

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

Contributors

Hackney (London, England). Metropolitan Borough.
Davies, Rowald Gwyn.

Publication/Creation

[1965]

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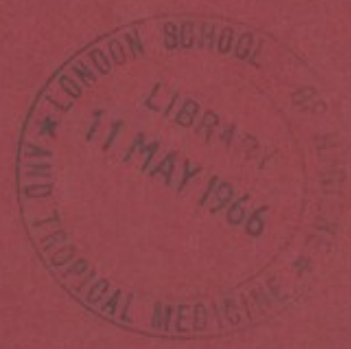
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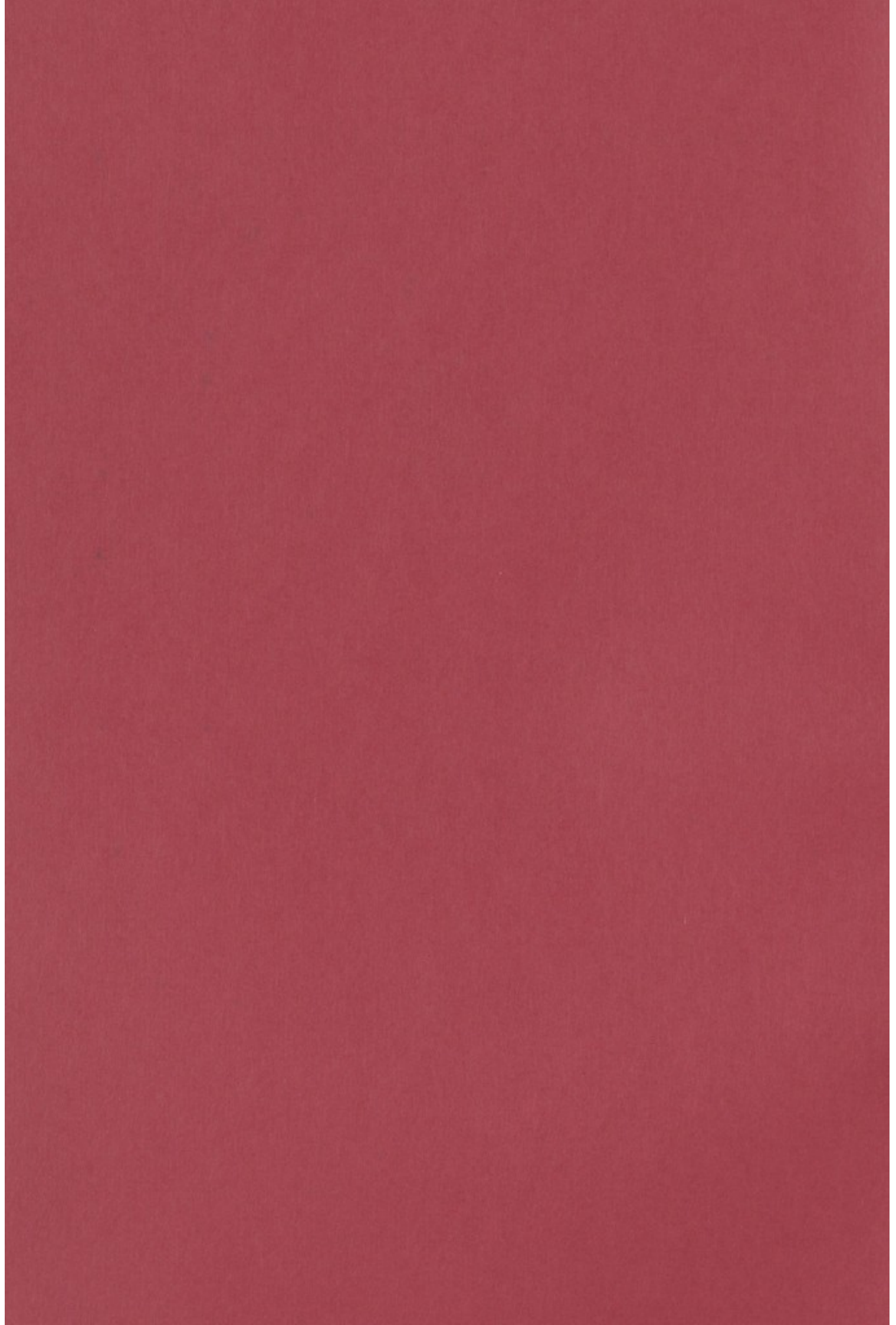
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ANNUAL REPORTS
on the Health of the
Metropolitan Boroughs of
HACKNEY, SHOREDITCH
and
STOKE NEWINGTON
for the year 1964



Hackney Borough Council



ANNUAL REPORT

on the

HEALTH OF THE BOROUGH

FOR THE YEAR 1964

R. G. Davies, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister at Law

Medical Officer of Health

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

From May 1964

Ex-Officio - Councillor R. W. Masters, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman - Alderman L. Sherman, L.C.C.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor M. Blitz

Alderman	D. G. Fade	Councillor	A. Feldman
"	J. W. Hubbard	"	S. W. Foster
"	D. McCarthy	"	Mrs. R. M. Fry
Councillor	D. H. Ansher	"	G. W. Haynes
"	S. Bornstein	"	Mrs. R. Lipman
"	S. C. Davis	"	Mrs. O. B. Wager

WELFARE SUB-COMMITTEE

Alderman L. Sherman, L.C.C. (Chairman)	Councillor S. C. Davis
" D. G. Fade	" M. Ottolangui
Councillor M. Blitz (Vice-Chairman)	" Mrs. S. Sherman
Co-opted Member: Alderman A. Heath	

BOROUGH REPRESENTATIVES ON:

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE DIVISION 4

Councillor	D. H. Ansher
"	M. Blitz
"	Mrs. R. M. Fry
"	Mrs. R. Lipman

HACKNEY AND BETHNAL GREEN METROPOLITAN BOROUGH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor	M. Blitz
"	A. Feldman
"	Mrs. R. M. Fry

HACKNEY AND STOKE NEWINGTON METROPOLITAN BOROUGH CHEST DISEASES CARE COMMITTEE

Councillor	A. Feldman
"	Mrs. R. M. Fry
"	Mrs. O. B. Wager

NATIONAL SOCIETY FOR CLEAN AIR

(a) COUNCIL OF THE SOCIETY

Alderman L. Sherman, L.C.C.
Councillor M. Blitz
The Medical Officer of Health

(b) SOUTH EAST DIVISIONAL COUNCIL

The Medical Officer of Health

THE STANDING CONFERENCE OF BODIES CO-OPERATING IN THE INVESTIGATION OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

Councillor M. Blitz
The Medical Officer of Health

LONDON AND HOME COUNTIES CLEAN AIR ADVISORY COUNCIL

Alderman L. Sherman, L.C.C.
Councillor M. Blitz
The Medical Officer of Health



PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

STAFF

as at 31st December 1964

Medical Officer of Health - Dr. R. G. Davies, M.D., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

Deputy Medical Officers of Health - Dr. D. Bielenky, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.,
(temporary part-time appointments) M.B., B.S.Lond.

Dr. J. Shulman, M.R.C.S.Eng., L.R.C.P.Lond.

Joint Public Analysts - D. T. Lucke, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.
(part-time) J. H. Shelton, F.R.I.C.

Administrative and Clerical

Chief Administrative Assistant

F. SPEARING

Senior Administrative Assistant

P. A. S. KIRRAGE

Administrative Assistants

L. Lowton

B. E. Bignall

N. A. Canter

Secretary to Medical Officer of Health

Mrs. D. Fenton

Clerks

Mrs. C. Bradley

Mrs. M. A. Bradbrook

E. P. Brewer

Miss H. Fisher

E. G. Hasler

J. F. Mellish

Miss W. E. Muddiman

J. A. Ord

Miss A. Pickett

Miss B. K. O'Reilly

E. J. Sleet

Mrs. G. I. J. Sleet

Miss M. M. Stead

J. Tedore

(One vacancy)

Social Welfare

Social Welfare Officer

R. L. Apperley (a)(b)

Welfare Assistant

Mrs. F. Gordon

Shorthand-typists

Mrs. E. Judd

Miss J. Eatly

Miss P. A. Roberts

Miss D. C. Senior

Miss J. Udall

Temporary Shorthand-typist

Miss J. Radford

Disinfecting Station Superintendent

Disinfecting Station Deputy Superintendent

Mortuary Keeper

Rodent Officer and Drainage Foreman

Cleansing Station and Visiting Nurse

Chalfonts Holiday Hotel Manageress

Chalfonts Holiday Hotel Cook/Deputy Manageress

Employees

Drainage .. 6 men (1 post vacant)

Rodent Control .. 5 men

Disinfection .. 5 men

Food and Drugs and Atmospheric Pollution and General Handyman duties .. 1 man

Chalfonts Holiday Hotel .. 5 women and

1 man (part-time)

Personal Cleansing and 4 women and

Laundry 1 man

Mortuary 1 man

Meals on Wheels 6 women

Public Health Inspectorate

Chief Public Health Inspector

T. A. WILSON (a)(b)

Senior District Inspector

F. J. O. JAMES (a)(b)

Senior Housing Inspector

W. H. BIGNELL (a)(b)

Food Inspector J. B. H. JONES (a)(b)(c)

Clean Air and Factories Inspector

A. S. WHITE (a)(b)(c)

District Public Health Inspectors

W. A. Brown (a)(b)

J. W. E. C. Dale (a)(b)

B. Fitzpatrick (a)(b)

W. G. Harris (a)

C. J. Johnson (a)(b)

A. J. Morgan (a)

H. W. Peat (a)(b)

S. A. Riches (a)

M. P. Riggs (a)

C. B. Sharratt (a)(b)(c)

G. Tovey (a)(b)

J. E. Watson (a)

K. A. Webster (a)(b)

(Six vacancies)

Assistants (Clean Air)

F. A. Stewart

(One vacancy)

Pupil Public Health Inspectors

V. W. Bridson

M. O. Ige

D. Jefferys

Miss J. Meadows

D. G. Williams

W. G. Nalson

W. E. Abbott

G. M. Grayling

C. T. Lee

Miss D. I. Dombre, S.R.N.

Mrs. M. M. Couch

Mrs. G. F. Ford

Notes:- (a) Public Health Inspectors' Certificate; (b) Meat and Other Foods Inspectors' Certificate; (c) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.

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

October, 1965.

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

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting the Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough of Hackney for the year 1964. The report is the one hundred and ninth.

Statistics. The Registrar General's estimate of the mid-year population was 164,350, an increase of 1,180 persons on the previous year. There were 914 male and 908 female deaths, a total of 1,822 deaths from all causes as compared with 2,020 in 1963. The *crude death rate* per thousand of the population for the borough was 11.09 as compared with a rate of 11.0 for the County of London and 11.3 for England and Wales. The corrected death rate for Hackney after applying the 'area comparability' factor of 1.13 was 12.53.

The number of live births was 4,041 giving a birth rate of 24.59 for Hackney against a rate of 20.0 for the County of London and 18.4 for England and Wales. The corrected birth rate for Hackney after applying the 'area comparability' factor of 0.90 was 22.13. The 69 deaths of infants under one year of age was a decrease of 36 on the previous year, and gave an *infantile mortality rate* of 17.07. The corresponding rates for the County of London and for England and Wales were 21.2 and 20.0 respectively. There were no deaths of women from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

Malignant disease. Malignant disease in all sites was responsible for 617 deaths as compared with 422 in 1963, whilst malignant disease of the lung and bronchus claimed 112 male and 15 female lives.

Accidental deaths. Motor vehicle accidents were responsible for 15 male and 5 female deaths, and all other accidents accounted for 33 deaths.

Housing. Three Clearance Areas, the Mandeville Street No. 1, the Mandeville Street No. 2 and the Maiwand Road No. 1 were dealt with. The three Areas (one large area of 73 houses and two smaller areas of 5 and 4 houses respectively) were included in one Compulsory Purchase Order known as the Clapton Park Compulsory Purchase Order 1964. An enquiry was held and subsequently in 1965 we have heard from the Minister that the Areas have been confirmed with the exception of two houses.

Atmospheric Pollution. In the phased programme for Smoke Control Areas, two further Orders became operative, i.e. Orders No. 7 and 8.

Public Health Inspection Staff. The establishment now stands at 24, as a result of the Council's adoption of the Establishment and General Purposes Committee's recommendation that the Public Health Inspectorate be increased by four to deal with the Housing Act, 1961. There has been some change in personnel but we have been unable to get enough Inspectors to take us to full establishment. One Pupil qualified, and there were five in training at the end of the year.

Welfare of Aged Persons. The Chalfonts Holiday Hotel at Bognor Regis, the extension of which was opened in April of this year, continued to provide a very much appreciated service for the older people of the Borough. The number of people who visited Chalfonts during the year was 1,283, giving a total of 3,802 persons accommodated at the Hotel since it was opened in 1961. The Council continued to provide a Meals on Wheels service and by the end of the

year three vans were operating each capable of carrying 50 complete meals. The number of meals served by the department was 31,171.

The turnover in staff during the year within the department was small; whilst the department was geared to current legislation, there was a great deal of work done to prepare the Department for the reorganisation of London government.

As in previous years, the department has had the benefit of the co-operation of the Chief Officers and staff of the other Council departments, and also assistance from the Divisional Medical Officer and staff of Division 4 of the London County Council. We have also had assistance from the general practitioners in the borough, and staffs of various hospitals and voluntary organisations, and I would take this opportunity of thanking them for this service.

Finally, I would wish to express on behalf of the department, thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee, and Members of the Council as a whole for their help and encouragement throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

ROWLAND GWYN DAVIES

Medical Officer of Health.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND VITAL STATISTICS

Hackney, one of the County of London's twenty-eight metropolitan boroughs is situated in the north-eastern part of the County. The Metropolitan Boroughs of Shoreditch, Bethnal Green and Poplar lie to the south, the Metropolitan Boroughs of Islington and Stoke Newington to the west, the Municipal Borough of Tottenham to the north, and the Boroughs of Walthamstow and Leyton form the eastern boundaries. The total area of the borough is some 3,287 acres, of which some 628.66 are public open spaces. The Borough is residential as well as industrial in character, and is divided into sixteen Wards for Local Government electoral purposes, each Ward being represented by three Councillors.

The rateable value at the 1st April was £8,208,800 and the product of a penny rate for the financial year 1963-64 was estimated to be £32,731. The number of inhabited hereditaments at the end of the year was 41,750.

VITAL STATISTICS

Estimated Mid-Year Home Population - 164,350

BIRTHS					Total	Male	Female
Live births - Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3,412	1,746	1,666
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	629	320	309
					4,041	2,066	1,975
					Hackney	County of London	England and Wales
LIVE BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	..	..	..	..	24.59	20.0	18.4
Birth rate after applying 'Area Comparability' Factor of 0.90	..	..	..	..	22.13		
ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS PER CENT OF TOTAL LIVE BIRTHS	..	..	..	..	15.6		
					Total	Male	Female
Still births - Legitimate	..	..	..	..	47	26	21
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	12	4	8
					59	30	29
					Hackney	County of London	England and Wales
STILL BIRTH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	..	..	..	..	0.36	0.30	0.31
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births	..	..	..	..	14.39	14.9	16.3
					Total	Male	Female
Total live and still births - Legitimate	..	..	..	..	3,459	1,772	1,687
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	641	324	317
					4,100	2,096	2,004
					Total	Male	Female
INFANT DEATHS (Deaths of Infants under one year of age) - Legitimate	..	..	..	..	54	28	26
Illegitimate	..	..	..	..	15	7	8
					69	35	34

	Hackney	County of London	England and Wales
INFANT MORTALITY RATE -			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	17.07	21.2	20.0
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	15.83		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	23.85		
NEO NATAL MORTALITY (Deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age) -			
Legitimate	Total 36	Male 17	Female 19
Illegitimate	11	5	6
	47	22	25
NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE -			
	Hackney	England and Wales	
All infants per 1,000 live births	11.63	13.8	
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	10.55		
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	17.49		
EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (Deaths of infants under one week)	11.14		
PERINATAL MORTALITY (59 Still births and 45 deaths of infants under one week)			
	Total 104	Male 52	Female 52
PERINATAL DEATH RATE PER 1,000 live and still births			
	Hackney	England and Wales	
	25.37	28.2	
MATERNAL DEATHS (Including abortion)			226
MATERNAL MORTALITY - Death rates per 1,000 live and still births -			
Maternal causes excluding abortion			0.20
Due to abortion			0.06
Total Maternal mortality			0.25
DEATHS			
	Total	Male	Female
All causes	1,822	914	908
DEATH RATE (CRUDE) PER 1,000 POPULATION ..			
	Hackney	County of London	England and Wales
	11.09	11.0	11.3
Death rate after applying 'Area Comparability' factor of 1.13	12.53		
TUBERCULOSIS DEATH RATE PER 1,000 POPULATION	0.04	0.06	0.05

CAUSES OF DEATH

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	..	5	1	6
Tuberculosis, other forms	..	..	..	-	1	1
Syphilitic disease	..	..	..	2	2	4
Diphtheria	..	..	..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	..	-	-	-
Meningococcal infection	..	..	..	-	1	1
Acute poliomyelitis	..	..	..	-	-	-
Measles	..	..	..	-	1	1
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	..	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	..	27	15	42
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	..	112	15	127
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	..	1	55	56
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	..	-	14	14
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	..	..	..	108	100	208
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	..	5	8	13
Diabetes	..	..	..	8	17	25
Vascular lesions of nervous systems	..	..	..	52	124	176
Coronary disease, angina	..	..	..	238	141	379
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	..	8	12	20
Other heart disease	..	..	..	38	86	124
Other circulatory disease	..	..	..	71	127	198
Influenza	..	..	..	-	-	-
Pneumonia	..	..	..	40	36	76
Bronchitis	..	..	..	68	33	101
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	..	8	4	12
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	..	10	4	14
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	..	1	1	2
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	..	5	3	8
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	..	4	-	4
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	..	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	..	..	..	9	7	16
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	..	42	71	113
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	..	15	5	20
All other accidents	..	..	..	21	12	33
Suicide	..	..	..	12	11	23
Homicide, etc.	..	..	..	-	-	-
				<u>914</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,822</u>

AGE MORTALITY

				<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Under 4 weeks	..	..	..	22	25	47
4 weeks and under 1 year	..	..	..	13	9	22
1 - 4 years	..	..	..	7	8	15
5 - 14 years	..	..	..	4	-	4
15 - 24 years	..	..	..	11	2	13
25 - 34 years	..	..	..	8	11	19
35 - 44 years	..	..	..	36	33	69
45 - 54 years	..	..	..	96	45	141
55 - 64 years	..	..	..	226	135	361
65 - 74 years	..	..	..	246	209	455
75 years and over	..	..	..	245	431	676
				<u>914</u>	<u>908</u>	<u>1,822</u>

INFANT MORTALITY. There were 69 deaths of children under one year, giving an infant mortality rate of 17.07 per thousand live births, as compared with a rate of 21.8 for the County of London and 20.0 for England and Wales.

MATERNAL MORTALITY. There were no deaths from causes associated with pregnancy or childbirth.

CAUSES OF DEATH IN AGE GROUPS OF HACKNEY RESIDENTS

Cause of Death	Sex	Total All Ages	Under 4 Weeks	4 Weeks and under 1 Year	AGE IN YEARS									
					1 - 4	5 - 14	15 - 24	25 - 34	35 - 44	45 - 54	55 - 64	65 - 74	75 and over	
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, Other ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease ..	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
8. Measles ..	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	27	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	5	10	6	-
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	5	8	-
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus ..	M	112	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	16	41	34	16	-
	F	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	4	4	4	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	8	14	16	12
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	F	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	8	4	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ..	M	108	-	-	1	-	3	-	1	7	33	41	22	-
	F	100	-	-	-	-	1	2	4	9	29	27	28	-
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	1	-	-
	F	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	3	1	-	-
16. Diabetes ..	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	-
	F	17	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	6	7	-
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ..	M	52	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	8	15	26	-
	F	124	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	2	11	32	75	-
18. Coronary Disease, Angina ..	M	238	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	30	69	73	59	-
	F	141	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	7	25	44	63	-
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	5	-
	F	12	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	8	-
20. Other Heart Disease ..	M	38	-	-	-	-	1	1	6	2	6	11	11	-
	F	86	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	13	20	46	-
21. Other Circulatory Disease ..	M	71	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	9	44	-
	F	127	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	19	103	-
23. Pneumonia ..	M	40	-	10	2	-	-	-	-	-	8	10	8	-
	F	36	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	24	-
24. Bronchitis ..	M	68	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	17	24	23	-
	F	33	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	6	19	-
25. Other Diseases of Respiratory System ..	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	2	1	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	1	3	-
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	-
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ..	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	M	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	-
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	M	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-
31. Congenital Malformations ..	M	9	4	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
	F	7	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
32. Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases ..	M	42	18	-	-	-	-	1	1	3	7	8	4	-
	F	72	23	3	2	-	-	2	4	6	3	10	19	-
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	M	15	-	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	4	1	3	-
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	2	-
34. All other Accidents ..	M	21	-	-	4	1	-	2	3	4	4	-	3	-
	F	12	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	-
35. Suicide ..	M	12	-	-	-	-	2	2	3	1	2	-	2	-
	F	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	1	1	-
Total all Causes ..	M	914	22	13	7	4	11	8	36	96	226	246	245	-
	F	908	25	9	8	-	11	11	33	45	135	209	431	-

INFECTIOUS AND CONTAGIOUS DISEASES

The following cases of infectious and contagious diseases were notified:-

Dysentery	346	Pneumonia (Acute Primary) ..	6
Encephalitis	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	58
Erysipelas	17	Scabies	30
Measles	990	Scarlet Fever	165
Meningococcal Infection ..	3	Typhoid	5
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ..	14	Tuberculosis	109
Pneumonia (Acute Influenzal)	5	Whooping Cough	93

The TWO DEATHS associated with notified cases of infectious disease were:-

Measles 1. (Female aged 2 years)
Meningo-Encephalitis 1. (Female aged 4 years)

DIPHThERIA. For the eleventh successive year no case of Diphtheria was notified, and since 1951 only one case has occurred in this Borough.

In England and Wales 29 cases were notified of which none proved fatal.

DYSENTERY (Sonne). Of the 346 cases notified, 23 were associated with day nurseries. In the previous year 474 cases were notified and there were 381 notifications in 1961.

DYSENTERY (Flexner). One case was notified.

ENCEPHALITIS (Post infectious). The one case notified made a satisfactory recovery.

MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION. There were two cases notified, one made a satisfactory recovery, the other was a posthumous notification.

MEASLES. Of the 990 cases notified 134 were admitted to hospital.

OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM. Thirteen of the 14 cases notified were babies born to Hackney mothers and one was a baby of a woman normally resident outside the borough.

POLIOMYELITIS (Infantile paralysis). There were no cases notified during the year.

POLIOMYELITIS. Notifications and deaths of cases in Hackney since 1955:-

Year	Type	Under 1 year	1-4 years	5-14 years	15-19 years	20 years and over	Totals	Total cases	Deaths
1955	Paralytic	1	5	6	4	4	20	35	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	12	1	2	15	..	..
1956	Paralytic	..	..	2	..	1	3	5	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..
1957	Paralytic	1	1	2	1	..	5	10	..
	Non-paralytic	..	1	3	..	1	5	..	..
1958	Paralytic	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1959	Paralytic	..	1	2	..	3	6	8	3
	Non-paralytic	..	1	1	..	..	2	..	..
1960	Paralytic	1	1	..	1	..	3	3	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1961	Paralytic	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1962	Paralytic	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1963	Paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1964	Paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Non-paralytic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

PUERPERAL PYREXIA. Of a total of 58 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia 57 were associated with hospital confinements, and one case with a home confinement; only 33 of the total number of cases related to Hackney residents.

SCARLET FEVER. Notifications of this disease numbered 165 as compared with 56 in the previous year and 70 in 1962; 20 cases were admitted to hospital.

SMALLPOX. No case of smallpox occurred and there were no contacts requiring surveillance.

WHOOPIING COUGH. The number of cases notified was 93 as compared with 273 in 1963 and 59 in 1962.

PUBLIC HEALTH BACTERIOLOGY. The 7,370 specimens submitted for examination to the Public Health Laboratory were reported on as follows:-

Specimens	Number	Organisms	Results	
			Negative	Positive
Throat and Nose Swabs	104	Diphtheria Bacilli	96	-
		Haemolytic Streptococci	72	31
		Vincent's Angina	84	2
Faeces and Rectal Swabs	7,223	Pathogens	6,728	-
		Salmonella Anatum	-	2
		Salmonella Brandenburg	-	1
		Salmonella Glostrup	-	1
		Salmonella Livingstone	-	1
		Salmonella London	-	1
		Salmonella Ndolo	-	1
		Salmonella Paratyphi B	-	2
		Salmonella Reading	-	9
		Salmonella Typhi	-	2
		Salmonella Typhimurium	-	16
		Shigella Sonnei	-	422
		Shigella Flexneri	-	1
		Cl. Welchii	-	2
		B. Coli	-	34
Urine	40	Pathogens	38	-
		Shigella Sonnei	-	2
Sputum	3	Pathogens	2	-
		Staphylococci	-	1

The two specimens of faeces submitted which were positive for salmonella paratyphi were in respect of a chronic carrier, from whom specimens of urine and faeces are submitted for examination every three months.

In addition to the above, 5 samples of food were submitted for bacteriological examination in connection with the investigation of cases of food poisoning, food complaints, etc.

TUBERCULOSIS

Of the 159 notifications of Tuberculosis received, 138 related to pulmonary infection and 21 to non-pulmonary. The attack rate per thousand of the population for all forms of Tuberculosis notified for the first time (109 new cases) was 0.66 as compared with 0.59 in 1963 and 0.53 in 1962.

Details of the notified cases are as follows:-

Age Groups	Primary notifications				Non-primary notifications			
	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	6	3	..	1	..	..	..	..
5	1	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
10	..	1	..	1	..	1	..	..
15	3	1	1	2	1	..	..	..
20	3	7	1	1	2	3	1	1
25	15	11	..	..	9	6	..	..
35	7	4	2	2	6	3	1	..
45	5	2	..	..	7	1	..	..
55	10	4	1	1	1	1	..	..
65	6	..	..	2	4	..	..	1
75	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..
Totals ..	57	35	6	11	31	15	2	2

Primary notifications relate to persons who had not been previously notified in the area of any authority. The sources of information of the 50 non-primary cases were:-

"Transfers" from other areas	47
Posthumous notification	3

In addition 16 other persons on the Tuberculosis Register were certified as dying from other causes.

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

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Totals	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
On Register at 1st January	793	615	80	94	873	709
Add:-						
Notifications	57	35	6	11	63	46
Transfers from other areas, etc. ..	31	15	2	2	33	17
Returned to Hackney	13	11	..	..	13	11
Deduct:-						
Deaths	25	3	..	2	25	5
Left the Borough	67	46	7	2	74	48
Recovered	52	33	4	3	56	36
Diagnosis not confirmed	..	5	..	..	..	5
From 'Non-pulmonary' to 'Pulmonary' ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
On Register at 31st December ..	750	589	77	100	827	689

MILLFIELDS DISINFECTING STATION

The Council's Disinfecting and Cleansing Station in Millfields Road provides the following facilities:-

SCABIES AND VERMINOUS CONDITIONS. Treatment of these conditions is carried out in the cleansing section of the Station, and the following cases were dealt with:-

	Scabies			Head and body lice		Cleansing Baths	
	Cases	Treatments	Contacts (Preventive treatments)	Cases	Treatments	Cases	Treatments
Children under 5 years	38	45	18	34	34	1	1
Children over 5 years	2	2	..	2	2	..	..
Adults	71	78	4	33	37	7	8
Totals ..	111	125	22	69	73	8	9

As in former years cases were accepted for treatment from neighbouring authorities and in all, twenty-two cases were dealt with on behalf of the following eight authorities:-

Authority	Scabies	Head lice	Body lice	Cleansing Bath	Fleas
Dagenham Borough Council	-	-	1	-	-
Epping and Ongar Rural District Council	-	-	-	1	-
Ilford Borough Council	1	-	-	-	-
Leyton Borough Council	7	-	1	-	-
Stoke Newington Borough Council ..	4	-	-	-	-
East Ham County Borough Council ..	-	-	2	-	-
Walthamstow Borough Council	3	1	-	-	-
Wanstead and Woodford Borough Council	-	-	-	-	1
Totals	15	1	4	1	1

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

- (a) After the occurrence of infectious and contagious disease:-
 Rooms disinfected 483
 Bedding and clothing disinfected 20,415 articles
 Public Library (including routine disinfection) and other books disinfected 9,097
- (b) For the destruction of vermin:-
 Rooms disinfested 958
- (c) Bombed sites cleared (material burned and buried on site) 16 occasions
 Material removed from bombed sites 6 bins and 2 van loads
 Articles removed from bombed sites 17
- (d) Materials removed from private houses 495 bins and 204 van loads
 3,543 articles
- (e) Miscellaneous:-
 Wasps destroyed 32 nests
 Bees destroyed 4 swarms

LAUNDRY. The main function of this section is the laundering of soiled articles of bedding, clothing, etc. of incontinent persons. In addition, it provides for the laundering of certain articles of clothing following disinfection, as well as for towels, overalls etc. in use at the Station.

For the disinfection of secondhand clothing prior to export private firms paid a sum of £129 10s. In addition, charges for removal and destruction of unwanted articles from various premises and sites totalled £600 10s. 2d.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES

Part II of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, as amended by various London County Council (General Powers) Acts, contains the main provisions relating to *sewerage and drainage*. The Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department is responsible for the construction and maintenance of sewers vested in the Borough Council but responsibility in relation to the discharge of trade effluents into sewers is shared by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department and the Public Health Department. In the majority of premises of all types in the Borough both the surface water and sewage discharge into the same drain. In a large percentage of premises in the Borough the *combined drainage system* operates i.e. the sewage from more than one dwelling discharges into a common outlet drain. The six *cesspools* still in use take the drainage of one dwelling house, two business premises, a Civil Defence Centre and dressing rooms on playing fields and are emptied by the Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department's staff as and when circumstances require. When a combined drain is found to be defective a notice is served under Section 40 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 upon the owner of the land or premises in respect of which an inspection has been made under sub-section 1 of Section 40, and if the person upon whom such a notice has been served is aggrieved thereby, he has the right of appeal to a magistrate's court. The court hearing the appeal may apportion the cost of the work between the owners of the various properties involved.

Action under the various public health enactments was taken during the year as follows:-

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

SECTION 34 (*Drainage Bylaws*). A total of ninety-three plans of proposed drainage works were submitted to the Public Health Committee. Informal notices were served in respect of *contraventions* of the bylaws at 102 premises and a total of 97 formal notices were served. Legal proceedings were instituted in 22 instances.

SECTION 40 (*Inspection of Drains*). Notice of intention to examine drains was served in respect of 145 premises; and 80 notices requiring the repair of defective drains were issued and these were followed in four instances by legal proceedings. Appeals were lodged against three notices involving 17 premises and in each case the Court made an Order apportioning the cost of the work among the owners concerned.

In exercise of their *default powers* the Council carried out drainage work in connection with two premises at a total cost of £25 3s. 9d.

SECTION 44 (*Power of Borough Council to construct or alter drains by agreement*). Under the provisions of this section, as amended by Section 30 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1958, the drainage staff of the Department, at the request of and expense of the owners concerned, carried out works of repair to drains at 315 premises at a total cost of £1,137 13s. 11d.

SECTION 82 (*Nuisances which may be dealt with summarily*). Following investigations of nuisances, 1,199 intimation notices and 1,143 nuisance (Statutory) notices were served. Applications for Nuisance Orders were made in 142 cases, and in addition proceedings were taken in twenty-four cases of non-compliance with Nuisance Orders.

SECTION 87 (*Removal and Disposal of refuse*). This service is the responsibility of the Borough Engineer and Surveyor who has furnished the following information:-

	Tons
Amount of house refuse collected	52,402
Amount of trade refuse delivered by traders direct to Homerton Wharf	1,587
Metal salvaged	80
Waste paper salvaged	632
Miscellaneous Salvage (Rags, Bottles, etc.)	37
Kitchen waste sold for conversion into pig food	375

Disposal was effected by removal from Homerton Wharf to a controlled tip at Mucking Creek in Essex.

SECTION 93 (*Removal of Obnoxious matter*). One formal notice was served under this section.

SECTIONS 95-103 (*Water supply*). Certificates issued in respect of suitable and sufficient water supply for new dwellings totalled 15. The Metropolitan Water Board was notified regarding waste of water from defective fittings, etc. at 62 premises.

SECTION 105 (*Obligation to provide water-closets*). Two formal notices were served.

SECTION 107 (*Bylaws as to sanitary conveniences, etc.*)

(a) *Water closets, etc.* Informal notices were served in respect of contraventions found at 74 premises, and 74 formal notices were served. Legal proceedings were instituted in one case.

(b) *Dustbins.* Informal notices were served in respect of 48 premises at which owners had failed to maintain dustbins in a proper condition of repair. Formal notices were served in 54 instances, and in only one case was it necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SECTION 109 (*Penalty for improperly making or altering sanitary conveniences, &c.*). One formal notice requiring the repair of a defective sanitary convenience was served and complied with.

SECTION 118 (*Bylaws as to Drainage of Stables, &c.*). One informal notice was served under the bylaws.

SECTION 122 (*Cleansing or destruction of filthy or verminous articles*). The cleansing or destruction of verminous articles was undertaken as follows:-

Verminous articles treated	138
Verminous and other articles destroyed	27 single items
	9 dustbin loads
Unwholesome laundry	10 van loads
Number of persons for whom service was provided during the year	141
Collections and deliveries made	3,541
Number of articles cleansed	37,648

This service was again made available to persons resident in Bethnal Green.

The Public Health Committee ordered the destruction of filthy articles in 12 dwellings.

SECTION 123 (*Cleansing of verminous houses*). The disinfection of 958 verminous rooms in 299 houses was carried out.

SECTION 140 (*Restrictions on carrying on of offensive businesses*). Extensions of Establishment Orders were granted in respect of the following five premises at which the business of dresser of fur skins was carried on:-

28-32, Bower Road	Springfield Fur Works,
198, Daubeney Road	Springfield Gardens.
73, Digby Road	8, Westgate Street.

No contravention of the relevant London County Council Bylaws was discovered during the course of the five inspections made.

SECTION 157 (*Application for lodging house licences*). The Council again renewed the licence granted in respect of the one lodging house in the Borough which accommodates 133 men.

SWIMMING BATHS. All the Council's baths, including the swimming baths, are under the control of a General Manager who has kindly furnished me with the following information:-

"Hackney Borough Council control three indoor swimming baths which are situated at the Central Baths establishment in Lower Clapton Road, Clapton, E.5. The water supply to the premises is from the Metropolitan Water Board - the water in the swimming baths is filtered continuously by pressure sand filters having a four-hour turnover period. Sterilisation of the bath water is by marginal chlorination with a chlorine residual maintained between 0.2 and 0.5 p.p.m. Alkalinity is maintained at pH 7.5 to 7.8."

The London County Council provide and maintain the one open air swimming bath in the Borough. Water is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and during the summer season a mechanical system of filtration and chlorination is carried out. Copies of periodic chemical and bacteriological examination of samples of the water carried out by the Scientific Branch of the Public Health Department at County Hall, are sent to me by the County Medical Officer.

SECTION 234 (*Provision of Mortuaries*). At the Council's Public Mortuary which adjoins the Churchyard of the Parish Church of St. John-at-Hackney, refrigerated accommodation is provided for fifteen bodies. There is a well equipped Post-Mortem Room, a Chapel and a Viewing Room. The Mortuary Keeper resides in a lodge attached to the premises and other accommodation provides a waiting room and an interviewing room for the use of the Coroner's Officers. Since 1956 this Mortuary has received bodies from the Boroughs of Hackney, Stoke Newington, Bethnal Green and Shoreditch, who share the cost on a population basis.

	<i>Hackney residents</i>	<i>Shore-ditch residents</i>	<i>Bethnal Green residents</i>	<i>Stoke Newington residents</i>	<i>Residents of other areas</i>	<i>Total</i>
Number of bodies received	196	56	76	64	104	496
(i) to await burial ..	1	-	-	1	-	2
(ii) to await post-mortem examination ..	195	56	76	63	104	494
Cause of death certified by Coroner without inquest	149	48	64	52	73	386
Number of inquest cases	46	8	12	11	31	108

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

SECTION 12 (*Obligation to provide dustbins*). Notices requiring the owners concerned to provide additional dustbins were served in respect of 40 premises; legal proceedings being taken in one instance.

SECTION 18 (*Hairdressers and Barbers*). Applications for registration received during the year:-

Persons	..	1
Premises	..	1

A total of 239 persons and 168 premises were on the Council's register at the end of the year. Inspections of registered premises to the number of seventy-seven were carried out.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1955

SECTION 25 (*Powers as to stopped-up or defective drains, etc.*). Sixty-nine notices were served under this section, and in the owners' default the stopped-up drains were cleared by the Council in 40 cases.

SECTION 26 (*Supply of water to premises where supply cut off*). In the case of one premises where the Metropolitan Water Board had discontinued the water supply by reason of defective fittings, a notice informing the owner that the Council proposed to carry out the work necessary to secure reinstatement of the water supply was served, and the necessary work was executed by the Council.

SECTION 27 (*Remedying of defective premises*). Notices were served under this section in three cases. In one case the work was carried out by the Council after the expiration of the statutory period of nine days.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1956

SECTION 63 (*Bylaws as to artificial lighting of common staircases*). Under the provisions of these Bylaws one informal and four formal notices were served in respect of tenement houses.

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Some complaints of noise and/or vibrations were received necessitating 286 visits and observations being made, as a result of which four nuisances were discovered; four informal notices and four statutory notices were served and in all cases the nuisances were abated or improvements were effected.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

SECTION 50 (*Burial or cremation of the dead*). This section places upon 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.

Number of burials carried out	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Number of such burials referred by the Hackney Group (No. 6) Hospital Management Committee	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Total cost of burials	..	..	..	..	..	£458 10s.0d	
Full cost reclaimed (from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and Hospital Management Committee)	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Part cost recovered (from liable relatives, death grants, deceased persons' estates and other sources)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Full cost of burial borne by the Borough Council	..	..	..	..	..	..	8

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Complaints of infestation received	..	..	..	..	..	1,514
Premises found to be infested	..	..	..	..	..	1,414
Drains examined	..	..	..	..	..	82
Drains smoke tested	..	..	..	..	..	199
Drains found to be defective	..	..	..	..	..	22

	<i>Business Premises</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>Other Premises</i>	<i>Totals</i>
Premises infested by Rats	100	573	28	701
Mice	103	707	3	813
	<u>203</u>	<u>1,280</u>	<u>31</u>	<u>1,514</u>
Premises cleared Rats	100	501	21	622
Mice	103	687	2	792
	<u>203</u>	<u>1,188</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>1,414</u>

No charge is made for the treatment of private dwellings but accounts are rendered in all cases where business premises are treated.

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department undertakes the treatment of sewers and one such treatment using sodium fluoracetate was carried out during the year.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

There are ten licensed pet shops, including stalls in open markets, in the Borough to which eleven visits were made; no infringement of the conditions in the annual licences granted by the Council was discovered.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

No new premises were registered for the use of filling materials, but an annual licence to store rag flock was renewed in respect of one premises.

Premises registered for the use of filling materials	..	..	..	43
Premises licensed for storage of rag flock	..	..	..	1
Samples of filling materials taken for analysis	..	..	..	20
Samples failing to satisfy the prescribed tests	..	..	..	1

Licensed Premises. In connection with applications for the transfer of licences, reports on the general sanitary conditions of 26 premises were sent to the Licensing Justices. As a result of the inspections made of these premises, eight were found to need attention, and six notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 and five notices under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 were served.

The work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors, other than in relation to food premises, is summarised as follows:-

DWELLING HOUSES

Inspections under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936:

Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3,465
House to House	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Infectious Disease	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	121
Verminous conditions	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22

Inspections under the Housing Acts:

Advances for House Purchase	..	..	..	..	..	..	220
Demolition Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Closing Orders	..	..	..	..	..	..	198
Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	..	..	65
Houses in Multiple Occupation	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,045
Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	..	..	55

Inspections under the Rent Act, 1957:

Certificates of Disrepair	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Cancellation Certificates	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

OTHER VISITS:

Aged and infirm persons	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Common Lodging-houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Drainage (General)	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,672
Drainage (Rat infestations)	..	..	..	..	..	..	132
Factories	..	..	..	..	..	..	374
Hairdressers ^o and Barbers ^o premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
Heating appliances	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Noise investigations	..	..	..	..	..	..	286
Offensive trades	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Outworkers ^o premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Pet Shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Premises discharging trade effluents	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Premises registered or licensed under the Rag Flock and other							
Filling Materials Act, 1951	..	..	..	..	..	..	14
Shops Act, 1950 - Section 38	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
Smoke Observations by District Public Health Inspectors	..	..					121
Vacant Sites and E.W.S. tanks	..	..	..	..	..	..	143
Water supplies (new buildings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	135

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS:

Appointments and Interviews	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,200
Attendances at Court	..	..	..	..	..	..	209
Builders' Notices (supervision of work)	..	..	..	..	..	..	583
Housing Applications	..	..	..	..	..	..	44
Other visits	..	..	..	..	..	..	385

RE-INSPECTIONS (ALL FORMS)	..	..	..	..	..	14,121
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	NOTICES SERVED		NOTICES COMPLIED WITH	
	Informal	Formal	Informal	Formal
PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936:				
Section 34 (Drainage Bylaws)	102	97	4	86
Section 40 (Repair of Defective Drains)	-	80	-	63
Section 82 (Nuisances)	1,199	1,143	37	1,046
Section 93 (Removal of Obnoxious matter)	-	1	-	1
Section 105 (Obligation to provide water-closets)	-	2	-	1
Section 107 (Water Closet Bylaws) ..	74	74	6	46
(Dustbin Bylaws)	48	54	5	65
Section 109 (Defective sanitary fittings and water supply)	-	1	-	1
Section 118 (Bylaws - Drainage of Stables &c.)	1	-	1	-
FACTORIES ACT, 1961	42	-	32	-
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954:				
Section 12 (Dustbins)	-	40	-	36
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1955:				
Section 25 (Stopped-up drains)	-	69	-	74
Section 26 (Supply of water to premises where supply cut off)	-	1	-	1
Section 27 (Remedying of defective premises)	-	3	-	3
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1956:				
Lighting of Common Staircases	1	4	-	3
LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1937 and NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960				
	4	4	-	4

HOUSING

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Action as set out hereunder was taken under the relevant provisions of the Housing Act, 1957:-

PART II

(Provisions for securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary conditions of houses)

SECTION 17

Demolition Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Houses demolished	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	Nil
Closing Orders made	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Undertakings not to use	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1

SECTION 18

Closing Orders made (including 46 individual underground rooms)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
Undertakings to make fit for human habitation	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Undertakings cancelled (Rooms made fit)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5

SECTION 27

Closing Orders determined (Whole house)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Closing Orders determined (Parts of buildings)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

Legal proceedings were taken in respect of contraventions of Closing Orders at two premises.

PART III

(Clearance Areas)

SECTION 42

Clearance areas declared	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Number of houses included therein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82

No. of houses No. of families

Mandeville Street No. 1	73	96
Mandeville Street No. 2	5	6
Maiwand Road No. 1	4	5

Confirmation of the following two areas in respect of which Clearance Orders were made in 1962 is still awaited:-

Lynmouth Road	7	7
Shacklewell Lane	9	15

PART IV

(Abatement of overcrowding)

SECTION 86 (*Duty of medical officers to furnish particulars of overcrowding*). As a result of the movement in population over the last few years, the Department's Register of overcrowding on the standard laid down by Part IV of the Housing Act, 1957 no longer gives a true picture of the extent of statutory overcrowding in the Borough, and following the coming into operation of the 1961 Housing Act, the attention has been directed to those houses in multiple occupation where there is overcrowding on an amenity basis. Particulars of the action taken under this latter Act are given on page 20.

PART V

(Provision of Housing Accommodation)

New Dwellings completed by the Borough Council in 1964	..	..	131
New Dwellings under construction at the end of the year	..	..	290
Number of temporary hutments and bungalows remaining in use at the end of the year	..	..	112
Number of family units in property purchased by the Borough Council	..	..	2,510
Number of new dwellings completed by the London County Council	..	..	208
Number of units under construction at the end of the year	..	..	70

HOUSING APPLICATIONS

Number of applicants on the Borough Council's Housing Department's register at the end of the year	5,957
New applicants added to the Register	1,036
Number of families on the Borough Council's Register rehoused (including transfer to other accommodation and mutual exchange between tenants)	656
Number of families rehoused by the London County Council	528

HOUSING ACT, 1961

SECTION 12 (*Power to apply management code to houses in multiple occupation*). Following the inspection of seven houses which were considered to be in an unsatisfactory state in consequence of failure to maintain proper standards of management, the Council decided to make Management Orders in respect of the seven houses. This brings the total of Management Orders made to 13.

SECTION 19 (*Directions to prevent or remedy a state of affairs calling for the service of Notices under Section 15 of the Housing Act, 1961, in respect of houses in multiple occupation*). A total of 289 houses occupied by more than one family were inspected, and in 258 instances action leading to the giving of a Direction was taken. The position at the end of the year with regard to these houses was as follows:-

Number of houses inspected	692
Number of houses in respect of which the giving of a Direction was approved	634
Number of houses where further investigation revealed that action under Section 19 was not necessary	58
Number of Notices of Intention to give a Direction served	589
Number of Directions given and served	556

RENT ACT, 1957

The action taken under this Act during the year is summarised in the following table:-

APPLICATIONS FOR CERTIFICATES OF DISREPAIR
OR
CANCELLATION OF SUCH CERTIFICATES

(1) *Certificates of Disrepair*

Number of applications received (Form I)	5 (661)
Number of notices to landlords of proposal to issue Certificates of Disrepair (Form J)	5 (639)
Number of undertakings to remedy defects given by landlords (Form K)	3 (380)
Number of undertakings accepted	3 (363)
Number of undertakings refused	- (17)
Number of certificates of disrepair issued (Form L)	2 (233)
Number of applications refused	1 (50)
Number of applications withdrawn	- (14)

(2) *Cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair*

Number of applications received (Form M)	5 (230)
Number of such applications relating to certificates issued under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954	2 (91)
Number of notices of proposal to cancel Certificates of disrepair sent to tenants (Form N)	5 (230)
Number of objections received	- (86)
Number of objections deemed to be justified	- (65)
Number of objections deemed to be not justified	- (21)
Number of certificates CANCELLED	5 (165)
Number of applications for cancellation refused	- (65)

(3) *Certificates as to Remedying of Defects*

Number of applications received (Form O)	..	..	..	4 (362)
(a) from tenants	..	..	..	1 (118)
(b) from landlords	..	..	..	3 (244)
Number of certificates issued (Form P)	..	..	..	4 (362)
(a) that defects have been remedied	..	..	..	3 (172)
(b) that defects have not been remedied	..	..	..	1 (190)

The figures given in brackets are the total since the 6th July, 1957, when the Act came into force.

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

A total of 64 applications for *standard grants* were referred to this department for observations of which 30 were approved.

HOUSING ACT, 1964

The Borough Council on 22nd September, 1964, delegated Parts II and IV of the above Act and the provisions of Part V relating to the Clean Air Act, 1956, to the Public Health Committee.

This Act, which was introduced as a Government Bill on 13th November, 1963, received the Royal Assent on 16th July, 1964, and is now in force. Members will recollect a report was submitted on the Bill to the Committee in January, 1964, and the following report sets out the main provisions of the parts of the Act delegated to the Public Health Committee:-

Part II of the Act deals with the compulsory improvement of dwellings. If the Council is satisfied that any area consists of dwellings lacking one or more of the following standard amenities:-

- a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom, if reasonably practicable;
- a wash hand basin;
- a hot and cold water supply at a fixed bath or shower, if reasonably practicable in a bathroom;
- a hot and cold water supply at a wash hand basin;
- a hot and cold water supply at a sink;
- a water closet;
- satisfactory facilities for storing food;

and that at least half of the dwellings are capable of improvement to the full standard and they will then be fit for human habitation and available for use for 15 years, the Council may declare the area to be an *Improvement Area*. Local Authorities must inspect their districts to ascertain whether any of them should be declared *Improvement Areas*. Where a tenanted dwelling is an *Improvement Area* is without one or more standard amenity but is capable of improvement at reasonable expense up to the full standard, or if not, to the reduced standard (hot and cold water at a sink; a water closet; and satisfactory facilities for storage of food only) a preliminary notice may be served upon the landlord specifying the works required and the cost of improving the property to the full or reduced standard and stating a time and place at which the future use of the dwellings, the proposals, and interests of the tenant may be discussed. At any time after the meeting when the requirements of the preliminary notices are considered but within 2 years of the designation of the *Improvement Area*, if the dwelling still lacks the standard amenities an *Improvement Notice* may be served upon the person having control. If the tenant consents to the improvements the works must be completed within 12 months from the date of the improvement notice (which then becomes an immediate improvement notice) becomes operative.

If the tenant's consent is not given, the improvement notice will be suspended and, if there is a change of occupation or the tenant changes his mind and there is no change in the circumstances of the building, then

the local authority must serve a copy of the suspended notice together with a final notice requiring the person in control to carry out the specified works within 12 months. Landlords etc. are required to notify the local authority of any change of tenant of a property in respect of which a suspended notice has taken effect. Failure to do so is an offence carrying a penalty of a fine of £100.

A suspended notice remains in suspense for up to 5 years. At the end of this period the local authority are free to enforce the notice if alternative accommodation is made available to the tenant(s).

A tenant of a house outside an Improvement Area may ask the local authority to improve his house to the full or reduced standard and local authorities can improve dwellings and tenement blocks outside such areas to the full or reduced standard. The procedure is similar to that for houses in an Improvement Area, save that the notice cannot be suspended. However, the powers do not apply to a dwelling provided after 1944 unless it was provided by conversion before 3rd October, 1961.

Local authorities may accept undertakings to do work and may execute work in default and recover the expenses. A lessor may apply to the County Court for his lessee to pay an increased rent to allow for the expenses incurred in executing the improvements. In the case of rent controlled dwellings improvements under the Act become improvements for the purpose of increasing rents under the Rent Act, 1957.

Part IV concerns houses in multiple occupation and amends Part II of the Housing Act, 1961. Expenses incurred by a local authority in carrying out the work shall be a charge upon the property concerned; where a person fails to execute works in connection with a notice under Sections 14, 15 or 16 of the 1961 Act he is liable to a fine of £100 and for a subsequent offence a fine of £100 and/or 3 months imprisonment.

Sections 15 and 19 of the Act of 1961 are amended so that the local authority may now simultaneously specify the maximum persons who may live in the house and also require the execution of works to make the house suitable for that number.

If on 13th November, 1963, all or any dwellings in a tenement block are without one or more of the standard amenities, the management order provisions of the 1961 Act shall be applicable to the dwellings as though they were individual properties. Where a local authority has made a compulsory purchase order in respect of a house in multiple occupation the lessor cannot regain possession from the former lessee except by application to the County Court. This restriction applies for 12 months from the making of the order or until the date (if earlier) when the Minister refuses to confirm it. If a person attempts to gain possession of the premises otherwise than by proceedings in the County Court he is liable to a fine not exceeding £100 and/or 6 months imprisonment.

Where action has been taken under Part II of the 1961 Act, and, in addition the living conditions appear to necessitate the making of an order for the protection of the safety, welfare or health of persons living in the house a local authority may make a control order which comes into force as soon as it is made. The local authority have the right under the order to take any action that might have been taken by the landlord and in particular, rights of occupation may be created in the nature of tenancies, terminable after a period of notice not exceeding one month. Tenants must not impede the local authority's introduction of good management practice. An order may exclude any part of a house which is occupied by the dispossessed proprietor.

Where a control order is in force, the local authority has a duty to maintain proper standards of management.

The local authority must pay compensation to the dispossessed proprietor at an annual rate equal to half the gross value and must prepare a scheme setting out the capital works proposed to be carried out.

Any furniture included in any letting in the house vests in the local authority and compensation for the use of the furniture is to be agreed between the authority and the owner or, failing agreement, determined by the Rent Tribunal.

There are rights of appeal against a control order and a scheme. If the order is revoked the court may allow the local authority to recover from rents already collected or as a charge on the house, the cost of work already carried out.

A control order expires after 5 years, if it is not revoked sooner by the local authority or by a court. The court, if it is satisfied that a leasehold interest has expired and the owner intends, and is able to, demolish or reconstruct the house, must revoke the order. On termination the rights and obligations assumed by the local authority vis-a-vis the residents revert to the dispossessed proprietor.

Application may be made to the courts to vary or determine a lease of a house subject to a control order. In particular, if the court is satisfied that a lessor is willing and able to take appropriate remedial action in the house on determination of the lease, and that the local authority will revoke the order to allow him to do so, the court is to terminate the lease.

Local authorities have power to equip a house subject to a control order with furniture, fittings and conveniences.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following is a summary of legal proceedings taken under the various Acts, Orders and Regulations, the administration of which comes within the purview of the Public Health Committee.

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

SECTION 34 (DRAINAGE BYELAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Fine and costs	3
Fine imposed - no costs awarded	5
Absolute discharge - no costs awarded	2
Withdrawn without costs (work completed)	8

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

Fine and costs	1
------------------------	---

SECTION 82 AND THE FIFTH SCHEDULE (NUISANCES)

Abatement Orders made - costs awarded	39
Abatement Orders made - no costs awarded	6
Adjourned sine die	1
Withdrawn without costs	78
Work completed	72
Premises vacated	1
Wrong defendant	3
Change of ownership	2

Non-compliance with Magistrates Orders

Fine and costs	13
Fine imposed - no costs awarded	1
Withdrawn without costs	28
Work completed	27
Premises vacated	1
Contravention of Prohibition Order - Fine and costs	1

SECTION 107 (ASHPIT BYELAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Withdrawn without costs - dustbins provided	1
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SECTION 107 (WATER-CLOSET BYELAWS) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Fine imposed - no costs awarded	1
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LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1954

SECTION 12 (PROVISION OF DUSTBINS) (NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICE)

Fine and costs	2
Withdrawn without costs - dustbins supplied	1

HOUSING ACT, 1961

SECTION 19 (FAILING TO COMPLY WITH DIRECTION)

Fine and costs	7
Dismissed	1

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

SECTION 7 (SANITARY CONVENIENCES) - CONTRAVENTIONS

Withdrawn without costs - work completed	1
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CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

SECTION 12 (ADAPTATION OF FIREPLACES IN PRIVATE DWELLINGS) (NON-COMPLIANCE WITH NOTICES)

Withdrawn without costs - work completed	2
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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SECTION 8 (GENERAL PROTECTION FOR PURCHASERS OF FOOD AND DRUGS) (CONTRAVENTIONS)

Fine and costs	2
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ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year action was taken under the following sections of this Act:-

SECTION 1 (*Prohibition of dark smoke from chimneys*). No contraventions of the provisions of this section were observed.

SECTION 3 (*Requirement that new furnaces shall be so far as practicable smokeless*). Seven notifications of intention to install eleven furnaces were received. In two of these cases application for 'prior approval' was made in respect of two furnaces and approval was granted on the following conditions:-

In respect of an oil-fired John Thompson (Multipac) -

- (a) The fuel to be used must be of 3,500 seconds viscosity fuel oil.
- (b) The plant shall be so installed, operated, maintained and equipped to minimise the emission of smoke and fitted with a photo-electric cell or similar smoke alarm.
- (c) The installation must comply with the Codes of Practice for oil burning equipment, drawn up by the British Standards Institution.
- (d) The installation must receive skilled attention at regular intervals by recognised heating engineers and efficiently maintained.
- (e) Notwithstanding any automatic control, there shall be available at all times an adequately trained operator.

In respect of oil fired Colt Turbostatic heating unit -

- (a) The fuel to be used must be of 35 seconds viscosity fuel oil.
- (b) The plant shall be so installed, operated, maintained and equipped to minimise the emission of smoke.
- (c) The installation must comply with the Codes of Practice for oil burning equipment, drawn up by the British Standards Institution.
- (d) The installation must receive skilled attention at regular intervals by recognised heating engineers and efficiently maintained.
- (e) Notwithstanding any automatic control, there shall be available at all times an adequately trained maintenance operative.

SECTION 11 (*Smoke Control Areas*). The eight Smoke Control Orders made by the Council were in operation at the end of the year.

(a) HACKNEY NO. 1 (CENTRAL) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1958. This Order, which came into operation on the 1st September, 1959, covered some 150 acres, and necessitated the carrying out of 1,093 conversions or adaptations.

(b) HACKNEY NO. 2 (CENTRAL) SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1959. This Order covers some 208 acres and came into operation on the 1st October, 1960. The number of adaptations or conversions ultimately necessary is expected to be in the region of 1,575.

(c) HACKNEY NO. 3 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1960. This Order covers some 689 acres and came into operation on the 1st November, 1961. It is expected that adaptations or conversions to the number of 5,300 will ultimately be necessary.

(d) HACKNEY NO. 4 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1961. This Order covers some 200 acres and came into operation on the 1st November, 1962. It is expected that adaptations or conversions to the number of 3,350 will ultimately be necessary.

(e) HACKNEY NO. 5 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1962. This Order covers some 461 acres and came into operation on the 1st July, 1963. It is anticipated that adaptations or conversions to the number of 4,300 will ultimately be necessary.

(f) HACKNEY NO. 5 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1962 (VARIATION) ORDER, 1963. Subsequent to the Minister's confirmation being received in respect of the Hackney No. 5 Smoke Control Order, the Council made the Clapton Park Compulsory Purchase Orders which affected some 325 properties included in the No. 5 Smoke Control Order, it was therefore decided to submit to the Minister a Variation

Order exempting these properties from the No. 5 Order. This Variation Order was made by the Council on the 25th September, 1963 and came into operation on 1st December, 1963.

(g) HACKNEY NO. 6 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1962. This Order which came into operation on the 1st November, 1963 covers approximately 303 acres. It is anticipated that some 2,854 adaptations or conversions will ultimately be necessary.

(h) HACKNEY NO. 7 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1963. This Order which came into operation on 1st July, 1964 covers approximately 246 acres. It is anticipated that some 2,029 adaptations or conversions will be ultimately necessary.

(i) HACKNEY NO. 8 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1963. This Order which came into operation on 1st November, 1964 covers approximately 150 acres. It is anticipated that some 1,739 adaptations or conversions will be ultimately necessary.

(j) HACKNEY NO. 9 SMOKE CONTROL ORDER, 1964. This Order was made by the Council on the 24th June, 1964 having been deferred from the March Committee, as a result of the Ministry's Circular 69/63 dated 17th December, 1963. This Circular was reported in my 1963 Annual Report and authorised Local Authorities to pay grant in respect of a wider range of approved heating appliances, having regard to a diminution in the availability of gas coke.

Since the Order was submitted to the Ministry, it has been necessary to review the position in the area and revise the costs submitted to the Ministry. It is now anticipated that the Order will be confirmed by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government some time in the early part of 1965 and that it will become operative towards the latter part of that year.

AMENDMENT TO THE CLEAN AIR ACT 1956. Part V of the Housing Act 1964 amends the Clean Air Act, 1956, so that dwellings, the erection or conversion of which was begun after 5th July, 1956, but before 16th August, 1964, are now eligible for grant provided the expenditure is incurred after 16th August. This will allow the replacement of open grates which were installed in new premises in accordance with building byelaws, in those areas where open grate smokeless fuel is unlikely to be sufficient to meet the requirements of further smoke control orders.

Furthermore a grant on the installation of a heating appliance of a particular class in a given Smoke Control Area shall not be payable where a local authority have, by resolution, designated that class of appliance unsuitable for installation in that area. The Minister has power to designate classes of heating appliances as unsuitable where they place undue strain upon fuel resources. Local authorities are given discretionary power to approve retrospectively, for grant purposes, expenditure which after the Minister has confirmed an order but before it comes into operation, an owner or occupier incurs without the local authority's prior approval. The Minister now has power to make an exchequer contribution towards local authorities' expenses on discretionary repayments. Formerly the Minister only had power to make a contribution in respect of the 7/10ths of the expenditure which local authorities were bound to pay to the owner or occupier.

The grant payable to local authorities buying or holding unfit houses for use as accommodation for the time being has been increased from £3 to £8 per year, for houses approved for that purpose after 13th November, 1963.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS - PHASED PROGRAMME

	Premises	Dwellings	Acres	Report to Public Health Committee	Order made by Council	Order confirmed	Order Operative
No. 1	3,011	2,632	150	9. 9.58	26. 9.58	19.12.58	1. 9.59
No. 2	3,546	3,081	208	14.10.59	28.10.59	28. 1.60	1.10.60
No. 3	9,473	8,849	689	12.10.60	26.10.60	27. 4.61	1.11.61
No. 4	4,802	4,487	200	11.10.61	25.10.61	27. 2.62	1.11.62

HACKNEY

METROPOLITAN ~ BOROUGH

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS - PHASED PROGRAMME

No. 1	Area came into operation	1. 9.59
No. 2	Area came into operation	1.10.60
No. 3	Area came into operation	1.11.61
No. 4	Area came into operation	1.11.62
No. 5	Area came into operation	1. 7.63
No. 6	Area came into operation	1.11.63
No. 7	Area comes into operation	1. 7.64
No. 8	Area comes into operation	1.11.64
No. 9	Area proposed operative date	1.10.65
No. 10	Area proposed operative date	1. 4.66
No. 11	Area	

0 1/4 1/2 3/4 1 Mile



	Premises	Dwellings	Acres	Report to Public Health Committee	Order made by Council	Order confirmed	Order Operative
No. 5	5,975	5,687	461	14. 3.62	28. 3.62	19. 9.62	1. 7.63
No. 6	5,939	5,682	303	Oct. 62	26. 9.62	11. 2.63	1.11.63
No. 7	6,119	3,740	246	Mar. 63	Mar. 63	18. 6.63	1. 7.64
No. 8	4,270	2,693	150	Oct. 63	Oct. 63	28. 1.64	1.11.64
No. 9	4,779	4,428	176	Mar.			
No. 10	6,472	5,693	229	Oct.			
No. 11*	11,161	9,560	475	Mar.			

* Includes two areas scheduled for redevelopment.

The details given above are factual up to the making of the Order in respect of the proposed No. 8 Area and thereafter are tentative.

SECTION 12 (*Adaptation of fireplaces in private dwellings*). During the year the following Notices were served:-

(1) Intimation Notices	..	2,618
(2) Statutory Notices	..	2,713

Summonses were applied for against 10 owners who failed to comply with 31 notices requiring them to carry out adaptations necessary to enable occupiers of the premises concerned to comply with the terms of Smoke Control Orders. Of these cases 17 were withdrawn as the work was carried out. Summonses are to be issued for the remaining 14.

In all cases where an adaptation approved by the Council is carried out a grant of 70% of the total approved cost is payable by the Council who recover 40% from the Exchequer; the section does, however, provide for payment by the Council the sums in excess of the statutory 70%.

In 14 cases relating to 21 adaptations payment of 100% of the approved cost was made in respect of each adaptation.

SECTION 16 (*Abatement of smoke nuisances*). Eight of the nine instances of smoke being emitted in such quantity as to constitute a nuisance were dealt with without recourse to statutory action.

In the remaining case the nuisance arose because of the use of a furnace on which there was already a Prohibition Order. Proceedings were taken against the owner for contravention of the Prohibition Order.

(a) *Clean Air Centre*. During the year some 4,000 residents, builders, trades representatives, etc. visited the Centre in Florfield Road to obtain advice on various aspects of the Clean Air Act, and in particular for detailed information regarding the adaptation of their fireplaces, method of obtaining grant aid, use of smokeless fuels, etc. The Centre continues to accommodate some of the staff engaged on work connected with the implementation of the Clean Air Act.

(b) *The National Society for Clean Air*. The Council renewed its annual subscription to this Society and was represented on the Council of the Society by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee and the Medical Officer of Health.

(c) *The London and Home Counties Clean Air Advisory Council*. The Council renewed its annual subscription to this body on which the Council is represented by the Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Public Health Committee together with the Medical Officer of Health.

(d) *Joint Conference of Local Authorities*. This Joint Conference, formed in 1957, comprises representatives from the following authorities:-

County Borough of East Ham and West Ham.
Boroughs of Barking, Chingford, Dagenham, Ilford, Leyton,
Walthamstow, Wanstead and Woodford.
Metropolitan Borough of Hackney, and the Urban District
of Chigwell.

Two meetings were held, one on the 22nd April at Barking, the other on 28th October at Dagenham.

(e) *The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.* The Council has, for a number of years, been a member of the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies, and was represented by the Medical Officer of Health and the Chairman of the Public Health Committee.

(f) *Recording of Atmospheric Pollution.* The Department now takes daily readings of smoke and sulphur dioxide from the following four Stations, each of which is equipped with a volumetric sulphur dioxide instrument with smoke filter attachment:-

Town Hall;
Lampard Grove Depot;
Rushmore Road Primary School;
Metropolitan Hospital, Kingsland Road.

The London County Council continue to maintain their two Stations, one in Victoria Park, E.9, and a second at the Ambulance Station, Brooksby's Walk.

The following table shows the extent of atmospheric pollution by smoke and sulphur dioxide in terms of average daily readings for each month as recorded throughout the year at the Town Hall, Lampard Grove, Metropolitan Hospital, and Rushmore Road School Stations:-

AIR POLLUTION

Concentration of Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide by the Volumetric Method

Location of Apparatus			Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
Town Hall 2	Smoke		265	228	133	83	43	43	28	40	58	188	163	200
	SO2		440	362	279	229	154	138	106	127	152	266	254	284
Lampard Grove Depot 6	Smoke		210	165	85	58	32	35	22	32	46	132	115	138
	SO2		70	65	44	58	46	38	35	32	50	69	92	93
Metropolitan Hospital 7	Smoke		282	246	156	87	46	44	30	39	57	190	172	211
	SO2		444	369	271	244	167	138	114	116	154	253	310	348
Rushmore Road School 8	Smoke		249	209	125	Nil	37	34	21	29	44	Nil	Nil	Nil
	SO2		428	313	262	Nil	144	122	103	107	139	Nil	Nil	Nil

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION FIGURES JANUARY TO DECEMBER 1964

AVERAGE DAILY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE

NIL RETURN FOR INSUFFICIENT NUMBER OF RESULTS

SECTION 30 (*Duty to notify occupiers of offences*). Pursuant to the provisions of this section, written notice of contraventions of Sections 1, 11 and 16 were sent to occupiers of the 14 premises concerned.

The following tables summarises the work of the department in connection with the implementation of the Clean Air Act:-

Number of complaints received	63
Number of observations and investigations made	269
Number of contraventions of Section 1 (Dark Smoke) found	
Number of contraventions of Section 11 (Smoke Control Areas)	5
Number of smoke nuisances (Section 16)	9
Number of notifications to occupiers of offences (Section 30)	11
Number of formal notices (Section 16) served	Nil
Number of notifications of intention to install new furnaces (Section 3(1))	11
Number of applications for approval of new furnaces in accordance with Section 3(2)	2
Number of visits in connection with domestic Smoke Control	12,176
Number of informal notices to owners of properties in Smoke Control Areas	2,618
Number of formal notices served (Section 12)	2,713

FACTORIES, SHOPS AND OFFICES

The Factories Act, 1961, consolidated the Factories Acts, 1937 to 1959 which it repeals, and came into operation on 1st April, 1961. Responsibility for the enforcement of the provisions of this Act devolves in the main upon H.M. Inspector of Factories. Local authorities have only limited responsibilities, the provisions enforced by them being in the case of non-power factories those relating to cleanliness (Section 1), overcrowding (Section 2), temperature (Section 3), drainage of floors (Section 6), and sanitary conveniences (Section 7); in the case of power factories their responsibilities relate only to sanitary conveniences. District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions relating to Outwork.

The number of factories on the register at the end of the year was 1,535 of which 1,327 were power factories and 75 non-power factories, as well as 2 electrical stations and 23 sites of building operations and works of engineering construction. A total of 493 inspections were made and action was found to be necessary as follows:-

SECTION 7 (*Sanitary conveniences*). There were 28 contraventions of this section - in 22 instances sanitary conveniences were found to be unsuitable or defective and in six instances insufficient.

SECTION 70 (*Basement Bakehouse*). There are now only seven underground bakehouses in respect of which certificates of suitability continue to operate as follows:-

94, Chatsworth Road, E. 5.	33, Rectory Road, N. 16.
72, Dalston Lane, E. 8.	18, Upper Clapton Road, E. 5.
219, Glyn Road, E. 5.	186, Well Street, E. 9.
200, Lower Clapton Road, E. 5.	

Some 31 inspections were made of these bakehouses.

SECTION 138 (*Posting of abstract of Act and notices*). During the course of inspections made the Public Health Inspectors observed one instance of failure to display in a factory abstracts of the Act, in accordance with the requirements of this Section and pursuant to Section 153 (Provisions as to county and district councils) notification of the contravention was sent to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

HOMEWORK - OUTWORKERS. SECTION 133 (*List of outworkers to be kept in certain trades*). The lists received in August showed that there were 89 firms in the Borough employing outworkers; at the end of the year 972 outworkers were recorded in the department of whom 543 were employed by firms from outside the Borough. The inspection of outworkers premises is carried out by the district Public Health Inspectors who paid a total of 5 visits.

Statistics relating to factories and outwork are set out below:-

FACTORIES AND OUTWORK

1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health 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	75	11	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	1,327	437	28	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	25	45	-	-
Total	1,427	493	28	-

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) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding ..	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6) ..	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7):-	-	-	-	-	-
(a) Insufficient ..	6	2	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	22	25	-	11	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the act (not including offences relating to Outwork) ..	1	-	1	-	-
Total ..	29	27	1	11	-

3. Outwork:-

Nature of work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel : Making etc., Cleaning and Washing ..	540	-	-	-	-	-
Household linen ..	16	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers ..	46	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	92	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making ..	8	-	-	-	-	-
Carding etc. of buttons etc. ..	11	-	-	-	-	-
Stuffed toys ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas crackers, Christmas Stockings, etc. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-
Furniture and Upholstery	41	-	-	-	-	-
Total ..	755	-	-	-	-	-

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

	Residing in the Borough	Residing outside the Borough	Total
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough ..	419	528	947
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough ..	543	-	543
Number of outworkers employed by firms in and outside the Borough ..	10	-	10
Total ..	972	528	1,500

5. Types of home work carried out by Hackney residents:-

Trade	No. of Out-workers	Trade	No. of Out-workers
Artificial Flowers	32	Fancy Goods, Small Wares etc.	12
Belts, Bags and Leather Goods	23	Feathers	2
Blouses, Dresses, Robes, etc.	105	Fur	5
Boots and Shoes	78	Hats	-
Brassieres and Corsets ..	1	Hosiery and Knitted Goods ..	5
Brushes and Bristles ..	12	Household Linen Goods ..	21
Button Carding and Covering	14	Lampshades	1
Cardboard Boxes and Paper Bags etc.	75	Mantles and Costumes ..	29
Children's Clothing	17	Millinery	5
Christmas Crackers, Stockings, Carnival Goods etc.	25	Overalls	-
Clothing	324	Pyjamas and Shirts	13
Coathanger Covering	10	Skirts and Slacks	18
Collars	-	Tailoring	63
Dolls and Toys	30	Ties and Neckwear	11
Dressing Gowns	4	Trimmings	15
Fancy Stationery	13	Umbrellas	4
		Miscellaneous	5
		Total	972

SHOPS ACT, 1950

SECTION 38 (*Sanitary and other arrangements in shops*). This section requires the provision and maintenance of -

- suitable and sufficient means of ventilation;
- reasonable temperature;
- suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences;
- suitable and sufficient means of lighting;
- suitable and sufficient washing facilities;
- suitable and sufficient facilities for the taking of meals.

No contraventions were discovered during the course of the inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

Exemption certificates relating to sanitary accommodation continued in operation in respect of ten premises.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of Premises Registered during the year	Total number of Registered Premises at end of year	Number of Registered Premises Receiving a General Inspection during the year
Offices	191	190	20
Retail Shops	555	554	58
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses ..	35	35	3
Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	69	69	6
Fuel Storage Depots	2	2	-
Totals ..	852	850	87

The number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises totalled 611.

Analysis of Persons employed in registered premises by workplace

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons employed
Offices	2,981
Retail Shops	3,275
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	865
Catering Establishments open to the Public	390
Canteens	84
Fuel Storage Depots	41
Total	7,636
Total Males	3,875
Total Females	3,761

There were no exemptions granted during the year.

There were no prosecutions instituted during the year.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

FOOD COMPLAINTS from residents who felt that they had been sold food which was unfit for human consumption totalled 75. A full investigation was made of all these complaints and the vendors of the food in question were informed and invited to submit written explanations. In 38 cases the complaints could not be substantiated and no legal action was taken; warning letters were sent to vendors in 26 cases and legal proceedings were authorised in 11 cases.

Departmental records contain details of the 1,465 premises in the borough where the following food trades were carried on:-

Aerated water manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses (Registered)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	30
Bakehouses (Basement) ..	..	..	..	..	..	7
Bakers' Shops (Sales only)	..	..	..	..	..	40
Bakers sundries manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beer bottlers	..	..	..	..	..	1
Beer and Wines "Off" sales at Grocers' shops	..	..	..	..	..	6
Butchers (Registered) ..	..	..	..	..	..	87
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	44
Cake decoration manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canned Soup manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cheese manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Confectionery (sweet shops)	..	..	..	..	..	350
Concentrated food manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Fish curing	..	..	..	..	..	16
Fish (wet)	..	..	..	..	..	29
Fish (fried)	..	..	..	..	..	19
Food vending machines ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Food Importers	..	..	..	..	..	3
Fruit Drink manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greengrocery	..	..	..	..	..	136
Grocery and Provisions	..	..	..	..	..	325
Grocery and Provisions (Registered)	..	..	..	..	..	26
Ice cream - manufacture and sale	..	..	..	..	..	451
Jam manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Jellied Eels and Pie manufacture and sale	..	..	..	..	..	5
Milk distributor	..	..	..	..	..	214
Non-Brewed Condiment and Vinegar manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	..	..	..	..	..	241
Pickle manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	2
Restaurants and Cafes ..	..	..	..	..	..	186
Sugar Grinding	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sweet manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	3
Wholesale Food Storage	..	..	..	..	..	15
Wine Bottler	..	..	..	..	..	-
						<u>2,250</u>

STREET TRADING IN FOOD. The majority of 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. All new applications for licences to trade in food are referred to this department, and other than fruit and/or vegetables and wet and shell fish licences are not recommended unless the foods are sold "pre-packed". Frequent inspections of all stalls are made and storage accommodation is also inspected at the time of the initial application and later on as necessary. The position in regard to street traders licensed to engage in the sale of food commodities at December 31st was as follows:-

Foodstuffs sold	Place of Trading									Total number of stalls
	Ridley Road	Chatsworth Road	Well Street	Kingsland Road	Broadway	Garnham Street	Lauriston Road	Bradbury Street	Other sites	
Fruit and Vegetables	54	31	17	6	18	2	-	2	8	138
Fish (Wet, dry and shell)	9	5	4	1	3	-	1	-	16	39
Fish and Poultry	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Meat and Poultry	10	2	2	-	1	-	-	1	-	16
Grocery and Provisions	7	6	4	2	4	-	-	-	-	23
Sweets and Ice-Cream	2	2	1	2	2	-	1	-	1	11
Soft Drinks	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Cakes and Biscuits	1	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Refreshments (Coffee stalls) ..	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	5
Apple Fritters	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Eggs	1	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Totals	86	51	28	15	30	2	2	4	27	245

SECTION 2 (*General protection for purchasers of food and drugs*). This section provides that a person selling to the prejudice of the purchaser any food or drug which is not of the nature, or not of the substance, or not of the quality demanded by the purchaser, shall be guilty of an offence. In five cases legal proceedings were taken under this section:-

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Selling Apple Puffs not of Quality, Nature or Substance demanded	-	-	-	3	0	0
Selling loaf of bread not of quality demanded	2	0	0	1	0	0
Selling bottle of milk not of quality demanded	5	0	0	2	0	0
Selling chocolate not of quality demanded	5	0	0	2	0	0
Selling chocolate burnt almonds not of quality, nature or substance demanded	-	-	-	5	0	0

SECTION 6 (*False labelling or advertisement of food or drugs*). A person who gives with any food or drugs sold by him, or displays with any food or drug exposed by him for sale, a label, whether attached to or printed on the wrapper or container or not, which -

- falsely describes the food or drug, or
- is calculated to mislead as to its nature, substance or quality

is guilty of an offence unless he proves that he did not know, and could not with reasonable diligence have ascertained that the label was of such a character as aforesaid. No action was taken under this section.

SECTION 8 (*Punishment for sale, etc., of food unfit for human consumption*). This section provides that any person who sells or offers or exposes for sale, or has in his possession for the purpose of sale any food intended for, but unfit for, human consumption shall be guilty of an offence. Proceedings were taken in one instance under this section.

SECTION 9 (*Examination and seizure of suspected food*). An authorised officer of a council may at all reasonable times examine any food intended for human consumption which has been sold, or is offered or exposed for sale, or is in 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 him to be unfit for human consumption may seize it and remove it in order to have it dealt with by a justice of the peace. Formal action was necessary in one instance. The following is the list of unfit foods which were voluntarily surrendered and destroyed:-

	Weight				
	Tons	Cwts	Qtrs	Lbs	Oz
Bread, cakes and pastries				3	-
Cereals			1	-	1
Cheese				13	-
Fish		9	2	17	14
Fruit and Vegetables	17	15	3	26	1
Jam and Marmalade			1	13	4
Tinned Meat, Poultry and game	7	11	1	12	1
Carcase Meat, Poultry and game	2	4	-	9	12
Milk (Evaporated and Condensed)			3	13	-
Pickles and Sauces	1	7	2	2	12
Tea and Coffee				1	9
Miscellaneous	1	1	2	15	5
	30	11	3	15	11

DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD. Tins of unsound meat as well as carcase meat were disposed of in the incinerator at the Millfields Disinfecting Station. Other types of unsound tinned food were, following puncture of the tins, taken to the Council's wharf for shipment to a controlled tip.

SECTION 13 (*Regulations as to Food Hygiene*)

(a) The Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960. The following notices were served:-

Regulation 5 (Food business not to be carried on at insanitary premises, etc.)	
Defective and dirty condition of premises	8
Dirty condition of yard	1
Accumulation of rubbish	7
Regulation 6 (Cleanliness of equipment, etc.)	
Equipment not made of such material as can be properly kept clean	6
Dirty condition of equipment	5
Failure to protect food containers from risk of contamination	4
Regulation 8 (Food to be protected from risk of contamination)	
Failure to protect food from contamination	6
Food placed lower than eighteen inches from ground	1
Regulation 9 (Personal cleanliness)	
Smoking whilst handling food	1
Regulation 14 (Sanitary conveniences)	
Failure to keep sanitary convenience clean and in efficient order	24
Failure to provide sufficient light and ventilation	3
Food room communicating directly with sanitary convenience	1
Failure to display notice "Now wash your hands"	10
Regulation 16 (Wash-hand basins to be provided)	
Failure to provide suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins	6
Absence of hot water	7
Absence of soap, detergents, nail brushes, towels	11
Failure to keep clean and in efficient order	2
Regulation 17 (First-aid materials to be provided)	
No provision of first aid equipment	6
Regulation 18 (Accommodation for clothing, etc.)	
Failure to provide cupboard or locker for clothing not worn during working hours	3
Regulation 19 (Facilities for washing food and equipment)	
Failure to provide suitable and sufficient sinks	3
Failure to keep sinks clean and in efficient order	6
Failure to provide adequate supply of hot water to sink	1
Regulation 21 (Ventilation of food rooms)	
Failure to maintain suitable and sufficient ventilation	1
Regulation 23 (Cleanliness and repair, etc. of food rooms)	
Food room not capable of being effectively cleaned	4
Failure to keep room clean	32
Failure to keep room in good state of repair	12
Regulation 24 (Accumulation of refuse, etc.)	
Failure to keep food room free from accumulation of refuse	9
Regulation 26 (General requirements as to Stalls)	
Absence of Name and Address on Stall	3

Regulation 27 (Covering of Stalls)

Failure to screen stall at sides and back	1
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Regulation 28 (Supply of water for stalls)

Absence of clean and wholesome supply of hot water	1
Failure to provide suitable and sufficient sinks	1
Absence of soap or detergent, nail brushes, towels	2

Notices served under these regulations related to defects at 57 premises as follows:-

Bakers	8
Basement Bakehouses	2
Beer Bottlers	1
Butchers	4
Cafes and Restaurants	13
Canteens	5
Confectioners	3
Fish Fryers	2
Food Storage Premises	2
Greengrocers	2
Grocers and Provision Merchants	7
Public Houses	5
Stalls	3

Legal Proceedings under the Food Hygiene Regulations

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
(1) <i>Cafe</i>						
Failure to provide suitable and sufficient wash-hand basins	Withdrawn			without		
				costs		
(2) <i>Grocery</i>						
Allowing refuse to accumulate in a food room	2	0	0	-	-	-
Carrying on a food business in insanitary conditions	5	0	0	1	0	0
Failure to keep food rooms in good order, repair and condition	5	0	0	-	-	-
Failure to keep a sanitary convenience in a clean and fit order	1	0	0	-	-	-
Failure to maintain suitable and sufficient lighting in the sanitary convenience	2	0	0	-	-	-
(3) <i>Wholesale and Retail Grocery</i>						
Failure to keep in good order and repair food rooms	4	0	0	-	-	-
Allowing refuse to accumulate in food rooms	4	0	0	-	-	-
Carrying on a food business in insanitary conditions	4	0	0	2	0	0

SECTION 16 (*Registration of premises - manufacture and sale of ice cream and of sausages, etc.*). This section provides that no premises shall be used for 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 unless they are registered under this section for that purpose by the local authority.

ICE CREAM. New applications to the number of thirteen for the sale of ice cream were approved. At the end of the year the premises of 442 retailers and nine manufacturers were registered. The 81 samples of ice cream submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for Methylene Blue Test, were reported on as follows:-

Grade 1 ..	67
Grade 2 ..	5
Grade 3 ..	5
Grade 4 ..	4

PREPARATION OR MANUFACTURE OF SAUSAGES OR POTTED, PRESSED, PICKLED OR PRESERVED FOOD INTENDED FOR SALE. There were two new applications, one for fish frying and the other for the preservation of meat - i.e. the cooking of chickens. At the end of the year the following 158 premises were registered:-

Preservation of meat and manufacture of sausages	114
Fish curing	16
Manufacture of meat pies and jellied eels	5
Manufacture of canned soups	1
Fish frying	19
Food Vending Machines (Sausages)	3
	<u>158</u>

SECTION 23 (*Prevention of spread of disease by ice-cream*). Every manufacturer of, or dealer in, ice-cream shall, upon the occurrence of certain diseases among the persons living or working in or about the premises on which the ice-cream is manufactured, stored or sold, forthwith give notice thereof to the Medical Officer of Health. If the Medical Officer of Health has reasonable ground for suspecting that any ice-cream or substance intended for use in the manufacture of ice-cream is likely to cause any disease communicable to human beings, he may give notice to the person in charge thereof that, until further notice, the ice-cream or substance in question, is not to be used for human consumption. No action was necessary under this section.

SECTION 24 (*Sale of horseflesh*). No person shall sell, or offer or expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any horseflesh for human consumption elsewhere than in premises, or in a stall, vehicle or place, over or on which a notice in legible letters stating that horseflesh is sold there is displayed in a conspicuous position. No person shall supply horseflesh for human consumption to a purchaser who has not asked to be supplied with horseflesh. No contraventions of this section were discovered.

SECTION 26 (*Cases of food poisoning to be notified*). Under this section a registered medical practitioner on becoming aware or suspecting that a person whom he is attending is suffering from food poisoning, shall forthwith notify same to the Medical Officer of Health of the district.

(a) *Outbreaks of food poisoning due to identified agents*: One small family outbreak, involving 4 notified cases was caused by Salmonella Reading. A second family outbreak, involving 3 notified cases, was caused by Salmonella Typhimurium. A third family outbreak, involving two notified cases, was caused by Clostridium Welchii.

(b) Single cases notified totalled 15.

(c) The bacteriological findings in the 24 notified cases were as follows:-

Organism	All Ages	Under 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	3 - 4 years	4 - 5 years	5 - 10 years	10 - 15 years	15 - 20 years	20 - 35 years	35 - 45 years	45 - 65 years	65 and over
Cl. Welchii	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Salmonella Brandenburg	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
" Glostrup	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
" London	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
" Ndolo	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
" Reading	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	-	-
" Typhimurium	14	2	2	1	-	-	3	4	-	1	1	-	-
Totals	24	3	2	1	-	-	5	6	-	2	3	2	-

SECTION 27 (*Inspection and control of infected food*). If the Medical Officer of Health of a district has reasonable ground for suspecting that any food of which he, or any other officer of the local authority of the district, has procured a sample under the provisions of this Act is likely to cause food poisoning, he may give notice to the person in charge of the food that, until his investigations are completed, the food, or any specified portion thereof, is not to be used for human consumption, and either is not to be removed, or

is not to be removed except to some place specified in the notice. No action was necessary under this section.

SECTION 29 (*Milk and Dairies Regulations*)

(a) MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959. The Department's register of distributors of milk and dairy premises, shows the following entries:-

Distributors of Milk -

(i) From dairy premises in the borough	..	..	23
(ii) From premises in the borough, other than dairies			191
			<u>214</u>
Dairy premises registered	..	..	23

Legal proceedings were instituted in the following instance:-

	Fines			Costs		
	£	s.	d.	£	s.	d.
Failure to ensure cleanliness of vessel used for containing Milk	7	0	0	1	0	0

(b) MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1963. The following Dealer's (pre-packed) licences were issued by the Borough Council:-

(i) Untreated	..	..	..	..	9
(ii) Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	..	173
(iii) Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	..	193

Two samples of raw milk were submitted to biological examination for tubercle bacilli with negative results.

"Pasteurised" milk is required to comply with the Phosphatase Test for adequate heat treatment, and with the Methylene Blue Test for bacterial cleanliness. "Sterilised" milk is required to comply with the prescribed turbidity test.

The Public Health Laboratory Service reported that the following samples satisfied the required tests:-

Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	Phosphatase Test	358
				Methylene Blue Test	347
Sterilised Milk	..	..	..	Turbidity Test	6
Untreated	..	..	..	Methylene Blue Test	4

The following sample was reported as unsatisfactory:-

Pasteurised Milk	..	..	..	Methylene Blue Test	1
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A subsequent sample satisfied the Methylene Blue Test.

The Methylene Blue Test on ten samples of Pasteurised Milk were reported as being void.

The Sale of Milk Regulations, 1939. These Regulations require milk to contain not less than 3% milk fat, and 8.5% milk solids other than milk fat. Some 3 formal and 103 informal samples were submitted to the Council's Public Analyst and all complied with the Regulations; the average content of these samples was 3.64 per cent milk fat and 8.84 per cent milk solids other than milk fat.

SECTION 91 (*Powers of sampling*) and SECTION 92 (*Right to have samples analysed*). An authorised officer of a Council is empowered to procure samples for analysis or for bacteriological or other examination; if he considers such samples should be analysed, he shall submit them for analysis by the Public Analyst for the area in which the samples are procured.

SECTIONS 91 and 92. On the 529 samples taken, 327 formal and 202 informal, the Public Analyst reported as follows:-

FOOD SAMPLES - SUMMARY OF ANALYSES

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adult-terated	Number taken	Number Adult-terated
Acetic Acid 17% Solution			1	
Almonds, ground	1			
Alphabet Pasta	1			
Apples			2	
Apricots			1	
Apricots, dried	1			
Arctic Roll	1			
Baked Beans in Tomato Sauce	1			
Baking Powder	1			
Batter and Scone Flour	1			
Beans, quick dried	1			
Biscuits			1	
Biscuits, Butter Osborne	1	1		
Biscuits, Milk Chocolate	1			
Bisto	1			
Black Pudding	2			
Blancmange Powder	1			
Blancmange Powder with Added Glucose	1	1		
Braised Beef in Gravy	1			
Bread and Butter	1			
Bread Crumbs, Coloured			1	
Broccoli			1	
Bubble Gum	1			
Butter	32			
Butter Cake	1	1		
Butter Thins (Biscuits)	1	1		
Butter, Unsalted	1			
Buttercake Biscuits			1	1
Buttered Cheese Sandwich	1			
Buttered Rolls	1			
Cake, Butter Madeira	1	1		
Cameloni Mogador			1	
Carrots	1			
Cauliflower			1	
Cereal Mixture	1			
Cereal, Orange, Egg and Honey	1			
Cheese			1	
Cheese, Ilchester with Beer	1			
Cheese, Soft			1	
Cherries, Glace	1			
Chicken Stock Tablets	1			
Chillies	1		1	
Chillie Powder	2		2	2
Chipolatas	1			
Chocolate Cornflour Blancmange	1			
Chocolate Cream Eclairs	1			
Chocolate Fruit Biscuits	1			
Chocolate Rolls	1			
Cocoa	2			
Coconut, Creamed	1			
Coconut, Dessicated	1			
Cod Roe, Smoked	2			
Coffee Cake Mixture			1	
Coffee, Instant	4			
Coffee Sandwich	1			
"Coleslaw"	1			
Condensed Full Cream Milk			1	
"Cookeen"	2			
Cooking Fat, Kosher	1			
C/f.	85	5	17	3

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adul-terated	Number taken	Number Adul-terated
B/f.	85	5	17	3
Cordial, Lemon Juice	1			
Corned Beef			6	3
Cornflour	1			
Cornish Pasty	1			
Cottage Cheese	1			
Crab Spread	1			
Crab Spread with Butter	1			
Cream Cheese	1			
Cream Chocolate Bun	1			
Cream, Tinned			1	
Crisps, Oxo Flavour	1			
Curry Powder	1			
Custard Tart	1			
Dairy Cream Doughnut			1	
Dairy Cream Horn			2	
Dairy Cream Split			1	
Dairy Cream Sponge	1			
Egg Mundels	1			
Evaporated Milk	1		1	1
Fat, Compound	1			
Fish Cakes	1			
Fish Fingers, Frozen	1			
Fish Paste	4			
Flour, Batter	1			
Frankfurters			1	1
Fruit, Mixed	1			
Fruit Yoghurt	1			
Gelatine	1			
Gin	16			
Ginger, Ground	1			
Gravy Mix			1	
Hermesetas			1	
Herbs, Mixed, Dried	2			
Home Bread Mix			1	
Honey, Clear	2			
Ice Cream	11		28	
Ice Cream, Dairy	7	1	6	1
Ice Cream Lolly			1	
Ice Cream, Parev			1	
Ice Cream Powder	1			
Ice Cream Ready Mix			1	
Ice Cream Soft	1		4	
Ice Lolly	9			
Ice Water			3	2
Jaffa Cakes	1			
Jam	1			
Jam, Blackcurrant	1		1	
Jam, Pineapple	1			
Jam, Strawberry	2			
Jelly	3			
Jelly, Bramble	1			
Lard	4			
Lemon Glucose Drink			1	
Liqueurs, Chocolate	2			
Lolly (Sweets)	1			
Luncheon Meat, Pork	1			
Malt Vinegar			1	
Margarine	6			
C/f.	184	6	80	11

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adul-terated	Number taken	Number Adul-terated
B/f.	184	6	80	11
Marmalade, Chunky	1			
Marmalade, Lemon	1			
Marmalade, Orange	1			
Meat Paste	5			
Milk, Channel Island	1		3	
Milk, Evaporated			1	
Milk, Pasteurised	2		98	
Milk, Sterilised			1	
Milo	1			
Mincemeat	3			
Mousse, Lemon	1			
Mustard	1			
Non-Brewed Condiment	5			
Nutmeg, Ground	2			
Onion, Sliced and Dehydrated	1			
Orange Drink			2	
Orange Squash Sachet	1			
Oxos	1			
Pancake Mix			1	
Pancakes, Scotch	1			
Parsley	1			
Parsnips	1			
Pastry Mix	1			
Pears			1	
Peel, Cut, Mixed	2			
Pepper	5			
Petit Beurre	1	1		
Pineapple, Tinned			1	
Potato Pancake Mix	1			
Prunes in Heavy Syrup			1	
Prunes, Tinned			1	
Rennet Essence			1	
Rhubarb			1	
Rock, Broken, Mixed			1	
Rum	3			
Salad Cream	1			
Salmon Spread with Butter	1			
Salt, Cooking and Preserving	1			
Sardines			1	
Sauce, Chop			1	
Sauce, Horseradish and Beetroot	1			
Sauce, Tartare	1			
Sausages, Beef	9			
Sausages, Beef Chipolata	1			
Sausages, Beef, Kosher	1			
Sausages, Hot Dog	1			
Sausages, Liver	2			
Sausages, Pork	7			
Sausages, Yankee	1			
Self Raising Flour	18			
Short Pastry Mix	1			
Smoked Salmon	2			
Soda, Bicarbonate	1			
Soup Mix (Minestrone)			1	
Soup, Oxtail	1			
Spaghetti, Meat Sauce			1	
Sponge Drops	1			
Steak and Kidney Pudding	1			
C/f.	279	7	197	11

FOOD SAMPLES (Contd.)

Description of Article	Formal samples		Informal samples	
	Number taken	Number Adulterated	Number taken	Number Adulterated
B/f.	279	7	197	11
Stewed Steak, Tinned			1	
Stuffing, Sage and Onion	2			
Suet, Beef Shredded	6	2		
Suet Pudding Mixture	1			
Sugar, Demerara	1			
Sugar, Vanilla Flavour	1			
Sultanas	1			
Swedes			1	
Sweets			1	
Table Jelly	2			
"Tangy Fruits"	1			
Tea	15			
Tomato Puree, Tinned			1	
Tomatoes, Tinned	1		1	1
Vinegar	2			
Vinegar, Malt	1			
Vodka	1			
Whisky	10			
Xmas Pudding	2			
Yeast, Baking	1			
Total	327	9	202	12

ADULTERATION. The following are details of the 21 adulterated or unsatisfactory samples:-

Formal	Nature or extent of adulteration	Action Taken
Butter Madeira Cake	Contained fat other than butter fat.	Letter sent to manufacturers drawing their attention to the misleading label which has since been altered satisfactorily.
Butter Cake	Contained fat other than butter fat.	Letter sent to manufacturers drawing their attention to the misleading label.
Shredded beef suet (2 samples)	Deficient in fat to the extent of 3.9 per cent of the minimum required amount.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Butter Osborne Biscuits	Contained fat other than butter fat.	Letter sent to manufacturers drawing their attention to the misleading label.
Petit Beurre (Small Butter)	Contained fat other than butter fat.	Letter sent to manufacturers drawing their attention to the misleading label.
Butter thin biscuits	Contained fat other than butter fat.	The matter had already been taken up with manufacturers.
Blancmange Powder with added glucose	Incomplete labelling.	The Committee decided to take no action.
Dairy Ice Cream	Sample deficient in skim milk solids.	Subsequent sample was satisfactory. No further action.

<i>Informal</i>	<i>Nature or extent of adulteration</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Tinned Italian Plum Tomatoes	Skin very badly bruised.	Formal sample taken - satisfactory.
Condensed Full Cream Milk unsweetened	Deficient in butter fat to the extent of 2.2 per cent of the minimum required amount.	Formal sample taken - satisfactory.
Frankfurters	Sample deficient in meat to the extent of 41 per cent of the minimum required amount.	Shop closed, no further action possible.
Buttercake	Contained fat other than butter fat.	The matter had already been taken up with the manufacturers.
Corned Beef	Outer slices of meat contained an excess of tin.	The rest of the consignment was surrendered by the retailer.
Dairy Ice Cream	Sample deficient in skim milk solids.	Formal sample taken.
Corned Beef	Tin badly corroded and sample contained an excessive amount of tin.	Vendor voluntarily surrendered all stocks of this consignment. No further action.
Corned Beef	Sample contained an excessive amount of tin.	Vendor voluntarily surrendered all stocks of this consignment. No further action.
Water Ice (Lemon) (Liquid)	Sample contained an excessive amount of lead.	Legal proceedings were authorised but owing to certain difficulties which arose and the fact that it was an informal sample, it was not possible to institute legal proceedings.
Water Ice (Orange) (Liquid)	Sample contained an excessive amount of lead.	Legal proceedings were authorised but owing to certain difficulties which arose and the fact that it was an informal sample, it was not possible to institute legal proceedings.
Chillie Powder (2 samples)	Contained a small amount of non-permitted colour.	All stocks of this Chillie Powder were re-exported.

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 I 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 names of 113 persons and the addresses of their business premises were entered in the authority's register for the sale of Part II poisons at the end of the year. The main business of these sellers was:-

Grocer	..	..	..	..	..	68
Hardware Store	..	..	..	..	..	29
Drug Store	..	..	..	..	..	11
Hairdresser	..	..	..	..	..	2
Disinfectant Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	1
Seed Merchant	..	..	..	..	..	1
Turpentine Bottler	..	..	..	..	..	1

PHARMACY AND MEDICINES ACT, 1941. The provisions of this Act which a local authority has power to enforce, relate to the prohibition of the publication of advertisements concerning certain diseases, to the prohibition of the publication of any advertisement relating to abortion and to the disclosure of certain information as to the composition of medicines.

The following is a summary of the work carried out under the Food and Drugs Act, 1955:-

Inspections

Registered Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	987
Other Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,221
Stalls	..	..	..	..	..	..	322
Markets	..	..	..	..	..	..	279
Food	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,286
Dairies and Milk Distributors' Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	321

Investigations

Food Complaints	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
Food Poisoning cases	..	..	..	..	..	..	24

Sampling

Samples - formal	..	..	..	..	..	..	327
Samples - informal	..	..	..	..	..	..	202
Graded Milks	..	..	..	..	..	..	364
Untreated Milk	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Ice cream (for bacteriological examination)	..	..	..	..	..	..	81

Notices served

All types of Food Premises	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
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DISTRIBUTION OF FOOD TRADES IN PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTION DISTRICTS
as at 31st December, 1964

	Districts										Total
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
Aerated Water Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Bakehouses (Registered)	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1*
Bakehouses	3	..	5	1	5	1	4	1	6	4	30
Bakehouses (Basement)	..	2	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	1	7
Bakers' Shops (Sales only)	9	3	5	3	1	3	4	3	1	8	40
Bakers' Sundries Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Beer Bottlers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Beer and Wines "Off" Sales at Grocers' Shops	..	1	2	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	6
Butchers (Registered)	12	4	13	12	10	10	4	3	6	13	87*
Butchers	10	3	7	2	6	2	3	..	1	10	44
Cake Decoration Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1
Canned Soup Manufacture	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1*
Cheese Manufacture	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Confectionery (Sweet Shops)	47	21	48	35	45	29	29	29	28	39	350
Concentrated Food Manufacture	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1*
Fish Curing	2	1	2	2	1	2	3	..	..	3	16*
Fish (Wet)	7	3	3	2	1	2	3	..	..	8	29
Fish (Fried)	..	1	4	2	4	1	3	2	1	1	19*
Food Vending Machines	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	3*
Food Importers	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	3
Fruit Drink Manufacture	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Greengrocery	24	8	19	11	18	14	8	7	8	19	136
Grocery and Provisions	44	16	47	27	39	27	23	27	24	51	325
Grocery and Provisions (Registered)	1	2	4	4	9	..	2	1	..	3	26*
Ice Cream - Manufacture and Sale	65	29	49	52	54	38	39	43	37	45	451*
Jam Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Jellied Eels and Pie Manufacture and Sale	..	..	..	1	..	1	2	..	..	1	5*
Milk Distributor	20	13	21	21	41	19	13	24	18	24	214
Non-Brewed Condiment and Vinegar Manufacture	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Public Houses and Off Licences	17	17	24	14	29	28	25	32	24	31	241
Pickle Manufacture	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	2
Restaurants and Cafes	23	8	21	16	19	20	17	13	19	30	186
Sugar Grinding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Sweet Manufacture	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	3
Wholesale Food Storage	1	1	1	1	1	..	..	2	2	6	15
Wine Bottler	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	288	133	276	208	289	199	186	189	180	302	2,250

* Registered Premises

WELFARE OF AGED PERSONS

As was reported in my Annual Report for the previous year, the Council, for the purpose of implementing the new powers contained in the National Assistant Act 1948 (Amendment) Act, 1962, assumed responsibility for the Meals on Wheels service previously provided by the Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People. To enable this service to be extended two "Commer Cob" vehicles, each vehicle being fitted with five containers (ten meals per container) and electrical heating apparatus, and thus being able to carry 50 hot meals at a time, were ordered. These two vans were delivered on the 10th January, 1963 and four part-time Driver/Attendants were engaged. To meet the increasing demand for these meals a further van was ordered, which was delivered in June 1963, and two additional part-time Driver/Attendants were employed, making a total of six at the end of the year.

SECTION 31 (*Contributions to Old People's Organisations*)

(a) *Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People.*

For the year ending 31st March, 1964 the Council made a grant of £2,000 to this Association, to which the following old people's Clubs were affiliated:-

Ainsworth Road Friendship Club, Ainsworth Road, E. 9.	Golden Links, Clapton Park Methodist Church, Chatsworth Road, E. 5.
Aspland Hall Old Peoples Club, Chatham Place, E. 9.	Good Companions, Webb Estate, E. 5.
Banister House, Homerton, E. 9.	Guinness Trust Flats, Stamford Hill, N. 16.
The Beckers, Rectory Road, N. 16.	Hackney Friendship, Brenthouse Road, E. 8.
Cazenove Friendship, 69, Stamford Hill, N. 16.	Hindle House, Arcola Street, E. 8.
Dalston Friendship, 62, Montague Road, E. 8.	Lea View House, Springfield, E. 5.
Eton Mission Hackney Wick, E. 9.	Martello Club, Martello Street, E. 8.
Friends and Neighbours, Pembury Estate, E. 5.	Mayfield Club, 15, Richmond Road, E. 8.
Morland Estate, London, E. 8.	St. Michaels, Northwold Road, E. 5.
Nisbet House, Homerton, E. 9.	St. Pauls Church, Amhurst Road, N. 16.
Over 60's Nye Bevan Estate, E. 5.	Stamford Hill Friendship, Webb Estate, E. 5.
Rectory Road Congregational Church, Rectory Road, E. 5.	Stoke Newington Friendship, Shacklewell Lane, N. 16.
St. Barnabas Church, Homerton High Street, E. 9.	Summit Estate, N. 16.
St. James Church, Powell Road, E. 5.	Victoria Luncheon and Friendship Club, Egerton Road, N. 16.
St. Michaels, Lamb Lane, E. 8.	Wigan and Wrens Park House, Clapton, E. 5.

Other activities of the Association include:-

- Domiciliary and Clinic Chiropody Services
- Domiciliary Barber Service
- Visiting of Old people in their homes
- Assisted holiday scheme
- Distribution of Harvest Festival and Christmas gifts
- Distribution of furniture, clothes, beddings, etc.
- Transport of old people to hospitals, dental surgeries, etc.
- Advice on various problems.

(b) *Victoria Kosher Meals on Wheels Committee.* A grant of £500 was made to this organisation for year ending 31st March 1965, in addition, a bonus grant of 33/4 was paid per week for every unit of 25 meals, or part of a unit of 25 meals served, over a figure of 250 meals per week, this bonus grant to be additional to the existing subvention of 1/2 per meal.

(c) *Hackney Association for Workshops for the Elderly.* The Borough Council made a grant of £3,000 to this Association. It runs two workshops, one in Ellingfort Road and one in Pedro Street, providing accommodation for a total of 150 retired men and women working shifts of two hours.

CHALFONTS HOLIDAY HOTEL was opened for the reception of guests on the 17th April, 1961 with accommodation for 20 persons. The extension to Chalfont's was completed in March, 1964 and was officially opened on 1st April, 1964. Accommodation for guests at the holiday hotel was thereby increased from 20 to 34. Applicants for admission must be residents of Hackney and priority is given to elderly men and women in need of a change and who have not had a holiday for some time. The Hotel does not provide for sick persons or for convalescence after illness. The duration of the holiday is normally one week, Monday to Monday, and guests are taken from and returned to Hackney Town Hall by private coach. Applications for a holiday were received from some 1224 persons, and all the applications were graded in order of priority, dependent upon when the applicants last had a holiday. During the year under review some 1283 persons were accommodated of whom 1177 had one week's holiday and 106 had a holiday of two weeks duration. The success of this venture is illustrated by the large number of letters of thanks and appreciation which have been received from persons who have had the benefit of such a holiday and by the fact that at the end of the year there was a waiting list of 937 applicants.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1963, SECTION 43 (*Power of sanitary authorities to cleanse aged and feeble persons in their own homes or elsewhere*). The bathing service for elderly and other handicapped persons continues to be greatly appreciated, and in the year under review 180 old people were given 1,154 baths. Some 97 persons had 592 baths at the Millfields Centre, and 83 persons received 562 baths in their own homes.

The following statistics give some indication of the day-to-day activities of the Department in connection with aged persons:-

Persons known to the Department at 31st December 1963	..	1617
New cases during 1964	..	977
Persons on register at 31st December 1964	..	2210
Total visits to aged persons	..	2163

Action taken:-

Admitted to Homes	..	49
Admitted to Hospital	..	112
Home Help Service arranged	..	189
Meals arranged	..	293
Homes cleared	..	62
Incontinent Laundry Service	..	117
Bathing	..	200
Miscellaneous Help arranged	..	302

Very close co-operation was again maintained with officers of the health and welfare departments of the County Council. As a result of this co-operation, little time was lost in finding accommodation for aged people in the County Council's homes and for aged sick in hospital beds. The Hackney Association for the Welfare of Old People was at all times ready to co-operate with the Department, and we are most grateful to the officers and members of that Association for their continued help.

HEALTH EDUCATION

Health Education propaganda during the year included the following activities:-

- (a) Exhibition of posters and distributions of leaflets on various health matters;
- (b) Displays on current health topics in the showcases at the Hillman Street Entrance to the Town Hall;
- (c) Talks to various organisations.

The Department co-operated fully with the staff of Division 4, London County Council, in giving the maximum publicity possible to the campaigns for vaccination against poliomyelitis, and immunisation against diphtheria.

SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946

PART II (*Hospital and Specialist Services*). The North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is the authority responsible for the provision of hospital and specialist services in this area; the day-to-day administration of the hospitals is in the hands of two local Management Committees:-

The Hackney and Queen Elizabeth Group Hospital Management Committee is responsible for the following four hospitals within the Borough:-

	Bed Complement	Beds Open
Hackney Hospital, E.9. (General, geriatric and maternity)	974	845
Eastern Hospital, E.9. (Infectious disease and geriatric)	495	315
German Hospital, E.5. (Maternity)	203	157
Mothers' Hospital, E.5. (Maternity)	110	110

This Committee co-operates with the County Council in the provision of Ophthalmic Clinics for Schoolchildren.

Central Group (No.5) Hospital Management Committee. The Metropolitan Hospital, with a complement of 146 general medical and surgical beds, is the only hospital of this Group in the Borough. The services provided include a Chest Clinic for the diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis.

PART III (*Health Services provided by Local Health Authorities*). The London County Council, as the local health authority, provides the following services:-

SECTION 22 (*Care of mothers and young children*). The six maternity and child welfare centres in Hackney are sited as follows:-

- 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.
- St. Paul's Church Hall, Evering Road, N.16.

Child welfare sessions are held at all centres; ante-natal and post-natal sessions are held at all centres except Cadogan Terrace; and dental services for expectant and nursing mothers and pre-school children are provided at Lower Clapton Road and Richmond Road. Foot clinics are held at Elsdale Street and Richmond Road. A weekly Family Planning Session is held at Richmond Road Centre.

The following are details of the number of sessions held and attendances at these Centres:-

	No. of Sessions	Attendances
Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics	401	5,167
Infant Welfare	984	32,628
Special Toddlers	220	2,140
Educational Classes	68	401
Chiropody	1,591	11,549
Family Planning	52	1,002

All the welfare centres in the Borough serve as distribution points for welfare foods and vitamin preparations.

Day Nurseries. The four Day Nurseries in the Borough provide the following accommodation:-

	Approved 0-2 years	Accommodation 2-5 years	Total
Fernbank, 1a, Fountayne Road, N.16.	27	29	56
Hillside, 135a, Holmleigh Road, N.16.	12	48	60
St. John's Hackney Churchyard, E.8.	25	26	51
Wetherell, Wetherell Road, E.9.	12	38	50

SECTION 25 (*Home Nursing*). The Hackney District Nursing Association, which is affiliated to the Queens Institute of District Nursing, provides the home nursing service on an agency basis for the County Council:-

	General	Midwifery	Maternity	Total
Number of patients nursed	2,173	206	31	2,410
Number of visits paid:-				
Under 5 years	643			
5-64 years	20,019			
Over 65 years	51,677	72,339	4,257	76,596

The following is an analysis of the general visits made:-

Medical	..	..	..	..	..	1,886
Surgical	..	..	..	..	..	181
Tuberculosis	..	..	..	..	..	20
Maternal complications	..	..	..	..	..	85
Others	..	..	..	..	..	1

Although the number of patients has decreased slightly, the visits show an increase, the greater number of visits being paid to the elderly members of the community.

SECTION 26 (*Vaccination and Immunisation*)

(a) *Immunisation against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus*

Number of children protected against -	Primary Immunisation	Reinforcing Doses
Whooping Cough	..	..
Diphtheria	6	534
Whooping Cough and Diphtheria	..	..
Whooping Cough, Diphtheria and Tetanus	2,928	1,786
Diphtheria and Tetanus	340	1,410
Tetanus	166	1

(b) *B.C.G. Vaccination - Schoolchildren - 13 years*

Number of such children on rolls of Hackney Schools	..	1,842
Number for whom parental consent for vaccination was received	..	1,601
Number Mantoux tested	..	1,417
Number of positive reactors	..	94
Number of positive reactors X-rayed	..	94
Number of negative reactors vaccinated	..	1,259

(c) *Poliomyelitis Immunisation*. The following table shows the number of people attending centres in the Borough who completed primary courses of immunisation during the year (either two injections of SALK vaccine or three doses of SABIN (oral) vaccine), and the number who received booster doses. A fourth dose is only available to schoolchildren up to the age of 12 years:-

	Salk			Sabin (Oral)		
	Primary course	3rd injection	4th injection	Completed primary course	Fourth dose	Grand Total
<i>Hackney Welfare Centres and Schools</i>						
Children under 5 years	1	-	-	2,911	-	2,912
Schoolchildren and young people under 20 years	-	-	-	1,147	1,739	2,886
Adults under 40 years	-	-	-	110	-	110
<i>General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals*</i>						
Children under 5 years	10	5	-	312	23	350
Schoolchildren and young people under 20 years	11	13	-	85	80	109
Adults under 40 years	7	5	-	15	-	27
Totals	29	23	-	4,580	1,842	6,394

* The figures under this heading are a calculated proportion (60%) of the totals for the area covered by Division 4 of the London County Council which includes the boroughs of Shoreditch and Stoke Newington as well as Hackney.

(d) *Smallpox Vaccination*

	Primary Vaccination	Re- vaccination	Total
<i>Hackney Welfare Centres</i>			
0-14 years	1,366	90	1,456
Over 15 years	50	310	360
<i>General Medical Practitioners in Hackney</i>			
0-14 years	200	40	240
Over 15 years	25	290	315
Totals	1,641	730	1,371

SECTION 27 (*Ambulance Service*). The two ambulance stations in the Borough are sited at Homerton Grove, E.9, and Paragon Road, E.9.

SECTION 28 (*Prevention of illness, care and after-care of tuberculosis patients*). The three Chest Clinics are located at:-

- (a) The London Chest Hospital, Bonner Road, Victoria Park, E.2.
- (b) The Metropolitan Hospital, 335, Kingsland Road, E.8.
- (c) Rear of St. Leonard's Hospital, 204, Hoxton Street, N.1.

There is an After Care Committee for each area. The Borough Council is represented by three members on each of these Committees, representing the London Chest Hospital and Metropolitan Chest Clinic areas.

SECTION 29 (*Domestic Help*). The cases dealt with during the year came in the following categories:-

Maternity	63
Tuberculosis	64
Chronic sick and aged persons	2,837
General	216

Other services provided by the County Council. In its capacity as Local Health Authority, the County Council also provides health visiting (SECTION 24) and is responsible for the provision of a comprehensive school health service which includes facilities for the treatment of minor ailments in schoolchildren at the following centres in the Borough:-

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

Other treatment facilities for schoolchildren include dental, nutrition, ophthalmic, and special investigation clinics.

PART IV (*General medical and dental services, pharmaceutical services and supplementary ophthalmic services*). The London Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the National Health Service Act.

MENTAL HEALTH ACT, 1959. The admission of mentally disordered persons to psychiatric hospitals, the care and after-care of the mentally ill, and the care of severely sub-normal and sub-normal children and adults is carried out by the Mental Welfare Officers from the Shoreditch Health Centre. There are two training centres for severely sub-normal and sub-normal persons in the Borough:-

- (i) The Dalston Training Centre (for elder boys and men)
Congregational Church Hall, Bay Street, E.8, and
- (ii) The Hackney Junior Training Centre (for boys and girls)
Ickburgh Road, E.5.

Clifton Lodge, 96, Dalston Lane, E.8, is a day rehabilitation centre and provides places for forty persons who have been discharged from psychiatric hospitals and are in need of help in re-adjusting themselves to life in the community.

Aggl. Core of	22	Sanitary arrangements for	
Anti-fly catches	28	Section 27	7
Area of Shoreditch	4	Section 28	7
Atmospheric pollution	25	Water Pollution Act, 1948	12
Barter/Exchange arrangements	3	Water, Power and Sewerage	
Birth rates	3	Provision 27A	37
Burials	7	Waterworks Order	28
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		Waterworks	38
		Waterworks	38
Cases	7		
Cleanliness Act	22		
Committees			
Public Health	4	Public Health	40
Through Welfare	3	Public Health	14

REPORT

on the

Health and Sanitary Condition

of the

Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch

in the County of London

for the year 1964

by

R.Broadbent, M.A., M.B., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health

Deaths Cause of			
Death rates			
Disinfection			
Disinfection			
Drainage Inspection			
Factories Act			
Food Hygiene			
Food Protection			
Food Sampling			
Food Smoking Facilities			
Hairdressers			
Health programme			
Heating Appliances			
(Fireguards) Act			
Holiday Hotel			
Housing			
Housing Act, 1961			
Ice Cream Sampling			
Infantile mortality			
Infectious diseases			
Markets			
Marriages			
Maternal Mortality			
Milk Laboratory			
Milk Sampling			

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Food Sampling	17	Rent Act, 1957	30
Free Washing facilities ..	40	Shops Act, 1950	37
Hairdressers	36	Social Welfare Services ..	12
Health propaganda	40	Smoke Control Areas ..	26
Heating Appliances		Staff	3
(Fireguards) Act	37	Stillbirths	6
Holiday Hotel	12	Student P.H.I's	40
Housing	30	Swimming baths	39
Housing Act, 1961	31	Tuberculosis	9
Ice Cream Sampling	19	Underground rooms	30
Infantile mortality	7	Unsound food	23
Infectious diseases ..	7	Verminous persons	34
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Marriages	6	Water supply	39
Maternal Mortality	7	Water from wells	39
Milk Licences	19		
Milk Sampling	19		

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of
the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I submit herewith the final Annual Report on the Health and sanitary condition of the Metropolitan Borough of Shoreditch, in the form requested by the Ministry of Health.

The various statistics were well within the averages of recent years, except for the relentless spread of cancer (which presumably one must expect in a population living to old age when cancer is more prevalent - and in a population smoking cigarettes so heavily!). It is interesting to note that only one person died of natural causes between the ages of 5 and 25 years, only 5 from tuberculosis (all but one over 55), and none in childbirth.

The Social Welfare Services for the elderly prospered, as did the Holiday Hotel at St. Leonard's on Sea, and altogether it would appear that the Council and its staff forestalled and prevented illness in every way open to them. In fact, during my 17 odd years with the Borough there has been no spread of any serious disease, although many threats occurred. In this connection, I am indebted to the general practitioners for calling me in early, with their first suspected patient. Also though I know it is invidious to mention names in view of the sterling work done by every member of the staff, but I feel bound to acknowledge the work of Mr. Marshall (whose worth has been acknowledged by the Council of the London Borough of Hackney who have appointed him as their Chief Public Health Inspector), Mr. Earthrowl (who continues as the Food Inspector for the whole of the new Borough), Mr. Leigh (who, though classed merely as senior clerk, helped me enormously in the administration of the Department), Mr. Christian (who kept a firm grip on the I.D. situation), Mr. Pope (who filled so many other clerical gaps), Mr. Molyneux (who picked up the reins of administration very rapidly after his appointment to the Social Welfare Section) and even young Robert Bradford (who proved worthy of his Duke of Edinburgh's gold medal award). Others who proved their capability and initiative were Mrs. Pike and Miss Graver for their work among the old people, while, outside the Borough itself, the most popular people were Mr. and Mrs. Stimpson at the Holiday Hotel. All these people are worthy of even more senior posts and should do well by the citizens of the new Borough. I was also pleased to find that Mr. Bryant, the official Rodent Officer had been appointed to the same post in the new larger Borough. The amount of work done on the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act before I left was very gratifying and strongly indicates the value of Technical Assistants as an aid to our sadly depleted staff of Public Health Inspectors.

It is pleasing to know that the enlarged Public Health Department for the new Borough will be in Shoreditch, so that it is hoped that Shoreditch will go from strength to strength in Health matters.

Lastly Mr. Mayor, I would like to thank you and the Chairmen of my late Committees for your help in the past, as well as those other members who assisted me in my work, and to wish prosperity to all linked with the new Borough.

Yours faithfully,

Wynforrs,
Well End,
Herts.

B. BROADBENT
ex-Medical Officer of Health, Shoreditch.

Shoreditch Town Hall,
Old Street, E.C.1.
SHoreditch 7600.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(May 1963 to May 1964)

Ex-officio: Alderman Rev. MEREDITH DAVIES, M.B.E., J.P. (Mayor)*Chairman:*

Councillor ROBERTSON, H. T. L.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor TURNER, C. H., B.E.M.

Councillor BOLTON, J. W.

" BRADSHAW, F. W.

" CLARIDGE, E. H.

" DEACON, F. J.

" GIBSON, S.

" LINALE, R. G., M.B.E.

" PUGH, T. A.

" ROBERTSON, W.

" RUTMAN, P.

" SCOTT, E. J.

" SIMMONDS, A. S.

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE

(May 1963 to May 1964)

Chairman:

Alderman SMITH, Mrs. E. E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor SIMMONDS, A. S.

Alderman GIRLING, Mrs. H.,

O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor BOLTON, J. W.

" DEACON, F. J.

" JEPSON, Miss V. G.

" LEMMON, W. T.

" STOCKS, H. T.

" SWALES, R. T. J.

" TURNER, C. H., B.E.M.

" WELCH, J. A.

" WRAY, D.

" WRIGHT, Mrs. G. M.

(Co-opted) Lady Cynthia COLVILLE,

D.C.V.O., D.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(May 1964 to April 1965)

Ex-officio: Councillor A. S. SIMMONDS, J.P. (Mayor)*Chairman:*

Councillor ROBERTSON, H. T. L.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor TURNER, C. H., B.E.M.

Alderman Rev. MEREDITH DAVIES,

M.B.E.

Councillor BOLTON, J. W.

" BRADSHAW, F. W.

" CLARIDGE, E. H.

" DEACON, F. J.

" GIBSON, S.

" LINALE, R. G., M.B.E.

" PUGH, T. A.

" ROBERTSON, W.

" RUTMAN, P.

" SCOTT, E. J.

(resigned 29.6.64)

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE

(May 1964 to April 1965)

Chairman:

Alderman SMITH, Mrs. E. E.

Vice-Chairman:

Councillor WRIGHT, Mrs. G. M.

Alderman GIRLING, Mrs. H.,

O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor BOLTON, J. W.

" BRYANT, H. T.

" DEACON, F. J.

" JEPSON, Miss V. G.

" LEMMON, W. T.

" STOCKS, H. T.

" SWALES, R. T. J.

" TURNER, C. H., B.E.M.

" WELCH, J. A.

" WRAY, D.

(Co-opted) Lady Cynthia COLVILLE,

D.C.V.O., D.B.E., J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health	B. BROADBENT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Chief Public Health Inspector	T. H. MARSHALL, F.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(c)(d)
Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector	R. C. SANDERSON, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(c)(d) (comm. 10.2.64)
Senior Food Inspector	N. A. C. EARTHROWL, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)
Supervisory Public Health Inspectors	B. M. ROM, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(c) R. E. N. THOMAS, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b) W. A. WATTS, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(c) (comm. 29.4.64)
District Public Health Inspectors	J. V. A. JONES, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b) C. C. MURRAY, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (comm. 20.1.64, res. 2.10.64) I. S. FOX, M.A.P.H.I. (e) (comm. 3.7.64)
Student Public Health Inspectors	A. D. A. MELVIN (res. 21.2.64) I. S. FOX (qualified as P.H.I. 3.7.64)
Technical Assistants	P. J. MORGAN (comm. 17.2.64) A. V. DUFFIELD (comm. 13.4.64) R. C. JONES (comm. 14.12.64) A. E. TUCK (res. 21.2.64)
Clerks	B. M. R. LEIGH G. A. POPE E. A. CHRISTIAN P. K. GREENE Mrs. I. CHICK R. W. BRADFORD Mrs. F. R. GUNN (Welfare) R. N. ROBERTS (comm. 20.1.64)
Rodent Officer	H. BRYANT
Welfare Officer and Organiser of Clubs	Mrs. J. E. ADAMS
Assistant Welfare Officers	Mrs. I. E. PIKE Miss V. GRAVER (transferred from Voluntary Committee 1.4.64)
Assistant Organiser of Clubs	W. A. FANSHAW, M.A., B.Sc. (Econ.)
Public Analyst (part-time)	H. AMPHLETT WILLIAMS, Ph.D., A.C.G.F.C., F.R.I.C.

- Notes: (a) Public Health Inspectors' Certificate.
 (b) Meat & Other Foods Inspectors' Certificate.
 (c) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate.
 (d) Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to
 Buildings and Public Works.
 (e) Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Education Board.

STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION

Area of Borough	662 acres
Population, Census 1961	40,455
Population, Registrar General's estimate, mid 1964	37,040
Number of houses, including separately rated flats at end of 1964, according to rate books	12,008
Rateable Value	£4,090,048
Sum represented by penny rate	£15,883

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1964

	Male	Female	Total
Live Births	291	275	566
Rate per 1,000 population (crude rate)			15.28
Do. (adjusted for Area Comparability Factor 0.98)			14.97
Illegitimate live births (per cent of total live births)			10.42%
Stillbirths	7	3	10
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births			17.36
Total Live and Still Births	298	278	576
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	7	6	13
Infant Mortality Rates -			
Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births			22.96
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births			23.67
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births			16.95
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)			19.43
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)			17.68
Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births)			34.72
Maternal Mortality (including abortion)			-
(Rate per 1,000 total live and still births)			
Deaths	246	216	462
Rate per 1,000 population (crude rate)			12.47
Do. (adjusted for Area Comparability Factor 1.04)			12.97

Comparative vital statistics of the Borough during recent years are given in the following table:-

Year	Population	BIRTHS		DEATHS		INFANT DEATHS	
		Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate per 1000 live births
1953	45,770	815	15.66	615	13.96	18	22.08
1954	45,960	765	14.64	560	12.67	17	23.10
1955	45,480	761	14.72	585	13.37	15	19.71
1956	44,520	726	14.51	688	11.28	12	16.53
1957	43,870	729	14.95	615	10.51	16	21.94
1958	43,330	730	15.32	473	8.84	15	20.55
1959	43,330	596	12.51	552	11.85	16	26.84
1960	42,870	675	14.33	549	12.16	15	22.22
1961	40,530	683	15.83	516	11.46	18	26.35
1962	39,580	671	16.10	531	11.26	14	20.86
1963	38,330	598	15.29	517	13.75	20	33.44
1964	37,040	566	14.97	462	12.97	13	22.96

GENERAL INFORMATION

Shoreditch is a district of irregular shape, of which the two longest diameters measure approximately one-and-a-half miles. Its boundaries are as follows:- Hackney, N. and N.E.; Bethnal Green, E.; Stepney, S.E.; City S.; Finsbury, W.; Islington, N. and N.W. The average height of the Borough above sea level is 60 feet.

The subsoil of the Borough is London clay with many pockets of gravel. Some areas are covered to a depth of three feet with a good quality sandy gravel on this subsoil.

House Refuse - The removal of house refuse is under the administrative control of the Cleansing and Transport Superintendent.

Hospitals - Within the Borough:

St. Matthew's Hospital, Shepherdess Walk, N.1.

St. Leonard's Hospital, Nuttall Street, N.1.

Ambulance Facilities - Ambulances are provided by the London County Council.

Venereal Diseases - Posters and notices are displayed at the conveniences in the Borough, drawing attention to the facilities available at local Hospitals.

Public Mortuary - The arrangement with Hackney Borough Council for the use of their mortuary for Shoreditch bodies was continued throughout the year.

CAUSES OF DEATH WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION

Cause of Death	Under 4 wks	4 wks to 1 yr	1 to 4	5 to 14	15 to 24	25 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over	Male	Female	Total deaths each cause
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	2	2	.	4	1	5
2. Tuberculosis, other forms ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
3. Syphilitic disease ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
4. Diphtheria ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
5. Whooping cough ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
6. Meningococcal infections ..	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
7. Acute poliomyelitis ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
8. Measles ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	5	5	7	8	15
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	8	16	9	8	34	8	42
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	2	1	.	7	7
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	5	13	16	18	20	38
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	1	1	2
16. Diabetes ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	1	2	3	2	5
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	.	.	.	.	.	2	2	3	1	14	30	17	35	52
18. Coronary disease, angina ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	9	19	22	26	54	25	79
19. Hypertension with heart disease ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	3	1	3	4
20. Other heart disease ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	3	2	1	7	22	12	23	35
21. Other circulatory diseases ..	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	1	5	13	5	15	20
22. Influenza ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
23. Pneumonia ..	.	1	1	.	.	.	.	1	3	10	29	19	26	45
24. Bronchitis ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	4	8	9	19	27	13	40
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	5	4	2	6
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	6	1	5	2	7
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	.	.	2	2
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	1	.	.	1	3	1	4
29. Hyperplasia of prostate ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	1	2	.	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.
31. Congenital malformations ..	2	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	2	.	2
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	9	1	.	.	.	2	.	5	4	3	9	17	16	33
33. Motor vehicle accidents ..	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	.	3	.	3
34. All other accidents ..	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1	4	3	3	6
35. Suicide ..	.	.	.	1	1	.	1	.	1	1	.	3	2	5
36. Homicide and operations of war ..	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	.	1	.	1
Total Deaths (all causes)	11	2	3	2	1	7	16	40	72	113	195	246	216	462

POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year 1964 population was 37,040, a decrease of 1,290 on the previous year. This figure is used for statistical purposes throughout this report. The density of the population is 58 persons per acre.

The Area Comparability Factors for the Borough are Births 0.98 and deaths 1.04 and the rates shown in this report have been adjusted accordingly.

BIRTHS

The numbers of registered live births allocated to the Borough during the calendar year 1964 were as follows:-

Total live births - (legitimate and illegitimate)				
Males	..	..	..	291
Females	..	..	..	<u>275</u>
			Total	566
Illegitimate live births -				
Males	..	..	..	34
Females	..	..	..	<u>25</u>
			Total	59

The birth rate for the Borough was 14.97. For England and Wales the rate was 18.4 and for London 20.0. The illegitimate births represented 10.42 per cent of all births in the Borough.

STILLBIRTHS

The number of registered stillbirths allocated to the borough was 10, or 1.73 per cent of all births.

MARRIAGES

The number of marriages during the year was 369 and the marriage rate was 19.9 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 20.6 and that for England and Wales 15.1.

DEATHS

The number of deaths registered in the borough in 1964 was - 479.

Transferable deaths -

Non-residents registered in Shoreditch - 192

Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere - 175

The number of deaths allocated to the borough is therefore - 462.

This gives a death rate for the borough of 12.47 compared with 11.3 for England and Wales, and 11.0 for London. In connection with these deaths 15 inquests were held. 358 or 75% of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year, died in hospital.

The table on page 5 showing causes of death at all ages has been supplied by the Registrar-General.

INFANTILE MORTALITY

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 13 of which 7 were males. These deaths amounted to 2.81 per cent of the total net Shoreditch deaths from all causes, as compared with 3.87 per cent in 1963. The infantile mortality rate (death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) for Shoreditch was 22.96, the rate for England and Wales being 20.0 and that for London 21.2. One illegitimate infant died.

The number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age was 11, which gives a neo-natal rate of 19.43.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1964

Cause of Death	Ages										Sex		Total deaths under 1 year
	Under 1 day	1 day to 1 week	1-2 weeks	2-3 weeks	3-4 weeks	Total under 1 month	1- 3 months	3- 6 months	6- 9 months	9-12 months	Male	Female	
Bronchitis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
Congenital malformation	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Prematurity	5	-	-	1	-	6	1	-	-	-	3	4	7
Atelectasis	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Found in canal	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Total	7	3	-	1	-	11	1	1	-	-	7	6	13

MATERNAL MORTALITY 1964

No maternal death was recorded during the year.

Maternal mortality rates for England and Wales and for Shoreditch for the past seven years are given below:-

	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births						
	1964	1963	1962	1961	1960	1959	1958
England and Wales	0.25	0.28	0.35	0.33	0.39	0.38	0.42
Shoreditch ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	1.46	Nil	2.66

CANCER

The deaths from cancer in the borough during the year numbered 103 as compared with 79 in 1963.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS

Under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Council are empowered to apply to the Court for an Order for the removal to hospital or other institution of a person who is aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, and who is living in insanitary conditions and "unable to devote to himself, and is not receiving from other persons proper care and attention".

In addition, during 1951, the National Assistance (Amendment) Act came into force. Under this Act, on certification by the Medical Officer of Health and another practitioner, emergency removals of such people for periods not exceeding three weeks may be enforced by the Courts.

No action was necessary under this section during the year.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Borough Council is responsible for arranging for the burial or cremation of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, and where no other suitable arrangements for burial have been made or are being made. During 1964 four cases occurred where the Council had to arrange for burial.

The Council have not yet carried out any cremations, as although it may appear at the time of death that there are no surviving relatives, there is always the remote possibility that at some future date, one may come forward and start enquiries which might result in the Council's action being disputed.

INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During the year 355 notifications of infectious diseases were received.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION

No case of smallpox occurred in the Borough during the year and no vaccinations were performed by the Medical Officer of Health under the Public Health (Smallpox Prevention) Regulations, 1917.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1964
(confirmed diagnoses)

Notifiable Disease	Total number of confirmed cases	Ages							Deaths
		Under 1 year	1 - 5 years	5 - 15 years	15-25 years	25-45 years	45-65 years	65 years +	
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery	26	-	9	13	2	2	-	-	-
Acute encephalitis - infective	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
post-infectious	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteric (paratyphoid)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas	6	-	-	-	1	-	4	1	-
Measles	188	8	105	74	1	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infection	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia	6	-	-	-	-	2	2	2	-
Acute Poliomyelitis - paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
non-paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies	8	-	2	1	1	2	1	1	-
Scarlet fever	52	-	9	43	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough	36	3	19	14	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis - pulmonary	14	-	1	-	3	1	6	3	5
non-pulmonary	5	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	-
Food Poisoning	13	-	-	-	-	5	4	4	-
Total	355	11	146	146	9	13	17	13	6

The following diseases are notifiable in this Borough -

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Authority for notification</i>
Acute encephalitis	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50).
Acute primary or influenzal pneumonia	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 299 made by Minister of Health, 1953 (1.4.53).
Acute poliomyelitis	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50).
Anthrax	Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations 1960.
Cholera	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Continued fever	do.
Diphtheria	do.
Dysentery	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 299 made by the Minister of Health, 1953 (1.4.53).
Enteric fever (including typhoid and para-typhoid)	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304) Reg. No. 299 made by Minister of Health 1953 (1.4.53).
Erysipelas	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Food Poisoning	Food and Drugs Act, 1955 (Section 26).
Leprosy	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 1036 made by Minister of Health, 1951 (22.6.51).
Malaria	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 299
Measles	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Regs. Nos. 1100 205 and 420 made by Minister of Health, 1938, 1940 and 1948.
Membranous croup	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)

<i>Disease</i>	<i>Authority for notification</i>
Meningococcal infection	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50).
Ophthalmia neonatorum	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 305) and Reg. No. 971 made by Minister of Health, 1926 (1.10.26) amended by S.R.O. 1928 No. 419 and 1937, No. 35.
Plague	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regulations of Local Government Board, 1900.
Puerperal pyrexia	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regulations made by Minister of Health, 1951. No. 1081 and 1954 No. 1691.
Relapsing fever	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Scabies (first case in house within 4 weeks)	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 1016 made by Minister of Health, 1943 (1.8.43).
Scarlatina or scarlet fever	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Smallpox	do.
Tuberculosis	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. No. 704 made by Minister of Health, 1952 (1.5.52).
Typhus fever	Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)
Whooping cough	Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg. Nos. 1100 205 and 420 made by Minister of Health, 1938, 1940 and 1948.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Bacteriological examinations were undertaken by the Bacteriological Laboratory of the Medical Research Council which is accommodated at County Hall.

Records of examinations carried out are as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs:

C. Diphtheriae mitis isolated	..	..	-	
Haemolytic Streptococci present	..	..	3	
Negative results	..	..	6	9

Faeces Specimens:

Shigella Sonnei isolated	..	..	30	
Salmonella typhi-murium isolated	..	..	2	
Cl. Welchii isolated	..	..	3	
Negative results	..	..	154	189

Swimming bath water examinations	..	..	..	8
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Milk samples	..	..	..	19
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Ice Cream samples	..	..	..	31
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TUBERCULOSIS

Notifications - Fourteen cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and five of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1964 compared with 13 pulmonary and 4 non-pulmonary notifications in 1963. The following table gives the age grouping of new cases notified.

Age Periods	FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS Number of primary notifications of new cases												
	0 - 1	1 - 2	2 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	75 and upwards Total (all ages)
Pulmonary - Males ..	..	..	1	..	..	..	2	..	1	1	4	1	-
Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	1
Non-pulmonary - Males ..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Females ..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Total	-	-	1	-	1	1	3	1	1	2	4	3	2
													19

The following table gives the number of cases which came to the notice of the Medical Officer of Health otherwise than by formal notification, and the source from which information was obtained:-

Source of information	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Death Returns	1	-	-	-
Transfers from other areas	11	4	-	-
Other sources	-	-	-	-
Total ..	12	4	-	-

Details of cases removed from Register during the year:-

Reason for removal	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F
Withdrawal of notification	-	-	-	-
Recovery from disease	21	12	8	2
Death	12	5	1	-
Otherwise (e.g. removal from district)	29	23	13	8
Total ..	62	40	22	10

Revision of Notification Register:-

	Pulmonary		Non-pulmonary		Total
	M	F	M	F	
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1963	202	171	56	23	452
No. added during year	22	8	2	3	35
No. removed during year	62	40	22	10	134
No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1964	162	139	36	16	353

The following table shows the incidence of cases of tuberculosis and of deaths from that disease for the last twelve years:-

Year	Notification rate per 1,000 population			Death rate per 1,000 population		
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Forms	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	All Forms
1953	1.20	0.11	1.31	0.24	0.04	0.28
1954	0.94	0.11	1.05	0.24	0.02	0.26
1955	0.79	0.13	0.92	0.31	0.02	0.33
1956	0.90	0.09	0.99	0.09	0.02	0.11
1957	0.70	0.07	0.77	0.11	0.00	0.11
1958	0.71	0.09	0.80	0.07	0.02	0.09
1959	0.78	0.11	0.89	0.09	0.00	0.09
1960	0.81	0.05	0.86	0.11	0.00	0.11
1961	0.64	0.02	0.66	0.27	0.02	0.29
1962	0.61	0.07	0.68	0.22	0.00	0.22
1963	0.34	0.10	0.44	0.10	0.02	0.12
1964	0.37	0.13	0.50	0.13	0.00	0.13

The following table gives the age grouping of deaths from tuberculosis:-

Age periods	Under 4 weeks	4 wks to 1 yr	1 - 5	5 - 15	15 - 25	25 - 35	35 - 45	45 - 55	55 - 65	65 - 75	Over 75	Total
Pulmonary - Males ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	1	4
Females ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Non-pulmonary - Males ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Females ..	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

During the year Public Health Inspectors visited all new cases of tuberculosis notified, and also inspected the homes of all persons discharged from hospital or removing from another area into this borough.

PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925

These regulations prohibit a person suffering from tuberculosis, and who is in an infectious condition, from following any employment or occupation in connection with a dairy which would involve the milking of cows, the treatment of milk, or the handling of vessels used for containing milk. No formal action was necessary during the year.

SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES

Through the Health Department, the Council have provided opportunities for old people in the Borough to receive amenities and assistance which are aimed at maintaining their health, if possible, but in any case to make their declining years more comfortable and less boring than it would be if they were left entirely alone in their varied accommodation.

The three lady welfare officers have again been fully occupied visiting the aged in their homes, and at the four full-time Clubs which the old people continue to attend in steadily increasing numbers. It is the "family atmosphere" at the Clubs which seems to prove a great attraction, although the outings, parties and Club activities such as handicrafts, old time dancing, T.V., newspapers and the inevitable cup of tea all contribute to the success of the Council's policy to run all-day Clubs. Half the average 200 meals a day provided through the Town Hall Canteen are eaten by the Clubs' members, and a bath recently installed in the Bell Club is proving an asset both to those who require assistance from the Welfare Officers and also to the Club members who wish to take advantage of the facility for their weekly "soak". Even if they are lucky enough to have one in their homes, many older people are apprehensive about using a bath in case of accident.

Having a coach to take handicapped aged persons to the Clubs means that, with the exception of those confined to their bed or wheel-chair, most old people in Shoreditch who want to belong to a Club can attend at least once a week, with marked reduction in their deterioration.

The demand for the "meals on wheels" service increases steadily, and again the Salvation Army have provided transport and an Officer to deliver some of the 100 hot meals taken to housebound old people each day at a charge of 10d. for each two course meal.

The free laundry service for the incontinent is a boon to those who have difficulties in washing and drying clothes, whether for the elderly person or for the relation struggling to cope with an aged parent.

Once again, outside organisations have helped to provide (among other things) a shoe repair service, Harvest Festival gifts, Christmas parties and parcels, summer outings, clothing, entertainment, etc. etc.

The Northampton College of Advanced Technology have regularly asked for pensioners to act as "guinea pigs" at their lectures. The old person spends two hours in the College having his eyes examined by students under the supervision of a lecturer. Any defects diagnosed are taken care of, tea is provided and at the end of the session 5/- is paid to the patient. So far there is no queue, but we have always been able to meet the demand for "specimens".

In June, the Shoreditch Holiday Hotel at St. Leonards-on-Sea was re-opened after a period of eight months, during which time extensive structural alterations were carried out. Although the installation of a lift resulted in a slight reduction in the number of beds available for the guests, 38 residents of Shoreditch (mostly pensioners) were accommodated each week during the Summer season. It was hoped that the new central heating system and improved kitchen facilities would encourage people to make use of the Hotel during the Autumn and Winter months, but apart from Christmas and the New Year the bookings were disappointingly low, despite publicity within the Borough. During the period, June 1964 to March 1965, there was a total of 763 persons accommodated at the Hotel, of whom 727 were of pensionable age and 13 children under the age of 15 years.

The following table shows the average attendances at the Old People's Clubs during the year:-

(1) Old People's Clubs	(2) Average number of attendances						(4) Average weekly number of	
	Sex	Mon.	Tues.	Wed.	Thu.	Fri.	Dinners	Teas
Hoxton Hall (2.30 p.m. - 4.30 p.m.)	M	-	-	-	-	2	-	63
	F	-	-	-	-	61	-	
Bell (10.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.)	M	21	18	24	27	22	112	279
	F	26	42	30	30	34		
Haggerston (10.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.)	M	7	8	23	9	8	143	221
	F	20	24	52	39	21		
Moorfields (10.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.)	M	2	2	2	1	2	67	92
	F	12	16	17	11	14		
Wenlock (10.30 a.m. - 4.30 p.m.)	M	6	9	5	8	6	84	190
	F	15	20	27	62	18		

Towards the end of the year, St. Matthew's Hospital decided to try a unique enterprise by forming a Club where pensioners inside and outside the hospital could meet, thus giving the inmates a treat and also increasing the confidence of outside residents against the day when they themselves might need to be patients. The Council was sufficiently impressed to vote £500 towards starting the Club, and it seems already to be proving its worth.

THE ABOLITION OF NOISE FROM ROAD BREAKING APPLIANCES

It is now two years ago since, at the invitation of the Chief Public Health Inspector, what has become to be known as an historical meeting, took place in Shoreditch Town Hall, when every important manufacturer of pneumatic road breakers and compressors in the British Isles and several from other countries met in a spirit of compromise and co-operation to determine what could be done to reduce the annoyance and irritation from pneumatic road breakers and compressors, and to see if a standard of noise could not be defined acceptable to the users of equipment and to local authorities.

In two years, the results of a small working Committee formed at this meeting have had repercussions not only in this country but in many other parts of the world including America, Canada, Australia, Austria and Japan, and important research work, much of it financed by the manufacturers of the equipment (the remainder being provided by the Government), is continuing at the Building Research Station at Garston with what appears to be most encouraging results.

In the early days every effort was made to persuade contractors to equip road breakers with muffle covers (the only equipment then available to minimise the noise from road breakers), but after bitter opposition from contractors complaining that whilst muffle covers reduce the noise, automatically the efficiency of the road breakers is greatly reduced. At the instigation of the Chief Public Health Inspector, energetic efforts were made to devise equipment which would fit any type of road breaker capable of reducing annoyance and irritation to a minimum, at the same time not reducing the efficiency of the tools.

Success has been achieved in this direction in what is known as a 'Noise Converter', and it is encouraging to find that all the principal manufacturers in this country and in other parts of the world have taken up this as standard equipment for their road breakers. The principle of the 'Noise Converter' is in reducing those high frequency sounds which annoy and irritate, into low frequency sounds, thus making the sum total of noise more acceptable.

A great deal of publicity by the national and local Press, on both B.B.C. and I.T.V. channels and in the B.B.C. News and Radio Newsreel, and information broadcast to many parts of the world on the B.B.C. Overseas Programme in 57 languages has undoubtedly influenced public opinion.

The results of such publicity have been so encouraging that the Board of Trade expressed great satisfaction that this British Product was receiving so much attention overseas.

The interest shown throughout this country is very evident in that requests for information and demonstrations came from many areas including Glasgow, Gloucester, Leeds, Bath, Bristol and Brighton and it is encouraging to note that several London Boroughs, together with other local authorities throughout the country have followed the example of Shoreditch in inserting a clause in all contracts let out by them that pneumatic road breaking equipment shall be provided with effective silencers.

So much success being achieved in the field of road breakers that attentions have now been turned to reducing annoyance and irritation from compressors, and several important manufacturers are now producing compressors capable of operating at maximum output immediately adjacent to premises with little nuisance.

Subjective tests carried out by the Chief Public Health Inspector have proved beyond doubt that it is possible for normal conversation and working to be carried out in offices when compressors are working on the road immediately outside the premises.

It must be realised that although so much success has been achieved in the reduction of unnecessary noise from road breakers by the application of noise converters and like equipment, efforts must still continue to devise some other form of road breakers which will reduce the noise at the source and no longer require the application of suppressing equipment. At the same time one must realise that we must do all we can to silence existing equipment until such new designs have been developed and applied.

FOOD & DRUGS ADMINISTRATION

INTRODUCTION

The effective method of control in relation to Food & Drugs Administration should enable the operatives to keep abreast of modern processing techniques. Legislative policy could assist if it were formulated in anticipation of manufacturers' development plans. Such a policy could have beneficial influences, in that it would encourage development of producers' particular commodities along lines to give priority to health-giving properties rather than purely sales gimmicks.

The more unscrupulous adulterations of Food stuffs of the past have disappeared, but their place has been taken by the deliberate addition of chemicals and additives with all their associated claims.

With the introduction of prepacked and prepared foods of every kind, the need for 'Know how' to prepare an entire meal is fast becoming a lost art to housewives. It is not intended to suggest that this is a retrograde step but rather to emphasize the need to review the system of control in the knowledge that chemicals and additives are introduced into foods for reasons other than health-giving value.

Additives may serve a useful purpose when applied correctly, but the connection between their use and the possible sensitizing effect on some people could be studied more closely. The effects of an allergen in one person could be the effects of food poisoning in another and confusion could be misleading.

A product that undergoes such characteristic changes when subjected to a particular method of preservation as to require additives in an endeavour to restore it to something resembling its original state, should be forbidden to be subjected to that type of preservation; this would encourage research into other methods.

The whole field of food and drugs administration could benefit greatly by being carefully reviewed collectively and a closer relationship formulated at national if not international level, to establish agreed bacteriological, chemical and quality standards.

The terms of reference of the standing committee suggested in the Milne Report '..... to advise the Minister of the risk of infection which may arise from the consumption of any particular food' could be phrased to '.... to advise the Minister of the possible dangers to health which may arise from the consumption of any food

Opinion is held that more stress should be paid to bacteriological sampling at points which may prove to be reservoirs of infection, but until existing laboratory facilities are made more readily available this phase of sampling must be held in abeyance.

NEW LEGISLATION

Bread & Flour Regulations 1963

These Regulations, which re-enact the Flour (Composition) Regulations 1956, came into operation 1st September 1964 and lay down requirements as to the composition of and ingredients in a wide range of bread. They also prohibit the use in flour and bread of colouring matter except caramel. The permitted bleaching and improving agents are specified, as are the labelling requirements of bread exposed for sale.

Liquid Egg (Pasteurization) Regulations 1963

These Regulations came into operation 1st January 1964 and require the pasteurization of liquid egg used in food intended for sale for human consumption. The document also contains prescribed methods of pasteurization and the tests to be satisfied.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1963

These Regulations re-enact with Amendments the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960, the principal change being that on and after 1st October 1964 'Untreated' replaces 'Tuberculin Tested' as a special designation for raw milk, and dealers licences will require to be renewed in accordance with the amended Regulations.

Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964

These Regulations, which came into operation 23rd January 1964, prohibit the addition to raw and unprocessed meat intended for sale for human consumption, of any of the following substances - Ascorbic Acid, Erythorbic Acid, Nicotine Acid, Nicotinamide and any salts or other derivatives of these substances, and the sale of any such meat so treated.

Soft Drinks Regulations 1964

These Regulations revoke the Soft Drinks Regulation 1963 and re-enact with amendments the Food Standards (Soft Drinks) Order 1953 and the Amendments Order 1954, and come into operation-part in June 1964 and part in June 1965.

The principal changes are:-

- (a) Standards of composition have been introduced for semi-sweet and low caloric soft drinks and labelling provisions for these drinks are laid down.
- (b) The use of cyclamic acid and its sodium and calcium salts is permitted as artificial sweetness in soft drinks in place of or in conjunction with saccharin.
- (c) The description of soft drinks sold from vending machines and where appropriate a declaration of the artificial sweetener content must appear on such machines.

Egg Products

Routine visits were made to all bakehouses to enquire the type of egg used in the making of confectionery. In all cases where liquid egg was being used it was of a brand conforming to the requirements of the Liquid Egg (Pasteurization) Regulations 1963.

Meat Products

In administering the new Meat (Treatment) Regulations 1964, all Butchers shops and meat-processing establishments in the Borough were visited and enquiries made regarding the additives, if any, being used in meats. The majority of butchers were not using any substances at all, but samples of five different products were taken for chemical analysis and one was reported upon as containing a prohibited substance. In this case the plea of ignorance was accepted and the product immediately withdrawn from use. Re-visits have been made during the year to ascertain any further changes in products used.

Routine Inspections

There are 902 types of food businesses and food stalls in Shoreditch designated as follows:-

Cafes and Restaurants	101
Dining Clubs & School Meals Service	30
Factory & Warehouse Canteens	76
Ice Cream Shops	121
Butchers Shops and Stalls	48
Milk Shops and Depots	70
Fried Fish Shops	9
Wet Fish Shops	6
Bakers	16
Food Warehouses	15
Grocery & Provision Shops	85
Confectioners' Shops	82
Public Houses	104
Food Stalls	89
Coffee Stall	1
Greengrocers	27
Chemists	17
Off Licences	5

The number of routine Inspections made to all premises in the Borough which are in any way connected with the preparation, distribution, handling, storage, or sale of food were as follows:-

Basic routine inspections made	1739
Re-inspections made	1176
Total number of inspections	2915

SAMPLING

Whilst the quite useful data correlated from routine sampling cannot be ignored, the main policy in connection with food sampling has again been pursued along lines from which it was planned to obtain information relevant to the particular commodity in relation to current legislation.

During the year two food commodities were subjected to special scrutiny and a series of sampling was conducted for the purpose of establishing information on food standards of one commodity and purity of the other.

The Food Standards (Preserves) Order 1953 contains a list of jams with the percentage of fruit content required. During a series of sampling this commodity the laboratory reports from the Public Analyst showed that in the case of Damson Jams the percentage of Damsons of average composition was below the fruit content requirement in the Order. From investigations made there appears to exist slight confusion in relation to the interpretation of prepared ingredients and the percentage of fruit content in the finished product. Correspondence that followed did little to clarify the situation, but rather confused the issue so that any thought of further action in these cases was not recommended.

The Lead in Food Regulations 1961 restricts the amount of lead which may be present in food intended for sale for human consumption.

The quantity of tea imported into this country is staggering, - something in the region of 600,000,000 lbs per year - and strange though it may seem neither the importers nor blenders concern themselves with its lead content.

With the transshipments and transportation systems that are operated now-a-days it is not outside the bounds of possibility for a consignment of tea to enter the country and arrive at a blender's premises without its having been sampled for purity by a Port Health Authority. The liaison with other Authorities is such that where a tea is found upon importation by the Port Health Authority to contain excess amounts of lead, the particular chest in question may be allowed to go forward to the blenders under guarantee that it will be used in conjunction with other tea so that the final blend will satisfy the requirements of the Regulations. The local authority in whose area the blending takes place is supplied with the necessary information to identify the chest, and final sampling is carried out to ensure that the lead content does not exceed the proportions laid down.

This year 48 different blends were sampled and only one was found upon analysis to contain quantities of lead in excess of the amount allowed by law. The blenders were informed and the whole stock was immediately withdrawn from sale and an undertaking was given by the Company concerned to reblend the unsatisfactory stock with other suitable tea to give a blend conforming to the Regulations. This in fact was done and, before the stock was released for sale, samples showed that lead content was well within the permitted proportions.

A very important aspect in connection with the performance of duties under the Food & Drugs Act involves economics and requires thoughtful planning. Some of the everyday commodities which are sampled for chemical analysis require lengthy laboratory process to complete particular examinations which become necessary in order to establish infringements. These examinations cost more in time and money and some of the equipment essential to them is very expensive. The sampling officer is thus restricted in his choice of sample range, particularly in the field of drugs, for fear of exceeding budgetary allocations. Quite a strong case could be made to support either centralising laboratory work, or monetary assistance from the Ministry to augment sampling programmes.

During 1964 the following foods and drugs were sampled for chemical examination:-

Additives	5
Almonds (Ground)	1
Butter	3
Batter Mix	2
Cream (canned)	4
Curry Powder	2
Coffee (Instant)	3
Cinnamon	1
Colouring (Food)	3
Drinks (Soft)	17
Drugs & Medicines	28
Fish (Canned)	2
Flour	3
Fruit (Fresh)	1
Fruit (Dried)	1
Fruit (Canned)	2
Flavouring Essences	6
Ginger (Ground)	1
Ice Cream	4
Jams	18
Jelly	2

B/f	..	..	..	..	..	109
Lard	..	..	..	..	..	4
Lemon Curd	..	..	..	..	..	6
Milk (Fresh)	..	..	..	..	..	25
Milk (Condensed)	..	..	..	..	..	1
Mincemeat	..	..	..	..	..	1
Meat Paste	..	..	..	..	..	2
Miscellaneous	..	..	..	..	..	3
Non-brewed Condiments	..	..	..	..	..	2
Nutmeg (Ground)	..	..	..	..	..	2
Pepper	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sausages	..	..	..	..	..	4
Suet	..	..	..	..	..	2
Sweets	..	..	..	..	..	8
Sauces	..	..	..	..	..	1
Spirits	..	..	..	..	..	13
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	48
Vinegar	..	..	..	..	..	2
Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	4
						238

ICE CREAM

The majority of the 120 premises that are registered for the sale of ice cream sell prepacked varieties of the well-known reliable brands. Where ready mixed gallon cans are supplied necessitating the use of servers, it is here that contamination takes place and is responsible for the reports from the laboratory of low grades. Re-visits are made and methods introduced to ensure improved standards.

The Standard of Soft Ice Cream from the two machines has been maintained at a satisfactory level.

Bacteriological Samples of Ice Cream:-

GRADE	I	-	7
"	II	-	9
"	III	-	8
"	IV	-	7
			31

MILK

The new designations for milk are now Pasteurized, Sterilized and Untreated. One distributing centre in the Borough which deals in a small quantity of raw milk was required to re-register, but under provisions contained in the new regulations, the re-registration of dealers selling milk other than Untreated may be postponed until normal expiry of existing licences. There were, however, the following number of licences issued this year -

New licences	-	3
Transfers	-	5

The taking of milk samples to the exclusion of other foods has always been considered to be in conflict with good sampling policy, especially when the fact is realized that all milk distributed in Shoreditch is processed at three dairies.

Therefore milk sampling has continued along those lines which have been considered to provide such safeguards against deterioration of the product as are thought adequate.

Not one of the 44 samples of milk taken this year has been adversely reported upon, either chemically or bacteriologically.

	General	Schools	Vending machines	Total
Chemical ..	7	13	5	25
Bacteriological	3	14	2	19
				44

School Milk

During the year, six schools within the Borough being supplied by one of the milk distributing companies, changed from a bottled to a cartoned milk supply.

A survey was conducted with the object of obtaining information which might throw some light on a reported claim that children were not drinking their school milk since it had been supplied in cartons, because of the taste of wax.

School principals who were interviewed were naturally watching the 'changeover' with interest and had some constructive criticism to offer, but the general opinion was that the advantages of cartoned milk far outweighed the disadvantages, and nothing was discovered which could justify the statement that because of the taste of wax children were not drinking their milk, - in fact at two schools, milk consumption had increased.

The laboratory report on the examination of school cartoned milk showed no foreign wax or hydrocarbons, and no foreign taint was detectable by smell or taste.

DETAILS OF UNSOUND FOOD

One or two items in the following list of foods condemned as unfit for human consumption may better be understood when accompanied by a little explanation.

Bacon	341 lbs	Fruit pies	9
Baked Beans	1 tin	Gammon	995 lbs
Beef	512 lbs	Ginger beer	7 tins
Beef Sausages	6 lbs	Gnocchi	3 tins
Brisket	1 tin	Ham	74 tins
Chicken	15 tins	Hamburgers	24 tins
Crab meat	1 tin	Hearts	6 lbs
Corn on the Cob	2 tins	Hocks	5 lbs
Corned Beef	63 tins	Hog meat	45½ lbs
Corned Mutton	5 tins	Kidneys	36 lbs
Cream	2 tins	Lamb	212 lbs
Creamed Rice	193 tins	Liver	74 lbs
Cucumber	293 jars	Liver sausage	439 lbs
Cucumber	178 barrels	Liver sausage	184 cases
Fiscert Sargan	3 tins	Luncheon meat	53 tins
Fish	9 tins	Meat pies	6
Frozen foods	480 packets	Milk	16 tins
Fruit	936 jars	Mint	1 jar
Fruit	1272 tins	Mixed salad	132 jars

Onions	131 x 30 kilos	Shandy	2 tins
Ox tongue	35 lbs	Soup	3 tins
Paprika	16 tins	Spaghetti	2 tins
Peas	11 tins	Spam	4 lbs
Pickles	1 tin	Spam	2 tins
Pork, chopped	15 tins	Steak, stewed	4 tins
Pork cutlets	69 tins	Stew	1 tin
Pork loin	132 lbs	Tomatoes	6 tins
Pork roll	3 tins	Tomato paste	8 tins
Pork sausages	10 lbs	Tomato paste	33 tubes
Raspberry syrup	123 bottles	Tomato sauce	1 bottle
Sauerkraut	77 tins	Tongue	1 jar
Sauerkraut	36 jars	Truffle	1 tin
Sausages	180 lbs	Veal	3 lbs
Sausages	2 tins	Veal	15 tins
Shoulder	74 tins	Veal, jellied	1 tin

The Imported Food Regulations 1937-1948 require that a person shall not import into the country any food which upon examination by a competent authority has been found to be unfit for human consumption. This requirement covers a wide field of eventualities and is enforced by the Port Health Authority, but after the foodstuff has been imported it is the duty of the local authority to follow it through and ensure that it does not at a later date prove to be unwholesome or unfit for human consumption.

The importation of new products may have to pass through a trial phase, during which period it may be found necessary to condemn varying quantities of the particular product before a situation is reached whereby the commodity complies with the fitness standards.

The increase in the consumption of pickled products has opened up a market here for the importation from Poland and other Eastern European countries of a variety of ingredients. The causes for the condemnation of the considerable amount of cucumbers has been leaking barrels, mould contamination and deterioration of the cucumbers due to insufficient brine strength. The quantity of pickled onions was condemned for similar reasons.

Gammon is a commodity imported from Poland, smoked, cooked and rolled with a synthetic covering. Not always under refrigeration, it is a product that does not lend itself to long storage, and once discolouration is detected the substance deteriorates rapidly and becomes unfit.

The quantity of bacon both imported and home produced found unfit for human consumption included bits and trimmings. After inspection it was allowed to go to approved premises for the extraction of fats and oils. The required form was signed and presented by the purchaser in every instance, guaranteeing that the amounts will be used only for technical fat extraction by him.

Suspicion arose concerning a consignment of imported canned fruit salad at a wholesale warehouse. A percentage examination of the consignment disclosed a high proportion of blown and otherwise unsound cans; this was followed by a 100% examination of the 500 cartons. The percentage of unfit cans was so high as to warrant the surrender of the total consignment for destruction.

The importation of dried mushrooms from Eastern European Countries has increased considerably. The reason for its growth in popularity is that the specific type of mushroom *Boletus Edulus* which grows wild in such countries as Yugoslavia and Rumania possesses a much stronger flavour than the cultivated mushroom. The product is subject to a grinding process which renders it very acceptable for inclusion as a flavouring ingredient for prepared foods.

Initial consignments were watched carefully for purity standard, and one particular parcel was found to be so grossly contaminated with foreign material of every kind that the importer put into effect the recommendation of the Department that the whole consignment be re-exported to Yugoslavia.

The quality standard has now improved considerably and the amount of foreign bodies found in the commodity is negligible.

MARKETS

Licensed street traders engaged in the sale of food for human consumption in the Borough are listed as follows:-

			<i>Hoxton Street</i>	<i>Broadway Market</i>	<i>Nile Street</i>	<i>Calvert Avenue</i>
Fruit & Vegetables	..	..	43	10	2	-
Fish - wet	..	..	5	1	-	-
Fish - shell	..	..	2	-	-	-
Poultry	..	..	2	-	1	-
Meat	..	..	1	-	-	-
Groceries	..	..	11	-	1	-
Sweets & Confectionery	..	..	5	-	-	-
Cakes and biscuits	..	..	3	-	-	-
Refreshments	..	..	1	-	-	1

Conditions in general in relation to street trading cannot be said to have deteriorated in any way, but the proposed introduction of the new Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls etc.) Regulations has had a somewhat delaying effect on certain phases of market control, on the assumption that in the not-too-far-distant future new legislation will become operative which will require improvements to be enforced that cannot be asked for at the moment.

The implementation of some of the requirements will undoubtedly call for Byelaw amendments which will take time to introduce, but the position is kept constantly under review.

Public Houses

Where, as a result of routine inspections of public houses, a recommendation has been made to the Brewery Company that the existing sanitary arrangements could with advantage be improved, the Company have received the suggestions favourably and where possible have carried them into effect, or included them in their estimates for the following year. Three such incidents have borne fruit this year.

Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933

Thirty two licences under the above Act were issued during the year.

Regular observations and routine visits were made to shops and stalls in search of unauthorised sellers.

Pharmacy & Medicines Act, 1941

Observations were kept in connection with the requirements under the above Act but no contraventions were noted during the year.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1926

There were no contraventions of the above Act during the year and strict observation was kept of all food premises and stalls in the Borough in relation to this subject.

Complaints in connection with food, received from members of the public

- Suspected unfit condition of bottled lemonade - The sample was submitted for chemical examination and the laboratory reported that no abnormal smell or taste was detected, neither were any injurious constituents found - no further action.
- Foreign body in ½ lb jar Blackcurrant jam - A problem which is being actively tackled by all manufacturers to prevent recurrence. The explanation and observations submitted by this manufacturing company were accepted and the incident was not pursued further.
- Black foreign matter in suspension in milk - The small quantity of milk associated with this complaint was submitted for chemical examination. The laboratory reported that the small black particles were the remains of a growth of black fungus with traces of milk dregs - letter of reprimand to the Dairy Company.
- Piece of glass within chocolate & rum truffle - Thorough investigation into the possible cause of this complaint failed to discover anything positive. In view of complications and doubts connected with this case, it was resolved by the Health Committee to send the manufacturing Company a warning letter.
- Loaf of bread containing a piece of string - Piece of string was baked in the loaf and therefore must have got into dough during the mixing - Committee approved Court proceedings - Bakery Company was fined £5. 5s. and £3. 3s. costs.
- Dirty milk bottle - This complaint was passed to Edmonton Borough Council, the authority in whose district the bottling plant is situated. Correspondence from Edmonton informed this office that their Health Committee had resolved to send a warning letter to Dairy Company.
- Mouldy sliced loaf - From information gathered during investigations it was proved that no offence had been committed by shopkeeper - no further action.
- Mouldy apple tart - Investigations indicated that doubt and uncertainty existed on the part of the aged complainant as to the actual date of purchase - no further action.
- Mouldy sliced loaf - Bread most probably wrapped before it had become sufficiently cool, accelerating mould growth. letter of reprimand to Bakery Company.
- Insect in packet of Baby Food - No conclusive evidence that insect had gained access during packaging. Retail premises were also in clean condition - insect could have entered the packet whilst in an opened state in possession of purchaser - no further action.
- 'Glass' in canned salmon - Closer examination proved that the particles were not glass but small crystals composed of a harmless compound called magnesium ammonium phosphate found in every can of salmon but which only crystallizes in a few cases.
- Moth in loaf of bread - Bakehouse and flour store inspected, no evidence of moths at time of visit - premises maintained in satisfactory condition - letter sent to Bakery Company.

EXCEPTIONAL INCIDENTS

The Typhoid Epidemic in Aberdeen during the months of May and June had gained such proportions that the introduction of certain precautionary measures became justified over a wide area of the country.

All possible sources of spread had to be investigated and steps taken to eliminate the chances of suspected commodities being used for human consumption. To this end all such places as transport cafes were visited by Health Department staff and enquiries made regarding the places from whence the long distant lorry drivers had come; all schools, hospitals, institutions, wholesale warehouses and other food premises were also visited to ascertain the type and brand of specific commodities that were being used. This extensive survey entailing long hours of duty, was put into operation before any Ministry directive had been dispatched, so that when certain information was received some 3 days later in confidential documents from the Ministry of Health, it only remained to revisit those places that were known to have in stock the specifically mentioned brands. 40 cans of corned beef were temporarily confiscated and not released until assurance had been received that the commodity was safe to be used.

A large quantity of bacon, approximately 2½ tons, being transported by lorry to its various destinations became involved in a road accident in which the lorry was overturned, depositing the bacon into the roadway where it became contaminated with fragments of broken glass.

The total consignment was returned to the wholesale warehouse for examination, where 163 lbs. of bacon was found to be totally unfit for human consumption and condemned by the Health Department. The remainder was allowed to be delivered to premises where it would be subjected to special treatment, (under supervision of the Health Department staff of that area) which would render it suitable for prescribed uses.

CLEAN FOOD CAMPAIGN

Public opinion was re-awakened during the year to the fact that unless cleanliness be practised in the preparation and handling of food at all times, anxiety, worry and illness, creating chaos in our every day life could result.

Hoping for a worthwhile response whilst this topic was uppermost in mind, it was considered opportune to engage in an intensive food hygiene campaign aimed at improving standards of food handling in general and to educate the personnel in the correct conception of hygiene.

The theme adopted for this campaign pointed to the destruction of harmful bacteria and the popularizing of the use of detergents, plus sterilizers, in all cleaning processes.

Circular letters were delivered to all food premises explaining how cross-infection was started and pointing out the advantages to be gained by the introduction of one of the sterilizing agents in all washing operations. The campaign terminated with a one day exhibition and film show held in the Town Hall, Old Street, presided over by the Deputy Mayor, Mr. Councillor C.H. Turner, B.E.M. Twelve leading manufacturers of materials and products associated with the subject of clean food handling had accepted the invitation and displayed quite a range of measures available to fight the danger of cross-infection.

The attendances could have been larger, but the representative cross sections of the community that did attend were very appreciative and went away possessed of knowledge on the subject of clean food handling which they otherwise would not have had.

ATMOSHERIC POLLUTION

Smoke Control Areas

Further progress has been made during 1964 to accelerate the Council's original Smoke Control Programme phased for completion in 1967. The whole Borough will be under complete smoke control by September 1965 providing the Minister approves the last Smoke Control Area in the Moorfields Ward, and thus two years will be clipped off the seven years programme, completing in five years what was originally estimated to take seven years.

The Shoreditch (Haggerston) Smoke Control Order was confirmed on the 11th December 1963 and become operative on the 1st September 1964 and comprises Area Nos. 6 and 7 on the Map.

The final Smoke Control Area (Area No. 8 on the Map) was resolved by the Council on the 1st December 1964 and is awaiting Ministerial confirmation.

Details of the numbers of applications received this year for the adaptation and replacement of fireplaces together with the number of conversions completed during the year are hereunder enumerated:-

<i>Applications Approved</i>	<i>Conversions completed</i>
483	545
in respect of 543 fireplaces	

Future Additional Grants for approval appliances

The Ministry, having recognised the need for appliances capable of burning efficiently the less popular types of smokeless fuels, have authorised the Council to pay a higher grant to owners or occupiers of dwellings covered in future smoke control programmes in respect of certain types of appliances capable of burning the inferior and cheaper types of fuels efficiently, and as a result grants may be made on openable stoves to encourage occupiers to burn these inferior types of fuels as opposed to the premium fuels which are in short supply and cost more.

So far as electric space heating is concerned grants may now only be paid in future smoke control areas in respect of electric storage heaters and no grants will be paid on any other form of electric fire.

Deliveries of small quantities of solid smokeless fuels

The problem of obtaining regular small supplies of solid smokeless fuel, particularly in blocks of flats where there are no lifts, is a very real problem and a deterrent to those living therein to use solid fuel for space heating.

The fact that accommodation for the storage of solid fuel in blocks of flats throughout the Borough is very limited is one salient cause of this vexed problem, together with the fact that those delivering the fuel are very reticent to carry it to dwellings above the first floor, and this is perhaps very understandable.

Shoreditch is not alone in this problem and it is common throughout the whole Country where circumstances are similar; the only solution would seem to be the siting of automatic vending machines in convenient places so as to enable all occupiers of houses and flats to obtain small quantities of fuel at reasonable price, as and when required. Such facilities are available and such machines are already on the market and it is suggested that very serious consideration should be given to solving this problem for those desirous of burning solid smokeless fuel.



- | | | |
|-----------|---------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| No. 1 | Shoreditch (Hyde Road) | S.C.O. Operative 1st September, 1959 |
| No. 2 | Shoreditch (Pitfield) | S.C.O. Operative 1st June, 1962 |
| No. 3 | Shoreditch (Wenlock) | S.C.O. Operative 1st September, 1962 |
| No. 4 & 5 | Shoreditch (Kingsland & Hoxton) | S.C.O. Operative 1st November, 1963 |
| No. 6 & 7 | Shoreditch (Haggerston) | S.C.O. Operative 1st September, 1964 |

Prices of Solid Smokeless Fuel

In the Annual Report for 1963 a table was produced indicating that a very substantial price increase had taken place, particularly the prices of the premium smokeless fuels.

During 1964 prices remained much the same and I am pleased to say, regarding Gloco and Cleanglow, prices were slightly cheaper and whilst Sunbrite had increased 1/- per cwt. this fuel is little used because of its lack of popularity in Shoreditch.

<i>Type of Fuel</i>	<i>Price at January 1964</i>	<i>Price at January 1965</i>	<i>Rise in price per CWT</i>
Cabinet Coal	12s. 5d.	12s. 8d.	+ 3d.
Stirling Coal	11s. 4d.	11s. 5d.	+ 1d.
Excelite	11s. 4d.	11s. 5d.	+ 1d.
Sunbrite	12s. 8d.	13s. 8d.	+ 1s. 0d.
Gloco	14s. 2d.	13s. 11d.	- 3d.
Coalite	15s. 7d.	15s. 11d.	+ 4d.
Cleanglow	16s. 6d.	16s. 3d.	- 3d.
Phurnacite	17s. 5d.	17s. 4d.	- 1d.

Industrial Nuisances

More than the usual number of complaints have been received regarding Industrial smoke nuisances and other nuisances - that is to say sawdust from Saw Mills and Fumes from paint-spraying factories.

This I believe is an indication that householders in Smoke Control Areas are becoming much more 'Clean Air Minded'.

Shoreditch is the hub of the furniture industry and, as reported in previous Annual Reports, accommodation for the storage of wood waste is very limited in the numerous small factories throughout the Borough. In the past every effort has been made by the occupiers of these to dispose of these waste products by burning in fireplaces which were never designed for this purpose. The result is therefore that volumes of smoke from smouldering wood waste are emitted to the atmosphere.

A great deal of work will have to be done and other means devised for the disposal of wood waste when the Moorfield Area is confirmed and becomes operative in this Borough.

Measurement of Smoke Pollution

Daily measurements of the quantity of smoke and sulphur dioxide are recorded by the volumetric apparatus installed in the Town Hall, and the monthly averages of the quantity of smoke is appended in a graph for the two years 1963/1964

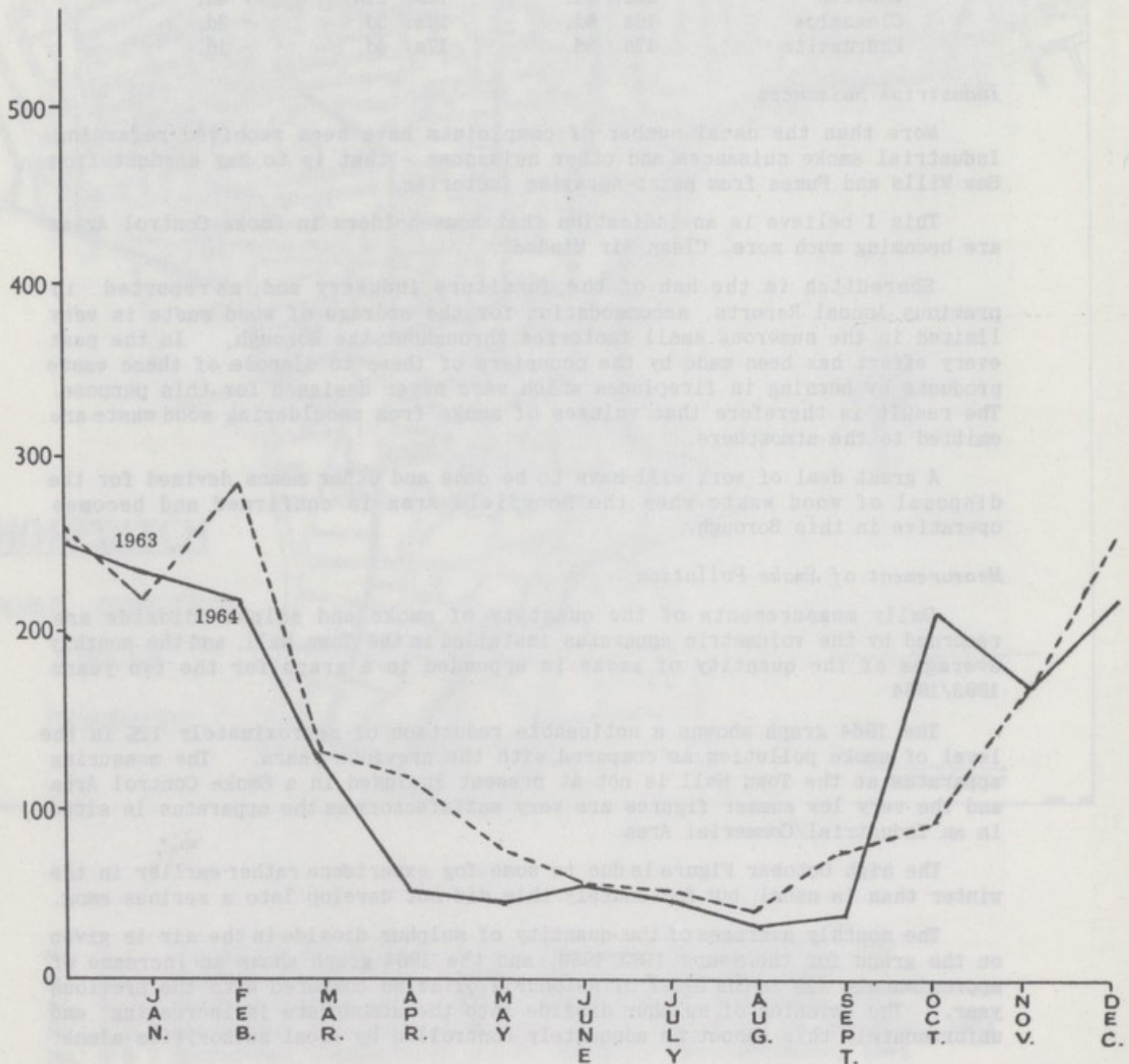
The 1964 graph shows a noticeable reduction of approximately 12% in the level of smoke pollution as compared with the previous years. The measuring apparatus at the Town Hall is not at present included in a Smoke Control Area and the very low summer figures are very satisfactory as the apparatus is sited in an Industrial/Commercial Area.

The high October Figure is due to some fog experience rather earlier in the winter than is usual, but fortunately this did not develop into a serious smog.

The monthly averages of the quantity of sulphur dioxide in the air is given on the graph for the years 1963/1964, and the 1964 graph shows an increase of approximately 12% in the level of sulphur dioxide as compared with the previous year. The emission of sulphur dioxide into the atmosphere is increasing, and unfortunately this cannot be adequately controlled by local authorities alone.

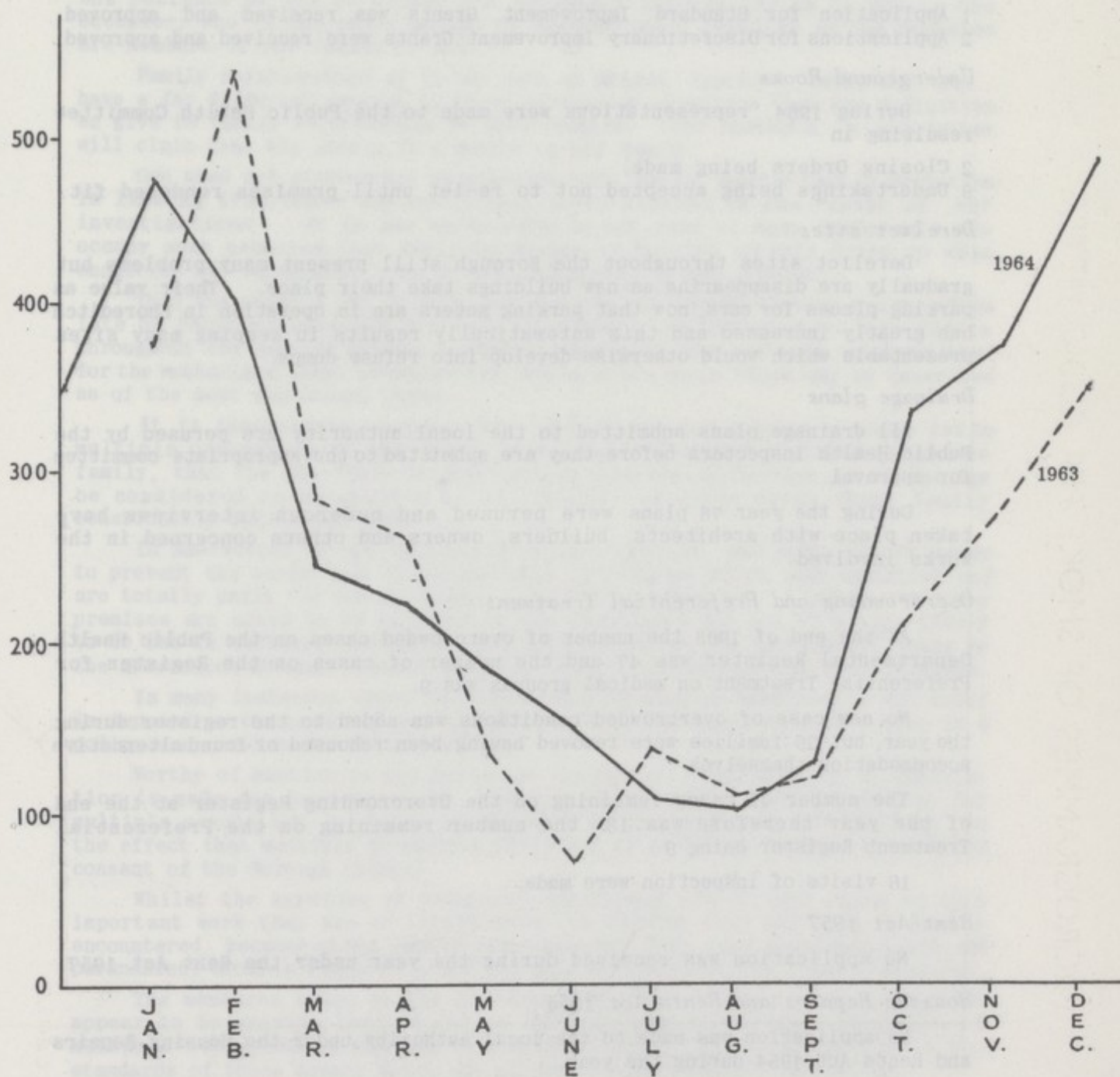
SMOKE POLLUTION

MICROGRAMMES OF SMOKE PER CUBIC METRE



SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION

MICROGRAMMES OF SULPHUR DIOXIDE PER CUBIC METRE



HOUSING

Details of Redevelopment Work carried out during 1964

- 3 Clearance Areas were resolved involving 18 premises.
- 4 Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed involving 136 premises.
- No Demolition Order was made.
- No Closing Order was made.
- 30 Undertakings not to re-let until premises were made fit, were accepted.
- 1 Undertaking was cancelled - premises being made fit.
- 345 Premises were demolished.
- 241 New flats were completed.
- 1,165 New flats were in course of erection.
- 101 Routine inspections under Section 3, Housing Act, 1957.

Loans and Grants

- 1 Application for Standard Improvement Grants was received and approved.
- 2 Applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants were received and approved.

Underground Rooms

During 1964, representations were made to the Public Health Committee resulting in -

- 2 Closing Orders being made.
- 9 Undertakings being accepted not to re-let until premises rendered fit.

Derelict sites

Derelict sites throughout the Borough still present many problems but gradually are disappearing as new buildings take their place. Their value as parking places for cars, now that parking meters are in operation in Shoreditch has greatly increased and this automatically results in keeping many sites presentable which would otherwise develop into refuse dumps.

Drainage plans

All drainage plans submitted to the local authority are perused by the Public Health Inspectors before they are submitted to the appropriate committee for approval.

During the year 78 plans were perused and numerous interviews have taken place with architects, builders, owners and others concerned in the works involved.

Overcrowding and Preferential Treatment

At the end of 1963 the number of overcrowded cases on the Public Health Departmental Register was 47 and the number of cases on the Register for Preferential Treatment on medical grounds was 9.

No new case of overcrowded conditions was added to the register during the year, but 29 families were removed having been rehoused or found alternative accommodation themselves.

The number of cases remaining on the Overcrowding Register at the end of the year therefore was 18, the number remaining on the Preferential Treatment Register being 9.

16 visits of inspection were made.

Rent Act 1957

No application was received during the year under the Rent Act 1957.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954

No application was made to the local authority under the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 during the year.

HOUSING ACT 1961

Houses in Multiple Occupation

Whilst the subject of houses in multiple occupation is not a serious problem in the Borough of Shoreditch, the thin end of the wedge appears to have been established in the North East corner of the Borough, and a great deal of the District Public Health Inspectors' time has been devoted to maintaining some measure of control.

Unfortunately this has resulted in other duties having to be deferred for the time being, but the results obtained have been most encouraging and well worth while.

The amount of time investigating and ascertaining information in connection with any one of these premises has to be experienced to be believed, for numerous problems arise and very often the wisdom of Solomon is required and the patience of Job to obtain the necessary information as to who is the occupier, who is the owner and as to whether those residing in the premises are members of one family or not.

Family relationships as in the case of Hindus, Cypriots, Jamaicans, etc., have a far different meaning in those particular countries than the definition we give to family relationship in this country. For instance, a god-father will claim that his godson is a member of his family.

One need not stretch his imagination very far to realise that co-operation is lacking from those who are likely to be evicted as the result of our investigations. It is not surprising in the case of many immigrants who occupy such premises that their knowledge of English quickly dries up when enquiries are being made - which adds enormously to our problem.

This has meant a lot of work well outside the normal working hours, often late on Saturday evenings and even on Sundays, in addition to late visits throughout the week by the Public Health Inspectors, who are to be congratulated for the enthusiasm shown in conducting duties which quite often may be described as of the most unpleasant tasks.

It is interesting to note that, whilst the Act defines a house let in multiple occupation as one which is occupied by members of more than one family, that the Act fails to describe or give any definition as to who may be considered to be members of one family, in other words where family relationship begins and ends.

In Shoreditch we are very alive to this problem, and every effort is made to prevent the occurrence of overcrowding in premises which lack amenities and are totally unfit for use as houses in multiple occupation. Indeed, wherever premises are noted to be for sale or are unoccupied and are of a type likely to be let in multiple occupation, energetic measures are immediately taken by the Shoreditch Borough Council to fix a limit of occupation on the premises.

In many instances where the houses are lacking in amenities a NIL limit is imposed on the premises and we have found by our experience that this is a policy very well worth while pursuing.

Worthy of mention is the policy of the Council that whenever an application is made for loan purchase, whenever the premises lend themselves for multiple occupation, a clause is inserted in the Agreement for the loan, to the effect that multiple occupation shall not be permitted without the written consent of the Borough Council.

Whilst the services of Technical Assistants are of some value in this important work they are of little value in dealing with the type of people encountered, because of the lack of experience and tact (and sometimes bluff and persuasion) which is required in dealing with occupants of this class of property.

The measures taken by the Shoreditch Borough Council as above defined appear to be proving their worth in not only preventing the occurrence of multiple overcrowding and bad living conditions, but in an uplift in the standards of those houses which are already let in multiple occupation.

RODENT CONTROL

It is now twelve months since an experiment was commenced in Shoreditch in co-operation with the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food to see what could be done to eradicate rats completely from sewers in a Central London Borough as opposed to the traditional method of merely controlling the rat population in sewers.

A campaign has been conducted as a military operation maintaining constant poisoning at the points on the Borough boundary where the trunk sewers enter and leave the Borough.

The object of this operation was to prevent rats entering the Borough from other local authority areas, thus containing them within defined limits.

A mopping-up campaign was then conducted by direct poisoning with 1081 (Sodium Fluoracetamide) at four-monthly intervals. At the end of the year, test baits were laid to assess the results of the 12 months' work, with the following results:-

<i>Complete takes</i>	<i>Partial Takes</i>	<i>No Takes</i>
NIL	64 (These slight takes may however have been over-estimated, for where doubt was experienced such are included in this figure of 64)	342

Never before in the history of Shoreditch has any success similar to this been achieved; indeed, what was considered to be good results two years ago would now be considered to be far from satisfactory.

As a matter of interest, the treatment has covered some 65,000 yards of sewers, a little over half being 3 ft. high or over and the remainder being less than 3 ft.

Let there be no mistake that the vast amount of work employed in the effective sealing and abolition of disused drains, has had a great bearing on the results obtained. In the opinion of the Chief Public Health Inspector, the vast amount of effort put into this side of the project, even though staff can be ill spared, is of paramount importance. This subject is further amplified under the drainage section of the report.

The almost complete absence of surface infestations throughout the Borough during the year is a positive indication of the very drastic reduction of the rat population in the sewers and of the effectiveness of the proper sealing and abolition of all disused drains.

The almost complete absence of rats in factories and warehouses and similar places is another very definite indication of success.

The policy of encouraging occupiers of business premises to entrust the destruction of rodents in such premises to the local authority through Contracts has continued with success, and the number of contracts maintained throughout the year was 69, yielding an income of £1,582. 33 single treatments were carried out, yielding £234.

REPORT FOR PERIOD 1ST JANUARY-31ST DECEMBER 1964

	Council Property	Dwelling Houses	Business Premises	Total
No. of properties in Borough	16	12,008	3,768	15,729
No. of properties inspected as a result of -				
(a) Notification	2	125	44	171
(b) Survey under the Act	-	11	548	559
(c) Otherwise	-	107	58	165
Total inspections carried out	88	1,613	4,508	6,209
No. of properties inspected which were found to be infested by -				
(a) Rats - Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	13	19	32
(b) Mice - Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	2	100	83	185
No. of infested properties treated by Local Authority	3	113	102	218
No. of notices served under Section 4 of the Act -				
(a) Treatment	-	1	-	1
(b) Structural works (i.e. Proofing) ...	-	-	-	-
No. of cases where action was taken following service of Notice	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-

Number of block schemes carried out - 34.

Details of treatment carried out are as follows -

	<i>Business premises</i>		<i>Dwellings</i>	
	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>	<i>Rats</i>	<i>Mice</i>
Warfarin trays laid	170	351	75	702
Traps set	318	-	47	-

DRAINAGE WORKS

As in the past, the rapid state of development (both private and Council) within the Borough has continued with increasing momentum and the Public Health Inspectorate of Shoreditch - being responsible for all drainage works both old and new - have been very busily engaged in this part of their duties.

In connection with drainage works both sealing off and abolition of disused drains as clearance work proceeds, is considered to be of paramount importance notwithstanding the vast amount of work this entails, for it is the best insurance against trouble from rodent infestation that may occur in the future if this important work is neglected.

Plans for the sealing and abolition of disused drains are formulated long before the premises are vacated, and before the demolition contractor commences work.

The procedure in Shoreditch is that, as soon as knowledge is gained that properties are likely to be demolished, Technical Assistants make a full survey of the drainage system, record this on ordnance sheets and indicate by painting on the kerb the actual positions where sealing off of the drains is to take place when eventually the premises are demolished.

Here again is a vivid example where Technical Assistants can be very usefully engaged working under the strict control of the Public Health Inspector, thus saving the Public Health Inspector valuable time which can be spent on more useful work.

When demolition eventually does take place, the disused drains are properly sealed at the sewer end where it is possible to enter the sewer, but where this is not possible such as in the case of piped sewers, properly prepared bags filled with cement concrete are pushed down the drain to within a foot or so of the sewer and the drain is properly filled or abolished behind this cement concrete bag.

Reference to the Rodent Section of this Report will more fully amplify the importance of the work involved in this Section of drainage works.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

11 rooms were disinfected following infectious diseases and for other reasons.
330 rooms were sprayed against vermin.

19 articles were disinfected at the Council's disinfecting station, following infectious diseases.

7,081 verminous articles were treated at the Council's Disinfecting Station.
No Notices was served in respect of verminous premises.

156 visits were made to premises, 8 in respect of infectious disease enquiries and 148 in respect of vermin.

Articles belonging to private firms were disinfected at their request and charges amounting to £14 were made.

During the year 383 families were removed to new Council dwellings as compared with 318 in 1963.

All furniture is subjected to Hydrogen Cyanide disinfestation and all mattresses are put through the Council's disinfector prior to removal to their new accommodation by private removal contractors under the supervision of the Officers of the Department.

Prior to removal, the Officers of the Department visit the premises, assess the amount of furniture to be removed, and arrange for the number of removal vans required.

On the day of removal an Officer of the Department supervises the placing of all furniture in the vans and arranges for the reception of soft furniture in a room which can be securely locked until tests carried out to ensure that the furniture is clear of Hydrogen Cyanide have proved satisfactory.

6 sites were sprayed to prevent further nuisance from vermin and flies and at the request of the Public Health Inspectors 17 mattresses and other articles were removed for destruction by the Cleansing Department.

The measures taken to prevent the breeding of beetles in heating ducts on new Local Authority Estates whilst in construction are a vital duty of the Public Health Inspectors.

Personal Cleanliness

The arrangement with Finsbury Borough Council whereby residents of Shoreditch requiring treatment for Scabies or vermin, are sent to that Authority's Cleansing Station at Pine Street, was continued throughout the year.

The number of treatments carried out are shown in the following tables:-

Verminous Persons

New Cases		Total new cases	Re-attendances	Total treatments
0 to 15 years	Over 15 years			
-	-	-	-	-

Scabies

New Cases		Total new cases	Re-attendances	Total treatments
0 to 15 years	Over 15 years			
-	5	5	2	7

(Until school leaving age, the L.C.C. treat all affected children at their own Centre).

FACTORIES

(Factories Act 1961)

Number of Factories in Shoreditch	970
Number of (a) Basic Routine Inspections made ..	1,786
(b) Re-inspections made	280
Total number of inspections made	2,066

Whilst the erection of many new factories, offices, garages and petrol filling stations continues in the Borough the numerous small factories, because of lack of accommodation, provide a very serious problem where nothing more than the bare requirements of facilities and amenities for the staff according to the Factories Acts can be provided.

The problem of the retention of trade refuse and its disposal in such limited accommodation continues to present a real problem, particularly in Smoke Control Areas where for economic reasons of disposal and the provision of cheap space-heating an attempt is made to dispose of these trade wastes in inefficient fireplaces and appliances.

Particulars of the administration of the Factories Act 1961 in the form required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/65 are as follows:-

Part 1 of the Act

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	210	142	2	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by L.A.	750	1,910	27	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding Outworkers Premises)	5	14	-	-
Total	965	2,066	29	-

2. Cases in which defects were found:-

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	..	..	..	..	..
Overcrowding (S.2)	..	..	..	..	..
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	..	..	..	..	..
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	..	..	..	..	..
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	..	..	..	..	..
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	..	..	..	..	..
(a) Insufficient	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Unsuitable or defective	30	40	..	16	..
(c) Not suitable for sexes	..	..	..	..	..
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork)	..	..	..	..	..
Total	30	40	..	16	..

(a) *Outworkers*

Number of outworkers in Shoreditch	233
Number of basic routine inspections made	138

56 Lists of outworkers were received from employers in the Borough.

718 persons of whom 577 were not resident in Shoreditch were included in these lists.

279 outworkers living in Shoreditch but working for firms outside the Borough were notified by 18 Local Authorities.

Again one must refer to the vast amount of what one considers to be unnecessary administrative work thrust upon the local authority Public Health Departments in respect of outworkers. One must again repeat, that if an obligation were placed on the firms responsible for supplying local authorities with lists of outworkers, to notify the several authorities in which their outworkers reside, it would be to everyone's advantage, and very much reduce the work of the clerical staff of local authorities.

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers

Nature of Work	Section 133			Section 134		
	No. of Outworkers in August list r ^d by Section 133 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing apparel (making, etc.)	278	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial flowers	9	-	-	-	-	-
Making of boxes	19	-	-	-	-	-
Brush making	7	-	-	-	-	-
Carding of buttons	49	-	-	-	-	-
Leather goods	15	-	-	-	-	-
Christmas crackers	7	-	-	-	-	-
Envelope making	94	-	-	-	-	-
Total	478	-	-	-	-	-

(b) *Rag Flock premises*

Under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951, the number of registered premises where filling materials were used at the end of 1964 was 108 and during the year 7 licences were issued in respect of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

(i) Number of basic routine visits made	56
(ii) Number of re-inspections made	4
(iii) Total number of inspections	60

All samples complied with prescribed standards.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS

(London County Council (General Powers) Act 1954)

Total number of hairdressing establishments ..	58
Number of basic routine inspections	121
Number of re-inspections	41
Total number of inspections	162
Number of Notices	-

Hairdressing establishments in the Borough are kept extremely busy (no doubt due to the great increase in daytime population) and therefore the inspection of these premises is carried out most assiduously.

SHOPS

(Shops Act 1950 and London County Council (General Powers) Act 1958)

Total number of shops, wholesale establishments and warehouses subject to the requirements of the Shops Act 1950 and London County Council (General Powers) Act 1958 was 724.

Number of basic routine visits made	..	..	800
Number of re-inspections made	..	..	115
Total number of inspections made	..	..	915
Number of notices served	..	..	-

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

Five premises were licensed under this Act during the year. In 4 cases a considerable business is carried on, mostly in budgerigars and goldfish, but the other one deals on a very small scale only, in pigeons, rabbits, etc.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT 1952

General observation was kept on the sale of heating appliances to ensure that they complied with the Regulations made under the above-named Act. In several cases the sellers and users of heating appliances requested that their guards be tested.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT 1963

Long before the inception of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act 1963, the forces of this Department were mustered and a policy defined as to how the Public Health Inspectorate were to carry out the administration of the Act, so that when it eventually came into force on 1st August 1964 all was prepared to continue with this important piece of legislation.

The first step was to ensure that all premises of a type which came under the Act should be registered, and to this end full assistance of three assistants were employed making a complete survey of the Borough street by street and visiting any premises likely to come within the scope of the Act, at the same time delivering registration forms and giving advice as may be necessary to the occupiers of the premises.

In all about 800 premises were visited and in due course a little below 80% of the registration forms duly completed were returned to the Public Health Department.

To those who had failed to register, an appropriate letter was sent reminding those responsible of their obligations for registration under the Act and also of the penalties involved should they fail to register the premises.

This resulted in over 90% of registrations being received by the Department and a final letter couched in more severe terms was sent to the remaining offenders which brought in all but about one dozen outstanding registration forms.

Information concerning these outstanding registrations was presented to the Public Health Committee and the Town Clerk sent final warning letters which in due course brought in 100% registrations and this work was completed within three months of the Act coming into operation.

From the moment registration forms were received by the Department, a complete inspection was made of the premises, priority being given to the larger offices some of which, in Shoreditch, employ upwards of 600 personnel.

The inspection was divided into two stages (a) the obtaining of factual information and the preparation of sketch plans by the Technical Assistants and (b) a detailed inspection of the premises by the Public Health Inspector being armed with the factual information before entering the premises.

In order to facilitate the work and to ensure its administration in a uniform manner throughout all premises within the Borough, a standard form of defects as compiled by the Chief Public Health Inspector and with the use of pocket tape recorders, the Public Health Inspector was enabled to dictate contraventions directly onto tape, the audio-typist typing the appropriate notice direct from the tape.

In this manner the Public Health Inspector spent little or no time at the office dictating Notices or drafting Notices for the benefit of the typist, and was thus enabled to carry on with his routine inspections without any impediment of any kind, output of work thus being carried out to the highest degree.

It is a pleasure to report that at the end of the year a great deal of work was being carried out in response to the Notices served and it is most encouraging to the Department, proving beyond doubt that the work of preparation carried out well before the date of the application of the Act has paid a good dividend.

The value of Technical Assistants to obtain factual information working under the strict control of the Public Health Inspector cannot be over-estimated and there is a vast field of employment for this type of personnel working strictly under controlled conditions.

Table A - Registrations and General Inspections

Class of premises	Premises registered during year	Total No. registered at 31.12.64	No. of premises receiving general inspection during year
Offices	202	200	35
Retail Shops	217	217	16
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	154	152	20
Catering Establishments, Canteens	74	74	-
Fuel Storage Depots	1	1	-
Totals	648	644	71

Table B - Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to registered premises - 626

Table C - Persons employed in registered premises

Class of premises	Number of persons employed
Offices	5,181
Retail Shops	764
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2,206
Catering Establishments	288
Canteens	139
Fuel Storage Depots	3
Total	8,581
Males	4,906
Females	3,675

Table D - Exemptions - Nil.

Table E - Prosecutions - Nil.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

An establishment order under Section 140, Public Health (London) Act, 1936, was renewed during the year in respect of the business of Fur Skin Dresser. The number of visits made was 4.

WELLS

There are two wells in use in the Borough. In one case the water is used for washing down and cooling purposes and in the other case, which is a factory, the water from the well is used for all purposes.

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

Shoreditch has now only one swimming bath (indoor) built in 1904, situated in Whiston Road, Haggerston open all the year round for mixed bathing at all times. (Sunday swimming from May to September only). The pool is 100' long by 35' wide, constructed of blue and white glazed bricks, with a depth of 3' 4" at the shallow end, increasing gradually to 6' 4" at the deep end, at which there is one 3 metre fixed diving stage and 3 lower fixed boards at each side. The surround is 3' wide, of non-slip tiles and seats rise in tiers from the surround up to the dressing cubicles at the back. The seats which are made of teak, also form clothes lockers for use by children during peak periods. Male and female toilets and foot-baths are situated at each side of the pool at the shallow end.

Entry to the pool from the dressing cubicles is via the toilets and foot-baths and into the pool by teak steps fitted at each corner.

The pool has a capacity of 109,000 gallons continuously filtered through pressure sand filters at the rate of 20,000 gallons per hour, chlorinated and heated to a temperature of 74 degrees F. in winter.

Chemical treatment of the pool is by Alumina Ferric and Sodium Carbonate. A chlorine content of 1.0 to 1.5 parts per million is maintained during trade, with a pH value of 7.6. Back washing of filters is done by air agitation of sand and washing through to waste by M.W.B. water from a main storage tank. The pool is emptied and re-filled as conditions and analysis indicate.

Cleaning of the pool sides and bottom is carried out every morning before opening and during the day as circumstances permit.

During the year samples of water were taken from the bath and sent for Bacteriological examination and Chemical analysis. Results received from both laboratories showed the water to be satisfactory in every case.

RAG DEALERS

There are 2 premises in the Borough in which the business of Rag Dealer is carried out. 4 visits of inspection were made.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the M.W.B. and is relayed from public mains direct to premises.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA

Health propaganda posters were posted and regularly changed from time to time on the Public Health notice boards which are fixed in positions on the Council's housing estates, in the Town Hall and Public Libraries. There is also a large notice board situated in St. John's Churchyard.

A rack containing leaflets of various type is kept filled at the entrance to the Department, and in addition to this, Public Health leaflets have been distributed through the courtesy of the Borough Librarian and the Public Libraries.

In-so-far as propaganda under the Clean Air Act is concerned, all occupier and owners of properties have received information letters and booklets. Very wide publicity is being given to the requirements of the Clean Air Act, particularly those affecting Smoke Control Areas. All occupiers in proposed Smoke Control Areas and the owners of the properties have received relevant literature in this direction.

Articles have been written and published in the "Newsletter" published monthly by the Council, but the main propaganda has been by direct verbal transmission in the kitchens of cafes and restaurants, factories and offices, and all types of premises, for it is firmly believed that this type of propaganda really carries a great deal of weight. A great deal of publicity of the work of the Public Health Department has been afforded through the medium of the Television Authorities, in the B.B.C's overseas programmes, in the National and local Press and in professional journals.

ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN

The campaign to combat the fly nuisance has been continued. By arrangement and with the co-operation of the Cleansing and Transport Superintendent, all dust bins and dust chutes are dusted during the fly breeding season with gammexane after the receptacles are emptied by the Council's refuse collectors.

A full survey has been made of all refuse container compartments at the foot of dust chutes in local authority flats because of the rapidly changing nature of refuse as the Smoke Control Programme continues. Working in close harmony with the Borough Engineer, work of repair and improvement commenced to bring refuse container compartments up to the standard of the British Code of Practice No. 306 (1960).

FREE WASHING FACILITIES

Free washing facilities are installed in every public sanitary convenience in the Borough, but these are unfortunately not being used as much as we should like to see.

PAID PUPILLAGE

Training of student public health inspectors in the department continued, but the one who failed to qualify in 1963 left this Authority in February. The other who sat for the new Public Health Inspectors' Education Board Diploma in July was successful and was immediately appointed as a Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES (tables)

The following tables summarize the visits of inspection and the work of the Public Health Inspectors during 1964

INSPECTIONS & REINSPECTIONS						Privately Owned		Council Owned	
						I	RI	I	RI
HOUSING ACTS	House to House	..	..	..	..	100	15	1	-
	Individual Houses	..	..	..	..	26	6	2	-
	Closure of whole house	..	..	..	..	24	39	-	-
	Closure of part of house	..	..	..	..	5	8	-	-
	Closure of underground rooms	..	..	..	..	16	11	-	-
	Houses let in lodgings	..	..	..	..	19	2	-	-
	Overcrowding	..	..	..	..	14	1	2	1
	Clearance Areas	..	..	..	..	60	27	7	1
	Improvement Grants	..	..	..	..	11	4	-	-
	Standard Grants	..	..	..	..	1	-	-	-
PH(L) ACT	Nuisances in dwellings	..	..	..	..	1022	1594	304	240
	Nuisances in other premises	..	..	..	..	292	165	106	56
	Construction drains - new bdgs	..	..	..	..	443	245	255	160
	Reconstruction drains - other bdgs	..	..	..	..	128	212	16	8
	Drains sealed off	..	..	..	..	7	2	59	12
	Water Supplies	..	..	..	..	5	1	6	1
	Verminous Premises (bugs, fleas, lice)	..	..	..	..	31	16	20	17
	Infectious disease	..	..	..	..	79	20	85	33
FOOD & DRUGS ACT	Public Houses	..	..	..	..	129	101	3	-
	Canteens	..	..	..	..	17	14	16	11
	Warehouses	..	..	..	..	61	131	1	-
	Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	18	13	5	2
	Food manufacturing premises	..	..	..	..	22	22	1	-
CLEAN AIR ACT	Dwellings	..	..	..	..	34	23	51	6
	Factories	..	..	..	..	167	9	3	-
	Offices & Commercial premises	..	..	..	..	104	5	9	-
	Replacement/adaptation of fireplaces	..	..	..	..	304	616	270	424
	Observations - dwellings	..	..	..	..	39	3	73	24
	Observations - other premises	..	..	..	..	164	33	18	-
	Observations - vehicles	..	..	..	..	3	-	-	-
VARIOUS OTHER ACTS	Shops Act	..	..	..	..	710	99	90	16
	Rodents	..	..	..	..	103	32	67	31
	Insect infestations	..	..	..	..	16	3	17	2
	Pet Animals	..	..	..	..	16	-	-	-
	Rag Flock	..	..	..	..	56	4	-	-
	Heating appliances	..	..	..	..	4	1	-	-
	Rag & bone dealer	..	..	..	..	4	1	-	-
	Offices Shops, etc. Act	..	..	..	..	189	421	13	3
	Pharmacy & Poisons	..	..	..	..	33	5	3	-
	Hairdressers	..	..	..	..	115	40	6	1
	Outworkers	..	..	..	..	71	25	67	16
	Factories - Power	..	..	..	..	1658	245	20	1
	Factories - Non-Power	..	..	..	..	101	30	7	4
	Vacant sites	..	..	..	..	46	36	93	79
	Noise Abatement Act	..	..	..	..	54	39	21	26
TOTALS						6512	4319	1717	1175
						10,831		2892	

FOOD & DRUGS PREMISES	SHOPS		STALLS	
	I	RI	I	RI
Poultry	3	-	10	4
Groceries	344	214	28	26
Vegetables, fruit	87	40	201	120
Milk	21	29	-	8
Ice Cream	111	42	1	1
Cordials, etc.	21	1	-	-
Sweets	177	42	18	6
Chemists	15	41	-	-
Cafes, etc.	317	345	3	-
Retail bakers	46	18	12	7
Butchers	176	135	30	8
Fish fresh	27	12	39	19
Fish fried	32	49	4	1
Fish shell	1	2	15	6
TOTAL	1378	970	361	206
	2348		567	

Non-effective visits 1844

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS REMEDIED.	Private	Council
General repair of premises	58	9
Roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes repaired	131	18
Damp premises remedied	55	13
Windows repaired	77	8
Overcrowding abated	6	-
Water reinstated	1	-
Drains improved or repaired	10	2
Drain obstructions removed	18	5
Drains sealed off	9	169
Soil vent pipes repaired	1	-
WCs repaired	43	20
Sink waste pipes repaired	4	1
Sink waste pipes cleared	2	-
Floors repaired	20	2
Dustbins renewed	9	-
Yard pavings repaired	-	1
Accumulations of refuse removed	18	2
Vacant sites cleared	6	-
Dust Nuisance	1	-

NOTICES SERVED

Public Health (London) Act, 1936

Intimation Notices	334
Nuisance Notices	86
Housing Act, 1957	-
Factories Act, 1961	29
Shops Act, 1950	-
Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949	1
Clean Air Act, 1956	-
Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act, 1963	80

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED 1002

HOUSING STATISTICS

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)	3090
(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	5352
(2) (a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 3, Housing Act, 1957	101
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	116
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	43

2. REMEDY OF DEFECTS DURING THE YEAR WITHOUT SERVICE OF NUISANCE NOTICES

Number of premises where it was found necessary to serve Intimation Notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, to abate nuisances or remedy defects	334
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3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

A. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which nuisance notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	86
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of nuisance notices	
(a)	by owners	48
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	-

B. Proceedings under Section 9, 10 and 12 Housing Act 1957:-

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices	-
(a)	by owners	-
(b)	by local authority in default of owners	-

C. Proceedings under Sections 16 17 and 23 of the Housing Act 1957

(1)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made or Undertaking accepted	30
(2)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1

D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957

(1)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made or Undertaking accepted	11
(2)	Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit	-

E. Proceedings under Section 42 of the Housing Act, 1957

(1) Number of houses included in representations by Medical Officer of Health	-
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations	5

4. HOUSING ACT, Part IV - OVERCROWDING

(1) (a) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year	47
(b) Number of new cases found during year	-
(c) Number of cases rehoused or found other accommodation during year	29
(d) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year	18

Metropolitan Borough of Stoke Newington



REPORT

ON THE

SANITARY CONDITION

OF THE

METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF STOKE NEWINGTON

FOR THE YEAR 1964

BY

S. KING

M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE 1964/1965

Ex-Officio - Councillor Mrs. L.S. Calfe, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman - Alderman John W. Cox

Vice-Chairman - Councillor G.E. Borrett

Alderman Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.

Alderman Simon S. Cohen

Councillor Mrs. F.H. Borrett

Councillor L. Grablof

Councillor M. E. Levy

Councillor J.A. Spencer

Councillor A. H. Waller

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

STOKE NEWINGTON OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

Alderman Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. L.S. Calfe, J.P. (Mayor)

Councillor C.P. Carey

Councillor Max M. Feldman

Councillor Mrs. Gladys M. Shanagher J.P.

Councillor Mrs. L.P. Sleight

Councillor A.H. Waller

DIVISIONAL HEALTH COMMITTEE (No. 4.)

Alderman Mrs. Bessie Benabo, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. L.S. Calfe, J.P. (Mayor)

HACKNEY AND STOKE NEWINGTON CHEST DISEASES CARE COMMITTEE

Alderman John W. Cox

Councillor T.S. Pittson

STOKE NEWINGTON DISTRICT NURSING ASSOCIATION

Councillor Mrs. L.S. Calfe, J.P. (Mayor)

Councillor Mrs. F.H. Borrett

STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

at 31st December, 1964

Medical Officer of Health - S. King, M.D., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health - C.F. Stott, B.Sc., M.B., Ch.B.

Chief Public Health Inspector - C.V. Frisby (a,b)

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector - J. McDougal (a,b)

District Public Health Inspector and Rodent Officer - G.K. Elliott (a,b)

District Public Health Inspector and Housing Inspector - K.G. Jones (a,b)

Food Inspector - N.G. Johnson (a,b)

District Public Health Inspector - W.P. French (a)

District Public Health Inspector - S.J. Long (a)

ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

D.G. Stedman (Administrative Assistant)

Mrs. M.A. French (Clerk)

Mrs. D.I. Harris (Clerk)

Mr. J. Beer (Clerk) Appointed 5.10.1964

Mrs. A. Sclare (Clerk) Appointed 16.11.1964

WORK CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY

Organiser - Mrs. L. Harris

FOREMAN DISINFECTOR

E. Strachan

MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE

Driver/Assistants

Mrs. M. Freeman

Mrs. E. Holman

Mrs. E. Wakeling

Mrs. F. D. Lewin

GENERAL ASSISTANTS

A. Barnard

A. Pidoux

(a) Public Health Inspectors' Certificate

(b) Meat and Other Food Inspectors' Certificate

STATISTICS

Area of Borough - 863 acres	Street Mileage 26.37
Rateable Value at April 1964	£2,114,455
Estimated Net Product of 1d. Rate	£8,350
Registrar-General's Estimate of Population mid-1964	53,330

<i>Births</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Legitimate</i>	<i>Illegitimate</i>
Males	723	601	122
Females	720	592	128
	<u>1,443</u>	<u>1,193</u>	<u>250</u>

Birth rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	27.06
Area comparability factor	0.86
Number of still-births	15
Still-birth rate per 1,000 live and still-births	10.29
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births	17.32

Deaths

Deaths (males 273: females 276)	549
Death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population	10.29
Area comparability factor	1.24
Deaths from maternal causes	-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	-
Deaths of infants under 1 year (males 19: females 15)	34

Infants under 1 year: Infant Mortality Rate

All infants per 1,000 live births	23.56
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	18.71
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	28.00
Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks (males 11: females 12)	23
Neo Natal (first 4 weeks) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.94
Deaths of Infants under 1 week of age (males 11: females 11)	22
Early Neo Natal (under one week) mortality rate per 1,000 live births	15.25
Perinatal (still births and deaths under 1 week combined) mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births	25.41

CAUSES OF DEATH

The causes of death for 1963 and 1964, arranged under the headings of the short list used by the Registrar-General, are set out in the following list:-

Cause	1963	1964
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	3	2
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	1	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-
8. Measles	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ..	-	2
10. Malignant neoplasm stomach	13	12
11. Malignant neoplasm lung and bronchus ..	29	22
12. Malignant neoplasm breast	11	14
13. Malignant neoplasm uterus	8	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	50	64
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	2	5
16. Diabetes	2	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ..	53	62
18. Coronary disease, Angina	133	126
19. Hypertension with heart disease	13	5
20. Other heart disease	42	40
21. Other circulatory disease	35	33
22. Influenza	4	-
23. Pneumonia	41	27
24. Bronchitis	63	34
25. Other diseases of respiratory system ..	1	4
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	5	4
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	7	2
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	4	7
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	4	3
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	6	8
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	26	45
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	5	10
34. All other accidents	4	9
35. Suicide	10	5
36. Homicide and operations of war	1	1
	576	549

The causes of the 34 infant deaths in 1964 are set out in the following table:-

Causes of Death	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
Prematurity	5	4	-	-	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Birth Injury	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations ..	-	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	2	1	8
Other Causes	3	4	-	-	1	8	1	-	2	-	11
	10	11	-	-	2	23	3	2	5	1	34

INFANT MORTALITY

Causes of Death	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Prematurity	2	5	8	7	2	6	10	2	7	9
Post-natal Asphyxia and Atelectasis	1	-	-	-	-	4	5	4	1	3
Birth Injury	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	5	4	2	5	1	1	5	4	3
Bronchitis and Pneumonia	4	3	5	5	5	3	5	9	5	8
Other Causes	6	5	8	7	7	5	13	3	4	11
	14	18	25	21	19	20	35	23	21	34

GENERAL SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE LAST TEN YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths		Deaths under One year	
		No.	Rate	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1955	50,470	778	15.41	538	10.66	14	17.99
1956	50,420	850	16.66	533	10.57	18	23.07
1957	50,480	898	17.78	496	9.82	25	27.83
1958	50,480	938	18.58	535	10.59	21	22.38
1959	50,200	1,060	21.12	563	11.22	19	17.92
1960	50,240	1,119	22.27	569	11.33	20	17.87
1961	52,180	1,284	24.61	569	10.90	35	27.26
1962	52,950	1,271	24.00	561	10.59	23	18.09
1963	52,830	1,350	22.55	576	10.90	21	15.56
1964	53,330	1,443		549	10.29	34	

PUBLIC MORTUARY

Stoke Newington has an agreement with Hackney Borough Council for the use of the Hackney Council Mortuary at a cost of £350 per annum.

Details of the bodies of Stoke Newington residents deposited in the Mortuary during the year as follows:-

Total number of bodies received into the Mortuary	64
Number of post-mortem examinations made	63
Number of cases awaiting burial	1
Number of Inquest Cases	11
Cause of death certified by Coroner	52

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

During 1964, there were 488 cases of notifiable infectious disease as compared with 633 cases in 1963.

The following table shows the incidence of the various diseases:-

Disease	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Diphtheria	-	1	-	-	-
Dysentery	42	35	25	140	33
Encephalitis	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas	4	2	6	1	2
Food Poisoning	14	15	9	9	9
Malaria	-	-	-	3	-
Measles	322	913	349	396	376
Meningococcal Infection	2	2	5	2	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	-	2	-	-
Paratyphoid	2	-	-	1	-
Pneumonia	10	11	3	6	1
Poliomyelitis	2	1	1	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	24	17	-	1
Scabies	9	6	5	18	20
Scarlet Fever	42	20	8	22	22
Typhoid	1	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough	77	15	6	62	22
	534	1,045	436	663	488

Table showing Notifications of Infectious Diseases received in 1964 in Age Groups, and Admissions to Hospitals.

Disease	All Ages	Cases Notified At Ages - Years											Admissions to Hospital
		0 - 1	1 - 3	3 - 5	5 - 10	10 - 15	15 - 20	20 - 30	30 - 40	40 - 50	50 - 65	65 & over	
Dysentery ..	33	1	7	8	13	2	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
Erysipelas ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Food Poisoning ..	9	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2	3
Measles ..	376	16	105	127	115	5	4	3	-	-	1	-	5
Meningococcal Infection ..	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia ..	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Scabies ..	20	1	-	1	2	5	3	3	4	1	-	-	1
Scarlet Fever ..	22	-	2	5	14	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	22	3	6	6	5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
	488	24	120	147	150	13	9	10	5	5	1	4	10

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations have been carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at County Hall. The following is a statement of the specimens submitted to the Laboratory during 1964:-

Nature of Specimen	Result of Examination		Total
	Positive	Negative	
Faeces	88	443	531
Nasal	-	6	6
Throat	-	54	54
Sputum	-	1	1
Urine	-	3	3
Eye	-	1	1
Tooth Socket	-	1	1
	<u>88</u>	<u>509</u>	<u>597</u>

MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

34 medical examinations were carried out during the year in respect of new appointments and persons on whom special reports were required in connection with absence through sickness.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT 1948

Exhumations

Two exhumations were carried out during the year at which the Chief Public Health Inspector was present.

Burials

Under Section 50 of this Act it is the responsibility of the Borough Council to arrange for the burial or cremation of any person who has died or is found dead within the area, and where no private arrangements are made for the disposal of the body.

Three burials were carried out under the provisions of this Act during 1964 at a total cost of £26. 4. 6. of which £22. 5. 10. was recovered from the estate of one of the deceased.

MEALS ON WHEELS SERVICE FOR THE HOUSEBOUND

This service, which commenced in April, 1963, continued satisfactorily throughout the year. A second delivery van was purchased which enabled the number of recipients of meals to be considerably increased.

The total number of meals delivered, and the cost of the meals to the Council, are as follows:-

Kosher	3,890	£554. 13s. 3d.
Ordinary	13,345	£1,560 5s. 4d.

WORK CENTRE FOR THE ELDERLY

The number of elderly people attending the sessions at this Centre has gradually increased during the year, and the Organiser was successful in obtaining a continuous and varied supply of work.

Each employee works one two hour session a day, either in the morning or afternoon, and the atmosphere is one of industry and harmony.

ANNUAL RETURN OF FOOD POISONING NOTIFICATIONS

Food Poisoning Notifications Returned to Registrar-General

1st Quarter	2nd Quarter	3rd Quarter	4th Quarter	Total
-	4	3	2	9

Outbreaks of Undiscovered Cause:-

Total Outbreaks	Total Cases
Nil	Nil

Single Cases:-

Agent Suspected	Unknown Cause	Total
No agent suspected in any of the 9 cases	9	9

TUBERCULOSIS 1964

CASES ADDED TO AND REMOVED FROM THE NOTIFICATION REGISTER

	Pulmonary			Non-Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total
Already on Register 31/12/1963	436	305	741	52	52	104	488	357	845
Primary Notifications ..	25	12	37	5	3	8	30	15	45
Restored	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Removals into Borough ..	29	10	39	1	-	1	30	10	40
TOTAL ADDITIONS	54	22	76	6	3	9	60	25	85
Deaths	10	2	12	-	-	-	10	2	12
Removals from Borough ..	41	19	60	1	5	6	42	24	66
Recovered	14	8	22	1	-	1	15	8	23
TOTAL DELETIONS	65	29	94	2	5	7	67	34	101
Increase	54	22	76	6	3	9	60	25	85
Decrease	65	29	94	2	5	7	67	34	101
On Register at 31/12/64	425	298	723	56	50	106	481	348	829

	Formal Notifications													
	Number of Primary Notifications of new cases of tuberculosis													
	0 -	1 -	2 -	5 -	10 -	15 -	20 -	25 -	35 -	45 -	55 -	65 -	75 -	Total (all ages)
Respiratory, Males ..	..	..	1	..	..	2	5	5	8	3	1	..	..	25
Respiratory, Females ..	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	4	1	..	1	1	1	12
Non-Respiratory, Males ..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	5
Non Respiratory, Females ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	1	3

The following is a summary of the new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the past 10 years:-

Year	Population	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Total
1955	50,470	32	4	36
1956	50,420	51	4	55
1957	50,480	35	4	39
1958	50,480	44	3	47
1959	50,200	44	4	48
1960	50,240	38	6	44
1961	52,180	45	3	48
1962	52,950	14	4	18
1963	52,830	27	9	36
1964	53,330	37	8	45

CLEANSING OF VERMINOUS PERSONS

The Number of Stoke Newington residents cleansed at the Islington Treatment Centre during 1964 was as follows:-

Verminous Conditions	Cases	Treatments
Adults	11	11
Children under 5	4	4
Scabies		
Adults	25	41
Children under 5	19	29

The treatment of school-children is carried out by the London County Council at their school treatment centres,

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

The following is a summary of the work carried out by the Disinfection Staff during the year:-

Cases disinfected after:-

Scarlet Fever	...	6
Tuberculosis	...	6
Meningitis, Suspected	...	2
Cancer	...	1
Other Diseases	...	17
Total Number of Rooms disinfected	...	32
Articles	...	11
Books	...	300
Verminous Rooms	...	105
Verminous Articles	...	21
Beetles, etc.	...	33
Wasps' Nests destroyed	...	23

INCONTINENT LAUNDRY SERVICE

This service is available to aged or infirm residents in the borough who are incontinent and unable to arrange for the laundering of their bed linen, etc.

During the year, 4,181 articles of soiled bedding were laundered.

SANITARY INSPECTION

The following is a summary of the principal forms of inspection and of the action taken by the Public Health Inspectors during the year:-

Primary Inspections of houses on complaint	..	..	1,165
" " " " after infectious disease	..	..	187
" " " " under Rent Act, 1957	..	..	11
" " " Milkshops and Dairies	..	..	39
" " " Factories	..	..	48
" " " Pet Shops	..	..	6
" " " Shops and Offices	..	..	1,021
" " " Hairdressers	..	..	8
" " " Ice Cream-Premises	..	..	37
" " " " Vehicles	..	..	17
" " " Restaurants and Eating Houses	..	..	230
" " " Bakers	..	..	84
" " " Food Premises	..	..	932
" " " Other Premises	..	..	1,718
" " " Re-Housing Accommodation	..	..	217
" " " Pharmacy and Poisons	..	..	50
" " " Rodent Control	..	..	139
" " " Smoke Nuisance	..	..	38
" " " Notices from Builders	..	..	321
" " " Clean Air Act	..	..	139
Total Number of Re-inspections	..	..	6,406
Intimation Notices served	..	..	456
Statutory Notices served	..	..	132
Notices under Section 40, Public Health (London) Act, 1936	..	..	19
" " " 93, " " " " " "	..	..	1
" " " 109, " " " " " "	..	..	3
" " " 12, London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954	..	..	8
" " " 25, " " 1955	..	..	26
" " Food and Drugs Act, 1955	..	..	12

NUISANCES REMEDIED

The house or part of the house in a damp condition so as to be insanitary	..	..	49
The house in a dilapidated condition so as to be insanitary	..	..	44
The wallplaster or ceiling in part of the house defective so as to be insanitary	..	..	41
The Water Closet so defective as to be a nuisance	..	..	16
The sink defective or insanitary	..	..	1
The soil pipe defective	..	..	2
The waste pipe of lavatory or bath defective	..	..	16
An accumulation or deposit of refuse dangerous or injurious to health	..	..	25
The drain choked	..	..	23
The drain defective	..	..	11
The rainwater pipe defective	..	..	14
The roof defective so as to be insanitary	..	..	64
Dirty and insanitary condition of premises	..	..	2
The guttering defective so as to be insanitary	..	..	23
Nuisance from the emission of smoke	..	..	1
Nuisance from keeping of animals	..	..	3
The defective condition of dustbin	..	..	8

SMOKE CONTROL ORDERS

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956 - APPROVAL OF NEW FURNACES

Under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1965, notice must be given of the installation of new furnaces of a capacity greater than 55,000 B.T.U's per hour. During the course of the year notice has been given of six such installations, details of which are as follows:-

- (a) Installation of one gas-fired boiler rated at 1,125,000 B.T.U's per hour.
- (b) Installation of two oil-fired boilers each rated at 4,000,000 B.T.U's per hour.
- (c) Installation of two oil-fired boilers each rated at 150,000 B.T.U's per hour.
- (d) Installation of oil-fired boiler rated at 76,000 - 90,000 B.T.U's per hour.
- (e) Installation of oil-fired boiler rated at 200,000 B.T.U's per hour.
- (f) Installation of oil-fired boiler rated at 54,000 B.T.U's per hour.

SUMMARY OF ENQUIRES MADE AT THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

During the year, 2,325 enquiries were dealt with at the Public Health Department counter and are analysed below:-

New Sanitary Complaints	...	1,414
Follow up of original complaint	...	266
Infectious Disease Enquiries	...	17
Vaccination	...	263
Smoke Control	...	22
Rodent Control	...	43
Miscellaneous	...	300

Drainage Applications (Section 34 - Public Health (London) Act, 1936)

During the year, 55 Drainage Applications and plans were approved by the Council.

Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 95

Certificates have been issued in respect of the provision of a proper and sufficient supply of water at the undermentioned dwellings:-

Address	No. of Dwellings
8/12 Heathland Road, N. 16.	23
Arbor Court, Lordship Road, N. 16.	48
Hugh Gaitskell House, Stamford Hill, N. 16.	44
213-223 S.N. Church Street, N. 16.	24
150-216 Church Walk, N. 16.	34

Water Supply

The water supply for the borough is controlled by the Metropolitan Water Board and is supplied to 12,686 dwellings containing a population of 52,830 direct from public water mains. Standpipes are used only in cases of emergency.

Bacteriological and chemical examinations of the raw water are carried out by the Metropolitan Water Board and the supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Pet Animals Act, 1951

At the end of 1964, six licences, issued under this Act, were in operation and six inspections of premises were carried out by the Public Health Inspectors.

Houses in Multiple Occupation

512 inspections were made of houses in multiple occupation, and twenty-four directions were made to reduce or remedy overcrowding under Section 19 of the Housing Act, 1961.

Land Charges Act, 1925

2,110 enquiries were referred to the department by the Town Clerk relating to outstanding statutory or informal notices, combined drainage orders or any other orders and restrictions on the properties concerned.

Rent Act, 1957

Applications for certificates	2
Certificates Refused	-
Authority to issue Certificates -	
(a) in respect of some but not all defects	-
(b) in respect of all defects	3
Undertakings given by landlords	1
Undertakings Refused	-
Certificates Issued	2
Applications for cancellation of Certificates	2
Objections by tenants to cancellation of	
Certificates	1
Decisions to cancel in spite of tenant's	
objection	-
Certificates cancelled	1

During the year, 18 inspections were carried out by the District Public Health Inspectors in respect of the issue and revocation of Certificates of Disrepair.

Housing Act, 1957

Section 16

Under this section of the Act, an undertaking not to use basement rooms for human habitation was accepted from the owner of one property (two rooms and scullery).

Section 18

Closing Orders were made under the above Section in respect of five rooms (two properties).

Section 27

Closing Orders previously imposed on six rooms (two properties) were determined during the year following execution of works repaired to render them fit for human habitation.

Licensing Act, 1961 - Registration of Club Premises

The Chief Public Health Inspector inspected 2 club premises in respect of which applications were made for certificates of registration under the above Act.

Sewerage

The Borough Engineer and Surveyor reported that in his opinion the arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal were reasonably adequate and that he did not envisage any difficulty in the immediate future.

Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Under the above Act one licence is in force in respect of premises where kapok is stored.

Registration of Hairdressers' Premises

Fifty-two premises are registered under Section 18 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1954.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act, which came into force on 1st August, 1964, makes provision for securing the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in offices and shops, etc., and includes all premises except those in which only the employer's relatives or outworkers are employed or in which only twenty-one man hours per week are normally worked. In order to deal with the registration of premises Section 49 of the Act was brought into operation on 1st May, 1964.

Details of premises registered.

Registrations and General Inspections			
Class of Premises	No. of premises registered during year	Total No. of registered premises at end of year	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during year
Offices	103	101	13
Retail Shops	252	248	7
Wholesale shops, warehouses ..	17	16	-
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	38	38	1
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-
	410	403	21

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises - 450

Analysis of persons employed in registered premises by workplace.

Class of Workplace	No. of persons employed		
Offices	884	(463 M.	421 F.)
Retail Shops	870	(359 M.	511 F.)
Wholesale departments, warehouses ..	132	(119 M.	13 F.)
Catering establishments open to the public	214	(105 M.	109 F.)
Canteens	12	(5 M.	7 F.)
Fuel storage depots	-	-	-

TOTAL 2112

TOTAL MALES 1051

TOTAL FEMALES 1061

Exemptions - NIL

Prosecutions - NIL

Inspectors

No. of inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act: 7

No. of other staff employed for most of their time on work in connection with the Act: NIL

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

The following is a summary of the legal proceedings carried out during the year:-

Nature of Offence	Fine	Costs	Remarks
For failure to comply with nuisance notice in respect of premises in Grayling Road.		£4.0s.0d.	
For failure to comply with Requisition for Information under Sec. 170 of Housing Act, 1957			Summons dismissed with costs of 5/- against the Council
For failure to comply with a nuisance notice in respect of premises in Albion Grove		£3.0s.0d.	Order to abate in 14 days
For breach of L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws in respect of premises in Wilberforce Road.	£5.0s.0d.	£2.0s.0d.	
For failure to comply with nuisance notice in respect of premises in Queen's Drive		£4.0s.0d.	Order to abate in 56 days
For offence against sec. 35 Sexual Offences Act, 1956, at premises in Queen's Drive			Case dismissed.
For breach of L.C.C. Drainage Byelaws in respect of premises in Bouverie Road.	£8.0s.0d.	£2.0s.0d.	
For failure to comply with nuisance notice in respect of premises in Dynevor Road.		15s.0d.	Order to abate in 7 days

RODENT CONTROL

	<i>Local Authority</i>	<i>Dwelling Houses</i>	<i>All Other Premises</i>	<i>Total</i>
No. of properties	18	12,686	1,918	14,604
Properties inspected:				
(a) After notification	1	536	59	596
(b) Survey	-	-	-	-
(c) For other reasons	-	-	-	-
Properties infested by:				
(a) Rats (major)	-	-	-	-
(a) Rats (minor)	-	69	21	90
(b) Mice (major)	-	-	-	-
(b) Mice (minor)	1	465	35	501
Properties treated	1	534	56	591

The Council's sewers were treated once during the year in accordance with the recommendation of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Details are as follows:-

Treatment No. 38

Period of Treatment	-	6th-7th, 13th-14th, 20th-21st April 1964
No. of manholes baited	-	286
No. showing complete "takes"	-	Nil
No. showing prebait "takes"	-	277
Bait Base and Poison used	-	Pinhead oatmeal, Technical white oil, Castor sugar and Paranitro-phenol, Warfarin No. 5

Owing to Staffing difficulties it was found necessary to defer the routine treatment which is normally carried out in October.

FACTORIES

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors):

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 & 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities ..	58	5	-	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities 11.	234	49	3	Nil
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, excluding outworkers premises	-	-	-	-
	292	54	3	Nil

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found:

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

OUTWORKERS

Outworkers - Employers of outworkers in certain classes of work are required to keep lists of the names and addresses of all outworkers employed by them and to send twice annually (in February and August) copies of such lists for the information of the local authority. From this information, the local authority is able to take steps to ensure that the places in which the outworkers are employed are not injurious or dangerous to the health of the workers and that goods are not distributed from premises where there is dangerous infectious disease.

The following is a summary of the information secured from the employers' lists during the year:-

	Residing in the Borough		Residing out- side the Borough		Total	
	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.	Feb.	Aug.
Number of outworkers employed by firms in the Borough.	140	134	122	221	262	355
Number of outworkers employed by firms outside the Borough. 	151	93	-	-	151	93
Total number of outworkers whose names were included in lists submitted during the year 	291	227	122	221	413	448

The following analysis shows the trades in which the outworkers resident in the Borough were engaged:-

Trade	No. of Out- workers		Trade	No. of Out- workers	
	Feb.	Aug.		Feb.	Aug.
Artificial Flowers ..	16	15	Handbags and Leather goods	7	6
Brushes	1	1	Hats	7	2
Cardboard Boxes etc.	7	11	Linen Goods	11	3
Chains	7	5	Stationery	2	-
Chemist Sundries ..	1	2	Toys	16	12
Coathangers	2	-	Trimmings	1	1
Cosaques, Xmas			Umbrellas	-	1
Stockings, Crackers etc.	4	4	Wearing Apparel		
Fancy Feathers ..	2	1	(Making, alterations and cleaning) ..	204	161
Furniture Hangings ..	3	-			
Furs	-	1			
				291	227

The following is a list of outworkers received from other Boroughs:-

District	February	August	Total
Amersham	1	1	2
Benfleet	1	-	1
Bethnal Green	3	2	5
Cambridge	-	1	1
Chelsea	1	-	1
Corporation of London ..	5	2	7
Dagenham	-	1	1
Finsbury	25	19	44
Fulham	1	-	1
Hackney	37	29	66
Holborn	-	2	2
Hornsey	1	2	3
Islington	37	18	55
Kensington	-	1	1
St. Marylebone	4	-	4
St. Pancras	6	3	9
Shoreditch	6	-	6
Stepney	12	5	17
Tottenham	2	2	4
Westminster	7	3	10
Wood Green	1	1	2
Woolwich	1	1	2
	151	93	244

SUMMARY

Trade	No. of Out-workers		Trade	No. of Out-workers	
	Feb.	Aug.		Feb.	Aug.
Artificial Flowers ..	17	17	Lampshades	-	-
Brushes	3	2	Linen Goods	3	2
Coathangers	-	-	Stationery	2	2
Cardboard boxes etc.	6	5	Toys, Xmas		
Chemist Sundries ..	1	1	Crackers etc. ..	4	1
Furniture Hangings ..	1	1	Trimmings	2	1
Handbags and leather			Umbrellas	1	1
Goods	4	2	Wearing Apparel ..	107	58
Hats	-	-			
				151	93

OUTWORK
(Sections 110 & 111)

	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing Apparel (Making etc.)	161	-	-	-	-	-
Household .. Linen ..	3	-	-	-	-	-
Artificial Flowers ..	15	-	-	-	-	-
Nets, other than wire nets ..	3	-	-	-	-	-
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper ..	11	-	-	-	-	-
Feather sorting	1	-	-	-	-	-
Umbrellas ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Brush Making ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Chains ..	5	-	-	-	-	-
Lampshades ..	1	-	-	-	-	-
Cosaques, Christmas Stockings, etc.	4	-	-	-	-	-
Total	206	-	-	-	-	-

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

Milk Supply

At the end of the year there remained on the register 55 distributors of milk whose premises are situated in the Borough.

Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1963

Under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, the following Licences were issued:-

<i>Pasteurised</i>	<i>Sterilised</i>	<i>Untreated</i>
40	52	9

Milk Samples

50 samples of milk were sent for bacteriological examination and all satisfactorily passed the required tests. 15 of the samples were taken from schools in the borough.

Pharmacy and Poisons

The names and addresses of 39 persons remained on the Council's list of persons entitled to sell Poisons under Part II of the Pharmacy and Poisons Act, 1933.

MILK

The average composition of the samples of milk submitted during each month of the year was as under:-

Month	Number	Total Solids	Milk Fat	Non-Fatty Solids
		%	%	%
January	6	11.67	3.16	8.51
February	..	..	..	..
March	6	11.84	3.45	8.39
April	5	12.27	3.44	8.83
May	..	..	..	..
June	9	12.04	3.34	8.7
July	..	..	..	..
August	..	..	..	..
September	..	..	..	..
October	9	12.44	3.69	8.75
November	12	12.48	3.77	8.71
December	..	..	..	..

The average composition of the whole of the 47 samples of milk received during the year and returned as genuine was as under:-

Total Milk Solids	12.12
Milk Fat	3.47
Non-fatty Solids	8.65

COMPLAINTS OF FOREIGN BODIES IN FOOD

Parasites in Fish

Fish, purchased from a local fried fish shop, was found to contain some parasites. The owner of the shop was interviewed and was concerned about the complaint. Other fish on the premises was examined and found to be sound. The premises were well managed and the standard of hygiene was very high.

As a result, a warning letter was sent to the owner.

Bread containing foreign matter.

A loaf of bread purchased by a resident appeared to contain a dark black greasy material. The Public Analyst confirmed that the foreign matter was vegetable grease.

A warning letter was sent and an apology was received from the manufacturers.

Glass in Ice Cream

Complaint was received by a guest at a reception regarding glass in a portion of ice cream. Representatives of both caterers and manufacturers were interviewed but there was no evidence as to how the glass came to be in the ice cream, and neither accepted liability.

A letter was sent to the Caterers pointing out that the consumer may have received serious injury and drawing attention to the degree of care required to prevent such occurrences.

"Farex" infested by Insects.

Complaint was made regarding a packet of Farex which was infested with insects. The matter was brought to the attention of the manufacturers who were of the opinion that the infestation had occurred after the product had left the factory.

On further investigation it was discovered that there was infestation in the floorboards at the home of the complainant.

No further action was taken.

Stale and Mouldy Cakes

A box of fancy cakes, purchased the previous day, was alleged to be in a stale condition. A representative of the Bakery agreed that they were not satisfactory. A letter of apology was received and warning letters were sent to both the Bakery and the retailer.

Dirty Milk Bottle

A bottle of T.T. Pasteurised milk was submitted to the department, the inside of which was dirty.

A warning letter was sent to the suppliers who stated that the bottle must have escaped the notice of the operator on the washing machine.

FOOD PREMISES

The following is a list, by type of business, of the food premises in the borough at the end of 1964:-

Butchers	28
Bakers	19
Confectioners	79
Fishmongers (Wet, Dry and Fried)	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	40
Groceries and Provisions	83
Grocery (Wholesale)	5
Ice Cream	105
Milk Shops and Dairies	55
Public Houses and Off Licences	51
Restaurants and Cafes	42
Soft Drinks Manufacturer	1

The Food Inspector carried out systematic inspections of all food premises in the borough. 5 written and 54 verbal notices were issued under the Food Hygiene Regulations.

Further inspections of the premises in respect of which the Notices were served, have shown the work required to have been completed or in course of completion.

The total number of inspections and re-inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors to Food Premises during 1964 was 1,572.

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

The method of disposal of unsound food has remained the same throughout the year. When a shopkeeper in the borough has any food for condemnation, he advises the Public Health Inspector who visits the premises, inspects the food and subsequently issues a Condemnation Certificate.

The food is then collected by a vehicle from the Public Health Department and taken to Ashburton Grove for disposal.

CONDEMNED FOOD

The following is a list of foods condemned during the year by the Public Health Inspectors as being unfit for human consumption:-

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Cereals	49	4
Cheese	16	0
Fish	319	13
Frozen Food	238	0
Fruit and Vegetables ..	14,060	2
Fruit and Vegetable Juices	662	9
Jam	506	4
Meat, Tinned	925	2
Meat, Untinned	718	13
Milk	49	8
Paste and Sauces	114	14
Pickles	339	5
Soup	256	1
Spices	62	8
Miscellaneous	76	15
TOTAL	18,395	2

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT SAMPLES 1964

Articles	Formal		Informal	
	Number Taken	Number Adul-terated	Number Taken	Number Adul-terated
Baby Foods	-	-	2	-
Beans and Tomato Sauce ..	-	-	1	-
Beef and Beans, canned ..	-	-	1	1
Beef Rissole	-	-	1	-
Biscuits, cheese	-	-	1	-
Black Pudding	-	-	1	-
Bread	-	-	2	-
Butter	-	-	1	-
Carrot Juice, canned ..	-	-	1	-
Casserole Meat	-	-	1	-
Coconut, creamed	-	-	1	-
Cold Sore Ointment	-	-	1	-
Confectionery, Flour ..	-	-	1	-
Cranberry Sauce	-	-	1	-
Cream	-	-	1	-
Cream, sterilised	-	-	1	-
Egg Mundels	-	-	1	-
Gherkins	-	-	1	-
Green Peppers	-	-	1	-
Herring, pickled	-	-	1	-
Iodine Ointment	-	-	1	-
Kidneys in Sauce	-	-	1	1
Matzo Meal	-	-	1	-
Meat, minced	-	-	1	-
Meat Products, canned ..	-	-	1	-
Milk	9	-	36	-
Milk, Channel Islands ..	2	-	-	-
Mint	-	-	1	-
Orange Juice, canned ..	-	-	1	-
Peas, Dried	-	-	1	-
Pickles	-	-	1	-
Plums, canned	-	-	1	-
Pork, chopped	-	-	1	-
Rhubarb, canned	-	-	1	-
Risotto	-	-	1	-
Sauce	-	-	1	-
Sauerkraut with Sausages ..	-	-	1	1
Saveloy	-	-	1	-
Shrimps, canned	-	-	1	-
Skin Ointment	-	-	1	-
Soft Drinks	-	-	3	-
Soup Powder	-	-	1	-
Spaghetti	-	-	1	-
Steak, stewed	-	-	2	-
Steak, stewed with gravy ..	-	-	1	-
Suet, beef	-	-	1	-
Tomatoes, canned	-	-	1	-
Tomato, concentrated ..	-	-	1	-
Tomato Sauce, concentrated ..	-	-	1	-
Vegetable Oil	-	-	1	-
	11	-	96	3

ADULTERATED SAMPLES

Beef and Beans

An adverse report was received from the Public Analyst regarding the informal sample of beef and beans. The meat content of the tin was 22% beef and 78% beans and the description was misleading.

A letter was received from the manufacturers stated that the product was in the nature of an experiment but the line had since been discontinued.

Sauerkraut with Sausage and Braised Kidney

The Public Analyst reported that the list of ingredients printed on the labels of the above samples did not comply with the Labelling of Food Order 1953.

The wholesalers had been informed and they had stated that future consignments would be labelled correctly.

CARE OF THE AGED

The following is a summary of the various facilities which are available to aged persons in this area:-

Service	Provided by
(1) Home Help Service	The London County Council Home Help Organiser, L.C.C., Divisional Office, Drysdale Street, N.1.
(2) Meals on Wheels	Stoke Newington Borough Council
(3) Home Visiting	Members and visitors of the Old People's Welfare Committee
(4) Holidays	Arranged in conjunction with Women's Holiday Fund and Hotelier's Association
(5) Clubs	Three Clubs run by W.V.S. Fellowship (Old Age Pensioners) Grandfathers' Club Hawksley Court Club for Old People St. John's Older Residents' Club Finsbury Park and District Friendship Club Friendship Club, Unitarian Church Rosemary Club for Older Residents Jewish Men's Friendship Club Good Neighbours' Club S.S. Faith and Matthias Church
(6) Chiropody	A Chiropody Service (Domicilliary and Clinical) is arranged by the Old People's Welfare Committee in conjunction with the London County Council at a charge of 3/- per visit.
(7) Bathing	(a) Home bathing for men and women is arranged by the District Nursing Association. (b) Special facilities are provided at the Council's Public Baths.

