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Metropolitan Borough of Poplar



# ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE YEAR

1962



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• FOR THE YEAR •

1962

# METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1962 - 1963

COUNCILLOR T. J. BENINGFIELD, J.P., M.I.C.W., M.R.S.H.  
Mayor (*ex-officio*)

## CHAIRMAN :

COUNCILLOR J. C. ROBERTS

## VICE-CHAIRMAN:

COUNCILLOR J. J. DOCKER

## ALDERMEN :

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T. H. MITCHELL

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A. L. ATKINS

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E. T. BLOCK

R. E. GAYLER

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Mrs. M. M. SAUNDERS

P. CONNOLLY

Mrs. H. F. SMITH

J. J. DOCKER

J. T. TUCKER

W. T. TUSON

## COUNCIL'S REPRESENTATIVES

### ON THE

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (DIVISION 5)

### HEALTH COMMITTEE

ALDERMAN W. I. BRINSON, J.P.

COUNCILLOR E. H. SMITH

## STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

### MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

W. C. TURNER, M.D., B.S., D.P.H., D.I.H.

### SENIOR P.H. INSPECTOR

H. W. LUKE (a) (b)

### P. H. INSPECTORS

C. J. Cooley (a) (b) (c) from 11.4.62. S. F. Everitt (a) (b) F. S. Jolliffe (a) (b)  
D. H. Smith (a) (b) to 30.9.62. J. E. G. Steeden (a) C. Whitelock (a) (b)  
L. J. Windsor (a) (b) (c) to 5.3.62.

### P. H. INSPECTORS' ASSISTANT

S. R. Crawford From 27.8.62

### MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTOR & ASSISTANT

G. W. East (a) (b) J. P. Branagan

### CLEAN AIR INSPECTOR : From 6.3.62.

L. J. Windsor (a) (b) (c)

### PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR TRAINEES

J. Leary J. G. Palmer F. Ritson  
C. Wapshire

### WOMAN WELFARE OFFICER

Miss O. R. Parsons, S.R.N., S.C.M., R.M.N.

### CHIEF CLERK

G. R. Williamson

### SENIOR CLERK

A. M. Cannon

### CLERKS

W. J. Crone T. E. Oldfield Miss M. E. Waller Mrs. M. Wren  
R. W. Staines to 28.10.62. Miss M. Vine to 14.10.62.

### DISINFECTION/DISINFESTATION

R. Desmond (Chief Disinfector) and 5 Assistants  
J. Farmer (Rodent Officer) and 6 Rodent Operatives

### MORTUARY KEEPER

G. T. Pacey

### PUBLIC ANALYST (Part Time)

H. A. Parkes, B.Sc., F. I. C.

(a) Cert. R.S.I. & S.I.E.J.B. (b) Cert. Meat & Food Inspector  
(c) Smoke Insp. Certificate





WITH THE COMPLIMENTS OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

POPLAR TOWN HALL,  
BOW ROAD, E.3

*Telephone : ADVance 4414*





WITH THE COMMISSIONER OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICE OF HEALTH

ROBERT TOWN, M.D.  
JOHN TOWN, M.D.

Public Health Department,  
Poplar Town Hall,  
Bow Road, E. 3.

Telephone No. ADVance 4414

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE  
METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF POPLAR,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the health and sanitary circumstances of the Borough during the year 1962.

Last year comments were made on changes, which had occurred over the years, in the population of the Borough, which reached its lowest, 63,340 in 1960. As re-development proceeds and new dwellings come into occupation the population should show a steady increase for several years as many of the new dwellings are being occupied by recently married couples and there is a tendency for families to be larger than hitherto. The current population is 67,340.

#### **Births**

Live births continue to show an increase with the total of 1,404 during the year, representing a rate of 20.84 per thousand.

The illegitimate birth rate is still high and the death rate amongst these infants is higher than legitimate. Still births are also slightly raised, although, in view of the small numbers involved the significance of this is not clear.

#### **Deaths**

Death rates are higher than last year. Those arising from cardiac conditions show an increase of 20% over the figures for 1961, and it is noted that these conditions are proving fatal at an earlier age.

Deaths from pneumonia were up nearly 50%. This probably reflects terminal broncho pneumonia in the elderly. Notifications for pneumonia were down considerably.

#### **Infectious Diseases**

The relatively few cases of infectious disease in the Borough are comparable with those which one might expect in a health resort. There were no cases of poliomyelitis, diphtheria, or typhoid fever during the year; sporadic cases of dysentery showed a numerical increase and there were 17 cases of food poisoning, but there were no major outbreaks. Measles showed the usual decline in the quiescent year.



## **Housing**

Following the devastation which occurred in Poplar during the War the phasing of re-development in relation to the zoning of the London Plan has created a problem due to sites which have been cleared but which will not be developed until some period in the future. Before the war the population of Poplar was housed in small congested sub-standard dwellings with few communal amenities, which meant that in the future re-development there would be a need for provision of new open spaces, new schools, and other public buildings. Many of the sites are over-grown with weeds which favour surreptitious fly-tipping of every conceivable commodity - old cars, builders' rubble, unwanted furniture, bedding and putrescible matter. This has occasioned considerable activity on the part of the Department to clear these sites to secure the abatement of nuisances and, where practicable, to arrange for them to be fenced in in order to obviate the recurrence of nuisance and to prevent trespass by caravans.

### **(a) Mobile Dwellings**

The still pressing need for further units of accommodation and the fact that these existing sites were a serious source of nuisance, has encouraged the London County Council to develop mobile dwellings which can be erected in these areas with a minimum amount of site preparation. It is proposed to place a large number of these dwellings in Poplar during 1963.

### **(b) Houses in Multiple Occupation**

The Housing Act and Houses in Multiple Occupation Regulations, whilst giving wide powers to Local Authorities to improve the amenities where houses are occupied by more than one family, is likely to give rise to problems relating to the difficulty of establishing ownership. The Council, have, therefore, decided to restrict the number of occupants to the facilities available. Investigations in connection with the application of these Regulations have entailed very considerable additional work in the Department owing to the need to obtain precise information, which often requires the service of Notice of Entry on occupiers of individual rooms, which entails multiple visiting of the same house, frequently outside normal office hours.

### **Slum Clearance**

The tenants in the McCullum Road Area have been rehoused and the work of demolition is in progress, including the old Roman Road Baths, the site of which will be incorporated in the new re-development.

The Lefevre Road Area, the subject of an Enquiry last year, has been approved by the Minister and arrangements are in progress for the rehousing of the tenants.



There remains in Poplar only one large block of privately owned buildings comprising some 450 separate dwellings which, by reason of their age and general lack of modern amenities, is the cause of much unrest on the part of the tenants. Unfortunately, the buildings are structurally sound and it is not considered that the accumulated disrepair would justify them being included under Slum Clearance procedure, and their acquisition by Compulsory Purchase Order would be prohibitively expensive. In view of the size of the problem and in order to clarify the point the London County Council have been asked to consider the possibility of the inclusion of this property in future Slum Clearance.

#### **Caravans**

As a result of the continuous activity by the Department, the caravan trespassers have been almost completely eliminated. It is unfortunate that Poplar is situated on the north side of the Blackwall Tunnel, which is the route used by most of the caravans in their annual trek to Kent. They are discouraged from passing through the Tunnel in the day-time which means that they seek stopping points in the Borough, and often stay for long periods.

The extent of the improvement can be seen from photographs elsewhere in the Report. One shows an area where, at one time, there were as many as 400 vehicles closely packed without any amenities. As a result of activity of the Department and the co-operation of the London County Council this area is now, as "Bartlett Park", a valuable amenity of the Borough.

#### **Old People's Welfare**

The work of the Welfare Section continues to expand as the number of people seeking help and advice increases steadily.

The popularity of the Home Bathing Service has led to another Attendant being engaged on this work.

During the year the Mayor arranged for a holiday for Poplar Old Folk and the Woman Welfare Officer was granted leave of absence to help them.

#### **Smoke Abatement**

14 Orders have now been confirmed in the Borough and work is in progress on Order No. 15 which covers the remaining portion of the Isle of Dogs which, together with Orders already in force will cover more than half the Borough. It is anticipated that the whole of the Borough will be "Smoke Controlled" by 1965.

Smoke Nuisances from industry have been almost abolished.



## **River Pollution**

The improvement in the River water noted last year has continued and, for the first time, eels have been noted. It is believed that the last time they were seen in the River was over 30 years ago.

## **Public Analyst**

Mr. H. A. Parkes, Public Analyst to the Council, retired on 31.12.62, after being associated with the Department since 1936. I would like to take this opportunity of thanking him for his help, assistance and co-operation, and to wish him a long and happy retirement.

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

My thanks are also due to the other Chief Officers and their staffs for their assistance and co-operation at all times, and to my own staff for their loyal and ready support.

I have the honour to be,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

W. C. TURNER,

Medical Officer of Health.

## SECTION A

### VITAL STATISTICS

During the year births registered exceeded deaths registered by 627 and the home population estimated by the Registrar General to number 67,340 at the middle of the year shows an increase of 1,490 compared with the estimate for the previous year.

The birth rate was 20.84 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 20.62 for 1961. To enable a fair comparison to be made with other areas and the country as a whole, area comparability factors which take into consideration the age and sex distribution of the population are provided by the Registrar General. Factors are supplied both for births and deaths. Using the comparability factor the adjusted birth rate would be 19.79 as compared with 18.0 for England and Wales.

The death rate in 1962 was 11.55 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 10.85 for 1961. Again using the comparability factor the adjusted death rate would be 13.05 as compared with 11.9 for England and Wales. Comparative rates for the previous year were 12.26 and 12.0 respectively.

The infant mortality rate, being the number of deaths of infants under one year of age per 1,000 births, was 24.21 as compared with 27.98 for the previous year. The figures for England and Wales are 21.4 and 21.6 respectively.

The causes of death are shown in Table 1 in accordance with the classification used by the Registrar General. Deaths from neoplasm of the lung show no appreciable change, though coronary disease continues to show a marked increase and the bad winter has had an effect as portrayed by the number of deaths from pneumonia.

#### STATISTICS OF THE AREA

Area (excluding water)	..	..	2,136 acres
Area (including water)	..	..	2,331 acres
Population, estimated mid-year	..	..	67,340
Number of inhabited houses (according to Rate books)	..	..	18,150
Rateable Value	..	..	£1,307,994
General Rate (1960-1961)	..	..	22s. in £
Sum represented by a penny rate (1960-1961)	..	..	£5,240



TABLE I

## DEATHS

CAUSES OF DEATHS	SEX	ALL AGES	AGE GROUPS							
			0-	1-	5-	15-	25-	45-	65-	75
ALL CAUSES	M	396	17	1	4	2	19	119	112	122
	P	381	17	3	1	5	12	63	93	187
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	M	8	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	3
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infection	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	M	16	-	-	-	-	1	9	3	3
	P	11	-	-	-	-	3	2	4	2
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	M	36	-	-	-	-	2	18	11	5
	P	5	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	12	-	-	-	-	1	5	3	3
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	M	6	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-
	P	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M	32	-	-	-	-	1	10	7	14
	P	37	-	1	-	1	2	12	17	14
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia	M	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-
	P	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1
16. Diabetes	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	P	6	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	M	28	-	-	-	-	-	5	12	11
	P	40	-	-	-	-	-	6	11	23
18. Coronary disease, angina	M	82	-	-	-	-	3	33	27	19
	P	62	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	42
19. Hypertension with heart disease	M	12	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	6
	P	11	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	8
20. Other heart disease	M	24	-	-	-	1	1	3	12	7
	P	26	-	-	-	-	-	3	3	20
21. Other circulatory disease	M	10	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	4
	P	24	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	18
22. Influenza	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
23. Pneumonia	M	26	2	-	-	-	1	5	4	14
	P	36	5	1	-	-	1	1	6	22
24. Bronchitis	M	44	1	-	-	-	-	9	19	15
	P	24	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	14
25. Other diseases, respiratory system	M	6	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	2
	P	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	M	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	1
	P	5	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	P	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	M	4	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-
	P	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
30. Pregnancy, childbirth & abortion	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	M	5	2	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
	P	5	2	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	M	26	10	-	-	-	-	3	4	9
	P	42	7	-	-	1	4	6	6	18
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	M	5	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	2
	P	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-
34. All other accidents	M	13	-	1	1	1	1	4	2	3
	P	5	1	-	-	-	-	1	2	1
35. Suicide	M	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
	P	4	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	M	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	P	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

		Males	Females	TOTAL
Live Births :	Legitimate ..	640	614	1,254
	Illegitimate ..	72	78	150
Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				20.84
Stillbirths :	Legitimate ..	4	7	11
	Illegitimate ..	2	1	3
Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births				9.87
Total live and still births				1,418
Deaths ..	..	396	381	777
Death rate per 1,000 estimated resident population				11.55
Deaths of Infants under one year of age :				
	Legitimate ..	14	15	29
	Illegitimate ..	3	2	5
Death rate of Infants under one year of age ;				
	Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births			23.12
	Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births			33.33
	All infants per 1,000 live births			24.21
Neo-natal mortality rate (under 4 weeks) per 1,000 live births				14.24
Illegitimate Live births per cent. of total live births				10.68
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (under 1 week) per 1,000 live births				13.53
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined) per 1,000 live and still births				23.27
Maternal deaths (including abortion)				-
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births				-



## SECTION B

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

#### WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply in the Borough is taken from the Metropolitan Water Board. Samples of the water are subjected to regular routine chemical and bacteriological examination at the Board's laboratories and the results of these examinations are made available to the local authority.

The water supply to the Borough has been satisfactory both in quality and quantity during 1962.

The water supply to the area is a mixture of River Thames-derived and River Lee-derived filtered water in varying and unpredictable proportions. The water from these two sources is stored in the Board's reservoirs and filtered and chlorinated on the Board's works before being pumped into supply. Samples are collected at each stage of the purification process, as the water is pumped into supply, and in the distribution system. A summary of the results of the chemical and bacteriological analyses of the water passing into supply from these sources for the year 1962 is set out on page 16.

The waters are not plumbo-solvent.

Immediate action is taken in respect of any form of contamination revealed by inspection or analysis. All new and repaired mains are disinfected with chlorine and the water in them is checked as to its quality afterwards, before the structures are restored to service.

All inhabited houses are supplied with a piped water supply direct to them and no houses are permanently supplied by standpipe.

There have been no new sources of supply nor new important extensions of trunk mains in this area during the period under consideration, and there were no changes in the general scheme of supply. New mains were laid to the extent of 400 yards.

Acknowledgements are due to Dr. E. Windle Taylor, Director of Water Examination, Metropolitan Water Board, who supplied these facts and figures.

Water supply certificates were granted in accordance with Section 95 of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, in 823 cases.

There are 11 private wells in the Borough, some of which are used for industrial purposes. In no case is the water used for drinking purposes, but by arrangement with the owners of the wells, the Metropolitan Water Board takes samples periodically for examination so as to have some record of the probable suitability of the water for drinking should this become necessary in the unlikely event of a major breakdown in the normal supply or in case of war.

*See overleaf for analysis of water supplies.*

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The District Public Health Inspectors are responsible for the investigation of all complaints in connection with premises within their areas whether these be used as dwellings or for commercial or industrial purposes. The greater portion of the work concerns dwellings as can be seen from the summary of work done which follows, on page 17.



**AVERAGE RESULTS OF THE CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER SUPPLIED TO BOROUGH OF POPLAR 1962**

MILLIGRAMMES PER LITRE (Unless otherwise stated)

Description of the sample	No. of samples	Ammonia Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Oxidised Nitrogen		Chlorides as Cl.	Oxygen abs. from Permanganate 4 hours at 27° C.	Turbidity units	Colour m.m. Brown 2ft. tube Burgess's Tintometer	Hardness (Total)
				Nitrate	Nitrite					
Lee Bridge (Lee derived)	52	0.043	0.096	4.6		45	1.28	0.2	13	320
Hanworth Road	52	0.030	0.073	3.7		30	1.04	0.3	11	274
Kempton Park	52	0.028	0.072	4.0		30	1.06	0.3	11	272
Walton	52	0.056	0.077	4.4		32	1.14	0.2	12	256
Description of the sample (cont.)	Hardness (non-carbonate)	pH Value	Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	Silicate as SiO <sub>2</sub>	Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	Surface active material as Manoxol	Fluoride as F.	Magnesium as MG	B.O.D. 5 days at 20° C.	Electrical conductivity micromhos
Lee Bridge (Lee derived)	98	8.0	1.4	7	101	0.18	0.30	7		680
Hanworth Road	60	7.9	1.2	10	61	0.12	0.25	6		550
Kempton Park	56	7.9	1.3	11	61	0.12	0.25	6		580
Walton	62	7.7	1.3	10	61	0.12	0.25	6		540

**METROPOLITAN WATER BOARD - WATER EXAMINATION DEPARTMENT**

**BACTERIOLOGICAL RESULTS - YEARLY AVERAGES, 1962**

AFTER TREATMENT		Agar plate count per ml.		Coliform count	E. coli count
Source of supply	Number of samples	20-24 hours at 37° C.	3 days at 22° C.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.	Per cent samples negative in 100 ml.
Lee Bridge (Lee derived)	510	23.5		99.61	99.80
Hanworth Road	604	19.1		100.0	100.0
Kempton Park	256	16.9		99.61	100.0

T A B L E I I

INSPECTIONS, INSANITARY CONDITIONS THEN EXISTING  
AND RE-INSPECTIONS DURING THE YEAR 1962

Number of Complaints received		1,546
	( House-to-House	462
( Dwelling Houses	( On complaint	1,521
	( After Infectious Disease	308
Number of	Factories	( Where power is used 168
		( No Power used -
Inspections		( Others -
	Outworkers	19
	Stables	-
Smoke Observations		33
Miscellaneous visits, re-inspections (including visits to infectious disease contacts, school inspections, etc.)		6,754
Premises requiring amendment	( Dwelling Houses	1,255
	( Others	7
Service of Intimations, etc.		
Intimations, served		1,073
Intimations complied with		889
Notices served		432
Notices complied with		315
Final notices served		75
Final notices complied with		26
Summonses applied for		62
Work done (number of instances not included above )		
(a) After legal proceedings		58
(b) Voluntarily		33
Defects - found in Dwelling Houses :		
	Nuisances etc. found	Works completed
Drainage - Defective drains	17	15
Drains obstructed	106	104
Waste pipes defective, etc.	73	69
Rainwater pipes not disconnected	-	-
W.C's and flushing apparatus defective	156	141



TABLE II (Contd.)

	Nuisances etc. found	Works completed
Dampness : (Not due to defects shown elsewhere)	513	497
Water : Supply cut off	18	18
Dust receptacles : Insufficient or defective	31	27
Miscellaneous :		
Rooms, etc., dirty and/or verminous	214	201
Cases of overcrowding	12	-
Yards, etc., not properly paved or drained	31	24
Roofs defective	483	462
Rainwater pipes and gutters defective	297	265
Public House urinals requiring cleansing	10	10
Other nuisances or defects	1,431	1,321
Defects, etc., found in Factories :		
Sanitary defects	-	-
W. C. accommodation insufficient or unsuitable	13	13
Overcrowding	-	-
Stables :		
Accumulations found	-	-
Manure receptacles defective	-	-

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The institution of legal proceedings under the Public Health (London) Act 1936, the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1927 and the Housing Act 1957 Section 36, was necessary in the following instances. Table III showing details and results is set out on the following page.

TABLE III

Address	Nature of Complaint	Result
5 Glengall Grove	Ground floor back room ceiling plaster collapsed. (Portion of ceiling still in position, very loose and dangerous).	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
7 Glengall Grove	First floor back room window reveals defective and various defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
15 Glengall Grove	Main roof defective. First floor front and first floor back rooms - ceilings damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
23 Seyssel Street	Main roof defective. First floor front and first floor back rooms - ceilings damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
25 Seyssel Street	Main roof defective. First floor front and first floor back rooms - ceilings damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
28 Seyssel Street	Main roof defective. First floor back room ceiling damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
5 Glengarnock Avenue	Main roof defective and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
387 Manchester Road	Main roof defective and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
3 Chapel House Street	Street door woodwork defective and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
41 Strafford Street	First floor back room walls damp	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
5 Ferry Street	Staircase bannisters defective and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
5 Barque Street	Roof leaking and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
3 Douglas Place	Roof leaking and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
419 Manchester Road	Fresh air inlet defective at front of premises.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
64 Manchester Road	Ground floor back room - dampness to walls, defective reveals to window and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
409 Manchester Road	Front gutters defective over front door	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
49 Burcham Street	Yard W.C. cistern broken and defective	Costs £3.9.0. Work done
8 Manchester Road	Ground floor front room front main wall plaster defective and damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
100 Manchester Road	Main roof defective. First floor front room - ceiling very wet, affecting electric light.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
120 Manchester Road	Ground floor front room sashcords broken. First floor front room sashcords broken.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
381 Manchester Road	Main roof defective and various defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
387 Manchester Road	Smoke nuisance from defective flue serving ground floor back addition room	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
67 Glengall Grove	Main roof defective. Top back room ceiling damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days
37 Glengall Grove	Roof leaking over first floor back addition,	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days



<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
415 West Ferry Road	Ground floor front room dampness to wall due to defective rendering to front entrance porch and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
26 Seyssel Street	Dampness to Ground floor back addition fireplace and adjacent wall.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
41 Strafford Street	Ground floor back addition room sashcords broken and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
45 Strafford Street	Ground floor back room flooring defective and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
31 Alpha Grove	Rat infestation. Drains defective; Scullery flooring damp and defective.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
46 Havannah Street	Back addition roof and roof fillet defective, and various other defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
33 Strafford Street	Ground floor front room wallplaster damp and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
27 Strafford Street	Wallplaster defective first floor back addition adjacent to window. Copper firebox and/or flue defective.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
34 Havannah Street	Main roof defective and first floor front room ceiling damp, etc.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
51 Malabar Street	W.C. door needs re-hanging and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
60 Mellish Street	Dampness to passage party wall and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
389 Manchester Road	Dampness to ground floor front room ceiling (bay roof defective) and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. Work done
124 East India Dock Road	Roof leaking and various defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
47 Tooke Street	First floor front room window cills defective and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
15 Glengall Grove	Main roof defective and various defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
29 Ferry Street	Ground floor front room - dampness to walls and ground floor back room dampness to walls.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
409 Manchester Road	Front guttering defective and overflowing. Dampness to ground floor front room main wall.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
114 Armagh Road	Unlawfully fail to comply with the requirements of a Notice.	Costs £3.13.0. Absolute discharge
131 St. Stephens Road	Ground floor front living room defective condition of flooring etc.	Costs £3.13.0. Work done
2 Ellerman Street	Roof leaking & other defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
91 Ellerman Street	Roof leaking and other defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
7 Ellerman Street	Defective rendering to flank wall and other defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
4 Landseer Terrace	Main roof defective. First floor back room ceiling damp.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
6 Landseer Terrace	Main roof defective. Rain entering rooms from valley gutter.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
98 Mellish Street	Ground floor back room walls damp	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
25 Byron Street	Tallboy to chimney flue of ground floor back addition room missing.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order



<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
24 Seyssel Street	Ground floor back addition room wallplaster defective.	Costs £3.9.0. Work done
22 Seyssel Street	Dampness to wall adjacent to window causing mould growth, ground floor back room.	Costs £3.9.0. Work done
387 Manchester Road	Main roof defective. First floor front room ceiling damp. First floor back room ceiling damp.	Costs £3.9.0. Work done
Lorry Park, Leven Road	Unlawfully fail to comply with the requirements of a Notice dated 3rd April.	Costs £1.1.0. Fine £2.0.0.
4 Cantrell Road	Main roof defective and various other defects.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
4 Ellerman Street	Flank wall - perished rendering, defective pointing to wall.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
7 Lacey Street	Ground floor front room walls damp and various defects.	Costs £3.9.0. Work done
25 Byron Street	Unlawfully fail to comply with a Nuisance Order	Costs £1.0.0. Fine £2.0.0.
90 Ellerman Street	Roof leaking. First floor front room - dampness to ceiling.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
91 Ellerman Street	Roof leaking. First floor front room - dampness to ceiling.	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
103 Morville Street	Defective W.C. pan and various defects	Costs £3.9.0. 28 days Order
3 Lacey Street	Ground floor scullery - flooring defective and dangerous - wallplaster defective. Ground floor front room - reveals defective.	Costs £3.9.0. Work done

*Housing Act, 1957, Section 36.*

45 Portree Street (25.1.1962)	Did unlawfully fail to comply with requirements of notice served under Section 36, Housing Act, 1957, dated 1st March, 1961.	Fine £100.0.0. No costs
45 Portree Street (5.7.1962)	Did unlawfully fail to comply with requirements of notice served under Section 36, Housing Act, 1957, dated 1st March, 1961.	Fine £150.0.0. Costs £6.0.0.

**DRAINAGE.**

During the year 84 plans of drainage works to new and existing buildings were submitted and approved.

**SEWAGE DISPOSAL AND SEWERAGE.**

The disposal of sewage in London is the responsibility of the London County Council, and the position as far as Poplar is concerned is generally satisfactory.

**OFFENSIVE TRADES.**

One Dresser of Furskins is established in the Borough.

#### COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

There was one licensed Common Lodging House, with accommodation for 244 males, in the Borough. 7 day inspections and 2 night inspections were made during the year.

#### SEAMEN'S LODGING HOUSES.

There were two licensed Seamen's Lodging Houses, providing accommodation for 187 and 26 Males respectively, in the Borough.

Inspections made during the year totalled 5. Two were made at night and three during the day.

Each year, when considering applications for renewal of licences for Common Lodging Houses and Seamen's Lodging Houses detailed inspections are made of the premises by:-

- (a) Public Health Department
- (b) Borough Engineer and Surveyor's Department
- This includes fire precautions.
- (c) London Electricity Board

and a licence is issued subject to the requirements and recommendations of these Departments being met.

#### PERSONAL CLEANSING.

As in recent years the arrangement was continued with Stepney Borough Council whereby persons requiring personal cleansing were treated where necessary at the Stepney Cleansing Station at Branch Road.

The Poplar Cleansing Station, which is in Yeo Street adjoining the Disinfecting Station, is maintained in proper order and can be re-opened at any time should this be necessary.

The number of persons cleansed during 1962 was as follows:-

	<i>Verminous</i>	<i>Scabies</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Adults	22	14	36
Children	2	3	5
TOTAL	24	17	41



## DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

The Council maintains a disinfecting station at Yeo Street and a summary of the work carried out is given below :-

(a) Disinfection :-		Premises Disinfected	Articles Disinfected
Infectious Disease	..	19	222
Tuberculosis	..	26	358
Scabies	..	5	98
Miscellaneous	..	462	2,445
TOTALS		512	3,123

In addition 531 tons of waste paper, and 52¼ tons of sterilised Rags were disinfected.

### (b) Disinfestation :-

#### Inspections :-

Number of visits	..	770
Premises requiring treatment	..	770
Furniture requiring treatment	..	197
Number of treatments	..	1,499
Re-inspections after disinfestation	..	90
Miscellaneous visits and revisits	..	203

#### Disinfestation carried out :-

Rooms (in 896 premises)	..	1,780
Beds, bedding, etc., articles	..	5,510
Furniture articles	..	4,609

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The work of Rodent Control is carried out by skilled and experienced operatives with supervision by the Council's Officers and all repression work is carried out by methods approved by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food. Great care is taken to ensure that baits are protected from domestic animals and non-responsible persons.

The work of the section is divided into three main categories :-

- (a) Sewer Maintenance Treatment
- (b) Business Premises
- (c) Dwelling Houses - complaints from occupiers.



### **Sewer Maintenance**

After considerable success in lessening the number of rats in sewers which resulted from the use of new techniques and materials developed during and after the war, the rat population appeared to have achieved a static level. It was obvious that in order to bring about any further improvement new materials or improved methods of treatment had to be sought.

Studies of the physiology of rats indicate that under optimum conditions young rats reach maturity and ability to breed in a little over two months after birth. This suggested that any new technique in order to be effective must take this factor into consideration.

In May 1961 we began an experiment commencing with a complete pre-bait of the entire sewage system with sausage rusk in order to provide some basis for comparison in the future. This was followed by five poison treatments at two monthly intervals, using sodium fluoracetamide added to the same bait. A complete pre-bait was completed in May 1962. By comparison with the result of the previous pre-bait it was possible to assess with a reasonable degree of accuracy the effectiveness of the new methods. The results were very encouraging. The percentage of all man-holes treated at which "complete takes" (indicating the existence of heavy infestation) had been recorded, fell from 7.4% to 2.5%, and it was further noted that some sections were now completely free of rats, bait in good condition being untouched. The experiment is being continued, and it is hoped that progressive reduction in the rat population will be achieved with the gradual extension of the area of rodent-free sections of the system.

Although it is early in the experiment, it is quite obvious that for it to achieve the maximum success possible, it is essential owing to the inter-connection and complexity of the London sewerage systems that adjoining Boroughs should carry out comparable treatments at the same time.

### **Business Premises**

This scheme was introduced in 1943. Following inspection of commercial premises and industrial sites, the Owners are encouraged to join the scheme. The charge for the service is based on the extent of infestation, the number of visits likely to be required, and the cost of labour and materials. In an area with nearly nine miles of river frontage to the Thames and Lea this enables the treatments to spread over a large number of premises and gives a very satisfactory measure of control. It is appreciated by the Commercial undertakers, and is a valuable part of rat repression work carried out in the Borough. The income derived from this scheme amounted to £4,224,18,8 during the year.

### **Dwelling Houses**

319 complaints relating to dwelling houses received during the year. No serious infestations were discovered, and practically all were traceable to defects in the drainage system, or failure to seal off disused drains on cleared sites.

	T Y P E   O F   P R O P E R T Y			
	Local Authority	Dwelling Houses including Council houses	All other (including Business Premises)	T O T A L
Number of properties in Borough	39	18, 150	3, 574	21, 763
Number of properties inspected as a result of :-				
(a) Notification	14	298	1, 516	1, 828
(b) Survey under the Act	-	20	12	32
(c) Otherwise	-	-	-	-
Total inspections carried out, including re-inspections	68	1, 500	9, 757	11, 325
Number of properties inspected which were found to be infested by :-				
(a) Common Rats { Major	-	11	28	39
{ Minor	11	152	269	432
(b) Ship Rats { Major	-	-	-	-
{ Minor	-	-	13	13
(c) Mice { Major	1	40	58	99
{ Minor	3	80	615	698
No. of Infested properties treated	15	283	972	1, 270
Total treatments carried out	45	1, 350	1, 964	3, 359
Number of Block control schemes carried out	-	-	210	210



F A C T O R I E S   A C T ,   1 9 6 1   ( T A B L E S   I V ,   V   &   V I )  
T A B L E   I V

I N S P E C T I O N S   F O R   T H E   P U R P O S E   O F   P R O V I S I O N S   A S   T O   H E A L T H

P R E M I S E S	Number on Register	N U M B E R   O F		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	14	-	-
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	661	168	5	-
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	43	30	-	-
T O T A L	742	212	5	-



**TABLE V**  
**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND**

	No. of cases in which defects were				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	R e f e r r e d		
			To H. M. Inspector	By H. M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage to floors	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences :-					
(a) Insufficient	2	2	-	2	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	11	11	-	4	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
 T O T A L	 13	 13	 -	 6	 -

TABLE VI  
OUTWORKERS

NATURE OF WORK	SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	No. of out- workers in August list required by Sec. 110 (1)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome pre- mises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Making, etc. of wearing apparel	127	-	-	-	-	-
Making, etc. of boxes	32	-	-	-	-	-
Making of paper bags	4	-	-	-	-	-
Others	13	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	176	-	-	-	-	-



## CARAVANS

The background and habits of the nomads using bombed sites for unauthorised caravan parking is difficult to obtain because they are often un-cooperative, even hostile, when visits are made by Council Officers. It appears from details gathered that by far the majority of these people are true wanderers with no permanent home whether they describe themselves as Gypsies or not. They obtain a living in various ways, by car-breaking, dealing in rags etc., or by door to door selling of various articles in the winter. During the summer months they usually leave town to work either in fairs or on farms. The children appear to be well clothed and nourished, often being sent to local schools. The environment and uncertain way of life must have a very adverse effect on the welfare and education of the children as a whole.

Occupation of the sites give rise to numerous complaints from the local residents subjected to requests for water, annoyance, trespass and intimidation and the obvious annoyances occasioned by the lack of any sanitary facilities. In addition to caravans, families often erect temporary structures and tents for additional sleeping and living purposes. Most families have their quota of half-wild domestic animals which are a further cause of nuisance.

The Public Health hazards are clear, since no water supply or sanitary accommodation is provided and there are no arrangements for the disposal of refuse. The chief method of disposing of soil and waste water is the furtive use of street gulleys and sewer man-holes, whilst household refuse becomes distributed all over the site. The following details give some idea of difficulties encountered:- A broken down motor coach, the engine of which was useless, was used as a "home" for a family of husband, wife and three children. It was parked on land cleared in preparation for inclusion in a larger re-development scheme. The site was in the process of transfer, and it was not until completion that the L.C.C. evicted them from the land. The coach with a towing vehicle and accumulated impedimenta moved to the other side of the road. It stood on the highway for nearly three years. A portion of the foot-way was taken up and a latrine erected. The husband had been in prison and his driving licence had been endorsed. At no time were the family prepared to accept any local authority accommodation. After every possible pressure, including Court action, they eventually purchased a new caravan, broke up the old and cleared the site.

The problem has been a most difficult one to deal with. Legal proceedings under the London County Council (General Powers) Act 1959, have proved to be protracted and no deterrent as the small fines are accepted by the trespassers as a payment in lieu of rent. The sympathy aroused by the difficulties and plight of these people constantly moved from place to place often obscures the basic problem. The indiscriminate parking on bombed and other cleared sites is a hazard to the community and the perpetrators. The only satisfactory solution is for sites to be enclosed on clearance, followed by immediate



re-development. The photographs overleaf show sites before and after development which were only cleared after vigorous and determined action by officers of the Public Health Department and the L.C.C. Prompt co-operation and action as soon as illegal parking is reported has resulted in the problem in Poplar being reduced to a minimum apart from a small hard core of caravanners who as single units move from site to site in the Borough.

FOR PHOTOGRAPHS OF CARAVAN SITE DEVELOPMENTS  
SEE FOLLOWING 4 PAGES













## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Details of legal proceedings taken under the provisions of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959 are tabled hereunder.

<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
Cobden Street Site	Unlawfully station and use a caravan on land without there being in force in respect of that land a licence issued by Poplar Borough Council	Summons not served Caravan removed
-do-	-do-	Absolute discharge
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge
Vacant site 156-164 St. Leonards Street	Did knowingly allow land to be used as a site for caravans etc.	Conditional discharge Costs £2.2.0.
Site formerly known as Sydney Buildings Brunswick Road	Unlawfully station and use a caravan on land without there being in force in respect of that land a licence issued by Poplar Borough Council	Fine £1.0.0. Costs £3.3.0.
Wade Street Site	-do-	Summons not served Caravan removed
-do-	-do-	Fine £1.0.0. No costs
-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	Summons not served Caravan removed
-do-	-do-	Fine £1.0.0. No costs
Bow Common Lane Site	-do-	-do-
Shepherd Street Site	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-
Poplar High Street Rear of Cruse House	-do-	Summons not served Moved from site
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge Moved from site
-do-	-do-	Summons not served Moved from site
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge Moved from site
-do-	-do-	Summons not served Moved from site
-do-	-do-	-do-



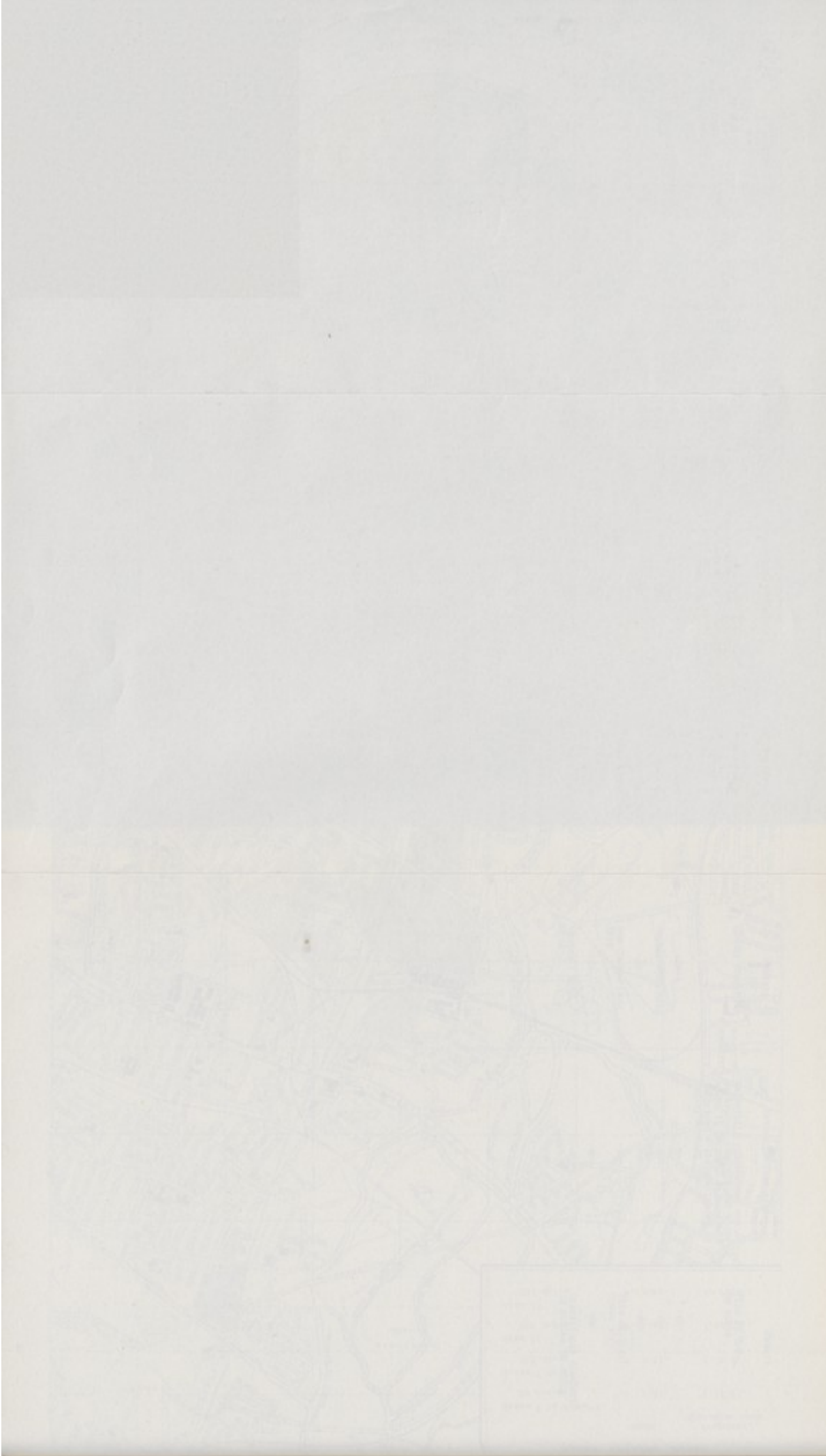
<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
Poplar High Street Rear of Cruse House	Did unlawfully station and use a caravan on land without there being in force in respect of that land a licence issued by Poplar Borough Council	Conditional discharge
-do-	-do-	Summons not served Moved from site
-do-	-do-	Fine £2.0.0.
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge
-do-	-do-	Summons not served
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge
-do-	-do-	Summons not served
-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge
Cobden Street Site	-do-	Summons not served
-do-	-do-	Conditional discharge Costs £1.0.0.
-do-	-do-	Summons not served
-do-	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	Summons not served Moved from site
-do-	-do-	-do-
Corner of Teviot Street & Zetland Street	-do-	-do-
Corner of Cobden Street & Hay Currie Street	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-
Corner of Teviot Street & Zetland Street	-do-	-do-
Lamprell Street	-do-	Fine £5.0.0. Costs £3.3.0.
Spanby Road Site	Knowingly allow the site at Spanby Road to be used as a site for moveable dwellings without holding in respect of the site so used a licence granted by the Poplar Borough Council	Summons withdrawn

<i>Address</i>	<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Result</i>
Spanby Road Site	Unlawfully station and use a caravan on land without there being in force in respect of that land a licence issued by Poplar Borough Council	Fine £1.0.0. No costs
-do-	-do-	-do-
Swaton Road Site	-do-	-do-
-do-	-do-	-do-
Bow Common Lane Site	-do-	Fine £2.0.0. Costs 10/-
-do-	-do-	-do-
Cantrell Road Site	-do-	Conditional discharge 12 months.No costs



	Made	Proposed Operative date
Areas 1 to 4 and 6 45 Acres	1. 2.60.	1.11.61.
Areas 7 to 13 182 Acres	27. 3.61.	1. 9.62.
Area 14 209 Acres	27.11.61.	1.12.62.
Area 15 501 Acres	6. 3.63.	1. 7.64.







## **CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.**

The work of this section has progressed steadily and during the year No. 14 Order was submitted to the Minister for confirmation.

This Order is the largest that the Council has yet made and covers an area of approximately 200 acres in the south east section of the Borough. It involves some 700 residential properties with an estimated total cost of adaptations of £14,000. It came into operation on the 1st November and by the end of the year the majority of adaptations had been carried out.

### **Future programme of Smoke Control Orders.**

At the beginning of the Smoke Control programme it was felt that the existing cleared sites within the Borough should be made the subject of the first Smoke Control Orders so that when re-development took place the tenants would become accustomed to the use of smokeless fuel from the commencement of their tenancies and would not have to be educated into making subsequent changes. The first thirteen Orders related in large part to these cleared sites. Now that they have been the subject of Smoke Control Orders it is possible to turn our attention to the making of Orders covering the remainder of the Borough. It is anticipated that with the staff at full strength it will be possible to cover the whole Borough with three further Orders, the last of which would come into operation at the end of 1965.

### **Smoke Abatement.**

During the year a number of smoke nuisances were reported to the Clean Air Section and many others were detected as a result of routine observations in the Borough. A total of 61 visits and inspections were made in connection with the smoke nuisances. A number of complaints were received regarding the emission of black smoke, grit and sooty particles from the chimneys of Watts Grove Power Station and investigation proved that these complaints were justified. The six steam generators at this Station were designed and erected with the object of being fired with pulverized fuel. Subsequently, however, it was decided to convert them to solid fuel burning and chain grate stokers were installed for this purpose. The result of this adaptation is that each steam generator contains an enormous combustion space with the main source of radiant heat in the lower portion; this is a contributory cause of the frequent emission of black smoke. This is a "booster" peak load station which may entail frequent lighting up and sudden heavy steam demand, all of which add to the difficulty of the Station Engineer. A number of improvements effected at the Station should alleviate smoke and grit nuisance unless another extremely severe winter is experienced.

Eight Plans and specifications of proposed furnace installations were submitted for approval.

### **Atmospheric Pollution.**

The Smoke/Sulphur Dioxide Recording Stations set up at the Town Hall and Poplar Technical College have remained in operation throughout the year and much useful information has been obtained therefrom. It is hoped next year to set up a third station in Millwall Park.

The Department co-operates fully with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at Warren Spring Laboratory, Stevenage. Records of smoke and sulphur dioxide readings are sent to them monthly and, in return, from time to time, we receive from them similar and tabulated recordings covering the remainder of the country.

### **Hourly Smoke Study.**

Poplar was one of the Boroughs co-operating with the College of General Practitioners in a Special Study seeking information on any possible correlation between increased respiratory sickness and air pollution levels during smogs, using a Sequential Smoke Analyser, operating at hourly or shorter intervals. Unfortunately, from the point of view of this experiment, no smogs were experienced after the setting up of the instruments. The experiment did, however, show the benefit of this sort of co-operation.

### **Trainee Public Health Inspectors.**

Four Trainee Public Health Inspectors are on the establishment of the department and each week two of them are seconded to the Section to assist the Clean Air Inspector.



# CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

## ANNUAL STATISTICS

1st January to 31st December, 1962

	Code No.	Section	Inspections and revisits
Dark Smoke Nuisances	1	1	14
Other Smoke Nuisances	2	16	18
Grit and Dust Nuisances	3	5	9
Notification of New Furnaces	4	3(3)	16
Prior Approval - New Furnaces	5	3(2)	15
Prior Approval-Grit/Dust Equipment	6	6	-
Industrial Smoke Control	7	11	126
Non-Industrial Smoke Control	8	11	185
Railway Engines	9	19	-
Survey Smoke Control Area No.15	10	11	176
Inspection of work in connection with adaptations	11	12	59
Crown Premises, etc.	12	22	-
Alkali Acts	13	17	-
Atmospheric Pollution Stations	14	25	8
Health Education	15	25	2
Legal Proceedings	16	29	-
Industrial Plant Records	17	8	-
Height of Chimneys	18	10	-
Miscellaneous Visits	19	-	128
TOTAL VISITS			756

TABLE VII  
ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION RECORDING TABLE

CONSTITUENTS	JANUARY		FEBRUARY		MARCH		APRIL		MAY		JUNE	
W A T E R	74 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	2.92 in. rain Tons per square mile	13 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	0.51 in. rain Tons per square mile	37 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	1.46 in. rain Tons per square mile	40 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	1.58 in. rain Tons per square mile	31 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	1.22 in. rain Tons per square mile	7 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	0.28 in. rain Tons per square mile
Total Water -												
Insoluble Matter	1,604	40.91	237	6.04	588	15.00	507	12.92	533	13.59	274	6.98
Soluble in CS <sub>2</sub>	7	0.17	4	0.10	3	0.07	1	0.03	4	0.10	3	0.07
Ash	1,506	38.39	171	4.36	483	12.32	430	10.97	440	11.21	201	5.13
Other Combustible Matter	92	2.35	62	1.58	103	2.62	75	1.91	89	2.28	70	1.78
Total Water -												
Soluble matter	446	11.38	243	6.21	258	6.58	241	6.14	184	4.70	136	3.46
Ca <sup>++</sup>	49	1.24	26	0.67	46	1.17	30	0.77	34	0.87	20	0.50
Cl <sup>+</sup>	87	2.21	41	1.04	47	1.21	36	0.91	30	0.77	12	0.30
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>''</sup>	157	3.99	71	1.81	121	3.09	84	2.15	80	2.05	38	0.97
TOTAL SOLIDS	2,050	52.29	480	12.25	846	21.58	748	19.06	717	18.29	410	10.44
Wt. of F19 SO <sub>3</sub> collected estimated on mg/100 sq.cm/day (PbO <sub>2</sub> cylinder)	3.78		3.09		3.67		2.08		1.81		1.50	



CONSTITUENTS	JULY		AUGUST		SEPTEMBER		OCTOBER		NOVEMBER		DECEMBER	
W A T E R	57 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	2.25 in. rain Tons per square mile	39 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	1.54 in. rain Tons per square mile	63 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	2.48 in. rain Tons per square mile	40 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	1.58 in. rain Tons per square mile	25 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	0.99 in. rain Tons per square mile	43.4 mm. rain Grams per 100 sq. metres	1.71 in. rain Tons per square mile
Total Water -												
Insoluble matter	516	13.16	328	8.36	534	13.63	388	9.90	457	11.64	599	15.26
Soluble in CS <sub>2</sub>	4	0.10	1	0.03	3	0.07	3	0.07	11	0.27		
Ash	413	10.54	249	6.34	418	10.67	297	7.58	334	8.52	423	10.78
Other combustible matter	99	2.52	78	1.98	113	2.89	88	2.25	112	2.85		
Total water -												
Soluble matter	284	7.25	158	4.03	378	9.63	320	8.15	328	8.36	459	11.70
Ca <sup>++</sup>	34	0.87	26	0.67	45	1.14	39	1.01	34	0.87		
Cl <sup>-</sup>	25	0.64	20	0.50	25	0.64	29	0.74	45	1.14		
SO <sub>4</sub> <sup>  </sup>	86	2.18	79	2.01	82	2.08	128	3.25	104	2.65	181	4.62
TOTAL SOLIDS	800	20.41	486	12.39	912	23.26	708	18.05	785	20.00	1,058	26.96
Wt. of fl <sub>9</sub> SO <sub>3</sub> collected estimated on mg/100 sq. cm. / day (PbO <sub>2</sub> cylinder)	1.66		1.39		1.76		3.28		3.81		4.34	

#### **SHOPS ACT, 1950.**

No exemption certificates under the Act were issued during the year.

#### **PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933.**

A list of persons who sell poisons included in Part II of the Poisons List is maintained under the provisions of the Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933.

The number of persons on the list at the end of 1962 was 55.

#### **RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951.**

This Act requires the registration of premises upon which a business is carried on involving the use of filling materials. The number of premises registered is 10.

The Act also requires the licensing of premises for the storage of rag flock.

#### **PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.**

Licences have been issued in respect of 2 premises within the borough.

#### **HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS.**

The total on the register at the end of the year was 60 persons and 52 premises.

#### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 50.**

Burials carried out under the provisions of This Act totalled 7 adults and 6 stillborn children.

The total cost was £85 1s. 0d.; of which £36 14s. 0d. was recovered.

#### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948, SECTION 47.**

#### **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951, SECTION 1.**

As anticipated the work of the Welfare Section dealing with the Aged and Infirm continued to expand throughout the year. The number of new cases brought to the attention of the Department reached 309. The need for extra staff to cope with the increased volume of work had to be given serious consideration and arrangements were made for this to be dealt with early in 1963.



The excellent liaison between this department and the various services provided by the London County Council, W.V.S. and the National Assistance Board and voluntary bodies ensured that no undue delay was experienced in assessing and dealing with the problems and difficulties of the many Old Folk on our records.

Once again it gives me satisfaction to say that on no account was it necessary to resort to the powers for Compulsory Removal of any Old Person.

Details of inspections are as shown below :-

Cases on the Register at 31st December, 1961	636
New cases added to the Register	309
Number of removals from Register	
(a) Deaths	115
(b) Transfers	33
(c) Other cases	2
Total number on Register at 31st December, 1962	795
Incontinent Laundry Calls	699
Home Bathing Visits	532
Visits to new cases	353
Visits to old cases	592
Miscellaneous visits and enquiries	1,541

This, the newest of the services provided by the Public Health Department has proved to be extremely successful. It is normally restricted to the house bound and it meets a very great need amongst Old People. As the service becomes more widely known, so does the demand increase. An additional Home Bather was provided during the year and allowance for another made for the coming year.

#### INCONTINENT LAUNDRY

Provision of facilities for the Incontinent has become firmly established in the Borough and efforts to improve the service and increase daily visiting are being made to meet the increasing requests from residents.

## MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT.

The Poplar Mortuary is situated in Poplar High Street adjoining the Coroner's Court. It is fitted with modern refrigerating plant which will hold fifteen bodies and it has a well equipped post-mortem room. In addition there is a viewing room, a waiting room and accommodation for the use of the Pathologists and clerks.

The total number of bodies received during 1962 was 793 (Residents 298 non-residents 495). Post-mortem examinations were made in 682 cases and inquests were held in 111 cases.

## PUBLIC CLEANSING.

The arrangements for collection, removal and disposal of refuse are under control of the Borough Engineer, who has supplied the following information:-

**Refuse:** During the year 22,449 tons 7 cwts 0 qrs. of house, trade, street, gully, market and kitchen refuse were collected and disposed of at the controlled tip. In addition 14,205 tons 12 cwts. 1 qr. of refuse from other Boroughs were also dealt with at the Council's Refuse Disposal Depot.

**Street Cleansing:** Two Mechanical/Sweeper/Collectors supplemented the work of the manual Road Sweepers, and as warranted by weather conditions a watering machine was used for washing and watering roads and street markets.

**Gully Cleansing:** Gully/Emptying machines have carried out 7,576 gully cleansings and weekly emptyings of three cesspools.

## SWIMMING BATHS AND WASH-HOUSES.

The following bathing establishments are maintained by the Council under the supervision of the Chief Baths Superintendent :-

Poplar Baths	..	Vapour, Foam and Slipper baths, Swimming Pools
Island Baths	..	Slipper Baths and Laundry
Aberfeldy Street	..	Launderette

## PUBLIC SWIMMING POOLS.

There are two pools, both situated at the main establishment, East India Dock Road, E.14., and I am indebted to the Chief Baths Superintendent for the information contained in the report which follows :-

	<i>Large Pool</i>	<i>Small Pool</i>
Length	100 ft.	64 ft.
Width	39' 6"	25 ft.
Maximum depth	8' 6"	6' 6"
Minimum depth	3' 6"	3 ft.
Capacity	150,000 galls	50,000 galls.



. The water to the pools is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and is a mixture from the Rivers Lea and Thames.

Continuous filtration and chlorination of the water is carried out during the whole period the pools are in use, the period of complete turnover of both pools being 3.5 hours. The pH value of the water is maintained between 7.6 and 7.8 while the chlorine content is maintained at 1.0 to 1.2 parts per million. As soon as the last bather leaves the pool at the end of the day and for the week-end closure of the establishment, the chlorine content is increased to 1.5 (or even more) parts per million to ensure sterile water when the pool is re-opened.

Wallace and Tiernam Chlorinators supply the chlorine to the water and the filtration equipment used is made by United Filters. Sulphate of Alumina is used in required quantities in the filtering of the water and soda ash, or similar, is used to assist in maintaining the necessary pH. value of the water. Hourly tests are made of both pools to see that the correct pH. and chlorine values are present. Periodical bacteriological examination of the water is carried out by visiting pathologists from the London County Council Public Health Department Pathological Services.

The water is maintained in such sterile condition that it is not necessary to empty the pools. However, as the large pool is closed during the winter season, and has to be drained down, the contents of the small pool are used to thoroughly wash out the filters servicing this pool, and then, 50,000 gallons of water from the large pool is filtered through both sets of filters into the small pool. This, in effect, means that both pools are emptied down each year. While the pools are empty opportunity is taken to thoroughly scour all sections of the pool steps that are under water, and all glazed tiling cleaned down with an abrasive powder.

## SECTION C

### HOUSING

Details of new housing accommodation completed in Borough during 1962 are as follows :-

Poplar Borough Council	..	56 dwellings
London County Council	..	690 dwellings
Private	..	7 dwellings

The number of families living in property owned or managed by the Borough Council at 31st December, 1962, was as follows :-

<i>Type of dwelling</i>		<i>No. of Lettings</i>
Pre-war Council houses and flats	..	1,058
Post-war Council houses and flats	..	1,692
Temporary bungalows	.. ..	330
Old properties in Compulsory Purchase Areas		122
Acquired properties	.. ..	153
Other properties	.. ..	6
<b>TOTAL PROPERTIES</b>		<b>3,361</b>



#### RENT ACT, 1957.

Details of action taken between 1st January and 31st December, 1962, are as follows :-

Applications for certificates	..	21
Decisions not to issue certificates	..	NIL
Decisions to issue certificates	..	20
(a) in respect of some but not all defects		19
(b) in respect of all defects	..	1
Undertakings given by landlords	..	12
Undertakings refused by Council	..	NIL
Certificates issued	..	5
Applications by landlords to Council for cancellation of certificates	..	15
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates		10
Council decisions to cancel in spite of tenants' objections		2
Certificates cancelled	..	6

#### CLOSING ORDERS (PUBLIC HEALTH, (LONDON) ACT, 1936).

No Closing Orders were made under this Act during the year.

#### CLOSING ORDERS (HOUSING ACT, 1957).

No Closing Orders were made under this Act during 1962.

## 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) 1,546
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose 6,754
  - (2) (a) Number of dwelling houses (included under subhead (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 -
  - (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose -
  - (3) Number of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 9
  - (4) Number of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding subhead) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,251
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice :-
 

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 949
3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :-
  - (A) PROCEEDINGS UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS :-
    - (1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 432



3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year (contd.) :-

(A) (2) Number of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notice	
(a) By owners	315
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

(B) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTION 9, 10 and 12 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	-
(2) Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :-	
(a) By owners	-
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	-

(C) PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17 and 23 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	6

(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	3
(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 30 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957 :-

(1) Number of dwelling houses included in Clearance Areas	42
(2) Number of dwelling houses demolished as a result of Clearance Area procedure	29

## SECTION D

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

#### FOOD PREMISES

The number of food premises in the area by type of business is as follows :-

Manufacturing premises 36.

(Confectionery 4; Flour Millers 3; Edible oils 1; Ice cream 4; Wine blenders 2; Nut roasters 2; Grocery 3; Pickles 1; Spice grinders 1; Food dehydration 1; Meat products 6; Mineral waters 1; Sugar refiners 2; Bakers 2; Essences 1; Sausage Rusk 1; Biscuit 1)

This list does not include places where food is manufactured principally for retail sale on the premises.

Wharves 27. Cold Stores 3.

Wholesale premises 15.

(Grocers 10; Confectioners 3; Fruiterers 2)

Retail premises 960

(Grocers 173; Confectioners 124; Restaurants 118; Industrial canteens 97; Non-industrial canteens 29; School meals centres 25; Public houses 149; Off-licences 24; Bakers 34; Fishmongers 37; Greengrocers 60; Butchers 61; Chemists 18; Miscellaneous 11).

Street market stalls 445.

#### REGISTERED PREMISES

Food & Drugs Act, 1955, Section 16.

(a) Ice cream : Manufacture and sale	..	13
Sale and storage	..	182
Storage only	..	4

(NOTE - In addition to the premises referred to above ice cream is also sold from 38 premises exempt from registration, i.e., Restaurants, Cinemas, etc.)

(a) Sausages and preserved etc., foods	..	58
--	----	----



Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959	..	
Dairies	..	NIL
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960.		
Dealers inside the Borough	..	106

All milk distributors within the Borough have been licenced as required by the new Regulations.

Dealers' licences will be valid for a period of five years from January 1st, 1961, and will be renewable for subsequent quinquennial periods.

#### INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES.

The following is a detailed summary showing the types of premises inspected during the year :-

			Number of Inspections
Bakers	..	..	36
Butchers	..	..	54
Grocers	..	..	226
Milk Distributors	..	..	39
Restaurants	..	..	80
Greengrocers	..	..	31
Other catering establishments		..	60
Fish shops, fryers and curers		..	36
Stalls and itinerant vendors		..	270
Market inspections	..	..	201
Ice Cream premises	..	..	92
Wharves	..	..	618
Registered food manufacturers		..	190
Other food premises	..	..	93
Confectioners	..	..	12
Pharmacy & Poisons Regulations :			
Premises visited	..	..	67
Total Inspections			2,105

TABLE VIII

Sample No.	ARTICLE	RESULT OF ANALYSIS	ACTION
38 (inf)	Dried Onions	Contained a prohibited preservative, namely, 167 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Letters to wholesalers Stocks withdrawn.
142 (inf)	Meat Faggot	Contained a prohibited preservative, namely, 290 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Butcher interviewed.
179 (inf)	Margarine	Contained 16.2 per cent water being 0.2 per cent in excess of the legal limit.	Wholesaler informed.
223 (inf)	Bottled Herrings	These herrings were put up with onions and gherkins and were fermenting due to the presence of yeasts.	Stocks withdrawn. Letters to wholesalers and manufacturer.
281 (inf)	Tamarind	This was fermenting	Stocks withdrawn.
288 (inf)	Minced Beef	Contained a prohibited preservative, namely, 164 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Retailers interviewed. Formal samples taken.
346 (inf)	Minced Beef	Contained a prohibited preservative, namely, 96 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Retailers interviewed. Formal samples taken.
364 (inf)	Minced Beef	Contained a prohibited preservative, namely, 52 parts per million of sulphur dioxide.	Retailers interviewed. Formal samples taken.
406 (inf)	Preserved Herrings	These herrings were pickled in acetic acid and put up with onions and gherkins. They were fermenting due to the presence of yeasts.	Stocks withdrawn.



### FOOD SAMPLING.

A total of 555 samples of food were procured during the year by the Council's Food Inspector. Of these 525 were submitted to the Public Analyst for Chemical examination, the remaining 30 being sent to the Public Health Laboratory Service for biochemical or bacteriological report.

Samples examined by the Public Analyst included a comprehensive variety of food. One sample was acquired formally and 524 informally. A total of 9 samples (1.9 per cent) were found to be adulterated. Details of the unsatisfactory samples and the action taken are shown in Table VIII on page 53.

The rate of adulteration in the Borough for the past five years was as follows :-

YEAR	NUMBER OF SAMPLES	PERCENTAGE ADULTERATION
1962	525	1.7
1961	535	2.6
1960	550	4.2
1959	538	2.6
1958	543	2.2
Average :	538	2.7

### MILK SAMPLING.

14 informal samples of Milk were examined and found to be satisfactory. No milk adulteration has been found in the Borough for the past eight years.

Six samples of milk were submitted to the Public Analyst for chemical analysis and all were satisfactory. Average solids were Fat 3.5, and non-fatty solids 8.7.

Seven samples of Channel Islands milk showed fat figures of an average of 4.4 and non-fatty solids 9.0.

### UN SOUND FOOD.

The Council's Food Inspector is called upon to pass judgement of fitness on great quantities of food. Frequently large and valuable stocks are involved. Among special lots of food examined during the year were the following:-

Detailed overleaf :-

# Unsound Food (Contd.)

	<i>Fresh Food</i>	<i>Canned Foods</i>
Pears	4 Tons	
Stock at Wharf	Condemned and destroyed	-
Dates	2 Tons 1 cwt.	-
Damaged by fire at sea	Condemned and destroyed	
Ham	-	18 Tons 1 cwt.
Stock at Warehouse		Condemned and destroyed

The following is a summary of foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption :-

	<i>Fresh Food</i>				<i>Canned Foods</i>			
	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Tons</i>	<i>Cwts.</i>	<i>Qrs.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>
Meat		5	-	2			-	
Meat Products		7	-	10	3	9	2	14
Fruit	6	2	-	17	3	7	1	17
Vegetables		2	2	-	1	18	1	27
Ham		3	-	14	19	7	-	12
Milk			-			7	-	7
Fish		4	2	17	4		3	13
Soup			-			1	3	3
Cream			-					27
Cereals			-			4	2	23
Dates	2	7	1	7			-	
Fruit Juice			-			16	2	19
Fruit Pulp	1	1	2	-	14		1	-
Tomato Puree			-		13		2	6
Miscellaneous			2	1			-	



## DISPOSAL OF UNSOUND FOOD.

The bulk of the food condemned as being unfit for human consumption is removed from the premises concerned and destroyed by the Borough Engineer's refuse disposal service as trade refuse and the cost of removal is charged to the owners in accordance with the Council's fixed scale of charges.

In special cases, where large quantities of food are condemned, arrangements may be made under suitable guarantees from the owners, for the foods to be utilised for animal feeding or non-edible industrial purposes such as soap, starch, or manure making.

## TEA.

A total of 231,318 chests of tea were landed in the Borough during the year, from every tea producing area in the world.

On occasion chests are damaged by water, steam, fuel oil, etc., and following examination, salvaged teas are released with the co-operation of 'Her Majesty's Customs' Officers, for manufacturing purposes.

Routine chemical sampling is carried out. All samples this year have been genuine.

## FOOD FOR EXPORT.

In order to satisfy the Authorities of importing countries overseas it is necessary for the exporter to obtain a certificate of purity signed by the Medical Officer of Health for the district from which the food is shipped. During the period covered by this report 22 inspections were made of foods exported from the district : 22 certificates of purity were issued.

FOOD POISONING - (See Infectious Diseases).

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 - Legal Proceedings.

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Baker's Shop	Did unlawfully sell to the prejudice of the purchaser thereof, a certain article of food, to wit, a loaf of bread, which was not of the substance of the article demanded.	Fine £5
Baker's Shop	Did unlawfully sell a loaf of bread intended for but unfit for human consumption.	Summons withdrawn

<i>Premises</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Baker's Shop	Unlawfully fail to keep clean the floor of the bakery	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep clean the walls of the bakery	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep clean all articles of equipment with which food comes into contact in the bakery.	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep clean the sink	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to provide for use at the sink in the premises supply of soap or other suitable detergent	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep clean the floor of the storeroom	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep clean the men's sanitary convenience	Fine £2
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep in efficient order the men's sanitary convenience	Summons dismissed
-do-	Unlawfully fail to keep clean the men's wash hand basin	Fine £2
-do-	At or near the men's wash hand basin did unlawfully fail to provide an adequate supply of soap etc.	Fine £2
-do-	Unlawfully fail to provide suitable and sufficient bandages, dressings, etc.	Fine £2

Total Costs £15.



## SECTION E

### INFECTIOUS DISEASE

. The total number of corrected notifications of Infectious diseases for 1962 was 418 as compared with 1,607 for the previous year.

This decrease was mainly due to the fall in the number of cases of measles notified.

#### DIPHTHERIA.

There were no confirmed cases of diphtheria in the Borough during the year.

#### DYSENTERY.

The total of confirmed cases of dysentery was 31, of which number the greater part were children of five years and under. The majority of cases were isolated and not connected.

#### FOOD POISONING.

There was a decline in the number of cases notified, 17 as compared with the total of 30 for 1961. There were no outbreaks.

#### MEASLES.

The cyclic nature of this disease is clearly illustrated by the totals for the past four years of cases notified:

1962	..	232
1961	..	1,333
1960	..	247
1959	..	1,166

#### POLIOMYELITIS.

There were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified to the Department during the year.

**TABLE IX**  
**TUBERCULOSIS - PRIMARY NOTIFICATIONS**

	0 yrs	1 yrs	2 yrs	5 yrs	10 yrs	15 yrs	20 yrs	25 yrs	35 yrs	45 yrs	55 yrs	65 yrs	75 yrs	TOTAL
Respiratory males	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	1	2	5	5	-	-	18
Respiratory females	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	1	1	-	1	-	19
Non-respiratory males	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	-	4
Non-respiratory females	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	3

In addition 49 other cases were added to the register as a result of information received from the following sources :-

Transfers from other areas                      ..                      49

During the year 8 deaths were certified as due to tuberculosis.

The number of cases remaining on the register at 31st December, 1962, after adjustment in respect of deaths and transfers, was as follows :-

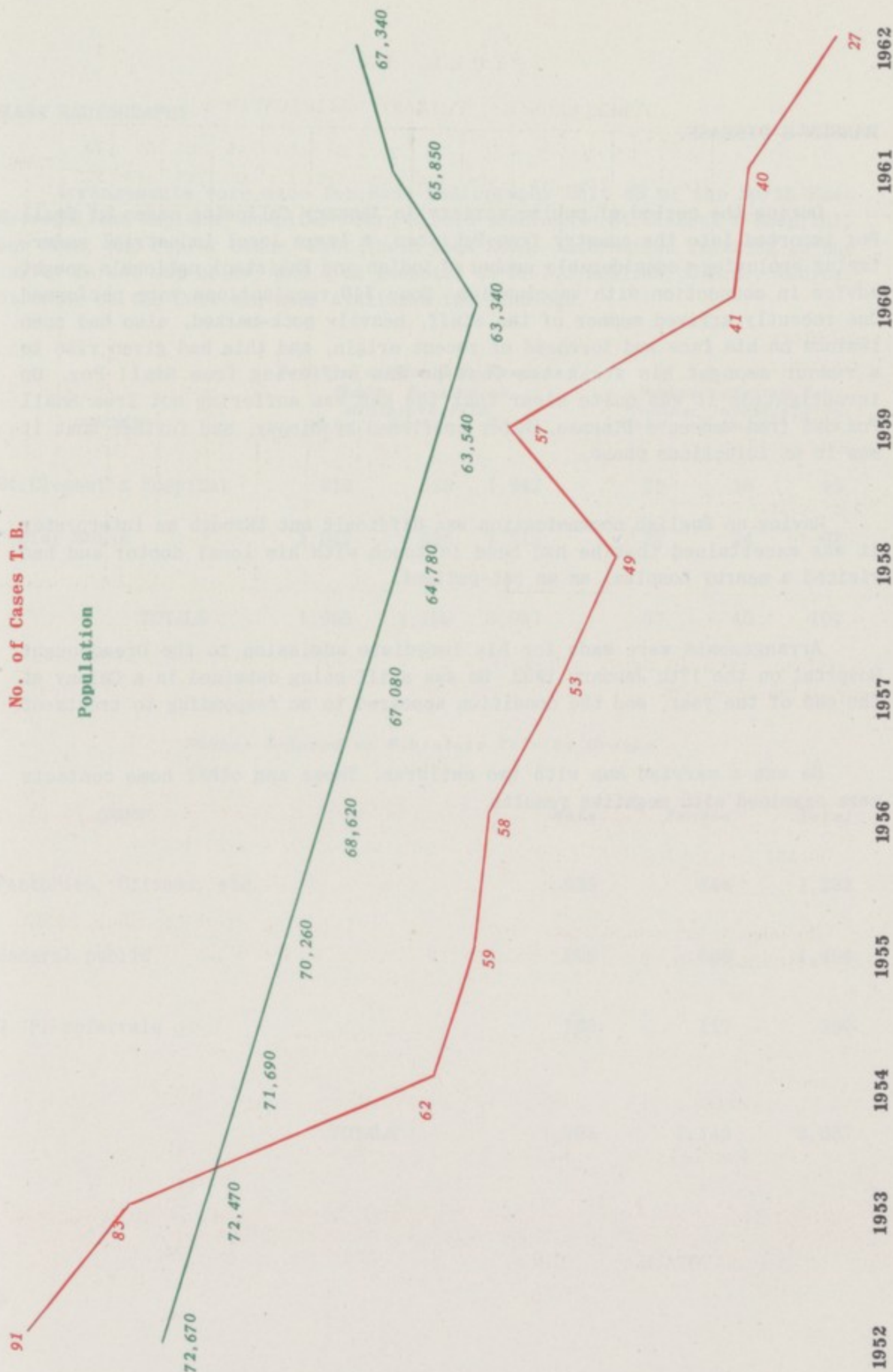
	<i>Pulmonary</i>	<i>Non-pulmonary</i>	<i>TOTAL</i>
Males	422	58	480
Females	254	60	314
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>676</b>	<b>118</b>	<b>794</b>



# PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS 1952 - 1962

No. of Cases T.B.

Population



## HANSEN'S DISEASE.

During the period of public anxiety in January following cases of Small Pox imported into the country from Pakistan, a large local industrial undertaking employing a considerable number of Indian and Pakistani nationals sought advice in connection with vaccination. Some 340 vaccinations were performed. One recently arrived member of the staff, heavily pock-marked, also had open lesions on his face and forehead of recent origin, and this had given rise to a rumour amongst his workmates that he was suffering from Small Pox. On investigation it was quite clear that the man was suffering not from Small Pox but from Hansen's Disease, later confirmed by biopsy, and further that it was in an infectious phase.

Having no English, communication was difficult but through an interpreter it was ascertained that he had been in touch with his local doctor and had visited a nearby hospital as an out-patient.

Arrangements were made for his immediate admission to the Dreadnought Hospital on the 17th January 1962. He was still being detained in a Colony at the end of the year, and the condition appeared to be responding to treatment.

He was a married man with two children. These and other home contacts were examined with negative results.



# MASS RADIOGRAPHY :

Arrangements were made for Mass Radiography Unit 6B of the North-East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board to hold sessions at St. Clement's Hospital, Bow Road, and Poplar Baths, East India Dock Road. Information relating to the survey is set out below, and I am indebted to Dr.D.J.Lawless, O.B.E., Medical Director of the Unit who made available the findings.

CENTRE	<i>Details of Numbers Examined</i>			<i>Number referred for further investigation</i>		
	<i>Number X-rayed on</i>			<i>Male Female Total</i>		
	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
St.Clement's Hospital	819	523	1,342	30	16	46
Poplar Baths	1,089	626	1,715	37	24	61
TOTALS :	1,908	1,149	3,057	67	40	107

## *Number X-Rayed on Miniature Film by Groups*

GROUP	Male	Female	Total
Factories, Offices, etc.	939	344	1,283
General public	806	688	1,494
G. P. referrals	163	117	280
TOTALS :	1,908	1,149	3,057

*List of Abnormalities Detected*

<i>Class No.</i>	<i>Abnormality</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues - congenital	9	-	9
2	Abnormalities of the bony thorax and soft tissues - acquired	15	10	25
4	Congenital malformation of the lungs	1	-	1
5	Bacterial and virus infection of the lungs	8	2	10
7	Bronchiectasis	3	1	4
8	Honeycomb lung	1	-	1
10	Pulmonary fibrosis - non-tuberculous	13	5	18
11	Pneumoconiosis	1	-	1
18	Pleural thickening or calcification - non-tuberculous	24	4	28
19	Abnormalities of the diaphragm and oesophagus - congenital & acquired	1	-	1
20	Congenital abnormalities of heart and vessels	-	2	2
21	Acquired abnormalities of heart and vessels	12	9	21
22	Miscellaneous	1	-	1
24	Cases who fail to attend for further film or clinical examination	4	-	4
<b>TOTALS :</b>		<b>93</b>	<b>33</b>	<b>126</b>

*Tuberculous Conditions*

<i>Centres</i>	<i>Calcified Primaries</i>			<i>D1</i>			<i>D2</i>			<i>D3</i>			<i>D4</i>			<i>D5</i>		
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>T.</i>
St. Clement's Hospital and Poplar Baths	19	4	23	9	7	16	-	1	1	3	3	6	1	-	1	4	2	6

*D1* - Tuberculosis Presumed healed. No further action needed.

*D2* - Suspect tuberculosis. Not yet confirmed.

*D3* - Tuberculosis. Occasional supervision only needed.

*D4* - Tuberculosis. Close clinic supervision needed.

*D5* - Tuberculosis. Requiring treatment.



TABLE X  
INFECTIOUS DISEASE

D I S E A S E	Corrected Notifications									Removed to Hospital
	0- yrs.	1- yrs.	3- yrs.	5- yrs.	15- yrs.	25- yrs.	45- yrs.	65- yrs.	TOTAL	
Dysentery	3	6	3	10	1	7	1	-	31	11
Encephalitis Acute	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	4	2
Measles	7	53	63	103	6	-	-	-	232	5
Meningococcal Infection	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-	4	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Pneumonia	1	3	2	2	6	4	12	7	37	7
Poliomyelitis, Ac.Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Poliomyelitis, Ac. Non-Paralytic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	4	4
Scabies	-	-	-	1	6	1	-	-	8	-
Scarlet Fever	-	3	7	16	4	-	-	-	30	2
Typhoid	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	1	6	10	6	-	-	-	-	23	3
Zymotic Enteritis	4	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
Tuberculosis, pulmonary	-	-	-	3	8	4	11	1	27	-
Tuberculosis, Meninges and C.N.S.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis, Other forms	-	-	-	-	2	4	1	-	7	-
	18	76	86	142	39	21	28	8	418	42

## SECTION F

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

#### LABORATORY FACILITIES

During the year all bacteriological examinations for the Public Health Department were carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at the Laboratories at the County Hall, S.E.1. The service is also utilised by the general practitioners in the Borough.

#### HOSPITALS

There are three hospitals in the Borough - St. Andrew's, St. Clement's, and Poplar Hospital.

These hospitals, together with the Poplar Chest Clinic, Wellington Way, E.3, which continued to operate during the year, are under the control of the North East Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board, Bow Group Hospital Management Committee.

#### AMBULANCE FACILITIES

The provision of ambulance transport within the administrative County of London is the responsibility of the London County Council and is available, free of charge, in the following circumstances :-

(a) *Accidents (wherever occurring) and sudden illness (in the streets, public places or places of employment)*

Dial '999' and ask for 'Ambulance' or follow instructions given on telephone instrument.

(b) *Very urgent illness at home*

For the conveyance of sick persons from their homes to hospital, provided a doctor certifies that the case is one of life or death and that arrangements have been made with a hospital for the patient's admission.

Telephone -	WATERloo 6000
	NEW Cross 2645
	RELIance 3622
	CENTral 6301
	REGent 4000



(c) *Maternity cases*

Normally, if the expectant mother has booked a bed at a hospital or nursing home, she is in possession of a white card (Form L.A.S. 23) confirming the booking arrangements and giving full instructions for summoning the ambulance.

Where no previous arrangements have been made, however, the London Ambulance Service cannot accept direct applications for removal to hospital except in the case of emergencies occurring in the street or other public place, when the procedure as in (a) above should be made by a doctor or midwife to the Emergency Bed service.

Telephone - HOP 7181

(d) *Other illness*

For the removal to and from hospitals, etc., of sick persons provided the ambulance is ordered by the hospital authority, by the Emergency Bed Service, or, in certain circumstances by a private doctor, application should be made in writing or by telephoning.

Telephone - WAT 3311

Further particulars may be had on application to the Officer-in-Charge, London Ambulance Service, County Hall, S.E.1. Telephone enquiries relating to the ordering of ambulances to WATERloo 3311; general enquiries to WATERloo 5000, Extension 6950.

**PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES.**

The following information and statistics relating to the operation of the Personal Health Services in this Borough during the year have been kindly furnished by the Divisional Medical Officer (Dr. G. O. Mitchell), Division 5, London County Council, 273 Bancroft Road, E. 1.

**Treatment Centres and Clinics.**

Ruston Street, E. 3.

54, West Ferry Road, E. 14.

Wellington Way, E. 3.

69, East India Dock Road, E. 14.

Will Crook's Centre, 1-3 Wigram House  
Poplar High Street, E. 14.

Newmill House,  
Coventry Cross, E. 3.

## STATISTICS

### Infant Welfare Centres.

Total number of children who first attended during the year and who on the date of their first attendance were :-

Under 1 year of age .. 1,519

Total number of children who attended during the year and who were born in :-

1962 .. 1,266

1961 .. 1,230

1957-60 .. 1,811

Total attendances by children :-

Under 1 year of age .. 18,856

1 - 5 years of age ... 10,998

### Ante Natal and Post Natal Clinics.

Ante Natal consultations :

Number of women who attended during the year .. 327

Number of new cases included above .. 209

Total attendances .. 1,870

Post Natal consultations : Number of women who attended 68

### Health Visitors.

Number of children (aged 0-4 inc.) visited during the year 5,456

Number of infants under 1 year of age visited for first time 1,529

Total visits to infants under 1 year of age 6,517

Total visits to children aged 1 year but under 2 years 4,212

Total visits to children aged 2 years but under 5 years 8,286

Number of expectant mothers visited for the first time 667

Total visits to expectant mothers 1,336

### Infant Life Protection.

(i) No. of foster mothers on approved list at end of year 7

(ii) No. of children fostered 8

### Child Minders (Daily Guardians)

Number of Daily Guardians : Statutory .. 2

Voluntary .. 39

Number of children minded : Statutory .. 9

Voluntary .. 41



### Care of premature infants.

Number of premature live births during the year	..	102
Number of deaths under 1 month	..	9

### Diphtheria Immunisation.

Number of children who completed a full course of primary immunisation, and who at the date of the final injection were :

Under 5 years of age	..	1,159
5 - 15 years of age	..	108

Number of children who were given a secondary or reinforcing injection	1,308
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### Vaccination

Number of children successfully vaccinated or revaccinated	7,958
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### Domestic Help Service

Domestic Help was provided as follows :

Maternity cases	..	26
T. B. cases	..	7
Aged and chronic sick cases		296
Other	..	38

## HEALTH EDUCATION.

Every effort is made to broaden the scope of health education and to increase the circulation of literature and information. During the year lectures continued to be given by members of the Public Health staff on food hygiene, welfare and care of the aged, clean air talks and other health topics. The free distribution of "Better Health" the Central Council for Health Education journal has been augmented to old people's clubs and youth groups. The advent of the "Poplar News" a public relations publication, in October, provides a valuable channel for reaching an even wider public, and each edition has items of information and interest concerning health matters calling for the co-operation of the public, and simple explanations of the effect of new legislature. Extra notice boards for poster propaganda have been acquired.

## SMOKING AND HEALTH

In a circular dated 12th March 1962 the Minister of Health asked Local Authorities to use all possible means at their disposal to draw public attention to the health hazards of smoking, with particular emphasis on the need to prevent young people taking up this habit. Throughout the autumn posters and advertising material on the dangers to health of smoking were displayed and distributed to organisations that had agreed to participate in the campaign. In addition a mobile exhibition unit was hired for use during the period 5/13th November. The unit included film projection and tape recording amongst its equipment, and was staffed by two male graduate lecturers who were specially trained to deliver talks and lectures on this subject. Arrangements were made for units to visit schools, clubs and church organisations. A detailed itinerary was provided in order to obtain the maximum use of the exhibition. There is no doubt the impact and effectiveness of this type of unit is far greater amongst young people than the purely negative approach of displaying posters.

However, the campaign to eradicate smoking amongst the young will make little headway whilst the vast amount of subtle and ingenious publicity put out by tobacco interests continues to reach into every home by television and radio.

## LEGISLATION.

Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations 1962  
Landlord and Tenant Act 1962  
London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1962  
Milk and Dairies (Preservatives) Regulations, 1962  
Oil Heaters Regulations, 1962  
Preservatives in Food Regulations, 1962  
Milk and Dairies (Emulsifiers and Stabilisers) Regulations, 1962  
Emulsifiers and Stabilisers in Food Regulations, 1962.



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