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Contributors

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Borough of Finchley



ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH
1964



J. D. RUSSELL, M.B., B.S.(Syd.), D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Borough of Finchley



ANNUAL REPORT of the MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH 1964

J. D. RUSSELL, M.B., B.S.(Syd.), D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at 31st December, 1964

Chairman : Councillor Mrs. J. A. CLYNE

Vice-Chairman : Councillor D. J. TERWEY

THE MAYOR (Councillor MURRAY MEDWAY, J.P.)

THE DEPUTY MAYOR (Councillor C. A. ROBERTS)

Alderman E. GRANT, O.B.E.

„ **C. J. HARTIGAN, C.C.**

„ **A. T. PIKE, O.B.E., J.P.**

Councillor N. A. J. BURGESS

„ **A. D. COHEN, M.A.**

„ **F. D. GIBSON**

„ **A. N. R. GUNN, M.A.**

„ **W. G. HART**

„ **J. S. HILL**

„ **P. W. MEYER**

„ **N. J. SAPSTED**

„ **J. WEBB, M.C.S.P., M.Inst.S.M.**

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL APPOINTED TO VARIOUS BODIES CONCERNED WITH PUBLIC HEALTH WORK

as at 31st December, 1964

Middlesex County Council Local Area (Health) Committee

Alderman J. GORDON BRYSON, J.P.

„ **L. G. SNELLING**

Councillor Mrs. J. A. CLYNE

„ **J. S. HILL**

The Council of the National Society for Clean Air

Councillor Mrs. J. A. CLYNE

London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council

Councillor Mrs. J. A. CLYNE

London Council of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents

Councillor H. I. ROSE

Middlesex Old People's Welfare Committee

Councillor H. A. ALLWOOD

„ Mrs. M. LOWE (Deputy)

Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee

THE MAYOR (Councillor MURRAY MEDWAY, J.P.)

Alderman L. G. SNELLING

Councillor H. A. ALLWOOD

„ P. W. MEYER

„ C. A. ROBERTS

Finchley Guild of Social Service

THE MAYOR (Councillor MURRAY MEDWAY, J.P.)

Alderman L. G. SNELLING

Councillor H. A. ALLWOOD

„ Mrs. J. A. CLYNE

„ Mrs. M. LOWE

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health :

J. D. RUSSELL, M.B., B.S.(Syd.), D.P.H.

Acting Medical Officer of Health :

J. L. PATTON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(Medical Officer of Health, Hendon)

(This is a reciprocal arrangement with the Borough of Hendon)

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. GRAY, M.B.E., F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. (Retired 20/6/64)

K. J. MILLEN, M.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I. (From 21/6/64)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. P. DAVIES (1)(2) (From 21/6/64)

Public Health Inspectors :

W. H. NICHOLLS(1)(2)

B. E. W. GABB(1)(2)(3)

J. A. CUMMINS(1)(2).

W. J. G. BATES(1)(2)

Pupil Public Health Inspector :

M. P. SINDIC (From 9/11/64)

Technical Assistant :

E. M. JENKINS (Resigned 23/2/64)

E. D. GOLDUP (From 20/4/64)

Chief Administrative Assistant :

N. A. JUPP

Clerks :

Miss K. M. NICHOL (Senior Clerk)

A. G. FORSYTH

Mrs. B. COSTELLO

Miss E. J. STANLEY

Miss C. BOULTON

P. R. BURY

Chief Disinfector, Rodent Operative and Mortuary Attendant : C. L. ASTLEY

Assistant Disinfector, Rodent Operative and Mortuary Attendant : D. H. W. SMITH

Drain Tester and Handyman : H. J. MAY

Caretaker (308, Regents Park Road, N.3) : Mrs. I. G. MAY

(1) Public Health Inspector's Certificate.

(2) Meat and Other Foods Certificate.

(3) Smoke Inspector's Certificate.

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
OF FINCHLEY.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Finchley for the year 1964. Under the provisions of the London Government Act, 1963, the Borough of Finchley will cease to exist on the 31st March, 1965, when it is merged into the Greater London Borough of Barnet, and consequently this will be the last Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Finchley.

Presenting the Report at this early stage and within the life of the Borough has necessitated the use of some provisional figures. Again due to the limited time factor and the considerable pressure of work arising from amalgamation, comment must be brief.

It is indeed a pity that the Report for a year which has seen progress and accomplishment in virtually every field of the work should have to be condensed. Health education was intensified, a fillip was given to standards of food hygiene, the miniature mass radiography unit visited the Borough, facilities and hygiene in public conveniences were improved, the Borough undertook the collection of refuse by direct labour with resounding success, the number of Council housing applicants supported on medical grounds rehoused was 51, compared with 18 last year, and the clean air programme progressed to the extent that 70% of the total acreage of the Borough will be a smoke control area by the Autumn of 1965.

Mr. J. Gray, Chief Public Health Inspector, retired in June after serving the Borough loyally and with distinction for 36 years. To the staff I extend sincere gratitude for the high standard of work and the manner in which it was performed, and in particular mention the loyal and substantial support I received from Mr. Millen, Chief Public Health Inspector and Mr. Jupp, Chief Administrative Assistant. In conclusion, I thank the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee for the consideration and support they so readily accorded me.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.

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STATISTICS

The Registrar-General's mid-year estimate shows an increase in population of 1,060 to 70,390 the highest since 1950 when the population figure was 70,720.

It has not been possible to provide a truly accurate figure on vital statistics as the details from the Registrar-General will not be available until the end of April, 1965. I have, however, prepared provisional figures for the full year which show a small increase in live births to 1,129 giving a live birth rate per 1,000 population of 16.0 consistent with 16.0 and 16.2 for 1962 and 1963 respectively.

The figure of 9 infant deaths gives a lower rate per 1,000 live births than that for 1963 when the number of infant deaths recorded was 18.

The provisional figure of 809 death from all causes shows an appreciable fall compared with 854 in 1963. The number of deaths caused by cancer of the lung continues to rise, i.e., 55 (45 in 1963) and the figures show an increase in deaths caused by cancer of the stomach, 27 (13 in 1963), cancer of the breast, 22 (20 in 1963), and an increase in coronary heart disease, 195 (192 in 1963); it is pleasing to note the possible decreases in other heart diseases, 78 (114 in 1963) and suicide, 11 (17 in 1963).

The number of deaths due to motor vehicle accidents was ten compared to five in 1963. This figure refers to Finchley residents only regardless of place of death and therefore does not agree with the figure of 13 provided by the Road Safety Organiser.

The Road Safety Organiser's figures which are for the full year show an increase of one accident and 20 persons injured over the figure for 1963. It is noted with regret the increase in persons fatally injured, i.e., 13 compared with seven in the previous year. This is the highest since 1951 when 16 people were killed on Finchley roads and seems to be consistent with the national figures which are expected to be the highest on record.

Statistical Tables—see pages 50-57.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Diphtheria

This is the eighteenth consecutive year there were no cases of diphtheria in Finchley.

Dysentery

Fifteen cases of dysentery were notified and a further 26 cases otherwise ascertained. The causative organisms found were :—

40 shigella sonnei.

1 shigella flexner.

Of these, 7 were sporadic cases, the remainder being individual family outbreaks.

Encephalitis

Seventeen cases of benign myalgic encephalomyelitis or Royal Free Disease were notified by a general practitioner in October. The diagnosis was confirmed by Dr. A. Melvin Ramsay, consultant physician at the Royal Free Hospital, who dealt with the outbreak at the hospital in 1955. A virological study is being undertaken at the Public Health Laboratory at Colindale at the time of writing. All general practitioners were circularised in November to discover if other cases were being missed in the area, but to date no other cases have been reported. The true aetiology and nature of the disease is unknown.

Food Poisoning

Eleven persons were notified as suffering from food poisoning during the year and in addition 33 cases were otherwise ascertained. The causative organisms identified were as follows :—

Salmonella brandenburg	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Salmonella chester	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Salmonella enteriditis	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Salmonella heidelberg	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Salmonella typhimurium	.....	.....	.....	.....	12
Cl. Welchii	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Not identified	.....	.....	.....	.....	21
Staphylococci	.....	.....	.....	.....	2

There were three food poisoning outbreaks. The first affected a party of four, two members of which were resident in a neighbouring district. Prior to the onset of the symptoms the party ate a meal prepared for them in a restaurant in Finchley. Prawns forming part of the meal were found to contain coagulase positive staphylococci. The organism was, in fact, found to be present in sealed containers imported

from abroad. The clinical features of the cases were nausea and abdominal pain within half an hour followed by diarrhoea lasting 24 hours.

The second outbreak occurred in a party of 40 children who travelled by coach to a Youth Hostel in the West Country to spend a week's holiday. At first, investigations indicated that the source of infection was a boy who was ill at home on the day before he left on the trip. Pathological findings threw some doubt on this, three organisms, salmonella typhimurium, salmonella heidelberg and salmonella chester were recovered. Salmonella heidelberg was recovered from specimens submitted from the suspected boy and salmonella typhimurium and salmonella chester from specimens submitted from the other patients, both types in some cases from the same patient. A report received from the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale, indicated that during this period, seven outbreaks occurred over a widespread area and that in four of the outbreaks all three serotypes were isolated, while in three, two of the serotypes were isolated. It seems therefore that the illness was caused by infected food eaten soon after the party's arrival at the Hostel. The clinical features were nausea, temperature, headache, vomiting and diarrhoea for a period of 24 hours.

The third outbreak affected 17 persons out of a total of 21 at risk all of whom had eaten lunch at a café in the Borough. There was no food or drink consumed in common and no foodstuffs left over. The proprietress of the café had suffered from diarrhoea the previous evening; her husband was unaffected but had a heavy cold. Faecal specimens from them and three patients were found to be negative. The clinical features were sickness and diarrhoea for a period of 24 hours.

Measles

The incidence of measles reaches epidemic proportions about every other year and from the figures given it will be seen that this was not an "epidemic" year.

Paratyphoid

One sporadic case of paratyphoid occurred during the year.

Poliomyelitis

For the fifth year running there have been no cases of poliomyelitis.

Puerperal Pyrexia

Twenty-eight cases were notified, one of which was a home confinement and a Finchley resident; the remainder occurred in the North Middlesex Hospital Annexe in The Bishops Avenue and were residents of other districts.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations, 1951, require medical practitioners to notify to the medical officer of health all cases of puerperal pyrexia which is defined as being "Any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F (38°C) or more has occurred within 14 days after childbirth or miscarriage."

The Minister of Health in Circular 28/51 advised that the investigations should be carried out by the medical officer of the county and not by the district medical officer of health.

Typhoid Fever

The epidemic in Aberdeen during the month of June, in which over 400 cases of typhoid fever occurred, was caused by an imported can of corned beef containing the typhoid bacillus.

The repercussions of this epidemic were such as to increase, to a considerable extent, the work of the department. Many enquiries were received and much time was spent in tracing cans bearing the same code numbers as the suspected can; 84 cans were found and withdrawn from sale.

Tuberculosis

Twenty-four new cases were notified, giving a case rate of 0.34 per 1,000 population.

In the last decade over the country as a whole, both the case and death rates have been more than halved. This has been due to a number of factors, improved living standards, mass radiography, B.C.G. vaccination, eradication of tuberculosis in cattle and last but not far from least the new anti-tubercular drugs.

Notification of tuberculosis is obligatory by virtue of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1952, made under sections 143 and 283 of the Public Health Act, 1936. The County Council have a statutory responsibility under section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946, for preventing tuberculosis, including B.C.G. vaccination, and for the care and after-care of tuberculous persons. The hospital services provide for the hospitalisation and out-patient treatment of tuberculous patients. The Borough Council as the Local Sanitary and Housing Authority has a responsibility for the welfare of tuberculous patients in these respects. This tripartite responsibility demands the closest liaison to ensure that persons suffering from tuberculosis receive comprehensive care and attention.

B.C.G. vaccination of children approaching 13 years and older continued at the secondary schools and of 1,040 children eligible, the parents of 572 (55%) consented to the preliminary testing, vaccination and, where necessary, chest X-ray.

Mass Radiography

A total of 5,484 persons (2,523 males and 2,961 females) attended for a chest X-ray during the survey carried out by the North West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board during October/November. This figure shows an increase of just over 10% on the survey of 1961 but is disappointing having regard to the wide publicity given

to the visit by the Mass X-ray Unit; in addition to the usual advertisement in the local papers 24,000 leaflets were distributed by post and by hand and were available in public offices and libraries.

The leaflet contained a schedule of times and places and the following message :—

“ Great strides have been made by medical science in the battle against tuberculosis, but the battle must continue if we are to be finally rid of this dread disease.

I appeal to you to help in this task by having a chest X-ray at our Mass Radiography Unit, which is visiting Finchley

Remember, 5 seconds now may save YEARS of ill-health.

(Signed) J. D. RUSSELL,

Medical Officer of Health.”

Arising from the X-rays 30 persons were referred for further investigations, the results of which are not yet available.

Details of the permanent Mass X-ray Units are given in the information section, page 41.

Vaccination and Immunisation

Vaccination and immunisation against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, small-pox and poliomyelitis is a function of the Local Health Authority, Middlesex County Council, under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

International Certificates of Vaccination

Only three forms of international certificates of vaccination have been prescribed—namely for smallpox, cholera and yellow fever—and persons who are being vaccinated against these diseases should in their own interests see that their certificates are on the international forms. There is no international certificate of vaccination against typhoid fever or paratyphoid fever, but apart from any requirement by a particular country, all persons going abroad are advised to be effectively vaccinated against these diseases.

Vaccination against any disease other than yellow fever can be done by a person's own doctor or exceptionally (by arrangement) at a hospital. Yellow fever vaccination must, for international and technical reasons, be done only at a centre designated by the Government. A free yellow fever vaccination service has been established for this purpose (see information section, page 40).

The international forms for smallpox and cholera must be obtained by the traveller himself, and after completion by the doctor, taken to the Local Authority for authentication. During the year, 1,187 certificates were authenticated.

Statistical Tables—see pages 58-61.

HEALTH EDUCATION

A quarterly Health Education Bulletin introduced in January was distributed to the Editors of local papers and voluntary organisations in the Borough.

In January, July and October local support was given to the national campaigns on Sight Protection, Water Safety and Winter Hazards respectively, and in each bulletin posters, leaflets and book marks available for distribution were listed. In addition, a list of topics was given upon which officers of the Department would be available to talk. The subjects were as follows :—

The Health Service in the New Borough.

Sight Protection.

Your Local Public Health Department.

The Landlord and the Tenant.

Falls in the Home.

The Clean Air Act.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act.

Safety in the Home.

Water Safety.

Home Safety—Fire.

Twenty-three talks were given and I am grateful to members of the Department for their co-operation, particularly when this involved time outside the normal working hours.

The Council continued its Newsletter "Focus on Finchley" sent to the ratepayers by way of the rate demand. The April issue included the 4th series on "Living with Danger" which dealt with the commonsense precaution of installing a domestic fire extinguisher, and the 5th series in the October issue dealt with drowning accidents and artificial resuscitation by means of "The Kiss of Life."

In addition, a further warning concerning smoking and lung cancer was included in the October issue and is reproduced below.

**"THE COUNCIL IS STILL
CONCERNED —**

ABOUT YOUR HEALTH

— — NO SMOKING — —

CIGARETTES CAUSE CANCER

The American study, reported by the Government of the United States in January this year, announces that :

“Cigarette smoking is a health hazard of sufficient importance in the United States to warrant appropriate remedial action.”

The 1962 report of the Royal College of Physicians called for :

“Decisive steps” by the Government. It is our plain duty to discourage children and young people from this harmful habit. Not to start is easier than having to stop !”

The Council pay an annual subscription to the Central Council for Health Education and the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.

WELFARE OF THE ELDERLY

Removal to Suitable Premises of Persons in Need of Care and Attention

Provision is made under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948 as amended by the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for securing the necessary care and attention in suitable hospital or other place (e.g., residential accommodation provided under Part III of the Act) for persons who :—

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

A number of cases, mainly elderly persons living in poor conditions, were brought to my notice but with the help of the social and visiting services and voluntary admission to hospital or home, each case resolved itself and I am pleased to report that it was not necessary to invoke the provisions of the section.

Workroom/Day Centre

The establishment of a workroom/day centre at a site in Ballards Lane under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962, was the subject of a paragraph in my Annual Report, 1963. Building operations anticipated towards the end of 1964 did not eventuate and are now expected to commence in the early part of 1965.

Cinema Admissions

Until 4 p.m. on each weekday (except Bank Holidays), elderly persons may visit the cinema at a reduced rate of admission—namely, 9d. for any seat in the house—on production of his or her pension book.

Free Baths

Free baths at the Public Baths, Squires Lane, N.3, are available to old-age pensioners on production of their pension book on Mondays, Tuesdays and Wednesdays between the hours of 9 a.m. and 4 p.m.

Laundry Service for the Incontinent—see page 16.

Housing

No report on the welfare of the elderly would be complete without reference to their housing problem which, in my opinion, is the one fundamental consideration and will be found under the appropriate heading—Housing.

Voluntary Organisations

The many voluntary organisations in the Borough provide a wide variety of services thereby making a major contribution to meet the problems of the elderly. Details of the facilities available are shown in the Information Section of this Report.

STATE OF EMPLOYMENT

Finchley is largely a residential district containing comparatively little industry or commerce and is mainly a "white collar" area, the majority of workers travelling to the City or West End. More manual workers are now settling in the district but again most of the skilled workers travel to the more industrialised areas of Hendon, Wembley, Willesden, etc.

The percentage of unemployed workers to the employed population is not known, but it is believed to be well below the national percentage.

Unemployment usually reaches its lowest point in June of each year, rises again after Christmas and then starts to decrease in March. Adverse wintry weather conditions, coupled with a general recession in industry, resulted in a higher rate of unemployment in 1962 and 1963, but by the end of 1964 the number of unemployed had fallen to the comparatively low level recorded three years earlier.

Figures for Finchley are not available, but the following table shows the number of unemployed adult persons, i.e., aged 18 and over, for the Finchley and Friern Barnet areas :—

		1962		1963		1964	
		June	December	June	December	June	December
Men	.....	184	281	239	225	167	176
Women	.....	47	52	47	52	22	28
		—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	.....	231	333	286	277	189	204
		—	—	—	—	—	—

Young people who started upon their careers or who sought a change of job during the year had little difficulty in finding something suitable. The physical and economic climate has been reasonable and as a consequence there is no marked change in the employment position to report.

Since the implementation of the Education Act, 1962, there have been two school leaving periods (i.e., at the end of the Easter and Midsummer terms) instead of three and with virtually no Christmas school leavers a number of the vacancies notified during the winter months remained unfilled until the Easter school leavers were available. These young people, together with those who left at Midsummer had a wide variety of occupations from which to choose but the popularity of some cannot be shaken. Engineering was still the first choice of most boys but this year it was followed closely by clerical and sales work. Where girls were concerned by far the largest number entered clerical work of some kind. Retail distribution was again the next in order of preference with hairdressing holding a very poor third place.

At the December count 206 unfilled vacancies were recorded (118 for boys and 88 for girls). When the count of unemployed young persons was taken in the same month there were 7 boys and 4 girls on the register.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply to all dwellings in the Borough is direct from the public water mains and no supplies are given by means of standpipes. The Lee Valley Water Company distribute the water, part of which is supplied via a bulk supply from the Metropolitan Water Board.

Five hundred and fifty-nine bacteriological and 10 chemical samples of water from the distribution system were examined by the Company and were reported to conform to standards of purity considered suitable for public supply.

The level of fluoride at the Northaw Pumping Station was recorded as 0.7 parts per million, less than 0.2 part per million was recorded at the other five pumping stations and at the 2 remaining points which are on the distribution system. A mixture of Northaw water with water having no significant fluoride content reduces the level in the blended water to insignificant traces. Fluoride in the Finchley supply is invariably recorded as "less than 0.2 mg./litres."

The water was not liable to plumbo-solvent action and no cases of contamination occurred.

The results of chemical analyses may be obtained from the Lee Valley Water Company's Annual Report.

Statistical Tables—see page 62.

SWIMMING POOLS

Finchley has two swimming pools, Squires Lane Baths and the Open Air Pools in the High Road, N.12. The latter comprises adult and children's pools and is said to be one of the finest examples in the London area.

Both establishments are equipped with modern filtration and chlorination plants. The water is drawn from the public water supply and is continuously filtered on a six-hour cycle, make-up water being added as necessary to cover losses by evaporation, filter washing and other causes. The chlorination is controlled in accordance with the latest practice in this important subject.

Ninety samples of water were taken for bacteriological examination by the public health inspectors and the results were consistently satisfactory. This reflects greatly to the credit of the staff directly concerned with the operation of the purification plants, for the bathing load is frequently heavy. In the 1964 season, 366,273 people visited the pools.

There are 12 slipper baths available to the public at the Squires Lane Baths.

LAUNDRY SERVICE FOR THE INCONTINENT

This service was introduced in 1957 in accordance with the provisions of Section 42 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1956, and although in practice it is virtually a welfare service for the elderly, it is, of course, available to any incontinent person.

The washing machine is installed at the Disinfecting Station and arrangements are made for articles to be collected and delivered on Tuesday and Friday of each week. The cost of the service is borne by the local authority.

The number of persons receiving assistance at the beginning of the year 7

The number of persons for whom the service was recommended and subsequently authorised by the Medical Officer of Health or by the public health inspectors during the year 13

The number of persons receiving assistance at the end of the year 5

During 1964, 580 collections of articles were made.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Most of Finchley is provided with a dual system of sewers; one system dealing with rainwater only which is discharged untreated into open water courses, namely, the Mutton Brook, Dollis Brook and Strawberry Vale Brook. The other system dealing with foul sewage is now linked with the East Middlesex Main Drainage Scheme which

utilises a modern treatment plant at Deephams Works, Tottenham. Land at the old Sewage Disposal Works in North Finchley, is being reclaimed for playing fields by filling and grading.

In some older streets in the Borough, rain water and foul sewage is conveyed by a single sewer into the foul sewer system. In two small sectors of low lying land there are a few buildings which for economic reasons it is impracticable to connect into existing sewers.

The control of rats in sewers is referred to in the paragraph on Rodent Control on page 29.

SANITARY CONVENIENCES

There are 17 public conveniences in the Borough under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. In addition, there are 32 conveniences attached to public houses. The latter are the subject of regular inspection by the public health inspectors.

Arising out of the typhoid epidemic in Aberdeen, further publicity was given to the need for providing hand washing facilities in public conveniences and recommendations on the lines of the suggestions contained in my Annual Report, 1963, were adopted in the main by the Council and referred to the Council of the London Borough of Barnet for information. In addition, instructions were given that all coin operated locks in public lavatories be removed to allow free use thereof with the exception of the special "wash up" rooms at the Stanhope Road convenience and that soap dispensers and paper towels be provided where possible free of charge. At a later date a 24-hour service was provided at the Stanhope Road convenience and it is with regret that I have to report that this attempt by the Council to provide improved facilities was abused on two occasions by acts of vandalism, perpetrated by a minority "riff-raff" element in the population.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

The Middlesex County Council as the licensing authority, requested the inspection of the sanitary accommodation of 23 places of public entertainment in the Borough. One defect was found and remedied after notice to the responsible person, and a report was submitted to the County Council.

Public houses and places of entertainment in which food is sold or where rooms are used for the preparation of food are subject to inspection in accordance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

The refuse-collection and disposal service is under the control of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor. The collection of refuse has been carried out by direct labour since 1st April, 1964, as a result of a Council decision taken in 1962.

The refuse-collection vehicles now in use have been supplied by Shelvoke & Drewry of Letchworth, being known as their "Pakamatic" type. They are equipped with a compression device in the form of a large ram which effects a reduction in the volume of the refuse in the ratio of $2\frac{1}{2} : 1$, and enable 50 cubic yards of loose refuse to be accommodated in a 20-cubic yard body. No hand trimming of the refuse in the vehicle is necessary and the vehicles offer ease of loading with maximum reduction of dust nuisance.

The Council has also extended its service for the collection of household junk such as unwanted furniture and material too large for the dustbin, and it is hoped that householders will make use of this service.

It is not generally realised that the full quantity of domestic refuse arising from the normal enjoyment of each household will be collected in every week, and the quantity is not restricted to one bin. The habitual use of cardboard boxes, however, for storing quantities of refuse pending collection causes many difficulties, particularly in wet weather, and it is hoped to encourage occupiers of houses where more than one bin of refuse accumulates to provide a second or third standard dustbin.

The disposal of refuse will be one of the responsibilities of the Greater London Council as from 1st April, 1965, but it may be two or three years before comprehensive working arrangements and disposal points are established. In the meantime, the disposal of Finchley's refuse is done by using it as part of the filling material for reclaiming about 15 acres of land at the former Sewage Disposal Works for ultimate use as playing fields and public walks and pleasure grounds. The use of refuse for this purpose has been approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government and, where it is used, the area is regulated as a controlled tip in accordance with the standard practice and the requirements of the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. A man is engaged full-time on all forms of pest control and the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's officers work in constant consultation with the Public Health Inspectors in maintaining the tip in a sanitary condition.

CLEAN AIR

Smoke Control Areas

For the purposes of the provisions of this Act, the Borough has been divided into 14 areas. In eight of these, Smoke Control Orders were in force at the end of 1963, and this year Finchley No. 9 Smoke Control Order affecting a large part of the N.2 district, came into operation on October 1st.

During the year, the Council made two further Smoke Control Orders, planned to become operative in the summer and autumn of 1965.

The new arrangements for smoke control areas, described in Circular 69/63 of the Ministry of Health and Local Government, necessitated some changes in the Clean Air Act itself. Since these related only to dwellings, the Minister included the necessary amendments in the Housing Act, 1964, Section 95. Briefly, under the provisions of this section a "new dwelling" ineligible for grant is one on which erection began after August 16th, 1964, and not July 5th, 1956, as was formerly the case. If the supply of any fuel is likely to be insufficient within an area, the local authority must by resolution designate (prescribe) appliances suitable only for such fuel as being unsuitable for the area.

Under the provisions of the Section, the Minister is empowered to designate classes of appliances which are in his opinion unsuitable "as placing undue strain on fuel resources" either locally or generally. He has, in fact, by Circular No. 60/64 designated direct acting electric space heaters which no longer rank for grant payment within Smoke Control Areas.

Discretionary power is also given in the Section to a local authority to approve for grant purposes expenditure incurred on adaptations after an order has been made but before it is confirmed by the Minister. Such adaptations did not formerly qualify for grant.

The new Act also provides for a larger contribution from the Exchequer to a local authority when discretionary grants are made in cases of hardship, and means of ignition for fires are now eligible for grant whether or not other "works" are involved.

Atmospheric Pollution

Other contributions to the attainment of a smoke free atmosphere are secured through the operation of the remainder of the Clean Air Act and regulations made thereunder.

Nuisances from smoke, apart from that emitted from chimneys, is a problem in all urban areas in which pockets of industry are situated. In 1963 the Council adopted Section 47 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1961. This prohibits the emission of dark smoke from industrial premises and is designed to prevent nuisance from the open air burning of material done as part of a reclamation process, e.g., the burning off of insulating material to salvage the metal cable.

Factory chimneys are kept under observation and any emission of dark smoke which exceeds the permissible limits in the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations is immediately dealt with. The discharge of dark smoke from a chimney usually

arises from mechanical mishap rather than from inadequate plant, or inefficient boiler management. In cases of obdurate technical difficulty, boiler plant owners can avail themselves of advice from the National Industrial Fuel Efficiency Service.

The Act requires that new furnaces (except those of domestic capacity) must, as far as practicable, be capable of being operated without emitting smoke when burning fuel of a type for which the furnace is designed; it is an offence to install such furnaces without previously notifying the local authority, but whilst notification is obligatory, the submission of plans for approval is optional.

A further objective designed to ensure adequate dispersion of flue emissions requires that when building plans for industrial premises incorporating the construction of a chimney for carrying smoke, grit, dust or gases are submitted for byelaw approval, the council must be satisfied that the height of the chimney will be sufficient to prevent nuisance.

The Council made a notable contribution to the reduction of atmospheric pollution early in 1964 when the use of the old refuse destructor was discontinued.

The garden bonfire is not officially proscribed and it is difficult to reconcile a Clean Air policy with toleration of a source of smoke from this cause. In cases of complaints, bonfire addicts are urged to exercise care and common-sense, or in preference to burning garden rubbish, to make use of the special collection arrangement operated by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor.

In industry there is a trend from the use of solid fuel to oil. Similarly householders are selecting gas, electricity and fuel oils as sources of heat more frequently than before. This trend is likely to be a notable factor in the reduction of smoke produced. There is no doubt, however, that the increased use of fuel oil gives rise to an increase in the emission of sulphur dioxide.

Instruments to measure smoke and sulphur dioxide in the air are maintained at the Public Health Department and at the Public Libraries at East and North Finchley. The data obtained is supplied to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage. There it is included in statistical records which form part of a country-wide investigation and research project.

The measurement of atmospheric pollution in Finchley was commenced in 1960 and it is yet too early to demonstrate a positive downward trend parallel with London as a whole, but in my opinion the prohibition of smoke from new furnaces, the dispersion of smoke and other products of combustion from tall factory chimneys, coupled with the wide introduction of Smoke Control Areas both in Finchley and the adjoining districts must achieve a much cleaner atmosphere.

Statistical Table—see page 63.

FOOD

Part I of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, deals with the composition and labelling of food and drugs, food unfit for human consumption, hygiene in connection with the sale, etc., of food, registration of certain food premises and food poisoning.

Part II deals with milk, dairies and cream substitute. Part III regulates the provision and management of markets. Part IV has to do with slaughterhouses and knackers' yards and the power to provide cold stores in public slaughterhouses. Parts V and VI relate to administration.

The County Council administers the Act with reference to the composition and labelling of food and drugs and is responsible for dealing with the various aspects of the production and distribution of milk, licensing and registration of dairymen, dairy farms and dairy farmers.

Food Unfit for Human Consumption

The inspection of food and the premises in which it is stored, manufactured or sold occupies a great deal of the time of the public health inspectors. In addition wholesalers and retailers frequently seek advice as to fitness or soundness of a variety of foods. In consequence it is nowadays rare to find unfit foodstuff exposed or stored for the purpose of sale.

The consumption of fresh food diminishes whilst the use of packages, canned and frozen foods increases. These products are of good quality and provided shop keepers sell, and housewives use, such goods in rotation there is no risk of deterioration or spoilage.

The outbreak of typhoid in Aberdeen came as a shock to the public and a salutary reminder that a failure of control of production methods can be disastrous. Following the report of the Committee of Enquiry set up by the Ministry of Health to enquire into the occurrence, some tightening up of methods of surveillance over the production of food for import is to be anticipated.

Food Hygiene

The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, lay down requirements in respect of cleanliness of food premises and stalls and of apparatus and equipment, the hygienic handling of food, cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are carriers of certain infections; the construction of food premises, their repair and maintenance and the facilities, including sinks and washbasins, to be provided, and the temperature at which certain foods are to be kept. There are 475 foodshops in Finchley and visits are made to secure the observation of hygienic practices in clean and properly equipped premises. Particular attention is paid to establishments in the Borough engaged in the wholesale production of foodstuff.

The public shows an increasing awareness of the need for the clean handling of foodstuffs and when housewives no longer tolerate bad conditions, standards will improve. This does not imply that local food shops are not in the main, clean and well equipped. Nevertheless some food handlers do from time to time commit bad practices in the handling of food.

Registration of Food Premises

Premises used for the manufacture, storage or sale of ice cream and for the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food have to be registered. This is designed to ensure that before such operations are commenced the premises are satisfactory for the purpose.

There are 157 shops registered for the sale of ice cream. Seventy-five premises are registered for the manufacture of sausages and the preservation of ham or other meat. In addition, there are 6 dairies registered in accordance with the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Ice cream and ice lollies sold in Finchley are obtained from one or other of the several large manufacturers whose product is nationally known to be of a high standard. None is manufactured in the Borough.

Food Poisoning

Food poisoning is a notifiable disease under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and as such is described in the paragraph on the Prevalence and Control of Infectious and Other Diseases.

Hawkers

Twenty-four hawkers are registered under Section 11 of the Middlesex County Council Act, 1950, 6 of whom sell fruit and vegetables from barrows in the streets; the remainder sell greengrocery and other foodstuffs from door to door. In each case, the premises in which the food is stored must be approved by the local authority concerned; in 14 cases, the premises, being situated in Finchley, were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Slaughterhouses

There is one, privately owned, licensed slaughterhouse in the district and although equipped and maintained to standards which satisfy the Regulations as to hygiene and the prevention of cruelty to animals, it is not in use.

To ensure that all animals are humanely slaughtered only skilled operators may do this work; two persons were licensed as slaughtermen during the year.

New meat inspection Regulations came into force in October, 1963. The main provisions are (a) meat at slaughterhouses must be inspected, (b) meat must not be removed from the slaughterhouse until it has been inspected, (c) meat inspected and passed as fit for human consumption must be marked with an official mark, (d) local authorities may charge for the inspection, (e) the minimum period of notice of slaughter is extended from 3 hours to 24 hours. In addition, new standard procedures for meat inspection are also introduced.

Complaints

Eleven complaints were received about dirty milk bottles and 16 cases were reported alleging the presence of foreign material in foodstuff. Foodstuff thought to be unsound was referred for opinion in 23 instances. Of the latter, one can of food was spoiled because of damage to the container; in one case, fish not placed in a refrigerator was consequently spoiled. Investigation showed that in 11 cases failure by shopkeepers to sell perishable stock in rotation was the cause of loss of quality. These cases were dealt with informally.

In 10 instances, examination and enquiry showed that the complainants' fears were groundless.

One case standing over from 1963 concerning a pin in a loaf of bread was brought before the Magistrates in February, and the defendant firm conditionally discharged upon payment of 10 guineas costs.

One notes with disquiet an increase over the very low figure of 1963 in the number of complaints about dirty milk bottles. So long as the public continues to misuse empty bottles, the problem will remain. One can only hope that the advent of disposable containers will be hastened. In the meantime the rinsing of empty bottles and their immediate return to the milk suppliers would help prevent the risk of bottles not thoroughly cleansed being recirculated.

In cases of foreign material in food there is often difficulty in establishing responsibility or in producing satisfactory evidence to show when or where the material complained of was introduced into the article. Bearing in mind the vast amount of packaged and factory fashioned food sold, the number of complaints is small.

Statistical Tables—see pages 64-66.

INSPECTIONS AND COMPLAINTS

The public health inspectors have made 21,995 visits to houses, business and industrial premises and places in which food is handled. As a result numerous defects and shortcomings were found. In consequence 333 informal and 10 statutory notices were served, resulting in repairs and improvements being carried out. In no case was it necessary for the Council to take legal proceedings or carry out work in default of owners.

1,735 Complaints and requests for services were received. The heavy demand of 1963 for the clearance of blocked drains was repeated emphasising the value to the public of this service.

Particulars of the number of requests for the destruction of wasps' nests and notifications of infestation of rats and mice are reported elsewhere.

Six complaints were received about nuisance from pigeons. A brief account of the action taken by the Council is reported in a paragraph in the section "Disinfection and Disinfestation."

Statistical Tables—see pages 67-68.

HOUSING

Since my last report, the Finchley Council has continued to provide housing for elderly persons whenever a suitable site becomes available or premises suitable for conversion could be obtained. In 1964, 18 aged persons' units have been completed and another 24 will shortly be available. There will also be a number of aged persons' units included in the development of other estates for which plans are now being prepared.

The needs of the "handicapped" are not overlooked and ground floor accommodation is often made available for this type of housing applicant. During the year, two specially designed bungalows have also been constructed for paraplegic cases.

1 x 11-storey block of 44 flats, together with 1 x 3-storey block of 12 flats have been completed and tenders are now being invited for a scheme comprising 9 flats at 194, Ballards Lane. Included in this development there are a day centre and 4 welfare units of accommodation for aged persons.

The scheme for the erection of 16 maisonettes at 43, Holden Road is now 60% complete and planning permission is now awaited for the development of the site at "Rocklands," Gordon Road, to provide 28 flats and maisonettes.

The acquisition of further land within the development area at Vale Farm, East Finchley, is proceeding.

The Council continue to endeavour to make the best use of existing Council dwellings by arranging transfers and reducing under-occupation.

The Public Health Department was actively concerned with housing applications, in some cases supported by medical certificates, referred by the Borough Valuer and Housing Officer for consideration of additional points on medical grounds, sanitary circumstances and state of overcrowding. Additional points were recommended in 69 cases and special consideration was urged in 29 cases. Where the medical con-

ditions merited urgent rehousing but the award of "additional points" did not give immediate help the matter was submitted to the Housing Committee for special consideration.

Each and every housing application supported on public health grounds received the fullest consideration by the Housing Committee and 51 of these cases were rehoused.

Overcrowding

Sixteen new cases of statutory overcrowding as prescribed by the standard laid down in the Housing Act, 1957, involving 41 adults and 43 children, were brought to the attention of the department. Twenty-five cases were removed from the register, either having themselves obtained alternative accommodation or been rehoused by the Council. The Council allocate additional points to a housing applicant where statutory overcrowding exists.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

The local authority is empowered by the Housing Act, 1961, to serve a notice on a person having control of a house in multiple occupation where, in their opinion, the house is so far defective with respect to the provision of facilities and amenities having regard to the number of individual households accommodated on the premises as not to be reasonably suitable for occupation by those individuals or households. 18 cases were dealt with during the year.

The Housing Act, 1964, Part IV enlarges the local authority's powers to deal with squalid living conditions and provides an entirely new power enabling the Council to take over control of management of a multi-occupied house summarily if the living conditions are so bad that immediate intervention rather than the more protracted processes of requiring the proprietor to ameliorate the conditions is necessary for the protection of the residents' safety, welfare or health.

In addition the local authority may now make, subject to confirmation by the Minister, a scheme authorising compilation of a Register of houses in multiple occupation and the Council at its meeting in December approved a recommendation of the Public Health Committee that the London Borough of Barnet be requested to consider at an early date, the desirability of compiling such a Register.

Slum Clearance and Individual Unfit Houses

During the year three houses were represented as unfit for human habitation and incapable of repair at reasonable cost. Being attached to other property it was therefore expedient to make Closing Orders. One family had been re-housed by the end of the year. The two others will shortly be accommodated.

Improvement of Houses

The Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958, provides, inter alia, that a local authority may (a) make advances for the purpose of acquiring houses and for altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses; (b) make grants for the provision of houses by the conversion of buildings and for the improvement of dwellings.

The Borough Treasurer, in co-operation with the Borough Valuer, deals with applications for advances for house purchase and I understand from him that 111 applications were approved, the sum advanced amounting to £220,960. The Public Health Department supplies the Borough Valuer with any known history of a property which may assist him in his valuation; this was done in 159 cases.

An owner may seek an advance or grant towards the cost of substantial alterations which may involve structural work but the power to make such advances or grants is exercised at the discretion of the local authority.

The House Purchase and Housing Act, 1959, designed to supplement the previous grant provisions, enables local authorities to make advances for house purchase up to the full value of the property. It also places a duty on them to make standard grants towards the cost of the provision of a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, a wash-hand basin, a hot water supply, a W.C. and satisfactory facilities for storing food where these are not provided.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor approves applications for Discretionary and Standard Improvement Grants and I understand from him that 33 applications were received all of which were granted. Of these, only 10 were in respect of tenanted houses.

The Housing Act, 1964, Part III is aimed at making grants more attractive and thus to encourage more owners to improve their dwellings. There is included a provision for a reduction from ten years to three years in the period during which rent or other conditions attach to a house improved with grant.

Improvement Areas

Part II of the Act provides another new device enabling the local authority to make improvement areas. The Act provides, inter alia, that "If a local authority are satisfied that any area in their district contains dwellings lacking one or more of the standard amenities and that, of the dwellings in that area which are so lacking, at least one half—

- (a) are so constructed that it is practicable to improve them to the full standard, and
- (b) will, after they have been improved to the full standard be in such condition as to be fit for human habitation, and will be likely, subject to normal maintenance, to remain in that condition and available for use as dwellings for a period of not less than fifteen years,

the local authority may cause the area to be defined on a map and may pass a resolution declaring the area so defined to be an improvement area for the purposes of the Part of of this Act."

The effect of this is to compel owners to improve tenanted dwellings in such areas.

In Circular No. 53/64 the Minister of Housing and Local Government states, *inter alia*, that "The choice of areas suitable for improvement will require careful consideration. The main point the Minister wishes to emphasise is that area improvements is something more than a means of providing amenities in individual houses. It is part of the process of urban renewal. So, in choosing areas for early action, and in implementing their schemes of improvement, local authorities should consider all the measures which are open to them to fit areas for the requirements of modern living and for improving the quality of the environment—for example, the provision of new street furniture, tree planting, more parking facilities, better open spaces. Where the local authority is implementing, or intends to implement, a smoke control programme, it may be practicable to make an improvement area also a smoke control area."

The Rent Act, 1957, having amongst its objectives the aim of enabling landlords by means of an increase of rent, to keep houses still the subject of rent control in a fair state of repair, was as in the recent past, very little used by tenants. Three applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received. After service of the proper notices, one certificate was issued and in two cases the landlords gave undertakings to correct the defects of repair requested by tenants. The work had not been done at the end of the year but the time limits had not expired.

Statistical Tables—see pages 69-71.

SHOPS AND OFFICES

The Shops Act, 1950, regulates the hours of closing, conditions of employment and Sunday trading. Sections 37 and 38 of the Act which dealt with the health and comfort of shop workers have been repealed by the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The public health inspectors are also shops inspectors and they have made 72 inspections in connection with this duty. Contraventions were noted and dealt with without recourse to formal proceedings.

The number of persons observing the Jewish Sabbath and registered in accordance with the provisions of Section 53 of the Act is 14.

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963, and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises First Aid Order, 1964, came into force during the year. The object of the Act is to raise standards of working conditions in shops, offices and certain railway premises so as to promote the health, welfare and safety of persons employed

in them. Regulations made under the Act, in respect of the provision of sanitary conveniences and washing facilities come into operation on 1st January, 1966.

After 1st May, 1964, anyone intending to employ people in office, shop or railway premises is required to send a notification to the appropriate authority. The premises already in use on 1st May were required to be registered by 31st July, 1964. In spite of nation-wide advertising by the Ministry of Labour and a local reminder in the Council's newsletter "Focus on Finchley" to ratepayers only 601 notifications have been received. Notification has been received of 3 accidents in shops. These were all of minor character and called for no special investigation.

Statistical Tables—see pages 71-72.

FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

The Factories Act, 1961, is a consolidating Act which repeals and replaces the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959, without significant amendment. The Act came into force on 1st April, 1962 and, inter alia, places on local authorities the responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions relating to cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, drainage of floors and sanitary conveniences in respect of any factory where mechanical power is not used and the provisions concerning sanitary conveniences in powered factories.

In accordance with Section 8 (5) of the Act, a register is kept of all factories situated in the district; 336 factories and workshops are registered.

Three hundred and sixty-seven inspections were made. A number of defects were found, of which the majority were remedied during the year and in no case was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Statistical Tables—see pages 73-74.

OUTWORKERS

Section 133(1)(c) of the Factories Act, 1961, requires occupiers of factories to notify local authorities of the names and addresses of persons employed by them in their own homes. The following table shows, by trades, the number of outworkers residing in the district :—

Wearing apparel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
Lampshades	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Making of brushes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Making of boxes	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Plastic bags	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Artificial flowers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Upholstery	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

Twelve visits were made by the public health inspectors to the houses of these outworkers and conditions were found to be satisfactory.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The department received and acted upon a large number of complaints of infestation by insect pests from householders this year. The types of pest represented a wide variety and the largest single number of complaints was made about wasps' nests.

Of recent years there has been a vast and virtually uncontrolled increase in the number of wild or "feral pigeons" in all town areas. Flocks of these birds which can be a source of annoyance if not nuisance, have become established in the Borough. In one area action as provided for in the Public Health Act, 1961, was taken to reduce a small but well established flock of pigeons which were causing considerable nuisance. The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food authorised the use of a narcotic drug and the work was undertaken by a specialist firm of contractors.

Bathing facilities are provided at the Disinfecting Station for the cleansing of verminous persons. In the case of females, treatment is carried out under the supervision of a woman attendant specially employed for the purpose. During the year, five persons were treated.

The department maintains a high pressure boiler with vacuum producing and hot air apparatus for the disinfection and disinfestation of clothing, linen and other articles. Library books, fabrics and other articles liable to damage by steam are treated by formalin spray in the disinfecting chamber. Four hundred and seventy-eight articles were treated; 149 of these were parcels of used clothing for despatch abroad to those countries which require a certificate that this treatment has been carried out.

A charge is made for disinfection and disinfestation with the exception of terminal disinfection carried out after a notifiable disease and the cleansing of verminous persons.

Statistical Table—see page 75.

RODENT CONTROL

Although the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, places the onus of responsibility for ridding premises of rats or mice on the owner or occupier of premises, it has been found in practice that best results are achieved when the local authority undertakes disinfestation as a health service. In Finchley, this service is available to all residents of private dwellings and occupiers of business premises. Surveys and appropriate treatments are carried out by a trained staff; a charge is made for this service.

It is the practice each year for a sewer treatment to be carried out by placing poison baits in manholes and thus to achieve a reduction of the rat population in the sewer systems. In November, 595 manholes were treated in this way, and there was a total of 17 complete poison takes as a result.

The poison bait normally used by the department is warfarin, which in the normal dosage is not harmful to man or domestic animals.

With regard to the land being used for the tipping of refuse at the old Sewage Disposal Works, a satisfactory measure of control has been achieved by the employment of routine measures.

Statistical Table—see page 76.

NOISE

The Noise Abatement Act, 1960, made new provisions in respect of the control of noise and vibration and enables a local authority to deal with it as a statutory nuisance in accordance with the procedure in the Public Health Act, 1936. Provision is also made which enables three or more persons aggrieved by a noise nuisance to make a complaint to a Magistrate.

Byelaws, "For the good rule and government of the Borough of Finchley and for the prevention of nuisances" made in pursuance of Section 249 of the Local Government Act, 1933, are complementary to the Noise Abatement Act, 1960, and are designed to deal with noisy animals, street noises, i.e., music near houses, churches or hospitals, the playing of musical instruments by mechanical means, and calling or shouting for the purpose of hawking.

There were 7 complaints about noise during the year; 2 related to noise from factories, one from constructional work, 3 about noisy neighbours and 1 concerning noise in playing fields.

In an urban area in which industry is not confined to limited areas, nor separated from residential property by open space it would seem inevitable that on occasion some noise nuisance will arise. The firms concerned were co-operative, and there were no unresolved problems at the end of the year.

In all the other cases an informal approach secured the desired results.

CARAVANS

There are no sites for caravans or mobile dwellings within the meaning of the relevant Acts in the district. During the year caravan dwellers again made halts in Finchley during their passage along the North Circular Road. Old Coppetts Road, a cul-de-sac and parallel to the North Circular Road offers an almost perfect pull-in for such travellers and it would seem desirable that something should be done to limit access to the unused portion of this old highway.

HEATING APPLIANCES

The Consumer Protection Act, 1961, which came into operation on 19th August, 1961, repealed the Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Act, 1952, and the Oil Burners (Standards) Act, 1960. The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953, however, remain in force and require that fireguards be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters. The Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962, made under the Act of 1961, relate to domestic space heaters which burn kerosene (paraffin oil) and, inter alia, impose requirements concerning their construction, design and performance.

Visits were made to premises having fires on sale and the stocks were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIAL

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, requires the registration of those premises where filling materials are used in the manufacture of bedding, toys, baby carriages and other articles of upholstery and the licensing of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored for distribution. The Regulations of 1961 made under the Act supersede previous regulations and, inter alia, apply standards of cleanliness for each kind of filling material to which the Act applies, prescribe a list of analysts for the purpose of doing tests and the form of records to be kept by occupiers of premises registered or licensed.

The premises of one person trading as an upholsterer and registered under the Act were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

ANIMALS

Under the Pet Animals Act, 1951, no person may keep a pet shop without a licence granted by a local authority; the licence contains conditions relating to suitable accommodation, provision of food and drink, avoidance of sale of mammals at too early an age, prevention of infectious disease, and fire precautions.

The number of persons licensed at the end of the year was 6. All premises have been inspected and found to be satisfactory.

The Animals Boarding Establishments Act, 1963, came into force on 1st January, 1964. The Act provides that no person may keep a boarding establishment for dogs or cats without a licence from a local authority. In addition to provisions similar to those required by the Pet Animals Act, 1951, the person licensed must keep a register of the animals and their owners.

One person has been licensed to keep a boarding establishment for dogs.

The Riding Establishments Act, 1939, empowers a local authority to authorise a registered veterinary surgeon to inspect any premises believed to be used as a riding establishment, which means any stables or other premises whatsoever at which horses are kept for the purpose of being let out on hire for riding or of being used in providing in return for payment instruction in riding.

It is an offence for any person to let out on hire or use for providing instruction any horse in such a condition that its use for that purpose will be likely to cause suffering to the horse, or to keep a horse for those purposes in so neglected a state or in such conditions that suffering is, or is likely to be, caused to the horse.

There is one riding establishment in the Borough which was inspected on two occasions by a veterinary surgeon.

The Riding Establishments Act, 1964, repeals the Act of 1939 and comes into force on 1st April, 1965. After this date no persons may keep a riding establishment unless licensed by the local authority.

The Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, deals inter alia with the enforcement of general orders relating to the movement of animals; the cleansing and disinfection of places and vehicles occupied by animals; the protection of animals from suffering during transit; the importation, exportation and quarantine of animals; the keeping of records by owners and others relating to animals and poultry; and during outbreaks of specified diseases the enforcement of special orders relating to the control of the movement of animals and disinfection of places, vehicles and articles, etc. The administration and enforcement of the provisions of the Act and of the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, is the duty of the Middlesex County Council.

Under the Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order, 1957, 3 pig-keepers in Finchley are licensed by the County Council and operate plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods.

There were no outbreaks of animal diseases in Finchley during the year.

BURIAL AND CREMATION

It is the duty of the local authority under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area, in any case where it appears to the authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being otherwise made.

The expenses incurred may be recovered from the estate of the deceased person, by death grant subject to the contribution conditions being satisfied or from any person who for the purposes of the Act was liable to maintain the deceased person immediately before his death.

Any person who has died or been found dead in these circumstances in Finchley is buried in the St. Pancras Cemetery. One burial was carried out by the Council during the year.

EXHUMATIONS

Licences for the removal of human remains under the Burial Act, 1857, state, inter alia, "It is considered advisable that the medical officer of health should be notified whenever such a licence is granted in order that he may be in a position to take (under his general powers) any action that may appear to him to be necessary in the interests of public health. Five copies of licences for such removals were received from the Home Office during the year.

The exhumations were carried out in the early hours of the morning and were observed by a public health inspector, to ensure compliance with the conditions of the licences.

MORTUARY

The Council provide a mortuary under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936, and the Coroner, whose district includes Finchley, uses his power in Section 24 of the Coroner's Amendment Act, 1926, to direct that bodies from the Potters Bar and Friern Barnet Urban Districts, which are also within his district, shall be taken to the Finchley Mortuary.

Two hundred and forty-seven bodies were received into the mortuary during 1964, and of these 81 were from the Friern Barnet area and 31 from Potters Bar. Post mortem examinations were carried out in all cases.

CONFERENCES AND COURSES

Money spent on the attendance of officers at conferences and courses is a sound investment, both for the authority and the officers concerned. It is the best means of keeping abreast of current developments in the various fields and gives the officer an opportunity to discuss mutual problems with colleagues.

There is no doubt at all that a conference or course is enriched by the contributions added by the participants.

A list of conferences and courses attended during the year is shown on page 77.

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

Fifty-four examinations were undertaken during the year. Thirty persons were examined in respect of new appointments; 14 were examined for transfer to the permanent staff and two were found to be unfit; four were for special report following

injury and extended sick leave and were found to be unfit; five were for extension of service and one on behalf of another authority.

OUTSTANDING NOTICES

In pursuance of the provisions of the Land Charges Act, 1925, 2,291 enquiries were received from the Town Clerk concerning outstanding notices and smoke control areas in relation to all types of property in the district. The necessary searches were made and information supplied.

Acknowledgments to :—

The Chief Officers of the Council—

The Town Clerk—R. M. Franklin, Esq.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor—P. M. Spencer, Esq.

The Borough Treasurer—W. R. Harman, Esq.

The Borough Education Officer—A. T. Dodd, Esq.

The Borough Valuer and Housing Officer—I. Fooks, Esq.

The Borough Librarian—J. D. Reynolds, Esq.

C. N. Austwick, Esq., Area Welfare Officer, Middlesex County Council.

Dr. K. M. Bodkin, Area Medical Officer, Area No. 4, Middlesex County Council.

Dr. B. A. Butterworth, Finchley Chest Clinic, 980, High Road, N.20.

Mrs. I. K. Chaplin, Secretary, Finchley Guild of Social Service, Municipal Offices, East End Road, N.3.

Mrs. D. E. Colebrook, Centre Organiser, W.V.S., 308, Regents Park Road, N.3.

A. T. Dickinson, Esq., Divisional Superintendent, 93rd Ambulance Division (Men), St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Dr. R. Emond, Consultant, Infectious Diseases, Coppetts Wood Hospital.

Dr. R. C. Greenberg, Senior Medical Officer, Mental Health Department, Middlesex County Council.

C. E. Harris, Esq., Chief Chemist and Bacteriologist, Lee Valley Water Company.

Miss J. Hunter, Youth Employment Officer, Finchley and Friern Barnet Youth Employment Bureau.

Dr. A. Melvin Ramsay, Consultant, Infectious Diseases, The Royal Free Hospital.

Miss F. M. Rochat, Divisional Director, Finchley and Hendon Division, British Red Cross Society.

J. Sayers, Esq., Manager, Ministry of Labour, 316a, Regents Park Road, N.3.

Miss E. J. Stanley, Honorary Secretary, Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee.

Dr. C. E. D. Taylor, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, N.W.9.

Miss M. K. Watling, Divisional Superintendent, 133rd Nursing Division (Women), St. John Ambulance Brigade.

Dr. G. S. Wigley, County Medical Officer, Middlesex County Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION CONCERNING THE STATUTORY AND VOLUNTARY SERVICES AVAILABLE

STATUTORY SERVICES

PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946, are provided by the Middlesex County Council.

County Medical Officer : G. S. Wigley, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., 3, 5 & 7, Old Queen Street, S.W.1. Telephone : TRAfalgar 7799.

Area Medical Officer, Area No. 4, Finchley and Hendon : Miss Kathleen M. Bodkin, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H., Area Health Office, Gateway House, Regents Park Road, Finchley, N.3. Telephone : VIRginia 9121.

Ante-natal Clinics :

- (1) Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2, on Fridays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).
- (2) Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12, on Wednesdays (9.30 a.m. to 12 noon).

N.B.—Post-natal mothers are also seen at these clinics.

Infant Welfare Clinics :

- (1) Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).
- (2) Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12, on Wednesdays and Fridays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).
- (3) Methodist Church Hall, Essex Park, N.3, on Tuesdays and Thursdays (2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.).

Day Nursery : Kingswood Day Nursery, 6, Hendon Avenue, N.3. Open—Mondays to Fridays inclusive (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.).

*Midwifery : The midwives operating in Finchley are :—

Miss M. Cole, 26, Victoria Grove, N.12. (HILLside 6601).

Miss R. Carey, 23, Prospect Ring, N.2. (TUDor 5262).

*Home Nursing : A number of home nurses cover the district and private practitioners are informed of the names and telephone numbers.

* Enquiries for a home nurse or midwife may be made direct to the nurse or midwife concerned or to the Area Superintendent of Home Nurses and Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives, Area Health Office, Gateway House, Regents Park Road, Finchley, N.3. (VIRginia 9121).

Chiropody : The County Council's extension of the chiropody service offers treatment in the first instance to the elderly, the physically handicapped, expectant mothers and nursing mothers with a child under 12 months, but

does not preclude recommendations being made in respect of other persons needing chiropody treatment, including school children provided with free treatment under the Education Act, 1944.

The Service provides treatment at the Torrington and Oak Lane Clinics. Transport for attendance, where required on medical grounds, is provided and in certain circumstances arrangements can be made for chiropodists to visit Old People's Homes. In exceptional cases home visits can be made.

Clinic for the Elderly: An advisory clinic for the elderly is held on a Monday afternoon once a month at the Torrington Park Clinic, 16, Torrington Park, Finchley, N.12. The purpose of the clinic is to provide general advice on healthy living, including personal health problems, diet, accident prevention and social welfare and cultivation of interests essential to mental health in old age. In certain instances a medical examination will be carried out at the discretion of the medical officer in charge. In cases where it is considered that medical attention and treatment is indicated, information will be given to the patient's private medical practitioner so that he may consider making any necessary arrangements.

Health Visiting: There are a number of health visitors in Finchley who are available to give advice on health matters.

Domestic Help: Assistance can be provided in maternity cases, sickness in the home and in respect of aged people. Medical certificates are necessary in each case. It is the County Council's rule that home help provision may not be continued for more than six months in any case without the approval of the Area Health Committee, and it is its policy that, in cases of acute emergency, immediate assistance be given for a short period without detailed investigation; however, for longer periods, the approval of the Area Health Committee is required.

Vaccination and Immunisation: Vaccination and immunisation against smallpox, diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus and poliomyelitis can either be undertaken by appointment at local clinics or may be arranged through the private medical practitioners.

Prevention of Illness, care and after-care: Arrangements can be made whereby persons can be sent away for a recuperative holiday following an acute illness.

School Health Service: Arrangements for treatment can be undertaken at the undermentioned clinics by appointment:—

Dental Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

Dental Clinic, Kingswood, 6, Hendon Avenue, N.3.

Speech Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

Speech Clinic, Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12.

Orthopaedic Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Orthodontic Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Minor Ailment Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Minor Ailment Clinic, Torrington Clinic, Torrington Park, N.12.
Eye Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.
Aural Clinic, Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2.

B.C.G. Vaccination : Vaccination against tuberculosis is offered to all children approaching 13 years and over.

Subnormal Children : A day special school for educationally subnormal children is provided at Oak Lodge, Oak Lane, N.2. The regular catchment area covers Finchley, Hendon and Hornsey, but if specially asked the school will admit children from Friern Barnet, Southgate, Potters Bar and Wood Green. The residue of Wembley and Willesden children are in attendance but these districts now have their own schools.

Welfare Foods : Proprietary welfare foods are available to mothers attending infant welfare clinics and, in addition, Ministry of Health welfare foods, i.e., Cod Liver Oil, National Dried Milk, Orange Juice, Vitamin A & D Tablets are issued. The latter commodities are also available at the W.V.S. Centre, 308, Regents Park Road, N.3, and the Centre is open for this service from 10 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. on Mondays to Fridays.

Further information regarding these services may be obtained from the Area Medical Officer, Area Health Office, at the above address.

MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

The Borough of Finchley forms part of the East Central Division for Mental Health Services in the Middlesex County Council.

Divisional Office : 2, Maryland Road, Wood Green, N.22. (Tel. : BOWes Park 5244).

Senior Medical Officer : Dr. R. C. Greenberg.

Divisional Mental Welfare Officer : Mr. W. J. Ward.

Senior Mental Welfare Officers : Mr. E. Inglis; Mr. C. Carr.

Mental Welfare Officers : Mr. R. Harmer; Miss M. Lay; Mrs. S. J. Tenermont; Mr. L. F. Foote; Mr. T. R. Brady; Mr. P. N. Papalazarou.

Mental Health Social Worker : Miss C. M. Coups.

The mental health social worker makes regular visits to the homes of all the sub-normal and severely sub-normal females and males up to the age of ten years and advises on all aspects of the patient's well being and employment in appropriate cases. She submits written reports on her visits so that where necessary the County Medical Officer may take appropriate action such as arranging admission to psychiatric hospitals

either on a temporary or permanent basis. Such temporary admissions, of up to eight weeks, are arranged to meet acute domestic difficulties or ill health of mother. The mental welfare officers deal similarly with the sub-normal and severely sub-normal males over the age of ten years.

The main duty of the mental welfare officer is pre- and after-care of those persons suffering from mental illness including dealing with those requiring compulsory detention in psychiatric hospitals under the Mental Health Act, 1959.

Both the mental welfare officers and the mental health social workers transport patients in their cars to and from the psychiatric hospitals, in case of emergency.

As regards the general practitioners, they receive via the Middlesex Executive Council, a schedule setting out the information given above and also the procedure under which they may obtain the services of a mental welfare officer outside normal office hours.

In addition to the home visiting service, there are junior training schools for the young severely sub-normal and adult training centres for those of sixteen years of age and over. Although at present there are none of these establishments actually sited within the Borough, Finchley children are transported daily by coach to the purpose-built Friern Barnet Junior Training School and Finchley youths and girls are taken by coach to the Edmonton Adult Training Centre. A therapeutic social club is run for incipient mental cases and for those discharged from psychiatric hospitals who are in need of after-care, at York Park Day Nursery, York Road, Hendon, N.W.9, at 7 p.m. every Tuesday evening.

A hostel for employable persons recovering from mental illness has opened at Park House, High Road, East Finchley, N.2.

It is the County Council's intention to increase the above facilities.

WELFARE SERVICES

Welfare Services under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, are provided by the Welfare Department of the Middlesex County Council.

The following services are under the direction of the local Area Welfare Officer, Mr. C. N. Austwick, 36, Woodhouse Road, N.12. (HILLside 2822) :—

- (a) Admittance to residential accommodation through reasons of age and infirmity.
- (b) Provision of temporary accommodation for persons rendered homeless through eviction, fire or flood.
- (c) Welfare of the physically handicapped (day to day supervision by welfare visitor).
- (d) Welfare of the blind and partially sighted (day to day supervision by home teacher).

A handicraft class for the blind is held once a fortnight on Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m. at Christchurch Hall, High Road, N.12 ; and on the alternate Tuesday a social club is held at St. Mary's Church Hall, Hendon Lane, N.3, in the afternoon. A work centre for handicapped persons is open in the mornings from Monday to Friday at the Hendon Ex-Service Men's Club, Heriot Road, N.W.4.

Details of the County Council and registered (non-profit making) voluntary old people's homes are as follows :—

County Council :

"Beach Lodge," 66, Hendon Lane, N.3. FINchley 5522. 35 women.

"Meadowside," 58, Holden Road, N.12. HILLside 7816. 22 women.

Voluntary :

"Fairlight," 51, Woodside Avenue, N.12. HILLside 1513. 20 mixed.

French Memorial Home, 13, Nether Street, N.12. HILLside 4353. 20 mixed.

Woodside Home, Lake View Drive, N.20. HILLside 1127. 42 women.

Nazareth House, 162, East End Road, N.2. TUDor 1104. 59 mixed.

For blind residents :

Vernon House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. SPEEdwell 2130. 42 mixed.

For Jewish residents only :

Leo Baeck House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. SPEEdwell 9806. 43 mixed.

Osmond House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. MEAdway 1185. 30 mixed.

Heinrich Stahl House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. MEAdway 3474. 54 mixed.

Hammerson House, The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. MEAdway 4523. 30 mixed.

AMBULANCE SERVICE

A series of ambulances and sitting case cars is maintained by the Middlesex County Council.

In cases of emergency, dial 999. In other cases, ambulances should be obtained through the family doctor or hospital.

HOSPITAL SERVICE

The hospitals serving Finchley are :—

Finchley Memorial Hospital, Bow Lane, N.12. (FINchley 1195).

Barnet General Hospital, Wellhouse Lane, Barnet, Herts. (BARnet 7421).

North Middlesex Hospital, Silver Street, Edmonton, N.18. (EDMonton 3071).

"Tower" Maternity Annexe (North Middlesex Hospital), The Bishop's Avenue, N.2. (SPEEdwell 3612).

Royal Northern Hospital, Holloway Road, N.7. (ARCHway 2211).

Whittington Hospital, Archway Road, N.19. (ARCHway 3070).

Coppetts Wood Isolation Hospital, Coppetts Road, N.10. (TUDor 9792/3).

CENTRES FOR FREE YELLOW FEVER VACCINATION

Important.—Every person requiring vaccination must make an appointment with the Centre : where times of attendances are shown, they are given for guidance only.

Address	Tel. No.	Time of Attendance
Yellow Fever Clinic No. 1 : Hospital for Tropical Diseases, 4, St. Pancras Way, London, N.W.1.	EUSton 4411 Ext. 137	Yellow Fever Vaccination : Monday, Wednesday & Friday, 11.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 12.30 to 1.15 p.m. Other vaccinations : Monday, Wednesday & Friday, 12.15 to 1.00 p.m. Tuesday and Thursday, 11.30 a.m. to 12.15 p.m. Tuesday and Friday, 3.45 p.m.
Yellow Fever Clinic No. 2 : Medical Department, Unilever House, Blackfriars, London, E.C.4.	FLet Street 7474 Ext. 2841	
No other vaccination can be done at this Centre.		
Yellow Fever Clinic No. 3 : 53, Great Cumberland Place, London, W.1.	AMBassador 6456	Yellow Fever Vaccination : Monday to Friday, 10 to 11 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, 2 to 3 p.m. Other vaccinations : Monday to Friday, 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. By appointment.

VENEREAL DISEASE

List of clinics convenient for Middlesex residents :—

Luke & Martha Clinics,
West London Hospital, Hammersmith, W.8.

Whitechapel Clinic,
London Hospital, London, E.1.

Special Clinic,
West Middlesex Hospital, Isleworth, Middlesex.

The Prince of Wales General Hospital,
Tottenham, London, N.15.

Special Clinic,
Hillingdon Hospital, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

St. Mary's Hospital,
Praed Street, London, W.2.

Special Clinic,
Central Middlesex Hospital, Park Royal, London, N.W.10.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CHEST X-RAY

Finchley Chest Clinic

The Chest Clinic serving this district is situated at 980, High Road, Whetstone, N.20. (HILLside 6681).

Chest Physician : Dr. B. A. Butterworth.

Assistant Chest Physician : Dr. W. Traub.

Finchley Chest Clinic give X-rays mainly on a doctor's request. They will, however, do so for other reasons, free of charge, but if an X-ray is required for insurance or immigration purposes a charge is usually made. Application for an appointment should be made in writing for this purpose.

Mass Radiography

Mixed X-ray Sessions for both Men and Women

Static Chest X-ray Centre,

32, Drayton Park, N.5 (Tel. : NOR. 2450)

(this unit is on the lower ground floor of a Welfare Centre).

Mondays	2—4.15	5—7.15 p.m.
Tuesdays	9.45—12.30	2—5.30 p.m.
Wednesdays	9.45—12.30	2—5.30 p.m.
Thursdays	2—4.15	5—7.15 p.m.

The following Centres are visited weekly by a mobile unit :—

Dibdin House, Maida Vale, W.9	.....	MONDAY
(the unit stands in Carlton Vale just a few yards from the traffic lights at the junction with Maida Vale).		2—4.30 p.m. and 5—7 p.m.

Raymede Welfare Centre, Ladbroke Grove, W.10	.....	TUESDAYS
(the unit stands in Faraday Road at junction with Ladbroke Grove).		10.30—12 noon

Shipton House, Prince of Wales Road, N.W.5	.....	TUESDAYS
(the unit is in the roadway outside Shipton House a few yards from the junction with Malden Road).		2—4 p.m.

X-ray sessions will not be held on Christmas Eve and Public Holidays.

CARE AND WELFARE OF CHILDREN WHO ARE DEPRIVED OF A NORMAL HOME LIFE

Enquiries should be made to Children's Area Officer, 1, Friern Park, N.12 (HILLside 4264).

VOLUNTARY SERVICES

FINCHLEY OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

Public Health Department, 308, Regents Park Road, N.3.

(Secretary—Miss E. J. Stanley—FINchley 0018.)

The Finchley Old People's Welfare Committee is a co-ordinating Committee for the statutory services and voluntary organisations serving the elderly people of the Borough.

In addition to its work of co-ordination, the Committee advises and assists those persons of 60 years of age and over whose need is indicated or puts such people in touch with the appropriate service.

OLD PERSONS' CLUBS

Companions of St. Barnabas

St. Barnabas Church Hall, Gainsborough Road, N.12.

Wednesdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. A. Student-Cuming, 29, Westbury Road, N.12. (Tel. : HILLside 7478).

Evergreen Clubs

Finchley Club, St. Luke's Hall, Mountfield Road, N.3.

Wednesdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Disabled Persons Handicraft Club—Membership on production of a doctor's certificate. St. Mary's Church Hall, Hendon, Lane, N.3.

Thursdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries concerning the above clubs to :—

Miss F. M. Rochat, Divisional Director, British Red Cross Society, 172, Regents Park Road, N.3. (Tel. : FINchley 2588).

Good Companions' Club

Youth Hall, High Road, East Finchley, N.2.

Tuesdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.15 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. V. Coomber, 12a, Torrington Court, Torrington Park, N.12. (Tel. : HILLside 7575).

Hampstead Garden Suburb Fellowship

Fellowship House, Willifield Way, N.W.11. (for residents of the Suburb). Meetings daily.

Enquiries to Mrs. D. Stonhold, 3, Asmuns Hill, N.W.11. (Tel. : SPeedwell 0714).

Old Age Pensioners Club

Granville Hall, Granville Road, N.12.

Thursdays—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to W. Owens, Esq., 183, Squires Lane, N.3. (Tel. : FINchley 7162).

St. Paul's Over Sixties Club

Long Lane, N.3.

Thursdays—2.30 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. N. Pearce, 36, Finchley Way, N.3. (Tel. : FINchley 4957).

The Finchley and District Senior Citizens' Club

Granville Hall, Granville Road, North Finchley, N.12.

Mondays—7 p.m. to 9.45 p.m. and at

Oak Lodge, Oak Lane, N.2.

Alternate Thursdays—7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m.

Enquiries to D. Boughton, Esq., 21, William Street, N.12.

The Friendship Clubs

Finchley Central Friendship Club, Finchley Central Synagogue, Redbourne Avenue, N.3.

Mondays, 7.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. H. Preston, 56, Rosemary Avenue, N.3. (Tel. : FINchley 7248).

Kinloss Gardens Club, Finchley Synagogue, Kinloss Gardens, N.3.

Tuesdays at 2.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. S. Sharer, 58, Hendon Avenue, N.3. (Tel. : FINchley 4344).

Norrice Lea Club, Hampstead Garden Suburb Synagogue, Norrice Lea, N.2.

Mondays—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. C. Godfrey, 14, Norrice Lea, N.2. (Tel. : MEAdway 3163).

Woodside Park Club, Woodside Hall, Woodside Park Road, N.12.

Wednesdays—2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m.

Enquiries to Mrs. K. Bookatz, 22, Hemington Avenue, N.11. (Tel. : ENTERprise 0416).

BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY

The provision of sick room requisites. Various items of sick room equipment are available on loan at a very small charge, or in the case of persons on national assistance articles may be supplied free. Such articles as crutches and indoor and outdoor invalid chairs are included in this equipment.

Chiropody

Appointments are made for treatment at reduced charges.

Escort Duties

Escort duties are performed, for example, sick persons may be met at the main railway stations and escorted through London to their destinations, often to places outside London.

Various other services are given such as :—

Manning First Aid Posts at public functions and private entertainments.

Nursing in the home in emergencies.

Blanket bathing in the home for men and women.

Assisting in carrying patients up and down stairs, where required, when ambulance service is not available.

Driving disabled patients to clubs by volunteer drivers.

Clubs for the elderly and handicraft clubs for the disabled.

Paying home welfare visits on behalf of the Family Welfare Association, the Invalid Children's Aid Association, and various Services Benevolent Associations.

Red Cross Services available in cases of sickness, disablement and infirmity from old age.

Lectures and training in first-aid, nursing and mothercraft given to members of the public and National Hospital Service Reserve.

All enquiries to be directed to Miss F. M. Roach, Divisional Director, British Red Cross Society, 172, Regents Park Road, N.3. (FINchley 2588).

OCTOPUS CLUB

The Finchley Borough Council have continued to grant to the Octopus Club the use of the Indoor Bath at Squires Lane on alternate Sundays from 12.30 p.m. to 2 p.m. The total membership of the Club is about 50 and the average number of members who attend each session is about 26.

The Club does not confine itself to those who have suffered from poliomyelitis. Persons who have suffered from any kind of disablement may attend at the Bath, providing that each can produce a certificate from his family doctor stating that he is free from infection and would benefit from attending the swimming sessions. The cases are collected from a wide area by ambulance and cars (such arrangements being made by the British Polio Fellowship) and are assisted in changing and serving hot drinks, and also in the water by voluntary helpers, from the British Red Cross Society and members of various Swimming Clubs. The improvement physically and mentally has been most marked.

This Club is an excellent illustration of the successful co-operation with and between the voluntary bodies.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE BRIGADE

93rd Ambulance Division (Men)

Divisional Superintendent : A. T. Dickinson, 49, Ingleway, N.12.

133rd Nursing Division (Women)

Divisional Superintendent : Miss M. K. Watling, 10, Nether Close, N.3.

The St. John Ambulance Brigade can provide special nursing services in the home under the guidance of the family doctor. Escort duties can also be arranged.

WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICE

308, Regents Park Road, N.3. Telephone : FINchley 2372.

Clothing Depot—at the centre, where garments are received, and distributed by recommendation to those in need.

Meals on Wheels Service—the distribution on recommendation, of hot dinners to housebound and disabled persons. During the year 10,637 meals were distributed (9,117 in 1963).

Visiting and shopping undertaken for people in certain Homes. 1914-1918 War Widows and lonely old people also visited.

Wool blankets made by knitting of six-inch squares from oddments of wool provided at the centre. Blankets given to the needy.

Women of all ages welcomed to give their services.

FINCHLEY GUILD OF SOCIAL SERVICE

Information Centre provides free advice on personal or any other problems ; helps with enquiries on current legislation prior to legal advice ; e.g., housing and rent difficulties, domestic worries, pension queries, etc. All interviews are strictly confidential.

Sympathetic help and advice is freely given, and in cases where legal help is necessary, it is arranged for the applicant to see a solicitor.

Help for Invalids—elderly housebound, and patients discharged from hospital are visited where necessary, and assistance or advice is given in needful cases.

“Wireless for the Bedridden” Society—the Guild acts as sponsor in providing radio sets for housebound invalids.

During the summer, the Guild arranges holidays at special terms. Programmes are available from February onwards, on application.

A “Workroom for the Elderly” is held at the East Finchley Methodist Church, High Road, N.2. The main purpose of the workroom is to keep elderly people fit and at the same time allowing them to earn small sums of money from repetitive work. This scheme is available to all elderly people in the Borough.

All enquiries for services offered by the Finchley Guild of Social Service should be directed to their Secretary at the Municipal Offices, Hertford Lodge Annexe, East End Road, N.3. (Telephone: FINchley 2626). Hours 9.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m., Monday to Friday, and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Mondays.

BRITISH LEGION

The British Legion helps ex-service men and women and their dependants at times of difficulty through ill-health or other causes. Such people do not have to be Legion members. Assistance given with rent arrears, mortgage repayments, supplying coal and food, if necessary, hiring articles such as ladders and equipment, also helping with pension appeals. Committee meets at Granville Hall, Granville Road, N.12, on second Monday in every month.

FINCHLEY RATEPAYERS' ASSOCIATION

This is a body which exists for the benefit of the citizens of the Borough as a whole. It assists in preserving or improving amenities within the Borough. Problems of a local nature which it is felt require advice, or matters needing to be remedied, should be submitted to the Honorary Secretary of the Ratepayers' Association—H. A. Collis, Esq., 14, Hillcourt Avenue, N.12. (HILLside 4731).

RETARDED CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, LTD.

This non-profit making Society has two “Peter Pan” Homes which, although registered with the Hertfordshire County Council are available to children from all parts of the country.

The Home, at Butlin House, 104, Leicester Road, New Barnet, accommodates 11 mentally handicapped boys between the ages of 5 and 16 years and "The Sapsted," Peter Pan House, 2, Warwick Road, New Barnet, 11 girls in the same age group. The children are in the care of 5 housemothers with the assistance of daily helps and voluntary workers.

The Homes are open to private patients and children recommended by the Middlesex, Hertfordshire, Wiltshire and London County Councils, the charge being £5 per week, the remainder of the cost being borne by the Society.

The Society has its own training centre for the children of Hertfordshire, Wiltshire and London, but at the moment children from Middlesex attend the Friern Barnet Junior Training Centre at Oakleigh Road North, N.20.

Enquiries should be made to the Honorary Secretary, 21, East End Road, N.3 (FINchley 2780).

MIDDLESEX AND SURREY LEAGUE FOR THE HARD OF HEARING

The following activities are available at the Finchley group — games, socials, competitions, exhibitions, discussions, debates, talks, lip-reading and clear speech practice, arm-chair travel with coloured slides, advice and help with all problems of hearing. Members may participate in conferences, week-end courses, and other functions organised by the League, and by the British Association for the Hard-of-Hearing, to which the League is affiliated.

Home visits are arranged for the sick and housebound members. Members may also join in the various holidays organised during the year.

Finchley Meetings :

1st and 3rd Tuesdays in each month, 7—9 p.m. at 7, Woodside Grove, N.12.

Lip-reading Circle :

Fridays, 2.30 p.m.—4 p.m. at the Further Education Centre, Stanhope Road, N.12.

Sketching Circle :

2nd Monday in the month. Location not yet finally settled.

Enquiries to the Secretary, Miss Mary Taylor, 24, Quakers Lane, Potters Bar, Middlesex. (Tel. : Potters Bar 58373). Miss Taylor will be pleased to lecture to other organisations on the problems of the hard-of-hearing.

ALCOHOLICS ANONYMOUS

Alcoholics Anonymous is a following of men and women who share their experience, strength and hope with each other that they may solve their common problem and help others to recover from alcoholism.

Service Offices :

England and Wales—11, Redcliffe Gardens, London, S.W.10.

Telephone : FLAxman 9669 and 9779).

London Inter-Group—(Telephone : PADddington 8947 and 6389).

(A service operates at this office from 10 a.m. to 10 p.m. Monday to Saturday and 2 p.m. to 10 p.m. on Sunday.)

There are about 40 meetings held in the Greater London area on various nights of the week. Normally these meetings are "closed" when the attendance is restricted to members and people who suspect that they have a drinking problem. Every group, however, has at least one meeting a month which is "open" and which can be attended by friends and relatives of alcoholics or those interested in the disease.

Full details and addresses of all meetings in the United Kingdom are included in the pamphlet "Where to Find Alcoholics Anonymous" or can be obtained by ringing one of the numbers given above.

THE SAMARITANS

The Samaritans exist to help those tempted to suicide or despair and immediate contact can be made at any hour of the day or night. The "clients" may, if they wish, remain anonymous and be befriended or counselled only over the telephone; but the vast majority trust the Samaritans sufficiently to reveal their identity and to meet them face to face, for they know that their problems are treated in the strictest confidence.

Emergency calls : Telephone : MANsion House 9000

Other calls : Telephone : MANsion House 2277

St. Stephen's Church, Walbrook, London, E.C.4.

The Rev. Chad Varah, Rector.

USEFUL INFORMATION

MINISTRY OF PENSIONS AND NATIONAL INSURANCE

40/44, Ballards Lane, Finchley, N.3. Telephone : FINchley 4071.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE BOARD

40/44, Ballards Lane, Finchley, N.3. Telephone : FINchley 6646.

REGISTRAR OF BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES

Mrs. E. E. Govier, 1, Friern Park, North Finchley, N.12. Telephone : HILLside 4768.

Hours of attendance to the Public :—

Monday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Tuesday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Wednesday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Thursday, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m.

Friday, 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday, 9 a.m. to 11 a.m.

Superintendent Registrar : Mr. W. E. Robinson,
182, Burnt Oak Broadway, Edgware.

Telephone : EDGware 0876.

Daily, 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m.

Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

THE FAMILY PLANNING ASSOCIATION—FINCHLEY BRANCH

Clinics at Health Centre, Oak Lane, N.2. on Thursdays at 7 p.m.

Honorary Clinic Secretary : Mrs. B. Rowley, 62, Corringham Road, N.W.11.
(Telephone : SPEEdwell 7802).

MARRIAGE GUIDANCE COUNCIL

Moss Hall Junior School, Moss Hall Grove, N.3, on Monday evenings (by appointment).

Full particulars from the Secretary, 73, Crouch Hall Road, N.8. (Telephone : MOUNtview 8223).

BOROUGH ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR

A telephone call will secure the removal of household junk such as unwanted furniture and material too large for the dustbin :—

294/296, Regents Park Road, N.3. FINchley 1136, Ext. 13 and 20
or

Refuse Collection Depot, Summers Lane, N.12. ENTerprise 2629

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,478
Population—								
Registrar-General's estimate Mid 1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	70,390
Census, 1961	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	69,370
Number of Inhabited Dwellings, 1st April, 1964 :—								
Houses and flats	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21,515
Other properties with living accommodation	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	445
Rateable Value at 1st April, 1964	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£5,218,082
Product of a penny rate 1964/5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	£20,900

VITAL STATISTICS—PROVISIONAL

LIVE BIRTHS

				Males	Females	Total
Legitimate	.....	.....	.....	571	520	1,091
Illegitimate	.....	.....	.....	21	17	38
				<hr/> 592	<hr/> 537	<hr/> 1,129
Rate per 1,000 population	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.0
Area Comparability Factor	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.96
Corrected rate	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.4

Illegitimate live births per cent. of
total live births 3.4%

STILLBIRTHS	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
				<hr/> 599	<hr/> 538	<hr/> 1,137
Total live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.0

INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year of age)	.....	.....	.....	6	3	9
Rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.0

NEO-NATAL DEATHS (under 4 weeks of age)	.....	.....	.....	5	2	7
Rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6.2

EARLY NEO-NATAL DEATHS (under
1 week of age)

	2	1	3
Rate per 1,000 live births			2.7

PERI-NATAL DEATHS (stillbirths and
deaths under 1 week of age)

	9	2	11
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			9.7

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including
abortion)

			2
Rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths			1.8

DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES	379	430	809
------------------------	-----	-----	-----

Rate per 1,000 population			11.5
---------------------------	--	--	------

Area Comparability Factor			0.90
---------------------------	--	--	------

Corrected rate			10.3
----------------	--	--	------

INFANTILE MORTALITY

Deaths from stated causes at various ages
under one year of age

CAUSE OF DEATH	Under 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 3 months	3-6 months	6-9 months	9-12 months	TOTAL
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria and Croup	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tuberculous Meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Convulsions	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Laryngitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bronchitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia (all forms)	1	—	1	—	2	—	1	—	—	3
Diarrhoea	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gastritis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Syphilis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rickets	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suffocation, Overlying Asphyxia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Injury at Birth	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Atelectasis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	2	1	1	4	—	—	—	—	4
Premature Birth	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Accidents	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leukaemia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tumours	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	3	2	2	1	8	—	1	—	—	9

CAUSES OF, AND AGES AT, DEATH

No.	CAUSES OF DEATH	NET DEATHS AT THE SUBJOINED AGES OF " RESIDENTS " WHETHER OCCURRING WITHIN OR WITHOUT THE DISTRICT											
		All ages	Under 4 weeks	4 weeks and under 1 year	1 and under 5	5 and under 15	15 and under 25	25 and under 35	35 and under 45	45 and under 55	55 and under 65	65 and under 75	75 and over
1.	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	
2.	Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
3.	Syphilitic Disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
4.	Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
5.	Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
6.	Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
7.	Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
8.	Measles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
9.	Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10.	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	27	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	6	6	9	
11.	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	55	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	22	17	8	
12.	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	22	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	9	6	5	
13.	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	1	—	
14.	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	83	—	—	—	2	4	3	8	20	19	26	
15.	Leukæmia, Aleukæmia	6	—	—	1	—	2	—	—	3	—	—	
16.	Diabetes	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
17.	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	91	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	12	26	49	
18.	Coronary Disease, Angina	195	—	—	—	—	—	3	11	35	54	92	
19.	Hypertension with Heart Disease	8	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	5	
20.	Other Heart Disease	78	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	4	14	58	
21.	Other Circulatory Disease	47	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	3	13	27	
22.	Influenza	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
23.	Pneumonia	58	1	1	1	—	1	—	1	3	10	40	
24.	Bronchitis	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	7	12	
25.	Other Diseases of Respiratory System	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	
26.	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	9	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	4	4	
27.	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhœa	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	
28.	Nephritis and Nephrosis	9	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	3	2	
29.	Hyperplasia of Prostate	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	2	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	
31.	Congenital Malformations	7	4	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	
32.	Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	34	2	1	1	1	2	2	3	8	3	11	
33.	Motor Vehicle Accidents	10	—	—	1	—	3	1	1	2	—	2	
34.	All Other Accidents	11	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	2	
35.	Suicide	11	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	1	1	1	
36.	Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Totals	809	7	2	4	2	10	17	17	55	144	188	363

VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE PAST 25 YEARS

Year	Total Live Births	Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Death Rate	Total Infant Deaths	Infantile Mortality Rate	Deaths from Measles	Deaths from Whooping Cough	Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years)
1940	725	12.1	806	12.9	27	38.0	1	—	2
1941	721	12.4	734	12.7	15	21.8	—	3	1
1942	891	14.9	751	12.5	48	53.9	1	7	3
1943	1035	17.1	790	13.0	57	55.1	1	2	4
1944	1037	17.4	830	13.9	34	32.8	—	5	5
1945	987	16.1	725	11.8	36	36.4	1	—	1
1946	1207	17.6	774	11.3	30	24.9	1	1	5
1947	1319	18.7	830	11.7	27	20.5	—	1	4
1948	1086	15.3	763	10.8	30	27.6	—	1	2
1949	981	13.9	834	11.8	19	19.3	—	—	2
1950	962	13.6	819	11.6	16	16.6	—	—	—
1951	915	13.0	877	12.5	22	24.0	—	—	—
1952	953	13.6	782	11.1	11	11.5	—	—	—
1953	902	12.9	765	10.9	20	22.2	—	—	—
1954	877	12.5	747	10.7	16	18.2	—	—	—
1955	894	12.8	746	10.7	19	21.3	—	—	—
1956	910	13.0	831	11.9	12	13.2	—	—	—
1957	925	13.3	781	11.3	16	17.3	—	—	—
1958	902	13.1	825	11.9	18	20.0	—	—	—
1959	932	13.5	790	11.5	19	20.4	—	—	—
1960	1052	15.3	738	10.7	14	13.3	—	—	—
1961	989	14.4	847	12.3	23	23.3	—	—	—
1962	1118	16.2	815	11.8	15	13.4	—	—	—
1963	1106	16.0	854	12.3	18	16.3	—	—	—
1964	1129	16.0	809	11.5	9	8.0	—	—	—

* Figures for January to November only available—see page

ROAD ACCIDENTS

Number of persons injured

	ADULTS			CHILDREN		
	Fatal	Serious	Slight	Fatal	Serious	Slight
Pedestrians	4	25	48	1	6	24
Pedal Cyclists	—	8	28	—	1	13
Motor Cyclists	1	6	36	—	—	—
Scooterists	1	12	34	—	—	—
Moped Riders	1	—	5	—	—	—
Drivers :						
Private Cars	1	16	106	—	—	—
Goods Vehicles	—	2	22	—	—	—
Passengers :						
Private Cars	4	7	94	—	—	4
Pillion Passengers	—	4	15	—	—	—
Public Service Vehicles	—	3	15	—	—	1
Goods Vehicles	—	—	9	—	—	—
Sidecar Passengers	—	1	2	—	—	—
	12	84	414	1	7	42

Comparative Figures of Accidents and Casualties

for the years 1960-1964

	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Road Accidents	483	441	440	412	413
Casualty Figures :					
Adults :					
Killed :					
Under 60 years of age	1	2	4	2	8
Over 60 years of age	2	1	3	4	4
Seriously injured :					
Under 60 years of age	64	74	90	83	72
Over 60 years of age	16	18	13	12	12
Slightly injured :					
Under 60 years of age	413	384	347	367	388
Over 60 years of age	44	34	26	29	26
TOTALS	540	513	483	497	510
Children :					
Killed	1	1	—	1	1
Seriously injured	5	10	18	2	7
Slightly injured	60	53	52	40	42
TOTALS	66	64	70	43	50
GRAND TOTALS	606	577	553	540	560

* Figures for January to November only available—see page

METEOROLOGICAL DATA

AVENUE HOUSE GROUNDS, FINCHLEY, N.3

MONTH	RAINFALL				TEMPERATURE						DIRECTION OF WIND (Days)			
	Total Inches	Greatest in 24 Hours		Days on which 0.01 in. or more fell	Mean	Maximum		Minimum		No. of Nights at or below 32° F.	S.W. Quadrant including W.	S.E. Quadrant including S.	N.E. Quadrant including E.	N.W. Quadrant including N.
		Depth inches	Date			Degrees	Date	Degrees	Date					
Jan. ...	0.78	0.27	27	12	37.3	48	30	22	14	11	12	4	8	7
Feb. ...	1.04	0.31	28	10	40.7	55	28	24	20	12	12	3	7	
March ...	3.20	0.93	14	13	40.7	58	14	27	8	14	10	3	13	5
April ...	3.58	0.82	20	17	48.3	67	27	30	6	1	19	2	5	4
May ...	2.27	0.85	30	12	58.4	79	13	43	1 and 15	—	31	—	—	—
June ...	4.19	0.96	1	17	*—	—	—	—	—	*—	25	—	3	2
July ...	2.76	1.56	21	11	64.0	80	26	47	10	—	20	11	—	—
August ...	1.41	0.49	18	16	63.8	86	28	42	20	—	1	6	—	10
Sept. ...	0.48	0.21	14	7	60.2	78	11	40	21	—	13	9	—	8
Oct. ...	1.44	0.25	6	14	48.0	69	6	32	17	1	8	2	3	18
Nov. ...	1.80	0.59	13	13	46.2	57	16 and 20	25	30	2	14	8	3	5
Dec. ...	1.73	0.46	12	17	37.8	56	9	19	29	17	9	1	18	3
Year 1964	24.68	1.56	21 July	159	—	—	—	—	—	—	188	49	60	69

* June—Instrument out of order.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

Cases of Infectious Disease Notified during the Years 1960 to 1964

DISEASE	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Scarlet Fever	19	18	9	7	9
Whooping Cough	25	11	2	41	14
Poliomyelitis :					
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	74	1173	150	739	116
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	45	13	17	32	15
Meningococcal Infection	1	1	—	1	—
Pneumonia	12	8	3	9	5
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis :					
Infective	—	1	—	—	17
Post-Infectious	—	1	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	1	—
Paratyphoid Fever	1	—	—	1	1
Erysipelas	2	2	1	—	—
Food Poisoning	4	17	7	6	11
Tuberculosis :					
Respiratory	25	34	24	23	16
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—
Other	1	—	2	4	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	26	25	23	18	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	2	2	2	1
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	236	1306	240	884	241

Ages of Cases of Infectious Diseases Notified

DISEASE	Under 1	1	2	3	4	5/9	10/ 14	15/ 24	25/ 34	35/ 44	45/ 64	65 +
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	1	1	4	2	1	4	—	1	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis :												
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles	2	11	18	14	14	48	5	3	1	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	1	1	4	1	2	6	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	1	1
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Encephalitis :												
Infective	—	—	—	—	—	3	1	2	5	2	4	—
Post-Infectious	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	1	—	3	2	—
Tuberculosis :												
Respiratory	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5	2	3	3
Meninges & C.N.S.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	9	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Anthrax	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	4	12	22	17	16	70	13	32	28	10	11	6

TUBERCULOSIS

The following table shows the number of notifications and the number of deaths during the past 10 years :—

Year	New Cases				Deaths			
	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.	Pulmonary M.	Pulmonary F.	Non-Pulmonary M.	Non-Pulmonary F.
1955	27	20	2	3	6	1	1	1
1956	22	10	2	4	6	2	—	—
1957	15	11	1	2	5	2	—	—
1958	19	10	—	—	2	—	—	—
1959	14	9	—	3	2	—	—	—
1960	15	10	—	1	6	2	—	—
1961	19	14	—	—	1	—	—	—
1962	12	12	1	1	—	2	—	—
1963	15	8	1	3	1	1	—	1
1964	9	7	4	4	4		—	

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

	By General Practitioners	By Medical Officers of the Local Authority
Diphtheria Immunisation, etc. :		
(1) Children immunised :		
Diphtheria only	1	18
Tetanus only	28	77
Diph. & Tetanus Primary	33	60
Triple Primary	529	188
Triple Booster	203	178
Diph. & Tetanus Booster	93	79
Quadrilin Primary	4	—
(2) Children immunised with combined diphtheria and whooping cough prophylactic	—	3
(3) Children given "Booster" doses of diphtheria prophylactic alone	72	299
Tetanus Booster	8	11
(4) Children given "Booster" doses of combined diphtheria and whoop- ing cough prophylactic	—	—
Whooping Cough Immunisation :		
(5) Children immunised	3	4
(6) Children given "Booster" doses of whooping cough vaccine	—	—
Vaccination against Smallpox :		
(7) Persons vaccinated for the first time	347	251
(8) Persons re-vaccinated	128	—
Vaccination against Poliomyelitis :		
(9) Persons who received a reinforcing dose	306	216
(10) Persons who completed a primary course of vaccination	618	423
B.C.G. Vaccination :		
Number of children eligible		1040
Number of forms received		572 (55%)
Initial skin test :		
Number tested		545
Number absent		27
Results of test reading :		
Number found with negative reaction		508
Number found with positive reaction		23
Number absent		14
B.C.G. Vaccination :		
Number of negative reactors vaccinated		507

BACTERIOLOGICAL WORK

The following table shows the number and nature of reports received concerning specimens examined at the Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale :—

					Positive	Negative
Throat-Nose Swabs :						
Haemolytic Streptococci	72	179
Vincent's Angina	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Coagulase Pos. Staphylococci	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Yeast Cells	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Candida Albicans	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Strep. pneumoniae	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Haemophilus Para influenzae	1	
Faeces :						
Sonne Dysentery	63	297
Salmonella	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Esch. Coli	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Cl. welchii	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Parasites (worms)	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Sputum :						
T.B. Smear	2	39
Other Organisms	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Urine :						
Coliform Group	1	3
Myco. T.B.	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Mycobacterium Type II	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Pus :						
Coagulase Pos. Staphylococci	2	3
Proteus Group	.....	.....	.....	.....	1

WATER SUPPLY TO FINCHLEY

(1) Chemical Samples Examined

	No. of Samples Examined	Raw Water mg/l.		No. of Samples Examined	Treated Water mg/l.	
		Lead	Fluoride		Lead	Fluoride
Essendon Pumping Station	10	Absent	Less than 0.2	11	Absent	Less than 0.2
Hatfield Pumping Station	11	Absent	Less than 0.2	11	Absent	Less than 0.2
Northaw Pumping Station	2	Absent	0.7	2	Absent	0.7
North Mimms Pumping Station	12	Absent	Less than 0.2	12	Absent	Less than 0.2
Roestock Pumping Station	1	Absent	Less than 0.2	3	Absent	Less than 0.2
Tytenhanger Pumping Station	—	—	—	2	Absent	Less than 0.2
Cecil Road (20" main)	—	—	—	4	Absent	Less than 0.2
Arkley Reservoir	—	—	—	5	Absent	Less than 0.2
Total	36			50		

(2) Bacteriological Analysis of Pumping Station Raw Waters

Pumping Stations	No. of Samples Examined	E. Coli ABS/100 Mls.	E. Coli Present in Mls.					
			100	50	10	1.0	0.1	0.01
Essendon	50	4	2	7	21	13	3	—
Hatfield	50	22	4	2	13	8	1	—
Northaw	22	17	3	2	—	—	—	—
North Mimms	51	—	—	3	20	13	15	—
Roestock	9	4	2	2	1	—	—	—
Tytenhanger	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total	187	52	11	16	55	34	19	—

(3) Bacteriological Analysis of Pumping Station Treated Waters

Pumping Stations	Number of Samples Examined	Number of Samples E. Coli— Absent/100 ml.	% Purity Treated Water Samples
Essendon	50	50	100
Hatfield	52	52	100
Northaw	22	22	100
North Mimms	366	366	100
Roestock	23	23	100
Tytenhanger	23	23	100
Total	536	536	

PROXLEY
5555 5555

AREAS IN
OPERATION

REMAINING AREAS
PLANNED TO BE
IN OPERATION
BEFORE 1970

AREA 10
PLANNED FOR
OPERATION IN
1965

AREA II
PLANNED FOR
OPERATION IN
1965

AREA 9
CAME
INTO
OPERATION
OCTOBER 1964

HENDON

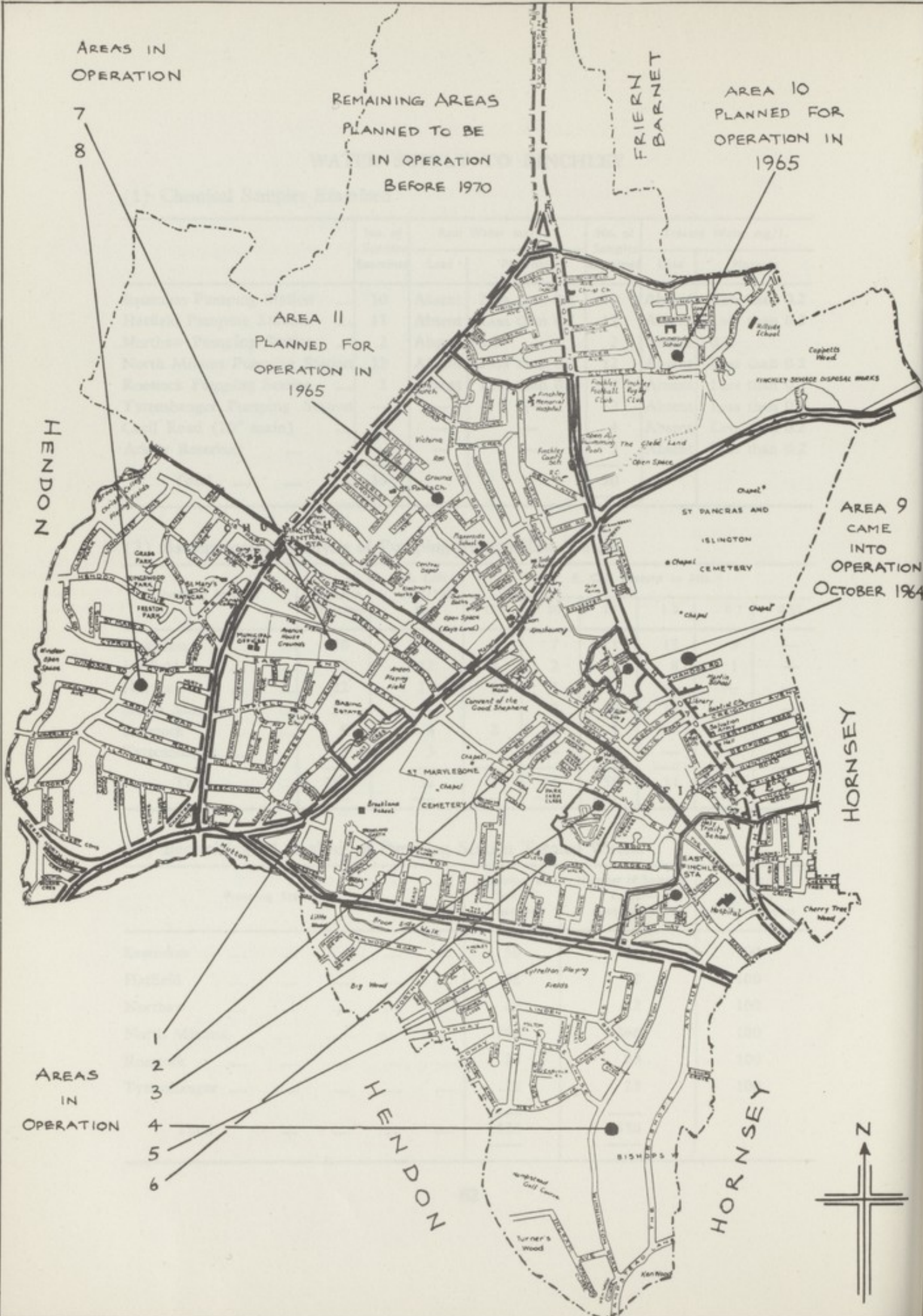
HORNSEY

HENDON

HORNSEY

AREAS
IN
OPERATION

N



SMOKE CONTROL AREAS

Area of the Borough (in acres)	3,478
Total number of properties as at 1st April, 1964	26,040

Areas in operation

Area.	No. of Premises	Acreage
1. Basing Estate, N.3	200	13
2. The Grange, N.2	291	10
3. Elmshurst Estate, N.2	171	10
4. Part of Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2 and N.W.11	1,546	446
5. Part of Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2 and East Finchley	932	110
6. Bounded by North Circular Road, London Transport Board Railway, Deansway, Brim Hill, Widecombe Way, Lyttelton Road and Falloden Way	2,414	316
7. Bounded by Regents Park Road, London Transport Board Railway and North Circular Road	1,934	207
8. Bounded by Borough boundary, London Transport Board Railway (Mill Hill Branch), Regents Park Road and North Circular Road	2,089	337
9. Bounded by North Circular Road, Borough boundary, Fortis Green, East End Road and London Transport Board Railway	2,812	400
	<hr/> 12,389	<hr/> 1,849

Surveys completed during 1964—to come into operation in autumn of 1965

10. Bounded by High Road, Granville Road, Ballards Lane, Kingsway, Woodhouse Road, Borough boundary and North Circular Road	1,673	317
11. Bounded by Granville Road, High Road, North Circular Road, London Transport Board Railway and Ballards Lane	2,903	263
	<hr/> 16,965	<hr/> 2,429

Survey commenced during 1964

12. Bounded by Argyle Road, Alexandra Grove, Ballards Lane, London Transport Board Railway (Mill Hill branch) and Borough boundary	Survey not completed
--	----------------------

FOOD PREMISES

1. The number and type of food premises :—

(a) Bakers, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	26
(b) Butchers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	46
(c) Confectioners	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	105
(d) Fishmongers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
(e) Greengrocers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48
(f) Grocers and provisions	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	97
(g) Restaurants, Cafés, Canteens, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	140
Total							475

2. The number and type of food premises registered under Section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 :—

(a) Sale of Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	157
(b) Manufacture of Sausages	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
(c) Cooking of Hams	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
(d) Pickling of Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
(e) Preparation of pickled and preserved food	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
(f) Cooking of Poultry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Total							232

3. Summary of work carried out in connection with the equipment :—

First aid materials provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Food screening provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Lighting provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Machines cleaned or repaired	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Nailbrushes provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Oven provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Refrigerators cleaned or provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Soap provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Towels provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Wash hand notices provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Water heaters repaired or provided	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9

UNHSUND FOOD CONDEMNED

Canned

					Total	Weight
					lbs.	ozs.
Beverages	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	9
Corned Beef	.....	.....	.....	.....	32	13
Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	14
Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1
Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	3031	4
Fruit Juice	.....	.....	.....	.....	412	7
Fruit Pudding/Pie	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Ham	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	12
Jam	.....	.....	.....	.....	238	6
Luncheon Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	13
Macaroni	.....	.....	.....	.....		15½
Marmalade	.....	.....	.....	.....	16	13
Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	225	11
Meat Pudding/Pie	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	6½
Milk	.....	.....	.....	.....	133	1
Paste	.....	.....	.....	.....		15
Ravioli	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	15
Rice Pudding	.....	.....	.....	.....	43	4
Sausages	.....	.....	.....	.....		8
Soup	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	5
Sweet Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....	47	10
Tomatoes	.....	.....	.....	.....	433	15
Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	.....	127	15

Fresh

					Total	Weight
					lbs.	ozs.
Eggs	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	— 1080
Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	56	—
Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	37	—
Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	3504	—
Rabbit	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	12

Prepared

					Total Weight		
					lbs.	ozs.	
Biscuits	.....	.....	.....	.....	129	12	
Butter	.....	.....	.....	.....	439	—	
Cake	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	22 pieces
Cereal	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	4	
Cheese	.....	.....	.....	.....	182	7	
Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	—	3 cartons
Dried Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	148	—	
Flour	.....	.....	.....	.....	216	—	
Lard	.....	.....	.....	.....	48	—	
Marzipan	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	—	
Meat Pies	.....	.....	.....	.....	21	2	
Paste	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	
Pastry	.....	.....	.....	.....	—	8	
Sugar	.....	.....	.....	.....	1181	—	
Tapioca	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	—	
Tea	.....	.....	.....	.....	131	—	
Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	.....	20	10½	

Frozen Foods

							Packets
Cheeseburgers	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Chicken	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14
Eclairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9
Fish	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	962
Fruit	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Ice Cream	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	86
Meat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	326
Meat Pudding/Pie	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	94
Mousse	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	138
Pastry	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sponges	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	20
Sweet Corn	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	32
Vegetables	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2096

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND VISITS

Initial Inspections under Housing Acts and Public	
Health Acts	1,962
Other inspections, including advisory visits	774
Re-Inspections	1,653
Overcrowding	45
Houses let in multiple occupation	24
Infectious Disease	232
Rodent Control	1,664
Clean Air Act, 1956 (including smoke control area surveys)	10,219
Factories and Workplaces (including Bakehouses and Restaurant Kitchens)	
Slaughterhouse	8
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	5
Ice Cream Premises	17
Meat, Fish and Other Food Premises	610
Hawkers, Vehicles and Stores	44
Hairdressers' Premises	20
Pet Animals Act, 1951	6
Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963	31
Shops Acts	72
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963	87
Miscellaneous	4,143
	<hr/>
	21,995
	<hr/>

COMPLAINTS AND REQUESTS FOR SERVICES

Defective roofs	37
Insanitary or defective condition of premises	96
Damp premises	54
Blocked or defective drains	568
Defective W.C.s	12
Defective water fittings	12
Flooding	34
Unsatisfactory housing conditions, including over-crowding	11
Dustbins, defective or absence of	10
Accumulation of refuse	72

Refuse collection	24
Smoke nuisance	22
Bonfires	57
Noise nuisance	7
Animals improperly kept	4
Verminous premises	9
Wasps	163
Bees	12
Other insect infestations	56
Rats or mice infestation	317
Squirrels	8
Pigeons	6
Unsound food	23
Foreign matter in food	16
Dirty milk bottles	11
Water supply unsatisfactory	4
Miscellaneous	91
	<hr/>
	1,736
	<hr/>

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED AND WORK CARRIED OUT

Roofs repaired	72
Rainwater pipes and gutters unstopped, renewed or repaired	58
Dampness remedied	88
Walls and ceilings repaired	106
Rooms cleansed, distempered or re-papered	88
Windows and doors repaired or renewed	72
Flooring repaired	47
Water fittings provided, repaired or renewed	11
Drainage reconstructed, repaired or renewed	113
Drains unstopped or cleansed	435
W.Cs. and sanitary fittings provided, repaired or renewed	81
Tests of drains and sanitary fittings	33
Length in yards of drains laid	17
Miscellaneous defects, dilapidations and nuisances abated	219

HOUSING

Recommendations by the Public Health Department on applications for rehousing, etc. :—

	Medical			Statutory Over-crowding*
	General Waiting List	Handicapped Persons	Elderly Persons	
Points 1	18	—	—	10
2	13	—	—	4
3	11	—	—	—
4	8	—	—	2
5	3	—	—	—
Urgent or special consideration	9	1	19	—
No recommendation	27	2	22	—

Observations were given on the medical condition of five council tenants.

During the year, 51 of the cases supported by the Department were rehoused.

* Five cases, although living outside the district, were considered and are included in this list.

STATUTORY OVERCROWDING

	Persons Involved			
	Dwellings	Families	Adults	Children
Number at 1st January	34	35	102	51
New cases reported	16	16	41	43
Number of cases relieved	25	25	60	55
Number outstanding at 31st Dec.	25	26	83	39

No further overcrowding has occurred in those dwellings dealt with by the Council.

HOUSING STATISTICS

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses :	
(1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1,962
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	3,615
(2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	—
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	—
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	1
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	228
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action	122
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :	
A. Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—
B. Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	10
(2) Number rendered fit :	
(a) By owners	3
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	1
C. Proceedings under Section 17 of the Housing Act, 1957 :	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—

RENT ACT, 1957

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair

1957 (approximate 6 months)	.....	.....	60 applications
1958	.....	.....	50 applications
1959	.....	.....	14 applications
1960	.....	.....	8 applications
1961	.....	.....	3 applications
1962	.....	.....	Nil
1963	.....	.....	2 applications
1964	.....	.....	3 applications

SHOPS ACT, 1950

Particulars in regard to shops on the record kept in the department are as follows :—

Number on Register at beginner of year	.....	.....	927
Number closed	.....	.....	10
New Shops	.....	.....	3
Number on Register at end of year	.....	.....	920
Changes of Occupant	.....	.....	8

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Period covered from 1st May to 31st December

Table A—Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	No. of premises registered	Total registered premises at end of year	Registered premises receiving a general inspection
Offices	178	176	12
Retail shops	366	366	43
Wholesale shops, warehouses	24	24	1
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	32	32	—
Fuel Storage depots	1	1	—
TOTALS	601	599	56

Table B—Number of Visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises

87

Table C—Analysis of Persons Employed in Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of workplace	No. of persons employed
Offices	2,668
Retail shops	2,114
Wholesale departments, warehouses	548
Catering establishments open to the public	251
Canteens	72
Fuel storage depots	10
TOTAL	5,663
Total Males	2,875
Total Females	2,788

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health made during the year.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	129	161	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	198	206	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	—	—	—
TOTAL	336	367	7	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	8	8	—	1	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	—	1	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)—					
(a) Insufficient	6	3	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	4	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	1	1	—	1	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	7	—	—	—
TOTAL	28	23	1	2	—

3. The total number of Factories and Workplaces on the Register was 336 made up as follows :—

Bakehouses	16
Boot Repairers	22
Builders' Workshops	16
Cycle Makers and Repairers	4
General Engineers and Motor Engineers	55
Glass Blowers	1
Joinery Manufacturers	1
Laundries	2
Monumental Masons	3
Plant Propagation	1
Plastic Manufacturers	2
Prepared Meat Factories	1
Printers and Printers' Accessories	11
Restaurant Kitchens	92
Sheet Metal Workers	1
Shopfitters	1
Tailors and Dressmakers	15
Temperature Recording Instrument Manufacturers	1
Timber Merchants and Sawyers	9
Upholsterers	9
Watch and Clock Repairers	4
X-Ray Apparatus	1
Other Trades	68
Total	336

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

In addition to the inspections made by the public health inspectors, the disinfectors carried out the following visits :—

Disinfection	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	40
Disinfestation :—							
Bugs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6
Fleas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Cockroaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Wasps	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	160
Bees	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Lice	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Flies	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
						—	194
Removal of household rubbish, etc.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10

Summary of work carried out :—

Disinfection :

Rooms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Articles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	213

Disinfestation :

Rooms	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	33
Articles	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	265

A large number of verminous and dirty articles were destroyed.

RODENT CONTROL

Summary of work carried out

	Type of Property			
	(1) Local Authority (Other than Council Houses)	(2) Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	(3) Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)
1. Number of properties inspected as result of				
(a) Notification	10	230	25	265
(b) Survey	2	33	4	39
	— 12	— 263	— 29	— 304
2. Total inspections carried out	68	1,470	126	1,664
3. Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by				
(a) Rats	11	213	25	249
(b) Mice	1	53	4	58
	— 12	— 266	— 29	— 307
4. Number of infested properties (in 3 above) treated by Local Authority	11	242	29	282

CONFERENCES AND COURSES

The following conferences and courses were attended during the year :—

Association of Public Health Inspectors :

Annual Conference.

Week-end School.

Association of Public Health Lay Administrators :

Summer School.

Central Council for the Disabled :

Study Conference on the London Government Act and the Welfare Services for the Physically Handicapped.

Central Council for Health Education :

Annual Conference—Fluoridation.

Coal Utilisation Council :

Course—Solid Fuel Appliances—3 days.

Home Safety Committee, Area 10 :

Conference.

Institute of Shops Act Administration :

Conference.

Metropolitan Education Joint Council :

Course—Man in Management—5 days.

National Old People's Welfare Council :

Conference on Community Care for the Elderly.

National Society for Clean Air :

Conference.

Royal Society of Health :

Conference.

University of London :

Course—Problems of Air Pollution in Perspective—6 lectures.

This list does not include the sessional meetings of the above and other professional societies.

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5/22/83

