

[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Hackney].

Contributors

Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Fenton, John.

Publication/Creation

[1955]

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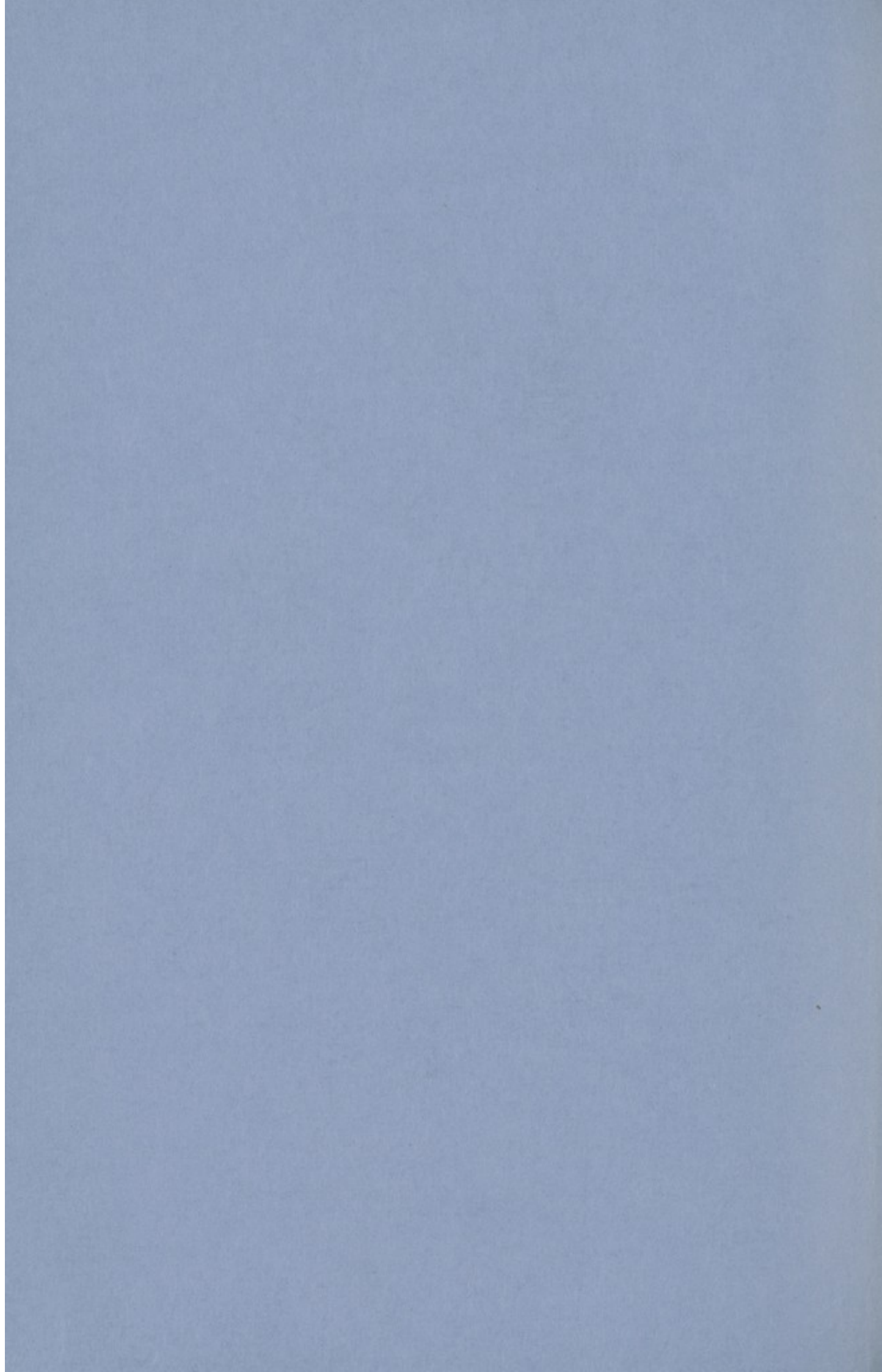


ANNUAL REPORT
on the
HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH
FOR THE YEAR 1954

BY

John Fenton, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Medical Officer of Health



PC.ack.
22/9/55

Metropolitan Borough of Hackney

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ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1954

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Medical Officer of Health

Metropolitan Board of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

From May, 1954

Ex-Officio - Councillor S. G. Simson, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman - Councillor L. Sherman

Vice-Chairman - Councillor M. Blitz

Councillor R. Balch	Councillor D. McCarthy
" Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.	" W. Nichols, J.P.
Alderman J. H. Goodrick	" Miss H. M. B. Powis
" Mrs. C. A. Hubbard	" D. West
Councillor A. Lee	" F. H. White
" A. W. Linzell	" O. Whiting

REPRESENTATIVES ON LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE - DIVISION 4

Councillor C. Bailey
 " Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.
 Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard
 Councillor J. Kahn

REPRESENTATIVES ON HACKNEY AND BETHNAL GREEN METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard
 Councillor F. H. White
 Alderman J. H. Goodrick

REPRESENTATIVES ON HACKNEY AND STOKE NEWINGTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH'S TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor M. Blitz
 " F. H. White
 " W. Nichols, J.P.

REPRESENTATIVES ON NATIONAL SMOKE ABATEMENT SOCIETY

Councillor Mrs. C. Gooch, J.P.
 Alderman Mrs. C. A. Hubbard
 Councillor F. H. White

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

as at 31st December, 1954

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. John Fenton

Deputy Medical Officer of Health - Dr. Marjory A. Dawson

Public Analyst - D. T. Lucke, B.Sc., F.R.I.C. (part-time)

Administrative and Clerical

Administrative Assistant W. POTTER
Principal Clerk C. J. HAYNES
Senior Clerk F. SPEARING

Sanitary Inspection

Chief Sanitary Inspector . . . G. T. ALEXANDER
Deputy Chief Sanitary Inspector T. A. WILSON
Senior District Inspector . . R. L. APPERLEY
Food Inspectors J. B. H. JONES
A. S. WHITE
Factories Sanitary Inspector . . L. W. DAWSON

Clerks

L. Lowton
A. Young
Mrs. L. G. D. Stephens
F. D. Askew
E. G. Hasler
G. W. Figgett
Mrs. E. M. Parker
Miss W. E. Muddiman
Miss A. E. Pickett
C. J. B. Sorrell

Temporary:

G. D. Best
Mrs. C. Bradley
J. F. Mellish
Mrs. E. M. Read
Miss M. A. Shepherd

Shorthand-typists

Miss M. M. Bailey
Mrs. D. Gershman
Mrs. E. Judd
Mrs. V. E. L. Rom
Mrs. C. M. Sargent
Miss M. M. Stead

Temporary:

Mrs. A. L. R. Ramsden

District Sanitary Inspectors

J. Beagle
W. H. Bignell
W. A. Brown
J. W. E. L. Dale
R. J. Davies
T. W. Glew
F. J. O. James
B. Lewis
D. G. Oliver
M. H. Parry
H. D. Perrin
S. A. Riches
J. H. Riley
D. H. Smith
E. Stirk
G. S. Tovey
J. E. Watson
J. H. O. Williams
(4 vacancies)

Temporary Housing Assistants

J. Clements
H. Giddings
E. J. Sleet

Rodent Officer (Temporary) and Drainage Foreman J. Chatting
Disinfecting Station Superintendent W. G. Nalson
Disinfecting Station Deputy Superintendent W. E. Abbott
Mortuary Keeper G. M. Grayling
Cleansing Station and Visiting Nurse Miss D. I. Dombre
Storekeeper and Housing Assistant F. A. Stewart
Assistant Storekeeper A. J. Parfree

Employees

Drainage .. 10 Men Rodent Control .. 5 Men Disinfection .. 12 Men
Personal Cleansing and Laundry .. 6 Women Mortuary .. 1 Man

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,
TOWN HALL, HACKNEY, E. 8.

July, 1955

*To His Worship the Mayor and to the Aldermen and
Councillors of the Metropolitan Borough of Hackney.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my annual report on the health and sanitary circumstances of Hackney for the year 1954. This Report is the ninety-ninth in the series submitted by Medical Officers of Health to the Hackney Board of Works and to the Hackney Borough Council, and is the third which it is my privilege to present.

The Registrar General's estimated mid-year population of the borough is 168,600 persons: this is a reduction of some 2,742 persons on the actual population ascertained at the census enumeration in 1951. The number of deaths from all causes was 1,715 (1,729 in the previous year) giving a crude death rate of 10.17. The number of live births was 2,394, a rate of 14.20 per 1,000 of the population or a rate of 12.92 after applying the "area comparability factor" of 0.91. The death rate of infants under one year of age was 19.21 as compared with rates of 20.68 for the County of London and 25.50 for England and Wales. There were two deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth. Malignant disease claimed 384 lives as compared with 344 in the previous year; 86 of these deaths were due to malignant disease of the lung and bronchus, a rate for these sites of 0.51 per thousand population, as compared with rates of 0.37 for England and Wales and 0.54 for London.

The incidence of serious infectious disease was again low. Of the total of 1,769 cases notified, measles accounted for 799 cases, dysentery for 340, whooping cough for 220, scarlet fever for 130 and puerperal pyrexia for 125. The seven cases of poliomyelitis were sporadic in occurrence and four were of the paralytic type and three non-paralytic. Of the eight deaths from infectious disease, one was due to infective encephalitis, two to meningococcal infection and five to acute primary pneumonia. Primary notifications of tuberculosis numbered 152 as compared with 184 in 1953. The 35 deaths from all forms of the disease, an increase of 11 on the previous year, give a death rate of 0.21 per thousand of the population, and the comparable rates for London and England and Wales are 0.20 and 0.18 respectively.

A considerable portion of the time of the sanitary inspection staff was devoted to the inspection of food and all types of food premises. I am pleased to report that the standard of hygiene continues to improve, and in this connection the co-operation of persons engaged in the distribution and sale of food is a very welcome factor. The Food and Drugs Amendment Act, 1954 received Royal Assent during the year and will come into operation on a date to be appointed by order of the Minister. This Act, amongst other things, makes provisions for new food hygiene regulations and "codes of practice". A Food and Drugs Bill now before Parliament seeks to consolidate all existing food legislation.

The Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 came into operation on August 30th. The results of the operation of this new Housing Act were looked forward to with much interest but from the experience gained during eleven months' working of the Act one is forced to the conclusion that, to date at all events, the results obtained have not come up to expectation. The work involved in the issue and revocation of certificates of disrepair has been very considerable but one is doubtful whether the benefits to the tenant, the local authority and the landlord have been in proportion to the effort involved. In connection with the issue of certificates of disrepair it was thought fit in all cases to

send a letter to tenants pointing out that landlords are empowered to bring proceedings in the county court to test the validity of certificates and suggesting that before making deductions from rent legal advice should be taken. A disturbing factor is the varying interpretations of the standard of "unfitness" laid down in Section 9 of the Act. The continuing shortage of housing accommodation makes it extremely difficult, if not impossible, to secure under Section 11 reasonable standards of fitness for houses in multiple occupation, or to enforce the provisions of Section 12 in regard to overcrowding in that type of dwelling.

The first post-war five-year programme for slum clearance covered the years 1951-55 and, in anticipation of the proposals to be submitted to the Minister jointly by the Borough Council and the County Council under Section 1 of the 1954 Act, the survey of the borough which commenced in 1953 reveals that whilst Hackney cannot be regarded as a borough having extensive areas of "slum" property it has, nevertheless, large numbers of houses, many in multiple occupation, which by reason of age, disrepair and lack of amenities present a serious problem. For the purposes of the return to the Minister, after a discussion between officers of this department and officers of the Health Department of the County Council, it has been provisionally agreed that close on 200 properties will fall to be dealt with under clearance procedure in the new quinquennial period. This figure does not, of course, take into account the large numbers of individual houses of the type referred to above which should be repaired and provided with modern amenities, but this is a matter which raises the very serious problem of "reasonable cost" and also in many cases rehousing. There is, in addition, the very extensive use of underground room living accommodation. From a recent pilot survey of the many basement dwellings it would appear not unreasonable to conclude that some sixteen per cent. are unfit for human habitation and should be considered for closure in the next few years.

With a view to expediting compliance with notices and dealing with complaints of residents, a detailed review was made of departmental procedure. Details of the new system put into operation are set out in the section dealing with sanitary circumstances of the area in the body of the Report. This system is working well and, together with the arrangement made in the early part of the current year whereby legal proceedings are now dealt with by a petty sessional court sitting at the Town Hall, has proved most helpful. The court sits on an average twice a month and, where previously sanitary inspectors quite frequently had to attend court on two or three days of the week and spend a considerable time waiting for their cases to be heard, it is now possible for all the department's cases to be heard at one morning's sitting.

It will be appreciated that the satisfactory working of a department such as this depends on the availability of staff, adequate in numbers and in quality, and it is with great regret that I have to stress the present unhappy position in regard to sanitary inspection staff. On the 1st January, 1954, there were four vacancies in the establishment of twenty-eight inspectors. During the year two resigned to take appointments elsewhere and there were two retirements, one on reaching the age limit and one on the grounds of ill-health: four new appointments were made, so that the position at January 1st of the current year was again four vacancies. Since this latter date six more inspectors have left to take up appointments with other Authorities and there has been one death, with the result that at the moment of writing there are eleven vacancies. This is a very serious state of affairs and the inevitable result is that the total amount of work, and to some extent the standard, must be reduced. There is also the factor of the increasing complement of public health legislation with which sanitary authorities are faced.

It would appear that, despite the inducements offered in London, inspectors now tend to prefer working in provincial towns and there is, of course, the overall shortage of sanitary inspectors. The schemes in operation for the training of pupil sanitary inspectors are most welcome and should in due course

help to increase the total pool of inspectors available, but it must be remembered that the appointment of pupils is a long term policy and in no way helps to overcome the immediate difficulties.

I am very happy to acknowledge the wholehearted assistance the department again received from the general medical practitioners, the staffs of the various hospitals, the Divisional Medical Officer and staff of the Divisional Health Office of the London County Council, and from the many voluntary organisations associated with health and welfare activities in the borough.

I am pleased to thank the Chief Officers and members of the staff of other departments of the Borough Council for their continued co-operation.

The staff of this department again carried out their many and varied duties efficiently and loyally and I am very grateful to them.

Dr. D. Bielenky ceased to act as part-time Deputy Medical Officer of Health on the appointment in December of Dr. Marjory A. Dawson as full-time Deputy. Dr. Bielenky had for some years given very considerable help to the department in the absence of the Medical Officer of Health and in dealing with special cases. The services rendered by him were of a very high order and I would like him to be assured of our appreciation of his work.

In conclusion, it is with pleasure that I take this opportunity of recording my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, the Chairmen and Members of other Committees with which the Department was concerned and to the Council as a whole for the very generous help and encouragement which they one and all gave to me personally and to the department throughout my second year of office.

I am, Mr. Mayor, ladies and gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN FENTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Wards	Male	Female	Single	Total	Wards	Male	Female	Single	Total
1	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	11	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
2	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	12	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
3	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	13	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
4	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	14	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
5	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	15	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
6	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	16	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
7	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	17	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
8	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	18	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
9	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	19	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
10	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	20	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
11	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	21	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
12	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	22	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
13	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	23	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
14	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	24	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
15	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	25	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
16	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	26	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
17	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	27	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
18	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	28	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
19	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	29	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
20	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	30	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
21	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	31	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
22	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	32	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
23	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	33	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
24	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	34	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
25	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	35	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
26	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	36	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
27	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	37	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
28	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	38	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
29	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	39	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
30	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	40	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
31	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	41	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
32	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	42	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
33	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	43	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
34	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	44	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
35	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	45	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
36	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	46	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
37	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	47	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
38	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	48	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
39	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	49	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
40	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	50	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
41	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	51	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
42	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	52	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
43	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	53	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
44	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	54	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
45	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	55	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
46	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	56	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
47	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	57	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
48	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	58	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
49	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	59	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
50	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	60	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
51	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	61	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
52	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	62	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
53	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	63	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
54	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	64	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
55	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	65	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
56	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	66	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
57	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	67	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
58	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	68	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
59	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	69	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
60	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	70	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
61	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	71	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
62	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	72	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
63	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	73	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
64	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	74	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
65	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	75	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
66	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	76	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
67	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	77	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
68	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	78	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
69	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	79	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
70	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	80	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
71	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	81	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
72	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	82	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
73	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	83	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
74	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	84	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
75	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	85	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
76	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	86	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
77	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	87	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
78	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	88	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
79	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	89	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
80	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	90	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
81	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	91	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
82	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	92	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
83	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	93	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
84	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	94	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
85	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	95	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
86	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	96	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
87	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	97	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
88	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	98	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
89	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	99	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369
90	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369	100	1,234	1,123	1,012	3,369

PHYSICAL FEATURES, SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

Hackney, one of London's 28 metropolitan boroughs, is situated in the north eastern part of the County of London. Its southern boundary adjoins the Metropolitan Boroughs of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and Poplar; the Metropolitan Boroughs of Islington and Stoke Newington lie to the west; the Borough of Tottenham to the north, and the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton to the east.

The total area of the borough comprises some 3,287 acres of which approximately 609 acres are public open spaces. The London County Council maintains some 598.45 acres of open space and 10.9 acres are maintained by the Borough Council.

The borough is residential as well as industrial in character. At the 1951 census the number of structurally separate dwellings, occupied and vacant, was 40,041, and the number of households 57,654. At the end of 1954, rate book records showed the number of inhabited hereditaments to be 40,182 and the estimated rateable value of the borough at April 1st was £1,437,808. A penny rate produced £5,860.

The types of dwelling throughout the borough vary from the terrace type of urban dwellings of four to five rooms to the larger Victorian or Edwardian type of basement house. Development in recent years has in the main provided large blocks of flats.

The population of the borough as enumerated at the census of 1931 and that of 1951 was as follows:-

1931			1951		
Persons	Males	Females	Persons	Males	Females
215,333	99,794	115,539	171,342	80,837	90,505

The following tables show the total population of the borough with marital condition and age grouping at the 1951 census:-

Age last birthday	Persons	Males				
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All ages	171,342	80,837	33,645	44,243	2,555	394
0-4	13,974	7,125	7,125	-	-	-
5-9	11,408	5,860	5,860	-	-	-
10-14	9,248	4,770	4,770	-	-	-
15-19	9,201	4,100	4,075	25	-	-
20-24	12,213	5,716	4,335	1,377	1	3
25-29	14,380	7,087	2,476	4,574	13	24
30-34	13,106	6,509	1,230	5,216	22	41
35-39	14,263	7,062	976	5,965	37	84
40-44	14,206	6,838	762	5,941	50	85
45-49	12,813	6,194	624	5,396	117	57
50-54	10,990	5,008	426	4,409	139	34
55-59	9,199	3,949	272	3,444	207	26
60-64	8,242	3,504	220	2,959	309	16
65-69	7,094	2,858	213	2,241	390	14
70-74	5,506	2,213	151	1,571	486	5
75-79	3,312	1,322	83	816	421	2
80-84	1,547	542	36	250	254	2
85-89	521	152	9	53	90	-
90-94	108	27	2	6	18	1
95 and over	11	1	-	-	1	-

Age last birthday	Persons	Females				
		Total	Single	Married	Widowed	Divorced
All ages	171,342	90,505	34,927	44,852	10,142	584
0-4	13,974	6,849	6,849	-	-	-
5-9	11,408	5,548	5,548	-	-	-
10-14	9,248	4,478	4,478	-	-	-
15-19	9,201	5,101	4,831	270	-	-
20-24	12,213	6,497	3,303	3,173	11	10
25-29	14,380	7,293	1,632	5,568	28	65
30-34	13,106	6,597	1,068	5,350	79	100
35-39	14,263	7,201	1,093	5,834	171	103
40-44	14,206	7,368	1,237	5,765	277	89
45-49	12,813	6,619	1,128	5,004	409	78
50-54	10,990	5,982	919	4,281	717	65
55-59	9,199	5,250	793	3,369	1,055	33
60-64	8,242	4,738	644	2,592	1,482	20
65-69	7,094	4,236	513	1,871	1,839	13
70-74	5,506	3,293	412	1,110	1,767	4
75-79	3,312	1,990	257	486	1,246	1
80-84	1,547	1,005	159	152	692	2
85-89	521	369	53	21	294	1
90-94	108	81	9	6	66	-
95 and over	11	10	1	-	9	-

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population - 168,600

						Total	Male	Female
BIRTHS								
Live births	Legitimate	..	..	..		2,270	1,153	1,117
	Illegitimate	..	..	..		124	66	58
Still births	Legitimate	..	..	..		52	28	24
	Illegitimate	..	..	..		4	2	2
DEATHS								
All causes	..	..	..	..	..	1,715	893	822
BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION						Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
Live births	..	..	..	..	..	14.20	15.24	15.20
Still births	..	..	..	..	..	0.33	0.31	0.36
Birth rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" of 0.91						12.92	-	-
DEATH RATE (CRUDE) PER 1,000 POPULATION						10.17	10.68	11.30
Death rate after applying "Area Comparability Factor" of 1.05						10.67	-	-
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION						0.21	0.20	0.18
MATERNAL MORTALITY - Death rates per 1,000 Live and Still births:							Hackney	England & Wales
Maternal causes excluding abortion						..	0.41	0.58
Due to abortion						..	0.41	0.11
							0.82	0.69

	Hackney	County of London	England & Wales
DEATH RATE OF INFANTS UNDER ONE YEAR OF AGE			
All infants per 1,000 live births	19.21	20.68	25.50
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.50	-	-
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32.26	-	-
	Total	Males	Females
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY			
Deaths of infants under four weeks of age:			
Legitimate	32	21	11
Illegitimate	4	2	2
Neo-Natal Death Rate -			
All infants per 1,000 live births	15.04		
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	14.1		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	32.26		

MARRIAGES - Marriages to the number of 1,421 were solemnised in the borough, giving a marriage rate of 8.43 per thousand of the home population.

CAUSES OF DEATH

	Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	19	9	28
Tuberculosis, other	4	3	7
Syphilitic disease	8	-	8
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	1	1	2
Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	4	2	6
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	29	27	56
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	75	11	86
Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	47	48
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	9	9
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	101	84	185
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	8	3	11
Diabetes	2	8	10
Vascular lesions of nervous system	73	101	174
Coronary disease, angina	179	112	291
Hypertension with heart disease	20	32	52
Other heart disease	68	114	182
Other circulatory disease	32	45	77
Influenza	5	1	6
Pneumonia	26	44	70
Bronchitis	83	42	125
Other diseases of respiratory system	12	11	23
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9	8	17
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	4	6	10
Nephritis and nephrosis	10	8	18
Hyperplasia of prostate	19	-	19
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	2	2
Congenital malformations	5	8	13
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	59	60	119
Motor vehicle accidents	5	2	7
All other accidents	11	9	20
Suicide	20	13	33
Homicide	1	-	1
Totals	893	822	1,715

AGE MORTALITY

				Males	Females	Total
Under 1	..	..	..	28	18	46
1 - 5	..	..	..	9	-	9
5 - 15	..	..	..	4	3	7
15 - 25	..	..	..	6	1	7
25 - 45	..	..	..	43	34	77
45 - 65	..	..	..	264	177	441
65 - 75	..	..	..	261	253	514
75 and over	..	..	..	278	336	614
Totals				893	822	1,715

Infant Mortality. There were 46 deaths of children under one year, with a resultant infant mortality rate of 19.21 per thousand live births, as compared with a rate of 20.68 for the County of London and 25.50 for England and Wales.

Comparable infant mortality rates for Hackney, London, and England and Wales for the last five years:-

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Hackney ..	19.21	19.57	19.78	29.02	22.92
London ..	20.68	24.8	23.8	26.4	26.3
England and Wales	25.50	26.8	27.6	29.6	29.8

CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR

	Under 24 hours	1 day to 1 week	1 - 2 weeks	2 - 3 weeks	3 - 4 weeks	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 6 months	6 - 9 months	9 - 12 months	Total
Asphyxia - Congenital diaphragmatic hernia ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asphyxia - Inhalation of vomit - accidental ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Atelectasis ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Atelectasis and Prematurity ..	5	2	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	7
Cerebral anoxia - Pulmonary atelectasis ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral haemorrhage ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral haemorrhage - Breech delivery - Polycystic kidneys ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Cerebral Trauma, Labour ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Congenital malformation ..	2	-	1	1	-	4	-	2	1	-	7
Gastro-enteritis (Acute) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Haemorrhagic disease of newborn ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Intracranial haemorrhage due to birth tear of the Dura ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Meningococcal infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia ..	-	2	-	-	-	2	2	1	-	-	5
Prematurity ..	8	3	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	11
Prematurity - Placenta Praevia ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Respiratory failure - Atelectasis - Prematurity ..	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Tentorial tear causing cerebral haemorrhage - Atelectasis ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
White Asphyxia - Breech delivery ..	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Totals ..	21	13	1	1	-	36	3	3	2	2	46

Maternal Mortality. There were two deaths from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth, certified as follows:-

Age	Cause of death
34	Absorption of soap solution into blood stream; injected soap solution into uterus when 3 months pregnant - attempted self-induced miscarriage.
42	Post partum haemorrhage due to laceration of cervix.

The maternal mortality rates in Hackney and in England and Wales for the last five years were:-

	1954	1953	1952	1951	1950
Hackney ..	0.82	1.19	Nil	0.77	0.76
England and Wales	0.69	0.76	0.72	0.79	0.86

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea. Ten persons are recorded as having died from these causes, including one child under the age of one year. The age and sex distribution were:-

Age groups	Males	Females	Total
0 - 1	1	-	1
1 - 5	-	-	-
5 - 15	-	-	-
15 - 25	-	-	-
25 - 45	-	-	-
45 - 65	1	1	2
65 - 75	1	2	3
75 and upwards ..	1	3	4
Totals	4	6	10

Suicides. Twenty men and thirteen women took their own lives.

Accidents. Fatal motor vehicle accidents totalled seven, of which five were males and two females; all other types of accident accounted for eleven male and nine female deaths.

Homicide. There was one case of homicide.

Malignant Disease. The 384 deaths in 1954 from malignant disease showed the following age, sex and site distribution:-

Age group	Stomach		Lung, bronchus		Breast		Uterus		Other		Totals
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
15 - 25 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
25 - 45 ..	2	-	3	-	-	6	-	1	6	1	19
45 - 65 ..	14	9	33	6	1	19	-	3	29	27	141
65 - 75 ..	9	9	29	3	-	14	-	5	37	31	137
75 and upwards	4	9	10	2	-	8	-	-	29	24	86
Totals	29	27	75	11	1	47	-	9	101	84	384

Deaths from malignant disease of the lung and bronchus since 1946 were:-

Year	Male	Female	Total
1946	47	12	59
1947	44	9	53
1948	47	20	67
1949	53	16	69
1950	60	8	68
1951	66	13	79
1952	62	16	78
1953	78	14	92
1954	75	11	86

Statistics relating to all cancer deaths in Hackney over the past 25 years are as follows:-

	Year	Estimated Population	Age Groups						Total Deaths	Death Rate per 1,000 Population
			0-1	1-5	5-15	15-45	45-65	65 & Over		
TEN YEARS	1930	214,400	-	1	-	24	149	145	319	1.49
	1931	217,000	-	-	-	29	133	181	343	1.58
	1932	214,200	-	-	-	26	147	154	327	1.53
	1933	214,300	-	-	2	21	146	157	326	1.52
	1934	211,120	-	-	1	29	165	163	358	1.70
	1935	210,600	-	-	1	27	162	167	357	1.70
	1936	209,100	1	-	-	26	131	194	352	1.68
	1937	206,700	-	1	1	23	142	180	347	1.68
	1938	205,200	-	1	-	23	133	171	328	1.60
	1939	195,300	-	2	-	26	133	183	344	1.76
Totals ..			1	5	5	254	1,441	1,695	3,401	1.62 (average)
TEN YEARS	1940	168,290	-	-	1	31	131	148	311	1.85
	1941	123,720	-	-	2	18	118	112	250	2.02
	1942	131,200	-	-	2	19	131	141	293	2.23
	1943	136,270	-	1	-	23	105	165	294	2.16
	1944	135,540	-	-	-	22	116	156	294	2.17
	1945	140,570	-	-	1	18	127	164	310	2.21
	1946	166,560	-	1	-	23	126	199	349	2.10
	1947	174,240	-	-	-	33	125	154	312	1.80
	1948	172,900	-	-	-	22	156	185	363	2.10
	1949	173,020	-	-	-	23	132	179	334	1.93
Totals ..			-	2	6	232	1,267	1,603	3,110	2.06 (average)
FIVE YEARS	1950	172,100	-	2	-	27	149	168	346	2.01
	1951	170,800	-	2	1	28	136	211	378	2.21
	1952	171,000	-	2	2	33	144	214	395	2.31
	1953	169,600	1	-	2	29	131	181	344	2.03
	1954	168,600	-	-	-	20	141	223	384	2.28
Totals ..			1	6	5	137	701	997	1,847	2.17 (average)

Deaths of Hackney residents from various causes and in different age groups are shown in the table on pages 1 and 2 of the Appendix.

Statistics relating to births and deaths in Hackney, the County of London, and England and Wales for the years 1930-54 are set out on page 3 of the Appendix.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The following diseases are compulsorily notifiable in Hackney:-

Anthrax	Ophthalmia Neonatorum
Cholera	Paratyphoid Fever
Continued Fever	Plague
Diphtheria (or Membranous Croup)	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal
Dysentery	Pneumonia, Acute Primary
Encephalitis, Acute	Poliomyelitis, Acute
Erysipelas	Puerperal Pyrexia
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Relapsing Fever
Glanders	Scabies
Hydrophobia	Scarlet Fever
Leprosy	Smallpox
Malaria	Tuberculosis
Measles	Typhoid Fever
Meningococcal Infection	Typhus Fever
	Whooping Cough

The total number of infectious and contagious diseases notified, excluding tuberculosis, was 1,769 which included 799 cases of measles and 340 cases of dysentery. The eight deaths from infectious diseases were as follows:-

Encephalitis, Infective	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	5
Meningococcal Infection	2

DIPHTHERIA. Six persons were admitted to infectious diseases hospitals as suspected cases of diphtheria. In no case was the existence of the disease confirmed, and the final diagnoses were as follows:-

Laryngitis	1
Toxic Erythema (Stevens-Johnson Syndrome)	1
Ulcerative tonsillitis	2
Streptococcal tonsillitis	1
Monilia infection of pharynx	1

DYSENTERY. Notifications of Sonne dysentery numbered 340 as compared with 103 in the previous year. Forty-one cases were admitted to hospital for treatment and there were no deaths. The incidence of this disease was again mainly sporadic but in the early part of the year some 65 cases were found to be associated with a primary school. In the latter part of the year two small outbreaks were associated with day nurseries and one with a primary school.

ENCEPHALITIS, ACUTE INFECTIVE. Two cases of this disease were notified. A girl aged 23 years recovered after a stay of 19 days in hospital. The second case, a child aged 20 months, died in hospital and the cause of death was certified as Acute Virus Encephalitis.

MALARIA. The two notifications of malaria received related to men who had served with the Armed Forces in the Far East.

MEASLES. Notifications of measles to the number of 799 were received as compared with 1,508 in the previous year. There were no deaths associated with this disease.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION. Four cases of this disease were notified and all were treated in hospital. A child aged ten months died soon after admission to hospital and the cause of death was certified as "Adrenal haemorrhage due to acute Meningococcal Septicaemia". The three other cases - children aged six

months and three years and a woman aged 49 years - made satisfactory recoveries. One further case came to our notice following a child's death soon after admission to a general hospital. This child was aged one month and the cause of death, after post-mortem examination, was certified as being due to Acute Meningococcal Septicaemia.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. This disease is defined in the Public Health (Ophthalmia Neonatorum) Regulations as "a purulent discharge from the eyes of an infant, commencing within 21 days from the date of its birth". Six cases were notified and all made satisfactory recoveries with no impairment of vision.

PARATYPHOID FEVER. One isolated case of this disease occurred in a boy aged 12 years.

POLIOMYELITIS (INFANTILE PARALYSIS). Of the 26 persons admitted to hospital suspected to be suffering from poliomyelitis, the diagnosis was confirmed in only seven cases, four of which were of the paralytic and three of the non-paralytic type.

Paralytic

Male - 15½ years
Females - 1 year
4¾ years
8 "

Muscles affected

Spine
Both legs
Left arm
Right arm and leg

Non-paralytic

Males - 7 years
8½ "
Female - 20 "

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations of 1951 require medical practitioners to notify to the Medical Officer of Health "any febrile condition occurring in a woman in whom a temperature of 100.4°F. has occurred within fourteen days after childbirth or miscarriage". Of the total of 125 cases notified only 48 related to residents of the borough and the cases occurred as follows:-

Hospital cases	..	..	..	123
Home confinements	..	..	..	2

In addition, information was received of 24 Hackney cases occurring in hospitals situated outside the Borough.

SCARLET FEVER. Notifications of this disease numbered 130 as compared with 291 in the previous year: some 83 of the cases occurred in the 5-10 year age group. This illness continues to be of the mild type and there were no deaths. Cases to the number of 49 were admitted to hospital and there was again no evidence that the treatment of the remaining cases in their own homes resulted in the spread of infection.

SMALLPOX. No cases of this disease occurred but the usual measures were taken in regard to contacts of the disease arriving in the borough.

WHOOPING COUGH. The number of cases notified was 220 as compared with 736 in 1953. There were no deaths.

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY. The arrangements made in 1953 whereby all public health bacteriology for the Department and medical practitioners in the borough was carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at that Authority's laboratory situate at County Hall was continued and functioned most satisfactorily. The 2,453 specimens submitted for examination were reported on as follows:-

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY

Specimens	Number	Organisms	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat and Nose Swabs	250	Diphtheria Bacilli ..	202	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci.	146	58
		Coliforms	-	1
		Monilia	-	2
		Staphylococcus Aureus ..	-	1
		Vincent's Angina ..	180	6
Faeces and Rectal Swabs	2,192	Amoeba	1	-
		Cysts	1	-
		Pathogens	1,543	-
		Salmonella Typhi-murium.	-	19
		Salmonella Eastbourne ..	-	3
		Salmonella group (unidentified) ..	-	1
		Shigella Sonne	-	624
Ear Swab	1	Proteus	-	1
Gum Swab	1	Diphtheria Bacilli ..	1	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci.	1	-
		Vincent's Angina ..	1	-
Sputum	1	Tubercle Bacilli ..	1	-
		Pneumococci	-	1
Urine	8	Albumen	1	-
		Deposit	1	-
		Pathogens	7	-

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS, ADMISSIONS
TO HOSPITALS, AND DEATHS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>At all ages</i>	<i>Under 1 year</i>	<i>1 to 2 years</i>	<i>2 to 3 years</i>	<i>3 to 4 years</i>	<i>4 to 5 years</i>	<i>5 to 10 years</i>	<i>10 to 15 years</i>	<i>15 to 20 years</i>	<i>20 to 35 years</i>	<i>35 to 45 years</i>	<i>45 to 65 years</i>	<i>65 and upwards</i>	<i>Admitted to Hospital</i>	<i>Deaths</i>
Dysentery	340	15	31	29	21	32	136	22	3	29	14	6	2	41	-
Encephalitis, Infective	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1
Erysipelas	26	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	8	6	8	5	-
Food Poisoning	13	2	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	3	2	2	-	5	-
Malaria	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Measles	799	11	56	83	58	85	498	6	1	1	-	-	-	33	-
Meningococcal infection	4	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-
Paratyphoid Fever	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary	75	1	1	1	1	-	5	5	3	13	8	24	13	51	5
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	4	-	1	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic ..	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	125	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	96	6	-	-	124	-
Scabies	18	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	7	1	4	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	130	-	3	7	12	9	83	11	2	2	1	-	-	49	-
Whooping Cough	220	21	15	23	31	35	88	6	-	-	1	-	-	11	-
Totals	1,769	58	108	148	125	164	815	52	40	150	45	41	23	338	8

MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASE NOTIFICATIONS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Jan.</i>	<i>Feb.</i>	<i>Mar.</i>	<i>Apr.</i>	<i>May</i>	<i>June</i>	<i>July</i>	<i>Aug.</i>	<i>Sept.</i>	<i>Oct.</i>	<i>Nov.</i>	<i>Dec.</i>
Dysentery	14	95	47	21	7	5	5	13	5	7	50	71
Encephalitis, Infective ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	2	3	3	1	1	3	1	3	1	4	3	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	5	-	1	-	1	-	3	3	-	-
Malaria	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	1	1	7	39	30	82	48	12	27	86	90	376
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	-	1	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Paratyphoid Fever	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	5	9	3	5	8	9	8	4	2	8	2	12
Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	3	3	15	15	13	18	6	11	11	9	15	6
Scabies	2	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	6	4	1	1
Scarlet Fever	16	10	16	20	5	10	18	4	7	9	9	6
Whooping Cough	4	13	38	35	13	15	15	19	18	18	17	15
Totals	49	137	138	139	80	146	104	67	80	149	190	490

INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE IN ELECTORAL WARDS

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Kenninghall</i>	<i>Penbury</i>	<i>Kingsland</i>	<i>Albion</i>	<i>Town Hall</i>	<i>Triangle</i>	<i>Chatham</i>	<i>Kingsmead</i>	<i>Wick</i>	<i>Victoria</i>	<i>Northfield</i>	<i>Springfield</i>	<i>Northwold</i>	<i>Rectory</i>	<i>Leabridge</i>	<i>Rushmore</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Dysentery	20	43	15	19	23	20	6	28	10	15	65	41	20	7	4	4	340
Encephalitis, Infective ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	2	1	3	4	26
Food Poisoning	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	4	-	13
Malaria	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Measles	70	40	37	49	55	37	41	22	69	39	92	63	63	83	19	20	799
Meningococcal Infection ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	6
Paratyphoid Fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Pneumonia, Acute Primary ..	3	1	3	6	1	6	2	2	6	5	1	4	12	1	14	8	75
Pneumonia, Influenzal	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Poliomyelitis, Paralytic	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Poliomyelitis, Non-Paralytic ..	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	39	-	3	2	8	2	1	1	41	4	4	3	2	3	4	8	125
Scabies	3	2	-	3	-	3	1	1	-	1	2	1	-	-	1	-	18
Scarlet Fever	9	6	4	5	5	13	5	4	12	7	9	5	10	8	20	8	130
Whooping Cough	9	7	6	13	10	10	12	23	31	18	15	9	12	9	26	10	220
Totals	155	103	69	99	104	93	74	86	172	95	192	134	122	112	96	63	1,769

TUBERCULOSIS. Of the 242 notifications of tuberculosis received 215 related to pulmonary infection and 27 to non-pulmonary infection.

Age groups	Primary notifications				Non-primary notifications			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-1 ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1-5 ..	2	1	2	-	2	1	1	-
5-15 ..	2	2	1	-	4	2	1	-
15-25 ..	9	17	1	1	7	12	1	1
25-45 ..	38	20	2	4	19	20	2	-
45-65 ..	22	7	2	2	6	-	-	1
65-75 ..	10	-	2	1	4	1	-	-
75 and upwards	2	1	-	1	4	-	1	-
Totals ..	85	48	10	9	46	36	6	2

Primary notifications are those which had not previously been notified. The sources of information of the 90 non-primary cases were:-

"Transfers" from other areas	76
Death Returns -	
Local Registrar	13
Registrar General	1

The attack rate per thousand of the population for all forms of tuberculosis notified for the first time was 0.90 as compared with 1.08 in 1953 and 1.06 in 1952.

During the year 35 Hackney residents died from tuberculosis in the following age groups:-

Age Groups	Tuberculosis, respiratory		Tuberculosis, other forms	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
0 - 1 ..	-	-	-	-
1 - 5 ..	-	-	-	-
5 - 15 ..	-	-	-	-
15 - 25 ..	-	-	-	-
25 - 45 ..	-	4	1	-
45 - 65 ..	13	3	-	2
65 - 75 ..	4	1	1	1
75 and upwards	2	1	2	-
Totals ..	19	9	4	3

The Department's Tuberculosis Notification Register at January 1st and December 31st showed the following position:-

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Register at 1st January ..	882	759	100	113	982	872
Add:						
Notifications	85	48	10	9	95	57
Transfers from other areas ..	46	35	6	3	52	38
Returned to Hackney	5	8	1	-	6	8
Transfer from non-respiratory ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deduct:						
Deaths	36	10	3	5	39	15
Left the Borough	64	55	7	10	71	65
Recovered	15	9	9	2	24	11
Diagnosis not confirmed	2	-	-	-	2	-
On Register at 31st December ..	901	776	98	108	999	884

NOTIFICATION OF TUBERCULOSIS 1930-1954

	Year	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total	Rate per 1,000 population
TEN YEARS	1930	256	70	326	1.52
	1931	256	43	299	1.38
	1932	275	50	325	1.51
	1933	274	42	316	1.47
	1934	258	41	299	1.41
	1935	253	49	302	1.48
	1936	202	47	249	1.19
	1937	248	56	304	1.47
	1938	221	45	266	1.29
	1939	213	34	247	1.27
TEN YEARS	1940	197	26	223	1.32
	1941	194	32	226	1.82
	1942	244	35	279	2.12
	1943	229	28	257	1.88
	1944	237	41	278	2.05
	1945	221	29	250	1.84
	1946	232	17	249	1.49
	1947	242	23	265	1.52
	1948	249	15	264	1.52
	1949	246	21	267	1.54
FIVE YEARS	1950	210	32	242	1.41
	1951	163	20	183	1.07
	1952	167	15	182	1.06
	1953	169	15	184	1.08
	1954	133	19	152	0.90

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS 1930-1954

	Year	0-1	1-5	5-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	65 & over	Total deaths	Rate per 1,000 population	
TEN YEARS	1930	3	9	8	43	80	49	10	202	0.94	
	1931	3	5	12	33	65	52	14	184	0.84	
	1932	1	8	7	43	68	41	8	176	0.82	
	1933	2	4	7	38	81	57	7	196	0.91	
	1934	2	4	6	48	67	45	8	180	0.85	
	1935	1	1	7	26	46	47	11	139	0.66	
	1936	1	1	2	36	53	47	4	144	0.68	
	1937	1	2	4	22	48	43	10	130	0.62	
	1938	-	9	3	19	50	33	13	127	0.61	
	1939	2	3	-	32	51	27	9	124	0.63	
Totals ..		16	46	56	340	609	441	94	1,602	0.76 (av.)	
TEN YEARS	1940	2	1	-	-	79	-	34	9	125	0.74
	1941	1	-	9	-	84	-	37	11	142	1.14
	1942	2	2	-	-	50	-	36	12	102	0.77
	1943	2	1	7	-	65	-	38	14	127	0.93
	1944	-	1	-	20	29	43	12	105	0.77	
	1945	-	1	1	16	34	21	13	86	0.61	
	1946	-	2	3	21	33	40	7	106	0.63	
	1947	-	2	3	14	35	36	13	103	0.50	
	1948	-	2	-	11	32	43	15	103	0.59	
	1949	-	-	2	8	33	32	17	92	0.53	
Totals ..		7	12	25	90	278	196	360	123	1,091	0.72 (av.)
FIVE YEARS	1950	2	1	-	6	13	28	13	63	0.37	
	1951	-	2	1	4	23	27	12	69	0.40	
	1952	-	-	1	3	7	20	16	47	0.27	
	1953	-	-	-	2	5	9	8	24	0.14	
	1954	-	-	-	-	5	18	12	35	0.21	
Totals ..		2	3	2	15	53	102	61	238	0.28 (av.)	

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. Facilities for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions are provided in the Cleansing Centre at Millfields Disinfecting Station.

Formal notification of scabies was received in respect of thirteen adults and five children but a total of 113 cases of scabies, as well as 572 cases of infestation by lice, were treated at the Centre.

For a number of years an agreement has operated with the London County Council whereby the treatment of minor ailments, scabies and verminous conditions in children for whom that Authority is responsible is carried out at the Centre by, and under the supervision of, a County Council school nurse. At the request of the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton and the Forest Divisional Executive of the Essex Education Committee, facilities have also been extended to these three Authorities for the treatment of scabies and verminous conditions in persons from their areas.

Details of all cases treated:-

	<i>Scabies</i>		<i>Head and body lice</i>		<i>Cleansing baths</i>	
	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Treatments</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Treatments</i>	<i>Cases</i>	<i>Treatments</i>
Children under 5 years	21	21	65	65	-	-
Children over 5 years	39	46	380	381	-	-
Adults	53	68	127	134	52	53
Totals	113	135	572	580	52	53

Preventive treatment was afforded to some 22 persons who had been in close contact with sufferers from scabies.

Notifications of scabies since 1943:-

1943	..	518	1949	..	128
1944	..	1,032	1950	..	61
1945	..	1,021	1951	..	36
1946	..	924	1952	..	19
1947	..	318	1953	..	27
1948	..	208	1954	..	18

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION. The Borough Council's Disinfecting Station is situated in Millfields Road. The staff comprises a superintendent, a deputy superintendent, six drivers, a handyman, two disinfectors, two labourers, one apparatus attendant and six women laundry and cleansing centre attendants. The deputy superintendent resides at the Lodge provided at the Station.

One block of buildings, consisting of four units of living accommodation, each containing three rooms, was provided some years ago for the isolation of contacts of cases of serious infectious disease. The two ground floor units of this block have been equipped as a Cleansing Centre and are in daily use for that purpose but the two first floor units are furnished and ready for occupation by contacts of infectious disease should the need arise.

The disinfection plant, housed in another building, comprises two large steam disinfectors, a smaller steam disinfecter, a formalin chamber, a phenol chamber, airing and drying rooms, bathrooms, laundry, stores and boiler house. A third block of buildings is equipped for disinfestation by hydrogen cyanide. For this purpose there are three specially constructed brick chambers, two of which are sufficiently spacious to accommodate large furniture vans. Destruction of unwholesome materials, unsound foods, etc., is carried out by burning in a brick-built incinerator. Garage accommodation for the seven vehicles used by the Department is also available at the Station.

The laundry section of the Station deals with articles of clothing after disinfection, laundry of incontinent persons, as well as articles of clothing

and bedding from the London County Council's welfare centres and day nurseries in the Borough.

The following is a summary of disinfection and disinfestation work carried out at the Station and elsewhere:-

(a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious disease -				
Rooms disinfected	..	..	..	1,297
Bedding and clothing disinfected	..	..		22,246 articles
Bedding and clothing destroyed	..	..		112 "
Public Library and other books disinfected	..			16,655
(b) For the destruction of vermin -				
Rooms disinfested	..	..	..	527
Bedding, clothing, etc., destroyed	..	..		1,944 articles
Beds, mattresses, blankets, etc., treated in cyanide gas chambers	..	..	..	252 "
Furniture treated in cyanide gas chambers (including 80 loads treated on behalf of Tottenham Borough Council)	..	..	..	122 van loads
Disinfested by other means	..	..	..	3,217 articles
(c) For disinfection prior to export by private firms -				
Clothing	..	..	..	742,871 articles
Miscellaneous clothing	..	..	..	8 tons
Felt hats	..	..	..	13,878 articles
Sacks	..	..	..	12,000
Straw envelopes	..	..	..	2,258 bundles
Ladies' felt hats	..	..	..	16,000 lbs.
Hatter's felt waste	..	..	..	17 tons 9 cwt. 0 qrs. 2 lbs.
(d) Miscellaneous -				
Bedding dried and aired	..	..	..	69 articles
Unwholesome articles destroyed	..	..	..	105 van loads: 157 bins
Bombed sites cleared (burnt and buried on site)				78
Wasps destroyed	..	..	..	10 nests
Bees destroyed	..	..	..	2 swarms
Static water tanks (sprayed)	..	..	..	4 tanks

In certain circumstances, excluding infectious disease, charges are made for the disinfection and disinfestation of rooms, furniture and other articles. For these services £331 7s. 4d. was collected, including £118 13s. 2d. from the Council's Housing Department in respect of work carried out at the request of that department. In addition, a sum of £107 18s. 11d. was received for the removal of articles from various premises and sites; this total includes the amount of £22 14s. 4d. for work also undertaken on behalf of the Housing Department.

It will be noted that a very considerable amount of disinfection of secondhand clothing prior to export was carried out at the request of private firms. For this service a sum of £1,649 10s. 11d. was received.

DISINFECTANTS AND INSECTICIDES. Stocks of disinfectants, insecticides, rat poisons, etc., are stored in the departmental depot in Hillman Street. No charge is made for disinfectants issued to cases of infectious disease, including tuberculosis. Various preparations are on sale to the public, and sales of disinfectants, insecticides and rat poison during the year totalled £685 15s. 6d.

HOMERTON HIGH STREET STORES. The Public Health Department has the use of the second floor of the Borough Council's depot at 186 Homerton High Street. In addition to departmental stores, the furniture and effects of deceased persons who have been buried by the Council in accordance with the provisions of the National Assistance Act are, pending disposal, housed there. Up to 31st December, 1954, by arrangement with the London County Council, day nursery equipment etc. was also stored there.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

Part II of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 enacts the main provisions relating to sewerage and drainage. Construction and maintenance of sewers vested in the Borough Council is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department, and during the year that Department carried out the reconstruction of approximately 800 yards of sewers.

In my previous reports I have referred to the reconstruction of the Rendlesham Road sewer which in the past has been a source of complaint arising from flooding caused by surcharging in times of abnormal rainfall. The Borough Engineer informs me that the first part of this reconstruction is now 75% completed and that authorisation has been received from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the second stage which will complete the reconstruction of all the sewers in that drainage area. The work already completed has had the effect of materially improving conditions and no further reports of flooding have been received.

A scheme has been submitted to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for the alleviation of flooding in the area served by the Clapton Station sewer which includes the railway track by Clapton Station, part of Upper Clapton Road, Cricketfield Road, Ferron Road and Charnock Road.

The discharge of trade effluents, etc. into sewers is regulated by the provisions of Part II of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1953 which makes it an offence for any person to cause or permit to enter any sewer vested in a sewer authority:-

- (1) any matter likely to affect prejudicially the treatment and disposal of sewage by the London County Council;
- (2) any petroleum, petroleum spirit or carbide of calcium;
- (3) (a) any matter which is likely to injure the sewer or to interfere with the free flow of its contents;
- (b) any matter (including any waste steam and any water or other liquid of a higher temperature than 110°Fahr.) which either alone or in combination with the contents of the sewer is dangerous or is the cause of a nuisance or is, or is likely to be, injurious to the health of persons entering the sewer.

The Act also requires the provision of inspection chambers or manholes in drains discharging effluent from any trade premises; such inspection chambers or manholes must be so constructed as to enable a person readily to obtain samples of what is passing into the sewer. An officer of the sewer authority is empowered to obtain a sample of any trade effluent.

In certain circumstances a sewer authority may impose conditions with respect to the discharge of trade effluents and may enter into agreements with occupiers of trade premises with respect to the times, quantities, rates, nature, treatment, etc. of trade effluents discharged or proposed to be discharged. The occupiers of trade premises are required to give to the sewer authority two months' written notice of proposals to discharge new or modified trade effluents.

The Act defines "trade premises" as any premises used or intended to be used for carrying on any trade or industry, and "trade effluent" as any liquid either with or without particles of matter in suspension therein which is wholly or in part produced in the course of any trade or industry carried on at trade premises, and in relation to any trade premises any such liquid as aforesaid which is so produced in the course of any trade or industry carried on at those premises, but does not include domestic sewage.

Responsibility for enforcing the provisions of this part of the Act is divided as follows:-

(a) Public Health Committee (Public Health Department) provisions relating to the nature or composition of trade effluents discharged into a public sewer and the treatment thereof to eliminate harmful matter.

(b) Works and Open Spaces Committee (Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department) provisions relating to the consent of the Council with regard to the discharge of trade effluents into a public sewer, subject to conditions as to times and rates of discharge and the maximum daily quantity of effluents.

The majority of premises of all types in the Borough are drained by the combined system, that is to say both the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain. The nine cesspools still in use, taking the drainage of four dwelling houses, two business premises, a civil defence centre, and dressing rooms on playing fields, were emptied once or twice a week as circumstances required, and again gave no cause for complaint.

The Public Health Department's drainage staff consists of a drainage foreman (part-time), a working foreman, one driver, a handyman, and seven labourers. In the main, the work undertaken is that of tracing and exposing drains under Section 40 (1) and (2) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, clearing stoppages in emergencies, minor repairs to drains following the service of notices under Section 40 (4); also tracing and assisting in the smoking of rat runs and the removal of offensive refuse from vacant sites.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

The principal sections of this Act which are invoked by the Public Health Department in connection with drainage are:

SECTION 34 (*Drainage By-laws*). By-laws made by the London County Council under this section regulate the dimensions, form and mode of construction, and the maintenance, cleansing and repair, of pipes, drains and other means of communication with sewers, and the traps and apparatus connected therewith. These by-laws require persons about to construct, reconstruct, or alter pipes, drains or other means of communication with the sewer, to deposit plans of the proposed work with the Sanitary Authority, to whom 24 hours' notice in writing must be given before any drainage work is begun; they also require owners to maintain in a proper state of repair and in proper working order all drainage work in or in connection with any house or building.

The Public Health Committee approved a total of 55 plans of proposed works of construction of new drains to existing buildings, or reconstruction or alteration of existing drainage systems.

Informal notices were served in respect of contraventions of these by-laws at 154 premises, and in 80 of these cases it was necessary to serve formal notices. Legal proceedings were instituted in 19 instances, and in respect of 15 summonses penalties were imposed and costs awarded to the Council. In another case a penalty without costs was imposed. One summons was withdrawn on payment of costs, the work having been carried out, and the remaining case was not separately dealt with.

Four of the nineteen cases related to failure to give notice to the Council before carrying out drainage work, but one of these was withdrawn on the defendant satisfying the Council that he himself had not carried out the work.

SECTION 40 (*Inspection of Drains*). Sub-sections (1) and (2) of this section give power to a local authority to inspect any drain and, after 24 hours' notice in writing, for that purpose to enter premises at all reasonable times by day and cause the ground to be opened wherever they think fit with the proviso that in a case of emergency these powers may be exercised notwithstanding that notice has not been given. In 190 instances drains were inspected after service of the requisite notices.

Sub-section (4) of this section, as amended by the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1951, provides that if, upon inspection, any drain

appears to be in bad order and condition or to require cleansing, alteration, repair or filling up, the Borough Council shall serve on the owner or occupier of the premises a written notice requiring him to execute such works as they consider necessary. A person served with a notice under this sub-section has the right of appeal to a court of summary jurisdiction within a period of 21 days from the service of the notice. Penalties are prescribed for non-compliance with such a notice, but the Council may, in default, carry out the works themselves and recover the cost thereof by making it a charge on the premises. Notices to the number of 94 were served under this sub-section.

Two summonses for failure to comply with the requirements of notices were issued and the defendant in each case was fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs. Drainage work in default at the following 25 dwelling-houses was carried out by the Council at a total cost of £1,650 10s. 6d.

				£	s.	d.
329 Amhurst Road	..	..	..	15	11	1
331 Amhurst Road	..	..	..	15	11	2
333 Amhurst Road	..	..	..	15	11	2
1A Bayford Street	..	..	..	6	11	4
2 Cottrill Road	..	..	..	124	17	2
4 Cottrill Road	..	..	..	107	16	10
6 Cottrill Road	..	..	..	117	5	0
70 Downs Park Road	..	..	..	327	3	1
16 Durley Road	..	..	..	171	15	3
82 King Edward's Road	..	..	..	30	19	6
89 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	..	9	0	9
91 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	..	9	0	8
93 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	..	9	0	9
95 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	..	9	0	9
97 Lower Clapton Road	..	..	..	9	0	9
21 Narford Road	..	..	..	38	5	4
8 Osbaldeston Road	..	..	..	30	19	5
10 Osbaldeston Road	..	..	..	30	19	5
80 Rendlesham Road	..	..	..	63	6	11
49 Ridley Road	..	..	..	247	0	4
166 Sandringham Road	..	..	..	45	0	11
168 Sandringham Road	..	..	..	45	0	10
170 Sandringham Road	..	..	..	45	0	11
172 Sandringham Road	..	..	..	45	0	11
174 Sandringham Road	..	..	..	81	10	3

At the request and expense of the owners concerned minor works of repair to drains were carried out at 99 premises by the drainage staff of the department. Details are set out on page 4 of the Appendix.

SECTION 107 (*By-laws as to sanitary conveniences, etc.*). The London County Council By-laws regulating the construction, alteration, reconstruction and repair of water closets, urinals, earth closets, privies and cesspools, and the proper accessories thereof, made under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, are continued in force by Section 307 of the Act of 1936. Owners of premises are required to maintain water closets, etc. in a proper state of repair and in proper working order, and notice must be given to the Sanitary Authority before any work is begun.

Informal notices drawing attention to contraventions of these by-laws were served in respect of 76 premises, and formal notices in respect of 30. Three summonses were issued and in one case a penalty and costs were imposed, in another the defendant was granted an absolute discharge without costs, the work having been completed, and in the final case the summons was withdrawn on completion of the necessary work and payment of costs.

SECTION 108 (*Examination of sanitary conveniences, etc.*) Under the provisions of this section a Council may examine any sanitary convenience, ashpit or

cesspool, and any water supply, sink, trap, siphon, pipe or other works or apparatus connected therewith, upon any premises within their district, and for that purpose, or for the purpose of ascertaining the course of a drain, may at all reasonable times by day, after twenty-four hours' notice has been served on the occupier of the premises or, if they are unoccupied, on the owner, or in a case of emergency without notice, enter on the premises, and cause the ground to be opened in any place they think fit. No notices were served under this section.

SECTION 109 (*Penalty for improperly making or altering sanitary conveniences, etc.*). This section imposes a penalty on any person improperly making or altering sanitary conveniences, etc., or unlawfully discontinuing any water supply or destroying any sink, trap, or other apparatus connected to sanitary conveniences. One formal notice for discontinuing a water supply was served.

SECTION 110 (*Improper construction or repair of water closets, urinals or drains*). If a water closet, urinal or drain is so constructed or repaired as to be a nuisance, or injurious or dangerous to health, the person undertaking or executing the work is liable to a fine not exceeding £20. No action was taken under this section.

Under the various sections of the Public Health (London) Act and the by-laws dealing with drainage, the condition of 5,304 drains and sanitary fittings was investigated. Defects to drainage systems were remedied at 945 premises.

SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (*Nuisances*). Complaints of alleged insanitary conditions or housing defects to the number of 5,041 were received and investigated.

As a result of all inspections made, action under the Public Health Act was necessary in respect of 5,369 premises; 4,066 Intimation Notices and 588 Notices under Section 40 (4) and/or the various by-laws were served, whilst defects at the remaining premises were dealt with by informal action. The number of Nuisance Notices served totalled 2,595.

Legal proceedings were instituted in 180 cases, and 89 Nuisance Orders, including two Closing Orders, were made. In 33 of the 36 instances where the work was completed before the date of hearing costs were awarded, in one instance the application for costs was adjourned sine die, and in two cases no costs were awarded. Four summonses were adjourned sine die and 48 were withdrawn, in most cases by reason of the fact that the work was completed by the date of hearing; three summonses were "not served".

In 16 cases legal proceedings were taken for non-compliance with Nuisance Orders, and penalties and costs were obtained in twelve cases. Two summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs, the necessary work having been carried out, one summons was withdrawn without costs, and one summons was adjourned sine die.

Defects were remedied at 5,463 premises, 2,027 following the service of Intimation Notices, 2,017 following the service of Nuisance Notices, 593 following the service of other formal notices, and 826 without the service of a notice.

Work in Default

In pursuance of their default powers the Council carried out the work necessary to comply with Nuisance Orders made in respect of the following ten premises, at a total cost of £1,174 19s. 11d.

	£	s.	d.
305 Amhurst Road	204	1	0
7 Batley Road	10	15	0
3 Bayston Road	137	11	6
62 Brooke Road	82	18	4
46 De Beauvoir Road	118	14	0
55 Farleigh Road	268	15	0
49 Hassett Road	122	4	1
83 Rushmore Road	52	9	9
128 Tottenham Road	21	11	3
16 Wayland Avenue	156	0	0

REVISED PROCEDURE FOR SECURING COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES. With a view to expediting compliance with Notices requiring the abatement of nuisances, the following procedure was put into operation in July.

Directions to Sanitary Inspectors

1. *INTIMATION AND STATUTORY NOTICES.* The interval between the service of the Intimation and the Statutory Notice should rarely, if ever, exceed seven days; in a number of cases it might well be reduced to even one, two or three days. Whilst the time allowed on the Statutory Notice should be reasonable, taking into account the amount of work required, it must not be excessive.
2. *FINAL NOTICES.* The final Notice should be served immediately the Statutory Notice expires.
3. *NUISANCE ORDERS.* Legal proceedings to obtain the Nuisance Order should be instituted immediately the seven days given on the final Notice expire (in some special cases consideration might be given to the institution of legal proceedings for non-compliance with the Statutory Notice).
4. (a) *SUMMONS FOR NON-COMPLIANCE.* Except in very special circumstances, which should be reported in writing to the Medical Officer of Health, the institution of legal proceedings for penalties for non-compliance with the Nuisance Order should be commenced immediately on expiration of the Order.
(b) *WORK IN DEFAULT.* Where on the expiration of the Nuisance Order the District Inspector, after consultation with one of the Senior Inspectors, is of opinion the Council should exercise their DEFAULT POWERS, estimates should be obtained at the earliest possible moment for consideration by the Committee with a view to the necessary work being put in hand with the least possible delay.

Revised Office Procedure. The office procedure with regard to service of Notices was modified, as follows:-

- (i) *Mentor Files.* These are files numbered 1-31, representing each day of the month, with an extension file for matters to be reviewed more than a month ahead; all documents are placed in the appropriate file for the day of review. Each day the appropriate file is taken by a member of the office staff to the Inspector concerned for his instructions.
- (ii) *Progress Cards,* which, by the daily transfer of notes from the Inspectors' diaries, give an up-to-date précis of action taken. (Correspondence, incoming and outgoing, is kept "alive" in the mentor files until the matter is finally disposed of).

The aims of the New Procedure are

- (i) To ensure that complaints, Notices and correspondence are followed up and dealt with with the least possible delay.
- (ii) To make readily available an up-to-date history of the action being taken in respect of any premises, enquiry or matter of complaint.
- (iii) To enable Inspectors to take over another Inspector's district with the least possible dislocation of work.

Information to Tenants. On the date on which a Statutory Notice is despatched, the tenant of the property in question is informed of the present position and of the time in which the owner of the property is required to carry out the necessary repairs. The tenant is further informed if it is found necessary to resort to legal proceedings in connection with the said Notice.

SECTION 87 (Collection and disposal of refuse). Responsibility for this service devolves upon the Borough Engineer and Surveyor, who informs me that as in previous years house refuse was collected weekly from dwelling houses in the Borough, but in cases of blocks of flats collections were made at periods varying from weekly to daily according to the conditions and circumstances applicable.

By agreement with Islington Borough Council, approximately half of the refuse collected in the Borough was disposed of by that Authority at their controlled tip in Hertfordshire. The remainder was taken to Homerton Wharf, where it was barged and conveyed to a controlled tip in Essex. The amount of house refuse collected and destroyed totalled approximately 42,350 tons. In addition, some 625 tons of trade refuse were delivered by traders direct to Homerton Wharf. Materials salvaged totalled 42 tons of metal and 129 tons of waste paper.

Kitchen waste to the amount of 4,122 tons was sold to the Tottenham Borough Council for conversion into pig food.

SECTIONS 95-103 (*Water supply*). The Metropolitan Water Board is the statutory Authority for London's water supply, and all houses in the Borough are supplied direct from the Board's mains. There are some 10 premises, one a hospital and nine commercial premises, at which a total of 12 wells are in use, but the water is used for drinking purposes in only three cases.

Under the provisions of Section 95 (2), 29 certificates were issued in respect of suitable and sufficient water supply for new or rebuilt flats and houses, comprising 559 separate units of living accommodation.

During the course of various forms of inspection, waste of water from defective fittings, etc., was observed at 297 premises and notifications thereof were sent to the Metropolitan Water Board.

SECTION 98 (*Notice to sanitary authority of water supply being cut off*) requires the Metropolitan Water Board to notify the Council of premises from which the water supply has been discontinued. All such premises were inspected and action taken as appropriate.

SECTION 107 (*Dustbins*). The practice of invoking the by-laws made by the London County Council under Section 39(1) of the Public Health (London) Act, 1891 and continued in force by Section 307 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, to secure the provision of dustbins, was continued. Informal notices were served in respect of 275 premises, and followed in 199 instances by the service of formal notices. Seventeen summonses were issued and penalties with costs were imposed in two instances and penalties without costs in two others. The defendant named in six summonses, having supplied the dustbins, was granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs; four other summonses were withdrawn on payment of costs following provision of the dustbins and three summonses were withdrawn without costs because of a change of ownership.

SECTION 113 (*Provision of Public Conveniences*). A public convenience was built at Chatsworth Road during the year. The Borough Council now maintain 11 conveniences for women and 11 conveniences and 9 urinals for men, and also undertake the cleansing of one privately owned urinal. No charge is made for the use of conveniences, and free hand-washing facilities, comprising hot and cold water, liquid soap and paper towels are provided.

SECTION 122 (*Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles*). This section enables a sanitary authority, on a report from a district medical officer of health that any article in a house in their district is in such a filthy, dangerous or unwholesome condition that health is affected or endangered thereby, to cause the article to be cleansed, disinfected or destroyed and (if they think fit) removed for that purpose.

Verminous articles to the number of 2,745 were treated at Millfields Disinfecting Station, where a further 1,141 articles were destroyed.

The cleansing of soiled laundry of incontinent persons is deemed to be covered by the provisions of this section, and is undertaken at the Disinfecting Station, the laundry being collected from the house and returned thereto by the Disinfecting Staff. This service was provided for 48 persons during the year, 1,124 collections and deliveries were made, and 9,345 articles cleansed.

SECTION 123 (*Cleansing of verminous houses*) requires a sanitary authority, on a report from a district medical officer of health that any house or part of a house in their district is infested with vermin, to serve a written notice on the owner or occupier of the house or part of the house, requiring him to take all such steps as may be necessary to eradicate the vermin. Failure to comply with such a notice renders the person on whom the notice is served liable to a fine and in default the Council may carry out the necessary work and recover their expenses from the offender.

No notices were served under this section, but at the request and, in appropriate cases, at the expense of owners or occupiers, the disinfection of 527 verminous rooms in 278 houses was carried out.

SECTION 140 (*Restrictions on carrying on of offensive businesses*). The offensive trades scheduled are Blood Boiler, Bone Boiler, Catgut Maker or Manufacturer, Dresser of Fish Skins, Dresser of Fur Skins, Fellmonger, Fat Melter or Extractor, Glue and Size Manufacturer, Gut Scraper, Knacker, Manure Manufacturer, Slaughterer, Soap Boiler, Tallow Melter, and Tripe Boiler. No person may establish any of these trades without the consent of the Sanitary Authority. London County Council By-laws made under Section 142 provide for the regulation of the conduct of such businesses. The business of Fur Skin Dresser was carried on at five premises and that of Poultry Slaughterer at two premises. These premises were inspected frequently and no contravention of the relevant by-laws was reported.

One application to establish anew the business of a slaughterer of poultry was refused.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

In 1939 there were eight slaughterhouses in Hackney, but slaughtering was discontinued on and after the 15th January, 1940 by virtue of the operation of the *Livestock (Restrictions on Slaughtering) Orders* made by the Minister of Food in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 55 of the Defence (General) Regulations, 1939, which suspended the rights of slaughtering for the purpose of "concentration of production".

As from the 29th June, as a result of the lifting of controls and the de-rationing of meat, the Ministry of Food ceased to be responsible for the slaughter of animals, and with effect from the 2nd July the recommencement of private slaughtering was permitted. Applications for renewal of slaughterhouse licences were received in respect of two premises. One of these applications was withdrawn and in the other case the licence was refused on the grounds that the premises were unsuitable.

There are now no slaughterhouses operating in the Borough.

SECTION 146 (*Bylaws with respect to certain businesses*). Powers for regulating the conduct of the business of a vendor of fried fish, a fish-curer or a rag and bone dealer are derived from the by-laws made by the London County Council under the Public Health (London) Act, 1891, but deemed by virtue of Section 307 of the Act of 1936 to be made under Section 146 of that Act. With regard to the business of rag and bone dealer, the relevant by-laws *inter alia* prohibit the exchange of toys for rags. Additional powers are contained in Section 26 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1952, which prohibits any person dealing in rags, bones, old clothes or similar articles from selling or delivering, whether gratuitously or not, any article of food or drink to any person, or any article whatsoever to a child under the age of fifteen years. There are 14 premises in which the business of rag and bone dealer is carried on. An informal notice served in respect of insanitary conditions found at one dealer's premises was followed by the service of a formal notice, which was complied with.

SECTION 167 (*Provision of Public Baths and Wash Houses*). Public slipper baths are provided by the Council at Lower Clapton Road, Wardle Street, Gayhurst Road, Shacklewell Lane, Englefield Road and Eastway.

The Council's three indoor swimming baths are at the Central Baths, Lower Clapton Road; one is reserved for males, one for females, and one for mixed bathing. Steam, massage and plunge rooms, and an Aeratone bath are provided in the vapour suite at the Central Baths. The General Manager of Baths and Civic Recreation is responsible for all the Council's bathing establishments.

The one open air swimming bath in the Borough is provided by the London County Council and situated in London Fields.

SECTIONS 234-238 (*Mortuary and Coroner's Court*). The Council's Public Mortuary and Coroner's Court adjoin the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. John-at-Hackney. Refrigerated accommodation for 15 bodies is provided and there is a large, well equipped Post-Mortem Room as well as a combined Chapel/Viewing Room. The Coroner's Court accommodation includes a Waiting Room, Court Room and Coroner's Office. The Mortuary Keeper resides in a lodge attached to the premises.

	Hackney Residents	Non- Residents	Total
Number of bodies received ..	330	175	505
(1) To await burial ..	5	-	5
(2) To await post-mortem examination ..	325	175	500
Cause of death certified by Coroner	284	159	443
Number of inquests held ..	41	16	57

An agreement with the Stoke Newington Borough Council provides for part use of the mortuary for an annual payment of £300; the bodies of 90 residents from the area of that Authority were received. The County Council pays an annual rental of £160 plus telephone charge for the use of the Coroner's Court accommodation.

Vacant Sites. Complaints of infestation by vermin and of nuisances arising from putrescible and other material deposited on vacant sites were again received throughout the year. Following investigation of these complaints arrangements were made for the removal of accumulations likely to endanger the health of the public. In many instances, however, the deposited material consists of old car tyres, pieces of metal, etc., and such articles whilst they can be a source of annoyance to the neighbours cannot be regarded as nuisances within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act. In addition to material destroyed on the site by burial or burning 13 van loads, 38 dustbins of rubbish and 99 miscellaneous items were removed for destruction elsewhere.

Static Water Tanks. Six war-time static water tanks still exist in the Borough and in four of these nuisances arose from the accumulation of water and obnoxious matter. After removal of the offending matter appropriate treatment to prevent nuisances was carried out by the staff of the Department.

Dangerous Structures. (*London Building Acts (Amendment) Act, 1939*). The advice of the District Surveyor of the London County Council was sought in respect of 289 structures, or parts of structures, which appeared to call for action by that officer.

Licensed Premises. Requests for reports on the general sanitary condition of 92 licensed premises were received from the Licensing Justices, to whom applications for transfer of licences had been made. Following inspection of the premises concerned, reports were sent to the Justices, and in respect of 14 premises at which defects were found notices were served under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

LAND CHARGES ACT, 1925

Enquiries as to outstanding sanitary and other notices, and orders or charges were dealt with in respect of 1,884 premises.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Rodent control work was again carried out in accordance with the methods of treatment recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, by whom fifty per cent of the cost of this work, not otherwise recovered, is reimbursed to the Council. Charges are made for treatments carried out at business premises, but no charge is made in the case of private dwellings. A staff of one rodent officer (part-time) and five rodent operatives carry out this work.

Following investigation of 1,150 complaints of infestation received, 923 dwelling-houses and 137 business premises were found to be infested by rats and mice. Some 54,000 baits were laid and as a result 1,202 premises were cleared of infestation. Block treatment of premises was carried out in one instance.

In cases where defective drains appeared to be a factor in the infestation, examination of the drains was carried out by the district sanitary inspectors. A total of 134 drains were examined, tests were applied to 138, and 86 were found to be defective.

The following is a summary of the premises found to be infested and treated:-

	<i>Business Premises</i>		<i>Dwelling- Houses</i>		<i>Other Premises</i>		<i>Totals</i>
Premises infested	Rats	49	Rats	474	Rats	1	Rats 524
	Mice	88	Mice	449	Mice	2	Mice 539
		<u>137</u>		<u>923</u>		<u>3</u>	<u>1063</u>
Premises cleared	Rats	51	Rats	549	Rats	1	Rats 601
	Mice	91	Mice	509	Mice	1	Mice 601
		<u>142</u>		<u>1058</u>		<u>2</u>	<u>1202</u>

Charges amounting to £181 15s. 5d. were made in respect of the treatment of business premises

As in previous years, the staff of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department dealt with infestation in the Council's sewers.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The duties of the Council under this Act are restricted to enforcing the following provisions:-

SECTION 38 (*Sanitary and other arrangements in shops*).

(1) In every part of a shop in which persons are employed about the business of the shop -

(a) suitable and sufficient means of ventilation shall be provided and suitable and sufficient ventilation shall be maintained;

(b) suitable and sufficient means shall be provided to maintain a reasonable temperature and a reasonable temperature shall be maintained.

(2) In every shop, not being a shop exempted from the provisions of this subsection, there shall be provided and maintained suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences available for the use of persons employed in or about the shop.

(6) A shop shall be exempted from the provisions of subsection (2)..... of this section if there is in force a certificate exempting that shop therefrom granted by the authority whose duty it is to enforce those provisions.....

Any such certificate shall remain in force until it is withdrawn by the authority, but no such certificate shall be granted with respect to any shop unless the authority are satisfied that by reason of restricted accommodation

or other special circumstances affecting the shop it is reasonable that such a certificate should be in force with respect thereto, and that suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences..... are otherwise conveniently available, and, subject as hereinafter provided, a certificate in force with respect to any shop shall be withdrawn if the authority at any time cease to be so satisfied as aforesaid:

Provided that, if the occupier of a shop is aggrieved by the withdrawal of such a certificate, he may appeal to the county court for the district in which the shop is situated and that court may make such order concerning the certificate as appears to the court, having regard to the matters aforesaid, to be just and equitable.

Notices drawing attention to contraventions in respect of the failure to maintain a reasonable temperature and failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences at two premises were served.

The nine applications under Section 38 (6) for exemption from the provisions relating to sanitary accommodation were granted.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

This Act provides that all premises at which pets are sold, or kept for the purpose of sale, must be licensed by the local authority, who are required to make conditions to secure that:-

- (a) the accommodation in which the animals are kept is suitable as respects size, temperature, lighting and ventilation;
- (b) animals will be adequately supplied with suitable food and drink and will not be sold at too early an age;
- (c) reasonable precautions will be taken to prevent the spread of infectious disease among animals and to secure the taking of appropriate steps against fire or other emergencies.

Conditions covering these points are embodied in licences granted by the Council.

No infringement of the terms of the licences was found at any of the eighteen Pet Shops licensed.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires

- (a) the registration with the local authority of all premises where such filling materials as are specified in the Act are used. A local authority must register all premises for which application is made, and the registration is for an indefinite period, but any change of occupier must be notified to the authority;
- (b) the licensing annually by the local authority of all premises in which rag flock is manufactured or stored. The authority may refuse to license premises, but if they do so must give notice of their decision to the applicant and, if required, a statement of the grounds for their refusal. There is a right of appeal to the Minister of Housing and Local Government against a refusal to license.

The Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1951, relate to the form of records to be kept on registered and licensed premises, the standards of cleanliness applicable to the various types of filling materials, the appointment of analysts to carry out the appropriate tests, and the fees to be charged for such tests. *Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Regulations, 1954* effect a minor amendment in the standards of cleanliness prescribed by the earlier regulations for certain types of woollen felt and woollen mixture felt.

At the end of the year 38 premises were registered for the use of filling materials and two premises were licensed for storage of rag flock. No contraventions of the Act or Regulations were found at licensed or registered premises.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without effective fireguards. *The Heating Appliances (Fireguards) Regulations, 1953* require fireguards to be fitted to gas fires, electric fires and oil heaters sold or let after 30th September, 1954, and which are so designed that they are suitable for use in residential premises and are of such a type that, without a guard, there is a likelihood of injury by burning. The standards of construction and fitting for guards, and the tests to be employed in ascertaining whether guards comply with those standards, are set out in the Schedule to the Regulations.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

This Act, which received the Royal Assent on the 5th July, gives Borough Councils new powers with regard to the provision of dustbins, and also provides for the registration of persons carrying on the business of hairdresser or barber, and their premises.

SECTION 11 (*Power to sanitary authority to provide dustbins*) empowers a Sanitary Authority to provide, maintain, repair, cleanse, or renew such number of dustbins in premises in their district as may be considered necessary. In addition, the Sanitary Authority are empowered, if they think fit, to make an annual charge in respect of each dustbin so provided, maintained, repaired, cleansed or renewed by them.

SECTION 12 (*Obligation to provide dustbins*). If it appears to the Borough Council that any house in their district is without a sufficient number of dustbins of suitable material, size and construction, and in proper condition, they may serve a notice on the owner of the house requiring him to provide such number of suitable dustbins as may be specified in the notice. The provisions of Section 286 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (relating to appeals against the enforcement of certain notices) apply to any such notice. The said Section 286 lays down certain grounds upon which an owner served with a notice may appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction, and the 1954 Act now provides that the owner may also appeal on the ground that the house to which the notice relates is occupied by some other person and that any obligation to comply with the notice ought to fall upon the occupier of the house. An owner is not entitled to rely on this ground of appeal unless the Court is satisfied that a copy of his Notice of Appeal has been served by him on the occupier and on the Borough Council, together with a written intimation that he proposes to rely upon such ground of appeal. Upon receipt of such Notice of Appeal and written intimation, the Borough Council must serve upon the occupier of the house concerned a copy of the notice served by them upon the owner, accompanied by a written notification defining the powers of the Court upon hearing an appeal under Section 286 of the 1936 Act.

SECTION 18 (*Hairdressers and Barbers*) enacts that as from the appointed day no person shall carry on the business of hairdresser or barber at any premises in a Borough unless he and those premises are registered by the Borough Council. The appointed day means in relation to any Borough such date as may be fixed by the Council concerned. Powers of entry for the purpose of inspection may be exercised by any person so authorised by the Borough Council in writing. A Borough Council may make by-laws for the purpose of securing

- (a) the cleanliness of premises registered and all the instruments, towels, materials and equipment used therein; and
- (b) the cleanliness of persons employed in such premises in regard to both themselves and their clothing.

The person registered is required to keep displayed in the premises in respect of which he is registered a copy of his certificate of registration and of any by-laws made by the Borough Council, and penalties are provided for failure to do so.

If after the appointed day any person carries on the business of hair-dresser or barber without his name and premises being registered by the Borough Council in whose area the premises concerned are situated, or contravenes or fails to comply with the appropriate by-laws, he is liable on summary conviction:-

- (a) In the case of a business being carried on from unregistered premises, to a fine not exceeding £20 and a daily fine not exceeding £5; and
- (b) In the case of a contravention of or failure to comply with a by-law, to a fine not exceeding £5;

and in either case the Court by which he is convicted may (in lieu of or in addition to imposing a fine) order the suppression or cancellation of his registration.

Penalties are also provided in the case of any person whose registration is cancelled by order of the Court failing within seven days to deliver to the Borough Council his Certificate of Registration. Where a person's registration has been cancelled he cannot again be registered except in pursuance of a further order of a Court of Summary Jurisdiction made on his application.

The Borough Council resolved that the 1st February, 1955 be the appointed day for the purpose of registration of hairdressers and barbers.

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee have now produced draft by-laws which they suggest should be adopted by all metropolitan borough councils and forwarded to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 50 (*Burial or cremation of the dead*) places upon (in London) the sanitary authority an obligation to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in their 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 made otherwise than by the authority. Cremation must not be undertaken where the authority has reason to believe that it would be contrary to the wishes of the deceased. The authority is empowered to recover from the estate of the deceased person or from any person who, for the purpose of the National Assistance Act, 1948, was liable to maintain the deceased immediately before his death, expenses incurred in carrying out the burial or cremation and to receive from the Minister of Pensions and National Insurance death grants payable under Section 22 of the National Insurance Act, 1946.

As a result of Circular 13/49 issued by the Minister of Health, the following arrangements operate in the case of certain persons whose burial a local authority might otherwise be required to undertake:-

Persons dying in hospital

1. Burials to be arranged and paid for by Hospital Management Committees or Boards of Governors of Teaching Hospitals in the case of

- (a) deceased patients whose relatives cannot be traced;
- (b) those whose relatives are traceable but were not, immediately before the patient's death, liable for his maintenance under Section 42(1) of the National Assistance Act and are not willing to arrange for the burial; and
- (c) those whose relatives are unable to obtain a death grant under the National Insurance Act, 1946, and cannot otherwise afford to arrange for burial.

2. Where "liable" relatives fail to carry out their responsibility to arrange for the burial, the matter is referred to the local authority upon whom the residual duty rests under Section 50 of the Act, in view of the powers of recovery from the liable relative conferred upon them by subsection (4) of the Section.

In four instances the Hackney Group (No. 6) Hospital Management Committee referred applications for burial to this Department.

Persons dying in Part III accommodation

Arrangements for the burial of persons dying in Part III accommodation provided by the County Council are made by that authority.

Burials to the number of 27 were arranged by the Department at a total cost of £283 8s. 6d., and, at the end of the year, the cost or part cost thereof had been recovered as follows:-

	£	s.	d.
(1) Full cost recovered in 12 cases:			
(a) from liable relatives, death grants and deceased persons' estates (10)	118	7	0
(b) from Hospital Management Committee (2)	6	3	6
(2) Part cost recovered in 11 cases from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and other sources:	80	7	5
(a) account outstanding (3)	9	15	0
(b) balance irrecoverable - no liable relative (7) ..	24	3	7
(c) balance "written off" by Public Health Committee (1)	5	18	0
(3) No payment made in 4 cases:			
(a) account outstanding (2)	22	16	0
(b) no liable relative (2)	15	18	0

Summary of the work of sanitary inspection other than of food premises:-

Inspections of Dwelling Houses:-

Complaints	5,049
Housing Acts, 1936-1949	966
Housing Applications	484
<i>Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954 -</i>	
Certificates of Disrepair and Revocation Certificates	145
Infectious Disease	233
New Buildings (Water Certificates)	559
Rent Restrictions	9
Vermin	318

Other Inspections:-

Appointments, interviews and special visits	1,675
Common Lodging Houses	4
Factories Act, 1937 - Factories	1,094
Outworkers' premises	1,042
Offensive Trades	27
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	839
Rag and Bone Dealers' Premises	32
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951	43
Shops, other than food premises	512
Smoke Nuisance - observations	1,936
Static Water Tanks	84
Vacant Sites	229
Premises in which defects were found	5,804
Reinspections (all forms of inspection)	37,654
<i>Notices served:-</i>	
Contraventions of Bylaws	596
Examination of Drains	190
Factories Act, 1937	253
Intimation Notices	4,066

Notices served (contd.): -

Noise Nuisance: - Intimation Notices	..	..	..	..	9
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	3
Repair of Drains	..	..	..	..	94
Shops Act, 1950	..	..	..	..	2
Smoke Nuisance - Intimation Notices	..	..	..	..	19
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	2
Statutory Notices	..	..	..	..	2,595
Premises in which defects were remedied	..	..	..	..	5,463
Drainage Work:					
Drainage and sanitary fittings tested and examined	..	..	..	..	5,304
Drains relaid or repaired	..	..	..	..	945
National Assistance Acts, 1948-1951					
- Visits to Aged Persons	..	..	..	..	1,146
Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	238

HOUSING

The Government White Paper "Houses - The Next Step", presented to Parliament in November, 1953, outlined proposals for dealing with the housing situation which had arisen as a result of the deterioration in the condition of houses due to shortage of materials and labour during the war and the immediate post-war years, and also, in more recent years, to the high cost of building and repairs. In the White Paper existing houses are divided into four classes:-

- (i) The best - the great mass of essentially sound houses, many of which are in good condition, and all of which the landlords could be expected to keep in good condition given a reasonable rent. This in many cases must mean some increase in rent.
- (ii) The worst - the slum houses which ought to be demolished as soon as circumstances permit. Only a proportion can be pulled down and replaced in the next five years. Since the rest must, of necessity, remain in use, they should at least be patched up in order to make life more tolerable for their occupants.
- (iii) An intermediate class - the "dilapidated" houses - some of which may be brought into the first class by their owners, others of which local authorities may have to get repaired in all essentials by greater use of their statutory powers.
- (iv) Houses which could give years of good service if they were improved - that is to say provided with bathrooms, hot water, up-to-date cooking arrangements and other necessary amenities; also houses too big for present-day needs which could be converted into good, comfortable flats.

The proposals put forward envisage the demolition of slum houses, the repair of dilapidated houses, with, in the case of those subject to rent control, a compensating increase in rent, and the improvement or conversion of houses lending themselves to such action, with the assistance of grants. With regard to the latter, it was proposed that some easing of the qualifying conditions which were embodied in the Housing Act, 1949, would be necessary.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

This Act, which provides the statutory powers needed to implement the proposals made in the White Paper, came into operation on the 30th August. The Act is in three parts -

PART I

(Further provisions as to clearance and redevelopment, reconditioning of unfit houses, and other amendments of Housing Acts)

The following notes on the principal sections of this part of the Act with which the Public Health Department is concerned are taken from the Ministry of Housing and Local Government circular 55/54:-

SECTION 1 (*Proposals for exercise of functions of local authorities as to clearance areas, etc.*) requires local authorities to submit to the Minister proposals for dealing with unfit houses in their district. Their proposals must be in a form specified by the Minister and must be submitted by 30th August, 1955, unless, exceptionally, the Minister extends the period. The Minister may approve the proposals with or without modifications, and the local authority must have regard to the approved proposals in carrying out the statutory provisions concerning unfit houses.

A local authority may at any time submit supplementary proposals and must do so if required by the Minister.

A copy of the approved proposals - whether first or supplementary - must be deposited at the offices of the local authority, and be open to inspection without charge.

By section 22 (1) and (2) the proposals are, in the case of London, to be submitted jointly by the London County Council and Metropolitan Borough Councils.

SECTION 2 (*Power to retain for temporary accommodation certain houses in clearance areas*) enables a local authority to postpone the demolition of houses purchased by or belonging to them in a clearance area if in their opinion the houses are or can be rendered capable of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being. The local authority may carry out any work necessary to bring them up to, and keep them at, that standard. This process is referred to as "patching". Houses in clearance areas may be acquired for this purpose of providing temporary accommodation even though they are the subject of a clearance order made before the commencement of the Act. A compulsory purchase order for houses within an area declared as a clearance area before the commencement of the Act may be submitted within six months after the Minister has approved the local authority's proposals under section 1.

Where houses in a clearance area are retained for temporary accommodation the local authority may postpone purchasing or ordering the clearance of any other buildings in the area. The demolition of other houses in the area may also be deferred if they are required to provide support for houses providing temporary accommodation or for some other special reason connected with the retention of such houses.

SECTION 3 (*Power to purchase for temporary accommodation in lieu of making demolition orders*) empowers local authorities to acquire an individual unfit house for temporary accommodation (and to patch it if necessary) instead of making a demolition order. The procedure up to the stage where the house is purchased by agreement, or a compulsory purchase order is made, is similar to the procedure for the making of and appeal against a demolition order. The basis of compensation is the value of the land as a cleared site.

SECTION 4 (*Postponement of demolition under clearance order in the case of houses let to local authority*) has the object of enabling a local authority to retain houses in a clearance area for temporary accommodation without having to purchase them. If the owner of a house in a clearance area which is capable of providing such accommodation is willing to lease it to the local authority, a clearance order having deferred operation may be made. Such an order will not fix a date for demolition but will enable the local authority to determine that date when they no longer require the house as temporary accommodation and are ready to hand it back to the owner for demolition.

SECTION 5 (*Power to permit reconstruction of condemned house*) empowers a local authority to postpone in certain circumstances the date by which, under an operative demolition order, a house is required to be demolished. They must first be satisfied that works which the owner proposes to carry out would produce a house or houses fit for human habitation. When the works have been completed to their satisfaction the local authority must revoke the order.

SECTION 6 (*Licences for temporary occupation of houses subject to existing demolition or clearance orders*) replaces the provisions of Defence Regulations 68A and 68AA, which it revokes with savings for licences already in existence at the commencement of the Act.

Under the section the local authority may license the occupation of a house which is subject to a clearance order or a demolition order made before 30th August, 1954, and which is capable in their view of providing accommodation of a standard which is adequate for the time being. The licence may specify the period during which the house may be occupied, and will cease to have effect on 30th August, 1957, unless, upon an earlier request by the local authority, the Minister allows a longer period in a particular case. The licence may be revoked by the local authority at any time and must be revoked by them if the house falls below the standard they regard as adequate for the time being.

The licence may specify the number of persons permitted to occupy the house, and the terms (as to rent, repairs and other conditions) upon which it may be occupied.

A local authority may purchase and retain for temporary accommodation a house in respect of which the licence has been revoked or has ceased to have effect.

SECTION 9 (*Standard of fitness for human habitation*) lays down a new standard of fitness for human habitation. The provisions of Section 188 (4) of the Housing Act, 1936, which previously gave only general guidance on this matter are now repealed. Local Act provisions also cease to have effect in so far as they specify defects by reason of which houses are deemed to be unfit.

By this section it is now enacted that "IN DETERMINING FOR ANY OF THE PURPOSES OF THE PRINCIPAL ACT WHETHER A HOUSE IS UNFIT FOR HUMAN HABITATION, REGARD SHALL BE HAD TO ITS CONDITION IN RESPECT OF THE FOLLOWING MATTERS, THAT IS TO SAY:-

- (a) repair;
- (b) stability;
- (c) freedom from damp;
- (d) natural lighting;
- (e) ventilation;
- (f) water supply;
- (g) drainage and sanitary conveniences; and
- (h) facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water;

AND THE HOUSE SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE UNFIT AS AFORESAID IF AND ONLY IF IT IS SO FAR DEFECTIVE IN ONE OR MORE OF THE SAID MATTERS THAT IT IS NOT REASONABLY SUITABLE FOR OCCUPATION IN THAT CONDITION."

SECTION 11 (*Houses let in lodgings; securing fitness for occupation by number of families accommodated*) replaces the power to make by-laws relating to houses let in lodgings or occupied by more than one family by a general power to require an adequate provision of the services and amenities set out in paragraphs (d) to (h) of section 9 (1), viz., *natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitary conveniences, and facilities for storage, preparation and cooking of food and for the disposal of waste water.* The local authority may serve a notice on the person having control of the house, setting out the works which they consider necessary to make it suitable for multiple occupation, and requiring him in default of carrying out the works to take steps to reduce the number of people accommodated or of households or of both. An appeal against a notice may be made to the county court.

Possession may be obtained, despite the provisions of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, in order to comply with a requirement to reduce the occupancy. A person failing to comply with a requirement of a notice served under this section by the local authority is made liable to a fine on summary conviction.

Provisions in general and local enactments conferring by-law-making powers cease to have effect. (Consequential repeals in the general acts are made by section 54 of and the Fifth Schedule to the Act).

SECTION 12 (*Houses let in lodgings; prevention of overcrowding*) replaces the power to make by-laws fixing the number of persons who may occupy a house let in lodgings or to more than one family. It empowers a local authority where it appears that excessive numbers are being accommodated in such a house, to serve on the occupier, or anyone having the control or management, a notice stating the maximum number of persons who may use any room as sleeping accommodation.

Special maxima may be fixed where some of the occupants are under such age as may be specified in the notice.

Any person who contravenes any notice served on him under the section or

who permits the house to be occupied by such a number of persons that it is not possible to provide for the proper separation of the sexes is made liable to a fine on summary conviction.

The provisions of section 15 of the Housing Act, 1936, (relating to appeals against notices served under Part II of that Act and the date on which they become operative) are applied to notices under this section and the powers of entry contained in section 157 of the Act of 1936 are made available to local authorities taking action under this section.

Provision is also made for the withdrawal of a notice and for the subsequent service of a new notice where circumstances require it.

SECTION 16 (*Amendments of Housing Act, 1949*) makes certain amendments in the statutory conditions attached to the payment of improvement grants under Part II of the Housing Act, 1949, and (together with section 37 of the new Act) alters the arrangements for fixing the maximum rent of dwellings on which grant is paid. Under the Act of 1949 a dwelling had to be considered to provide satisfactory accommodation for at least 30 years in order to attract the grant. Under the new Act that period is reduced to "more than 15 years", with the added condition that the Minister or the local authority - as the case may be - is satisfied "that it is expedient in all the circumstances that the proposals or application should be approved".

The section removes altogether the requirement that schemes of improvement or conversion must not cost more than £800 per dwelling; and provides instead a maximum grant of half the cost of the work per dwelling or £400, whichever is the less.

The power is, however, reserved to local authorities with the Minister's concurrence to pay a higher grant in any case in which they consider the circumstances justify it. This corresponds to the provision made in section 20 of the Act of 1949 to pay grant on projects which exceeded the £800 limit of cost.

PART II

(Repairs increase in respect of controlled dwelling-houses
and other amendments of the Rent Acts, etc.)

The following are the sections of this Part of the Act with which the Public Health Department deals:-

SECTION 23 (*Repairs increase for dwelling-house in good repair*). Where a dwelling-house is let under a controlled tenancy or occupied by a statutory tenant, and the landlord is responsible, wholly or in part, for the repair of the dwelling-house, then, subject to the provisions of this Part of this Act, -

(a) if and so long as the following conditions (hereinafter referred to as "the conditions justifying an increase of rent") are fulfilled, that is to say -

- (i) that the dwelling-house is in GOOD REPAIR; and
- (ii) that it is REASONABLY suitable for occupation having regard to the matters specified in paragraphs (b) to (h) of subsection (1) of section 9 of this Act; and

(b) if in accordance with the Second Schedule to this Act the landlord has produced satisfactory evidence that work of repair to the value specified in that Schedule has been carried out on the dwelling-house during the period so specified,

the rent recoverable from the tenant shall be increased.....

SECTION 26 (*Determination whether conditions fulfilled to justify increase of rent*) provides that on the service of a notice of increase of rent or at any subsequent time the tenant may apply to the local authority for a certificate (CERTIFICATE OF DISREPAIR) if either or both "the conditions justifying the increase of rent" are not fulfilled. If this certificate is granted, and the tenant has served a copy on the landlord or his agent, then so long as the

certificate is in force no sum is recoverable by way of repairs increase in respect of the premises.

If, after the local authority have granted a certificate of disrepair, the landlord executes to their satisfaction any necessary works, the landlord is entitled to have the certificate revoked by the local authority. In that event, the repairs increase will again become payable as from the date of the revocation of the certificate.

SECTION 27 (*Application of last foregoing section to certain increases under Rent Acts*). By this section the provisions of section 26 are applied to certain increases under the Rent and Mortgage Interest (Restrictions) Acts. The relevant provisions of these latter Acts are now repealed, and the new form of certificate of disrepair applies in these cases also. Any certificate of a sanitary authority under the Rent Acts that a dwelling-house is not in a reasonable state of repair, if in force immediately before the commencement of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, continues in force and to have effect as if it were a certificate of the local authority given under section 26 of that Act, that the dwelling house fails to fulfil both the conditions justifying an increase of rent.

SECTION 30 (*Responsibility of landlord for repairs*). This section provides that the landlord shall be deemed as between himself and the tenant to be wholly responsible for the repair of a dwelling-house in any case where the tenant is under no express liability to carry out repairs. Subsection 3 states that where neither the landlord nor the tenant is under an express liability to carry out internal decorative repairs the landlord may make an election not to be responsible for such repairs, and if he has served notice of such election on the tenant, the local authority, in considering the granting of a certificate of disrepair, is required to disregard the state of the internal decorative repair unless it is such as to make the premises not reasonably suitable for occupation.

SECTION 31 (*Supplementary provisions as to repair*). This section provides -

- (a) that in considering whether or not a house is in good repair, there is to be disregarded any defect due to any act, neglect or default by the tenant, but the local authority are not however required to go into the respective obligations of the landlord and tenant when deciding to grant or revoke a certificate of disrepair;
- (b) that in the case of a dwelling-house which is a part only of a building, the house shall not be treated as in good repair unless any entrance, staircase or other part of the building which the tenant of the dwelling-house requires to use in connection with his occupation of the dwelling-house is also in good repair.

SECTION 49 (*Interpretation of Part II*) gives the following definitions:-

"Local Authority", in relation to any premises, means the council of the county borough, county district or metropolitan borough in which the premises are situated or, if the premises are situated in the City of London, the Common Council of the City of London.

"Good Repair", in relation to any premises, means that having regard to the age, character and locality of the premises they are in good repair both as respects structure and as respects decoration.

"Repair" includes maintenance, but does not include improvement or structural alteration or the provision of additional or improved fixtures or fittings, and "repair" shall be construed accordingly.

PART III

(Miscellaneous and General Provisions)

This part of the Act inter alia repeals certain provisions of the Rent and Mortgage Interest Restrictions Acts, 1920 to 1939, the Housing Act, 1936, the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and the Housing Act, 1949.

HOUSING ACT, 1936

PART II (Provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses)

SECTION 4 (*Information to be given to tenants*). Failure to include in rent books the name and address of the Medical Officer of Health and/or the landlord or other person responsible for keeping the house in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation was reported in 39 instances. Notices drawing attention to the omissions and warning that failure to comply with the requirements of the section would result in legal proceedings were sent to the persons concerned and the necessary entries made in the rent books.

SECTION 6 (*London County Council By-laws as to Lodging Houses for the Working Classes*). Notices drawing attention to contraventions of these by-laws were served in respect of five premises. These notices were served prior to 30th August, 1954, when the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, became operative and the by-laws were repealed. All but one of the notices served were complied with, without recourse to legal action. The one outstanding notice could not be enforced because of the repeal of the by-laws.

SECTION 9 (*Power of local authority to require repair of insanitary house*). The one formal notice served was the subject of an appeal, which at the end of the year had not been finally determined.

SECTION 11 (*Power of local authority to order demolition of insanitary house*).
1 Culford Road - a Demolition Order was made by the Council in respect of this house.

1A Homer Road - in lieu of making a Demolition Order, an undertaking not to use the premises for human habitation was accepted by the Council.

The following three houses, the subject of Demolition Orders made in previous years, were demolished by the owners:-

48 Lamb Lane
50 Lamb Lane
43 Marlow Road

SECTION 12 (*Power to make a closing order as to part of a building*). Closing Orders were made in respect of basement (underground) rooms at:-

23 Alkham Road	(Basement front room).
47A Brooksby's Walk	(Basement front and back rooms).
58 Brooksby's Walk	(Basement front and back rooms).
76 Cazenove Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
43 Clapton Common	(Basement front and back rooms).
154 Graham Road	(Basement front, back and back addition rooms).
132 Lansdowne Drive	(Basement front and back rooms).
10 Lenthall Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
78 Middleton Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
51 Oakfield Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
56 Southgate Road	(Basement front, middle and back rooms).
2 Sutton Place	(Basement front and back rooms).
2 Victoria Park Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
77 Victoria Park Road	(Basement back room).

and in respect of parts of the premises:-

7A Amhurst Park	(Basement four rooms and scullery).
179 Mare Street	(First floor front and back rooms, second floor front room and kitchen).
185 Well Street	(Ground floor front and back, first floor front and back rooms and top floor room).

In lieu of making Closing Orders, undertakings that the following parts of premises would not be used for human habitation were accepted by the Council:-

39 Clapton Common	(Basement front and back rooms).
115 Evering Road	(Basement front and back rooms).
6 Graham Road	(Basement front west room).
91 Middleton Road	(Basement front left and right rooms).
68 Victoria Park Road	(Basement front east and west rooms, basement back east and west rooms).

SECTION 15 (*Appeals*). An appeal was lodged against the one notice served under section 9 of the Act and was heard at Shoreditch County Court on the 28th May, when the hearing was adjourned upon the owner undertaking to submit plans for the conversion of the premises into flats and to offer alternative housing accommodation to the one occupier of the house. The occupier died before an offer was made, and at the end of the year the appeal had not been finally determined.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT (MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS) ACT, 1953

This Act empowers a local authority to make a Closing Order in lieu of a Demolition Order on an individual unfit house where it is considered that demolition would be inexpedient having regard to the effect of the demolition upon any other house or building.

SECTION 10 (*Closing Orders in respect of certain buildings*). Closing Orders were made in respect of the following houses:-

148 Dalston Lane
66 Digby Road
41 Dunsmure Road
42 Holmbrook Street
31 King Edward's Road
37 St. Mark's Rise
10 Shacklewell Lane
39 Templar Road

SECTION 11 (*Provisions relating to certain outstanding demolition orders*). Under the provisions of this section closing orders were substituted for demolition orders already made in respect of:-

25 Sanford Lane
58, 60 and 62 Templar Road
230 Wick Road

PART III (Slum Clearance)

The first post-war five-year programme for slum clearance in Hackney covered the years 1951-55, and provided for the clearance of approximately 39 houses by the Borough Council and 57 houses by the County Council.

Four areas included in the Borough Council's programme were represented by the Medical Officer of Health during 1952, and clearance orders were made by the Council in 1953. The Minister's confirmation of the orders has been received in three cases but the public inquiry relating to Shacklewell Lane stands adjourned. Two further areas were represented during the year and clearance orders have since been made by the Council.

Area	No. of houses	No. of inhabitants
<i>REPRESENTED IN 1952</i>		
Jackson's Buildings	4	13
Shacklewell Lane (No. 1)	3	12
Wardle Street	6 (1 unoccupied)	12
Wallis Road	3	9
<i>REPRESENTED IN 1954</i>		
Lea Bridge Road	3 (1 unoccupied)	6
Shacklewell Lane (No. 2)	3	10

The position at the end of the year in regard to the Borough Council's programme was that in addition to the 22 houses in respect of which orders had been made a further 17 were under consideration by the County Council for inclusion in the Borough Council's current programme. I am informed by the County Medical Officer that the position in regard to the County Council's programme at the end of the year was as follows:-

The clearance order relating to 12 houses in Welshpool Street has been confirmed, and two further areas - Tottenham Road (25 houses) and Trowbridge Road (182 houses and one building) - had been inspected with a view to representation early in the new year.

In accordance with the provisions of section 1 of the *Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954*, which require a metropolitan borough council to submit to the Minister, jointly with the London County Council, proposals for dealing under Parts II and III of the Housing Act, 1936, with houses which appear to the authority to be unfit for human habitation or with any other houses within that district which in the opinion of the authority ought to be included, a survey of the borough to enable the return to be made, which commenced in 1953, continued throughout the year.

PART IV (*Abatement of overcrowding*)

The results of the comprehensive survey of overcrowding undertaken in accordance with section 1 of the Housing Act, 1935, are, of course, now entirely out of date. The only reliable statistics relate to cases which have come to the notice of the Department since 1945, in the main following inspection of houses as a result of application for rehousing. During the year 80 new cases were added to the Register. Overcrowding in 46 cases was abated by rehousing by the London County Council and in 11 instances by the Borough Council, and in one instance the overcrowding was abated by the family finding other accommodation.

When cases of overcrowding are discovered a summary of the appropriate provisions of the Act, together with the permitted number for the dwelling, is sent to the landlord with a warning to the effect that when the present occupants are rehoused he must not permit the dwelling to again become overcrowded.

PART V (*Provision of housing accommodation*)

Twenty Compulsory Purchase Orders made by the Borough Council were confirmed in 1954. The land involved totalled 14.427 acres on which were 104 dwelling houses. The total number of dwelling houses included in Orders confirmed between the 1st July, 1945 and the 31st December, 1954 is 613.

Some 225 new dwellings were completed by the Borough Council and 599 were under construction at the end of the year. Since 1920 the Borough Council has provided 4,606 dwellings, including 657 temporary hutments and bungalows. At the end of the year 411 of these bungalows and 79 temporary hutments remained in use. Families to the number of 3,380 were housed in properties held under *requisitioning powers*.

In the same period the County Council has erected 5,333 units of living accommodation in the Borough as well as 414 units of temporary accommodation. During the year that authority completed 334 units, and a further 247 were under construction on December 31st.

HOUSING APPLICATIONS. New applications for housing accommodation totalled 1,522, and at the end of the year there were remaining on the Borough Council's Housing Department's register 6,115 applicants. Including transfers to other accommodation and mutual exchanges between tenants, a total of 641 families on the Borough Council's housing register were rehoused during the year. In the same period 751 families were rehoused by the London County Council.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

SECTIONS 26 AND 27 (Certificates of disrepair)

(a) Applications for certificates of disrepair

In the last four months of the year 200 applications for certificates of disrepair were received. Five of the applications related to "old" control premises to which the provisions of Section 26 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act were applied by Section 27 of that Act, i.e. the tenants were paying the increased rent permitted by the Rent Restrictions Acts, but notices of increase of rent had not been served under the new Act. In all five cases certificates of disrepair were granted. With regard to the remaining 195 applications, in 126 instances certificates of disrepair were granted; three applications were refused because the condition of the premises did not justify the issue of a certificate, and in five instances the tenants withdrew their applications for various reasons. In one instance the applicant removed from the premises before the inspection was made. Sixty applications were outstanding at the end of the year.

(b) Applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair

Two of the five applications for revocation of certificates of disrepair were granted and three were refused. Of the three applications refused, two related to certificates that the house was not in a reasonable state of repair which had been granted under the Rent Restrictions Acts. In neither case had all the defects enumerated in the certificate been remedied, and upon inspection it was found that additional repairs were necessary to make the houses satisfy both of the conditions justifying an increase of rent. The owners were informed accordingly.

HOUSING ACT, 1949

This Act, which came into operation on the 30th July, 1949, inter alia removed the references to "the working classes" from certain provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and enables action to be taken under Section 9 (repair), Section 11 (demolition), and Section 12 (closing), in respect of all houses. It also empowers the local authority to provide housing accommodation for persons of all classes.

SECTION 4 (*Power of local authorities to make advances for purpose of increasing housing accommodation*) gives a local authority permissive powers to make advances to persons for the purpose of:-

- (a) acquiring houses;
- (b) constructing houses;
- (c) converting into houses buildings which have been acquired by those persons or acquiring buildings and converting them into houses; or
- (d) altering, enlarging, repairing or improving houses whether the houses or buildings are within or without the district of the authority or council.

SECTION 20 (*Grants to persons other than local authorities for improvement of housing accommodation*) empowers a local authority, subject to certain conditions, to give assistance in respect of:-

- (a) the provision of dwellings, by a person other than a local authority or county council, by means of the conversion of houses or other buildings;
 - (b) the improvement of dwellings by such a person;
- by way of making a grant.

The Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular 36/54 revised the standard of fitness to which a dwelling must conform in order to qualify for a grant and also reduced the qualifying minimum expenditure from £150 to £100.

The requirement in section 15(2) of the Act that in order to qualify for grant a dwelling must provide satisfactory housing accommodation for at least 30 years is amended by section 16 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954, to allow the Minister or the local authority, as the case may be, to approve proposals if satisfied that they are likely to provide satisfactory accommodation for more than 15 years and "that it is expedient in all the circumstances that the proposals should be approved". The same section removes the limit of a maximum expenditure of £800 per dwelling and substitutes therefor a maximum to the grant itself of £400, with the proviso that where the local authority and the Minister are satisfied that there is good reason to do so the £400 maximum grant may be raised.

In sixty-one instances the Council made advances under section 4 of the Act, but no grants were made under section 20.

SMALL DWELLINGS ACQUISITION ACTS, 1899 to 1923

Applications for advances for the purpose of house purchase were granted by the Council in sixty-nine instances.

RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920 to 1939

In the case of certain houses subject to rent control, the tenant could, on production of a certificate from the local authority that the house was not in a reasonable state of repair, secure a reduction in rent. Nine such certificates were issued and there were no applications for cancellation. These provisions were repealed and replaced as from the 30th August by sections 26 and 27 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947

(Use of residential accommodation for business purposes)

Defence Regulation 68CA, which prohibited, except with the consent of the local authority, the use of housing accommodation for other than residential purposes, lapsed on the 6th December, 1952.

The Town and Country Planning (Housing Accommodation) Direction, 1952, provides that, on receipt of an application for planning permission for development which involves a dwelling-house being used other than as a dwelling, a local planning authority which is not the housing authority in relation to that dwelling must consult the latter authority before determining the application. Applications for such planning consent are therefore referred by the London County Council, as local planning authority, to the Borough Council for observations. In 58 cases objections by the Borough Council to the proposed change of user were supported by the County Council.

Of appeals dealt with by the Minister of Housing and Local Government, seven were upheld, and eight were dismissed.

The following is a summary of action taken under the Housing Act, 1936, and Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:-

SECTION 4. Failure to include prescribed information in rent books, warning notices served	39
SECTION 6. Contravention of By-laws relating to houses let in lodgings	6
SECTIONS 9 AND 10. Premises inspected	1
Premises found to be not in all respects fit for human habitation ..	1
Informal notices served	Nil
Formal notices served	1
Premises made fit	Nil
SECTION 11 (and sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953)	
Demolition Orders made	1
Houses demolished	3
(a) after service of Demolition Order	3
(b) voluntarily by owner	Nil
Undertakings	
(a) undertaking not to use premises for human habitation accepted by Council in lieu of making a Demolition Order	1
(b) premises made fit in pursuance of undertaking	Nil
Closing Orders made	8
Demolition Orders revoked and Closing Orders substituted	5
SECTION 12	
Closing Orders made	31
(a) Underground Rooms	28
(b) Parts of premises	3
Undertaking not to use for human habitation accepted in lieu of making Closing Order	5
SECTION 25. Areas represented	2

Housing statistics in the form required by the Minister of Health are set out on pages 5 and 6 of the Appendix.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and Bylaws. Legal proceedings taken during the year totalled 240 as compared with 163 in 1953. The increase was to a large extent the result of the new procedure, designed to expedite compliance with sanitary notices served, which was put into operation in August, and which is outlined in the Section relating to sanitary circumstances of the area. The principal increases were in complaints made to the Courts with a view to obtaining nuisance orders, which totalled 180 as compared with 131 in the previous year; there were six more summonses for non-compliance with Magistrates' Orders, 15 more for contravention of the Ashpit Bylaws, and eight more for contravention of the Drainage Bylaws. The difficulties in complying with notices experienced by owners in poor financial circumstances continued to receive the sympathetic consideration of the Public Health Committee and in a number of instances nuisance orders were obtained under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 to enable the Council to carry out the work in pursuance of their default powers.

It is interesting to record that despite the increase in legal proceedings no case was dismissed, and although the Council were not always successful in their applications for costs it should be noted that in 33 instances costs were awarded to the Council notwithstanding the fact that the work had been carried out before the summonses were heard. In 50 cases where the owners had carried out the necessary work before the date of hearing, the summonses were withdrawn on payment of the Council's costs. Of the six summonses which were adjourned *sine die* one related to a smoke nuisance. In this case illness prevented the inspector from giving evidence at the first hearing and on the adjourned hearing the summons was adjourned *sine die* as the defendant had in the interim period taken the steps necessary to abate the nuisance. In two of the three instances in which the adjournment was granted to enable the defendants to carry out the necessary work the summonses were not restored for hearing because the work was completed; in the third case the property changed hands and the notice was re-served on the new owner. The fifth adjournment was granted to enable the defendant to reach settlement of an outstanding war damage claim. The remaining case related to a requisitioned house, and although the defendant carried out the necessary work he disputed his liability to do so; the Council's application for costs was therefore adjourned pending clarification of the District Valuer's compensation award.

The one appeal to the Quarter Sessions against a Nuisance Order was dismissed with costs to the Council.

Of the 240 summonses taken under the Public Health (London) Act and Bylaws judgments were given in 169 cases, 62 were withdrawn, 6 adjourned *sine die*, and in three instances the summons was not served.

The following is a summary of the results of these proceedings:-

SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (NUISANCES)

Abatement Orders - costs awarded	74
Abatement Orders - no costs awarded	13
Closing Orders - costs awarded	2
Work carried out before date of hearing - costs awarded ..	33
Work carried out before date of hearing - no costs awarded ..	2
Work carried out before date of hearing - application for costs adjourned <i>sine die</i>	1
Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i>	4
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out ..	41
Summons withdrawn without costs:	
Work completed before service of summons	6
Change of ownership	1
Summons not served at date of hearing	3

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH MAGISTRATES' ORDERS:

Penalties and costs	12
Summons adjourned <i>sine die</i>	1
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out ..	2
Summons withdrawn without costs - Council to carry out work ..	1

NON-COMPLIANCE WITH STATUTORY NOTICES:

Penalties and costs	2
Withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out	1

SECTION 34 (DRAINAGE BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties and costs	15
Penalty without costs	1
Summons not separately dealt with	1
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - work carried out ..	1
Summons withdrawn without costs - summons issued against builder	1

SECTION 40 (REPAIR OF DEFECTIVE DRAINS) - NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE:

Penalties and costs	2
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SECTION 107 (ASHPIT BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalties and costs	2
Penalties without costs	2
Defendant granted absolute discharge on payment of costs ..	6
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - dustbin supplied ..	4
Summons withdrawn without costs:	
Change of ownership (Notice served on new owner)	1
Change of ownership - dustbin supplied by new owner	2

SECTION 107 (WATER CLOSET BY-LAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Penalty and costs	1
Defendant granted absolute discharge, no costs awarded - work completed	1
Summons withdrawn on payment of costs - work completed	1

Full details of the above proceedings are set out on pages 7 to 16 of the Appendix.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Summonses to the number of 21 were issued in respect of offences against various sections of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938. Three followed the seizure by the Food Inspector and condemnation by a magistrate of biscuits found to be unfit for human consumption; two of these summonses related respectively to the sale and deposit for sale of unsound food, and the third was for failing to observe due cleanliness in the premises. All three were successful, a penalty with costs being imposed in each case.

Four summonses for selling food not of the nature or substance or quality demanded were also successful. These related to porage oats containing insect larvae, bread containing mouse excreta, ice-cream containing a piece of glass and ice-cream deficient in milk solids. In two cases a penalty with costs was imposed, while in the remaining two the defendants were granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs.

Seven summonses for contravention of the various provisions of Section 13 of the Act related to one bakehouse. In three of the summonses a penalty with costs was imposed, in two a penalty without costs and two were not separately dealt with. Another bakehouse was the subject of four summonses, three of which were dismissed but in the fourth case costs were awarded to the Council. The defendant in this case alleged that the inspector had been over zealous, but it is significant that the Magistrate in dismissing three of the summonses did not award costs against the Council. One summons for failure to take reasonable precautions to prevent contamination of food in a greengrocer's shop resulted in the defendant being fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

Beef sausages containing respectively only 40% and 35% of meat formed the subject of two summonses taken against a manufacturer under Section 85 of the Act, for giving a false warranty. In each case a penalty with costs was imposed.

The following table summarises the results of the proceedings.

SECTION 3 (FOOD NOT OF THE NATURE, ETC. DEMANDED)							
Penalty and costs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Defendant granted an absolute discharge on payment of costs ..	..						2
SECTION 9 (PENALTY FOR SALE, &c. OF UNSOUND FOOD)							
Penalty and costs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
SECTION 13 (PRECAUTIONS AGAINST CONTAMINATION OF FOOD)							
Penalty and costs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Penalty without costs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
No penalty, costs awarded .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Summons not separately dealt with .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Summons dismissed .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
SECTION 85 (OFFENCES IN RELATION TO WARRANTIES, ETC.)							
Penalty and costs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2

Factories Act, 1937. SECTION 7 (*Sanitary conveniences*). Summonses in respect of two factories at which the sanitary conveniences were insufficient or unsuitable were successful. The defendants were fined and ordered to pay the Council's costs.

SMOKE ABATEMENT AND AIR POLLUTION

Committee on Air Pollution. In my report for 1953 I referred to the Committee which, following the very severe fog conditions experienced in December, 1952, was set up by Central Government under the Chairmanship of Sir Hugh Beaver, M. Inst. C.E., M. I. Chem. E., with the following terms of reference:-

"To examine the nature, causes and effects of air pollution and the efficacy of present preventive measures; to consider what further preventive measures are practicable; and to make recommendations."

The final Report of the Beaver Committee was published in November, 1954, and I would particularly draw attention to the following extracts from the introduction and other parts of the Report.

"In presenting this Report we wish to state our emphatic belief that air pollution on the scale with which we are familiar in this country today is a social and economic evil which should no longer be tolerated, and that it needs to be combated with the same conviction and energy as were applied one hundred years ago in securing pure water. We are convinced that given the will it can be prevented. To do this will require a national effort and will entail costs and sacrifices; the recommendations made in this Report will involve expenditure by the Government, local authorities, industry and householders alike. But we are confident that our proposals, if carried out, will secure happier and more healthy living conditions for millions of people, and that on all counts the cost of the cure will be far less than the national loss in allowing the evil to continue.

We are satisfied that the most serious immediate problem to be tackled is visible pollution by smoke, grit and dust, and we have been able to make definite recommendations in regard to these. We must emphasise that the problem is not one which can be solved overnight. Real improvement can be secured only by a continuous programme urgently and insistently carried out over a number of years. The objective of our recommendations is that by the end of ten to fifteen years the total smoke in all heavily populated areas would be reduced by something of the order of 80 per cent. This would mean a degree of freedom from air pollution which many parts of the country have not known for more than a century. With regard to gaseous pollution, there is not yet the knowledge to deal effectively with the whole problem; but we have made a number of recommendations for preventive action and have indicated the directions in which ultimate solutions may be found.

It is basic to all our recommendations that at the outset it should be made the declared national policy to secure clean air, and that a statement to this effect should find expression in the new legislation - the 'Clean Air Act' - which we are recommending.

The Effects on Health. Whilst scientific evidence about the effects of air pollution on human health is incomplete, enough is known to make it abundantly clear that it is injurious to both physical and mental health. It fosters disease and can cause death.

The effects of the London fog of December, 1952, which resulted in the deaths of some 4,000 people, have been the subject of a recently published report by an expert committee appointed by the Minister of Health. Our Report deals rather with the consequences of the continuing air pollution that persists year in and year out over wide areas of the country. There is a clear association between pollution and the incidence of bronchitis and other respiratory diseases. Statistics show that every year the death rate from bronchitis in England and Wales is much higher than in other European countries for which reliable figures are available. The following table shows comparative death rates from bronchitis for England and Wales and the Scandinavian countries:

Death rates from Bronchitis per 100,000

				Males	Females
Denmark	1951	2.2	1.9		
Norway	1951	5.5	5.8		
Sweden	1951	5.0	4.0		
England and Wales ..	1951	107.9	62.7		
	1952	83.8	42.0		
	1953	91.9	47.6		

Not all of the excess can necessarily be attributed to air pollution since other factors, for example, climate or housing conditions, play a part, but in general it is the industrial towns liable to heavy pollution that have the highest death rates."

Following a review of the existing legislation on air pollution, the Committee were clearly of the opinion that the present law on smoke and other visible pollutants needs considerable revision and strengthening, and expressed the view that the responsibility for the administration of the statutory provisions should continue to rest with the local authorities.

The following is a summary of the Committee's recommendations:

A. RECOMMENDATIONS ENTAILING LEGISLATION

(1) Subject to certain exceptions the emission of dark smoke from any chimney should be prohibited by law.

(2) The use of efficient grit and dust arresting plant should be obligatory in new industrial installations which burn pulverised fuel, or solid fuel in any form at a maximum rate of 10 tons an hour or more. It should be the duty of the owner or occupier of premises on which any such installation, new or existing, is situated, to take measurements of grit emission and to inform the local authority of the results if so required. In other industrial installations fired by solid fuel, all reasonably practicable steps should be taken to prevent the emission of grit and dust.

(3) In the case of certain industrial processes in which the prevention of dark smoke, grit or harmful gases presents special technical difficulties, responsibility for ensuring that the best practicable means of prevention are used at all times should be vested in the Alkali Inspectorate and the provisions of the Alkali Acts should be extended accordingly.

(4) The provisions now in force under a number of local Acts for regulating the design of new industrial furnaces should be included in general legislation.

(5) The law for the control of smoke from railways, and of pollution from colliery spoilbanks, should be brought up to date and strengthened. Responsibility for enforcement should rest with the local authorities.

(6) Local Authorities should have power under general legislation by means of Orders requiring confirmation by the appropriate Ministers to establish (1) smokeless zones in which the emission of smoke from chimneys would be entirely prohibited; and (2) smoke control areas in which the use of bituminous coal for domestic purposes would be restricted.

(7) Financial assistance should be provided by local authorities and by the Exchequer towards the costs incurred by house owners in converting appliances in smokeless zones and smoke control areas.

(8) Domestic heating appliances installed in all new premises should be of approved types.

(9) The present purchase tax of 50 per cent. on gas and electric room and water heaters should be removed.

(10) Except for the processes referred to in (3) above, responsibility for enforcing the law for the prevention of smoke and grit should be placed as a statutory duty on the local authorities.

(11) Local Authorities should be required to submit annual reports on their progress in smoke abatement to the appropriate Minister.

(12) Penalties for smoke offences should be increased.

B. OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS

(1) The following documents should be prepared and issued by the British Standards Institution:-

(a) codes of practice indicating the extent to which smoke can be reduced with good practice, and the means of securing such reductions.

(b) Standard specifications for smoke indicators, recorders and alarms.

(2) The British Standards Institution should also consider devising simpler standard methods of sampling flue gases to determine grit emissions.

(3) Stoking should be recognised as an operation requiring skill and firemen should be properly trained and remunerated.

(4) The Government Loan Scheme for approved fuel-saving equipment in industry should be extended to include equipment installed for the purpose of reducing air pollution.

(5) Consideration should be given to allowing the whole of the capital cost of new plant and equipment installed to save fuel and to prevent smoke to be charged against revenue for tax purposes in the year in which the expenditure is incurred.

(6) The most efficient practicable methods of removing sulphur from flue gases should be adopted at all new power stations in or near populated areas.

(7) The factor of pollution should be taken into account when future schemes for the electrification of the railways are being considered and the programme of electrification should be accelerated and extended. The change-over from steam to diesel shunting locomotives should be accelerated.

(8) The present law for the control of pollution by motor vehicles should be more rigorously enforced.

(9) The prevention of domestic smoke will require the replacement of bituminous coal now used in domestic premises in the "black areas" by smokeless fuels, and also the provision of new appliances, fitted with easy means of ignition, in which such fuels can be burnt satisfactorily. This should be secured by the progressive extension of smokeless zones and smoke control areas as increased supplies of smokeless fuels are made available.

(10) The British Standards Institution should prepare specifications and methods of testing for coke for household use and for domestic solid fuel appliances.

(11) Clean air should be the declared national policy and it should be recognised both by the Government and the nationalised fuel industries as an essential element in fuel policy in the future.

(12) Local authorities should employ adequate smoke-control staffs with the proper training and technical qualifications.

(13) Arrangements should be made to secure effective co-ordination as between local authorities in the black areas and especially in Greater London.

(14) Development and research work on the many technical problems now outstanding should be undertaken or accelerated.

(15) A "Clean Air Council" should be established to co-ordinate and encourage research work and to review the progress made in implementing any new legislation.

EXISTING STATUTORY POWERS. The legal powers for dealing with smoke abatement and air pollution in a metropolitan borough at the present time are as follows:

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936. SECTION 137 (1) enacts:

Where any premises used for any trade, business, process or manufacture causing effluvia, are certified to a sanitary authority by a district medical

officer of health, or by any two legally qualified medical practitioners, or by any ten inhabitants of the district of the authority, to be a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to the health of any of the inhabitants of the district (whether the premises are situate in or outside the district or the county), the authority shall make a complaint to a petty sessional court within whose jurisdiction the premises are situate; and if it appears to the court that the trade, business, process or manufacture carried on by the respondent is a nuisance, or causes effluvia which are a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to the health of any of the inhabitants, then, *unless it is shown that the respondent has used the best practicable means for abating the nuisance or preventing or counteracting the effluvia*, the person so offending shall, if he is the owner or occupier of the premises or a foreman or other person employed by the owner or occupier, be liable to a fine not exceeding fifty pounds:

Provided that the court may suspend its final determination on condition that the respondent undertakes to adopt, within a reasonable time, such means as the court may deem practicable, and order to be carried into effect, for abating the nuisance or mitigating or preventing the injurious effects of the effluvia.

SECTION 147 requires every furnace used in the working of engines by steam, and every furnace used in any public bath or washhouse, or in any mill, factory, printing house, dyehouse, iron foundry, glasshouse, distillery, brewhouse, sugar refinery, bakehouse, gasworks, waterworks or other building used for the purpose of trade or manufacture (although a steam engine is not used therein), to be constructed so as to consume or burn as far as practicable the smoke arising from the furnace, and provides for penalties against any person

- (a) using any furnace which is not constructed so as to consume or burn as far as practicable the smoke arising therefrom;
- (b) so negligently using any such furnace that the smoke arising therefrom is not effectively consumed or burnt; or
- (c) carrying on any trade or business which occasions any noxious or offensive effluvia, or otherwise annoys the neighbourhood or inhabitants, without using the best practicable means for preventing or counteracting the effluvia or annoyance.

SECTION 148 defines *smoke nuisances* which may be dealt with summarily under the Act as

- (a) any fireplace or furnace which does not, as far as practicable, consume the smoke arising from the combustible used therein, and which is used for working engines by steam, or in any mill, factory, dyehouse, brewery, bakehouse or gaswork, or in any manufacturing or trade process whatsoever;
- (b) any chimney (*not being the chimney of a private dwelling house or the chimney of a ship habitually used as a seagoing ship*) sending forth smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance; and
- (c) any chimney of a ship habitually used as a sea-going ship sending forth black smoke in such a quantity as to be a nuisance.

and sets out the *following defences* available to a person prosecuted under this section:

- (a) the fireplace or furnace is constructed in such manner as to consume as far as practicable, having regard to the nature of the manufacture or trade, all smoke arising therefrom, and that the fireplace or furnace has been carefully attended to by the person having charge thereof; and
- (b) he has used the *best practicable means* for preventing the nuisance, having regard to the cost and to local conditions and circumstances.

The meaning given to the following expressions should be noted:-

- (a) "best practicable means" refers not only to efficiency of the plant but also to the manner in which it is handled.

- (b) "chimney" includes every structure or opening of any kind whatsoever capable of emitting smoke; and
- (c) "smoke" includes soot, ash, grit and gritty particles.

BY-LAWS REGULATING THE EMISSION OF SMOKE, MADE BY THE LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL under the Public Health (Smoke Abatement) Act, 1926, and continued in force by the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, define "smoke nuisance" as the emission of black smoke for a period of two minutes in the aggregate within any continuous period of thirty minutes from any one chimney of a building other than a private dwelling-house. Buildings in which certain specified industrial processes, e.g. the smelting of ores and minerals and the manufacture of glass, are carried on are *exempted* from the provisions of the By-laws.

The Factories Sanitary Inspector is the officer mainly responsible for dealing with smoke nuisance and air pollution, and he has the part-time assistance of an employee who acts as observer. The district sanitary inspectors deal with the smaller industrial premises which they visit in connection with their inspections under the Factories Act.

In January an invitation to send representatives to a short course on "Smoke Prevention in Industrial Premises" was received from the Department of Applied Chemistry of the Northampton Polytechnic, St. John Street, E.C.1. In response to the Polytechnic's request for the Council's assistance in making this course known to persons likely to be interested, a circular letter was sent from the department to twenty of the larger industrial firms in the Borough, and six of them sent members of their staff. The Council gave authority for three members of the staff of the Public Health Department - the Factories Sanitary Inspector, a district inspector, and the Deputy Superintendent of the Disinfecting Station - to attend the Course.

Some 33 complaints of smoke nuisance were received, a total of 1,936 smoke observations were made, and in 20 instances nuisances were found to exist. Informal notices were served in 19 instances and in two cases these were followed by the service of statutory notices. Legal proceedings were instituted in one case, but owing to the illness of the inspector concerned the summons was adjourned on the day of the hearing. On the adjourned date it was found that the defendant had taken steps to abate the nuisance, and the summons was adjourned *sine die*.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - SECTION 147 (1) (*Nuisances arising from offensive trades*). Seven complaints relating to effluvia from trade premises were received, and four informal notices, one of which was followed by a formal notice, were served. In no case was the institution of legal proceedings necessary. The total number of investigations made in connection with offensive trades was 84.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDING

Recording of the nature and extent of atmospheric pollution was again carried out at each of the three stations sited on the roofs of the Town Hall and Buccleuch House and at ground level in Victoria Park. The first two stations are provided and maintained by the Hackney Borough Council and the other by the London County Council. The recording apparatus at each station comprises a deposit gauge which measures the amount of grit, soot and other solid particles which settles from the atmosphere and a lead peroxide instrument which registers the amount of sulphur dioxide. The *British Standards Deposit Gauge* collects the liquid (usually entirely rainwater) and solids falling in an accurately measured area of little less than one square foot. A monthly analysis of the contents of the gauge determines the amount of soluble and insoluble deposit and the total solids deposited. The results are expressed in terms of grammes of deposit per 100 square metres or in tons per square mile. This method of measurement, although subject to a number of limitations,

does in general give a useful indication of the extent of pollution by deposits. The *Lead Peroxide Instrument* is a small cylinder coated with lead peroxide and exposed to the air, although protected from rain. The sulphur dioxide in the air reacts with the coating to form lead sulphate, which is determined by analysis after a suitable period of exposure. The analyst's findings are expressed as "milligrammes of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide". By the use of this method it is possible to compare the intensity of pollution of the air by sulphur at different places and times.

Samples from the Council's two stations are sent to the Council's Public Analyst at monthly intervals and the results of the analyses are reported to the Public Health Committee and also sent to the Director of Fuel Research, the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, Fuel Research Station, East Greenwich. That Department publishes a monthly "Bulletin" in which are reported the results of analyses from all stations throughout the country. A table of monthly findings from the Atmospheric Recording Stations in Hackney is given on Page 17 of the Appendix.

FACTORIES AND OUTWORK (Factories Act, 1937)

Factories. Responsibility for general health and welfare provisions in factories is shared by H.M. Inspector of Factories of the Factory Department of the Ministry of Labour and National Service, and the local authority. A "factory" is defined in Section 151 of the Factories Act, 1937, as "any premises in which or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which persons are employed in manual labour in any process for, or incidental to, any of the following purposes, namely:-

- (a) the making of any article or of part of any article, or
- (b) the altering, repairing, ornamenting, finishing, cleaning or washing or the breaking up or demolition of any article, or
- (c) the adapting for sale of any article;

being premises in which or within the close or curtilage or precincts of which the work is carried on by way of trade or for the purpose of gain, and to or over which the employer of the persons employed therein has the right of access or control". The definition is further extended by the inclusion in the section of some thirteen sets of premises where persons are employed in manual labour, which might not otherwise come within the general definition, e.g. works in the open air, book-binding, bottle washing or filling.

Factories fall into two classes, those in which *mechanical power is used*, and those in which *mechanical power is not used*. Section 152 of the Act provides that a factory shall not be deemed to be a factory in which mechanical power is used by reason only that mechanical power is used for the purpose of heating, ventilating or lighting the workrooms or other parts of the factory.

The principal duties of local authorities are, in the case of *non-power factories*, the enforcement of the health provisions contained in the following sections:-

SECTION 1 (*Cleanliness*) requires every factory to be kept clean, and free from effluvia arising from any drain, sanitary convenience or nuisance, and lays down the frequency with which cleansing must be undertaken.

SECTION 2 (*Overcrowding*) enacts that a factory may not be so overcrowded as to cause risk of injury to the health of persons employed therein.

SECTION 3 (*Temperature*) deals with the provisions which must be made for securing and maintaining reasonable temperature in each workroom.

SECTION 4 (*Ventilation*) relates to the provision to be made for securing that each workroom is adequately ventilated and for rendering harmless any fumes, dust, and other impurities generated in the course of the work carried out.

SECTION 6 (*Drainage of floors*) requires effective means to be provided for draining the floor of any part of a factory where any process carried on renders this necessary.

SECTION 7 (*Sanitary conveniences*) enacts that sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences for persons employed must be provided, maintained and kept clean. They must be properly lighted and where persons of both sexes are employed, separate accommodation must be provided for each sex.

In the case of *power factories*, the local authority enforces only the provisions of Section 7 (*Sanitary Conveniences*), the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who enforces in both types of factory the requirements of Section 5, which relate to the provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

SECTIONS 101 (*Tenement factories*) AND 102 (*Premises where part of building is separate factory*) define the responsibilities of owners, as distinct from occupiers, with regard to contraventions of the health provisions in tenement factories and premises where part of a building is a separate factory.

SECTIONS 107 (*Building operations*) AND 108 (*works of engineering construction*) apply the provisions of SECTION 7 (*sanitary conveniences*) to building operations and works of engineering construction undertaken by way of trade or

business or for the purpose of any industrial or commercial undertaking. Such works can generally speaking be described as factories in which mechanical power is used, and the local authority is responsible for seeing that sufficient and suitable sanitary conveniences are provided for the persons employed. SECTION 114 (*Posting of abstract of Act and notices*) provides that there must be exhibited in every factory a copy of a prescribed abstract of the provisions of the Act.

The Medical Officer of Health of every District Council and any Officer authorised by the District Council to inspect factories are required by SECTION 128 to send written certificates to H.M. Inspector of Factories of any factory where such an abstract is not exhibited. This Section also places upon the Medical Officer of Health an obligation to include in the Annual Report to his Authority a report of the administration of the sections of the Factories Act for which the Authority is responsible, and to send a copy of the Annual Report, or so much of it as deals with these matters, to the Minister of Labour and National Service.

At the end of the year there were 1,468 factories operating in the Borough and the number of persons employed in these factories varied from one to 1,000. The industries employing the largest numbers of persons are those connected with clothing, chemicals, furniture, paint, cardboard and metal boxes, shoes, plastic and rubber articles, fountain pens and pencils.

In the Public Health Department, responsibility for the inspection of factories is shared by the Factories Sanitary Inspector, who is responsible for the inspection of factories employing 50 or more persons, and the district inspectors, who are responsible for factories in which less than 50 persons are employed.

A total of 3,347 visits were made to 1,094 factories.

Following written notices to the occupiers of 253 factories at which 257 defects were found, defects to the number of 235 were remedied. Notification of the existence of defects in respect of 79 premises was received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

In two instances it was necessary to institute legal proceedings, with the following results:-

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result of Proceedings</i>
Failure to provide screening and a ventilated lobby to sanitary conveniences, and failure to display notices indicating the sex of the users.	Fined £2 0s. 0d. with £2 2s. 0d. costs.
Failure to provide separate sanitary conveniences for male and female employees.	Fined £5 0s. 0d. with £4 4s. 0d. costs.

A number of complaints of alleged nuisances arising from factory operations relating to noise from machinery, smoke, fumes and effluvia were received. SECTION 66 of the *London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1937*, enacts that a noise nuisance shall be deemed to exist where any person continues or causes to be made or continued, any excessive unreasonable or unnecessary noise which is injurious or dangerous to health. This section enables a noise nuisance to be dealt with summarily as a nuisance under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, with the proviso that, except in the case of a sanitary authority, no complaint to a Petty Sessional Court in respect of a noise nuisance shall be of any effect unless it is made by not less than three persons being either householders or occupiers of premises within hearing of the noise nuisance which is the subject of the complaint.

As a result of thirty-two complaints of noise nuisances received, 202 investigations were made and in nine instances informal notices drawing the attention of the occupiers of the premises concerned to the existence of a nuisance were served. In six cases the nuisances were abated without recourse to formal action, and three formal notices were outstanding at the end of the year.

Nuisances from effluvia are dealt with under the provisions of Sections 137 and 147 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, and smoke nuisances under Sections 147 and 148 of the same Act and the London County Council By-laws Regulating the Emission of Smoke. Action taken under these sections is set out in the part of this Report relating to air pollution.

Home Work - Outworkers. The classes of outwork to which the provisions of the relevant sections of the Act apply are specified by Regulations made by the Secretary of State.

SECTION 110 of the Factories Act, 1937, (*Lists of outworkers to be kept in certain trades*) requires the occupier of a factory, and any contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of a factory, to keep in the prescribed form and manner lists showing the names and addresses of all persons employed by them as outworkers. Such lists must be open to inspection by any inspector and by any officer duly authorised by the District Council. A copy of the list is required to be submitted to the District Council in February and August of each year.

SECTION 111 (*Employment of person in unwholesome premises*) provides that where the outworkers' premises are injurious or dangerous to health the District Council may give notice in writing to the occupier of the factory or to any contractor employed by him setting forth particulars of the respects in which the place is, in their opinion, so injurious or dangerous, and the reasons for that opinion and, if the occupier or contractor after the expiration of ten days from the receipt of such notice gives out work to be done in that place, he shall, unless it is proved to the satisfaction of the court dealing with the case that the place is not injurious or dangerous in the respects set forth in the notice, be guilty of an offence.

PART II of the Third Schedule of the Act applies to London SECTIONS 109 AND 110 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, which relate respectively to the making of wearing apparel where there is scarlet fever or smallpox, and the prohibition of home work in places where there is infectious disease.

There were 122 firms in the Borough employing outworkers, and the premises of 1,617 outworkers were recorded in the department; nearly half of these outworkers were employed by firms whose premises were outside the Borough. The inspection of outworkers' premises is undertaken by the district sanitary inspectors. A total of 1,042 inspections was made, but in no instance was work in unwholesome premises discovered.

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by sanitary inspectors):-

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted
		Inspections	Written Notices	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	128	67	12	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	1,340	1,027	241	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1,468	1,094	253	2

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Defects		Referred		Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ..	5	5	-	8	-
Overcrowding (S.2) ..	2	2	-	2	-
Unreasonable temperature ..	2	2	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	1	1	-	1	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ..	5	5	-	1	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	238	216	-	61	1
(c) Not separate for sexes	4	4	-	6	1
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	257	235	-	79	2

3. Outwork

Nature of Work	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Making, etc. Cleaning and washing ..	935	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ..	25	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	54	-	-	-	-	-
Fur Pulling	7	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ..	130	-	-	-	-	-
Paper bags	7	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	338	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	19	-	-	-	-	-
Carding, etc. of buttons etc.	51	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys	8	-	-	-	-	-
Chocolates and sweetmeats (wrapping) ..	22	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas stockings, etc. ..	42	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ..	1,638	-	-	-	-	-

4. Outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year

	<i>Residing in the Borough</i>	<i>Residing outside the Borough</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough	874	746	1,620
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough	725	-	725
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough	18	-	18
TOTAL ..	1,617	746	2,363

5. Types of home work carried out by Hackney residents

<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>	<i>Trade</i>	<i>No. of Outworkers</i>
Artificial Flowers	58	Fancy Stationery	5
Belts, Bags and Leather Goods	22	Fancy Goods, Small Wares, etc.	6
Blouses, Dresses, Robes, etc.	118	Feathers	5
Boots and Shoes	106	Fur	10
Brassieres and Corsets ..	6	Hats	7
Brushes and Bristles ..	19	Hosiery and Knitted Goods ..	16
Button Carding and Covering	61	Household Linen Goods ..	12
Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags, etc.	282	Mantles and Costumes ..	44
Children's Clothing	67	Millinery	15
Christmas Crackers, Stockings, Carnival Goods, etc. ..	15	Overalls	2
Chocolates and Sweetmeats (wrapping)	17	Pyjamas and shirts	7
Clothing	507	Shoe Trimmings	16
Coathanger Covering	4	Tailoring	61
Collars	2	Ties and Neckwear	7
Dolls and Toys	41	Trimmings	52
Dressing Gowns	12	Umbrellas	4
		Miscellaneous	11
		TOTAL ..	1,617

Basement Bakehouses. SECTION 54 of the *Factories Act, 1937*, defines a "basement bakehouse" as a bakehouse any baking room of which is so situated that the surface of the floor is more than three feet below the surface of the footway of the adjoining street, or of the ground adjoining or nearest to the room; and "baking room" as any room used for baking, or for any process incidental

thereto. A basement bakehouse must not be used as a bakehouse unless it was so used at the date of the passing of this Act and a certificate of suitability had been issued by the District Council under an enactment repealed by this Act, and a basement bakehouse which has not been in use for a period exceeding twelve months must not be so used again.

Every District Council is obliged in every fifth succeeding year after the commencement of this Act to carry out an examination of every basement bakehouse in respect of which a certificate of suitability had been issued. If as the result of the examination the Council are not satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable for use as such as regards construction, height, light, ventilation, and any hygienic respect, they must give notice in writing that the certificate shall cease to have effect after the expiration of such period, being not less than one month, as may be specified in the notice, and the basement bakehouse must not be used as a bakehouse after the expiration of that period.

If the Council are satisfied that the bakehouse is suitable as regards the matters aforesaid, they must give notice in writing that the certificate shall continue to operate so long as the bakehouse may otherwise lawfully be used, but without prejudice to the power of the Council to revoke the certificate as the result of a subsequent examination. The occupier may appeal to a Court of Summary Jurisdiction against the decision of the local authority to withdraw the certificate of suitability and may further appeal to the Quarter Sessions.

On the 31st December certificates of suitability remained in operation in respect of the following 13 basement bakehouses:-

239 Amhurst Road	71 Lower Clapton Road
36 Chatsworth Road	200 Lower Clapton Road
94 Chatsworth Road	33 Rectory Road
72 Dalston Lane	18 Upper Clapton Road
178 Dalston Lane	186 Well Street
219 Glyn Road	81 Wilton Way
167 Homerton High Street	

The certificate of suitability granted in respect of a basement bakehouse still in use at the end of the year had ceased to have effect, but the Council has from time to time extended the period of occupation to enable the occupier to find suitable alternative premises. A further and final extension of the period of occupation granted by the Council has expired and legal proceedings to enforce the prohibition of the use of the bakehouse are pending.

The number of inspections of basement bakehouses totalled 59.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-1950

During the early part of the year a review was made of the respective duties of the Food Inspectors and the District Sanitary Inspectors in relation to -

Food and Drugs Acts, 1938-50.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926.

Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941.

Shops Act, 1950.

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 -

and the various By-laws, Orders and Regulations relating to food.

It was found in practice that it was quite impossible for the two inspectors employed whole-time on special duties connected with food to carry out all the duties previously allotted to them - the conditions relating to the sale of food in street markets demanded a concentrated effort to bring them up to the standard required, and this particular side of their work alone made heavy demands on their time.

Accordingly, the following revised allocation of duties between the Food Inspectors and the District Inspectors was put into operation:-

FOOD INSPECTORS

(a) The initial inspection *only* and report to the Medical Officer of Health in connection with all applications for registration, other than applications relating to the retail sale of bottled milk and for listing under the Pharmacy and Poisons Act and Pharmacy and Medicines Act.

(b) Street markets, including food premises in those markets, to be visited at least monthly; street traders' storage accommodation, to be visited once in three months.

(c) Premises used for the MANUFACTURE of ice-cream - to be visited monthly.

(d) Premises registered for bottling of milk and for the treatment of milk in accordance with the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1949-53 - to be visited monthly.

(e) Wholesale food warehouses and food factories - to be visited monthly.

(f) Food sampling (including bacteriological).

(g) Formal seizure of unsound food and the voluntary surrender of food in street traders' stalls and shops in street markets and in warehouses and food factories. (Circumstances may on occasion arise when it will be necessary for either Food or District Inspectors formally to seize unsound food in any type of premises).

(h) The Merchandise Marks Act in connection with traders' stalls.

(i) Outbreaks of food poisoning.

(j) Basement bakehouses.

(k) Investigations of food complaints.

DISTRICT INSPECTORS

(a) Butchers' shops - to be visited monthly.

(b) Fried fish shops - to be visited monthly.

(c) Fish curing premises - to be visited monthly.

(d) Wet fish shops - to be visited quarterly.

(e) Jellied eel and pie shops - to be visited monthly.

(f) All outworkers associated with food to be visited at least quarterly.

(g) Registered premises - milk shops, ice-cream shops, etc., other than those dealt with by the Food Inspectors - to be visited monthly.

(h) Restaurants, cafes, factory canteens and public houses - to be visited at least quarterly. (Many will require more frequent inspection).

(i) Grocery and provision shops - to be visited quarterly.

(j) Bakers' and confectioners' shops and sweet shops - to be visited quarterly.

(k) Bakehouses - to be visited at least quarterly.

(l) Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933, and the Pharmacy and Medicines Act, 1941 - Premises to be visited every six months.

(m) Greengrocers' shops - to be visited every six months.

(n) Inspections under the Merchandise Marks Act, 1926; Shops Act, 1950; and Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949, etc., not dealt with by the Food Inspectors.

(o) School kitchens and school canteens to be visited once each term.

(p) Formal seizure and voluntary surrender of foodstuffs other than those in stalls and premises in street markets, and in wholesale food warehouses and food factories.

Records are held in the department relating to 1,567 premises in the borough where the following 2,340 food trades are carried on:-

Aerated Water Manufacturers	..	..	..	2
Bakehouses	..	..	..	35
Bakehouses (Basement)	..	..	..	13
Bakers (Sales only)	..	..	..	34
Bakers (Sundries Manufacturers)	..	..	..	1
Beer Bottlers	..	..	..	2
Beer and Wines, "Off" Sales at Grocers' Shops.				18
Butchers	..	..	..	130
Cake Decoration Manufacturers	..	..	..	1
Cheese Manufacturers	..	..	..	1
Confectionery	..	..	..	369
Concentrated Food Manufacturers	..	..	..	1
Fish Curers	..	..	..	24
Fish (Wet)	..	..	..	40
Fish (Fried)	..	..	..	27
Fish (Wet and Fried)	..	..	..	2
Fruit Drink Manufacturers	..	..	..	2
Greengrocery	..	..	..	141
Grocery and Provisions	..	..	..	407
Ice-Cream Manufacturers	..	..	..	12
Ice-Cream Retailers	..	..	..	357
Jam Manufacturers	..	..	..	1
Jellied Eel and Pie Vendors	..	..	..	5
Milk Distributors	..	..	..	226
Non-Brewed Condiment and Vinegar Manufacturers				3
Public Houses and Off Licences	..	..	..	244
Pickle Manufacturers	..	..	..	2
Restaurants and Cafes	..	..	..	228
Sugar Grinders	..	..	..	1
Sweet Manufacturers	..	..	..	11

STREET TRADING IN FOODSTUFFS. Most street traders operate from approved pitches and are licensed by the Borough Council under *Section 21 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1947*. Street Trading licences are renewed annually upon application of the holders thereof and where such application is for the renewal of the licence on its original terms the renewal is automatic unless grounds are known to exist which call for a review of the conditions prescribed thereon. The Council may refuse to renew a licence or may vary such licence upon renewal only where the applicant is, on account of misconduct or for any other sufficient reason, in their opinion unsuitable to hold such licence on its original terms. The licences issued under the above Act are for the purpose of regulating street trading, which is supervised by the Streets Inspectors of the Department of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor; any offences committed against the *Food and Drugs Acts and the By-laws and Regulations* made thereunder are dealt with by officers of the Public Health Department. Considerable attention is paid to street trading in food, and the stalls are

visited at very frequent intervals by the food inspectors; storage accommodation used in connection with these stalls is visited every three months.

The following table shows the position of licensed street traders selling foodstuffs as at December 31st.

Foodstuffs sold	Place of trading							Total No. of stalls
	Ridley Road	Chatsworth Road	Well Street	Kingsland Road	Broadway	Garnham Street	Miscell. Streets	
Fruit and vegetables	56	33	19	5	23	2	10	148
Fish (wet, dry and shell)	10	5	7	2	6	-	4	34
Meat and Poultry ..	10	1	2	-	6	1	1	21
Grocery and Provisions	5	3	3	-	3	-	-	14
Sweets and Ice-Cream	1	2	1	-	2	-	1	7
Soft Drinks ..	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	3
Cakes and Biscuits	1	1	1	-	2	-	-	5
Refreshments (from Coffee Stall) ..	1	-	-	1	-	-	3	5
"Apple Fritters" ..	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Eggs	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	84	46	33	11	42	3	20	239

In addition to licensed pitches there are scattered throughout the borough stalls selling foodstuffs on odd sites not controlled by the Council and these also are regularly inspected by officers of this department.

SECTION 3 (*Prohibition against sale of any food or drug not of the nature, substance or quality demanded*). Legal proceedings were instituted in four cases:-

Offence	Result of Proceedings	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Selling Porage Oats not of the nature demanded in that they contained insect larvae.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs ..	-	-	-	2	2	0
Selling ice-cream not of the substance demanded in that it contained a piece of glass.	Fine and costs imposed ..	3	0	0	3	3	0
Selling loaf of bread not of the substance demanded in that it contained mouse excreta.	Fine and costs imposed ..	3	0	0	2	2	0
Selling ice-cream not of the substance demanded in that it was deficient in milk solids.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs ..	-	-	-	1	0	0

Forty-nine complaints of foreign bodies in various types of foodstuffs were received; all were fully investigated, written explanations requested from the vendors, and in 26 instances warning letters were sent.

SECTION 8 (*Power of Minister of Health to make regulations as to the importation, preparation, storage, sale, delivery, &c. of food*).

(a) PUBLIC HEALTH (MEAT) REGULATIONS, 1924-1952. These Regulations apply to the slaughtering and inspection of animals for human consumption, the transport

and handling of meat, and the hygienic condition of premises and stalls on which meat is stored, sold or exposed for sale. No infringement of these Regulations was reported.

(b) PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1937-1948. The general effect of these Regulations is to prohibit

- (a) The importation for the purpose of human consumption of
 - (i) any article of food unfit for that purpose;
 - (ii) any meat described in the Regulations as *prohibited meat*.
- (b) The importation of any meat or meat product unaccompanied by an "official certificate".

No infringement of these Regulations was reported.

(c) PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES, ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925-1953. These Regulations make it an offence to manufacture for sale or sell any article of food which contains added preservative or colouring matter except as set out in the schedules to the Regulations. Any person who exposes or offers any article of food containing the permitted preservative shall cause the food itself to be labelled or expose in a conspicuous position a notice to the effect that the food contains preservative. In two cases it was reported that sausages containing preservatives were offered for sale without the necessary indication that they contained preservative. Warning letters were sent to both vendors.

During the year, attention was drawn to the use by certain orange growers of a fungicide known as Thiourea, which experiments in the United States of America had shown to be lethal to some animals. Samples of oranges purchased by the Food Inspectors from fruit traders showed the presence of this chemical in two instances. The oranges in question were Spanish in origin. Warning letters were sent to the vendors and particulars of the cases were reported to the Ministry of food.

DEFENCE (SALE OF FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1943. The following Orders relating to foods were made under these Regulations during the year:-

1. THE FOOD STANDARDS (MARGARINE) ORDER, 1954, came into force on May 16th, 1954. The Order prescribes that margarine shall contain between 760 and 940 international units of vitamin A and between 80 and 100 international units of vitamin D per ounce. This vitamin A content is roughly equivalent to that of butter. The new Order applies to all home produced and imported margarine sold by retail, including margarine sold as such by a caterer but not margarine used by him in made-up foods or in cooking. It does not apply to sales of margarine to a caterer.

2. THE MINERAL OIL IN FOOD (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1954, came into operation on August 8th, and provides that the prohibition in the principal Order relating to mineral oil in food shall not apply in relation to citrus fruit containing not more than 0.1 part by weight of mineral oil per 100 parts by weight of citrus fruit and, consequentially, extends the provisions as respects articles of food containing mineral oil to allow for the inclusion therein of citrus fruit containing not more than the permitted quantity of mineral oil.

3. THE FOOD STANDARDS (SOFT DRINKS) (AMENDMENT) ORDER, 1954, extends the exemption of fruit juice from the provisions of the principal Order to include undiluted fruit juice, with or without added sugar, and any such juice in concentrated (or frozen) form.

SECTION 9 (*Penalty for sale &c. of unsound food*). This Section provides that a person who sells, or offers, or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, or deposits with or consigns to, any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, any food intended for but unfit for human consumption, shall be guilty of an offence. Legal proceedings were taken in respect of biscuits infested with

weevils seized from a grocery and provision shop following a complaint made to the department:-

Offence	Result of proceedings	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Having in possession for sale food intended for but unfit for human consumption.	Fine and costs imposed	1	10	0	1	10	0
Selling food intended for but unfit for human consumption.	Fine and costs imposed	1	10	0	1	10	0

SECTION 10 (*Examination of food and seizure of unsound food*). This Section enables an authorised officer of a local authority to examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale or is in the possession of, or has been deposited with, or consigned to any person for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale, and if it appears to be unfit for human consumption he may seize it, and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a Justice of the Peace. The weevil infested biscuits referred to under Section 9 were seized and taken before a Magistrate, who made an Order for their destruction.

The bulk of unfit food was *voluntarily surrendered* and the total weights of the foodstuffs so surrendered and destroyed were:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.	Oz.
Bacon	-	1	1	18	4
Bread, cakes and pastries ..	-	-	-	9	-
Butter, lard and margarine ..	-	-	-	2	-
Cereals	-	-	2	16	2
Cheese	-	2	-	21	10
Eggs and dried egg powder ..	-	1	-	20	-
Fish	-	7	2	23	15
Flour	-	-	1	14	8
Fruit and Vegetables	8	1	2	18	12
Jam and Marmalade	-	2	-	18	10
Meat, Poultry and Game (Tinned)	1	8	1	22	15
Meat, Poultry and Game (Carcase)	1	3	-	7	2
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)	-	9	3	23	6
Pickles and Sauces	-	-	1	17	1
Sweets	1	7	-	-	-
Tea and Coffee	-	-	-	1	2
Miscellaneous	-	6	-	25	13
	13	12	2	8	4

The main causes which rendered the above foods unfit were:-

Fruit and Vegetables (tinned) ..	"blowing" due to unsatisfactory processing or storage.
Fruit and Vegetables (fresh) ..	decomposition.
Carcase meat, poultry and game	decomposition.
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)	decomposition.
Fish	decomposition.
Cheese	decomposition.

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD. Tins of unsound food were pierced at both ends and taken to the Borough Council's wharf on the River Lea for shipment by barge to a controlled tip. Small quantities of carcase meat were disposed of in the incinerator at the disinfecting station and larger amounts were, after staining, sent to firms for commercial purposes.

SECTION 13 (*Provisions as to rooms where food intended for sale is prepared or stored &c.*). This Section deals with provisions in regard to hygiene, cleanliness, washing facilities, etc., in rooms where food is prepared for sale or sold, or offered or exposed for sale, or deposited for the purpose of sale or of preparation for sale.

SECTION 15 (*Byelaws with respect to the handling, wrapping, &c. of food, and the sale of food in the open air*). Byelaws made by the London County Council pursuant to their powers under this Section provide for the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption.

Under Section 13 and the byelaws, notices relating to defects were served in respect of the following premises:-

Bakers	11
Butchers	21
Cafes and restaurants	52
Confectioners	17
Dairies	-
Fishmongers	8
Food Factories	4
Greengrocers	19
Grocers and Provision Merchants	56
Public Houses	21
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The following items were included in the notices served:-

Absence of dust and refuse bins	3
Absence of hot water supply	24
Absence of separate cloakrooms	1
Accumulation of refuse	12
Dirty condition of apparatus and utensils	2
Dirty condition of premises	102
Dirty condition of yard	3
Food inadequately protected against contamination	26
Failure to fix notice requesting washing of hands	1
General structural defects	60
Inadequate ventilation	6
Insanitary condition of water-closet	9
Insufficient dust and refuse bins	3
Insufficient supply of hot water	30
Insufficient water-closet accommodation	5
Lack of washing facilities	16
Plucking poultry in shop	1

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of four premises, two being bakehouses, one a greengrocer's shop and one a grocer's shop:-

Offence	Result of Proceedings	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(a) Walls of bakehouse not kept clean.	Summons dismissed ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Floor of bakehouse not kept clean.	Summons dismissed ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparatus and utensils in bakehouse not kept clean.	No penalty. Costs awarded ..	-	-	-	3	3	0
Reasonable precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food in bakehouse.	Summons dismissed ..	-	-	-	-	-	-

Offence	Result of Proceedings	Fines			Costs		
		£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(b) Floor of flour store not kept clean.	Fine imposed	2	0	0	-	-	-
Walls, ceiling and windows of flour store not kept clean.	Fine and costs imposed	4	0	0	3	3	0
Reasonable precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food in flour store.	Summons not separately dealt with	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparatus and utensils in flour store not kept clean.	Fine and costs imposed	4	0	0	3	3	0
Walls, ceiling and windows of bakehouse not kept clean.	Fine and costs imposed	4	0	0	3	3	0
Reasonable precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food in bakehouse.	Summons not separately dealt with	-	-	-	-	-	-
Apparatus and utensils in bakehouse not kept clean.	Fine imposed	2	0	0	-	-	-
(c) Reasonable precautions not taken to prevent contamination of food in greengrocer's shop.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	1	1	0
(d) Failure to observe cleanliness on food premises.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	5	5	0

SECTION 14 (*Registration of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice-cream or preserved food &c.*). This Section provides for the registration by the local authority of premises used in connection with the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice-cream, or the storage of ice-cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale.

(a) ICE CREAM. In connection with the retail sale of ice-cream, 26 new applications for registration were approved by the Public Health Committee, and at the end of the year the premises of 357 retailers and 12 manufacturers were registered. Applications were refused in respect of two greengrocers' shops and one off licence premises. Samples of ice-cream to the number of 92 were taken from retailers and manufacturers and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination (Methylene Blue Test), and were reported on as follows:-

Grade 1	..	56
Grade 2	..	18
Grade 3	..	9
Grade 4	..	9

Samples falling in Grades 3 and 4, more especially when they continue to fall into these grades, usually indicate faulty methods of treatment or handling. In all such cases repeat samples were taken and the food inspectors carried out detailed investigations into all stages of manufacture and handling.

The Food Standards (Ice-Cream) Order, 1953. This Order provides for the food content of ice-cream to be not less than 5% fat, 10% sugar and 7½% milk solids other than fat.

Of the six formal and 49 informal samples of ice-cream taken for analysis, two failed to satisfy the requirements of the Order:-

(a) Formal - 9.3% deficient in milk solids not fat.

(b) Informal - 9.4% deficient in milk solids not fat.

The formal sample reported on adversely was a repeat sample following the unsatisfactory report on the informal sample, and as stated under Section 3, legal proceedings were successfully taken.

Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, &c. Regulations) 1947-1952. These Regulations require in the case of the manufacture of ice-cream:

1. where a "complete cold mix" which is reconstituted with water, colouring, flavouring materials, etc. is used the product must be converted into ice-cream within one hour of reconstitution;
2. in any other case the ingredients after mixture shall not be kept for more than one hour at any temperature which exceeds 45°F. before being subjected to heat treatment by one or other of the following methods:
 - (i) the mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 150°F. for 30 minutes;
 - (ii) the mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 160°F. for 10 minutes;
 - (iii) the mixture shall be raised to and kept at a temperature of not less than 175°F. for 15 seconds.

After heat treatment the mixture must within 1½ hours be reduced to a temperature of not more than 45°F. and so kept until the freezing process is begun. A further requirement is that ice-cream shall not be sold unless it has been kept at a temperature not exceeding 28°F. since being frozen.

(b) PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES OR POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE. Five premises were removed from the register following cessation of the trade for which they were registered and the following four new registrations were approved:-

Fish curing	1
Manufacture of Sausages	2
Cooking of Hams	1

At the end of the year 149 premises were on the Department's register:-

Preservation of meat and manufacture of sausages ..	120
Fish curing	24
Manufacture of meat pies and jellied eels	5

SECTION 17 (*Notification of cases of food poisoning*). A medical practitioner, on becoming aware that a person is suffering from or suspected to be suffering from food poisoning, is required to send a notification of this information to the Medical Officer of Health of the District. Of the 13 cases notified, four occurred in one family and three in another. In the former instance, no causal organism was isolated and in the latter case the organism was identified as *Salmonella eastbourne* but the source of the infection was not discovered. The remaining six cases were isolated ones; in three of these the causal organism was found to be *Salmonella typhi murium*, but in the other three cases, no organism was found.

SECTION 20 (*Milk and Dairies Regulations*).

(a) MILK AND DAIRIES REGULATIONS, 1949-1954. These Regulations require local authorities to keep a register of persons carrying on the trade of milk distributor and of all dairy premises other than dairy farms in their district, and make special provisions relating to the production treatment, handling, and storage of milk. At the end of the year, 257 persons were registered as "distributors", 28 operating from registered "dairy premises" in the borough, 31 from "dairy premises" outside the borough, and 198 were selling milk in unopened containers from retail shops.

(b) THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (RAW MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949-1954. Licences granted to producers of milk to use the special designation "Accredited" expired on 1st October, 1954, as provided for in the 1949 Raw Milk Regulations, and "Tuberculin Tested" is the only designation now permitted by these Regulations. After that date, therefore, dairymen retailing Accredited Milk in

specified areas were required instead to sell or supply pasteurised milk, sterilised milk, or tuberculin tested milk.

Producers licences under these Regulations are granted by the Minister of Agriculture and Fisheries and Dealers' Licences by the Local Authority.

The following licences were issued by the Borough Council:-

Dealer's Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk	.. ..	43
Dealer's Supplementary Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk		19

During the year 17 samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination for tubercle bacilli and 14 were negative; two samples were void as the guinea pig died before completion of the tests. One sample showed a POSITIVE result. The milk in question was bottled by a producer in the County of Middlesex. Distribution of this milk was immediately stopped and a veterinary investigation of the herd carried out. Some two months later, following a Clearance Certificate from the Divisional Veterinary Officer of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, distribution of the supply was resumed.

(c) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED AND STERILISED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1949 to 1953. Milk sold under the special designation "pasteurised" must be treated by one of the three following methods:-

- heated to a temperature of not less than 145°F. and not more than 150°F., held at that temperature for at least 30 minutes and be immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F., or
- heated to a temperature of not less than 161°F., held at that temperature for at least 15 seconds and be immediately cooled to a temperature of not more than 50°F., or
- heated to such temperature and retained thereat for such period as may be specified by the licensing authority with the approval of the Minister of Food.

"Pasteurised" milk is required to comply with two tests: *The Phosphatase Test* is an indication of adequate heat treatment and is based on the fact that the enzyme phosphatase is destroyed by efficient legal pasteurisation, but is not completely destroyed if the milk is heated only to lower temperatures or for shorter periods than those prescribed. The test is a colorimetric one and deemed to be satisfied by milk which gives a reading of 2.3 Lovibond blue units or less. *The Methylene Blue Test* provides an index of bacterial cleanliness and shall be deemed to be satisfied by milk which fails to decolourise methylene blue in 30 minutes. The following samples were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for tests under these regulations:-

Pasteurised milk	.. ..	Phosphatase Test	.. 455
		Methylene Blue Test	.. 455
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Milk	..	Phosphatase Test	.. 94
		Methylene Blue Test	.. 94

Ten samples of milk (Pasteurised) failed to comply with the requirements of the Methylene Blue Test, but in each case the test was void owing to the atmospheric shade temperature on the day of sampling exceeding 65°F. One sample failed to satisfy the Phosphatase Test. The milk in question was pasteurised and bottled in a neighbouring borough; on investigation it was ascertained that the cause of the trouble was due to a temporary defect in the plant. One sample of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) milk was submitted to the biological test for tubercle bacilli and was negative.

"Sterilised" milk is milk which has been filtered or clarified and homogenised and heated to and retained at a temperature of not less than 212°F. for such period as to ensure that it will comply with the prescribed *turbidity* test: the fifty-one samples submitted for examination satisfied this test.

Licences authorising the use of special designations in the case of pasteurising and sterilising establishments are issued by Food and Drugs Authorities, and in the case of dealers' principal and supplementary licences by local authorities. The following licences were issued by the borough council:-

Pasteuriser's Licence	..	..	..	..	1	
Steriliser's Licence	..	..	..	..	1	
Dealer's Licence -						
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	..	..			38	
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	141	
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	217	398
Dealer's Supplementary Licence -						
Tuberculin Tested Pasteurised Milk	..	..			16	
Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	26	
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	29	71

(d) THE SALE OF MILK REGULATIONS, 1939. These Regulations provide that milk shall contain not less than 3% milk fat and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat. The 183 formal and informal samples of milk submitted throughout the year proved genuine in each case. The average content of all samples taken was 3.4% milk fat and 8.75% milk solids other than milk fat.

SECTION 68 (*Powers of Sampling*). Under this Section an authorised officer of a Food and Drugs Authority is empowered to procure samples of any food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination, and for that purpose may purchase such samples. A total of 702 samples, of which 402 were formal and 300 informal, were taken by the Food Inspectors for submission to the Public Analyst, whose findings were:-

				Genuine	Adulterated
(a) Formal					
Milk	..	..	..	30	-
Other Foods	..	..		368	4
(b) Informal					
Milk	..	..	..	153	-
Other Foods	..	..		137	10

A detailed statement of all foods analysed appears on pages 18/19 of the Appendix.

Adulteration. The following are details of the nature and extent of adulteration of the four formal samples and ten informal samples, and the action taken by the Council:-

Description	Nature and Extent of Adulteration	Action taken
<u>FORMAL</u>		
Ice Cream	9.3% deficient in Milk Solids other than fat.	Legal Proceedings - defendant granted absolute discharge on payment of 20s. costs.
Spanish Oranges	Thiorea present 8 p.p.m.	Vendor warned.
Butter	0.4% Excess Water.	Vendor warned.
Beef Sausages	Meat Content 39%.	No action.
<u>INFORMAL</u>		
Ice Cream	9.4% deficient in Milk Solids not fat.	Formal Sample taken.
Spanish Oranges	Thiorea present.	Formal sample taken.
Spanish Oranges	Thiorea present.	Formal sample taken.
Sterilised Milk	77.8% added water.	Vendor warned.
Sterilised Milk	90.1% added water.	Vendor warned.
Butter	0.5% Excess Water.	Formal sample taken. Satisfactory.
Beef Sausages	Meat Content 35%	Formal sample taken.
Pork Sausage Meat	130 p.p.m. Sulphur Di-oxide.	Further sample taken. Sulphur Di-oxide absent.

<i>Description</i>	<i>Nature and Extent of Adulteration</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
<u>INFORMAL (contd.)</u>		
Pork Sausages	230 p.p.m. Sulphur Di-oxide. Absence of declaration that sausages contained preservative.	Vendor warned.
Beef Sausages	290 p.p.m. Sulphur Di-oxide. Absence of declaration that sausages contained preservative.	Vendor warned.

SECTION 85 (*Offences in relation to warranties and certificates of analysis*). Legal proceedings under this Section were instituted in two cases concerning beef sausages containing respectively only 40% and 37% of meat. The summonses were taken against the Manufacturers, with the following results:-

<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result of Proceedings</i>	<i>Fines</i>	<i>Costs</i>
		£ s. d.	£ s. d.
Giving false warranty in respect of beef sausages.	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	10 10 0
Giving false warranty in respect of beef sausages.	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	5 5 0

PHARMACY AND POISONS ACT, 1933. Section 18 (*Prohibitions and Regulations with respect to sale of Poisons*) enacts that, except in the case of an authorised seller of poisons selling from premises duly registered under Part 1 of the Act, no person shall sell any poison included in Part II of the Poisons List unless his name is entered in a local authority's list of sellers of such poisons. The requirements applicable are laid down in this Section and in the Poisons Rules and are briefly as follows:-

The sale must be effected on the premises specified in the local authority's list.

The container of the poison must be labelled with the various particulars and in the prescribed manner.

No poison may be sold except in containers which comply with the requirements of the Rules.

Certain specified poisons must not be sold by any person other than the listed shopkeeper himself, or a responsible deputy nominated by him to the local authority.

The sale of certain specified poisons may be made only to persons satisfying the prescribed qualifications and must be entered in a Poisons Book to be kept by the listed seller and to be available for inspection by the local authority.

Arrangements for storage must be satisfactory and in compliance with the prescribed methods.

The names and addresses of 158 persons listed as sellers of Part II Poisons were on the register at the end of the year. The main business of these sellers was:-

Grocer	104
Hardware Store	34
Drug Store	12
Hairdresser	2
Disinfectant manufacturer	1
Disinfectant merchant	2
Mill furnisher	1
Soap manufacturer	1
Seed merchant	1

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941. A Food and Drugs Authority has power to enforce the following provisions of this Act:

SECTION 8, prohibits the publication of advertisements relating to certain diseases.

SECTION 9, prohibits the publication of any advertisement relating to abortion. (Prosecutions for contravention of these sections cannot be instituted without the consent of the Attorney General or Solicitor General).

SECTION 11, (*Disclosure of composition of medicines*) provides that no person shall -

- (a) sell by retail any article consisting of or comprising a substance recommended as a medicine; or
- (b) supply any such article as a sample for the purpose of inducing persons to buy by retail the substance of which it consists or which it comprises;

unless there is written so as to be clearly legible on the article or a label affixed thereto,

- (i) the appropriate designation of the substance so recommended, or of each of the active constituents thereof, or of each of the ingredients of which it has been compounded; and
- (ii) in a case where the appropriate designation of each of the active constituents or the ingredients is written as aforesaid, the appropriate quantitative particulars of the constituents or ingredients:

This subsection does not apply to any article made up and supplied for the use of a particular person, being an article prescribed by reference to the needs of that person.

A summary of the work of sanitary inspection in connection with food premises is as follows:-

Bakehouse inspections	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	361
Registered Food Premises:-								
Inspections of ice cream premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,089
Inspections of other registered premises (preserved food, etc.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	608
Public Health (Meat) Regulations, 1924-1948:-								
Inspections of butchers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	732
Inspections of butchers' stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	568
Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949-1954:-								
Inspections of dairies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	261
Other Food Premises, Inspections of:-								
Artificial cream dealers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
Butter factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Confectioners'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	372
Fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	222
Food factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	224
Greengrocers'	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	274
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,476
Provision stores (excluding registered premises shown above)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	723
Public Houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	321
Restaurants and cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	942
Street traders' food stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	371
Wet fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	304
Wholesale margarine dealers' premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	275
Notices served (all types of food premises)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
Sampling:-								
Formal samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	402
Graded Milks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	660
Ice cream (for bacteriological examination)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92
Informal samples	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	300
Food complaints investigated	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49
Food Poisoning investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	38

DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TRADES IN SANITARY INSPECTION DISTRICTS

	District																	Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Aerated water manufacturers ..	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Bakehouses ..	1	2	5	-	1	1	2	1	2	1	3	3	-	3	5	2	3	35
Bakehouses (basement) ..	-	-	-	1	2	3	2	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	13
Bakers (sales only) ..	3	1	4	2	1	-	7	5	1	1	2	-	1	3	1	2	-	34
Bakers (sundries manufacturer) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Beer bottlers ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Beer and wines, "off" sales at grocers' shops ..	1	-	6	1	-	1	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	2	-	2	-	18
Butchers) ..	2	5	10	4	4	4	11	9	3	6	1	5	4	-	14	3	4	*89
Butchers) ..	4	7	2	3	4	1	7	3	2	1	-	1	-	2	4	-	-	41
Cake decoration manufacturer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cheese manufacturer ..	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Confectionery ..	15	12	27	18	19	28	33	43	24	29	19	20	19	5	21	16	21	369
Concentrated food manufacturer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fish curers ..	-	2	2	-	1	2	5	1	2	1	-	-	2	2	3	-	1	*24
Fish (wet) ..	2	4	4	2	3	3	8	3	3	1	-	-	2	2	3	-	-	40
Fish (fried) ..	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	4	2	3	-	1	4	1	2	1	3	27
Fish (wet and fried) ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Fruit drink manufacturer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Greengrocery ..	11	11	14	8	9	10	12	10	6	6	1	9	7	6	9	6	6	141
Grocery and provisions) ..	-	1	4	3	2	1	2	3	1	4	-	1	3	-	2	-	4	*31
Grocery and provisions) ..	23	13	32	13	22	23	42	31	16	32	23	14	13	18	29	14	18	376
Ice Cream ..	27	18	22	12	25	29	29	39	22	19	18	19	22	13	21	12	22	*369
Jam manufacturer ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Jellied eel and pie vendors ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	5
Milk distributors ..	8	4	9	8	13	14	20	21	15	21	15	11	8	8	18	12	21	*226
Non-brewed condiment and vinegar manufacturers ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3
Public Houses and off licences ..	7	6	11	9	19	11	21	20	19	9	17	22	16	11	22	12	12	244
Pickle manufacturers ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Restaurants and Cafes ..	13	9	8	7	14	13	23	27	9	8	18	11	16	16	13	7	16	228
Sugar grinders ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Sweet manufacturers ..	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	11

*Registered Food Premises

WELFARE OF AGED PERSONS

The 1951 census confirmed that the "ageing trend" of the population which had been noted in respect of previous intercensal periods continued. Some 10.6 per cent. of the population of Hackney were aged 65 years and over as compared with a percentage of 11.1 for the Administrative County of London and 10.9 for the country as a whole. In 1931 the percentage of Hackney residents aged 65 and over was 7.2, and in 1921 it was 5.8.

<i>Age Distribution of Hackney Residents</i>			1921	1931	1951
All ages	..	..	222,142	215,333	171,342
0 - 4	..	..	19,032	14,992	13,974
5 - 9	..	..	20,105	16,220	11,408
10 - 14	..	..	20,519	15,804	9,248
15 - 19	..	..	20,432	19,988	9,201
20 - 24	..	..	19,734	22,308	12,213
25 - 29	..	..	19,062	21,123	14,380
30 - 34	..	..	17,534	17,165	13,106
35 - 39	..	..	16,003	14,421	14,263
40 - 44	..	..	14,816	13,616	14,206
45 - 49	..	..	13,568	13,266	12,813
50 - 54	..	..	11,530	12,389	10,990
55 - 59	..	..	9,332	10,538	9,199
60 - 64	..	..	7,468	8,385	8,242
65 - 69	..	..	5,605	6,410	7,094
70 - 74	..	..	3,778	4,525	5,506
75 - 79	..	..	2,162	2,549	3,312
80 - 84	..	..	1,012	1,152	1,547
85 - 89	..	..	356	408	521
90 - 94	..	..	79	63	108
95 and over	..	..	15	11	11

Despite the extensive health and welfare legislation of the post-war period, responsibility for the care of aged persons is still not very clearly defined. The County and County Borough Councils are the welfare authorities under the National Assistance Act, and responsibility for various parts of the National Health Service Acts is divided between County and County Borough Councils as local health authorities, regional hospital boards as hospital authorities, and executive councils as the authorities responsible for the general medical and general dental services. The duties of local sanitary authorities in regard to the care of the aged are very limited, being in the main confined to taking action under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and Section 1 of the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, which provide for the compulsory removal to suitable accommodation of persons whose physical state and environmental conditions justify such action. Nevertheless, complaints regarding aged persons, and requests for assistance, are normally in the first instance made to the health departments of local authorities.

This problem of aged persons being unable satisfactorily to fend for themselves is one which touches the deepest sympathies of individuals, voluntary organisations and public bodies. Unfortunately, nowadays families are in many cases, through no fault of their own, unable to provide for the care of elderly relatives as in the past. One cannot speak too highly of the services provided by voluntary organisations up and down the country, and in this Borough the Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People continues to carry out extensive welfare work of the highest order. The Hackney District Nursing Association provides an excellent nursing service for aged persons suffering from illness or disability in their own homes. The Home Help service provided by the County Council plays a part of paramount importance, and as a result of

the activities of the voluntary and statutory bodies many aged persons are enabled to spend the eventide of their lives in their own homes, where the vast majority do wish to end their days.

The power provided in the National Assistance Acts for compulsory removal of aged persons from their own homes is used in only the gravest cases and then after all other efforts to arrive at a satisfactory solution have failed. There are a number of cases in which, unfortunately, aged persons have for one reason or another to be removed from their surroundings but I am happy to report that the vast majority of such persons agree to accept accommodation in hospital, or in suitable homes which, in the main, are provided by the London County Council Welfare Department.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 31 (*Contributions to old people's organisations*). This section empowers a local authority to make contributions to the funds of any voluntary organisation whose activities consist in or include the provision of recreation or meals for old people.

HACKNEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE. In the year ending 31st March, 1955, the Council made a contribution of £850 to this voluntary organisation, which now has its headquarters at the Central Hall, Mare Street. The Association is represented on the Central Consultative Committee for the Welfare of the Aged, and provides *inter alia* the following facilities for old people:-

Case Work. In addition to establishing an advice bureau for dealing with problems peculiar to aged persons, the Association has organised an emergency night visiting rota at present comprising some 12 persons. The purpose of this service is to have available at short notice a team of helpers ready to visit cases of serious illness to render help pending the arrival of the doctor, or in other urgent circumstances.

Old People's Clubs. Some 25 old people's clubs, the majority of which are affiliated to the local Association, are active in the Borough. Among the amenities provided by these clubs are cards, dominoes, draughts, etc. and in the case of those having the necessary space, films are also available. Periodicals are provided for club-room reading and are also available for use by housebound members.

Christmas Grants. The Association made a grant of £5 to each affiliated club.

"Meals On Wheels". This service continued to function throughout the year, and the average number of meals delivered to housebound persons and to luncheon clubs was over 100 per week. Meals are delivered throughout the whole borough on three days a week, and since the closing of the London County Council Kitchen at Poplar, have been obtained from the staff canteen at Stoke Newington Town Hall. The cost of a meal is 1s. 9d., towards which sum the recipient pays tenpence, threepence is paid by the Association, and the balance by the London County Council. A free Christmas dinner was delivered to housebound members by the "meals on wheels" service as well as to members of luncheon clubs.

Holidays. Some 200 persons were able to take advantage of the arrangements made whereby old persons are given one week's holiday at Herne Bay or Westcliff. Each person contributed according to his means and in suitable cases the Association granted assistance up to a maximum contribution of 25s. a case.

Home Chiropody. The home chiropody service was again available to housebound members; a local chiropodist calls by appointment. The Association helps in cases where persons are unable to meet the cost.

SECTION 47 (*Removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention*). Under the provisions of this section, if a Medical Officer of Health certifies in writing to the appropriate authority that he is satisfied, after thorough enquiry and consideration, that a person is

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

the authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an order for the compulsory removal of such a person to, and his/her detention in, a suitable hospital or other place. Seven days' notice of intention to apply to the court for such an order must be given to the person it is proposed to remove and to the manager of the establishment to which the person's admission is sought. An order granted by the court under this section can require a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months.

The one case dealt with under this section was a man aged 85 years, who was found to be physically incapacitated and living in insanitary conditions. Efforts to persuade him to enter residential accommodation were unsuccessful and the only alternative was to apply to the magistrates court for an order for his compulsory removal. This order was granted on the 4th March and the man was removed to Southern Grove Lodge. He settled down quite happily in the home, where he remained an inmate at the end of the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 1 of this Act enables action similar to that under Section 47 of the 1948 Act to be taken in respect of persons whose removal, in the opinion of a Medical Officer of Health and a registered medical practitioner, should be effected without delay. The application for the compulsory removal order may in such cases be made to either a court of summary jurisdiction or a single justice. The period of detention under such an order must not exceed three weeks, and the requirement to give the person concerned seven days' notice is waived. The Borough Council has delegated to the Medical Officer of Health power to take action under this section. The one case dealt with related to an old lady aged 87 years who was completely bedridden and suffering from rheumatoid arthritis and a malignant growth. This person refused the assistance of a home help and, as she was not otherwise receiving proper care and attention, proceedings for a compulsory removal order remained the only alternative. An order was granted on the 28th April, and she was taken to the German Hospital, where she died on the 1st May.

The number of persons brought to the notice of the department as possibly being in need of care and attention totalled 248. The circumstances of all such persons were investigated and the sanitary inspectors made some 1,100 visits to these and other known cases.

Persons to the number of 101 were dealt with as follows:

Removed to Old Persons' Home on Magistrate's Order	..	1
Removed to hospital on Magistrate's Order	..	1
Admitted to Mental Hospital	.. ..	5
Voluntary removal to Old People's Home	.. ..	40
Voluntary removal to hospital	.. ..	54
		<u>101</u>

With regard to other cases, domestic help was arranged for 27 persons and "Meals on Wheels" for 14. Cleansing treatment was given in 12 cases and the home and effects of one old person were cleansed.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1953. SECTION 43. (*Power to sanitary authority to cleanse aged and feeble persons in their homes or elsewhere*). Under the powers contained in this section, where it appears

to a sanitary authority upon a report from the Medical Officer of Health or a Sanitary Inspector for their district that any aged person within their district -

- (a) is verminous or is for any other reason in need of cleansing in order to prevent injury or the danger of injury to health; and
- (b) is so enfeebled that he is unable to avail himself of any facilities for cleansing himself provided by the authority under any enactment or to cleanse himself properly;

the authority may on the application or with the consent of that person (but not otherwise) cause him to be cleansed free of charge at the place where he resides or at any other suitable place. A sanitary authority may make all such arrangements and provide all such apparatus and things as may be necessary for the convenient exercise of the powers conferred by the foregoing subsection.

During the year, under a scheme which was inaugurated in October, 1953, five persons were given a total of 33 baths at Millfields Cleansing Centre. Transport to and from the Centre was provided by the department.

Other activities connected with the welfare of old people were:

LORD MAYOR'S NATIONAL AIR RAID DISTRESS FUND. Part of the money received by Hackney when this fund was finally closed down was allocated to the welfare of the aged. Under a scheme administered by His Worship the Mayor, 59 old persons were sent to a Holiday Home at Westcliff and 92 to a home at Margate.

AMERICAN FOOD PARCELS FOR EUROPE. During the months of December, 1954, and January of the current year, some 1,330 parcels were distributed, under the direction of His Worship the Mayor, to needy old folk in the borough.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES AND VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

(i) **HOSPITALS.** The North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the hospital services in the area. The day-to-day management of hospitals is in the hands of two local Committees appointed under the provisions of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

Hackney Group (No.6) Hospital Management Committee comprises four hospitals:-

	Bed complement	Beds open
Hackney Hospital (General and chronic sick and maternity)	1,023	844
Eastern Hospital (Infectious disease, including pulmonary tuberculosis and dermatology)	621	246
German Hospital (General and maternity)	218	157
Mothers' Hospital (Maternity)	110	110

The Group also controls the Hackney Physical Treatment Centre at Dalston Lane and is responsible for Ophthalmic Clinics for School Children at two centres in London County Council premises.

Central Group (No. 5) Hospital Management Committee is responsible for five hospitals but the Metropolitan Hospital, with a complement of 147 general medical and surgical beds, is the only hospital of the group in the Borough.

Chest Clinics are provided at the Metropolitan Hospital and the London Chest Hospital, Victoria Park.

A Centre for the treatment of venereal disease is also provided at the Metropolitan Hospital.

(ii) **PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.** *The London Executive Council* is the authority responsible for the provision of general medical and dental services in the County of London.

The London County Council provides -

(a) *Ambulance facilities.* Ambulance Stations sited at Homerton Grove and Paragon Road.

(b) *Maternity and Child Welfare Centres.* Six maternity and child welfare centres situated at:-

- 29, Cadogan Terrace, E. 9.
- 28, Elsdale Street, E. 9.
- 28, Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.
- 136, Richmond Road, E. 8.
- 186, Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.
- Methodist Church Hall, Stoke Newington High Street, N. 16.

Infant welfare consultations are held at all centres and ante-natal and post-natal sessions at 28, Elsdale Street, 28, Lower Clapton Road, 136, Richmond Road, and 186, Upper Clapton Road. Dental treatment is provided at Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road; and physiotherapy at the Elsdale Street, Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road Centres. Artificial sunlight, simple massage and exercise clinics are also held at Elsdale Street, Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road. At the Richmond Road Centre there is a foot clinic at which two whole-time chiropodists are employed.

(c) *Immunisation against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough, and Vaccination against Smallpox.* Immunisation and vaccination are carried out at five centres, and immunisation against diphtheria is also carried out in the schools. The number of vaccinations and re-vaccinations totalled 2,962; children to the number of 4,647 completed primary courses of immunisation against diphtheria and 6,092 were given reinforcing doses. The number of children given primary inoculation against whooping cough was 3,256, and 726 others received reinforcing injections.

(d) *School Health Service Treatment Centres.* Facilities for the treatment of minor ailments in school children are provided at -

- 29, Cadogan Terrace, E.9.
- 13, Goulton Road, E.5.
- 136, Richmond Road, E.8.
- 186, Upper Clapton Road, E.5.
- Cleansing Centre, Millfields Road, E.5.

Other treatment facilities for school children include dental, nutrition, ophthalmic, ear, nose and throat, and physiotherapy clinics.

(e) *Day Nurseries.* Seven day nurseries, accommodating a total of 381 children are provided at -

- Clifton Lodge, 96, Dalston Lane, E.8.
- Fernbank, 1a, Fountayne Road, N.16.
- Fernhurst, 37, Upper Clapton Road, E.5.
- Hillside, 135a, Holmleigh Road, N.16.
- Kingsmead, Mabley Green, E.9.
- St. John's Hackney Churchyard, E.8.
- Wetherell, Wetherell Road, E.9.

(f) *Other services* provided by the London County Council include health visiting, home nursing, domiciliary midwifery, domestic help, care and after-care of sick or mentally defective persons (including tuberculous persons) and a comprehensive school health service.

VOLUNTARY ORGANISATIONS

(a) *HACKNEY ASSOCIATION FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.* Particulars of the excellent work of this Association are given in the section of the report dealing with the welfare of aged persons.

(b) *HACKNEY DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION.* This Association, affiliated to the Queen's Institute of District Nursing, provides a free home nursing service on behalf of the London County Council. The Association had an average staff of thirty nurses who paid 125,192 visits to 4,402 patients.

(c) *TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEES.* Two Care Committees - The Hackney and Bethnal Green Care Committee and The Hackney and Stoke Newington Care Committee - carry out valuable care and after-care work in the Borough. The Borough Council is represented on each of these Committees by three members, and the Medical Officer of Health is also a member of both Committees. The funds at the disposal of these Committees are used for providing various amenities for tuberculous persons and their relatives.

(d) *ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPICE,* situated in Mare Street, is a Home for persons suffering from chronic and incurable diseases. The Home is administered by a Community of Catholic Nuns, and the service provided is a most humanitarian one which meets a very real need.

(e) *WOMEN'S VOLUNTARY SERVICES.* The valuable services rendered by the local branch of this organisation included a hospital trolley library service, assistance to old age pensioners in shopping, cooking, etc., distribution of welfare foods, escort journeys, arrangements for seaside holidays for children and old age pensioners, and the collection of clothing which is distributed to hardship cases.

(f) *ST. JOHN'S AMBULANCE BRIGADE.* The membership of the No. 5 (Hackney Division), which numbered 30 in 1953, was maintained and the total of all duties was 962, comprising 3,426 hours. The activities of the Division included a Home Nursing Course, which was well attended with 100% pass for divisional members taking the examination. A total of 2,635 casualties was dealt with including over 2,000 cases attended to in their own homes or at work.

(g) *BRITISH RED CROSS SOCIETY.* Five detachments, one cadet and one junior unit, totalling 169 members, comprise the Hackney Division. Services provided included lectures to members of the National Hospital Service Nursing Reserve, loan of medical supplies and transporting and guiding of patients. The work of the Division also included duties at theatres and cinemas, and trolley shop duties in hospitals.

HEALTH EDUCATION

In March the staff of the Central Council for Health Education conducted two one-day courses in Methods and Techniques in Health Education here in the Town Hall; twenty-one members of the staff of the department attended the first day course and twenty the second day. These courses were most successful and were greatly appreciated by the staff.

The Senior District Sanitary Inspector, Mr. R. L. Apperley, attended the annual residential summer school in health education conducted by the Central Council at Bangor, North Wales, from 17th to 27th August.

Following the general recommendations approved by the Public Health Committee and set out in last year's annual report, a moderate beginning has been made on a continuous programme of health education. Early in the year a number of organisations were informed that a panel of speakers was available to talk to meetings on a wide range of subjects connected with the various aspects of health education. Eight took advantage of this offer and talks were given by various members of the staff on housing, food hygiene, and the health services generally. An invitation from the Honorary Secretary of the Hackney and District Grocers and Allied Trades' Association for a member of the staff to address their members on food hygiene was gladly accepted. The talk was given by one of the food inspectors and some eighty members of the Association attended.

Two imposing permanent glass display cabinets were purchased during the year. They stand in a prominent position adjacent to the Public Health Section of the Town Hall and facing the rear entrance. They are equipped with internal strip lighting and have made possible attractive displays on a variety of subjects relevant to health education. The topic for display has been changed at intervals of roughly one month, and the subjects covered included the following:-

Food and Drugs. Specimens indicating the work of the department in preventing diseased, unsound and adulterated foodstuffs being sold to the public.

Food Hygiene. Panels, posters and photographs emphasizing the importance of the hygienic handling of food by both manufacturers and housewives. The North Thames Gas Board were most co-operative in providing panels showing the importance of an adequate supply of hot water and of hand-washing in the handling of food.

Housing. Models and photographs displayed showed the contrast between houses in old slum clearance areas and the modern houses and flats which have replaced the unfit houses.

Clean Air. Various panels and models displayed, including stonework from the Houses of Parliament loaned by the National Smoke Abatement Society, effectively showed the deleterious effects of atmospheric pollution. The Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation also provided panels, and a local builders' merchant kindly loaned different types of modern firegrates.

Old People's Welfare. Photographs of the work carried on by the Geriatric Department of the Hackney Hospital in connection with the rehabilitation of aged persons formed the background to a comprehensive display of articles made in that department and revealed the skill possessed by these old people when given the necessary encouragement and facilities.

Infectious Diseases. A series of photographs and posters dealt with various aspects of the prevention and control of infectious diseases, including the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis.

APPENDIX

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS

<i>Causes of Death</i>	<i>Sex</i>	<i>All Ages</i>	<i>0-</i>	<i>1-</i>	<i>5-</i>	<i>15-</i>	<i>25-</i>	<i>45-</i>	<i>65-</i>	<i>75-</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	13	4	2
	F	9	-	-	-	-	4	3	1	1
Tuberculosis, other forms	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-
Syphilitic disease ..	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	4	-	2	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	29	-	-	-	-	2	14	9	4
	F	27	-	-	-	-	-	9	9	9
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	75	-	-	-	-	3	33	29	10
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	6	3	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	47	-	-	-	-	6	19	14	8
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	9	-	-	-	-	1	3	5	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	M	101	-	-	-	-	6	29	37	29
	F	84	-	-	-	1	1	27	31	24
Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	M	8	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	1
	F	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	1
Diabetes	M	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	3
Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	73	-	-	-	-	2	20	25	26
	F	101	-	-	-	-	2	26	32	41
Coronary disease, angina	M	179	-	-	-	-	5	63	59	52
	F	112	-	-	-	-	-	19	50	43

CAUSES OF DEATH (Contd.)

Causes of Death	Sex	All Ages	0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75-
Hypertension with heart disease	M	20	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	7
	F	32	-	-	-	-	-	5	9	18
Other heart disease ..	M	68	-	-	-	-	2	10	13	43
	F	114	-	-	-	-	4	16	28	66
Other circulatory disease	M	32	-	-	-	-	1	8	7	16
	F	45	-	-	-	-	1	6	15	23
Influenza	M	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	3	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	M	26	4	1	-	-	-	7	7	7
	F	44	1	-	1	-	1	3	11	27
Bronchitis	M	83	-	1	1	-	1	15	27	38
	F	42	-	-	-	-	-	3	12	27
Other diseases of respiratory system ..	M	12	-	-	-	-	1	3	3	5
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	6
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	9	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	3
	F	8	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	2
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	M	10	-	-	1	-	1	5	2	1
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	4
Hyperplasia of prostate	M	19	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	13
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	M	5	2	1	-	-	1	-	1	-
	F	8	5	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	M	59	19	1	-	1	4	11	9	14
	F	60	11	-	-	-	7	8	12	22
Motor vehicle accidents	M	5	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	2
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-
All other accidents ..	M	11	1	1	1	-	2	-	4	2
	F	9	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	6
Suicide	M	20	-	-	-	2	6	7	5	-
	F	13	-	-	-	-	3	8	2	-
Homicide	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total all causes ..	M	893	28	9	4	6	43	264	261	278
	F	822	18	-	3	1	34	177	253	336

**BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN HACKNEY, THE COUNTY OF LONDON,
AND ENGLAND AND WALES - 1930-1954**

	Year	LIVE BIRTHS			DEATHS		
		<i>Births and Birth Rates Hackney</i>	<i>Birth Rate County of London</i>	<i>Birth Rate England and Wales</i>	<i>Deaths and Death Rates Hackney</i>	<i>Death Rate County of London</i>	<i>Death Rate England and Wales</i>
TEN YEARS	1930	3,515 16.4	15.7	16.3	2,381 11.1	11.4	11.4
	1931	3,359 15.5	15.0	15.8	2,493 11.4	12.4	12.3
	1932	3,114 14.5	14.3	15.3	2,473 11.5	12.3	12.0
	1933	3,004 14.0	13.2	14.4	2,474 11.5	12.2	12.3
	1934	3,013 14.2	13.2	14.8	2,481 11.7	11.9	11.8
	1935	2,959 14.0	13.3	14.7	2,234 10.6	11.4	11.7
	1936	3,018 14.4	13.6	14.8	2,514 12.0	12.5	12.1
	1937	2,858 13.8	13.3	14.9	2,307 11.1	12.3	12.4
	1938	2,745 13.4	13.4	15.1	2,200 10.7	11.4	11.6
	1939	2,732 13.1	12.31	15.0	2,223 11.3	11.9	12.1
TEN YEARS	1940	2,565 15.2	13.7	14.6	2,788 16.5	17.8	14.3
	1941	1,802 13.7	8.9	14.2	1,940 15.6	16.3	12.9
	1942	2,387 18.1	14.0	15.8	1,731 13.1	13.9	11.6
	1943	2,605 19.1	15.8	16.5	1,901 13.9	15.0	12.1
	1944	2,583 19.0	15.0	17.6	1,946 14.3	15.7	11.6
	1945	2,506 17.8	15.7	16.1	1,878 13.3	13.8	11.4
	1946	3,430 20.5	21.5	19.1	1,981 11.8	12.7	11.5
	1947	3,686 21.16	22.7	20.5	2,114 12.1	12.8	12.0
	1948	2,996 17.32	20.1	17.9	1,809 10.46	11.6	10.8
	1949	2,710 15.66	18.5	16.7	1,959 11.32	12.2	11.7
FIVE YEARS	1950	2,574 14.96	17.8	15.8	1,900 11.04	11.8	11.6
	1951	2,550 14.93	17.8	15.5	2,132 12.48	13.1	12.5
	1952	2,528 14.78	17.6	15.53	1,974 11.54	12.6	11.3
	1953	2,452 14.46	17.5	15.5	1,729 10.19	12.5	11.4
	1954	2,394 14.20	15.24	15.20	1,715 10.17	10.68	11.30

**DRAINAGE WORKS CARRIED OUT BY THE STAFF OF THE
DEPARTMENT AT OWNERS' REQUEST AND EXPENSE**

PRIVATE OWNERS:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
86, Adley Street ..	..	15	0	123, Homerton High Street	..	15	0
50, Amhurst Road ..	..	15	0	167, Homerton High Street	..	15	0
6, Arcola Street ..	..	5	6	33, Kenninghall Road ..	..	15	0
37, Ashtead Road ..	..	15	0	138, Kingsland High Street.	1	0	2
31, Aspland Grove ..	..	15	0	53, Lauriston Road ..	..	15	0
49, Balcorne Street ..	..	15	0	47, Lavender Grove ..	..	15	0
125, Balls Pond Road ..	1	0	1	31, Leweston Place ..	..	15	0
143, Balls Pond Road ..	..	15	0	6, Leswin Road ..	..	15	0
21, Bradbury Mews ..	1	17	0	54, Lingwood Road ..	..	15	0
1, Brenthouse Road ..	10	0	9	46 and Tower Garage, London	..	16	10
202 and 204, Brooke Road ..	..	7	6	Lane ..	..	15	0
206, Brooke Road ..	..	15	0	9/11, Lyme Grove ..	..	15	0
7b and 7c, Cassland Road ..	1	0	4	55, Mapledene Road ..	..	15	0
27, Chatham Place ..	..	15	0	22, Mare Street ..	..	15	0
65, Clapton Common ..	..	18	1	318, Mare Street ..	..	17	1
8, Cotesbach Road ..	1	0	2	393, Mare Street ..	11	9	4
29, Cotesbach Road ..	..	15	0	422a, Mare Street ..	2	1	9
1, Cranwich Road ..	..	15	0	90, Middleton Road ..	..	15	0
75, Cricketfield Road ..	3	17	2	102, Middleton Road ..	1	6	1
Crossette House ..	..	15	0	152, Middleton Road ..	..	15	0
Crossette House ..	..	15	0	36, Mildenhall Road ..	..	15	0
Crossette House ..	..	17	10	34, Moresby Road ..	1	8	10
21, Crossways ..	..	19	7	42/50, Newick Road ..	2	17	10
110/120, Dalston Lane ..	1	8	10	52, Newick Road ..	5	15	9
2, Durlleston Road ..	..	15	0	2, Parkholme Road ..	21	8	6
2, Durlleston Road ..	..	15	0	40, Pembury Grove ..	..	15	0
44, Durlleston Road (J. J.	..	15	0	397, Queensbridge Road ..	..	15	0
Dunster & Sons) ..	..	15	0	23, Ridley Road ..	..	15	0
Eastway ..	1	1	5	80/84, Ridley Road ..	..	15	0
11, Farleigh Road ..	..	15	0	78a/80b, Shacklewell Lane..	3	11	2
41, Fletching Road ..	..	15	0	30, Sheep Lane ..	..	15	0
14, 14c and 14d, Fremont	..	15	0	Silesia Buildings ..	..	17	2
Street ..	..	15	0	110, Southgate Road ..	..	15	0
1, Gilda Crescent ..	..	15	0	5, Stamford Grove West ..	..	15	0
15, Glaserton Road ..	..	15	5	62, Stamford Hill ..	..	15	0
80, Glenarm Road ..	10	16	0	20a, Stamford Road ..	..	15	1
318, Glyn Road ..	1	5	11	152, Stoke Newington Road..	..	18	1
21/31, Graham Road ..	..	17	2	2, Sylvester Path ..	..	15	0
218, Graham Road ..	..	15	0	6, Tilia Road ..	..	15	0
26, Halidon Street ..	..	15	0	24, Trederwen Road ..	5	8	10
41, Hindrey Place ..	..	15	0	50, Trowbridge Road ..	2	10	10
41, Hindrey Place ..	..	15	0	8/10, Tudor Road ..	..	15	0
117, Holmleigh Road ..	..	18	3	12, Tyssen Road ..	..	15	0
1, Homer Road ..	27	7	0	146, Upper Clapton Road ..	..	17	3
				Total ..	172	10	10

HOUSING DEPARTMENT:

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
202, Brooke Road ..	..	4	1	58, Navarino Road ..	..	9	10
114, Dalston Lane ..	..	5	2	48, Newick Road ..	..	13	0
123, Eleanor Road ..	..	16	3	152, Powerscroft Road ..	11	8	0
18, Florfield Road ..	1	18	8	8/10, Presburg Street ..	..	8	2
95, King Edward's Road ..	1	15	8	36, Rectory Road ..	..	8	1
110, King Edward's Road ..	3	7	5	198, Ridley Road ..	..	8	4
212, Mare Street ..	..	8	1	260, Ridley Road ..	3	2	9
58, Navarino Road ..	..	17	7				
				Total ..	26	11	1

HOUSING STATISTICS

The housing conditions of the Borough are reported upon in the following form in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Health:-

1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	7,042
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	32,404
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	1,018
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1,507
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation (suitable for Demolition)	204
(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	5,600

2. Remedy of Defects without Service of Formal Notice:-

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	2,853
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3. Action under Statutory Powers:-

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners	Nil
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses at which work was in progress at the end of the year	Nil
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses at which work had not been commenced at the end of the year	1

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	3,183
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners	2,575
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners	35

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	3

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made (17 units)	36
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	Nil

HOUSING STATISTICS (Contd.)

4. Housing Act, 1936 - Overcrowding:-	
(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ..	756
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein	1,210
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein	4,934
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ..	80
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..	58
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases	234
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the local authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding	Nil

Proceedings under Sections 10 and 11 of the Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953:-

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	8
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which operative Demolition Orders were revoked and Closing Orders substituted therefor ..	5

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954

Sections 26 and 27 (Certificates of Disrepair)

(1) Certificates of Disrepair

Number of applications received	200
" " certificates issued	131
" " applications refused	3
" " applications withdrawn	5
" " applications outstanding	60

(2) Revocation Certificates

Number of applications received	5
" " " granted	2
" " " refused	3
" " " outstanding	Nil

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
<i>Section 82 and the Fifth Schedule (Nuisances)</i>				
38, Ainsworth Road	Accumulation of refuse and defective front steps.	Work done. Costs awarded.		3 3 0
40, Ainsworth Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded.		3 3 0
81, Albion Drive	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		2 2 0
33, Alkham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
118, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		2 2 0
169, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
303, Amhurst Road	Defective front entrance steps and damp wall.	Work done. Costs awarded.		1 1 0
303, Amhurst Road	Defective, perished wallplaster and defective watercloset flushing apparatus.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
331, Amhurst Road	Defective pointing to walls and defective brickwork to arch over window.	Abatement Order - 21 days		6 6 0
345, Amhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days		2 2 0
39, Ash Grove	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
17, Ashtead Road	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served. Defendant in hospital		- - -
43, Ballance Road	Damp wall and smoky flue.	Abatement Order - 14 days		1 1 0
43, Ballance Road	Wet floor and leaking eaves gutter.	Work done. Costs awarded.		2 2 0
82, Ballance Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		2 2 0
7, Batley Road	Defective W.C. pan and defective eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 21 days		2 2 0
1a, Bayford Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days		3 3 0
33, Beck Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
15, Berger Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded.		2 2 0
23, Berger Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days		1 1 0
46, Berkshire Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
34, Blurton Road	Defective chimney pots.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 1 0
24, Bocking Street	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
24, Braydon Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days		3 3 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
15, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done. Defendant contended that he was not the owner		- - -
42, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		2 2 0
45, Brooke Road	Defective wall and ceiling plaster.	Abatement Order - 14 days. No costs awarded		- - -
55, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 3 months. No costs awarded		- - -
57, Brooke Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
59, Brooke Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 28 days. No costs awarded		- - -
62, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. No costs awarded		- - -
70, Brooke Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
100, Brooke Road	Defective fire surround, mantel, jams and fireback.	Abatement Order - 7 days		1 1 0
41, Buckingham Road	Defective roof and valley gutter.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded		- - -
70, Buckingham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
41, Cadogan Terrace	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		2 2 0
9, Cassland Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
70, Cassland Road	Damp wall.	Abatement Order - 21 days		3 3 0
50, Castlewood Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days		1 1 0
7, Cazenove Mansions	Damp wallplaster.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
29, Cazenove Mansions	Damp walls.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
47, Cecilia Road	Decorations not reinstated following repairs.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
4, Church Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Summons not served by date of hearing. Work completed. Summons not restored for hearing		- - -
53, Clapton Common	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 11 6
11, Clapton Passage	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days		1 1 0
17, Clevedon Street	Damp walls.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 1 0
64, Colvestone Crescent	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days		3 3 0
22, Cotesbach Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		1 1 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine		Costs	
			£	s. d.	£	s. d.
37, Cotesbach Road	Damp walls and defective plasterings.	Work done. Costs awarded			2	2 0
Craven Wharf Factory, Craven Walk	Smoke nuisance.	Adjourned sine die. Defendants have taken steps to abate the nuisance ..			-	- -
68, Cricketfield Road	Coal hole broken and collapsed.	Work done. Costs awarded			2	2 0
14, Croston Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 56 days			3	3 0
10, Culford Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 56 days			3	3 0
34, Culford Road	Defective flue.	Work done. Costs awarded			3	3 0
36, Culford Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded			3	3 0
38, Culford Road	Fireplace causing smoke nuisance.	Work done. Costs awarded			3	3 0
47, Darnley Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work Done			2	2 0
24, Darville Road	Defective wallplaster.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done			2	2 0
24, Darville Road	Defective eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 14 days			2	2 0
35, Downs Park Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 3 months			2	2 0
40, Downs Park Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days			3	3 0
10, Downs Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days			3	3 0
6, East Side, London Fields	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done			2	2 0
7, East Side, London Fields	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded			3	3 0
172, Elderfield Road	Defective brickwork and defective window frames.	Work done. Costs awarded			3	3 0
60, Eleanor Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days			3	3 0
92, Eleanor Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done			3	3 0
37, Elmcroft Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days			1	10 0
232, Evering Road	Damp walls and defective wallplaster.	Abatement Order - 21 days			1	1 0
55 and 55a, Farleigh Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days			1	1 0
19, Forburg Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days			2	2 0
41, Foulden Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded			-	- -
46, Glenarm Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done			2	2 0
57, Glenarm Road	General insanitary conditions.	Adjourned sine die. Work carried out. Not restored for hearing			-	- -
167, Glenarm Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days			2	2 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
227, Glyn Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded		- - -
54, Graham Road	Accumulation of rubbish.	Abatement Order - 7 days		2 2 0
65, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. No costs awarded		- - -
113, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 42 days		3 3 0
150, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 42 days		3 3 0
150, Graham Road	Accumulation of rubbish.	Work done. Costs awarded		2 2 0
171, Graham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
10, Gransden Avenue	Defective roof.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done by new owner		- - -
90, Greenwood Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		1 1 0
90, Greenwood Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded		- - -
9, Handley Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
45, Hassett Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 14 days. No costs awarded		- - -
51, Hassett Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days. No costs awarded		- - -
33, Hilsea Street	Defective rainwater gutters.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
10, Holcroft Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
12, Holcroft Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days		1 1 0
24, Holcroft Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement order - 28 days		3 3 0
26, Holcroft Road	Chimney stack demolished and premises not wind and weather proof.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
30, Holcroft Road	Damp walls.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
26, Horton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days. No costs awarded		- - -
30, Ickburgh Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons		- - -
11, Jenner Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
29, Jenner Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
56, Jenner Road	Damp wallplaster.	Work done. No costs awarded		- - -
12, King Edward's Road	Defective covers to intercepting chambers.	Abatement Order - 7 days		3 3 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
61, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
67, King Edward's Road	Damp walls.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
69, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
81, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs. Notice served on new owner ..		- - -
121, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
150, King Edward's Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days		3 3 0
14, Kingshold Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
69, Lansdowne Drive	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
9, Lauriston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
16, Lauriston Road	Defective roof and damp ceiling.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
66, Lauriston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
6, Lawley Street	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
10, Lenthall Road	Damp walls.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
84, Leswin Road	Foul and insanitary sink, and defective door.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons		- - -
21, London Lane	Damp walls and defective stove.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
24, Lynmouth Road	Defective and leaking main roof.	Abatement Order - 7 days		3 3 0
81, Mapledene Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 11 6
179, Mare Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		2 2 0
19, Meynell Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
13, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
18, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
18, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days		3 3 0
30, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
54, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 56 days		3 3 0
56, Montague Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days		3 3 0
77, Navarino Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
51, Nightingale Road	Damp walls and defective eaves gutter.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
29, Norcott Road	Defective ceiling plaster.	Abatement Order - 14 days		3 3 0
59, Northwold Road	Defective main roof.	Work done. Costs awarded		2 2 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine £ s. d.	Costs £ s. d.
24, Osbaldeston Road	Defective ceiling plaster and defective front entrance steps.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
30, Osbaldeston Road	Defective roof and defective floor.	Work done. Costs awarded		2 2 0
81a, Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
81b, Osbaldeston Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
91, Osbaldeston Road	Blocked sink waste pipe.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
158, Osbaldeston Road	Leaky main roof.	Abatement Order - 21 days		2 2 0
14, Oldhill Street	General insanitary conditions.	Closing Order made		3 3 0
15, Penshurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
14, Powell Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons	- - -	
3, Ramsgate Street	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
43, Ravensdale Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days		1 1 0
67, Rectory Road	Defective woodwork and defective fire-place.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		1 11 6
84, Rectory Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 21 days		3 3 0
1, Reighton Road	Defective main and back addition roofs.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
76, Reighton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Adjourned sine die. Not restored for hearing as property had changed hands. Notices served on new owner	- - -	
100, Reighton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
100, Reighton Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
126, Richmond Road	W.C. pan and flushing cistern defective.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
8, Rookwood Court	Damp and defective soffit plasters.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
22, St. John's Mansions	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Application for costs adjourned sine die.	- - -	
34, St. Mark's Rise	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
19, St. Philip's Road	Defective roof and defective ceiling plaster.	Work done. No costs awarded	- - -	
115, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
118, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
142, Sandringham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
17, Sanford Lane	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order -- 28 days		3 3 0
30-32, Shore Road	Defective rainwater pipe.	Abatement Order - 7 days		2 2 0
164, Southgate Road	General insanitary conditions.	Adjourned sine die. Not restored for hearing as freeholder agreed to do necessary work ..		- - -
89, Southwold Road	Leaky main roof and defective eaves gutter.	Abatement Order - 14 days		2 2 0
5, Speldhurst Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 10 weeks. No costs awarded		- - -
21, Speldhurst Road	Damp walls.	Abatement Order - 3 months		3 3 0
36, Spurstowe Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		3 3 0
42 and 44, Spurstowe Terrace	Defective and dangerous staircase at rear.	Abatement Order - 7 days		3 3 0
2, Templar Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
24, Templar Road	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
78, Templar Road	Defective main roof and defective window frames.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
22, Tilia Road	General insanitary conditions.	Closing Order made in respect of basement		3 3 0
128, Tottenham Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
20, Trederwen Road	Defective yard paving.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
20, Trederwen Road	Leaking water closet.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
22, Trederwen Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
22, Trederwen Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
14, Tresham Avenue	General insanitary conditions.	Withdrawn without costs. Work done before service of summons		- - -
46, Tudor Road	Defective wood floor.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
54, Tudor Road	Dirty and defective wall and ceiling plaster, and defective main roof.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
109, Upper Clapton Road	Defective main roof.	Summons not served. Defendant deceased		- - -
89, Victoria Park Road	General insanitary conditions.	Work done. Costs awarded		3 3 0
53, Warneford Street	Absence of grating to yard gully.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done		2 2 0
16, Wayland Avenue	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 28 days		3 3 0
27, Westgate Street	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 7 days		3 3 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
70, Wick Road	General insanitary conditions.	Abatement Order - 6 weeks		2 2 0
<i>Non-Compliance with Nuisance Orders</i>				
138, Ballance Road	-	Withdrawn. Council to carry out necessary work	- - -	- - -
17, Berger Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	1 1 0
45, Brooke Road	-	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	- - -	3 3 0
47, Cecilia Road	-	Adjourned sine die. War damage claim pending	- - -	- - -
11, Clapton Passage	-	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	3 3 0
57, Colvestone Crescent	-	Fine and costs imposed	4 0 0	3 3 0
36, Culford Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	3 3 0
25, Elrington Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	3 3 0
54, Graham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	3 0 0	3 3 0
113, Graham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	15 0 0	3 3 0
123, Graham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	3 3 0
150, Graham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	5 5 0
29, Jenner Road	-	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	- - -	3 3 0
60, Parkholme Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	10 0 0	3 3 0
115, Sandringham Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	3 3 0
17, Sanford Lane	-	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	3 3 0
<i>Non-Compliance with Statutory Notices</i>				
169, Amhurst Road	-	Fine imposed. No costs	3 0 0	- - -
40, Downs Park Road	-	Fine and costs imposed	5 0 0	2 2 0
81, Mapledene Road	-	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	- - -	1 11 6
<i>Section 34 (Drainage By-laws)</i>				
118, Amhurst Road	Defective sink waste pipes and soil and ventilation pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	4 4 0
50, Castlewood Road	Improper construction of waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	10 6
50, Castlewood Road	Execution of drainage work without notifying sanitary authority of intention to do so.	Fine and costs imposed	1 0 0	10 6
60, Colvestone Crescent	Improper construction of three waste pipes.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	5 0 0
60, Colvestone Crescent	Execution of drainage work without notifying sanitary authority of intention to do so.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	3 3 0
40, Downs Park Road	Defective sink waste pipes.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	1 1 0
25, Elrington Road	Defective gully, gully branch and soil and vent pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	8 0 0	3 3 0

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine			Costs		
			£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
25, Elrington Road	Defective soil and vent pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	3	3	0
25, Elrington Road	Defective soil and vent pipe.	Fine imposed ..	10	0	0	-	-	-
25 and 27, Elrington Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe common to the two properties.	Fine and costs imposed	8	0	0	3	3	0
25 and 27, Elrington Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe common to the two properties.	Summons not separately dealt with ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
25 and 27, Elrington Road	Defective soil ventilation pipe common to the two properties.	Fine and costs imposed	10	0	0	3	3	0
17, Forburg Road	Defective bath and lavatory basin waste pipes.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	2	2	0
11a, King Edward's Road	Execution of drainage work without notifying sanitary authority of intention to do so.	Summons withdrawn and re-issued against builder	-	-	-	-	-	-
11a, King Edward's Road	Execution of drainage work without notifying sanitary authority of intention to do so.	Fine and costs imposed	2	0	0	2	2	0
179, Mare Street	Defective trap to sink waste pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	3	3	0
118, Sandringham Road	Defective soil and ventilation pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	2	2	0
2, Sigdon Road	Defective sink waste pipe.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	-	-	-	3	3	0
22, Trederwen Road	Defective soil ventilating pipe.	Fine and costs imposed	1	0	0	3	3	0
Section 40 (Repair of drains)								
55, Reading Lane	Defective main drain.	Fine and costs imposed	4	0	0	3	3	0
20, Trederwen Road	Defective yard gully and branch drain.	Fine and costs imposed	5	0	0	3	3	0
Section 107 (Ashpit By-laws)								
23, Aspland Grove	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	-	-	-	1	1	0
11, Clapton Passage	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	-	-	-	2	2	0
11, Clapton Passage	Defective dustbin.	Fine imposed. No costs	5	0	-	-	-	-
36, Culford Road	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	-	-	-	1	1	0
9, Gransden Avenue	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn without costs. Dustbin supplied by new owner	-	-	-	-	-	-

Legal Proceedings - contd.

Address	Complaint or Offence	Result	Fine	Costs
			£ s. d.	£ s. d.
11, Gransden Avenue	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn without costs. Dustbin supplied by new owner	- - -	- - -
24, Jenner Road	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	2 2 0
27, Mundford Road	Defective dustbin.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	17 6
16, Plover Street	Defective dustbin.	Fine and costs imposed	4 0 0	2 2 0
18, Plover Street	Defective dustbin.	Fine and costs imposed	4 0 0	2 2 0
13, Sanford Lane	Defective dustbin.	Withdrawn without costs. Property changed hands ..	- - -	- - -
2, Theydon Road	Defective dustbin.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	17 6
10, Theydon Road	Defective dustbin.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	17 6
27, Theydon Road	Defective dustbin.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	17 6
28, Theydon Road	Defective dustbin.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	17 6
29, Theydon Road	Defective dustbin.	Absolute discharge granted on payment of costs. Dustbin supplied	- - -	17 6
70, Wick Road	Defective dustbin.	Fine imposed. No costs	6 0 0	- - -
Section 107 (Water Closet By-laws)				
53, Clapton Common	Failure to maintain W.C. in proper working order.	Withdrawn on payment of costs. Work done	- - -	1 11 6
86, Colvestone Crescent	Failure to maintain W.C. in proper working order.	Fine and costs imposed	2 0 0	2 2 0
64, Reighton Road	Failure to maintain W.C. in proper working order.	Absolute discharge granted. Work done	- - -	- - -

AIR POLLUTION

Table of monthly findings from Atmospheric Pollution Recording Stations

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
<i>Town Hall</i>												
* Rain	22	51	38	4	37	82	62	65	31	57	72	32
/ Insoluble Deposit	6.74	17.74	9.79	2.30	12.70	7.12	4.91	5.15	7.00	7.81	8.91	4.52
/ Soluble Deposit	6.19	13.01	6.70	1.85	7.56	6.16	5.69	5.07	6.10	5.69	9.71	5.22
/ Total Solids	12.93	30.75	16.49	4.15	20.26	13.28	10.60	10.22	13.10	13.50	18.62	9.74
ø Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	3.69	5.19	4.19	2.58	2.51	1.98	1.57	1.63	2.84	4.08	5.58	5.77
<i>Buccleuch House</i>												
* Rain	19	56	45	7	42	77	65	74	41	51	71	37
/ Insoluble Deposit	9.68	15.31	8.47	2.22	11.26	4.43	3.67	4.34	6.00	5.83	7.67	4.36
/ Soluble Deposit	6.81	13.29	5.83	1.77	4.96	4.83	4.73	5.63	5.34	5.00	9.89	6.40
/ Total Solids	16.49	28.60	14.30	3.99	16.22	9.26	8.40	9.97	11.34	10.83	17.56	10.76
ø Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	3.33	3.15	2.40	1.65	1.48	1.79	0.95	1.07	1.31	2.09	3.65	3.39
<i>Victoria Park</i>												
* Rain	28	49	51	7	46	76	69	79	50	60	84	31
/ Insoluble Deposit	8.56	17.45	10.24	7.16	6.72	8.79	7.21	9.96	24.21	8.08	10.33	9.34
/ Soluble Deposit	3.51	7.13	4.70	2.24	4.94	4.39	3.94	4.47	4.82	5.19	8.97	7.17
/ Total Solids	12.07	24.58	14.94	9.40	11.66	13.18	11.15	14.43	29.03	13.27	19.30	16.51
ø Sulphur Dioxide (etc.) ..	2.97	2.48	2.21	1.58	1.20	0.92	0.85	0.86	1.22	1.80	2.42	1.81

* Rainfall in millimetres per month.

/ Insoluble deposits, soluble deposits and total solids are expressed as rate of deposition in tons per square mile per month.

ø The amounts of sulphur dioxide are expressed as "milligrams of sulphur trioxide fixed per day per 100 square centimetres of Batch "A" standard lead peroxide".

FOOD SAMPLES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
Acetic Acid	2	-	-	-
Apples	-	-	1	-
Aspro	1	-	-	-
Baking powder	4	-	2	-
Bi-carbonate of Soda ..	2	-	-	-
Bisto	3	-	-	-
Blanc Mange Powder ..	1	-	-	-
Butter	39	1	12	1
Cake Mixture	1	-	-	-
Cereal	3	-	-	-
Cheese	1	-	3	-
Cinnamon	2	-	-	-
Cocoa	9	-	6	-
Coffee and Chicory Essence	16	-	4	-
Coffee Essence	1	-	-	-
Coffee	-	-	2	-
Cooking Fat	5	-	-	-
Cornflour	1	-	-	-
Cream	-	-	2	-
Curry Powder	2	-	-	-
Custard Powder	4	-	-	-
Dessicated Coconut ..	2	-	-	-
Double Cream	1	-	-	-
Dripping	1	-	2	-
Fish Paste	8	-	-	-
Flour	3	-	1	-
Flour (Cake)	2	-	-	-
French Mustard	1	-	-	-
Fruit Pie	2	-	-	-
Frying Oil	1	-	-	-
Frying Sausages	1	-	-	-
Gin	5	-	-	-
Ground Almonds	-	-	1	-
Ground Ginger	1	-	-	-
Herbs (Mixed)	1	-	-	-
Honey	3	-	-	-
Horseradish with Beet ..	-	-	1	-
Ice Cream	6	1	49	1
Ice Lolly	-	-	8	-
Ice Cream Mixture ..	-	-	1	-
Jam	10	-	2	-
Jelly	17	-	3	-
Jelly Cream	1	-	-	-
Ketchup	1	-	-	-
Laxative	1	-	-	-
Lemon Curd	2	-	-	-
Luncheon Meat	1	-	-	-
Margarine	20	-	9	-
Marmalade	4	-	1	-
Meat Paste	16	-	-	-
Milk	29	-	153	2
Milk (Sterilised)	1	-	-	-
Mincemeat	1	-	2	-
Mint	1	-	-	-
Mint Sauce	1	-	-	-
Mixed Peel	1	-	-	-
C/f.	242	2	265	4

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Article	Formal Samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number adulterated	Number taken	Number adulterated
B/f.	242	2	265	4
Mixed Spice	4	-	-	-
Mustard	11	-	-	-
Nescafe	1	-	-	-
Non-Brewed Condiment ..	11	-	-	-
Nutmeg	4	-	-	-
Nut Oil	1	-	-	-
Olive Oil	3	-	-	-
Orange Drink	2	-	-	-
Oranges (Spanish) ..	5	1	12	2
Oranges in Syrup	1	-	-	-
Oxo	3	-	-	-
Parsley	1	-	-	-
Pepper	9	-	2	-
Pickling Spice	1	-	-	-
Potatoes	-	-	2	-
Potted Salmon	2	-	-	-
Raising Powder	2	-	2	-
Rice	1	-	-	-
Rum	5	-	-	-
Sage	1	-	-	-
Salad Cream	1	-	1	-
Sauce	6	-	1	-
Sausages (Beef)	10	1	4	2
Sausages (Pork)	15	-	2	1
Sausage Meat (Pork) ..	-	-	2	1
Semolina	2	-	-	-
Single Cream	-	-	1	-
Soup	2	-	2	-
Sponge Mixture	5	-	-	-
Stuffing	1	-	-	-
Suet	3	-	-	-
Sugar	1	-	-	-
Sugar (Brown)	1	-	-	-
Teething Powder	1	-	-	-
Tea	4	-	3	-
Tinned Fish	-	-	1	-
Vinegar	3	-	-	-
Vinegar (Malt)	20	-	-	-
Whisky	17	-	-	-
Total	402	4	300	10

2082

TABLE 1

Date		Time		Location		Remarks	