

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

Contributors

Hampstead (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.

Publication/Creation

1957.

Persistent URL

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ewb2nmjp>

License and attribution

You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.



Wellcome Collection
183 Euston Road
London NW1 2BE UK
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722
E library@wellcomecollection.org
<https://wellcomecollection.org>

AC. 4351

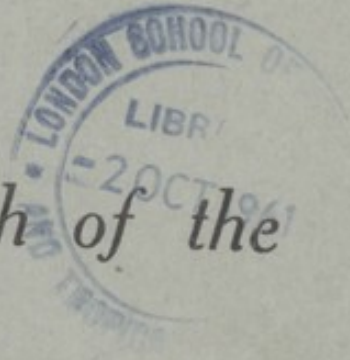
X

L11
HAMP 57

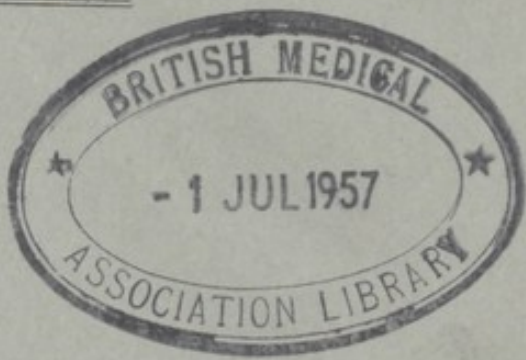


Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

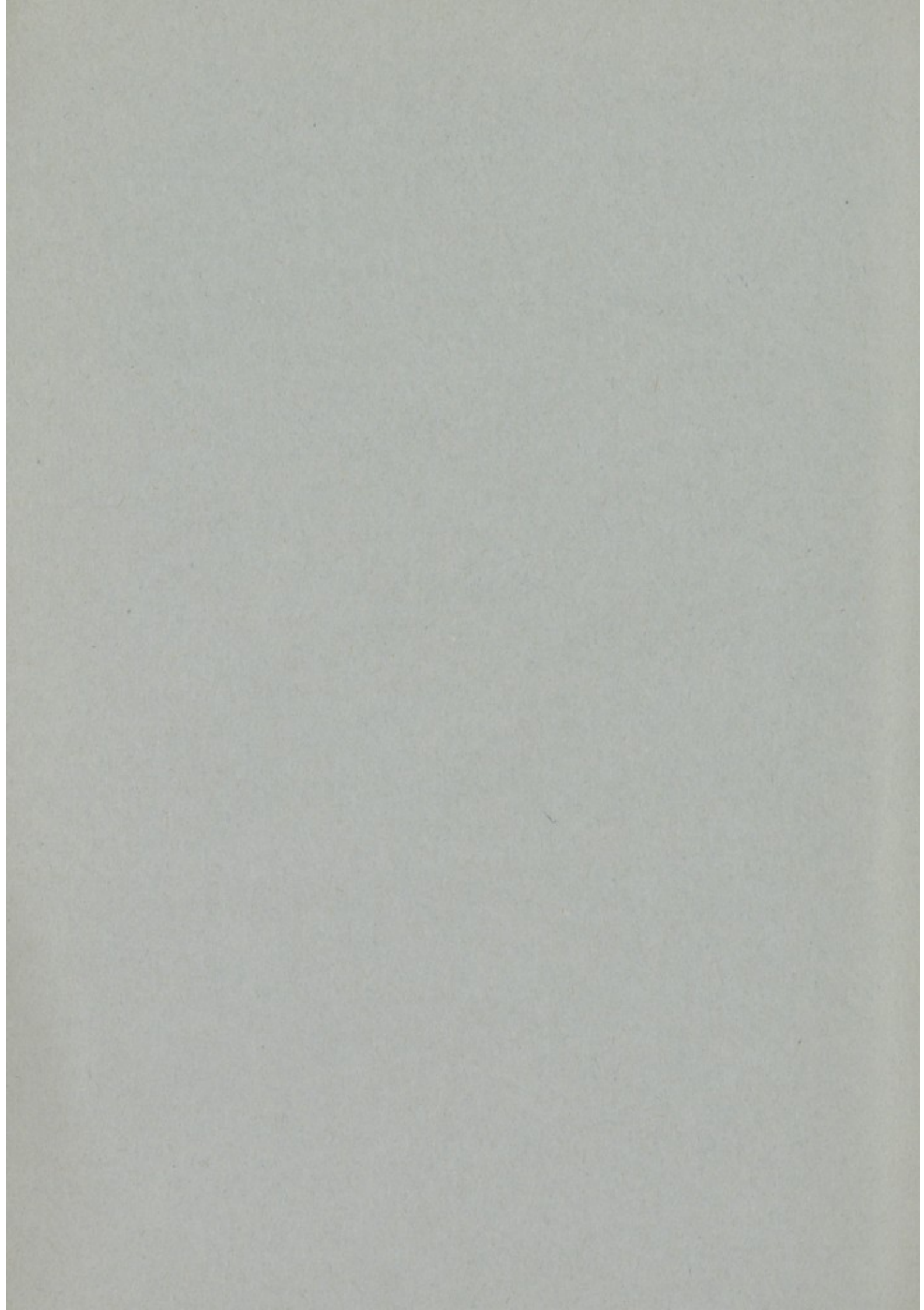
*Report on the Health of the
Borough.*



1956



R. D. DEWAR,
B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.





Metropolitan Borough of Hampstead.

*Report on the Health of the
Borough.*

1956

R. D. DEWAR,

B.Sc., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health.

CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
Public Health Committee; Staff.	5, 6, 21
Population; Births; Deaths	7, 45-47
Infectious Disease.	8-12, 48-50
Aged and Infirm Persons.	13-20
Food and Drugs.	21-25, 55-59
Atmospheric Pollution.	25-29
Public Health Inspection.	30, 31, 51, 54
Factories Act, 1937 & 1948.	31-33, 52, 53
Rodent and Pest Control.	33-36
Housing.	37-44, 60-62
Mortuary.	50
Statistical Summary.	45-62
L.C.C. Division 2.	63, 64
Index.	65-69

Public Health Department,

98a, Avenue Road,

Hampstead, N.W.3.

9th May, 1957.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS
OF THE METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF HAMPSTEAD.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Hampstead during the year 1956.

The report which follows sets out those figures of births, deaths and cases of notifiable infectious disease which attempt to express mathematically the state of the health of the residents of the Borough. The report also gives a summary of the work of the Public Health Department during the year, also largely reduced to figures. This method is convenient because it allows of easy comparison with previous years and with other districts, but it is necessarily incomplete and the effect or otherwise of the work of the Department on the health of the people cannot readily be shown.

One reason for this is that public health measures frequently show their effects only after a long period. A child brought up in good surroundings is likely to live longer and he may figure in the death returns after a period of say 70 years instead of 40 or 50 years.

Another reason is that the improved standards of living have had a major effect on the health of the people. There can be little doubt that improved housing has played a greater part in raising the standard of health than any single public health measure. Adequate food, clothing, medical services, etc. which we enjoy in this country have raised our standard of health far above those of less fortunate countries. Not all aspects of a better standard of living, however, necessarily improve health. Diet during the period of rationing was well balanced as was evident from the health of the children; the present freedom for individual choice and the greater quantity and variety of food does not necessarily mean that everyone has a better diet from a physiological point of view. The increased number of motor cars

on the road does not tend to prolong life and the increase in television viewing has been criticised.

It is probable, however, that it is how people live rather than where they live which is important. Habits cannot be altered merely by an Act of Parliament, but if a person is given an environment in which he can live healthily then he probably will live healthily. Good housing will encourage good habits. Nobody now would consider a bathroom, a hot water supply or an indoor lavatory as luxuries. An efficient heating system usually provides or encourages efficient ventilation, good lighting is followed by cleanliness and improved conditions of employment usually result in improved conditions in the home. If a person can take pride in his surroundings he will usually take pride in himself.

It is, I believe, the wish and intention of the Council that every effort should be made to provide such an environment and this can best be obtained by advice, help and encouragement. The work of the public health inspectors is not merely to enforce the provisions of the law but it is to assist in producing those circumstances, and those habits, which will lead to an improvement in the health of the public. The mere figures of the visits of the inspectors do not adequately reflect their work in this sphere.

As I have indicated, this Report is inadequate as an assessment of the health of the people of the Borough, but I feel that the Members of the Council can be reasonably satisfied of the effectiveness of the services provided during 1956 no less than in previous years.

I would like to express my thanks to the Members of the Council and particularly to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for their help and encouragement.

My thanks are also due to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for advice and cooperation at all times and especially to my own staff for their loyal support.

I am particularly indebted to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. J.F. Armstrong, and to the Chief Clerk, Mr. A.H.C. Slade, for the generous way in which their wide knowledge and experience of the Borough was placed at my disposal when I took up my appointment in April, 1956.

I have the honour to be,
Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,
R. DUNCAN DEWAR,
Medical Officer of Health.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Miss D.R. Bailey, J.P.)
ex-officio member.

Chairman: Alderman S.A. Boyd, M.S., F.R.C.S.

Aldermen

Mrs. R.S.G. Carnegie.

Mrs. F.E. Cayford, J.P., L.C.C.

Councillors

Miss E. Beer.

D.F. Ridgley.

O.H. Belam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

K. Sames, Ph.D., F.R.I.C.

F.F.A.R.C.S.

Miss D.M. Stedman.

Miss M. du Mont, M.A.

Mrs. P. Unwin.

N. Oatway (Vice-Chairman)

B.J.J. West.

The Chairman of the Housing Committee.

Sub-Committees: Drainage Plans; Housing Repairs & Rents Act.

REPRESENTATIVES ON OUTSIDE COMMITTEES AND OTHER ORGANISATIONS
CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

Hampstead Council of Social Service:

The Worshipful the Mayor (Councillor Miss D.R. Bailey, J.P., L.C.C.)

Alderman Mrs. R.S.G. Carnegie, Councillors Miss S.H. Ayliff,

R.M. Brodtman, E. Snowman. The Hon. Mrs. Ruth Bennett.

Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust Ltd:

Councillors Miss S.H. Ayliff, R.M. Brodtman, E. Snowman,

J.J. Tobin, M.A., LL.B., Mrs. H.M. Young.

Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association:

Aldermen Mrs. R.S.G. Carnegie, R.J. Cleaver, Councillors

Miss S.H. Ayliff, Mrs. J. Lowry, J. Manfield, D.F. Ridgley,

A.E. Skinner. Mr. J. Holloway.

Hospital Management Committees:

Archway Group: Mrs. M. Ormerod, B.A., Mrs. M.J. Oatway, S.R.N.

Paddington Group: No.5 House Committee: Mrs. C.L. Sadler.

London County Council Divisional Health Committee. Division 2:

Aldermen S.A. Boyd, M.S., F.R.C.S., Mrs. R.S.G. Carnegie,

Councillor O.H. Belam, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., F.F.A.R.C.S.

National Smoke Abatement Society:

Alderman S.A. Boyd, M.S., F.R.C.S. The Medical Officer of Health.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENTMedical Officer of Health:

D.H. Geffen, O.B.E., M.D. (Lond.), M.B., B.S. (Hons.), M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H. (up to 31.3.56)
R.D. Dewar, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-law
(from 27.4.56)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

S.A. Boyd, M.D. (Vienna), D.P.H. (formerly I.A. Bolz)
(up to 13.5.56)
G.M. Frizelle, T.D., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H. (from 27.7.56)

Chief Public Health Inspector:

J.F. Armstrong (a)(b)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

F.V. Outlaw (a)(b)

Public Health Inspectors:

Mrs. C. Speechley (a)(d)(e)(f)	E. Ulrich (a)(b)(c)
L.E. Trigg (a)(b)	C.S.T. Dancer (a)(b)
W.F. Newport (a)(b)	G.R. Young (a)(b)
D.W. Malcolm (a)	(up to 31.12.56)
G.L. Nicklin (a)	R.W.M. Cook (a)
R. Clark (a)	

Chief Clerk:

A.H.C. Slade.

Clerical Staff:

G.W. Bedell.	J.A. Gilbody.
Mrs. M.C. Rabin.	D. Ring.
C.F. Pidgeon.	C.J. Bailey
Mrs. G.A. Fletcher.	(from 2.1.56)

Public Analyst:

E. Voelcker, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.,
1, Tudor Street, E.C.4.

Mortuary Keeper:

S. King.

-
- (a) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
 - (b) Food Inspector's Certificate.
 - (c) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.
 - (d) Health Visitor's Certificate.
 - (e) State Registered Nurse.
 - (f) State Certified Midwife.

POPULATION

There was a natural increase in population of 446 i.e. the number of births exceeded the deaths by that figure. The Registrar General's estimate of the population as at the middle of 1956 was 97,580.

BIRTHS

The number of births was 1,475, being 760 males and 715 females, giving a birth rate of 15.1 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

DEATHS

There were 1,029 deaths of Hampstead residents. This figure was a little higher than the previous year but the increase was not larger than the normal fluctuation which one expects with statistics and does not call for particular comment. The death rate was 10.5 per 1,000 of the estimated population.

The individual causes of death do not show any marked variation from the normal. Small upward or downward trends can only be shown by a detailed analysis over many years and such an analysis is not possible in each year's annual report. For what it is worth, however, the following are the major changes compared with the figures for 1955.

Deaths from tuberculosis dropped from fifteen to four. This is probably the lowest figure ever achieved in Hampstead for tuberculosis deaths.

Heart and circulatory diseases caused 390 deaths compared with 344 in 1955. The increase was principally in coronary disease and angina which showed an increase of 16 male deaths and 29 female deaths.

The total deaths from cancer showed little change, 216 compared with 220. Cancer of the lung and bronchus, however, showed a decrease from 56 to 34. Cancer of the stomach increased from 23 to 30 and cancer of the breast from 17 to 26.

Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for four deaths against 10 for 1955 and deaths from all other accidents also showed a small drop, from 19 to 16.

The number of deaths from suicide dropped from 29 to 25 but this is not large enough to be of much significance and one hopes this figure will show a much bigger reduction in future years.

There were two deaths from infectious disease, one of meningococcal infection and one of poliomyelitis. Among the notified cases of pneumonia there were three deaths.

One death was attributed to pregnancy and childbirth. The infant mortality rate of 23 per 1,000 live births was a little higher than in recent years. Altogether 34 infants died under the age of one year, of whom 27 died before reaching the age of one month.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The year 1956 proved to be a comparatively healthy one in Hampstead. The total number of cases of notifiable disease was 566, of which 243 were cases of measles. Although the incidence of measles did not reach epidemic proportions it is interesting to note the steady increase in the monthly number of cases up to July and the decrease during the second half of the year.

Measles

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
2	6	2	6	17	25	59	48	28	32	9	9

If cases of measles are excluded the totals for the remaining notifiable diseases have shown a steady improvement in the last six years.

<u>1951</u>	<u>1952</u>	<u>1953</u>	<u>1954</u>	<u>1955</u>	<u>1956</u>
595	453	460	444	381	323

The summer of 1956 proved to be completely free of poliomyelitis in Hampstead. The two cases which did occur, both of the paralytic variety, occurred in March. It is with regret that I record the death of one of these cases, a woman of 29 years of age. The other case, in a boy aged $2\frac{1}{4}$ years was comparatively mild.

The diagnosis of poliomyelitis is often extremely difficult and it is becoming increasingly common for cases to be admitted to hospital for diagnosis. During the year 17 cases were admitted to hospital as "Query Poliomyelitis" but in all

cases the diagnosis proved to be some infection or disease other than poliomyelitis. One hesitates to comment on these admissions. A proportion and possibly a **high proportion** of these cases would have required hospital admission in any case, but moving a patient who is in the early stages of a major attack of poliomyelitis can be fraught with danger. The question of the advisability of admission to hospital is most difficult to decide and it is no help to know that if your decision is right the absence of paralysis in the patient proves nothing whereas a wrong decision is only too often shown by the subsequent unfortunate condition of the patient.

Five cases admitted as "Query Diphtheria" were found to be glandular fever with or without some additional disease.

One case admitted as "Continued Fever" was finally diagnosed as acute streptococcal tonsillitis.

Three cases removed as "Query Meningococcal Infection" were discovered to be acute follicular tonsillitis (2 cases) and acute respiratory catarrh.

These "query" cases represent a vast amount of work in the Department. They are all visited by the Public Health Inspector and are followed up in hospital until final diagnosis is reached.

There were two confirmed cases of meningococcal infection, a male aged 68, and a boy of 7 who unfortunately died.

Two cases of acute infective encephalitis occurred, one a girl of 7 years, the other aged 20 was a nurse in a local hospital. There were two cases of post infectious encephalitis, males aged 6 and 30, and in both cases the encephalitis was associated with mumps.

One case of typhoid fever was notified. The patient was a laboratory technologist employed in a hospital and a week before the onset of the illness had been working on typhoid culture. Observation was continued during 1956 on a typhoid carrier who had been notified in November, 1955. 36 specimens were examined, one of which proved positive for salmonella anatum but it was not possible to establish precisely the source of this infection. The patient was still under observation as a typhoid carrier at the end of the year.

Of the 35 cases of dysentery notified, 20 were single cases. Of the remainder, 6 cases occurred in one household, 3 cases in another, and in three instances there were two cases in a family.

The number of cases of whooping cough was low compared with recent years. January, February and March provided a total of 4 cases whereas 30 cases occurred during the month of August.

A case of brucellosis was brought to the attention of the Department and on investigation it was found that the patient's family had been on holiday in Ireland and had stayed at a farm where the children had been allowed to drink untreated milk from a herd of T.T. cows.

The number of cases of food poisoning notified was the lowest for the last 4 years. There were 10 isolated cases, in 8 of which the infection was attributed to salmonella typhimurium. The cause of infection in the remaining 2 cases was not discovered. Two small family outbreaks occurred involving a total of five cases. In both instances the cases were attributed to salmonella typhimurium. A larger outbreak where 12 cases were ascertained (but not notified) occurred in a small canteen. The outbreak was fairly severe and was apparently caused by some roast beef which had been cooked on the previous day and then reheated on the day of consumption. The causal organism was probably Cl. *Welchii*.

There were no cases of smallpox. In fact, for the first time for many years, we received no notification of contacts arriving in Hampstead from abroad.

During the winter months, on the advice of the Ministry of Health the scheme for reporting epidemics of influenza continued in force. The Medical Officer of Health is asked to inform the Ministry of any unusual prevalence of influenza, and in order to obtain early information on this subject medical practitioners in various parts of the Borough were approached and asked to act as "spotters". Fortunately, the incidence of influenza remained at a low level and no reports were received of any outbreak.

Tuberculosis

The total number of newly notified cases of Tuberculosis (101) showed an increase of 13 over 1955, but was still below

the average for the last five years (105). Respiratory tuberculosis among males (60 cases) showed an increase of 12 cases but among females (29 cases) there was a decrease of 7 cases compared with the previous year. Non-respiratory tuberculosis which had shown a steady decrease for a number of years rose to a total of 12 cases, the highest since 1951. There were 4 deaths from respiratory tuberculosis.

Mass X-ray

The Mass Radiography Unit visited Hampstead in June and spent 7 days on a site in Finchley Road and 4 days in Hampstead High Street. The first three days at Finchley Road were reserved for firms and offices, the public sessions occupying the remaining four days. At Hampstead High Street one day was taken up by firms and offices and three by open sessions for the general public. No figures are available of the numbers attending or of the numbers recalled for large films but the Unit was fully occupied during its stay in Hampstead. In addition to the above the Unit spent one day at the Borough Council's Depot in Lymington Road for the purpose of X-raying the staff of the Borough Engineer's Department.

VERMINOUS PERSONS

31 cases of scabies were brought to the notice of the Department. 25 of these were notified cases, the remaining 6 cases being second or subsequent cases in a family and not requiring notification. The Public Health Inspectors visited all cases and treatment of 14 cases and 6 contacts was carried out at the Cleansing Station. The remainder were treated either at home or at hospital.

10 adults and 8 children under 5 years of age were treated for verminous conditions other than scabies.

The London County Council Clinic for treatment of school children continued to function on one afternoon a week and 38 children with verminous heads attended. No case of scabies occurred amongst school children.

Under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953 the Council has power to cleanse an aged person in his own home but in no instance was such action necessary in 1956.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The work of the disinfecting staff tends to become more varied each year, and more time is spent on miscellaneous jobs not connected with routine disinfection. Last year 14 wasp nests were destroyed; 14 filthy and verminous rooms were cleared after the death or removal of the occupant; in 16 instances bedding, carpets, etc., were removed for drying after burst water pipes; and 156 parcels of clothes were disinfected prior to despatch abroad. One entire hospital training school was disinfected on two occasions after outbreaks of disease, on each occasion the school was closed and the disinfection was spread over several days.

The number of rooms disinfested after vermin was low, being 180 as compared with 317 the previous year. The rooms disinfected after infectious disease dropped to 215 from 280 in 1955.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

107 examinations were undertaken as follows

88 carried out for new entrants to the Superannuation Scheme. Of these, 8 were classed as unfit.

16 were made of persons on whom a special report was required in connection with absence through sickness.

3 were carried out on behalf of other authorities.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50

10 funerals were carried out under this Act at a total cost of £107.1s.9d. An amount of £83.9s.3d. was recovered from the estates of the deceased or from relatives. In seven instances the full amount of the funeral expenses was recovered and in two cases the expenses were written off as irrecoverable. One case was still outstanding at the end of the year.

In September the undertakers asked for the contract charges for the burial of adults, and for removal of bodies, to be increased. The total cost of an adult funeral is now £10.12s.6d. The fee for removal of an adult body is now £1.10s.9d. and for a child £1.0s.0d.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47

The following table summarises the source of information to, and the action taken by, the Department under the above Act.

Reported by	No. of cases	ACTION TAKEN			
		Voluntary Removal to a Home or Hospital	Removed on Magistrates Order	Removed by Duly Authorised Officer	Regularly visited at home, together with provision of Home Help, Meals Service, District Nurse, Laundry Service and/or other voluntary services.
Welfare Officer	2	1	-	-	1
Neighbour/ Friend	12	5	-	-	7
Patient	2	1	-	-	1
Councillor	1	1	-	-	-
Almoner	7	2	-	-	5
General Practitioner	12	5	1	-	6
Hampstead Council of Social Service	1	1	-	-	-
Housing Dept.	3	1	-	-	2
Police	2	1	-	-	1
Landlord	4	2	-	-	2
Relative	5	-	-	1	4
District Nurse	1	1	-	-	-
Public Health Inspector	3	1	-	1	1
Home Help Organiser	3	-	-	-	3
British Red Cross Scty.	1	1	-	-	-
Old People's Housing Asscn.	1	1	-	-	-
	60	24	1	2	33

A considerable amount of time is taken up in dealing with the problem of the many aged and infirm persons who are notified to me as being in urgent need of care and attention.

Despite repeated efforts extending over a period of nearly twelve months, we were unable to effect any improvement in the living conditions of an old lady of 73 years, who was existing under such an appalling insanitary state, of her own making, that conditions became intolerable for the remainder of the tenants in the house. She was quite incapable of looking after herself and flatly refused to go to hospital or to accept help in any form.

The Magistrate made an order for her removal for a period of 3 weeks to Whittington Hospital but unfortunately she died a few days after admission.

Naturally, every conceivable avenue of improvement, voluntary and otherwise, is thoroughly explored before such a drastic step as compulsory removal has finally to be taken.

I have great pleasure in paying tribute to the valuable assistance afforded by the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association and many other voluntary bodies in connection with the welfare of old persons. I would also express appreciation to Dr. Exton Smith and the Geriatric Unit of the Whittington Hospital, Highgate, for unfailing cooperation.

LAUNDRY FOR INCONTINENT PERSONS
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936, SECTION 122(1)

This Section empowers a Local Authority to cleanse articles which are certified by the Medical Officer of Health to be "in such a filthy, dangerous or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered thereby" and to remove the article for that purpose.

Local Authorities have no power to provide a general laundry service for articles which would not come within the above category.

In view of the obvious and increasing need for a frequent laundry service for incontinent persons (strongly confirmed and supported by the District Nursing Associations, the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association and the Home Help Organiser), this matter was the subject of comprehensive

reports to the Public Health Committee and in January, 1957 this service came into operation.

The photographs give an idea of the particularly pleasing and well-planned lay-out of the laundry, which has ample light and provides adequate space for the efficient operation of the excellent modern machinery which has been installed.

Fortunately, very little adaptation of the existing laundry at the Public Health & Cleansing Station was required beyond the provision of "three-phase" electric supply and the replacement of special deep rinsing sinks. The following equipment was installed:-

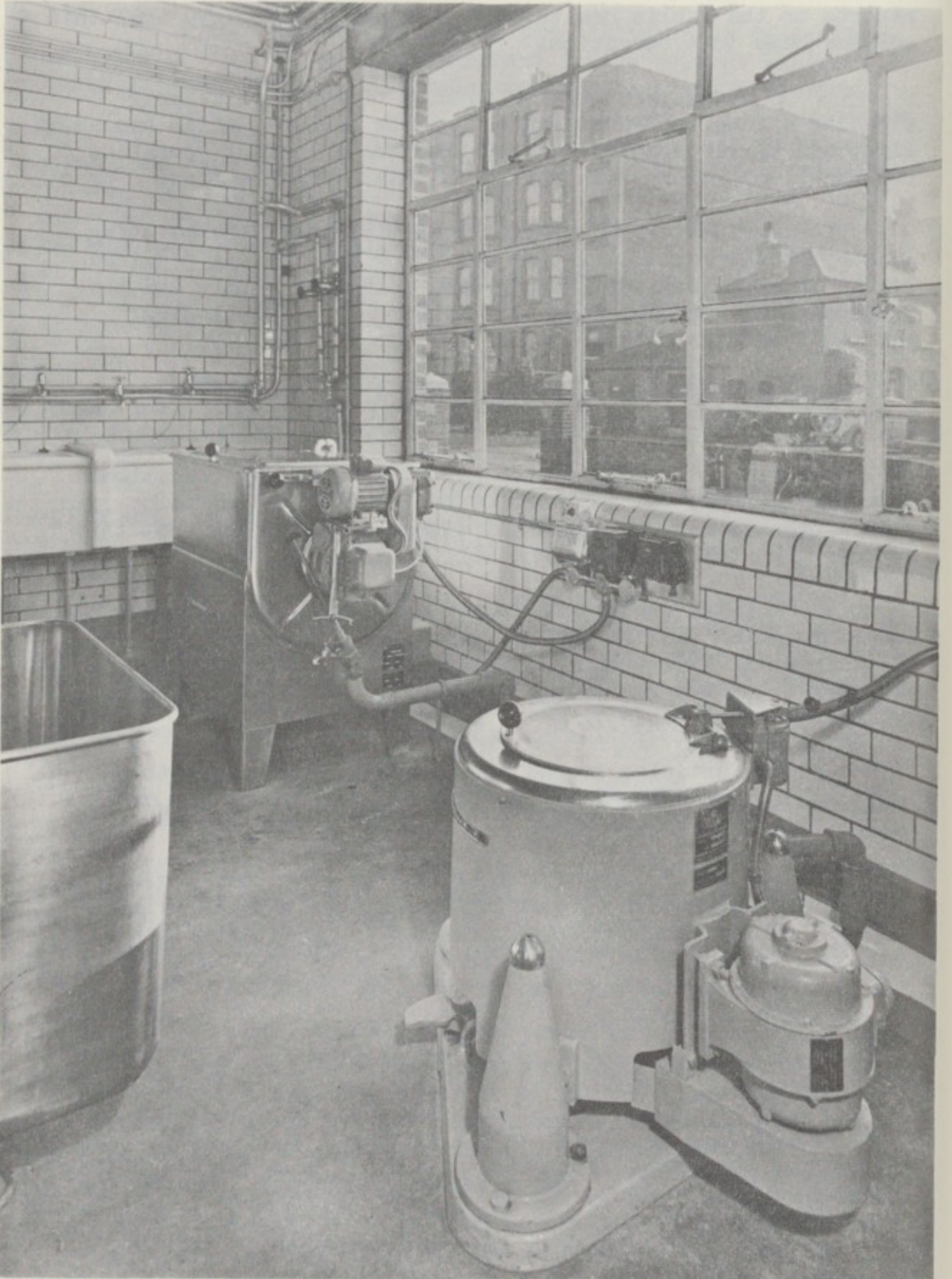
One large Washing Machine. One Hydro Extractor.
One Electric Ironer. One Laundry Truck.

The total cost of the new equipment and alterations amounted to £963, but the service has already proved to be such a boon to many harassed and distressed old folk that this expenditure would appear to be well worth while.

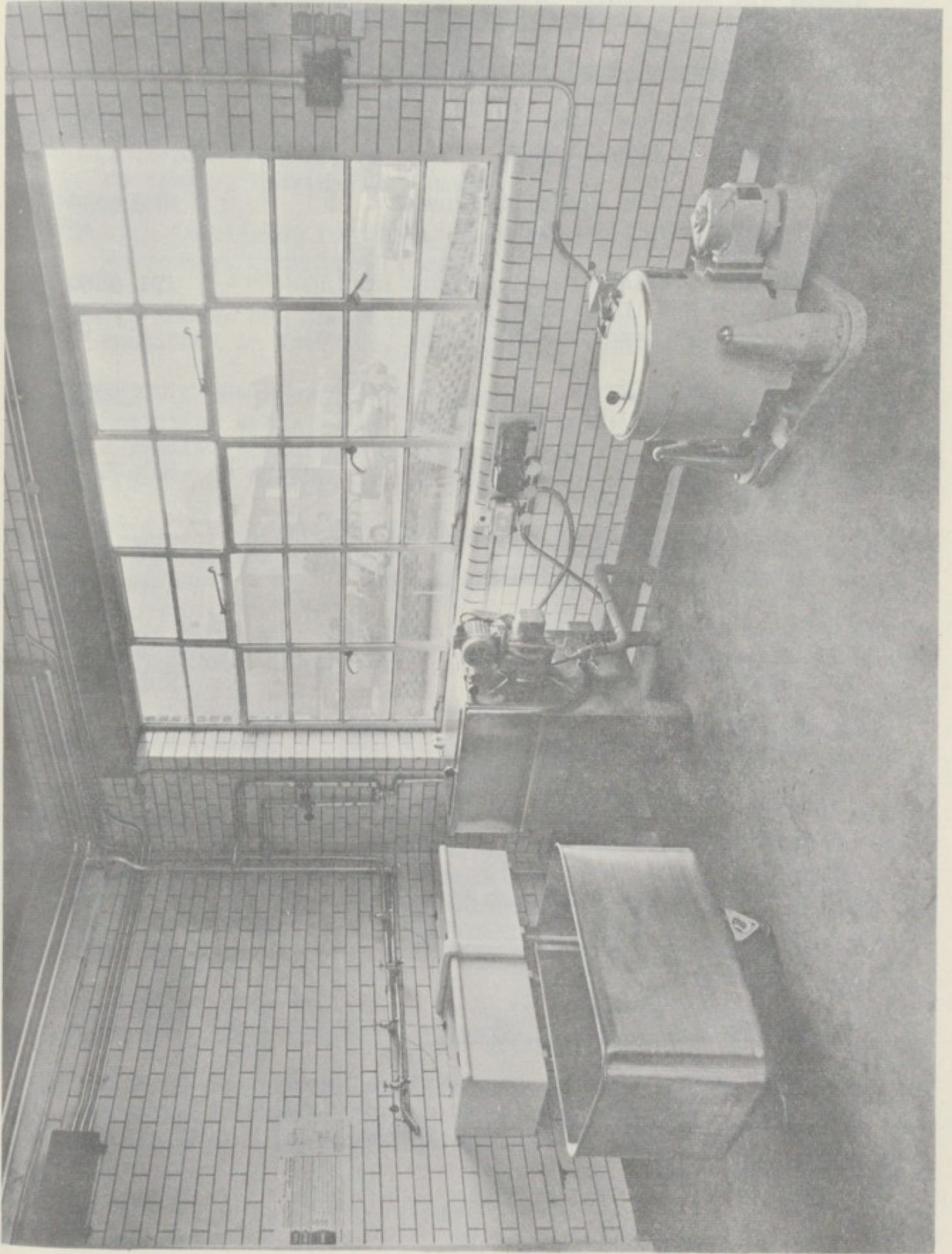
A twice weekly service of collection and delivery has been instituted and the work is being carried out by the existing staff at the Public Health Station. The Council has no power to make a charge and the service operates under the following conditions:-

- 1.- Only articles of bed clothing and personal clothing contaminated with faeces, urine or discharges can be dealt with.
- 2.- When a request for the service is received, Mrs. Speechley or another Public Health Inspector visits the person concerned in order to be satisfied that the articles in question fall to be dealt with under Section 122 and that the family is unable to deal with the situation.
- 3.- Certificates to the effect that bed linen and/or personal clothing is in such a condition that health is likely to be endangered thereby are submitted to the Public Health Committee each month together with a report of the cases for which Certificates have been signed.

In those cases where persons have not possessed at least three changes of linen the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association and National Assistance Board have been most helpful.



Public Health Laundry.



Public Health Laundry.

THE CARE OF THE AGEDAgencies concerned with the Care of the Aged

Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association, 107, Kingsgate Road, N.W.6.	MAI 3652
Hampstead Council of Social Service, Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3.	HAM 0049
Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust Ltd., Hon. Sec. - Mrs. D.M. Page, 127, Fellows Road, N.W.3.	PRI 9860
Women's Voluntary Service, 249, Finchley Road, N.W.3.	HAM 9552
British Red Cross Society, 98, Avenue Road, N.W.3.	HAM 7171
National Assistance Board, Old Post Office, Downshire Hill, N.W.3.	HAM 9027
Ministry of Pensions & National Insurance, 245, Finchley Road, N.W.3. and 194, Euston Road, N.W.1.	HAM 9641 EUS 6451
Home Help Organiser, 251, Finchley Road, N.W.3.	HAM 4136
Welfare Officer (Applications for residential accommodation for persons in need of care and attention) Luxborough Lodge, Luxborough Street, W.1.	WEL 5619
Admitting Officer (Enquiries regarding inmates at above).	WEL 0966

Services provided for Aged Persons

Laundry. The Borough Council operate a laundry service for incontinent persons. Application should be made to the Medical Officer of Health, 98a, Avenue Road, N.W.3. HAMPstead 7171, Ext. 275.

Meals. Meals are taken to the homes of house-bound old people by the British Red Cross Society. It is only possible for meals to be delivered twice weekly.

Dinner Clubs. These are held at -

St. Stephen's Church Hall, Pond Street, N.W.3. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday. 12 noon.

Health Institute, 107, Kingsgate Road, N.W.6. on Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday. 12 noon.

Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3. (This Club was discontinued in November, 1956 through lack of support.)

Library. A van provided by Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association takes books on Monday afternoons to homebound old people. The books are provided by the Borough Council and a member of the library staff accompanies the van.

Holidays. The Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association have facilities for arranging special cheap holidays for old people.

Chiropody Service

Clinics. Monday 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. St. Stephen's Church Hall, Pond Street, N.W.3.

Tuesday, 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. Shoot-up Hill, N.W.2.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 5 p.m. 107, Kingsgate Road, N.W.6.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. do. do.

The Rotary Club of Hampstead provide transport to the clinics for those who are too feeble to travel.

Domiciliary Chiropody. Patients are visited and treated in their own homes on Friday mornings. This service is reserved for those who are really too frail to attend the clinics even if taken by car.

Appointments for treatment. Application should be made to the Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association.

Baths. Old Age Pensioners are allowed to use the slipper baths at the Central Baths, Finchley Road, and the Branch Baths, Flask Walk and Palmerston Road, free of charge.

Homes. A list of homes in the Hampstead area can be obtained on application to the Medical Officer of Health, 98a, Avenue Road, N.W.3. Details of Homes in the London area outside Hampstead can be obtained from the Old People's Homes Committee, 296, Vauxhall Bridge Road, S.W.1. (VICTORIA 9977)

Hospital Care. Applications for admission of old people to hospital should be made by the patient's doctor to Dr. Exton Smith, Whittington Hospital, Highgate Wing, Dartmouth Park Hill, N.19. (ARCHway 3070) In cases of difficulty further advice can be obtained from the Medical Officer of Health.

Clubs.

Darby and Joan Clubs

St. Stephen's Hall, Pond Street, N.W.3.	Wednesdays	2 - 4.30 p.m.
All Souls, Loudoun Road, N.W.8.	Tuesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
St. Mary's, Priory Road, N.W.6.	Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.
St. James Hall, Netherwood Street, N.W.6.	Wednesdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Brondesbury Fellowship Club, 107, Kingsgate Road, N.W.6.	Daily	2 - 5 p.m.
Good Companions Club, Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3.	Mondays	5 - 8 p.m.
Good Neighbours Club, 51, Belsize Square, N.W.3.	Wednesdays	2.30 - 5 p.m.
Burgh House Club, Burgh House, New End Square, N.W.3.	Daily	2 - 7 p.m.

Friendship Clubs

Belsize Park Club, 22, Eton Villas, N.W.3.	Monday afternoons.
The Synagogue, Dennington Park Road, N.W.6.	Thursday afternoons.
The Broadhurst Club, Levine House, Broadhurst Gdns., N.W.6.	Monday and Wednesday evenings.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREASTAFFSanitary Inspectors (Change of Designation) Act, 1956

This Act received the Royal Assent on the 2nd August, 1956 and in consequence Sanitary Inspectors throughout the country are now more aptly designated as "Public Health Inspectors". It is improbable, however, that the change of designation alone will make any appreciable difference to the shortage of inspectors which exists at present.

There are two vacancies for Public Health Inspectors in the Department, one having existed for over twelve months and the other being due to the resignation of Mr. G.R. Young who secured an appointment as Public Health Inspector with the Uxbridge Urban District Council from 1st January, 1957. The response to advertisements to fill these vacancies has not been encouraging.

Although this report is concerned with the year 1956, it would perhaps be appropriate to say that the Council decided that useful information might well be obtained, as has been the case with other Departments, by an investigation by an Organisation and Methods team and a survey of the Public Health Department was started early in 1957. As it seemed possible that some reorganisation would be recommended, it was felt that the question of filling the two vacancies mentioned might well be deferred until the report of the Organisation and Methods team had been received.

INSPECTION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISESThe Food & Drugs Act, 1955. The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955 came into operation on the 1st January, 1956. The Act is a consolidating Act and, as a result of its provisions, the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Food and Drugs (Milk, Dairies and Artificial Cream) Act, 1950, the Food and Drugs Act, 1954 and a number of Orders have been included in the one comprehensive statute. It brings into effect the provisions of the last named Act, but there is little which is new except for a number of detailed alterations in the law which affect the work of your Inspectors and Sampling Officers.

On the whole, I would say that the Food Hygiene Regulations are working well and are being reasonably observed by the great majority of the food traders in Hampstead, all of whom have been supplied with a copy of the Regulations.

All the prosecutions instituted in respect of contaminants in food, viz.:— a nail, a cigarette end and mice droppings, concerned foodstuffs manufactured outside the Borough and the appropriate Medical Officers of Health were informed.

Various cautionary letters have been sent concerning minor infringements of the Regulations. In the event of non-compliance with our requests, these will be followed up and such action taken as is warranted.

SECTION 16, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955

Ice Cream

Eleven additional premises were registered for the sale of ice cream. In each case the ice cream is wrapped. The total number of premises registered is 253.

Many types of business now wish to sell ice cream in conjunction with their main business. Tobacconists, newsagents, fancy goods stores, stationers, general stores, greengrocers, fishmongers and butchers have all made application to be registered and the Council has had to give careful consideration as to whether, in its opinion, ice cream can safely be sold from such premises. In certain cases, written undertakings have been secured that the ice cream shall be prepared and stored quite separately from other goods, and that the staff serving ice cream shall not handle other produce sold in the shop.

Cooked Foods

56 premises are registered for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food, comprising the following types of premises:— grocers, provisions, butchers, delicatessen, factory, café.

HAMPSTEAD HEATH FAIRS

Catering Hygiene

As usual, members of the staff were on duty throughout the whole period of all the various Bank Holiday Fairs.

We have an arrangement with the London County Council whereby prior notification is given of applicants who apply for licences to sell food on the Heath. Thus, before the licences are issued by the County Council we are able to investigate the

applicant's methods of food production, storage and equipment. Should these be unsuitable or unsatisfactory, the London County Council is notified and a trading licence is refused.

Most of the applicants reside in other Boroughs and I am indebted to their Medical Officers of Health for cooperation in supplying reports on these itinerant food vendors.

As may well be imagined, it is a very difficult matter indeed to keep track of all the itinerant food traders who cater for the large crowds which assemble on Hampstead Heath on Bank Holidays but, taken by and large, quite a fair amount of supervision is successfully undertaken by your Inspectors.

The majority of the mobile vans are provided with food hygiene equipment of a very high order, in fact, most of our troubles arise in persuading food handlers that the equipment is there for use and is not merely a show-piece!

So far as the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955 are concerned, the principal matters which called for comment were

- 1.- The need to provide more adequate protection for "open foods" displayed for sale.
- 2.- The omission of the inscription of the names and addresses of food vendors on their stalls.
- 3.- Smoking whilst preparing food.

All these matters were immediately drawn to the attention of the vendors concerned and were followed up by cautionary letters indicating that, should further offences of a like nature be discovered, legal proceedings would be instituted.

All bacteriological samples are speedily reported upon by the Central Public Health Laboratory at Colindale, and I must once more express to Dr. Betty Hobbs, Principal of the Food Hygiene Section, my thanks for her cooperation and assistance at all times.

The following table shows the grading of ice cream samples taken at the fairground since the war:-

Year	No. of Samples Taken	Grading under Meth. Blue Test				Percentages of Grades 1 and 2 Samples
		1	2	3	4	
1948	8	Nil	3	2	3	37.5
1949	9	1	2	3	3	33.3
1950	20	10	4	3	3	70.0
1951	38	23	6	4	5	77.8
1952	38	15	10	11	2	65.7
1953	42	18	10	4	10	66.6
1954	34	28	2	-	4	82.3
1955	11	10	-	-	1	90.9
1956	25	19	4	-	2	92.0

FOOD SAMPLING

(a) Bacteriological examination of food stuffs

This service is undertaken by the Central Public Health Laboratory. I am greatly indebted to the Director of the Laboratory for unfailing cooperation and help.

Details of the ice cream and milk samples submitted to bacteriological examination appear under the respective headings. 51 other samples were taken for examination. Some were routine samples; others for confirmation of unsound or defective tinning, etc. and a proportion were from suspected cases of food poisoning.

(b) Samples submitted to Chemical Analysis

Mr. Eric Voelcker, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C., Public Analyst to the Borough, has examined and reported upon 503 samples which can be classified under the following broad headings:-

Milk, cream, condensed milk, etc.	39
Butter, margarine, cooking fat, cheese	23
Ice cream, lollies	19
Fruits, vegetables (including canned and tinned)	41
Tinned fish, shellfish	24
Meat and meat products	87
Herbs, condiments, spices, sauces, etc.	47
Flour, flour confectionery, puddings, cakes, etc.	82
Beverages, non-alcoholic	51
do. alcoholic	27
Jams, preserves	11
Sweets, confectionery	40
Miscellaneous	<u>12</u>
	<u>503</u>

All the samples of milk proved satisfactory, the average milk fat content being 3.71 per cent. The legal minimum is 3 per cent.

13 samples of pork sausages were taken, the average meat content being 68.9 per cent; the lowest meat content was 66 per cent. 3 samples of beef sausages gave meat contents of 51, 52 and 52 per cent.

There were 15 adulterated or unsatisfactory samples, details of which are given in the Statistical Summary.

UN SOUND FOOD

Wherever possible, such food is salvaged for use either for animal feeding stuffs, soap manufacturing or other industrial purposes. Other condemned food is either destroyed at the Public Health Station or removed to the Council's Dusting Wharf for disposal with other trade refuse.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

The work of the Department in this connection resolved itself into three aspects.

1.- Investigation of complaints and action to abate nuisances.

2.- Continuation of cooperation with the Department of Scientific & Industrial Research on the investigation into the trends of air pollution, and

3.- Exploratory work in connection with the Clean Air Act, 1956.

In the first of these connections, 21 complaints were received of alleged nuisances from smoke or grit emissions and a total of 419 observations, inspections and interviews was made by the Public Health Inspector to determine if nuisances existed and to effect remedies. The nuisances established were diverse and included smoke and smells caused by the burning of old tyres at a car-breakers; severe grit emission from large automatic-feed coal boilers at a hostel; an industrial furnace which had been converted to burn sump oil but which was being fired with wood and coke and excessive smoke emission from the chimney of a Nurses' home.

All such cases were dealt with by advice and co-operation and results generally varied from complete abatement of nuisance to considerable and continuing improvements.

A few sporadic complaints have recurred regarding emission from the numerous railway tunnel ventilating shafts scattered throughout the Borough.

There are more main railway lines running through Hampstead than any other London Borough and, although the attention of British Railways is immediately drawn to any complaint regarding excessive smoke, etc. emission from their shafts, it would not appear possible completely to eliminate this trouble until their long term policy of electrification and/or substitution of steam engines with Diesel oil-fired engines is completed.

The measurement of variations of air pollution has continued in collaboration with the Fuel Research Station. Monthly results from deposit gauges and lead peroxide instruments at Barrow Hill Reservoir and Fortune Green Road Cemetery have been recorded and passed on for inclusion in the national survey. Daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide concentrations have been taken from the continuous filter at the Public Health Department and I append Tables to illustrate that the concentration of sulphur dioxide in the air of Hampstead is consistently below that prevailing in London generally.

The Clean Air Act, 1956 (Appointed Day) Order, 1956 brought into operation, as from the 31st December, 1956, the provisions of the Act relating to smoke from furnaces, Smoke

Control Areas, etc. and the Smoke Control Areas (Authorised Fuels) Regulations, 1956 declared certain fuels as authorised fuels for the purposes of the Act.

A Model Byelaw making obligatory the provision of appliances which could operate without the emission of smoke was also issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and will doubtless form the basis of the new Byelaws to be issued by the London County Council.

As a preliminary step in preparation for the implementation of the Act, all applicants for advances under Section 4 of the Housing Act, 1949 and for Improvement Grants, were advised that they should make arrangements to ensure that all heating appliances in the premises were smokeless or would be converted to obviate any emission of smoke therefrom. Circular letters are also sent to the Owners, Builders and Architects concerned with all new buildings, or conversions into flats, asking for their cooperation so as to ensure that no solid fuel appliances in which smokeless fuel cannot be burned satisfactorily will be fixed in new or converted houses or flats or business premises.

A list of the domestic solid fuel appliances recommended by the Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation is sent to all applicants on request.

In addition, the Public Health Inspectors were instructed, when completing their inspections of every type of property, to take note of all the heating arrangements therein. The information thus gained will be of value should the Council decide to make a Smoke Control Zone.

Various of your Inspectors have also attended a special course run by the Coal Utilisation Council at which latest developments in approved types of firegrate for use with smokeless fuels were described and demonstrated, while five of the Public Health Inspectors are undertaking a course of study with a view to qualifying as Smoke Inspectors.

Many houses in Hampstead are used for single room occupation and, as would be expected, it is unusual to find solid fuel appliances used in rooms so let. Gas and electric fires are mainly used and I believe that the number of such houses in the Borough is so great as to have a sensible effect, not only on present air pollution, but on the extent and cost of future proposals for elimination of domestic smoke.

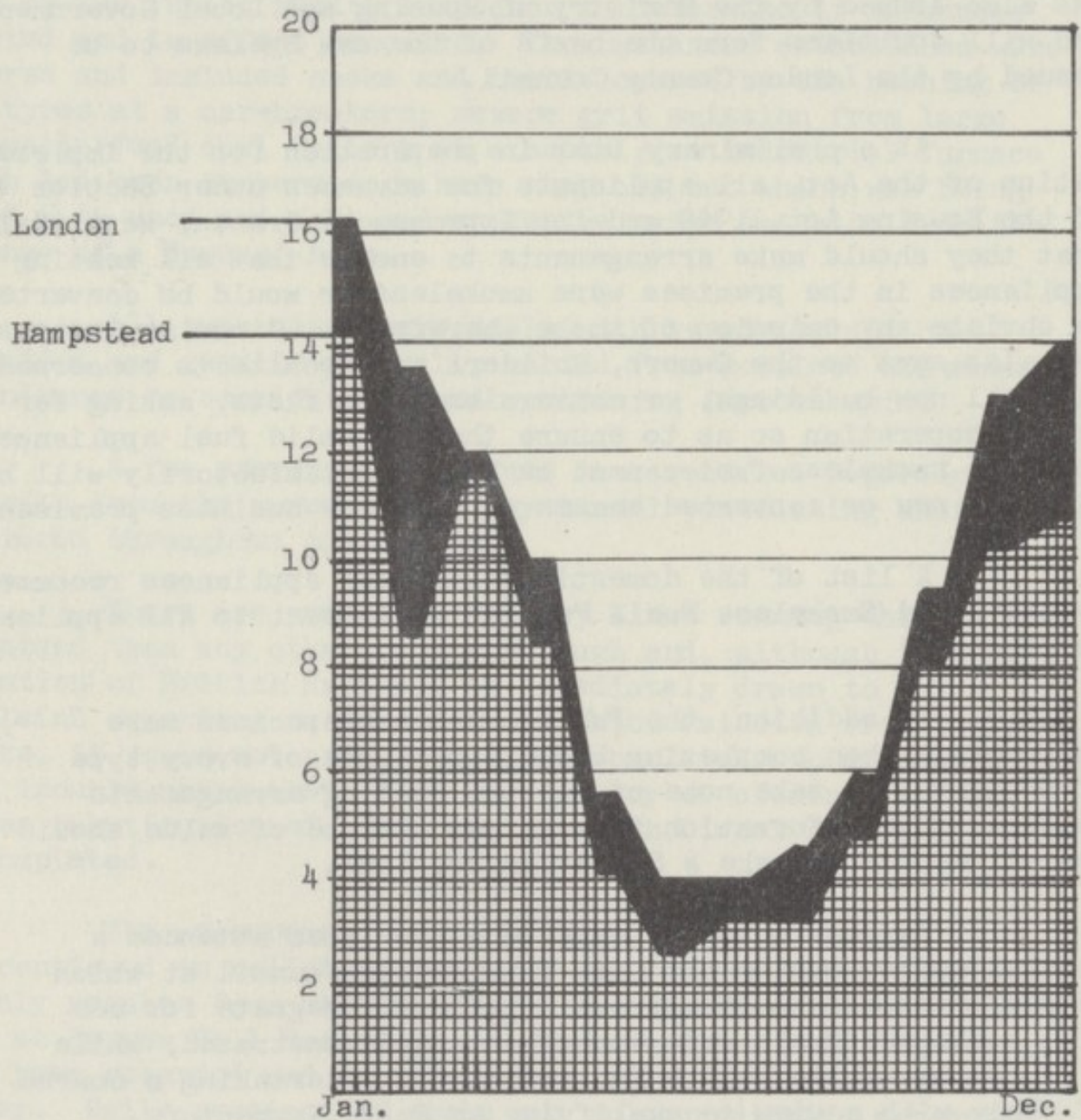
TABLE 1.

Table showing the monthly average of Sulphur Dioxide concentration in Hampstead and in London. Expressed as parts per 100 million.

TABLE 2.

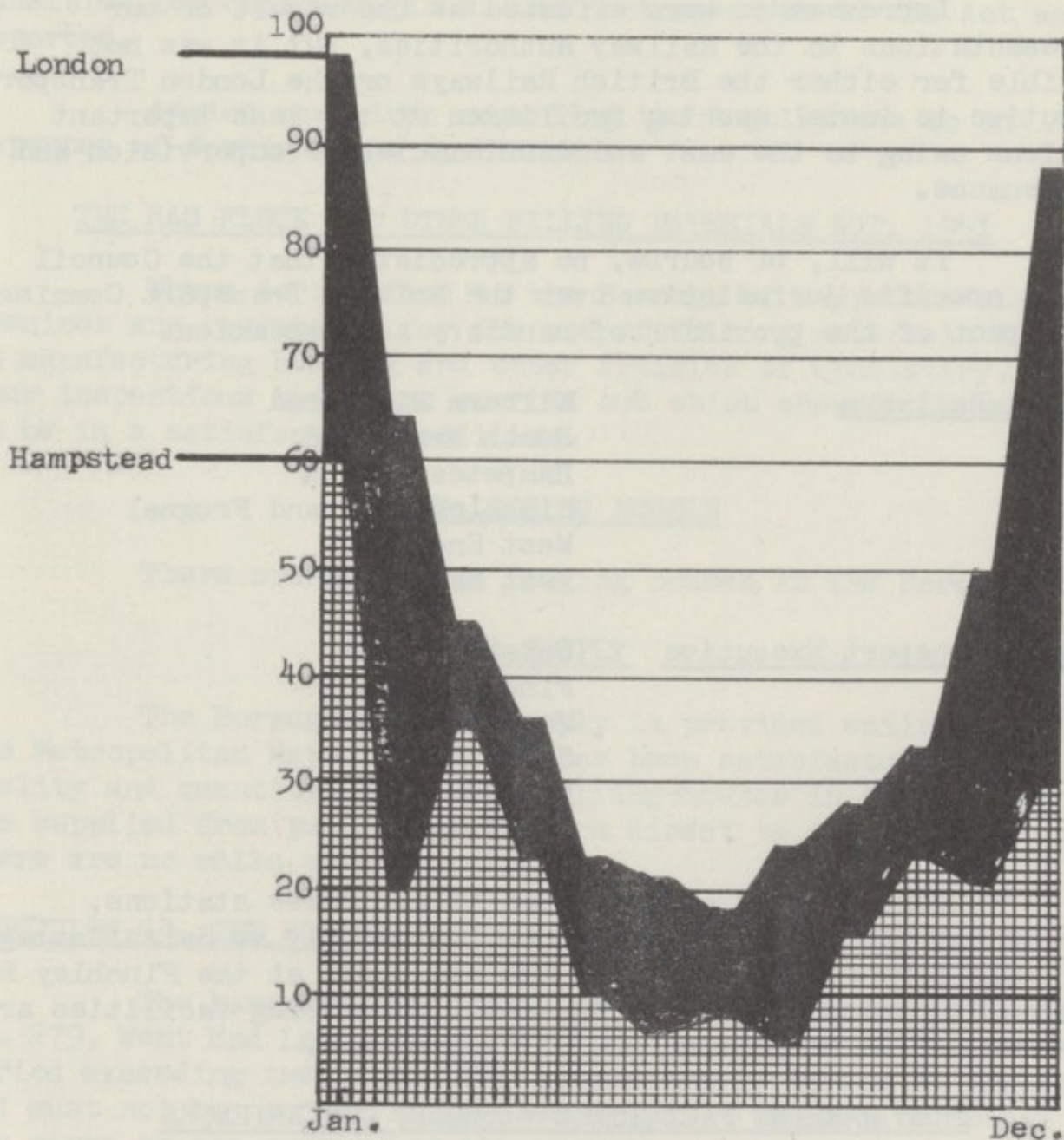


Table showing the highest concentrations of Sulphur Dioxide (expressed as parts per 100 million) recorded each month in Hampstead and in London.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES AT RAILWAY AND UNDERGROUND STATIONS

In view of complaints made to the Department, a survey was made of all the conveniences at the stations listed below.

Improvements were effected as the result of our representations to the Railway authorities, but it was not possible for either the British Railways or the London Transport Executive to instal washing facilities at the less important stations owing to the cost and difficulties of supervision and maintenance.

It will, of course, be appreciated that the Council has no specific jurisdiction over the British Transport Commission in respect of the provision of sanitary accommodation.

British Railways

Kilburn High Road
South Hampstead
Hampstead Heath
Finchley Road and Frognal
West End Lane
West Hampstead

London Transport Executive

Swiss Cottage
Finchley Road
West Hampstead
Chalk Farm
Belsize Park
Hampstead

Conveniences are provided in all these stations. Washing facilities are provided for ladies only at Swiss Cottage and Chalk Farm Stations and for men and women at the Finchley Road (London Transport Executive) Station. No washing facilities are provided for passengers at the other stations.

FREE WASHING FACILITIES - PUBLIC CONVENIENCES

In connection with the clean food drive, the Council has provided free washing facilities at its four public conveniences. Liquid soap and paper hand towels are available. The public and the street traders would appear to appreciate this facility judging by the number of towels which have been issued.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

The Act prohibits the sale or letting of unguarded domestic electric fires, gas fires or oil heaters; empowers authorised officers of local authorities to inspect and list appliances kept on any premises for sale or letting and imposes penalties for contraventions. No contravention of the Act was reported.

Advice was given regarding the Regulations to an importer of foreign made appliances.

THE RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

There is one firm in the Borough of Hampstead whose premises are registered for the use of filling materials used in manufacturing bedding and other articles of upholstery. Four inspections have been carried out which showed the premises to be in a satisfactory condition.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no common lodging houses in the Borough.

WATER SUPPLY

The Borough's water supply is provided entirely by the Metropolitan Water Board and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity. All the dwelling-houses in the Borough are supplied from public water mains direct to the house. There are no wells or stand pipes.

SECTION 54, THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937. UNDERGROUND BAKEHOUSES

The basement bakehouses at No. 228, Belsize Road and No. 279, West End Lane, not having been used as such for a period exceeding twelve months, automatically ceased to function and must not be used as bakehouses again. Appropriate notice was given to the owners and the occupiers.

The Certificate of Suitability relating to the basement bakehouse at No. 63, Hemstal Road expired on the 30th September, 1956 and this bakehouse must not be used again for this purpose.

All these three basement bakehouses were first registered in 1903.

When the Factory & Workshops Act, 1901 came into force there were no less than 40 basement bakehouses operating in the Borough. This number was reduced to 22 after the passing of the 1901 Act and to 7 by the time the present Factories Act came into force. Now there remains only one basement bakehouse continuing in operation in Hampstead, viz.:- No. 7, Fairhazel Gardens.

THE FACTORIES ACT, 1937, PART VIII. OUTWORKERS

For the first time for many years, the Department was able to make a thorough survey of all the premises in the Borough where outwork is known to be carried on.

Section 110 of The Factories Act, 1937 (lists of outworkers to be kept in certain trades) provides (inter alia) that every occupier of a factory shall (a) keep lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed in the business of the factory who work outside the factory, (b) send such lists to H.M. Inspector of Factories and (c) send to the district Council during the months of February and August in each year copies of those lists, showing all outworkers so employed during the preceding six months.

The classes of homework to which the Act applies are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State. These are very comprehensive and range over thirty-one varieties of trades and occupations.

Section 111 (Employment of persons in unwholesome premises), provides that where the outworker's premises are injurious or dangerous to health of persons employed therein the district Council may take appropriate action by way of notice and there are penal provisions regarding non-compliance therewith.

It is forbidden for outwork to be carried on from premises where certain specified infectious diseases are known to exist.

The most recent lists received showed that seventy-eight people were on the Register.

Visits by your Public Health Inspectors revealed that 11 persons no longer carried on homework and 6 had removed. The remainder were employed in the following trades:-

25	engaged in altering or repairing, etc. of wearing apparel
19	engaged in making or filling Xmas crackers
1	" " packing of buttons, hooks, pins, etc.
5	" " making of artificial flowers
2	" " making toys
1	" " making or altering curtains and furniture hangings
1	" " making of plastic goods
3	" " making of lampshades
2	" " making of boxes
1	" " carpet cleaning
<u>1</u>	" " handbag repairing.

61

Having regard to present day trends and the desire of most people to augment the family income by doing extra work in their own time, I find it somewhat surprising that so little outwork is carried on in the Borough.

It will be noted that the home packing of confectionery or, indeed, of any aspect of food preparation, has now ceased.

It is very pleasing to report that conditions were usually quite good; there was no overcrowding and no premises were found to be in an unwholesome condition.

The attention of two manufacturers was drawn to their omission to send their lists of outworkers.

RODENT AND PEST CONTROL

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

Eradication of rats and mice has continued during the year under review, under the general supervision of the Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.

The work has been carried out by two rodent operatives and shows an increase over that done in 1955.

The total number of premises treated during the year was 656 of which 203 related to rats and 453 to mice infestation.

The addition in the number of premises treated for rat

infestation was mainly due to an increasingly thorough survey of properties adjoining those from which complaints emanated and the subsequent treatments of a greater number of properties.

There were two cases of rat infestation which were of particular interest:-

1.- A heavy recurrent infestation underneath a basement floor, although there was no evidence that the rats broke out into the dwelling. There was no indication as to how they gained access. The domestic drainage had been renewed within the last few years and was constructed of cast iron. The actual line of the old pipe sewer was not known with any certainty but the application of a smoke test over the raking arm of the domestic drainage intercepting trap revealed without any doubt that it ran underneath the infested house and was defective. The section was relaid in a different position and it was not until after completion of the work that there was any break out of the rodents from the sub-floor space into the dwelling, where they were obviously in search of food. One treatment was then completely successful in determining the subsequent minor infestation. No trouble has since been experienced.

2.- A basement tenant complained that she had seen a rat which escaped down the trap of the water closet. Upon investigation of the drainage system the access chamber into which the branch soil drain discharged revealed numerous rodent foot-prints on the benching. A second chamber some 15-20 feet away was found complete with rat nest constructed on the upper part of the benching. The domestic drainage system and sewer connection was subjected to a test and found to be sound. In this instance the route of infestation had been from house to drain instead of, as is usual, from drain to house. It also proved beyond doubt that the water-seal to the trap of a W.C. is not a fully effective barrier to rats.

Charges for Rodent Extermination

As a result of a review of the cost of rodent work, the charge to business premises was increased from 7s.6d. to the more realistic figure of 17s.0d. per hour. It was at first thought that the increased charge would deter traders from taking advantage of the Council's rodent service, but this has not been so.

Maintenance Treatment for Rats in Sewers

This aspect of rodent control continues to be undertaken by the staff of the Borough Engineer and I am indebted to him for particulars of the treatment given.

Two treatments were carried out in the year, the first from 16th January to 4th February, using a sausage Rusk bait and 2½ per cent. phosphide poison medium, and the second from 2nd to 21st July with bread rusk and 10 per cent. arsenious oxide.

The following table indicates the result of the two treatments:-

	January 1957	July 1957
No. of manholes baited	717	757
No. of manholes showing prebait take	322	392
No. of manholes showing complete prebait take	85	25

The second treatment would appear to indicate a more widespread infestation but a decreased rat population.

Insect and other Pests

In addition to the usual complaints of ants, bugs, cockroaches, fleas, flies, lice, pigeons, wasps, woodlice and woodworm there have been increasing numbers of complaints from tenants of new blocks of flats of the pest "Bryobia praetiosa" or Clover Mite. The source of infestation would appear to be importation on turves or in grass seed. The infestations have proved very obstinate to treatment and do not respond to the usual D.D.T. and B.H.C. insecticides.

Experimental treatments have been carried out using Gammexane and Malathian and with successful results.

Autumnal flies, namely "Thaumatomyia notata" have given a lot of trouble during the months of September/October. Nothing can be done to deal with these at source but when they attempt to hibernate and gain access to dwellings they can be readily killed with persistent insecticides D.D.T. and B.H.C.

PROVISION OF DUSTBINS

The vexed question of who should provide the dustbin - the Owner or the Occupier, has been relieved, so far as the Borough Council is concerned, by the provisions contained in Section 12 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954. It is now the practice for the Council to ask the owner to supply the dustbin.

The Owner may appeal to the Magistrates Court against the requirements of the notice within 21 days. No such appeal was made during 1956.

PLEASURE FAIR BYELAWS

In view of the lack of legal control over the persistent public health nuisances caused by the absence of sanitary conveniences at the private Vale of Health Amusement Park, the Council determined to make Byelaws in pursuance of the powers contained in the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1939.

These Byelaws were confirmed by the Home Office and came into operation on 1st October, 1954.

Despite the fact that there had been two previous successful prosecutions, it was found necessary to issue three further Summonses in respect of the absence of sanitary accommodation at the Vale of Health private fairground. The maximum penalty of £5 was imposed in each case and Costs were awarded to the Council.

Plans were afterwards deposited showing new conveniences at both fairgrounds.

BARBERS AND HAIRDRESSERS

Two new premises were registered during 1956 bringing the total number of premises registered to 76.

HOUSINGSLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME, 1956-60

The following is the list of properties comprised in the Council's approved slum clearance programme made in accordance with Section 1 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954.

		<u>No. of Dwellings</u>
Alexandra Mews	...	24
Quex Mews	...	5
Colas Mews	...	8
* Elizabeth Mews	...	14
Steeles Mews North	...	7
Cottage Mews	...	4
Flask Walk (24, 26, 28)	...	3
✧ New End (36, 38, 40)	...	3
Loveridge Mews	...	<u>8</u>
	TOTAL:-	<u>76</u>

* Nos. 20, 23, 24, 25, 26 and 27, Elizabeth Mews have now been deleted from the programme. (None of these premises is used for human habitation.)

✧ To be dealt with by the London County Council.

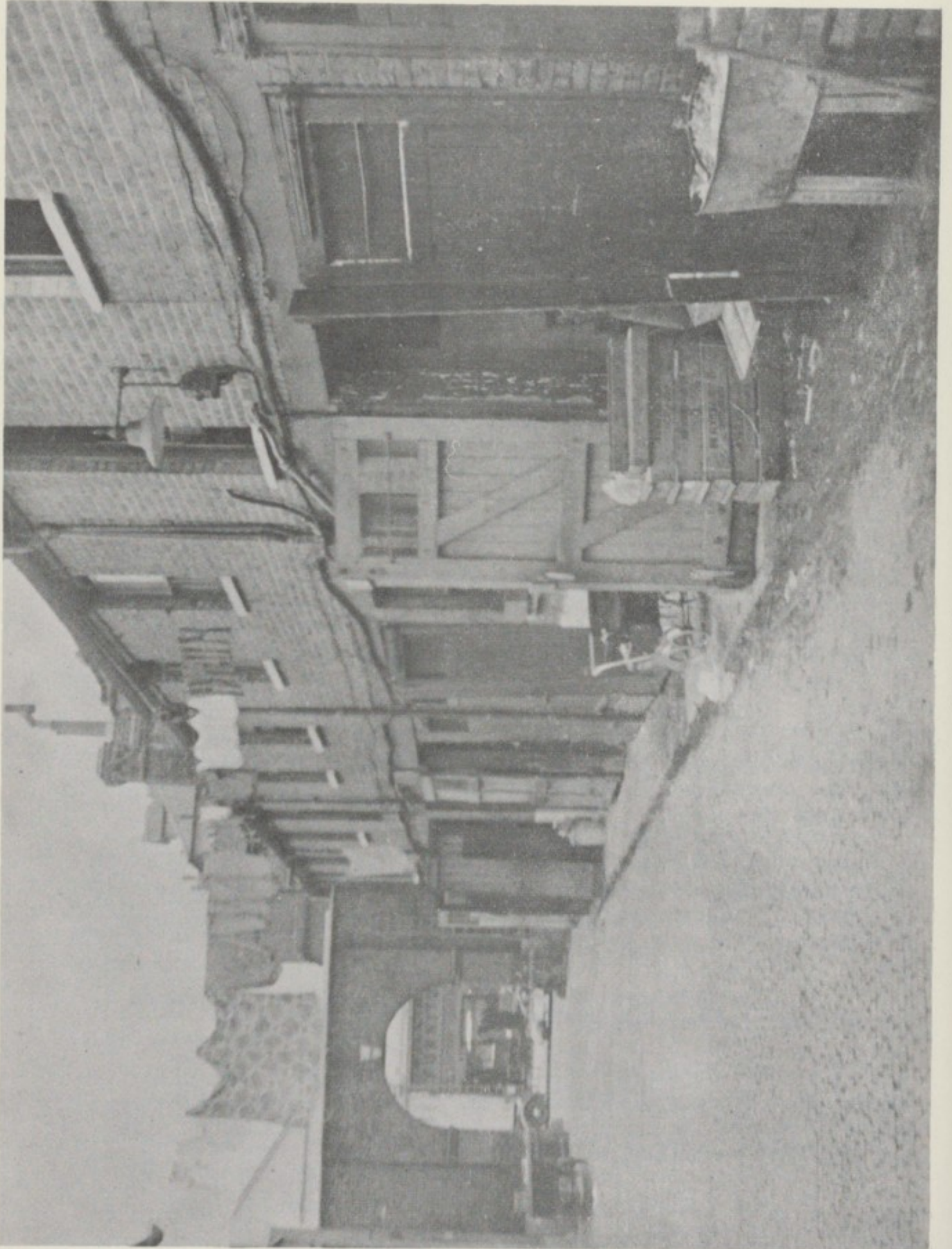
Colas Mews was officially Represented pursuant to Section 25 of the Housing Act, 1936 as being unfit for human habitation and that the most satisfactory method of dealing with the conditions in the area was the demolition of all the buildings therein.

This matter was the subject of an objection by the individual Owner of seven of the premises, Nos. 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 11 and 12, Colas Mews and a private local Inquiry was ordered by the Minister of Housing & Local Government.

The Clearance Order was subsequently confirmed by the Minister without modification.

The Colas Mews Clearance Order, 1956 became effective on the 22nd December, 1956 and appropriate measures are being taken to secure the complete demolition and clearance of all the premises comprised in the area.

The following photograph gives a general impression of the conditions existing at Colas Mews.



Colas Mews.

Nos. 24, 26 and 28, Flask Walk were also declared a Clearance Area and a Compulsory Purchase Order was made. The owner of the three premises subsequently lodged an objection which is to be the subject of an Inquiry by the Minister.

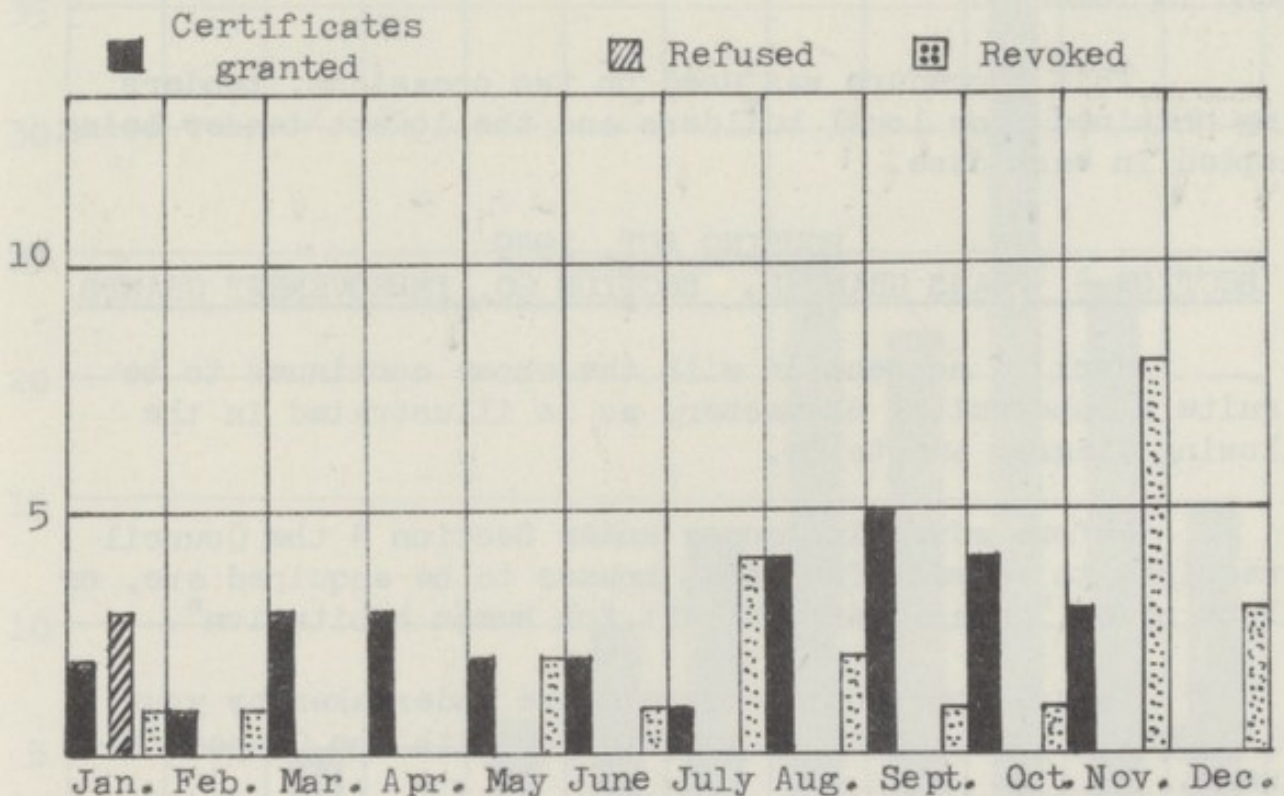
HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR

The following table shows the paucity, both of the tenant's applications for Certificates of Disrepair, and the landlords' for the revocation thereof.

Of the total number of 174 Certificates issued from the commencement of the Act until 31st December, 1956 landlords applied for the revocation of 71.

Landlords are obviously not troubling to apply for revocation of the outstanding Certificates because the increased rents will not apparently recompense them for the expensive repairs involved.



LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1955, SECTION 27

This most useful Section provides that -

"(1) Where a sanitary authority are satisfied that -

- (a) any house in their district is in such a state (in this section referred to as a 'defective state') as to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health; and
- (b) having regard to all the circumstances unreasonable delay in remedying the defective state would be occasioned by following in relation to such house (in this section referred to as 'the premises') the procedure prescribed in the Fifth Schedule to the Act of 1936,

the authority may (instead of serving a nuisance notice under the said Fifth Schedule) serve, upon the person upon whom it would otherwise have been appropriate under the said schedule to serve such a nuisance notice, a notice to the effect that the authority intend to remedy the defective state of the premises themselves and specifying the defects which they intend to remedy".

This procedure was used on two occasions, tenders being obtained from local builders and the lowest tender being accepted in each case.

HOUSING ACT, 1949SECTION 4, LOANS GRANTED. SECTION 20, IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Work in connection with the above continues to be of quite a substantial character, as is illustrated in the following diagram and table.

Before advancing money under Section 4 the Council is required to be satisfied that houses to be acquired are, or will be made, "in all respects fit for human habitation".

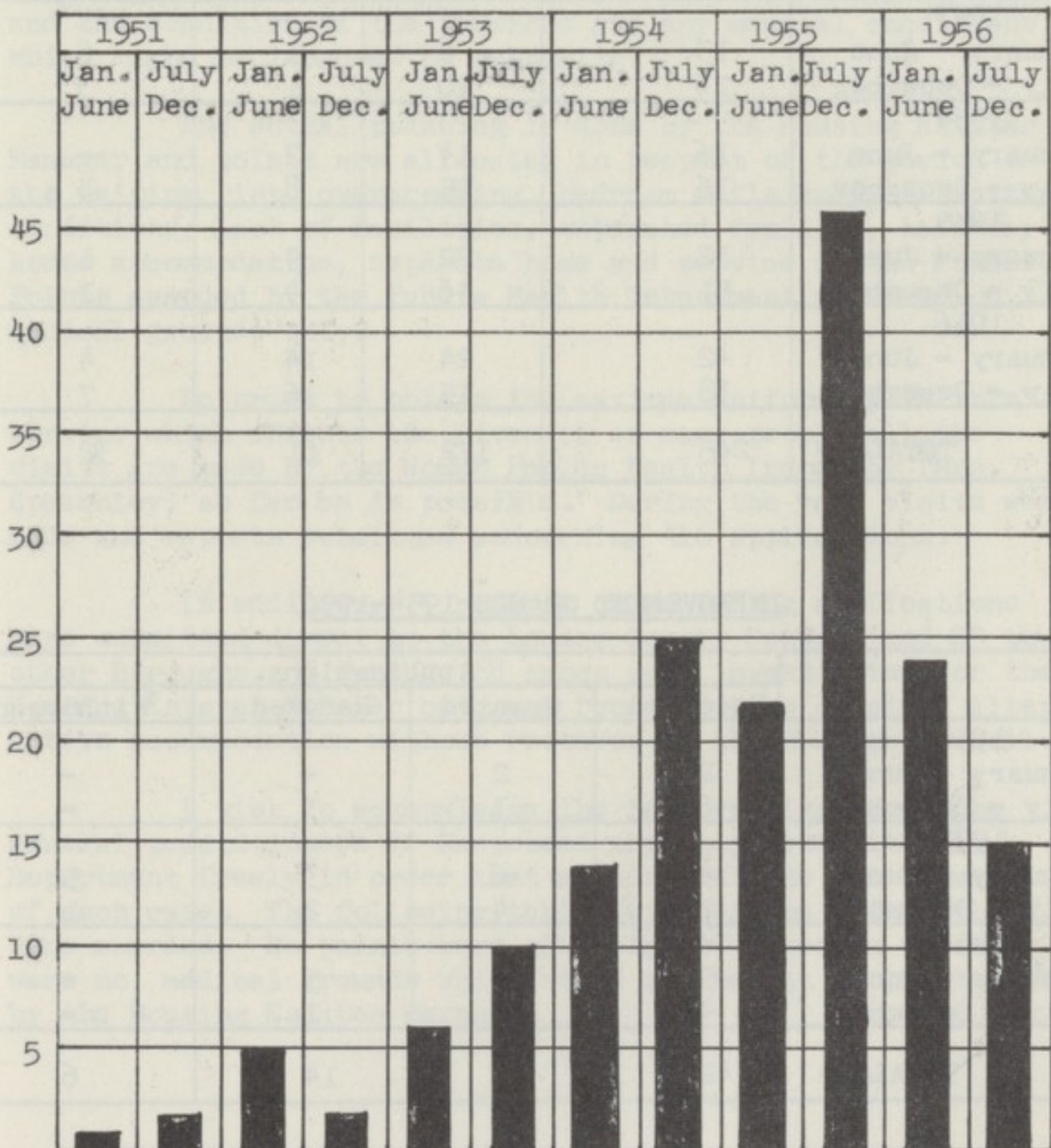
Very comprehensive surveys are undertaken by your Public Health Inspectors, in conjunction with the Council's Valuers.

Schedules of works to render the premises fit are served on the applicant and the estimated cost of the repairs

is retained out of the moneys to be advanced, until the works are completed.

Thus, not only is a large number of properties being brought into a good state of repair, but the applicants have the knowledge that, generally speaking, they are safeguarded against untoward heavy commitments on their houses for a very reasonable period.

SECTION 4, LOANS GRANTED



APPLICATIONS RECEIVED FOR SECTION 4 LOANS

	Applic- ations received	Loans		Applic- ations withdrawn
		Granted	Refused	
1951				
January - June	1	1	-	-
July - December	9	2	2	5
1952				
January - June	7	5	2	-
July - December	6	2	2	2
1953				
January - June	13	6	1	6
July - December	14	10	1	3
1954				
January - June	16	14	2	-
July - December	36	25	8	3
1955				
January - June	32	22	9	1
July - December	51	46	4	1
1956				
January - June	42	24	14	4
July - December	38	15	16	7
TOTALS:-	265	172	61	32

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS 1954-1956

	Applications			
	Received	Granted	Refused	Withdrawn
1954				
January - June	2	2	-	-
July - December	6	3	3	-
1955				
January - June	14	6	3	5
July - December	7	4	2	1
1956				
January - June	9	4	5	-
July - December	4	3	1	-
TOTALS:-	42	22	14	6

APPLICATION FOR REHOUSING

It is the practice now to submit to the Public Health Department applications for housing in order that we may advise as to the number of points, 0 - 20, which might be awarded on medical grounds.

Housing applications are sent to the Public Health Department for visits to be made to ascertain the number of rooms occupied by the family, the sex and ages of the members of the family, the permitted number of occupants for the accommodation, the conditions under which the family is living and the condition of the premises and any medical conditions which might be improved by rehousing.

The actual pointing is done by the Housing Estates Manager and points are allocated in respect of the period on the waiting list, overcrowding, bedroom deficiency, insanitary conditions, lack of facilities, separated families, half-way house accommodation, separate home and service in the Forces. Points awarded by the Public Health Department are made on medical grounds only.

In order to obtain the maximum uniformity in this service which affects the lives of so many people all the visits are made by the Woman Public Health Inspector (Mrs. Speechley) so far as is possible. During the year visits were made and reports submitted concerning 416 applications.

In addition, 75 reports on rehousing applications were submitted direct to the London County Council and 29 to other Boroughs. A further 68 cases were investigated for the Housing Estates Manager but were found to have obtained alternative accommodation without recourse to the Borough Council.

I wish to acknowledge the help received from the general practitioners of Hampstead who cooperate with the Department freely in order that a fair estimate can be made of each case. The following table sets out the points that were awarded. No points were given in 242 cases as there were no medical grounds which would not be met by points given by the Housing Estates Manager.

<u>No. of cases</u>	<u>Points given</u>	<u>Cases Rehoused</u>
242	Nil	35
1	3	-
86	5	16
60	10	21
15	15	10
<u>12</u>	20	<u>10</u>
<u>416</u>		<u>92</u>

Of the 12 cases where the maximum points, 20, were given on medical grounds, 11 were on account of active tuberculosis and one on account of Parkinson's disease.

On account of the extreme shortage of housing accommodation it is regretted that of these urgent cases only 2 were successful in being rehoused during the year. A further 8 cases where maximum points had been awarded in previous years were also rehoused (three cases had been "pointed" in 1955, four in 1954 and one in 1953).

STATISTICAL SUMMARY

Area of Borough	...	...	2,265 acres
Registrar General's estimate of Population mid-1956	...	...	97,580
Rateable Value March, 1956	...	...	£1,717,039
Sum produced by ld. rate	...	...	£6,967
No. of separate rating assessments of dwelling houses, flats and other residences	...	...	22,104
No. of structurally separate dwellings, Census 1951	...	...	23,010
No. of private households, Census 1951	...	...	35,970

BIRTHS

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Legitimate</u>	<u>Illegitimate</u>
Males:	760	682	78
Females:	<u>715</u>	<u>644</u>	<u>71</u>
	<u>1,475</u>	<u>1,326</u>	<u>149</u>
Birth rate	...	...	15.1
Area of Comparability Factor	...	...	0.75
No. of Stillbirths	...	...	25
Stillbirth Rate	...	...	16.7

DEATHS

Net deaths (Males 438, Females 591)	...	1,029
Death Rate	...	10.5
Area Comparability Factor	...	1.02
Deaths from maternal causes	...	1
Deaths of infants under 1 year (Males 18, Females 16)	...	34
Deaths of infants under 4 weeks (Males 13, Females 14)	...	27
Infant Mortality Rate: All infants		23
Legitimate infants		24.9
Illegitimate infants		6.7

CAUSES OF DEATH 1956

Cause of Death	Total Males	MALES - AGES								Total Females	FEMALES - AGES								Total Males & Females	
		0 -	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	65 -	75 -		0 -	1 -	5 -	15 -	25 -	45 -	65 -	75 -		
Tuberculosis respiratory	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	4
Tuberculosis other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infections	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Measles	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	16	-	-	-	-	1	5	2	8	14	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	3	30	
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	28	-	-	-	-	-	12	13	3	6	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	1	34	
Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26	-	-	-	-	1	16	5	4	26	
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	1	4	4	-	9	
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	41	-	-	-	-	1	11	18	11	72	-	-	-	1	8	20	17	26	113	
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	3	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	
Diabetes	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	
Vascular lesions of nervous system	38	-	-	-	-	2	8	10	18	90	-	-	-	-	1	13	23	53	128	
Coronary disease angina	127	-	-	-	-	6	40	39	42	96	-	-	-	-	-	18	31	47	223	

Hypertension with heart disease	13	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	8	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	26
Other heart disease	23	-	-	-	-	-	3	8	12	60	-	-	-	-	1	8	11	40	83
Other circulatory disease	23	-	-	-	-	1	3	7	12	35	-	-	-	-	-	5	10	20	58
Influenza	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Pneumonia	18	5	-	-	-	-	-	4	9	27	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	19	45
Bronchitis	27	-	-	-	-	-	7	8	12	23	-	-	-	-	-	5	5	13	50
Other diseases of respiratory system	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	12	-	-	-	-	-	5	3	4	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	17
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	3	6
Nephritis and nephrosis	4	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6
Hyperplasia of prostate	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Pregnancy, child birth abortion	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformations	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	4	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	8
Other defined and illdefined diseases	32	11	-	1	-	2	5	6	7	57	12	-	1	-	5	6	12	21	89
Motor vehicle accidents	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	4
All other accidents	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	2	11	-	1	-	-	-	3	2	5	16
Suicide	10	-	-	-	-	7	3	-	-	15	-	-	-	3	2	9	-	1	25
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	438	18	-	2	1	24	109	131	153	591	16	3	1	5	28	118	143	277	1029

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

DISEASE	Notifications					Removed to Hosp. 1956	Deaths 1956
	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956		
Dysentery	15	40	73	32	35	8	-
Encephalitis:							
Acute Infective	-	-	-	1	2	2	-
Post Infectious	1	1	1	3	2	2	-
Erysipelas	10	7	13	7	7	3	-
Food Poisoning *	6	21	19	56	15	7	-
Malaria	-	1	2	-	-	-	-
Measles	561	1186	36	1028	243	8	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	3	2	2	2	2	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	3	5	1	1	7	6	-
Paratyphoid Fever	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	37	53	47	53	54	22	3
Poliomyelitis: Non Paralytic	4	2	-	28	-	-	-
Paralytic	7	10	2	9	2	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia	45	34	41	22	45	43	-
Scabies	17	24	23	26	25	-	-
Scarlet Fever	112	44	50	23	32	2	-
Typhoid Fever	-	-	-	4	1	1	-
Whooping Cough	193	215	169	114	94	14	-
TOTAL:-	1014	1646	479	1409	566	121	5

* A further 12 cases were ascertained but were not notified.

TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS	Respiratory				Non-Respiratory			
	New Cases		Deaths		New Cases		Deaths	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0 -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1 -	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5 -	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
15 -	9	9	-	-	-	4	-	-
25 -	26	13	-	3	1	4	-	-
45 -	15	3	-	1	1	1	-	-
65 -	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
75 -	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL:-	60	29	-	4	2	10	-	-

FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS (CORRECTED)

<u>1st Quarter</u>	<u>2nd Quarter</u>	<u>3rd Quarter</u>	<u>4th Quarter</u>	<u>Total</u>
1	3	1	10	15

No. of outbreaks due to Identified Agents 2. Total cases 5.

Outbreaks due to: Salmonella Typhimurium.

No. of outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause Nil.

No. of Single Cases 10. Agent Identified 8. Unknown cause 2.

Agent Identified: Salmonella Typhimurium.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS
(Infectious Diseases)

<u>Throat/Nose</u>		<u>No. of examinations</u>
<u>Swabs:</u>	Diphtheria Bacilli found	Nil
	Haemolytic Streptococci found	45
	Vincent's Angina Organisms found	5
	Negative	82
<u>Faeces:</u>	Shigella found	26
	Salmonella found	15
	Negative	190
<u>Pertussis:</u>	Positive	1
	Negative	9
<u>Sputum:</u>	Negative	20
		<u>393</u>

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

No. of calls by borough van	4,362
No. of articles passed through steam chamber	3,908
No. of rooms disinfested after vermin	180
No. of rooms disinfested after infectious disease	215
No. of rooms cleansed after death or removal	14
Parcels of clothes for despatch abroad	156

HAMPSTEAD BOROUGH COUNCIL CLEANSING CENTRE

	Verminous conditions		Scabies	
	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Adults	10	13	14	39
Children under 5	8	9	-	-
Children over 5	-	-	-	-
Contacts	-	-	6	11
L.C.C. School Children	38	38	-	-

London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953

Persons cleansed at home ... Nil.

PUBLIC MORTUARY, NEW END

No. of post-mortem examinations carried out ... 232

Causes of death

Natural Causes	...	...	...	188
Suicides:				
Coal Gas Poisoning		14		
Hanging		1		
Drugs		3		
Falls		1		
Drowning		2		
Railway		1	...	22
Accidental:				
Falls		3		
Coal Gas Poisoning		2		
Road Accidents		6		
Burns		2		
Railway		1	...	14
Post operative	...	...	...	6
Open Verdict	...	...	...	2
Bodies brought for accommodation only			...	1
			Total:	<u>232</u>

No. of bodies admitted by order of:		
Coroner		189
Ambulance		30
Police		9
Marie Curie Hospital		4
Public Health Dept.		1
	Total:	<u>233</u>

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONInspections

Houses inspected on complaint	...	...	2,199
" " after infectious disease	...	...	409
" " under Section 9, Housing Act, 1936			1
House-to-House inspections	...	...	109
Inspections and revisits in connection with Loans under Section 4, Housing Act, 1949	...	...	421
Special visits and re-inspections	...	...	11,167

Notices

Intimation Notices served	...	...	706
Statutory Notices served	...	...	206

The Factories Act, 1937 (including Outworkers)

Inspections and re-inspections made	199
-------------------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933. Poisons Rules, 1952

Inspections made	15
------------------	-----	-----	-----	----

Rag Flock, etc. Act, 1951

Inspections made	4
------------------	-----	-----	-----	---

Shops Act, 1950 (Section 38). Arrangements for health and comfort of shop workers

Inspections made	101
------------------	-----	-----	-----	-----

Drainage Works

Plans and applications deposited for:-

(a) Voluntary additional sanitary fittings or alterations to drainage	...	...	231
(b) Drainage and sanitary fittings required by Sanitary Notices	...	...	26

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948

	No. on Register	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Ss. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authority	299	15	1	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority	282	44	5	-
(iii) Other premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the local authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	4	-	-	-
TOTAL:	585	59	6	-

Defects Found

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	3	3	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	1	1	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	2
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	2
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	2	1	2
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	1	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outworkers)	1	-	-
TOTAL:	14	12	7

OUTWORKERS

No. of Hampstead firms making return	...	...	19
No. of Outworkers notified	...	...	193
" " " resident in Hampstead		...	30
" " " notified to us from other boroughs			132
" " visits by Public Health Inspectors		...	91

<u>Classes of Work</u>				<u>No. of Outworkers</u>
Alterations to clothing	...	...	...	112
Carpet cleaning	...	...	...	1
Making of Christmas crackers		...	...	19
Making of Cardboard boxes	...	...	...	4
Making of artificial flowers		...	...	7
Carding of pins, hooks, etc.		...	...	1
Making or repairing lampshades		...	...	5
Feather sorting	...	...	...	2
Making of cake decorations		...	...	2
Making of toys	...	...	...	7
Repairing of handbags	...	...	...	1
Repairs to furniture	...	...	...	1
				<u>TOTAL:</u>
				<u>162</u>

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

New licences issued	...	...	Nil
Licences renewed	...	...	6
No. of visits by Public Health Inspectors			21

PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933

New Licences issued	Licences Renewed	Ceased to sell poisons or removed	No. on Register at end of year	No. of inspections
2	108	8	110	15

SWIMMING BATHS

No. of Samples	Chemical Analysis		Bacteriological Examination	
	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
24	8	-	16	-

LEGAL PROCEEDINGSPublic Health (London) Act, 1936London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1939

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Result of Proceedings
<u>1956</u> 15th February	<u>Vale of Health</u> Breach of Pleasure Fair Byelaws - Failure to provide adequate sanitary conveniences.	Fined £5.
13th June	<u>Roderick Road</u> Non-compliance with a statutory notice.	Order to abate within 35 days.
10th August	<u>Vale of Health</u> Breach of Pleasure Fair Byelaws.	Fined £5 £1.1s.0d. costs.
" "	-do-	Fined £5 £1.1s.0d. costs.
21st September	<u>Hampstead High Street</u> Breach of Drainage and W.C. Byelaws.	Fined £29 £9.9s.0d. costs.

INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

			<u>No. on</u> <u>Register</u>	<u>No. of</u> <u>Inspections</u>
Milkshops and Dairies	...	...	49	53
Ice cream premises	...	...	253	92
Butchers and Prepared Meat Premises	...	...	59	376
Fishmongers	...	...	17	122
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	4	29
Bakers Shops and Bakehouses	...	...	26	136
Restaurants and Catering Establishments			85	594
Public Houses	...	...	38	122
Delicatessen	...	...	18	171
Confectionery	...	...	77	73
Grocers	...	...	103	409
Greengrocers	...	...	64	57
Off Licences	...	...	32	14
Other food premises	...	...	3	79

PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER SECTION 16, FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955Ice Cream

Confectioners	63	Greengrocers	26
Grocers	51	Butchers	2
Tobacconists	11	Fishmongers	4
Restaurants	46	Garages	1
Dairies	18	Bakers	6
Stores	6	Toy Shops	1
Clubs	5	Florists	1
Off Licences	1	Kiosks and Stalls	6
Patisserie	1		
Delicatessen	4	TOTAL:	<u>253</u>

Sausages, Cooked Meats, etc.

Grocers	8
Provisions	4
Butchers	37
Delicatessen	5
Factory	1
Café	<u>1</u>
TOTAL:	<u>56</u>

MILK SUPPLY

No. of Licensed Distributors 82.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations
Licences issued

Type of Licence	Pasteurised	Tuberculin Tested	Sterilised
Dealers	42	34	48
Supplementary	28	28	31

Milk Examination

Designation	Methylene Blue and Phosphatase Tests	Chemical Analysis
Pasteurised	17	22
T.T. Pasteurised	1	2
TOTAL:	18	24

All the samples were satisfactory.

Average milk fat content 3.71 per cent.

(legal minimum 3 per cent.)

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD

Nature of Sample	No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Cake	1	1	-
Roast Beef	1	-	1 *
Cockles	14	14	-
Shrimps	1	1	-
Prawns	2	1	1 *
Whelks	11	9	2 *
Jellied Eels	6	6	-
Mussels	2	2	-
Server Water	4	4	-
Cooked Sausage	1	1	-
National Dried Milk	1	1	-
Red Salmon	1	1	-
Processed Peas	1	1	-
Margarine	2	2	-
Glace Cherries	1	1	-
Flood Water	1	1	-
Silt (after flood)	1	1	-
TOTAL:	51	47	4

* Excessive bacterial content.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Sample No.	Article	Offence	How dealt with
1	Sweet Chocomilk.	Fat tainted. Commodity not fit for consumption.	Stock surrendered and destroyed.
33	Cream Meringue.	Contained imitation cream.	Vendor cautioned.
34	Cream Doughnuts.	" " "	" "
85	Triple Cream Cheese.	False description. 50.47% milk fat.	" "
135	Angel Cake.	Contained dust and dirt.	Vendor cautioned. Stock surrendered and destroyed.
149	Cake.	Contained rodent droppings.	Vendor prosecuted fined £10 and costs.
180	Ice Cream Cornet.	Contained foreign matter consisting of charred farinaceous matter.	No action.
197	Chocolate Liqueurs.	Contained insect eggs.	Vendor cautioned.
309	Pure White Spirit. 140° proof.	Misleading description. White Spirit is a Hydrocarbon oil and not an alcohol. The sample is a mixture of ethyl alcohol and water.	Referred to Ministry of Agriculture, Fish and Food with recommendation that the Labelling of Food Order be amended so that spirit of this strength be labelled "dangerous not to be used unless diluted".
303	Strawberry Flavour.	Contained prohibited preservative. 290 ppm. benzoic acid.	Manufacturer cautioned. Label altered.

Continued.

ADULTERATED SAMPLES - continued

Sample No.	Article	Offence	How dealt with
343	Pineapple Milk Flavouring.	Contained prohibited preservative. 268 ppm. benzoic acid.	Manufacturer cautioned. Label altered.
348	Chocolate Flavour.	Contained prohibited preservative. 326 ppm. benzoic acid.	" " "
362	Debris in Milk Bottle.	Contained veg. matter probably derived from breakfast food.	Bottler cautioned.
466	Gin.	Added water 2.3% (based on 65° proof spirit)	Warning sent by Town Clerk to Licencee.
467	Gin.	Added water 1.3% (based on 65° proof spirit)	" " "

The percentage of unsatisfactory samples is 3.0 per cent. This compares with 1.6 per cent, 2.4 per cent, and 3.57 per cent, for the previous 3 years.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Offences relating to Food and Food Premises.
Sections 2, 8 and 113 Food and Drugs Act, 1955

Date of Hearing	Premises and Nature of Offence	Result of Proceedings
15th February	Fleet Road. Food not of quality demanded (nail in cake).	Fined £5.
16th May	Broadhurst Gardens. Food not of quality demanded (cigarette end in bread).	Fined £5 and £2.2s.0d. costs.
10th August	Fleet Road. Food not of quality demanded. (Mouse excrement in cake).	Fined £10. £2.2s.0d. costs.

UN SOUND FOOD SURRENDERED

<u>Article</u>			<u>Quantity</u>
Bicarbonate of Soda	...	...	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Bovril, Marmite	...	...	2 jars.
Butter and Margarine	...	...	62 lbs; 48 pkts.
Cake	...	...	20 lbs.
Cereals	...	...	497 lbs.
Cheese	...	...	36 lbs.
Chocolate, etc.	...	...	108 bars.
Coffee	...	...	7 lbs.
Confectionery	...	...	16 lbs.
Desiccated Coconut	...	...	154 lbs.
Dried Fruit	...	...	161 lbs.
Eggs	...	...	330.
Fish	...	...	(72 tins. (34 stone 13 lbs.
Flour, Golden Raising Powder	...	...	77 lbs.
Fruit and Fruit Juice	...	...	793 tins; 168 lbs.
Ground Ginger	...	...	$\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Jam and Preserves	...	...	4 tins; 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Marzipan	...	...	14 lbs.
Meat	...	...	(185 tins. (2,738 $\frac{1}{4}$ lbs. (2 chickens.
Milk	...	...	(103 tins. (2 quarts.
Mixed Peel, Glace Cherries	...	...	18 lbs.
Salt	...	...	24 lbs; 24 pkts.
Soup	...	...	30 tins.
Suet	...	...	12 lbs.
Sugar	...	...	170 lbs.
Sugared Chicks	...	...	326 lbs.
Tea	...	...	25 lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	177 tins; 168 lbs.
Miscellaneous Packets:- Vermicelli, Macaroni, Farfals, Maltesers, Cereals, Lemonade Powder, Jellies, Sponge Pudding and Sponge Mixture			211
Miscellaneous Tins:- Ginger Pudding, Chocolate Spread, Steak Pudding, Frozen Eggs, etc.			64
Miscellaneous Bottles:- Lemon and Orange Squash, Essence, Sauce	...	...	54

HOUSING

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ... 2,718
2. Number of dwelling-houses (included in (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regs. 1925 and 1932 (House-to-House inspection) ... 109
3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation ... 7
4. Number of dwelling-houses found not to be in all respects fit for human habitation ... 706

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

PART A - Houses Demolished			
<u>Clearance Areas. Housing Act, 1936 and Housing Repairs & Rents Act, 1954</u>	Houses	Persons Displaced	Families Displaced
(1) Houses unfit for human habitation	Nil	Nil	Nil
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement, etc.	"	"	"
(3) Houses on land acquired under Section 27 Housing Act, 1936	"	"	"
<u>Not in Clearance Areas</u>			
(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936	1	6	3
PART B - Unfit Houses Closed			
(5) Under Section 11 Housing Act, 1936 and Sections 10(1) and 11(2) Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	2	5	3
(6) Under Sections 3(1) and 3(2) Housing Act, 1949	Nil	Nil	Nil
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Section 12 Housing Act, 1936	4	5	3

<u>PART C - Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied</u>		
	By Owner	By Local Authority
(8) After informal action by local authority	464	Nil
(9) After formal notice under -		
(a) Public Health Acts	103	Nil
(b) Housing Act, 1936	Nil	Nil
(10) Under Section 5 Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	Nil	-
<u>PART D - Unfit Houses in temporary use (Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954)</u>		
	No. of Houses	No. of separate dwellings
(11) Retained for temporary accommodation:-		
(a) Under Section 2	Nil	-
(b) Under Section 3	Nil	-
(c) Under Section 4	Nil	-
(12) Licensed for temporary occupation under Section 6	Nil	-
<u>PART E - Purchase of Houses by agreement</u>		
	No. of Houses	No. of occupants
(13) Houses in Clearance Areas other than those included in Confirmed Clearance Orders or Compulsory Purchase Orders, purchased in the year	Nil	-

OVERCROWDING

	1956	1955	1954	1953	1952
New cases reported during year	130	127	279	219	125
No. rehoused during year	43	48	37	53	66
No. remaining on Register	1162	1075	996	754	588

Of the 43 overcrowded families rehoused, 35 were by Hampstead and 8 by the London County Council.

HOUSING ACT, 1936. PART II. SECTION 9Repair of Insanitary Houses

Except in very exceptional circumstances, the Council has discontinued the use of this Section.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954Certificates of Disrepair

	Applications received	Certificates		Applications Outstanding	Certificates Revoked
		Granted	Refused		
1954	102	71	16	15	6
1955	69	73	6	5	41
1956	28	30	3	-	24

REHOUSING

Visits and revisits in connection with the investigation of 520 rehousing applicants	...	...	1,218
No. of reports submitted to Hampstead Housing Estates Manager	...	...	416
" " " " " L.C.C. Estates Department			44
" " " " " L.C.C. Divisional Medical Officer	...	...	31
" " " " " Other Boroughs	...	...	29

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL, DIVISION 2. PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Divisional Medical Officer: H. Leslie Oldershaw, M.D., B.S., D.P.H.,
313/319, Harrow Road, W.9. CUNningham 4815.

Hampstead Sub-Office: 251, Finchley Road, N.W.3. HAMpstead 8450.

List of Clinics, Day Nurseries and School Treatment Centres situated within the Borough of Hampstead:-

DAY NURSERIES (normally open all day, Monday to Friday)

Woodchurch,	11/13, Woodchurch Road, N.W.6.	MAI 2937
Parkhill,	2, Parkhill Road, N.W.3.	GUL 4759
Pond Street,	27/29, Pond Street, N.W.3.	HAM 1686

MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

60, West End Lane, N.W.6.	MAI 5381
230, Haverstock Hill, N.W.3.	SWI 3666
Hampstead Wells, Christchurch Hill, N.W.3.	HAM 9534
3/5, Daleham Gardens, N.W.3.	SWI 3424
Solent Road, Sumatra Road, N.W.6.	HAM 5978

Welfare Foods. (National dried milk, orange juice, cod liver oil, etc.,) are obtainable from these centres.

SCHOOL TREATMENT CENTRES

Kilburn Treatment Centre, 107, Kingsgate Road, N.W.6.	MAI 3005
Lithos Road Centre, Finchley Road, N.W.3.	HAM 4763

SPEECH THERAPY CENTRE

West End Lane Welfare Centre, 60, West End Lane, N.W.6.	MAI 5381
--	----------

BATHING CENTRE

Hampstead Bathing Centre, Lithos Road, N.W.3.	HAM 7171
---	----------

(This is a Borough Council establishment at which school children receive treatment under arrangements made between the London County Council and the Borough Council.)

DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATIONS

- Hampstead District Nursing Association,
3, Pond Street, N.W.3. HAM 6406
- Kilburn & W. Hampstead District Nursing Assoc.
20, Dennington Park Road, N.W.6. HAM 4232
- Home Help Organiser,
251, Finchley Road, N.W.3. HAM 4136

For detailed information on the following subjects application should be made to the Divisional Medical Officer, 313/319, Harrow Road, W.9. CUNningham 4815.

- Care of Mothers and Young Children.
- Child Guidance Units.
- Deprived or Neglected Children.
- Rehabilitation of Mothers.
- Child Minders and Day Nurseries.
- Health Visiting.
- Home Nursing.
- Welfare Centres.
- Midwifery.
- Domestic Help Service.
- Family Planning.
- Recuperative Holidays.
- Foot Clinics.
- Tuberculosis Care and After-care.
- Prevention of illness, care of persons suffering from illness or mental defectiveness and the after-care of such persons.
- Treatment centres for school pupils for: Minor Ailments, Dental, Vision, Orthoptics, Stammering and other speech defects, Rheumatism, Ear, Nose and Throat, Eneuresis, Nutrition.
- Vaccination and Immunisation.

INDEX

	<u>PAGE</u>
Aged Persons:	
Care of the Aged 	13
Cleansing of 	11,50
Laundry Service 	14
Area of Borough 	45
Area of Comparability Factors 	45
Atmospheric Pollution 	25
Bacteriological Examinations:	
Food 	24,56
Infectious Disease 	49
Swimming Bath Water 	54
Bakehouses 	31
Barbers and Hairdressers 	36
Bathing Centre 	11,50
Baths, Old Persons 	11,19,50
Births, Birth Rate 	7,45
British Red Cross Society 	18
Burials 	12
Certificates of Disrepair 	39,62
Certificates of Suitability 	31
Chemical Analysis:	
Food 	24,57
Swimming Bath Water 	54
Chiropody Service 	19
Cleansing Station 	11,50
Clearance Areas 	37,60
Clinics 	63
Closing Orders 	60
Common Lodging Houses 	31
Complaints 	51
Contamination of Food 	56,57,58
Conveniences, Free Washing Facilities 	30
do. Railway Stations 	30
Cooked Meats, etc. 	22,55
Council Representatives on other Organisations 	5
Clubs, Old Persons 	20
Darby and Joan Clubs 	20
Day Nurseries 	63

Deaths:				
Chief Causes	...	...	...	7,46
Death Rate	...	...	...	7,45
Infant Mortality	...	...	...	8,45
Maternal Mortality	...	...	...	8,45
Mortuary	...	...	...	50
Suicides	...	...	...	8
Demolition Orders	...	...	...	60
Dinner Clubs	...	...	...	19
Disinfection and Disinfestation	...	...	...	11,12,49
District Nursing Associations	...	...	...	64
Division 2, London County Council	...	...	...	63
Divisional Health Committee	...	...	...	5
Domestic Help Service	...	...	...	64
Drainage	...	...	...	51
Dustbins, Provision of	...	...	...	36
Dwellings:				
Structurally separate	...	...	...	45
Rate Assessments	...	...	...	45
Factories Act:				
Inspections	...	...	...	51,52
Outworkers	...	...	...	51,53
Underground Bakehouses	...	...	...	31
Fair, Hampstead Heath	...	...	...	22
Fairground Byelaws	...	...	...	36
Food:				
Adulterated Samples	...	...	...	57
Bacteriological Examination	...	...	...	24,56
Bakehouses, Underground	...	...	...	31
Chemical Analysis	...	...	...	24,57
Cooked Meat Premises	...	...	...	22,55
Food and Drugs Act, 1955	...	...	...	21,55
Food Hygiene at Hampstead Heath Fair	...	...	...	22
Food Hygiene Regulations	...	...	...	21
Ice Cream	...	...	...	22,55
Inspections	...	...	...	55
Legal Proceedings	...	...	...	58
Milk	...	...	...	56
Premises	...	...	...	21,55
Sampling	...	...	...	24,57
Unsound Food	...	...	...	25,59
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	49
Foot Clinics	...	...	...	19
Free Washing Facilities	...	...	...	30

	<u>PAGE</u>
Hairdressers and Barbers	36
Hampstead Council of Social Service	18
Hampstead Heath Fair	22,36
Hampstead Old People's Housing Trust Ltd.	18
Hampstead Old People's Welfare Association	18
Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952	31
Home Help Organiser	64
Homes, Old Persons	20
House-to-House Inspections	51
Housing:	
Applications for Rehousing	43,62
Clearance Areas	37,60
Closing and Demolition Orders	60
Housing Act, 1949, Section 4	40,51
ditto. Section 20	40
Housing Act, 1936, Section 9	51,62
Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	39,62
Local Govt.(Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	60
Statistics	60
Unfit Houses	60
Overcrowding	61
Ice Cream	22,55
Improvement Grants	40
Infant Mortality	8,45
Infectious Diseases	8,48
Intimation Notices	51
Laundry Service	14
Loans for House Purchase	40,51
Legal Proceedings	54,58
Local Govt.(Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953	60
London County Council, Division 2	63
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953.S.43	11,50
ditto. ditto. 1954.S.12	36
ditto. ditto. 1955.S.27	40
Luxborough Lodge	18
Mass X-ray	11
Maternal Mortality	45
Maternity & Child Welfare Centres	63
Medical Examinations, Staff	12

Milk:				
Distributors ...	...	...	...	56
Premises ...	...	...	...	55
Special Designations, etc. Regulations			...	56
Ministry of Pensions and National Insurance			...	18
Mobile Meals Service	...	...	...	19
Mortuary	...	...	...	50
National Assistance Act, 1948, Section 50			...	12
ditto. Section 47			...	13
National Assistance Board	...	...	...	18
Neo-Natal Mortality	...	...	...	8,45
Old Persons	...	...	...	13
Outworkers	...	...	...	32,53
Overcrowding	...	...	...	61
Pet Animals Act, 1951	...	...	...	53
Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933			...	51,53
Pleasure Fair Byelaws	...	...	...	36
Poliomyelitis	...	...	...	8,48
Population	...	...	...	7,45
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949			...	33
Public Analyst's Report	...	...	...	24
Public Conveniences	...	...	...	30
Public Health Committee	...	...	...	5
Public Health Inspectors	...	...	...	21
Public Health Laboratory	...	...	...	24,49,56
Public Health Station	...	...	...	11,12,49
Public Mortuary	...	...	...	50
Railway Stations, Conveniences	...	...	...	30
Rag Flock etc. Act, 1951	...	...	...	31,51
Rateable Value	...	...	...	45
Rehousing	...	...	...	43,62
Rodent Control	...	...	...	33
Sampling	...	...	...	24,57
Sanitary Circumstances of the Area	...	...	...	21,51
Sanitary Inspectors	...	...	...	21
Scabies	...	...	...	11,48,50
School Treatment Centres	...	...	...	63

Sewers, Rodent Control	...	...	...	35
Shops Act, 1950	...	...	...	51
Slum Clearance	...	...	...	37
Smallpox	...	...	...	10
Smoke Abatement	...	...	...	25
Speech Therapy Centre	...	...	...	63
Staff:				
Public Health Department		...	...	6
Inspectorial	...	...	...	21
Medical Examination	...	...	...	12
Statistics:				
Statistical Summary	...	...	...	45
Public Health Inspection		...	...	51
Statutory Notices	...	...	...	51
Stillbirths	...	...	...	45
Structurally Separate Dwellings		...	...	45
Suicides	...	...	...	8
Swimming Bath Water	...	...	...	54
Tuberculosis:				
Mass X-ray	...	...	...	11
Notification and Deaths		...	...	10,48
Underground Bakehouses	...	...	...	31
Unsound Food	...	...	...	25,59
Verminous Persons	...	...	...	11,50
Water Supply	...	...	...	31
Women's Voluntary Service	...	...	...	18
Welfare Centres	...	...	...	63
Welfare Officer, Luxborough Lodge	...	...	...	18

