to eradicate bed bugs has not taken first place in the disinfestation table. This was the year for fleas, with 581 rooms treated compared with 266 the previous year. The hot summer no doubt assisted the plague, animals being blamed in most cases. However, in our opinion, greater use of that modern aid to dustless conditions, the vacuum cleaner, would obviate many of the requests received. There are exceptions to every rule, but many of the complaints under this heading were due to lack of cleanliness. In addition, 73 requests were received for assistance because of wasps. In nine cases, the insects were found to be bees and no action was taken beyond notifying local apiarists. Access to nests was not possible in 13 cases, but in 53 cases remedial action was taken and 19 nests were actually destroyed.

TABLE

	Premises	Rooms		Premises	Rooms
Bed bugs	129	289	Mites	3	3
Fleas	161	581	Silverfish	3	6
Beetles	31	60	Lice	1	1
Ants	52	120	Maggots	5	7
Cockroaches	30	54			
Flies	19	33			
Weevils	9	17			
Totals: Premises - 543 Rooms - 1391					

Disinfection

Premises are not normally sprayed following cases of the more common infectious diseases. During the year 55 rooms in 37 premises were sprayed with formaldehyde upon request. These requests are usually made after a death or serious illness, and disinfection is carried out from the humanitarian point of view. In addition, mainly for foul conditions, 165 rooms in 63 premises were treated.

Assisted Bathing

The cleansing of elderly and/or infirm persons under the supervision of the Superintendent, who is a State Registered Nurse, was started by the former Metropolitan Borough of Hammersmith in the Autumn of 1961. This is a service which it is impossible to organise systematically, for various reasons understandable in dealing mainly with old people in a poor state of health and to whom a stated time on a stated day means very little. From past experience, it has been found that approximately one journey in six proves fruitless. However, this service is greatly appreciated by the 17 patients who were assisted during the year. Their ages varied from 41 - 92 years, and the infirmities included psoriasis, diabetes, poliomyelitis, arthritis, cervical syringomyelia, multiple sclerosis, and hemiplegia. The number of cleansings performed was 261.

Health Laundries

The year under review will be remembered as a period of constant interruptions and disruptions of both the incontinent and departmental sections.

The machines at Townmead Road and Scotts Road were becoming less and less dependable having passed their periods of useful life and consequently were in constant need of repair and maintenance. As machines at one or the other Station broke down, work had to be transferred with staff. These disruptions to normal routine placed additional burdens on transport, already under stress occasioned by inexperienced staff. Some curtailment of service was inevitable, but great care was taken to ensure that those in greatest need were not affected. Comparison with the previous years' figures shows a decrease of 7% in the number of articles laundered under the incontinent scheme.

There is no doubt that if the Baths Manager had not co-operated and rendered every possible assistance, the service at times would have been seriously curtailed. On several occasions the Basement Laundry at Dawes Road was made available for our exclusive use.

This meant that staff from our own laundries had to be transported, and washing in many cases had to be processed in two stages at two establishments. The staff are to be congratulated on the support they so willingly offered, working in many cases under considerable difficulties with inadequate equipment.

The extent of their support can be gauged by the fact that the departmental laundry side output was increased by 11,027 articles, giving an overall increase in total output from both sections of 1,302 articles. The departmental side was not affected by our transport troubles as, in many cases, sections use their own vehicles; whilst the largest unit assisted, Southway Close, is opposite the Scotts Road laundry.

It is pleasing, however, to report that a scheme has been approved by the Council involving closure of the Townmead Road establishment, and concentration of all services at Scotts Road. Two new 60 lbs. washers and a 100 lbs. tumbler dryer have been purchased and will be installed, with serviceable supporting equipment now in use. The layout has been planned to achieve a more satisfactory work flow, and preliminary work began at the end of the year. Completion is anticipated early in 1970 when, it is hoped, our troubles of the past will have been overcome.

INCONTINENT LAUNDRY

	<u>1966</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1969</u>
Number of cases on the 1st. January	180	198	218	211
New cases during the year	226	191	171	153
Requests not covered by the Act	26	16	11	33
Cases removed from the register	208	171	178	270
Cases continuing at the 31st. December	198	218	211	199
Number of collections	11229	11508	11692	10693
Number of articles laundered	134564	133857	140303	130578

DEPARTMENTAL LAUNDRY

Southway Close	28810
Hurlingham Lodge	5965
Welfare Luncheon Clubs	4456
280 Goldhawk Road	1899
Staff Medical Room	821
Chiropody Clinics	648
Special Care Unit, Brook Green	447
Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Dept.	436
Mortuary	419
Residential Homes	396
Emlyn Gardens Day Centre	386
Civil Defence, Cobbs Hall	253
Sedlescombe Road Bathing Centre	203
For the Greater London Council	1319

In the course of duties at the Townmead Road and Scotts Road Centres, over 7,000 towels and articles of protective clothing were soiled and/or infested, and were washed on the premises.

It should be noted that the 5,965 articles cleansed for the Tuberculosis Hostel at Hurlingham Lodge all received treatment in the steam steriliser prior to laundering.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

	1967	1968	1969
<u>FOR HAMMERSMITH</u>			
HEALTH LAUNDRIES:			
Incontinent Section	133,857	140,303	130,578
Departmental Section	56,512	42,431	53,458
Total of all articles laundered	190,369	182,734	184,036
BATHING OF AGED AND INFIRM:			
Number of persons assisted	18	18	17
Number of cleansing	291	308	261
PERSONAL CLEANSING AND TREATMENT:			
Pediculosis			
Individuals	305	291	267
Treatments	439	391	343
Scabies			
Individuals	463	468	519
Treatment	907	795	787
Other dermatological conditions			
Individuals	20	-	19
Treatments	41	-	21
SPRAYING OF PROPERTY:			
Number of premises	386	446	543
Number of rooms	763	973	1391
STEAM & CHEMICAL STERILISATION OF BEDDING, CLOTHING, ETC.:-			
Number of collections	272	385	364
Number of articles	8,029	9,736	10,914
<u>FOR OTHER LOCAL AUTHORITIES</u>			
PERSONAL CLEANSING:			
Individuals	394	361	350
Treatments	584	604	588

Coroner's Court and Public Mortuary

The accommodation provided comprises Court, Jury Room, and suite of offices for the Coroner and his officers, a modern post-mortem room with four tables, refrigerated accommodation for eighteen bodies, and office accommodation for the Pathologist and Mortuary Superintendent. A large waiting room comfortably furnished, and a viewing room, are also available for the public.

By mutual agreement with Ealing, during holiday and sickness periods of the Mortuary Superintendents, use is made by both authorities of the remaining facilities. During the year 76 Hammersmith cases were dealt with at the Acton Mortuary and 103 Ealing cases were received in our

Mortuary. A nominal fee of £2 per body is charged.

Inquests were held in the Court for Ealing and Houslow cases throughout the year, in addition to the 80 Hammersmith inquests.

The number of bodies admitted to the Mortuary during the year was 693 an increase of 39 over 1968. There were 691 post-mortem examinations, an increase of 43 over the previous year.

Bodies admitted from the Borough:-

By order of Coroner	588
Routed to Ealing	76
On application of Undertakers	2
	<hr/> 666

Bodies admitted from other Boroughs:-

Ealing (by order of Coroner)	103
	<hr/> 769

No. of post-mortem examinations conducted:-

Hammersmith cases	588
Ealing Cases (at Hammersmith)	103
	<hr/> 691

Hammersmith cases (at Ealing)	76
	<hr/> 767

National Assistance Act 1948

National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951

Removal to Hospital of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Under the provisions of the above Acts, application may be made to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction for an Order for the compulsory removal to hospital of persons in need of proper care and attention.

It was not found necessary to take action under these Acts for any persons in the Borough during the year. In all cases it was possible to find a solution in other ways, usually by co-operation with the family doctor and by providing ancillary services.

National Assistance Act 1948 - Section 50

Burial or Cremation of the Dead

During the year 36 burials were carried out by the Council.

Public Baths and Wash-Houses

The Metropolitan Water Board Supply is utilised for both baths and pool. The water is subjected to chlorination, alkali treatment, and filtration with continuous circulation. Samples of water were taken for analysis and all were reported satisfactory. In addition, frequent checks are made by the staff at the Baths, particularly during heavy

bathing loads. The public baths and wash-houses in Lime Grove, Shepherds Bush, and North End Road, Fulham, provide facilities for bathing, swimming, and laundry work. For bathing, there are private hot baths or shower cubicles; and towels, soap, bath cubes and shampoos are supplied at a small cost.

There are concession rates for children, and for old age pensioners free baths on certain days. In the public wash-houses fully automatic machinery is provided for washing and spin drying. There are also facilities for ironing.

There are two swimming baths at Lime Grove and three at North End Road - only the smaller ones being open all the year round. The larger ones are available during the Summer months only, as during the Winter season they are converted into public halls which may be hired for meetings, concerts, wrestling and dances; and certain periods are set aside for badminton and indoor bowls.

Bloemfontein Road: There is an open air pool at Bloemfontein Road, Shepherds Bush, which during the Summer months provides facilities for swimming and sun bathing.

During the Summer months, checks are also made on the various paddling pools provided in the parks.

Staff Medical Examinations

With effect from 1st October, 1969, a new system was adopted, the old method of 100% physical examination being discarded for new staff.

All new applicants are required to complete detailed questionnaires which are considered by the Principal Medical Officer who then decides whether a medical examination is necessary.

Medical examinations, however, are still considered necessary for the following categories:-

1. All staff in the Children's Department.
2. Personnel dealing in any way with children.
3. Cases of prolonged sickness.
4. Personnel for extension of service.
5. All kitchen staff.

Chest X-rays however are required for all personnel.

Tribute must once again be paid to the medical practitioners and hospital specialists who supply essential information in so many cases. Without their specialised knowledge, which is so readily afforded, doubtful cases would not be properly assessed, to the mutual benefit of both Council and employee.

Statistical information is given in two forms covering both systems.

STAFF MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS from 1st. January, 1969, until 30th. September, 1969.

New Applicants

		<u>Total</u>
Examined & satisfactory	506	
" " review recommended	50	
" " NOT satisfactory	17	
" " applications withdrawn or not offered posts	29	602
<u>Superannuation</u>		
Examined & recommended for Superannuation	76	
" & NOT " " "	13	
(1 died before completion of Medical)		89
<u>Extended Service</u>		
Examined & recommended for Extended Service (1 refused by Council)	42	
Examined & NOT recommended for Extended Service (1 killed in accident before completion)	2	
		44
<u>Retirement on Medical Grounds</u>		
Examined & recommended for retirement	34	
		34
<u>Special Requests</u>		
Recommended as "Fit to return to Work"	15	
" " "To be seen by M.O. before returning to work"	1	
" " "Light duties for about 6 weeks"	1	
		17
<u>Extended Sick Pay</u>		
Recommended for Extended Sick Pay	6	
		6
<u>Reviews</u>		
Examined & now satisfactory	7	
" " further review recommended	21	
" " retirement recommended	2	
9		30
Examined at Hammersmith for other Boroughs	7	
" " " " Annesley House, Southsea	2	
" " other Boroughs for Hammersmith	11	
" " Southsea for Annesley House	10	
" " other Boroughs for Annesley House	3	
		33
TOTAL NUMBER OF EXAMINATIONS		855

Staff Medical Examinations - 1st. January/30th. September, 1969

Retired on grounds of permanent ill-health

Bronchitis	10
Heart Disease	7
Cancer	3
Mental Illness	3
Arthritis	3
Miscellaneous	8
	—
Total	34
	—

Failed medical examination for employment with Council

Mental Illness	9
Drug Addict	1
Miscellaneous	7
	—
Total	17
	—

Chest X-ray Examinations at Hammersmith Hospital	405
" " " " " " (repeats)	36
" " " " South West London Mass Radiography Units (the majority at Western Hospital)	158
" " " " other Hospitals and Mass Radiography Units	128
	—
TOTAL Chest X-ray examinations	727
	—

Letters written to hospital specialists and general practitioners	127
Stool examinations	10

STAFF MEDICAL QUESTIONNAIRES & EXAMINATIONS - 1st. October until
31st. December, 1969

<u>New Applicants</u>			
<u>Questionnaires received</u>		218	
Questionnaires satisfactory		169	
Applications withdrawn or not offered posts		21	190
<u>Medically Examined</u>			
Satisfactory		13	
Not satisfactory		4	
Suitable for employment subject to review		7	
Applications withdrawn or not offered posts		4	28
Total			218
<u>Medical Examinations for:-</u>			
<u>Superannuation</u>			
Examined and recommended for Superannuation		3	
Total			3
<u>Extended Service</u>			
Examined and recommended for Extended Service		11	
" " not recommended for Extended Service		1	
Total			12
<u>Retirement on Medical Grounds</u>			
Examined and recommended for retirement (including 1 domiciliary visit)		9	
Total			9
<u>Special Requests</u>			
Recommended as "Fit to return to work"		3	
" " "Fit for light duties for limited period"		3	
" " "Fit for alternative employment"		2	
" " "Fit for transfer to alternative employment"		1	
" " "Fit for the work in which they are employed"		2	
Referred to general practitioner		2	
Total			13
<u>Reviews</u>			
Examined and now satisfactory		2	
" " further review recommended		9	
" " " " " for superannuation		1	
" " recommended to retire		1	
" " " for extended service		1	
Total			14
Examined at Hammersmith for other Boroughs		1	
" elsewhere for Hammersmith		2	
" at Annesley House for Annesley House, Southsea, (1 not satisfactory),		3	
Total			6
Total Medical Examinations			85
Chest X-ray Examinations at Hammersmith Hospital		110	
" " " " " (repeats)		12	
" " " at S.W.1. Mass Radiography Units		62	
" " " at other Hospitals and Mass X-ray Units		44	
Total			228
Specialist and General Practitioner Letters		13	
Stool Examinations		9	

Staff Medical Examinations - 1st.October/31st.December, 1969

Retired on grounds of permanent ill-health

Arthritis	3
Cancer	1
Bronchitis	1
Miscellaneous	4
	—
Total	9
	—

Failed medical examination for employment with Council

Bronchitis	1
Heart Disease	1
Mental Illness	1
Epilepsy	1
	—
Total	4
	—

Report of the State Police Department - 1st District - 1900

Arrests	1,234
Deaths	56
Convictions	1,012
Dismissals	123

Summary of the State Police Department - 1st District - 1900

Arrests	1,234
Deaths	56
Convictions	1,012
Dismissals	123

The above figures show the results of the State Police Department's work in the 1st District for the year 1900. The figures are based on the reports of the various police departments in the district.

Personal Health Service

In England and Wales the Personal Health Services of the local health authorities i.e. the Councils of Counties and County Boroughs, are provided under Sections 21 to 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, as amended by the Health Services & Public Health Act, 1968. A similar position obtains in the case of the London Borough Councils with the exception that Section 27, which deals with the provision of an ambulance service, is administered as one service throughout Greater London by the Greater London Council.

PART 1

Co-ordination and Co-operation of Services

Co-ordination and co-operation of the local health authority's services with the hospital and family doctor services were continued during the year. There was consultation between the three services at Maternity Liaison Committees. During the year a total of 232 visits of observation were made to Personal Health establishments. Visitors included students of nursing, medicine, dietetics, nutrition, home economics, social and hospital administration and students. In addition, two senior nursing officers from Dublin spent time with the Chief Nursing Officer and her staff. Nursing Officers continued to take student nurses at Fulham/Charing Cross, West London, Royal Marsden and Westminster Hospitals.

HEALTH

C. PERSONAL HEALTH

The ways in which some of the services provided with the other two branches of the health service are described in the following paragraphs on particular services.

Health Centres (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 21)

The National Health Service Act, 1946, made it a duty which, for various reasons has not been insisted upon, for every local health authority to provide, equip, and maintain to the satisfaction of the Minister premises which shall be called "Health Centres" at which facilities shall be available for all or any of the following purposes:-

General medical, dental or pharmaceutical services, services of the local health authority, services of specialists and health education, and "A local health authority shall to the satisfaction of the Minister provide staff for any Health Centre provided by them".

In July, 1965, the Minister of Health asked for information on the Council's long-term plans for the development of the Health and Welfare Services. The period for which information was required was the 10 years from 1st April, 1966, to 31st March, 1976; and in addition, information in the year (1965/66) was requested. It was therefore essential to forecast the demands and needs of the various services to decide how they could best be met in the future.

It was felt that the needs of the Borough would best be served by creating Health Centres for the practice of preventive medicine and for the promotion of the mental and physical health of the family. These Centres would provide all or most of the following:-

accommodation for General Practitioners
Maternity and Child Health Facilities
School Treatment Centre
Information/Advice Centre
Additional Special Clinics as necessary e.g.
Gynaecology/Chiropractic.

1781

1782

1783

1784

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Co-ordination and Co-operation of Services

Co-ordination and co-operation of the local health authority's services with the hospital and family doctor services were continued during the year. There was consultation between the three services at Maternity Liaison Committees. During the year a total of 957 visits of observation were made to Personal Health establishments. Visitors included students of nursing, medicine, dietetics, nutrition, home economics, social and hospital administration and student tutors. In addition, two senior nursing officers from Tokio spent one week with the Chief Nursing Officer and her staff. Nursing Officers continued to teach student nurses at Fulham/Charing Cross, West London, Royal Masonic and Hammersmith Hospitals.

The ways in which domiciliary staff co-operated with the other two branches of the health service are described in the following paragraphs on particular services.

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- Accommodation for General Practitioners
- Maternity and Child Health Facilities
- School Treatment Centre
- Information/Advice Centre
- Additional Special Clinics as necessary e.g.
Geriatric/Chiropody.

There are obvious advantages to both public and staff in having these services in one building. A full description was given in my Annual Report for 1968 of the first Health Centre opened in the London Borough of Hammersmith. This Centre provides accommodation for four general practitioners and a number of local authority clinics. Co-operation between the two branches of the service remains excellent.

Care of Mothers and Young Children (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 22)

Under Section 22 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is the duty of every local authority to make arrangements for the care, including in particular dental care, of expectant and nursing mothers and of children who have not attained the age of five years and are not attending primary schools maintained by a local education authority.

Child Health Centres

There are eight Maternity and Child Health Centres in the Borough, together with a purpose-built Health Centre as shown below:

Becklow Gardens,
Becklow Road, W.12.

Burne Jones,
North End Road, W.14.

Glenthorne Road,
48 Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Greyhound Road,
90/92 Greyhound Road, W.6.

Milson Road,
1/3 Milson Road, W.14.

Parsons Green,
5/7 Parsons Green, S.W.6.

Wandsworth Bridge Road,
170 Wandsworth Bridge Road, S.W.6.

Health Centre

The Grove Health Centre,
95 Goldhawk Road, W.12.

These centres provide between them the following services:

Ante-natal

Cytology

Creches

Dental care for Expectant
and Nursing Mothers &
Children under 5.

Family Planning

Child Health

Mothers' Clubs

Mothercraft

Parentcraft

Relaxation

Toddlers

Vaccination and Immunisation

In 1969 attendances at the Child Health Centres of children up to 5 years of age totalled 34,572 (39,738).

Well-Baby Clinics held at General Practitioners' Surgeries

In addition to the child health sessions at the Council's Maternity and Child Health Centres, four health visitors attended well-baby sessions held in general practitioners' surgeries. A general practitioner also conducts a well-baby clinic for his own patients in one of the Council's Maternity and Child Health Centres.

Language Classes

Following a request by the Inner London Education Authority, facilities were provided in two of the Council's Maternity and Child Health Centres to enable English Language classes to be given to immigrant mothers. Information leaflets were printed in several languages and a good response was obtained.

Family Planning

The Council decided to implement the provisions of the National Health Service, (Family Planning) Act, 1967, with effect from 1st January, 1969. The arrangements envisaged that the Family Planning Association would undertake all Family Planning Services in the Borough on an agency basis. Prior to this decision both the Council and the F.P.A. held clinics in the Borough and it was felt that the new agreement would provide uniformity of charges, assessment scales, and professional standards for all Hammersmith residents.

Payments are made to the F.P.A. on a per capita basis on the following terms:

- (i) The Council to be financially responsible only for Hammersmith residents attending clinics within the Borough with the exception of one F.P.A. Clinic just outside the Borough boundary attended by many Hammersmith patients.
- (ii) No charge to be made to Hammersmith residents for advice.
- (iii) No charge to be made for medical cases.
- (iv) No charges to be made for social cases in hardship.

The following is a list of family planning clinics held within the Borough:

Glenthorne Road Child Health Centre,
48 Glenthorne Road, W.6.

Greyhound Road Child Health Centre,
90, Greyhound Road, W.6.

The Grove Health Centre,
95 Goldhawk Road, W.12.

Parsons Green Child Health Centre,
5, Parsons Green, S.W.6.

Westway Child Health Centre,
The Curve, W.12.

Becklow Gardens Child Health Centre,
Becklow Gardens, W.12.

West London Hospital,
Hammersmith Road, W.6.

Day Nurseries

At the seven Council Day Nurseries 90,213 (84,336) attendances were made during the year and the demand for places continues unabated. There were 142 priority children on the waiting list at the end of the year.

The shortage of trained nursery staff remains a constant problem, but at the end of the year 27 student nursery nurses were in training and it is hoped they will stay in the nurseries as qualified members of the staff. As part of the campaign to recruit and retain staff, the old-fashioned cotton overalls are gradually being replaced by the modern style uniform in drip-dry material.

Student teachers, butritionists, speech therapists and student undertaking training in the needs of the mentally handicapped child have attended the nurseries for practical training or for visits of observation. Medical and nursing students have continued to pay observation visits to the day nurseries as in previous years.

2121 (1773) attendances were made at the unit for nine mentally-handicapped children under the age of 5 years which forms part of the Grove House Day Nursery.

This special unit is meeting a genuine need in the community and the children derive enormous benefit from the skilled care and attention of the staff. In addition, welcome relief from continual care is afforded to the parents.

Occasional Creches

At these creches care is provided for children for period of up to 3 hours, thus enabling a mother to keep a hospital, dental, or other appointment or to attend a clinic or class on the premises. The total attendances at the Council creches were 5630 (4652).

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulations Act, 1948 as amended by the Health Services & Public Health Act, 1968

Section 57 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968,

requiring persons other than relatives minding one or more children for two hours, or an aggregate of two hours, to apply for registration by the local health authority resulted in a considerable increase in the number of applications received by the Department.

The position at the end of the year was as follows, the number of approved places/children being shown in brackets:-

Registered Premises

4 (62)

Registered Persons

177 (466)

As a result of the 1968 Act, the necessity for the voluntary registration scheme ceased and the final payments were made on 31st. January, 1969. The effect of the legislation was that 136 additional persons, authorised to mind 256 children, were statutorily registered during the year.

A nursing officer became responsible for the initial assessment of all applicants thus ensuring a common standard. Health Visitors pay follow-up visits to all registered minders.

Play Groups

The number of playgroups in the Borough has increased to fourteen, and a great deal of advice and professional support has been given by the nursing officers and health visitors. Parents continue to participate in the activity of the playgroups which offer excellent facilities in the way of constructive play for their children.

Observation and Handicap Register

Babies are considered to be at risk of developing a handicap by reason of adverse factors occurring during pregnancy, labour, or the lying-in period, and the names of such children are entered in the observation register. This register is scrutinised at regular periods by a medical officer so that the child's progress and development may be kept under review. Should a handicap become evident the child's name is transferred to the handicap register.

Observation Register

669 (980) cases born in 1969 were notified of whom 4 (7) had been transferred to the handicap register by 31st December, 1969.

Handicap Register

The table below is an analysis of notifications in 1969 and relates to children born in that year. 109 (103) cases were placed on the register, of whom 4(7) had been transferred from the observation register. 12 (17) had been notified through the scheme for reporting malformations at birth. 9 (10) were subsequently removed from the register due to change of address or death.

Table over

Mongol	4(4)
Educationally/Severely	
Sub-Normal	23(15)
Spina Bifida	4(2)
Congenital Heart Disease	10(9)
Hare Lip - Cleft Palate	4(6)
Talipes	3(7)
Abnormalities of Genito-	
Urinary Tract	10(9)
Limb Abnormalities	4(10)
Delayed Speech	3(1)
Disease of Blood	4(3)
" " Nervous System	9(1)
Cretin	-(1)
Celiac Disease	1(2)
Deaf & Partial Hearing	3(4)
Eye Defects	5(3)
Cystic Fibrosis	1(1)
Spastic	4(2)
Epilepsy	6(3)
Skin Diseases	1(1)
Cerebral Palsy	2(1)
Asthma	4(1)
Multiple Defects	4(5)
Other	-(12)

In addition to the aforementioned 109 children, the names of 3 children born in 1968 whose handicaps were not apparent in that year were added to the register in 1969. The total number on the handicap register at the end of 1969 was 322.

Scheme for Reporting Congenital Malformations

The Scheme rests on information being sent to the Medical Officer of Health by the doctor or midwife notifying a birth, as required by Section 203 of the Public Health Act, 1936, of any malformation of the child observable at birth. The Medical Officer of Health is required to return to the General Register Office a standard form for every child living in his area in whose case he has received information of a malformation observed at birth.

In 1969 40(43) cases were notified; of this number 2(16) were mild and remediable, e.g. vestigial digits, or mild talipes. 2(4) died soon after birth. Details of the remaining cases are as follows:

Still births

Anencephaly	2(2)
Myelomeningocele	1(1)
Mongol Features	1(1)

Live Births

Hydrocephalus	2(2)	
Spina Bifida	5(2)	
Congenital disease of the heart	1(1)	These 36 (27) children are
Cleft Palate and Hare Lip	4(4)	all under the care of hos-
Talipes	6(8)	pitals and their names are

Congenital dislocation of		
Hips	1(3)	on the Borough's register
Hypospadias	7(1)	
Mongol	1(1)	of handicapped children.
Abnormalities of Limbs	9(5)	

Maternity and Child Health Services - Dental

It will be seen from the statistics below that the number of pre-school children treated annually by the Borough Dental Services has declined considerably over the past few years. This is a matter for real concern and every effort will be made in future years to reach the pre-school population.

Professor G.B. Winter referred to the problems of the pre-school population in a paper read to the British Dental Association Conference at Bournemouth in 1969.

"An accurate assessment of the needs for dental care in the pre-school child population of this country cannot be made at the present time and relevant information is mainly available from indirect sources. The most recent information published by the Office of Health Economics (1969) relates to treatment obtained by pre-school children during the year 1967. In that year, 73,000 pre-school children were treated by the local authority dental health services. This represents some 3% of those likely to require treatment between the ages of 2 and 4 years. 500,000 courses of treatment for pre-school children were performed by the general dental services in the same year. If each child received one course of treatment from the general dental services, during 1967, this would mean that approximately 21% of all pre-school children between the ages of 2 and 4 years had received such treatment.

Thus, just under one-quarter of all pre-school children between the ages of 2 and 4 years received any form of dental treatment in that year. One must bear in mind that this is a designated priority group of the population".

MATERNITY AND CHILD HEALTH DENTAL STATISTICS

	<u>Children aged</u> <u>0-4 years</u>			<u>Expectant & Nursing</u> <u>Mothers</u>		
	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>	<u>1967</u>
<u>Inspections</u>						
First inspections	150	159	213	55	45	97
No. requiring treatment	104	119	140	51	40	94
<u>Visits</u>						
First visits	106	152	131	58	49	93
Subsequent visits	223	196	222	72	68	250
Total visits	329	348	353	130	117	343
<u>Treatment</u>						
Fillings	285	252	383	68	108	184
Teeth filled	247	214	340	62	78	174
Extractions	12	18	9	38	7	19
Patients X-rayed	-	1	3	2	3	18

continued

	Children aged 0-4 years			Expectant & Nursing Mothers		
	1969	1968	1968	1969	1968	1967
<u>Treatment - cont.</u>						
Prophylaxis	21	23	2	20	26	91
Teeth otherwise conserved	27	115	89	-	-	-
Teeth root filled	-	-	-	6	-	1
Courses of treatment completed	48	73	99	32	27	56
<u>Prosthetics</u>				1969	1968	1967
Patients supplied with F.V. or F.L. (first time)			3	-		3
Patients supplied with other dentures			7	3		10
No. of dentures supplied			11	5		20
<u>No. of sessions for M.&C.H.</u>			82.7	63.2		134.6

Domiciliary Midwifery (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 23)

Under Section 23 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is the duty of every local health authority to provide a domiciliary midwifery service.

The number of women having home confinements has continued to decline, but an increasing number of mothers, with the agreement of their doctors and midwives are using the PLANNED early discharge scheme, under which mothers return to their own homes to the care of the domiciliary midwife and family doctor, 48 hours after delivery.

There has been a welcome decrease in the number of mothers who take their own early discharge without prior assessment.

The introduction in October of the Guthrie Blood Test for phenylketonuria is being carried out by midwives on the sixth day of life on all domiciliary and early discharge births. The staff have had to repeat, at the request of the pathology laboratories, many of these tests on babies delivered in hospital maternity units owing to the inadequacy of the original samples.

The number of domiciliary midwives was reduced to six in anticipation of the proposed radiotelephone communications systems which, it is hoped, will be introduced early next year.

Co-operation of Midwives with General Practitioners

The domiciliary midwives are now conducting all their ante-natal clinics in co-operation with General Practitioner-Obstetricians. Sessions are held at the doctors' surgeries, and with two groups of General Practitioner-Obstetricians at Maternity and Child Health Centres.

One new liaison scheme was started in the South of the Borough, which is particularly useful as there are few doctors practising midwifery in this area. Patients who attend these sessions include those booked for delivery in General Practitioner Units in maternity hospitals together

with those who are to be nursed at home by the domiciliary midwife under the PLANNED early discharge scheme. The integration of the work of the domiciliary midwife with that of the family doctor has provided greater continuity of care for the mother.

Participation by Domiciliary Midwives in General Practitioner Units in Maternity Hospitals

During the year, 78 mothers were confined in St. Mary Abbots General Practitioner Unit under the care of the family doctor and the domiciliary midwife. A similar scheme, known as the Queen Charlotte's General Practitioner Bed Scheme, begins at Queen Charlotte's Hospital at the end of the year.

Maternity Liaison Committees

The Maternity Liaison Committees which consist of representatives of the Maternity Hospitals and general practitioners are attended by the Medical Officer of Health, the Chief Nursing Officer and the Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.

Midwifery Training

All the domiciliary midwives are approved teachers for the purpose of training pupil midwives for Part 2 of the Examination of the Central Midwives Board. Pupils are received from Queen Charlotte's Hospital for Part 2 training within the Borough.

Health Visiting (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 24)

Under Section 24 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is the duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for the visiting of persons in their homes by health visitors for the purpose of giving advice on the care of young children; persons suffering from illnesses; expectant or nursing mothers; and on the measures necessary to prevent the spread of infection. Section 11 of the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968, enables local health authorities to make provision for the visiting by health visitors of persons elsewhere than in their homes.

The Council continues to provide practical training for 7 student health visitors, and has seconded members of staff to undertake the course for field work instructors in accordance with the requirements of the Training Council for Health Visitors.

The organisation of health visitors in groups in the areas in which they work has continued to make them easily accessible to any family in need of their help. Mothers from abroad with young children continue to use the health visitor as the first line of approach when needing advice on social and health problems. The total number of visits paid during the year by health visitors was 72,978, (65,243). The figure for 1969 includes 14,403 unsuccessful visits.

Health education at the personal level continues to be one of the health visitors' main functions. Talks on health subjects are given in schools and to meetings of groups and clubs.

Cooperation between Health Visitors and Hospital Staff.

A health visitor continued to maintain close liaison with the paediatric staff at the Charing Cross Hospital, Fulham. Since February, 1969, a second health visitor has worked with the staff of the Radiotherapy Department at the same hospital. This has proved to be a rewarding experience for health visitor, hospital, and patient alike. She is able to provide a link between the hospital and the home, general practitioner, medical social worker, and the other Health and Welfare Services. Most of the patients referred live alone and require support or encouragement to persevere with treatment.

Co-operation of Health Visitors with General Practitioners

Co-operation between general practitioners and health visitors has been extended by the attachment of health visitors to two group practices, and by the opening of the Grove Health Centre. A weekly visit to a group practice situated outside the Borough boundary by a health visitor whose area includes a high percentage of the practice patients has assured co-ordination of services for the patient through the health visitor's knowledge of local statutory and voluntary services available.

Surveys

Health Visitors have continued to assist in surveys in which the Council is co-operating with other bodies which are undertaking research. Some of the surveys in which the Council are co-operating are listed below:-

Mother & Baby Unit Schizophrenic Illness After Child Birth Follow-Up; In co-operation with Downview and Banstead Hospitals.

Survey of Children Suffering from Spina-Bifida; In co-operation with the Greater London Council Research and Intelligence Unit.

The National Child Development Survey 1948 Cohort; One health Visitor carried out 49 interviews during the year.

Home Nursing Service (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 25)

Under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, it is the duty of every local health authority to make provision in their area for securing the attendance of nurses on persons who require nursing in their own homes. A total of 3178 (2,924) patients were nursed at home during the year.

The following table shows the number of visits made:

<u>Age</u>	<u>Total Visits</u>	
5 years	591	(436)
6-64 years	20,093	(22,315)
65 years and over	93,832	(87,240)
All ages	114,516	(109,991)

Home Bathing Service

Elderly people and those not requiring full nursing care greatly appreciate this service, which is carried out under the supervision of the trained

nursing staff.

Home Help Service (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 29, as amended by the Health Services and Public Health Act, 1968).

Section 13 of the 1968 Act imposes on local health authorities a duty to provide, or arrange to provide, a home help service adequate for the needs of their area. It replaces the existing permissive power to provide this service in Section 29 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. The Section specifically includes persons handicapped by past injury or congenital deformity amongst those who may qualify for assistance from the home help service. In addition, the Section confers on local health authorities a new general power to provide, or arrange for the provision of, laundry facilities for households where home help is being, or may be, provided. In the light of the present economic situation, it has been decided to defer for the present bringing this Section into force; during the period of deferment Section 29 of the 1946 Act remains in force. Authorities will be notified of the date of implementation of this Section in due course.

The demands upon this service, without which many of the other nursing and welfare services would be unable to provide a supportive service, continue to increase. There is still difficulty in recruiting applicants whose home commitments make it possible for their services to be available in the early morning and evening. The difficult circumstances in which some of the home helps have to work makes recruitment difficult especially in an area where more congenial employment is freely available.

During the year, 2761 persons were provided with domestic help.

Vaccination and Immunisation (National Health Service Act, 1946, Section 26.)

The following tables show details of the numbers of persons protected against, diphtheria, tetanus, whooping cough, smallpox, poliomyelitis, and measles during 1968:-

TABLE 1

Completed Primary Courses

Year of Birth

	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965	Others under 16 years	Total
1. Triple (Diphtheria/Pertussis/Tetanus)	1048	1160	113	33	25	2	2381
2. Diphtheria/Pertussis	-	3	-	1	-	-	4
3. Diphtheria/Tetanus	54	66	15	17	326	164	642
4. Diphtheria	-	16	2	6	1	-	25
5. Pertussis	5	26	1	1	-	-	33
6. Tetanus	-	-	1	-	2	21	24
7. Poliomyelitis	1073	1559	162	61	406	331	3592
8. Measles	3	517	530	241	227	72	1640
9. Diphtheria (lines 1,2,3,4)	1102	1245	130	57	352	166	3052
10. Pertussis (Lines 1,2,5)	1053	1189	114	35	25	2	2418
11. Tetanus (Lines 1,3,6)	1102	1226	129	50	353	187	3047

Given by Borough Medical Officers - 6430

(General Practitioners - 1911)

TABLE 2

Reinforcing Doses	Year of Birth						Total
	1969	1968	1967	1966	1962-1965	Others under Age 16	
1. Triple	93	826	879	79	148	7	2032
2. Diphtheria Pertussis	-	-	2	-	2	-	4
3. Diphtheria/Tetanus	2	73	70	23	1927	925	3020
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-	10	11	4	25
5. Pertussis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Tetanus	1	1	2	1	52	7	64
7. Poliomyelitis	21	349	258	45	1973	942	3588
8. Diphtheria (Lines 1,2,3,4)	95	899	951	112	2088	936	5081
9. Pertussis (Lines 1,2,5)	93	826	881	79	150	7	2036
10. Tetanus (Lines 1,3,6)	96	900	951	103	2127	937	5116

Given by Borough Medical Officers - 7236
General Practitioners - 1497

TABLE 3

Smallpox

Age at date of Vaccination	Number Vaccination	Number Re-vaccinated
0-3	15	-
3-6	46	-
6-9	18	-
9-12	18	-
1	1171	-
2-4	539	30
5-15	89	125
TOTAL	1896	155

Given by Borough Medical Officers - 685

General Practitioners - 1366

Screening for Cervical Cytology

During 1969, 82(121) sessions were held at which 560 (915) attendances were made. Facilities were offered to all women regardless of their age group to take advantage of this test. Doctors who refer patients receive reports on the finding of the hospital pathologist.

Examination of Blind and Partially-Sighted Persons

Arrangements were made for the domiciliary examination and re-examination of persons with a view to their inclusion on the Register of the Blind and Partially-Sighted kept by the Borough's Welfare Services. Inclusion on the Register entitles a person to extra benefits from the Department of Health and Social Security, and to the full range of services provided by the Welfare Services. During 1969 the examinations continued to be carried out by the Consultant Ophthalmologist, Miss J.M. Dollar, F.R.C.S.

In addition, certificates are accepted from other local authorities, hospitals, and private ophthalmologists, and fees paid where appropriate.

The following are details of work carried out during the year, (figures for 1968 in brackets):

No. of domiciliary examinations during the year 60 (47)

No. of domiciliary re-examinations during the year 80 (60)

No. of certificates accepted from other local authorities, hospitals, and private ophthalmologists 72 (52)

Medical Arrangements for Long-Stay Immigrants

Advice of arrival of long-stay immigrants is received from ports and airports. Health visitors then get in touch with them, give them information about the Health Services, persuade them to register themselves and their dependents with general medical practitioners, and have chest X-rays where these are appropriate. The following figures relate to the year 1969, (figures for 1968 in brackets):

Country where passport was issued	Immigrants notified	VISITS		Total
		Successful	Unsuccessful	
Commonwealth countries	549 (613)	333 (395)	309 (264)	642 (659)
Non-Commonwealth countries	54 (62)	35 (29)	30 (56)	65 (85)
Totals	603 (675)	368 (424)	339 (320)	707 (744)*

* More than one visit is necessary in some cases.

Recuperative Holidays

Recuperative holidays in which the emphasis is on rest, good food, and fresh air, are provided for adults including expectant and nursing mothers, and children.

Arrangements for such holidays for school children are normally made by the Medical Adviser to the Inner London Education Authority, usually at one of the Authority's holiday homes. The holidays are provided on medical recommendations which are subject to the approval of the Medical Officer of Health.

The following table summarises the arrangements made during the year, (figures for 1968 in brackets).

Type of Case	Admitted to the Homes during 1969	
Expectant & Nursing Mothers	3	(7)
Other adults including tuberculous persons and psychiatric cases	59	(78)
Accompanied children	21	(47)
Unaccompanied children	185	(195)
Total for the year:	268	(327)

Loan of Home Nursing Equipment - 1969

Figures for 1968 are in brackets:

Commodes	300	(209)
Wheelchairs	180	(96)
Tripod Sticks	10	(9)
Fracture Boards	16	(11)
Penryn Hoists	20	(9)
Easi-Carri "	6	(9)
Walking Aids	50	(32)
Incontinence Pads & Pants - Deliveries	1800	(1419)

TUBERCULOSIS

Hammersmith Chest Clinic - 1969

The clinical load of the department remains at a high level: total

attendances were 23,518 and new cases 840 during 1969. The tobacco respiratory diseases and tuberculosis continue to be major responsibilities and account for 301 of the new cases, (bronchitis 159, cancer 69, and tuberculosis 73) This is obviously no time to be complacent about tuberculosis - particularly with the high incidence in immigrants in whom 67% of the new cases occurred in 1969 - see graph. Investigation continues into the best methods of using the modern chemotherapeutic drugs directed against this disease. The closely-supervised outpatient regimens used in the clinic are producing some of the best results ever published, with minimum disturbance of the patients' lives.

Minor improvements of the administration of the chest radiography service for general practitioners have been made, and the unit continues to provide a full diagnostic, treatment, and social advisory service for patients with respiratory diseases.

Clinical research into various aspects of lung cancer, tuberculosis, and sarcoidosis have been undertaken during the year.

The great event of 1969 was, however, the provision of a small extension to the clinic premises which has greatly relieved the pressures on both patients and staff. A much-improved waiting area has been provided, as well as additional working and storage space.

Sincere thanks are due to all members of the clinic staff who continued to work so cheerfully and conscientiously throughout the difficult period of occupying the new extension and the subsequent teething period.

T.B. Register (31.12.69)

Pulmonary	845
Non-Pulmonary	236
Total	1082

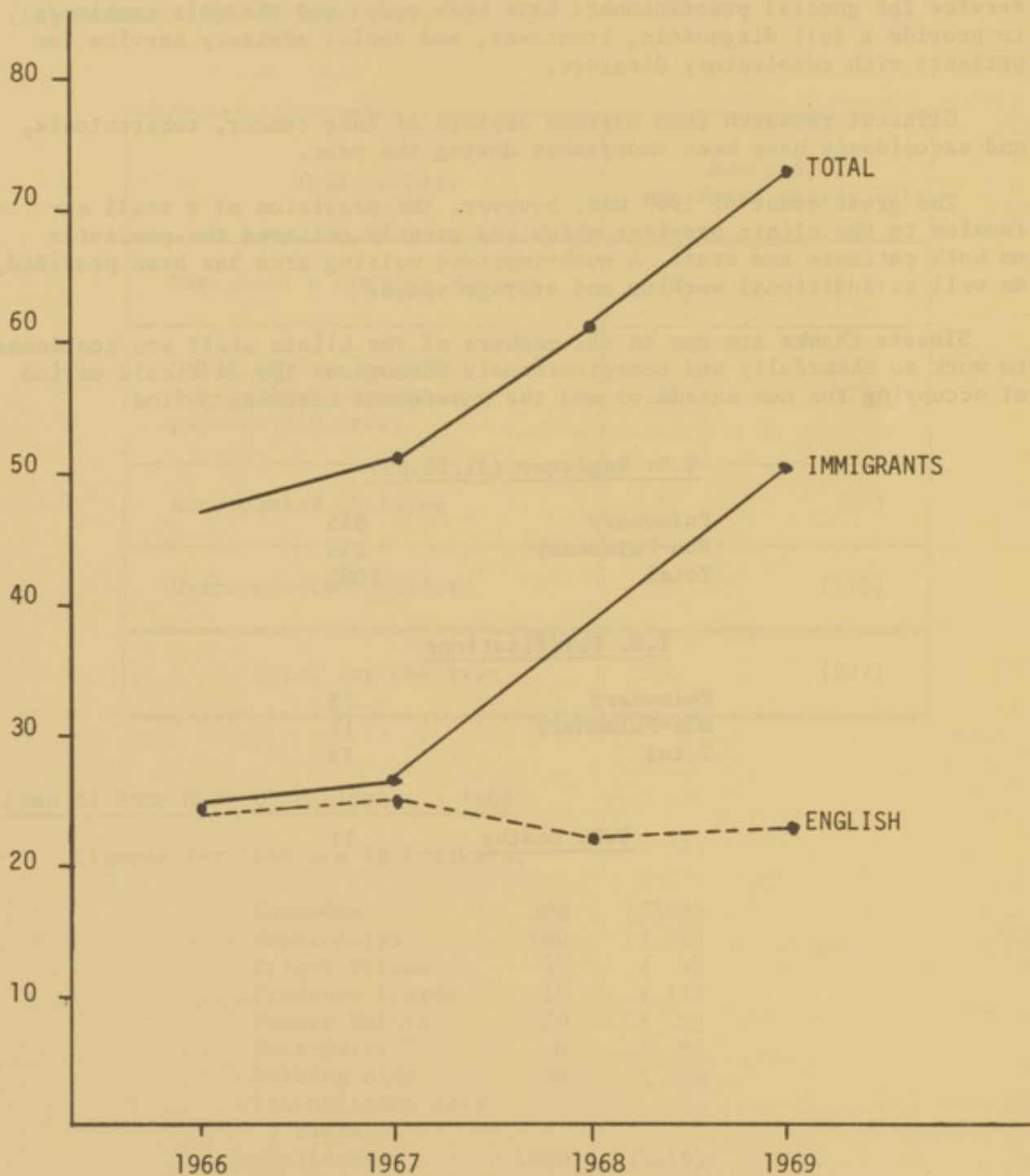
T.B. Notifications

Pulmonary	55
Non-Pulmonary	18
Total	73

T.B. Deaths 11

NOTIFICATIONS OF TUBERCULOSIS

Hammersmith: 1966 - 1969



The routine work of the outpatient clinic and the inpatient unit has continued as usual.

There has been a significant rise in the number of cases of tuberculosis notified to the clinic in the year under review - 59% of these, however, were in the 45+ age group; the same pattern is visible in the deaths, where all are over 36 years.

TABLE 1. No. of NEW PATIENTS attending -

Non-tuberculous Chest Cases	...	...	...	78
New Contacts of Notified Cases	...	...	...	66
New Notifications transferred in	...	...	...	48

No. of CLINIC ATTENDANCES -

Notified cases of tuberculosis	557
Contacts of " " "	...	...	...	164
Other Chest Diseases	...	...	...	1085

No. of New Notifications of Tuberculosis in the Fulham Chest Clinic Area -

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	...	...	32
Non-Pulmonary	...	...	...	12

No. of DEATHS in Fulham -

Pulmonary Tuberculosis	21
Non-Pulmonary	Nil

Number of visits by Health Visitor	673
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No. of patients x-rayed	1270
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No. of B.C.G. vaccinations	119
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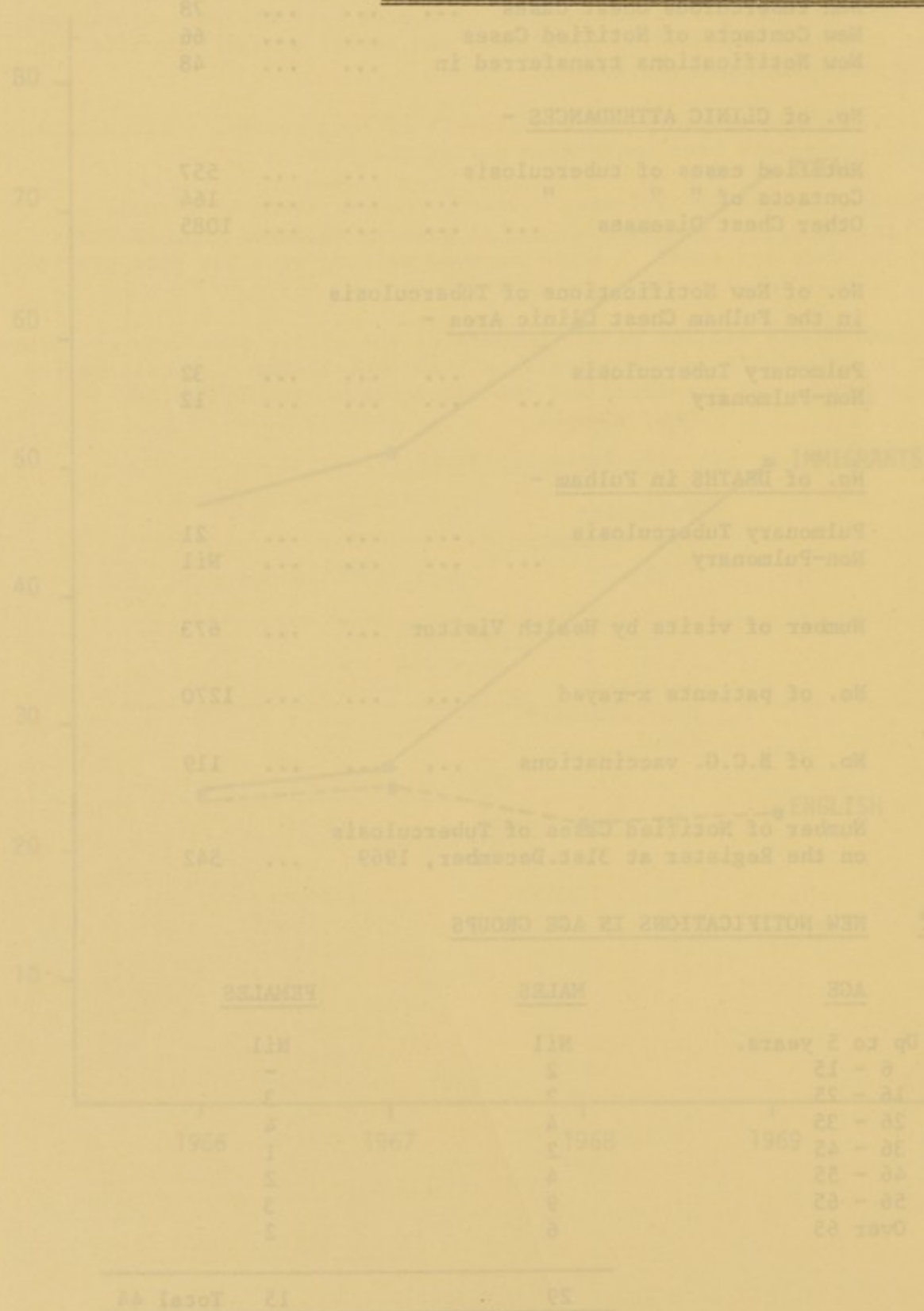
Number of Notified Cases of Tuberculosis on the Register at 31st. December, 1969	...	542
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TABLE 2 NEW NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS

<u>AGE</u>	<u>MALES</u>	<u>FEMALES</u>
Up to 5 years.	Nil	Nil
6 - 15	2	-
16 - 25	2	3
26 - 35	4	4
36 - 45	2	1
46 - 55	4	2
56 - 65	9	3
Over 65	6	2
	29	15
	Total 44	

TABLE 3 DEATHS IN AGE GROUPS

AGE	MALES	FEMALES
36 - 45 years	1	-
46 - 55	1	-
56 - 65	7	-
Over 65	7	5
	16	5
	Total 21	



A SUMMARY OF NOTIFICATIONS OF NEW CASES OF TUBERCULOSIS DURING THE PERIOD 1ST.JANUARY - 31st.DECEMBER, 1969

Formal notifications - Number of primary notifications of new cases of tuberculosis

Age	0	- 1	2 - 4	5 - 9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75+
Respiratory Males	0	1	1	1	1	3	5	10	9	17	9	9	2
Females	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	8	3	3	-	3	1
Non-respiratory Males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	1	-	1
Females	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	3	4	-	3

Cases of tuberculosis notified and deaths from tuberculosis - past ten years

YEAR	Number of cases notified			Number of deaths	Number of cases on Register of Notifications
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total		
1960	169	25	194	11	2,757
1961	149	21	170	9	2,662
1962	142	19	161	15	2,664
1963	117	27	144	22	2,584
1964	121	14	135	11	2,570
1965	116	33	149	3	2,282
1966	89	19	108	15	2,007
1967	91	12	103	15	1,833
1968	90	16	106	36	1,810
1969	92	29	121	10	1,623

Average number of cases notified for the 10 years 1960/69 (incl.)-139.1
Average number of deaths for the 10 years 1960/69 (incl.) - 16.7

Hurlingham Lodge Hostel

Hurlingham Lodge is a hostel for ambulant, homeless, infective, tuberculous men, one of three similar establishments in the Inner London Area, the others being in the London Boroughs of Islington and Lambeth.

In common with the other two hostels, Hurlingham Lodge provides accommodation for those who do not require nursing. The intention is to give the residents a sense of security in having a home with regular good meals, laundry and sympathetic companionship. The community derives advantages from segregating, as far as practicable, these infective tuberculous persons from the dangers of close and frequent contact with susceptible individuals.

Residents who are fit to work are encouraged to find employment through the Disablement Resettlement Officer of the Local Office of the Department of Employment & Productivity. Residents are also encouraged to be on the list of a local general practitioner, who visits the hostel regularly and is available in the ordinary way. He is also expected to maintain health surveillance of the staff.

Recommendations for admission are received from Chest Physicians of Chest Clinics in the London Boroughs, and from hospitals in and outside London. The Council of the Borough in which the patient was formerly resident is asked to accept financial responsibility, and residents are asked to contribute towards their maintenance according to their means. Admissions are arranged as and when vacancies occur.

The medical condition of residents is reviewed periodically to establish the need for continued residence.

There is accommodation for 28 residents at the Hostel. At the end of 1969, there were 5 men awaiting admission; at the end of 1968 two were awaiting admission.

WEST LONDON HOSPITAL - MARTHA AND LUKE CLINIC REPORT

The year 1968 showed a big increase in the number of new cases seen in the Martha & Luke Clinics. Figures rose from 7,624 in 1967 to 9,117 in 1968 while there was a further rise to 11,568 in 1969. Attendances rose from just over 31,000 in 1967 to over 39,000 in 1968 and to 45,836 in 1969. As the staff of the clinics has not proportionally increased, nor has the accommodation, a heavy strain has been brought upon all concerned, though every effort has been made, not always with success, to cut down the waiting times of patients before they are seen. Such long waiting periods are most undesirable as there is nothing more calculated to increase the defaulter rate. Of the total, 4,330 cases came from Hammersmith and Fulham. The only Borough which rivalled this was Kensington & Chelsea with 3,475.

The incidence of early syphilis fell during the course of the year from 105 in 1968 to 77 in 1969 and of other forms, both latent and late, from 107 to 90. Not much comfort can be derived from this however, as it is held that there is a great deal of concealed early latent syphilis in young homosexuals in the area. Further, nearly half of the cases of early syphilis attended during the last quarter (Autumn) of the year and the first two months of 1970 have shown a very sharp rise in both sexes. Nevertheless, the rate of syphilis does remain remarkably low in this country as compared with most others.

There was a sharp increase from 2,388 in 1968 to 2,998 in 1969. The ratio of males to females was 2,076/920 which is well over 2 to 1 but there were 566 male cases that were homosexually acquired, so that a more realistic ratio would be 15 to 12 to 920, which is approximately 1.6 to 1 and shows a continuing improvement over previous years, though not yet good enough. The high rate of incidence still continues in the age groups under 20, with a marked preponderance in females, at this level. School children are still continuing to attend of their own volition which is, of course, an excellent thing; but it highlights the necessity for continued education in schools which, despite the remarkable record of the Borough, is still woefully deficient in certain quarters.

Other conditions which form the great bulk of our cases have also risen sharply, rising from 6,496 in the previous year to 8,403 during 1969. In males, there were 1984 new cases of non-gonococcal urethritis and 13 of Reiters disease; non-gonococcal urethritis is often a very troublesome condition medically, may run a prolonged course, and result in precisely the same complications as gonorrhoea, including urethral stricture. There seems to be a general lack of awareness of this, both medical and lay, and there is still too great a readiness to dismiss this complaint as of little significance whereas, in fact, it can cause a great deal of suffering, ill health, and mental distress not excluding quite severe depression, which last may require treatment for its own sake. In all cases it is advisable to see female contacts too, who may be suffering from a variety of conditions of which the commonest is non-specific cervicitis.

"Patients requiring no treatment within the centre": these rose from 1,730 to 2008. This is a somewhat misleading heading as it may include patients who just wish for a routine examination and blood test on the one hand; and others who may have some quite severe medical or surgical condition requiring admission to hospital, who are not actually treated within the clinic. Prominent under this heading are anxiety states of various kinds.

One of the most disturbing developments during the recent year has been the increase in the number of male patients who come up, or are often sent up by their infected girl friends, who have no symptoms at all but who are, in fact, suffering from gonorrhoea. This can only be revealed by means of urethral scrapes, careful examination of urine, often the first early morning specimen, always with microscopy; and in some cases, prostatic massage with microscopic and cultural examination of the prostatic fluid. There have been one or two cases of infection still present in a previously-overlooked stricture.

There is no doubt at all that gonorrhoea is tending to get much milder clinically, while progressively more difficult to treat successfully. It is my considered opinion that without proper facilities these infections are almost impossible to diagnose and treat properly outside a clinic.

The number of homosexuals attending remained at about the same level as previously, about 15.9% of all new male patients. It is not generally appreciated that this mode of sexual expression is highly dangerous from the point of view of infection, but we are very glad that patients are coming forward so that we can deal with their troubles.

Probably the most outstanding feature of the last two years has been the enormous increase in the number of female patients, rising from 9,362 attendances in 1968 to 16,307 in 1969, and this increase continues steadily. It is obviously an excellent thing that people are coming forward in such numbers, and every effort must be made to encourage them to continue to do so; at the same time our facilities are now over-stretched to such

a degree that it is becoming extremely difficult to maintain our standard of medical care, which is of such importance, particularly in a teaching hospital.

There is no doubt that a completely new approach will have to be made by the Department of Health, with a more substantial increase in the sources diverted to this specialty, as otherwise a serious break-down may occur. If this happens the rise in the infection rate would, indeed, becoming alarming and might even rival American figures. I need hardly stress how disastrous this would be to the public health.

Chiropody Services Annual Report 1969

The Chiropody Service: run by the Council and administered directly under the Council's Chief Chiropodist includes treatment at foot clinics, welfare homes, and domiciliary treatments.

The Council's staff consists of a chief chiropodist responsible for the organisation of the service, seven senior chiropodists, eleven sessional and two domiciliary contractual chiropodists. It has an establishment equivalent to fourteen full-time staff.

Statistical Summary 1969

<u>PERSONS TREATED</u>	<u>1969</u>	<u>1968</u>
Aged 60 and over	4,197	4,462
Expectant Mothers	5	14
Others (Non-Priority)	917	1,033
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	5,119	5,509
	<hr/>	<hr/>
TREATMENTS GIVEN - TOTAL	29,051	31,047
DOMICILIARY (included in total)	3,795	3,067

The Domiciliary Service provided for those aged or physically-handicapped persons who are unable, by reason of senility, or chronic sickness to attend the Foot Clinic, has proved more than justified. The service is expanding rapidly and is inadequate to meet demands.

Council approval was obtained in the latter part of the year for the conversion of a back room at the Foot Clinic, 706 Fulham Road, into an Appliance Laboratory for the making of foot appliances and adjustment to shoes.

Revised charges for treatments were approved by the Council, and are now two shillings for the elderly, physically-handicapped and expectant mothers; five shillings for those not receiving a pension and still in full employment; and eight shillings for the non-priority age groups. These nominal charges have been well accepted by the patients.

The Clinics were hit very severely by the 'flu epidemic, affecting mostly our elderly patients who were not able to keep appointments. There was also some staff absenteeism through illness.

Early in the year three senior chiropodists resigned to take up

employment nearer home. One replacement was obtained in September.

Report of Family Casework for the year 1969

Families already receiving casework help on 31.12.68	45)	56
" taken on during year	11)	
" still receiving casework help on 31.12.69	31	

Cases closed during 1969

Satisfactory - no further need for casework help	12
Left district	5
Evicted	2
Break up of family - children received into care	1
Transferred to other services	3
Not benefitting from casework help	1
Client refused help	1
	<hr/> 25

Casework help available during year

1 full-time caseworker throughout year

1 " " " for 9 months

2 part-time caseworkers

Giving approximately $\frac{1}{4}$ of their time throughout year

= equivalent of $2\frac{1}{4}$ full-time caseworkers.

Approved case load 10-15 families. Average case load = 13-20.

Families referred:

By Case Conference	5
School Health Service	3
General Practitioner	1
Self-referred	1
Chief Nursing Officer	1
	<hr/> 11

N.B. A further 43 families have received casework help during 1969 from the Social Workers (Health Services) as part of their work for the I.L.E.A. These are all families with a child attending either a Special School, Special Investigation, or Audiology Clinic.

Renal Dialysis

It is now possible for patients with diseased or non-functioning kidneys to be kept alive by a process of renal dialysis, which is carried out in hospital. These patients have to attend hospital two or three times a week and stay overnight. As this causes disruption of the patient's life, consideration has been given to making this process available to the patient in his or her own home.

During the two years just past, 2 patients have had structural alterations to their houses carried out by the Council, thereby enabling them to have renal dialysis in their own homes.

During this year, structural alterations were carried out to the home of a woman with a severe kidney complaint. This has enabled the

patient to carry out the renal dialysis herself at home, and avoid repeated hospital admissions. She has subsequently been visited by the Council's Medical Officers and has been found to be in good health.

Report on Mental Health Services for 1969

Referrals and Community Care

Difficulties were again experienced in the staffing situation during the year ended 31st December, 1969. Seven members of staff left, one for promotion to another department within the Borough, one to take up a child guidance clinic appointment with another London Borough, two for further professional training, one on marriage, and two to return to their own countries.

By the end of the year seven replacements had been made leaving one outstanding vacancy. In addition, two members of the staff were seconded, one on a 1-year and the other on a 2-year professional training course.

There was a slight decrease in the overall number of cases referred to the Mental Health Service, but a slight increase in the number of mentally handicapped who were referred. The admissions to hospital, both informal and compulsory, were again down on previous years and this was considered to be due to the continued and increased use of out-patient facilities at the three local hospitals, Fulham, St. Mary Abbots and St. Charles.

The lack of staff and the slow rate of recruitment meant that fewer cases were accepted for community care. This need for discrimination means that many patients who would benefit from community care are denied this facility.

Liaison with Hospitals

The Mental Health Social Workers continued their close collaboration with the catchment area psychiatric hospitals, Banstead and Springfield. A member of staff attended weekly discharge conferences at both hospitals, and at the Psychiatric Unit at St. Mary Abbots Hospital.

Owing to staff shortages, it has not yet been possible to extend this facility to St. Charles Hospital, but when Area Team 1 moves into its permanent accommodation it is hoped to provide this service.

The plans formulated last year for a closer liaison with Leavesden Hospital, one of the catchment area hospitals for the mentally handicapped, were starting in January, 1969. The Deputy Superintendent, Dr. Bavin, holds weekly assessment clinics for all age groups, but mainly for the parents of very young children. A Mental Health Social Worker sits in at all the interviews, and joint discussions are held with parents and psychiatrist about future needs of the clients.

This is still in an experimental stage and changes will undoubtedly be made before the best method is reached of giving the maximum help and support to this very vulnerable group of mainly young parents.

Training

The Mental Health Services are still being accepted by Universities and Colleges of Technology as suitable for student placements. Again this

year, Croydon Technical College sent three students on long-term placements and University College Hospital continued to send two medical students for one day per month.

Fulham Training Centre has 60 places for boys and girls aged between 5 and 16 years. All but two of these children are from the London Borough of Hammersmith. One of these is a Wandsworth boy who had been allowed to remain, as a transfer would adversely affect his progress; and the other was a child from Kensington whose parents refused to allow her to attend the local training centre. One child from Hammersmith still attends Kensington Training Centre. There were 60 trainees on the register and the average daily attendance was 45.

The syllabus included social training, music and movement, and simple instruction using the Montessori method of teaching. The weekly swimming lesson continues to be very popular with the children.

The customary Summer outings were arranged including a coach trip to Frensham Ponds and four outings by public transport. This year, the Rev. D.F. Andrews, Vicar of All Saints, has kindly allowed the use of the Vicarage Gardens for the Centre Sports Day. It was a beautiful day and everyone had a most enjoyable time, particularly the competitors.

The Christmas entertainment took the form of a Puppet Show, followed by carol singing by the children, and a Christmas party at which Father Christmas presented each child with a toy. Gifts of money were received from the Hammersmith Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children, and from a local publican.

Visits were made to the Centre by students from Froebel Institute, the Avery Hill College of Education, University of London, Maria Grey College, St. Nicholas College, Ewell County Technical College, and others. In addition, three students from Chiswick Polytechnic had long-term placements in the Centre. Four boys from a local school, and three girls, spent one afternoon weekly at the Centre as part of their sixth-form studies.

College Park Training Centre has places for 35 older girls and women, and the average daily attendance for the year was 25. With the exception of one girl from Camden, all the trainees are from the London Borough of Hammersmith. One member of staff returned from a one-year professional training course which she had successfully completed.

The trainees continued to do industrial work for local firms, sewing gas mantles, assembling cheese boxes, and packing sand paper, sanding discs, and masking tape. They also continued with the laundry work for themselves, for two training centres and for a local school; and a member of staff has started formal education and art classes. These are proving very popular.

During the Summer the trainees enjoyed a day's outing by coach to Worthing. The Christmas party was again held in the evening, and proved a great success with everyone. It was nice to see so many fathers present.

Gifts of money were received from the Hammersmith and North London Branches of the National Society for Mentally-Handicapped Children.

This year, the trainees won a silver gilt medal for flower growing from the London Flower Lovers League. This is the second time they have had an award. The flowers are planted in pots by the trainees at the Centre and then tended by the girls in their own homes until the day fixed for the competition. It is most praiseworthy how their interest is sustained.

Groups of medical students, student nurses, trainee health visitors, and social work students again visited the Centre.

TRAINING CENTRES' ORGANISED HOLIDAY

Officers of the Council's Personal Health Services again undertook the arrangements for the annual holiday for trainees for the Inner London Area and Bromley at St. Mary's Bay School Journey Centre, Dymchurch, from 2nd - 16th May, 1969.

25 Hammersmith residents were included in the party of 201. The party, as in other years, was led by Mr. Potter, Supervisor of North Kensington Training Centre, assisted by Mrs. Lee, Supervisor of College Park Training Centre. The other 23 staff were mostly from various centres throughout London, but included one Mental Health Social Worker and student volunteers from the Chiswick Course for Teachers of the Mentally-Handicapped.

The weather was mainly good with only two really wet days. Six coach outings were enjoyed by the senior trainees to Canterbury, Margate, Hastings, Dover, and Ashford and, as usual, a ride on the miniature railway to Hythe and back was greatly enjoyed by all. There were many other activities, and the party were pleased to be visited by officers and members of the Inner London Boroughs taking part in the holiday.

Day Centre

The centre has 25 places for the rehabilitation of the mentally ill, with an average daily attendance of 16.

For some months the Supervisor had to run the centre single-handed as it was difficult to get a replacement for his deputy who had left. This had a limiting effect on the outside activities of the centre but the Supervisor was able to keep the patients engaged with handcrafts, play reading, painting, and games as well as some contract work for two local firms.

The number of patients who are able to return to work remains high and with larger premises this very valuable part of community care could be extended.

Social Clubs

A weekly social club continues to be held for patients attending Emlyn Gardens Day Centre and was well supported by the patients and nearby residents. Several outings were arranged and were well attended by all members. This club was run by the Day Centre staff.

A Social Club for former psychiatric patients was held weekly at Bishop Creighton House run by the Mental Health Social Workers. At both clubs the patients were encouraged to arrange their own programme of activities and on occasion the clubs had a joint entertainment.

A Special Care Unit, was opened on April 8th, 1969, in a converted pre-fabricated single-storey building at the Civil Defence Centre at Brook Green. The accommodation comprises one large hall for the children with access to a large fenced-off grass play area, kitchen, office, staff room, and special toilet facilities. The Unit has accommodation for up to 15 children between

the ages of 5-16 and needs a high staff ratio of 1 : 3 because of the amount of individual attention required by the children. The staff comprises a Supervisor, 3 assistant supervisors, an attendant, a cleaner and a coach guide.

The Unit caters for children with severe physical and mental handicaps, and a few children with behavioural problems or emotional disturbances who, it is hoped, will eventually be suitable for transfer to the Junior Training Centre. A specially-built coach has been provided to transport the children to the Unit.

The official opening of the Special Care Unit - a wine and cheese party - was held at the Unit at 7 p.m. on Friday, 31st. October, 1969. The Deputy Mayor and other members of the Council attended, also the parents and representatives of the Hammersmith Parents' Association and officers of the Council.

Expansion of the Mental Health Services

Training Centres

The Borough's plans for a mixed adult training centre have moved forward. The site has been agreed, and sketch plans for the building have been drawn up for approval.

The Centre, for 80 trainees, is urgently needed and will replace College Park Training Centre which is quite inadequate for our needs; and will enable us to provide accommodation for older boys at present attending a training centre outside the Borough.

Fulham Training Centre for junior boys and girls is housed in a pre-fabricated building which, it is anticipated, will eventually be replaced on the present site by a purpose-built centre.

Hostel for the Mentally Disordered

There is a need for this facility within the Borough and premises which might be suitable after conversion for 8-10 residents and resident warden are being considered.

Mental Health Statistics

<u>Number of Referrals</u>		1,055
Mentally Ill	965	
Subnormal-Severely subnormal	<u>90</u>	
TOTAL		1,055

Number Initially Admitted to Hospital

Informally	115	
Compulsorily	<u>202</u>	
TOTAL		317

Final Arrangements Made

No further action	506
Hospital Care	317
Community Care	232

TOTAL

1,055

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL SCHOOL MEDICAL OFFICER,
INNER LONDON EDUCATION AUTHORITY (HAMMERSMITH), ON THE
SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE YEAR 1969

This report shows the extent of the work during 1969. The School Health Service in the London Borough of Hammersmith is conducted in accordance with the scheme for the joint use of staff provided for under Section 32 of the London Government Act, 1963, and the smooth running of the Service has continued during 1969.

Summary showing school health statistics:

Pupils on Day School Rolls:

In December, 1969, there was a total of 26,171 on the day school roll. The distribution of children in the various types of schools was as follows - 14,925 in 46 primary schools including 243 attending full-time and 515 attending part-time nursery classes; 9,784 in 14 secondary schools; 100 full-time and 326 part-time in 3 nursery schools; and 1,036 in 8 special schools including 36 attending two units for partially-hearing children, one in a primary and one in a secondary school.

Details of medical inspections during 1969 are summarised, and throughout the report the figures in brackets show the work carried out during 1968.

Periodic General Medical Inspection.

The table below is an analysis of routine and non-routine medical inspections:

School Medical Inspections (excluding Dental and Health
Surveys) 1969:

<u>School roll</u> May 1969	26,829	(26,733)
<u>Routine Inspections</u>	10,334	(9,937)

Percentage of Numbers inspected where -

Parent present	59.6	(59.4)
Care Committee present	71.3	(79.7)
Physical condition unsatisfactory	0.8	(0.7)
Referred for treatment of defects	17.2	(15.6)
Referred for treatment of defects other than vision	11.7	(9.3)

Non-Routine Inspections

(1) Specials	3,955	(4,068)
(2) Re-Inspections	7,528	(7,109)
TOTAL - (1) & (2)	11,483	(11,177)

Number of routine inspections as percentage of school roll	34.7	(37.2)
Number of non-routine inspections as percentage of school roll	42.8	(41.8)

The following table shows an analysis of non-routine medical inspections:

Non-Routine Medical Inspections - 1969

Re-Inspections	7,528	(7,109)
Bathing Centre inspections - scabies	3	(8)
" " " - other	6	(7)
Employment certificates	264	(351)
Theatre children	14	(84)
School Journeys	1,271	(1,203)
Recuperative holidays - pre-departure	155	(190)
Recuperative holidays - on return	-	(-)
Secondary School Annual surveys	-	(6)
T.B.contacts	-	(-)
Candidate for higher awards	24	(18)
Boarding Schools for the delicate - pre-departure.	10	(10)
Boarding Schools for the delicate - on return	6	(-)
Outward Bound courses	17	(7)
Handicapped pupils - statutory examination	176	(158)
Handicapped pupils - periodic special defect examination	486	(514)
Research investigations and enquiries	-	(2)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	2,432	(2,558)

Specials - at request of -

Head teacher - child's name entered in special book	128	(118)
Head teacher - others	443	(441)
School nurse - following health survey	74	(43)
School nurse - others	227	(247)
Divisional (Education) Officer	97	(106)
District Care Organiser or Care Committee	67	(26)
Parent	193	(163)
School Medical Officer	279	(295)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	1,508	(1,439)

Others -

Accident on school premises	3	(4)
Miscellaneous	12	(67)
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Sub-Total	15	(71)

TOTAL of all Non-Routine Medical Inspections

11,483 (11,177)

The following table shows the rate per 1,000 of children of all ages noted for treatment or observation of defects in 1969 (1968):-

Routine Medical Inspections 1969
Defects

(Number of children noted for treatment or observation expressed as a rate per 1,000 inspected).

Number inspected		10,334	(9,937)
Defects - Skin	T	19.74	(10.47)
	O	20.42	(17.11)
Eyes (a) Vision	T	65.61	(71.75)
	O	79.35	(69.84)
(b) Squint	T	11.81	(11.67)
	O	6.87	(6.14)
(c) Other	T	2.32	(3.12)
	O	2.23	(3.82)
Ears (a) Hearing	T	6.68	(5.64)
	O	8.71	(10.67)
(b) Otitis Media	T	1.74	(1.81)
	O	7.26	(5.84)
(c) Other	T	0.87	(0.70)
	O	1.65	(1.71)
Nose and Throat	T	14.90	(11.37)
	O	57.09	(56.35)
Speech	T	5.32	(3.22)
	O	11.23	(11.17)
Lymphatic Glands	T	0.97	(1.11)
	O	21.68	(20.33)
Heart	T	1.84	(4.23)
	O	18.10	(14.49)
Lungs	T	7.26	(8.25)
	O	21.39	(21.13)
Developmental (a) Hernia	T	0.39	(1.21)
	O	4.84	(3.32)
(b) Other	T	0.77	(0.81)
	O	10.16	(5.43)
Orthopaedic (a) Posture	T	0.58	(1.41)
	O	8.61	(6.84)
(b) Feet	T	5.32	(3.42)
	O	18.29	(17.91)
(c) Other	T	3.39	(2.11)
	O	11.03	(8.45)
Nervous System(a) Epilepsy	T	2.32	(1.21)
	O	2.61	(2.01)
(b) Other	T	0.68	(0.81)
	O	1.65	(3.02)
Psychological (a) Development	T	2.03	(1.71)
	O	6.39	(6.64)
(b) Stability	T	3.00	(3.52)
	O	21.39	(21.54)
Abdomen	T	1.16	(-)
	O	2.32	(1.51)
Other	T	35.22	(26.37)
	O	73.93	(64.51)

T = Treatment

O = Observation

(N.B. A child can be noted for more than one defect)

VISION

The following table is a statement of the visual acuity of pupils whose vision was tested at routine medical inspections, divided into those not wearing and wearing glasses, together with the proportion noted for treatment or observation.

	<u>6/6</u>		<u>6/9</u>		<u>6/12</u> or worse		<u>Noted</u> <u>for Treatment</u>	
	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>	<u>Boys</u>	<u>Girls</u>
A. Not Wearing Glasses	81.1(79.7)	76.5(76.1)	8.1(8.2)	8.8(9.3)	5.2(6.3)	6.0(6.3)	4.5(6.3)	5.6(6.7)
B. Wearing Glasses	1.8(2.8)	3.5(4.1)	2.0(1.3)	2.9(2.1)	1.8(1.7)	2.3(2.1)	1.2(2.0)	4.5(3.6)
Number Tested			Boys	3,860	(3,694)			
			Girls	4,538	(3,986)			

Personal Hygiene

An annual comprehensive survey of each pupil is carried out, together with such additional health surveys as are thought necessary or desirable at selected individual schools or departments. Details of the work done under the cleansing scheme are shown below. The emphasis of the cleansing scheme is on the children being cleansed by the parent at home where other verminous members of the family may, in the privacy that the home affords, also use the Lorexane No.3 shampoo distributed by the school nursing department; thus eradicating a possible source of recurring infestation to the child.

It is the practice for the school nurse, prior to the commencement of school term, to visit families with records of infestation to ensure that the children are clean and fit to return to school. This practice has continued to be of considerable value.

Findings at Health Surveys - 1969

<u>School Roll - May 1969</u>		26,829	(26,733)
1. <u>Comprehensive Surveys</u>			
(a) Number examined	24,474	(24,962)	
(b) Number (occasions) found verminous	181	(196)	
(c) Percentage found verminous	0.74	(0.78)	
2. <u>Selective Surveys</u>			
(a) Number examined	13,211	(16,600)	
(b) Number (occasions) found verminous	364	(332)	
(c) Percentage found verminous	2.76	(2.0)	
3. (a) Total times vermin found (1(b)+2(b))	545	528	
(b) Total % found verminous (3(a) as % of 1(a)+2(a))	1.45	(1.27)	
(c) Number of individual pupils found verminous	314	(328)	
(d) % of individual pupils found verminous (of school roll)	1.13	(1.23)	

4. Action taken with verminous cases -

(a) Advice and/or Lorexane	465	(412)
(b) Further action	80	(116)
(c) 4(b) expressed as a % of 4(a)	17.20	(28.15)

Analysis of 4(b) cases - referrals of hardcore cases to bathing centres

Voluntary attendance at bathing centres -

Number of pupils	80	(116)
Number of statutory notices issued	-	(-)

Number cleansed at centres following statutory notices

Voluntarily	-	(-)
Compulsorily	-	(-)

5. Communicable Disease Surveys

Number examined for - Athlete's Foot	218	(183)
Plantar Warts	393	(191)
Dysentery	7	(1,103)
Other communicable diseases	2,136	(1,702)
Total of (5)	2,754	(3,179)

Infectious Diseases in Schools

When a pupil is absent from school and the cause is either known or suspected to be due to infectious disease, the Head of the school notifies the Principal School Medical Officer. These notifications are uncorrected for diagnosis, but form the best available index of the trends of the infectious diseases in the school community; they are the only figures available for disease which are not statutorily notifiable. The following is a table of the infectious diseases notified by Heads of schools in 1969:-

<u>Disease</u>		<u>Disease</u>	
Chicken Pox	331 (461)	Pulmonary Tuberculosis (Primary)	2 (1)
Diphtheria	-	Ringworm (Scalp)	13 (5)
Dysentery, Diarrhoea or Enteritis	173 (156)	Ringworm (Body)	16 (10)
Food Poisoning	- (2)	Scabies	41 (29)
German Measles	68 (396)	Scarlet Fever	32 (45)
Influenza	46 (49)	Sore Throat	5 (19)
Impetigo	18 (25)	Tonsillitis	49 (81)
Jaundice	19 (23)	Typhoid Fever and Paratyphoid Fever	1 (-)
Measles	191 (311)	Whooping Cough	11 (35)
Mumps	473 (80)	Ophthalmia and Conjunctivitis	6 (18)
Poliomyelitis	- (1)	Other Diseases: Sickness	2 (-)
Pneumonia	- (2)		

Prophylaxis

The following table shows the percentage of school children of all ages inspected who were reported to have been immunised against -

(a) Smallpox	70.4	(69.8)
(b) Diphtheria	87.9	(85.5)
(c) Whooping Cough	76.9	(73.8)
(d) Poliomyelitis	88.4	(85.0)

An arrangement for offering booster immunisation against poliomyelitis to children about to leave school began during the year.

The B.C.G. Scheme

In accordance with the B.C.G. scheme, vaccination was offered to children in the 13 years + age group, as a protection against tuberculosis. The following table is an analysis of this procedure:

1. No. of children tuberculin-tested	1,192	(1,554)
2. No. of children found positive to test	72	(109)
3. No. of children positive to test who were X-rayed	37	(40)
4. No. of children found negative to test	1,151	(1,420)
5. No. of children vaccinated	1,081	(1,419)

Handicapped Pupils

At the end of 1969 special educational treatment was being provided for 1,036 children. The following table shows the categories of handicaps and number of pupils receiving special education in day schools in the London Borough of Hammersmith. These schools serve much of the West of London and accordingly many of the pupils are not residents of Hammersmith.

<u>Type of Handicap</u>	<u>School</u>	<u>No. of Pupils</u>
Delicate	Wood Lane School	178
Partially-sighted	John Aird School	121
Deaf	Ackmar Road School	68
Partially-hearing	Units in (1) Holman Hunt School	29
	(2) Hammersmith County School and Christopher Wren	7
Physically-handicapped	Queensmill School	49
Educationally-subnormal	Elizabeth Burgwin School	188
" "	Wedgwood School	149
" "	St Huberts School	177
Maladjusted (including unit for 5 autistic children)	Northcroft School	70

(30 pupils are accommodated at Palingswick Hostel for diabetic children and attend day schools in the neighbourhood).

Following an increase in the numbers of children with spina bifida admitted to the Queensmill Physically-Handicapped school, an auxiliary nurse was appointed to assist the school nurse.

Educationally-Subnormal Children

Under Section 34 of the Education Act, 1944, it is the duty of a local education authority to discover which children over the age of two years require special educational treatment as handicapped pupils. Of the various categories of handicapped pupils, the educationally-sub-normal is the largest.

175 (182) pupils were examined under this Section on account of a disability of mind or any other condition which might necessitate special educational treatment; 151 (166) children were examined for suspected disability of the mind and of these 45 (60) were recommended as fit to continue to attend ordinary school; 96 (104) were recommended for placement in a school for educationally-subnormal pupils; and 4 (2) with dual handicaps were recommended for boarding E.S.N. School and open-air day school respectively, and 6 for community care. The remaining 24 (16) were examined because of their physical handicaps; 18 (6) were recommended for day school for the physically handicapped, 4 (1) for boarding school for the physically-handicapped, and 2 (9) for home tuition.

Children Unsuitable for Education at School

Section 57 of the Education Act, 1944, (as amended by the Mental Health Act, 1959), deals with the examination and reporting to the local education authority of children considered unsuitable for education at school.

24 (19) children were examined under this Section. Of these 18 (13) children were recommended to attend a Mental Health Training centre, and 6 (6) were recommended for community care only.

Recuperative Holidays

Arrangements are made for recuperative holidays for school children in need of rest, fresh air and good food, under the Education Act, 1944, without charge to the parents.

The total number of children from Hammersmith schools who went on recuperative holidays during 1969 was 183 (166).

Vision Clinics

There are three vision clinics in the Borough at Fulham Treatment Centre, Bagleys Lane, S.W.6; at St. Dunstan's Treatment Centre, W.6; and at Milson Road Treatment Centre, W.14. The ophthalmologists are officers of the South-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board and, by arrangement made through the Inner London Education Authority, undertake a total of 9 sessions a week. Referrals to the clinics arise mainly from school medical inspections. An optician is in attendance to deal, at the parents' discretion, with prescriptions for glasses.

The following summarises the work carried out at the Clinics during the year:-

Number of sessions	322	(364)
Number of new cases	1,085	(1,141)
Total attendances	3,911	(4,301)
Errors of refraction and squints	2,473	(2,650)

Other eye defects	2	(3)
Spectacles ordered	717	(825)

Weekly orthoptic sessions are also held at the Fulham and St. Dunstan's Treatment Centres and the following work was carried out during the year:-

Number of sessions	89	(94)
Number of new cases	62	(85)
Total attendances	189	(276)

Minor Ailments Centres

Minor ailments of school children are treated at five treatment centres in the Borough. The following is a statement for the year under report:-

Sessions: Medical Officer	48	(39)
Nursing Sister	1,240	(1,401)
Total attendances	23,207	(26,239)
Defects treated		
Athlete's Foot	612	(647)
Verrucae	1,188	(1,483)
Ringworm - body	3	(8)
Impetigo	40	(52)
Other skin diseases	475	(499)
Eye diseases	161	(287)
Ear diseases	62	(139)
Miscellaneous: bruises, and similar	3,066	(4,015)

Special Investigation Clinics

During 1969, 229 (275) new patients attended the five Special Investigation Clinics. Total attendances of 1752 (1377) were made, and 86 (90) children were discharged.

Audiology

136 (156) new cases attended the Audiology Clinic. 257 (280) total attendances were made, and 50 (44) children were discharged.

Hospital Appointments

473 (476) children were referred from school medical examinations for specialist opinions. The general practitioners were consulted on all these, and with their approval, 442 (411) were referred through the School Health Service to the appropriate hospital departments and School Health Clinics. The general practitioners preferred to make their own arrangements for the treatment of 31 (21) children.

Health Education

Health Visitors continue to teach in schools on any health topic, including the following regular sessions:

St Pauls Girls' School

Godolphin and Latymer School

First-aid - weekly classes.

Fulham County School

First-aid and Maternity and Child Health - weekly classes.

Hammersmith County School

First-aid - weekly classes

Hurlingham School

Classes in Mothercraft.

Fulham County School

First-aid and Mothercraft-weekly classes.

STUDENT HEALTH SERVICE

The Student Health Service., (begun in October, 1966, for students of the West London College and extended in 1968 to include students at the Hammersmith College), was continued throughout 1969.

Dr. Margaret Capra, a full-time Medical Officer on the staff who undertakes the Service, continued to receive great co-operation and help throughout the year from the Principals of the Colleges and their staffs.

A summary of arrangements was given in my previous Annual Reports.

The Commonest Complaints

1. Anxieties

(a) Associated with parents or boy friends.

(b) Travelling - many students travel long distances and are tired.

(c) Living accommodation - many students live in "Digs" and do their own cooking, which is often very inadequate.

2. Indigestion

3. Dysmenorrhoea and other gynaecological problems

4. Insomnia

The sessions have continued to be interesting both for doctor and for students, who were found to be relaxed and ready to discuss their problems. It was clear that some students required help from both physical and psychiatric aspects.

The following is a statistical summary of the work carried out during 1969: the figures in brackets relate to the work carried out in 1968.

	<u>West London College</u>		<u>Hammersmith College</u>	
Total No. of sessions:	33	(35)	28	(28)*
Clerical sessions	7	(10)	1	(4)
Consultation sessions	24	(25)	25	(24)
Number of students medically examined	1	(8)	2	(9)
Number of students advised	67	(82)	79	(99)
Referred to Chest X-ray	-	(6)	1	(-)

	West London College		Hammersmith College	
Referred to Hospital	7	(3)	4	(3)
" to General Practitioner	12	(15)	18	(18)
" to Dentist	-	(2)	1	(1)
" to Optician	1	(1)	-	(2)
" for Speech Therapy	-	(1)	-	(-)
" for Audiogram	-	(1)	-	(-)
" to Psychotherapist	-	(-)	1	(1)

* from 29th. April, 1968 only

LONDON BOROUGH OF HAMMERSMITH

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE

Annual Report of the Principal School Dental Officer, 1969

It is being recognised in dentistry, as with other branches of medicine, that a team approach is necessary to cope with the enormous demands for treatment. For many years dental technicians, dental hygienists, and dental surgery assistants have all contributed much to providing dental care for the community.

In 1960 a new type of dental ancillary was created by Act of Parliament, for an experimental period, called the Dental Auxiliary. On 1st. September, 1969, the Ancillary Dental Workers Regulations, 1968, came into effect and this Act, which puts Dental Auxiliaries on to a permanent basis, regulates their training and employment.

Dental auxiliaries are trained and authorised to work under the direction of a dental surgeon and are permitted to carry out scaling and polishing of teeth, simple fillings, extractions of deciduous teeth and applications of fluoride solutions to teeth.

The Borough has employed an Auxiliary for several years and the present Auxiliary has shown fully the part that Auxiliaries can contribute to dentistry in the school dental service and pre-school dental service. The major part of the dental health education programme is carried out by the dental auxiliary.

It is hoped that the high standards of work attained by dental auxiliaries will continue in the future.

School Dental Inspections

Since school dental inspections were re-introduced in 1965 the School Dental Service has not been able to cover the whole school population. This has meant that priority has been given to the regular dental inspection of infant and junior schools. It is hoped in the future that it will be possible to extend the inspection services into the secondary schools but this depends upon an improved staffing position.

In 1958, 55.8% of the total school population were inspected but unfortunately the demand for treatment exceeded the capacity of the service to provide it. This meant that in 1969 only 41.1% of the school population were inspected. It is encouraging that in 1969 only 54.7% of children inspected at school required treatment compared with 68.9% in 1966. It is probable that regular dental inspections are encouraging an increasing proportion of children to seek regular dental treatment.

Staff

The Dental Staff on 31st. December, 1969, (1968 in brackets), was

Chief Dental Officer	Vacancy	(1)
Senior Dental Officer	1	(1)
Full-time Dental Officers	2	(1)
Part-time Dental Officers	2	(3)
(Whole-time equivalent)	(1.0)	(1.3)

Orthodontist (sessional)	1	Vacancy
Dental Auxilliary	1	(1)
Dental Surgery Assistants	6	(6)

Considerable staff changes occurred during the year with the result that several surgeries were not fully worked. Mr. P. Bernard was appointed as a Sessional Orthodontist and Mr. A. Ebrahim joined the service as a part-time Dental Officer. Mrs. G. Sowray, who joined the service as a part-time Dental Officer in 1968 became a full-time Officer towards the end of 1969.

Three Dental Surgery Assistants resigned during the year. Miss Croskerry returned to Ireland, Miss Rosenquist returned to Sweden and Miss Donaldson transferred to School Nursing. These Dental Surgery Assistants were replaced by Mrs. Curtis, Miss Thomson and Mrs. Toms.

It was with regret that in September the Borough lost the services of Mr. G. Howard, the Principal Dental Officer, on his promotion to the post of Dental Officer at the Department of Education and Science.

Every success is wished to him in his new post and thanks are expressed to him for his services over the past two years. A new Principal Dental Officer, Mr. P.T. Fuller, has been appointed to commence his duties on 1st. January, 1970.

Postgraduate Studies

It is the policy of the Borough to encourage its professional staff to attend post-graduate courses to enable them to keep up to date and to extend their specialist knowledge.

During the year Mr. C. Howard attended a symposium on "Diet and Dental Health". Mr. I.G. Fogg, attended a course on "Organisation for efficient dental services", and Mr. Y.S. Pradham a course on "Child Dental Health". Mrs. J. Lewis attended the annual meeting of the British Association of Dental Auxiliaries.

Mr. C. Howard, Mrs. J. Lewis, and Mr. I.G. Fogg attended part of the annual conference of the British Dental Association at Bournemouth. The Borough was honoured by having the dental health unit on display at the annual conference of the British Dental Association.

Mr. C. Howard continued to attend the course for the Diploma in Dental Public Health and he is to be congratulated on being successful in gaining the Diploma.

Orthodontics

During the year Mr. P. Bernard commenced working two sessions weekly for the Borough. His appointment considerably improved the specialist dental services of the Borough and enables a more comprehensive treatment service to be given. At present these two sessions are adequate to cope with the demand for orthodontic treatment but it is probable that if regular dental inspections are carried out in secondary schools there would be a big increase in demand for orthodontic treatment.

Dental Health Education

As in previous years considerable emphasis has been attached to the

various aspects of dental health education. The dental staff are encouraged to teach their patients the value of a good standard of dental health when attending for dental treatment.

During the year the dental health unit, based on the "Alice in Wonderland" theme, has continued to visit infant and junior schools. It has also been linked with a campaign to encourage children to attend regularly for dental treatment. Over half the General Dental Practitioners and all the Borough Dental Officers and Dental Auxiliary, on completion of dental treatment for a primary school child, reward the child with a psychedelic badge with the words, "I'm not a MAD eater". The child's name is then entered on an Honours Board at the school and the school with the highest percentage of children rendered dentally fit will be awarded the "Ronson Dental Health Trophy". The Borough is very grateful to Ronson Products Ltd., for presenting such a fine silver cup for this award.

Once again, Pierre the Clown visited the Borough and was very well received at 24 schools. Pierre's amusing approach to dental health is one that greatly appeals to young children.

In conclusion, thanks are expressed to the Chief Dental Officer, the Dental Officers, Dental Auxiliary, Dental Surgery Assistants and Clerical Assistants for their continued support during the year. Head Teachers, Teachers, School Secretaries and Nurses are also thanked for their very willing co-operation. Special mention should be made of Mr. I.G.Fogg, Senior Dental Officer and Mr. R.H.Davis, Senior Administrative Assistant, for their efficient running of the Dental Services during the last three months of 1969 after the resignation of the Chief Dental Officer.

SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICES

<u>Sessions</u>	1969	1968
Sessions devoted to treatment	1687.0	2,043.8
Sessions devoted to inspection	66.4	101.7
Sessions devoted to Dental Health Education	256.7	120.0
	<u>2010.1</u>	<u>2,265.5</u>
<u>Inspections</u>		
Pupils inspected at School	9,057	13,143
Pupils inspected at Clinic	1,929	1,761
Percentage requiring treatment	54.7	59.9
Pupils re-inspected	611	540
Percentage requiring treatment	62.5	66.1
Percentage accepting treatment	56.0	48.5
<u>Visits for treatment</u>		
First visits	3,031	4,070
Subsequent Visits	6,007	7,584
<u>Treatment</u>		
Fillings in Permanent Teeth	5,528	6,398
Fillings in Deciduous Teeth	2,932	3,460
Permanent Teeth Extracted	296	379
Deciduous Teeth Extracted	847	1,081
General Anaesthetics administered	203	417
Pupils X-rayed	224	221

Prophylaxis	958	903
Teeth otherwise conserved	391	1,226
Teeth root filled	6	15
Crowns	4	4
Courses of treatment completed	2,245	2,892

Orthodontics

Cases remaining from previous year	55	98
New cases commenced during year	56	51
Cases completed	26	58
Cases discontinued	14	40
No. of appliances fitted	63	74

Conclusion

I should like to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere thanks to Dr. C.C. Jansz, Deputy School Medical Officer, who has been immediately responsible throughout the year for the work set out in this Report. I should also like to thank the Principal School Dental Officer and all the staff of the School Health Services in their various capacities for their hard work and support throughout the year.

A.D.C.S. CAMERON,

Principal School Medical Officer.

HEALTH EDUCATION SERVICE

The Council's "Design For Living" permanent Health Education Exhibition at 2-6 Fulham Broadway, S.W.6. remains a focal point for all concerned with preventive medicine. The Exhibition remains unique in that it tells the story of life from birth to the declining years and in so doing utilises the latest audio-visual techniques. A special feature in the year has been the introduction of extensive Programmed Learning by Bingley Tutor, Stillatron, Dictaphone; and with production of original material on such subjects as Alcoholism, Sexual Infections, Cytology, Home and Water Safety. These programmes are also being repeated for Overhead Projection use by schools, student teacher colleges, and local associations. With installation of stroboscopic lighting in the Exhibition Film Theatre it is now possible to illustrate lecture-demonstrations, films, or slides with "Light and Sound" effects that have considerable "Impact" on audiences.

Five major campaigns have been provided, the first being that concerned with Alcoholism. A comprehensive mobile display unit attracted considerable attention as a new "Learning" method and this has been backed by issue of a special 'Questionnaire' designed to study the current "Social Drinking Scene".

In May a week's refresher course on Health Education catered for 40 "Mature Students", in which the Borough's Chief Officer outlined the work of the Health and Community Services. Run in conjunction with the London Guild of Health Education Officers Ltd., the course was opened by Dr. W.T. Jones, Director-General of the new Health Education Council Ltd.; and visiting expert speakers included John Cresswell, the B.B.C. T.V. script writer of "The Newcomers" and "The Doctors" series.

Mental Health month in June stressed community care. A two-month Water Safety Campaign had the theme "Learn To Swim"; and also offered amateur cruiser hirers and yachtsmen a comprehensive selection of publications and illustrative leaflets ranging from handling a craft in tidal and non-tidal waters to youth adventure club projects.

From September to Christmas the Service supported the Greater London Home Safety Council "Year" and covered oil heater servicing, falls, burns, scalds, gas and electrical appliances, safe toys and British Standards.

Health Education is always "Continuous", hence Reminder Campaigns including Anti-Smoking, Venereal Disease, Cytology, Drugs, Food Hygiene, Geriatric Care, Fireworks, and Child Care.

All Campaigns are linked to Clinics, Welfare Centres, Schools, Youth Clubs and senior organisations, with posters, leaflets, display media, films, strips, tapes and overhead projection programmes. "Popular demand" has tripled previous requirements.

The Health Education Service now attracts a considerable number of visitors from many disciplines who are sent by world organisations, and ministries, for the purpose of specific studies - from the Bahamas, Yugoslavia, West Indies, Australia, U.S.A., Scandinavia.

Responsible for many "Pioneer projects" the Service remains actively engaged in appraisal, evaluation, and research. Considerable publicity was given to the Borough trials with 5-year-old day nursery participants of a new plastic "Safe" pill container. Several large groups of companies now consult the Service on "Safety factors" for goods which are new on the market and for which British Standards or trade marks are not yet available.

PART II

WELFARE SERVICE



WELFARE SERVICES

The London Borough of Hammersmith celebrated its ourth birthday on 1st April, 1969, and, in these few years, its Welfare Services have grown from modest beginnings (based on those first begun by the former London County Council) to a wide range of Services which are still expanding and endeavouring to cope with ever-growing demands from those residents of the Borough who, because of infirmity, disablement, illness, social misfortune, or old-age, are in need of help.

Residential Services

(i) Homes for the Aged (Local Authority)

The eight Homes accommodate approximately 400 residents and in addition approximately 100 beds are available in "King's Mead" and "Brockle Bank" run by the adjoining Boroughs of Kensington & Chelsea and Wandsworth respectively. During 1969, residents in both Homes were increasingly transferred to alternative accommodation, and it is hoped to close both these Homes in 1969 and 1970.

Throughout the year there has been a very heavy demand for vacancies and careful selection on priority needs has been the rule. One hopes the day will come when applicants can be admitted within a comparatively short time of applying. Too often this has had to be delayed until crises arose.

The limitation of admission to very frail and infirm persons either living alone or with hard-pressed relatives has thrown considerable burdens on the staffs of the Homes, particularly at the four purpose-built Homes (Westway Park, Southway Close, Stewarts Lodge, and Oak Tree House) which are all, in effect, ground floor accommodation.

Oak Tree House, a new purpose-built Home, was opened in June, and made 4 short-stay beds available throughout 1969. They were put to such good use that many who normally care for relatives in their own homes were able to enjoy holidays, without that responsibility.

About 50 persons used the bedsm and doubtless these periods of relaxation for the relatives prevented serious family breakdowns.

A tribute must be paid to the Matrons, their Assistances and all the staffs in the Homes for the way in which they have carried out their work, often under trying and difficult circumstances; but always endeavouring to remember that their first duty is to the residents and ensure they have adequate care.

(ii) Homes for the Aged and Disabled (Voluntary Associations)

The Council maintains approximately 190 persons in Homes run by voluntary associations. These are Homes which have religious, professional, or special disability backgrounds, e.g. Methodist Homes, Homes for Aged Jews, Homes for Aged Seamen, Homes for Spastics, Arthritics, for the Deaf and Dumb, or the Blind. Distinct from those in the Local Authority Homes who are almost all in the over-75 age group, those in voluntary homes include a number of young disabled from 16 years and upwards.

Talks are taking place with adjoining Boroughs regarding the provision of a Home for the Young Disabled, fortunately very few in number, but who are at present often have to go to Homes run by voluntary bodies sometimes far away from family and friends.

(iii) Temporary accommodation

Plans have proceeded for the eventual replacement of Battersea Bridge

Buildings where about 60 families are accommodated. It is hoped alternative accommodation will be ready by the end of 1970 or early in 1971.

A great deal of social work has been done in an effort to help the families and there is no doubt that this is by far the most difficult type of work undertaken by the Welfare Services staff. There is a very close link with all other social work agencies concerned with the families, including Children's Health, Housing, Probation, School Care, Inner London Education Authority, Family Welfare Association, the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and many other voluntary bodies interested in this work.

Approximately 70 families were in the various units, and the resident staffs have had a particularly difficult task. Their tolerance and understanding have gone a long way in producing the satisfactory results which were achieved in some of the cases.

(iv) Mother and Baby Units

By arrangement with other local authorities, temporary accommodation was provided for a number of unmarried mothers or mothers-to-be, and social work support given with the many problems which arose.

Domiciliary Services

It is estimated that there are approximately 30,000 persons of pensionable age or over residing in the Borough and at any one time about 10% of them will be receiving domiciliary services from the local authority. Some of them may well receive several of the services at the same time.

The main services included:-

(i) Meals

The number of meals provided has continued to rise throughout the year and approximately 1,350 meals a day were provided. Of these about 850 went to elderly people in their own homes and about 450 to those attending the 13 luncheon clubs which are situated in various parts of the Borough and vary in attendance from 15 to 70 persons. About 100 meals were provided each day for the City of Westminster under an agency arrangement for persons residing in the Western end of that particular Borough. Approximately 120 invalid meals were also delivered and were provided under Health powers.

This large daily operation involved no fewer than 19 vehicles and 36 staff, mainly drivers and servers, and much depended on the speed and efficiency with which they carried out their duties in all weathers. Delay at any stage of the preparation of the meal or its delivery to the old people can affect them considerably as they have come to rely on it. There is no doubt that this is a very valuable service and ensures that a large number of elderly people, the majority of whom have only basic state pensions and allowances, receive a good hot meal each day.

In addition, those who attend the luncheon clubs can find companionship which would otherwise often be lacking.

It is hoped that when financial considerations permit, there will be further expansion of both the domiciliary meals and luncheon club facilities.

(ii) Weekend Meals Service

The weekend meals service continues to help that very small group of housebound elderly and disabled who are unable to make any other arrangements at the weekend or on public holidays. Approximately 60 persons are so assisted.

(iii) Social Clubs

The social club at Fulham Road continued to provide pleasure and interest for a number of elderly residents. It is open 5 days each week from 10.00 a.m. to 4.00 p.m. In addition the 28 clubs run by voluntary organisations and those for the Blind at St. Simon's Church Hall and at Bishop Creighton House continue to do good work.

There is, however, clearly room for expansion in this field and it would be a happy state if there was a full-time club for the elderly in each part of the Borough. Loneliness can be one of the real tragedies of old age but much can be done to try and reduce its effects.

(iv) Visiting and Advice

Social workers have continued to pay periodic visits to the elderly people to try and help with any problem. Housing and Rent Act Problems often trouble the elderly tenant who is likely to be bewildered by the complexity of recent legislation and with the problems of daily living in a fast-changing world.

In addition, there were a large number of daily problems and crises which called for immediate attention and in which the social workers endeavoured to give practical help or advice. Such requests cover a surprisingly wide range and often tax the capabilities of the most experienced officers.

(v) Volunteer Help Service

This service continued to expand and during the year was able to help a considerable number of residents. Assistance was given to the house-bound elderly and the disabled in particular, with shopping, window cleaning, wood chopping, gardening, friendly visiting and home decorating. Volunteers from the schools, youth clubs, and members of the general public all gave of their leisure time to assist in this very worthwhile service and I would like to record my thanks to them all. I hope that the service will be able to expand in the coming years, as it is an extremely valuable addition to the main domiciliary services and often means so much to the recipient and can be so very satisfying to the donor. It is an excellent example of the statutory authority using voluntary help for the benefit of the community.

(vi) Holidays, Outings, and Entertainments for the Elderly

Over 400 elderly persons enjoyed a holiday during 1969 under arrangements made by the Welfare Services and, in addition, a number of outings and theatre trips were organised. A large number of parties took place just before Christmas in Fulham Old Town Hall and the Hammersmith Town Hall when about 1,600 elderly people enjoyed themselves and greatly appreciated the concerts provided by the Borough.

(vii) Services for the Blind and Physically Disabled

The register continued to increase and now numbers nearly 1,800 - of

these 764 are registered blind or partially-sighted. The services are largely integrated although specialist services are provided for certain aspects of blind welfare - e.g. the teaching of Braille and Moon.

The blind continued to benefit from the Talking Book Service, and it was pleasing that the service was extended for the house-bound disabled, and a number of severely disabled housebound persons now get more enjoyment out of life.

"Ulverscroft" large print books were made available to the blind and partially-sighted in Residential Homes, and others were able to borrow them through the Library Service.

A number of blind persons continued to be employed in the Sheltered Workshops. Some went to Training or Rehabilitation Courses run by the Royal National Institute for the Blind.

(viii) Holidays for the Blind and Disabled

Holidays were arranged for a large number of blind and disabled persons, and these provided a great deal of pleasure and interest for those who went.

(ix) Some work support helped many of those with domestic or financial problems and advice is freely sought. Periodic visits are made to all on our registers.

(x) Exhibition of Handicrafts

A permanent exhibition of handicrafts made by the disabled at the Centres continued to be displayed at the shop, No. 551 Fulham Road, adjoining the Town Hall, where they are on sale to the general public.

(xi) Transport

This is absolutely vital to the services for the disabled and blind. Without it many of our activities would have to cease. Much depends on the kindness and understanding of the drivers who get to know their "Charges" well and often given that little extra attention which makes so much difference.

The special transport includes vehicles with hydraulic tail lifts which enable wheelchairs and the severely-disabled to be handled with greater ease and to the comfort of the persons concerned.

The vehicles were also used to provide transport for a number of voluntary bodies in the Borough, and thanks have been received from these organisations.

The main Centre at Blythe Hall is very fully committed and at present it is necessary to ration attendance often to one day a week. An additional Centre is urgently needed and another has been planned for 1972/3, possibly in the South of the Borough.

(xii) The Deaf

There were 56 deaf persons registered in the Borough at the end of 1969, and these received some services through the Royal Association for the Deaf and Dumb who act as agents for local authorities in the London area. There is an excellent Social Centre and Church in Old Oak Road and many of our deaf attended the various activities.

(xiii) The Deaf - Blind

The deaf-blind continue to meet on Wednesday afternoons in the Hall at St. Vincent's. Several volunteers assist with this very essential service to these doubly-disabled persons.

Although the number of deaf-blind in the Borough is fortunately very small, only about 10 persons, it is a very worthwhile service and enables them to lead a fuller life.

Miscellaneous Services

(i) Protection of property

Responsibility was accepted for protecting the moveable property of a number of persons admitted to hospital or Residential Homes and who were unable to act for themselves and had no responsible relative willing to undertake the duty. This involves the taking of inventories, arranging for the care of pets, notifying gas and electricity companies, the police, and other interested persons, that the Department is acting for the person concerned. Attention is given to correspondence and periodic visits made to the residence to ensure safe custody. In certain cases storage of furniture was arranged and sometimes with the consent of the owner the sale or disposal of effects. Over 500 cases have been assisted since 1965, and of these 90 were dealt with during 1969.

(ii) Receivership

At the request of the Court of Protection I have acted as Receiver in cases where the person is in a Psychiatric Hospital, or Home, and is incapable of managing their affairs. At the present time there are 12 such cases, and two pending.

Assistance was given in dealing with the estates of deceased persons where there is no other person to act.

(iii) Supportive Services

The Welfare Services are very large users of the Home Help service which has been of tremendous value to a large number of elderly persons in the Borough. The Chiropody Service was also extensively used by elderly people, treatment being given both in their own homes, at the various Clinics, and in Residential Homes where the Chiropodist visits at regular intervals.

(iv) Liaison with Voluntary Bodies

In accordance with Council policy, a close liaison has been kept with the many voluntary bodies in the Borough who have a particular interest in those persons who are also the main concern of the Welfare Services. There has been a tremendous fund of goodwill and willing help and as a result much has been achieved. Thanks are due to the British Red Cross Society, the W.R.V.S., Bishop Creighton House, Family Welfare Association, and many others interested in the needs of the aged, blind, disabled and deaf.

(v) Liaison with Government Departments

Close liaison has been maintained with certain government departments whose work affects the social services. Particular thanks must be afforded to the local managers of the Department of Health and Social Security who have continued to give every possible help.

Day Centres for the Elderly and Handicapped

The Centre at St. Vincent's caters for the elderly in need of constant care and their attendance provides their families with a break once or twice a week. Facilities for hairdressing and bathing are provided. In the Summer small parties are taken for short drives in the Parks or in the country.

The Centre at Blythe Hall, already mentioned, was open daily for handicapped persons and handicrafts are arranged for those who wish, and are able, to take part under the guidance of an Inner London Education Authority instructress.

Luncheons and teas are served at both Centres

Aids and Gadgets

As with the blind, the disabled were lent a large number of aids and gadgets e.g. pick-up sticks, toilet aids, walking trolleys, bath mats, and many other safety devices.

All such articles are supplied, free of charge, on loan for as long as they are required by the handicapped person.

Adaptations

A number of structural alterations and adaptations have been carried out in the homes of disabled persons to help them overcome their disabilities. These included the provision of ramps, sliding doors, special grab rails in kitchens, toilets, and bathrooms. Hand rails in passageways and on staircases, and many other useful items, enabled the disabled to be as independent as possible.

Future Projects

(i) Plans have been finalised on a new 60-bedded Home at Farm Lane - due to begin building in 1970. Hopes are entertained for a similar Home at Goldhawk Road. These will assist in the closure of "King's Mead" a former Public Assistance Institution.

(ii) In conjunction with the Housing Committee, plans have been agreed for providing a number of flats for the severely disabled, and 160 units of Sheltered Housing for the Elderly.

All these are very important services and I am sure will, in time, prove a great benefit to the residents of the Borough.

Staffing, is still the cause of concern in all branches of the service. There is still a great deal of movement of staff between the London Boroughs. and although in times of acute shortage of experienced and qualified staff this is understandable, it nevertheless does not make the task of providing good services any easier. The majority of local authorities are expanding their social services and this is creating greating opportunities for the staff concerned as well as for the recipients of the service.

PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION
ON 31st DECEMBER, 1969

TABLE 1 - NUMBER OF PERSONS ADMITTED DURING 1969

		Number of admissions (other than for short stay) of persons aged:-							Number of short stay admissions (8)
		Under 30 (1)	30-49 (2)	50-64 (3)	65-74 (4)	75-84 (5)	85 and over (6)	Total (7)	
1.	Male	2	-	9	16	27	15	69	11
2.	Female	-	2	6	23	60	53	144	39
3.	Total	2	2	15	39	87	68	213	50

TABLE 2 - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION BY AGE, SEX, & TYPE OF HOME

Age		Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in									
		Sex	Homes in the possession of the Council whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is					Joint user premises shared with hospitals		Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council in voluntary or private homes (8)	Total (9)
			Under 31 (1)	31-50 (2)	51-70 (3)	71-151 (4)	Over 150 (5)	In possession of a local authority (6)	In possession of hospitals (7)		
1.	under 30	M	-	-	-	-				3	3
2.		F	-	-	-	-				1	1
3.	30-49	M	-	-	-	-				5	5
4.		F	-	-	-	-				3	3
5.	50-64	M	-	1	-	1				9	11
6.		F	-	7	1	2				10	20
7.	Total Under 65		-	8	1	3				31	43
8.	65-74	M	3	6	4	13				19	45
9.		F	6	23	9	12				25	75
10.	75-84	M	1	21	7	19				21	69
11.		F	6	46	16	42				40	150
12.	85 and over	M	1	6	7	10				9	33
13.		F	8	39	10	53				55	165
14.	Total 65 & over		25	141	53	149				169	537
15.	Total all ages		25	149	54	152				200	580
16.	No. of homes in which persons reside		1	4	1	2					
No. of persons accommodated:-			Under 30	30-49	50-64	Total under 65	65-74	75-84	85 and over	Total 65 and over	Total All Ages
17.	On behalf of other local authorities (included above)	M	-	-	-	-	2	1	2	5	5
		F	-	-	1	1	2	5	6	13	14
18.	By other local authorities on behalf of the Council. (Not included above).	M	-	-	4	4	9	11	6	26	30
		F	-	-	1	1	14	37	34	85	86
19.	For official use only										

TABLE 3A - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS UNDER 65 IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN 1969 BY MAJOR DISABILITY, SIZE & TYPE OF HOME

Major Disability		Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in							
		Homes in the possession of the Council whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is					Joint user premises shared with hospitals		Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations (8)
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Blind	-	2	-	-	-			4
2.	Deaf	-	-	-	-	-			-
3.	Epileptic	-	-	-	-	-			5
4.	Physically handicapped	-	1	-	3	-			18
5.	Mentally subnormal	-	1	1	-	-			2
6.	Mentally ill	-	2	-	-	-			-
7.	Other persons	-	2	-	-	-			2
8.	Total	-	8	1	3	-			31
									43

TABLE 3B - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS 65 & OVER IN RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION IN 1969 BY MAJOR DISABILITY, SIZE & TYPE OF HOME

Major Disability		Persons (exclusive of staff) residing in							
		Homes in the possession of the Council whose normal bed complement for residential accommodation is					Joint user premises shared with hospitals		Accommodation provided on behalf of the Council by voluntary organisations (8)
		Under 31 (1)	31-50 (2)	51-70 (3)	71-150 (4)	over 150 (5)	(6)	(7)	
1.	Blind	3	25	6	11	-			14
2.	Deaf	1	4	2	11	-			4
3.	Epileptic	-	2	1	2	-			-
4.	Mentally handicapped	4	37	14	32	-			14
5.	Other persons	17	73	30	93	-			137
6.	Total	25	141	53	149	-			169
									537

RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION DIRECTLY PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 21(1)a OF THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948 WHICH WAS OPENED, CLOSED OR EXTENDED DURING 12 MONTHS ENDED 31st. DECEMBER, 1969

TABLE 4 - HOMES OPENED DURING 1969

Name and Address of Home	Date of admission of first resident	Number of places in Home
Oak Tree House, 33A, Camp Road, Wimbledon, S.W.19.	12.5.69.	60

REGISTRATION OF PRIVATE AND VOLUNTARY HOMES

During the Year 1969

TABLE 5 - REGISTRATION OF OLD PERSONS HOMES & HOMES FOR THE DISABLED.

TABLE 5 - REGISTRATION OF OLD PERSONS HOMES & HOMES FOR THE DISABLED.

		Number of Homes						TOTAL
		Voluntary Homes			Private Homes			
		Under 31 beds (1)	31-50 beds (2)	over 50 beds (3)	under 31 beds (4)	31-50 beds (5)	over 50 beds (6)		(7)
1.	New registrations during 1969							Nil
2.	Registrations cancelled during 1969							Nil
3.	Registrations at 31.12.1969							1
4.	Total number of registered places in homes at 31.12.1969							104
5.	Number of persons resident within the terms of the registration in above homes at 31.12.1969				Voluntary Homes	Private Homes		Total
		a. Under age 65			7			7
		b. Aged 65 and over			89			89
		C. Total			96			96

MEALS SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER THE NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

TABLE 6 - NUMBER OF MEALS PROVIDED IN 1969

Organisation		Number of main meals served at recipients' homes	Number of mains meals served elsewhere (i.e. at clubs, centres including centres at residential homes) etc.	Total
1.	Local Authority	195,831	120,330	316,161
2.	Women's Royal Voluntary Service			
3.	Old Persons' Welfare Committee			
4.	Joint W.R.V.S. and O.P.W.C.			
5.	British Red Cross Society			
6.	Salvation Army			
7.	Others (including joint schemes not mentioned above)	22,022		22,022
8.	Total	217,853	120,330	338,183

NUMBER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS ON 31st.DECEMBER 1969

TABLE 7 - TOTAL NUMBERS ON HANDICAPPED PERSONS' REGISTERS

Age	Sex	Number of persons on register at 31st,December,1969					Number of persons whose names were added to the register during the year ended 31st.December,1969				
		Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General classes	Total	Deaf with speech	Deaf without speech	Hard of hearing	General classes	Total
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
Under 16	M	-	-	-	13	13	-	-	-	2	2
	F	-	1	-	9	10	-	-	-	1	1
16-29	M	4	2	1	25	32	1	-	-	5	6
	F	1	2	-	22	25	-	-	-	3	3
30-49	M	1	2	-	53	56	-	-	-	12	12
	F	1	1	1	55	58	-	-	-	11	11
50-64	M	2	-	2	147	151	-	-	1	44	45
	F	2	5	1	182	190	-	2	-	29	31
65 or over	M	6	1	-	149	156	-	1	-	40	41
	F	9	5	6	319	339	-	-	-	51	51
Total		26	19	11	974	1030	1	3	1	198	203

TABLE 8 -ANALYSIS OF PERSONS ON GENERAL CLASSES REGISTER BY AGE & HANDICAPS

Major handicaps		Age Under 16 (1)	Age 16-29 (2)	Age 30-49 (3)	Age 50-64 (4)	Age 65 or over (5)	Total (6)
1.	Amputation	1	-	10	23	54	88
2.	Arthritis or rheumatism	-	2	2	65	208	277
3.	Congenital malformations or deformities	4	1	3	6	3	17
4.	Diseases of the digestive and genito-urinary systems, of the heart or circulatory system, of the respiratory system (other than tuberculosis) or of the skin	1	3	9	45	61	119
5.	Injuries of the head, face, neck, thorax, abdomen, pelvis, or trunk. Injuries or diseases (other than tuberculosis) of the upper and lower limbs and of the spine	5	6	13	37	35	96
6.	Organic nervous diseases - epilepsy, disseminated sclerosis, poliomyelitis, hemiplegia, sciatica, etc.	9	30	64	121	83	307
7.	Neuroses, psychoses, and other nervous and mental disorders not included in line 6	-	1	1	3	4	9
8.	Tuberculosis (respiratory)	-	-	1	-	2	3
9.	Tuberculosis (non-respiratory)	-	-	2	6	2	10
10.	Diseases and injuries not specified above	2	4	3	23	16	48
11.	Total	22	47	108	329	468	974

PART III

CHILDREN'S SERVICE

PART III

CHILDREN'S SERVICE

General

The Children Act, 1948, makes it the duty of a local authority such as the London Borough of Hammersmith "To receive into its care any child in its area under the age of 17 years whose parents or guardian are temporarily or permanently prevented from providing for him properly" and, having received a child into its care, "To exercise their powers with respect to him so as to further his best interests and to afford him opportunity for the proper development of his character". In other words, the Council must take over the care of children deprived of a normal home life, for short or long periods, provide a substitute home life for them, and in general act as a good parent to them whilst they are in care.

687 children were in the care of the London Borough of Hammersmith on the 31st. December, 1969, although about 2,000 applications were made to the Children's Officer for children to be received into care; and the fact that the number actually received into care was only about one quarter of this total is a tribute to the quality and quantity of the casework undertaken by the Children's Officer and her Child Care staff. It also highlights one aspect of the important preventive powers contained in Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963.

Although a number of children are in care for quite short periods some are long-stay cases, and these automatically go out of care at 18 years of age, although in certain circumstances help may be given beyond that age. Intensive casework is, of course, also required to ensure that a child goes out of care as soon as circumstances permit. The Children's Service provides for the care and upbringing of children who have no parents or whose parents cannot look after them properly, or who are committed by the Juvenile Courts to the care of the Council as a "Fit Person", or by other Courts in cases of matrimonial disputes. Additional functions are the finding and supervision of foster homes for children in care; a wide range of adoption duties; the protection of children placed for reward apart from their parents and certain duties concerning children committed to approved schools.

A preventive service is provided under Section 1 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1963, which makes it a duty to make available such advice, guidance, and assistance as may promote the welfare of children by diminishing the need for them to come into care, or remain in care, or appear before the Juvenile Court. The advice, guidance, and assistance may include assistance in kind or, in exceptional circumstances, in cash.

The year 1969 saw the passing of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969. The act will radically alter the way in which children in trouble are dealt with and will increase substantially the amount of work which falls upon the Children's Service. Although no additional work arose in this respect during 1969, the Police Juvenile Liaison Scheme was started in the Borough on 31st. March, 1969, and the type of consultation developed under this scheme will be extended under the new Act.

Ill-treatment or Neglect, of Children

It is the statutory duty of the Children's Officer under Section 62 of the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933 (as amended), on receipt of information suggesting that any child may be in need of care, protection, or control (a) to cause enquiries to be made into the case, unless satisfied that such enquiries are unnecessary; and (b) to bring before the Juvenile Court any child who appears to be in need of care, protection, or control, unless satisfied that proceedings are about to be taken by some other person. The Health, Welfare, Housing, and Education Departments notify the Children's Officer

promptly of instances where children are, or are likely to become, in need of care, protection, or control (i.e. a child who is not receiving proper care, protection, or guidance and is falling into bad associations; or is exposed to moral danger; or is likely as a result to suffer; or whose health or proper development are likely to be seriously affected; or a child who is beyond the control of his parents). Suitable arrangements are then made between the Departments for the child's welfare to be safeguarded, bearing in mind the duty to offer advice, guidance and assistance if it would diminish the need to bring the child before the Court. Any worker in a Voluntary Organisation, or member of the public, who has reason to believe that a child is in need of care, protection, or control, should get in touch with the Children's Officer without delay.

Children Beyond Control

The Children's Officer is responsible for investigating the circumstances of all children alleged to be beyond the control of their parents, arranges for voluntary advice, guidance, and supervision in suitable instances and, if necessary, arranges for the children to be brought before the Juvenile Court.

Medical Arrangements

(a) Before a child is boarded-out a full medical examination is undertaken, and the report is submitted to the Medical Officer of Health for approval that the child is fit to be boarded-out under the Regulations.

(b) Medical Examinations during the boarding-out. A child boarded-out must be examined by a duly qualified medical practitioner;

(i) within one month after being boarded-out, unless the child has attained the age of 2 years, and has been medically examined within three months before being boarded-out, and

(ii) at least once in every six months if he has not attained the age of two years, or at least once a year if he has attained that age.

The reports of subsequent medical examinations are not seen by a Medical Officer in the normal course of events, and would only be referred to the Medical Officer of Health if the Senior Child Care Officer and Child Care Officer who receive the report were concerned about any matters affecting the child.

(c) Apart from these statutory requirements for medical examination and report, it is the duty of the local authority to ensure that adequate arrangements are made for a child boarded-out to receive medical and dental attention as required. This is dealt with by the Child Care Officer who, on her visit, would comment on the child's health, and be assured that in fact adequate arrangements had been made. This generally means that the child is registered with the same doctor as the foster parents, and there is usually no difficulty.

Child Protection - Children Act, 1958

The purpose of this Act was to provide that children cared for, for reward, under private arrangements were visited by child care staff to ensure their well-being. This Act was amended by the Children and Young Persons Act, 1969, to broaden the categories of children concerned (e.g. children placed

privately without a reward element now come within the scope of the Act), but the relevant part of the Act did not come into effect until 1st. January, 1970. Any person who undertakes the care of a child not a close relative is advised to give notice under this Act to the Children's Officer as in most cases there is a legal requirement to do so.

There is no statutory requirement that a child should be medically examined on being placed with a private foster parent, but again it would be the responsibility of the visiting Child Care Officer to be assured, so far as was reasonable, that the child was being well-treated, and to advise if any medical attention appeared to be necessary.

There is the additional medical supervision given to all children under five by the Health Visitor under the Public Health Act, and this is followed by medical surveillance provided by the School Health Service.

Hammersmith Homes

The Borough maintains a number of Children's Homes including a training nursery and a boy's remand home, but a large number of children in residential care are still cared for by arrangement in private homes and homes provided by other local authorities and voluntary bodies. In most of these homes considerable difficulty has been experienced in maintaining proper levels of staffing.

The Administration of Children's Homes Regulations, 1951, provide that the Medical Officer appointed shall supervise the compilation of a medical record for each child accommodated in a Home and that this shall contain particulars of the medical history of the child before admission, so far as it is known; his physical and mental condition on admission; his medical history while accommodated in the home; and his condition on discharge from the home. A card is used for this information and is normally kept up to date by the Houseparent-in-Charge.

The Home Office in July, 1951, recommended

"42 that the frequency of medical examinations, of dental inspections and other routine arrangements should be as follows:-

(a) Medical examination -

On admission.

At least monthly for children aged 0 - 1 year.

At least quarterly for children aged 1 - 5 years.

At least yearly for children over the age of 5.

On discharge.

(b) Weight (in a single garment) -

On admission

Weekly - for children aged 0 - 6 months.

Monthly - for children aged 6 months to 2 years.

Quarterly - for children aged 2 years and over.

On discharge.

(c) Height (for children aged 2 years and over)-

On admission.

Quarterly.

(d) Dental Inspection -

This is very desirable for children over the age of 2 and, if possible, should be arranged shortly after admission and at intervals of not more than six months.

(e) Medical records -

Individual records should be kept showing condition on admission, and progress, and should include a record of sickness. Dates of immunisations should be noted. Condition on discharge should be recorded.

43. Children attending local education authority schools will be examined by the school health service at intervals. A member of the staff of the home should endeavour to be present, and should tell the doctor anything of note about the child just as a parent would.

Special Schools

Handicapped children are medically examined annually. The forms are completed and returned to the Inner London Education Authority. (EO/WS/2/3) which, where appropriate, forwards them to the Children's Officer concerned.

Conclusions

In common with other officers of the community services, Child Care Officers are on the alert at all times for symptoms of ill-treatment or ill-health, and arrange for urgent medical examinations in all cases where they have doubts. Having regard to the medical arrangements, the reporting done on the children boarded-out, and the examination of such reports by Senior Child Care Officers, it is hoped there will be little risk of medical situations arising which would cause concern.

Adoption

Hammersmith Children's Department Adoption Agency began to function in January, 1966, with the appointment of an Adoptions Officer; and a part-time Child Care Officer, working mainly with the unmarried mothers, has now been added to the staff.

As private Adoption Agencies are free to choose the kind of child they will accept for placement and usually only consider babies with uncomplicated backgrounds, the Hammersmith Adoption Agency has tried to place children with more difficult backgrounds who would otherwise have had to be received into the authority's care.

The children placed often have poor medical, psychiatric or social histories. A large proportion have parents of mixed races.

Because we have "Difficult" children to place we need to consider each prospective couple of likely adopters on their own merits. Hence we have no set rules regarding the eligibility of the adopters. We feel that the couple who comply with the legal requirements and have a stable and happy marriage which can expand to include adopted children, and offer love, and good care, make the most suitable adopters. In the past, adoption agencies tended to lay down stringent qualifications as to the age, religious

background, and the number of children already in a family. This does not mean we do not consider these factors, but that we have widened our approach so that our main consideration is the welfare and happiness of the child.

FIGURES RELATING TO 1969

Reason why children came into care

Death of mother)	
Deserted by mother	}	... .. 97
Father not living with family and unable to cope)	
No parent or guardian... ..		1
Abandoned, deserted or lost		20
Long-term illness of parent or guardian		48
Temporary illness of parent or guardian		57
Separation of married parents... ..		27
Separation of unmarried parents		6
Homeless (not evicted)		18
Homeless (evicted from ordinary accommodation).. ..		22
Homeless (evicted from Part III accommodation).. ..		15
Child illegitimate, mother unable to provide		80
Unsatisfactory home conditions not included under other headings ...		42
Other reasons under Children Act, 1948		86
Fit persons orders (Offenders).. ..		32
Fit persons orders (Non-offenders).. ..		132
Section 6 (4) Children Act, 1948... ..		2
Matrimonial Causes Act, 1965		0
Matrimonial Proceedings Act, 1960		2
Total at 31st.December, 1969.		<u>687</u>

Type of Placement:

At 31st. December 1969	In Boro. Owned Estabs.	In Other Inner London Author. Estabs.	Inner London Educ. Author. Estabs.	Other Local Author. Estabs.	Private	Vol.	Total
Reception Homes	5	3					8
Residential Nurseries	13	11			40	13	77
Small Family Homes	31	13				1	45
Other Children's Homes	45	48		2	53	105	253
Boarding Special Schools			29		1	3	33
Boarding Schools					4	13	17
Hostels		4		1	7	9	21
Home or Hostel for Handicapped Children					6	1	7
Mother & Baby Homes							
PARTIAL TOTAL	94	79	29	3	111	145	461
Boarded-out in Hammersmith							45
Boarded-out outside Hammersmith							101
Residential Employment							4
Lodgings							19
C.Y.P.A. at Home							46
Others							11
Total at 31.12.69							687

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