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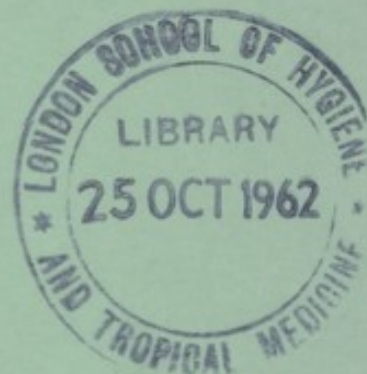
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METROPOLITAN  
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
**1960**

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A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
*Medical Officer of Health*

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BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



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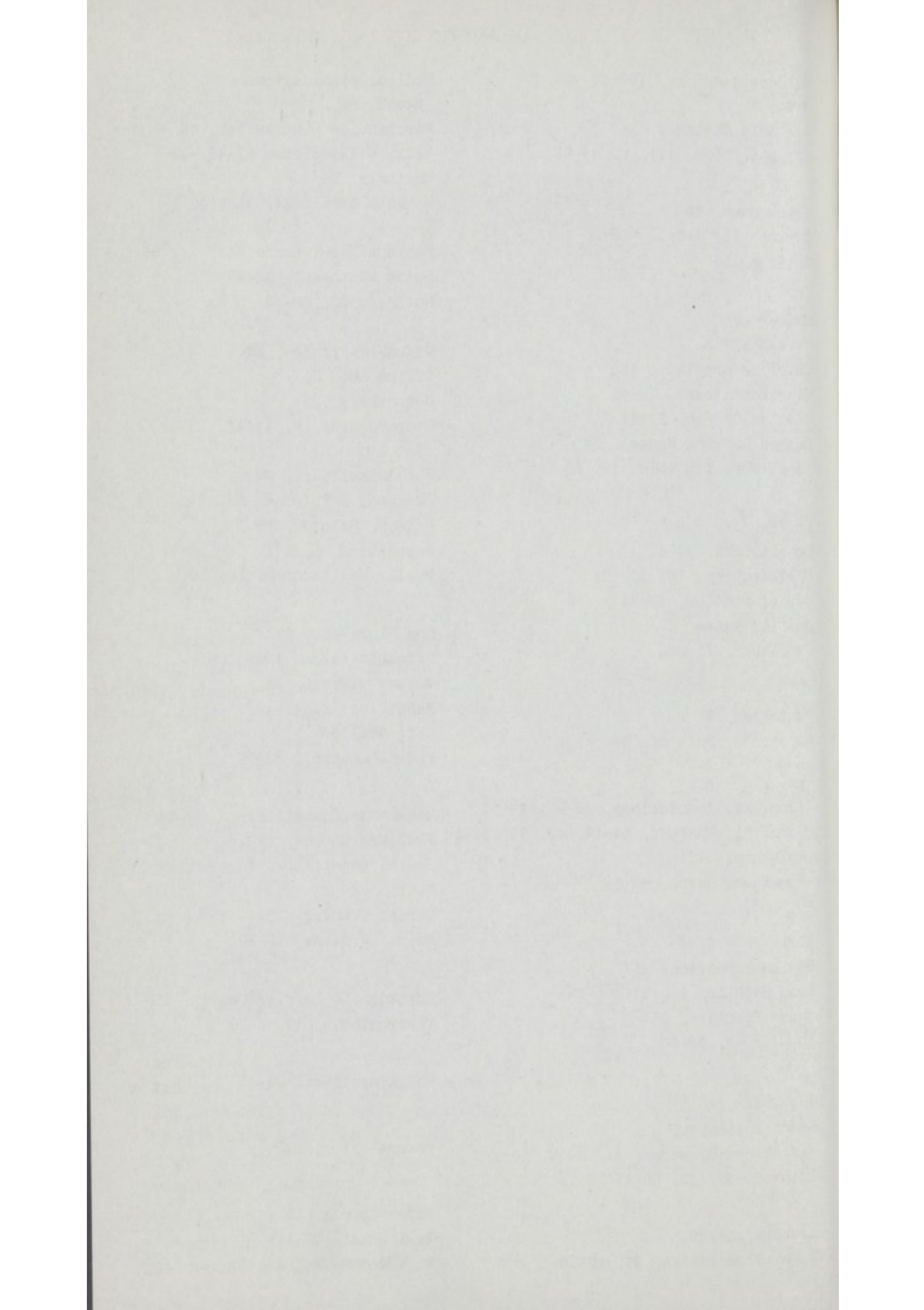
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A. D. C. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health

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# METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
WALWORTH ROAD, S.E.17.

Telephone : RODNEY 5464

*To The Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Metropolitan Borough of Southwark.*

YOUR WORSHIP, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the year 1960.

## Social Conditions

The Metropolitan Borough of Southwark lies to the south of the River Thames the mid-stream of which forms its northern boundary. The Borough forms a boundary with Lambeth to the west, as far south as Kennington Park, to the south with Camberwell, and to the east with Bermondsey. The landward part of the Borough extends to 1,131 acres and is divided into ten Wards. The Elephant and Castle forms a landmark, roughly dividing the borough into two. The portion of the borough between the Elephant and the river is becoming increasingly devoted to wharves, warehouses, diverse industry including food factories and the printing trade and offices while the area south and south-east of the Elephant is mainly residential in character. The provision of office accommodation in the northern part of the Borough continues a trend of commercialisation which was commented upon sixty years ago by the Borough's first Medical Officer of Health in his first annual report. The momentum of development has however of late rapidly increased, not only in the north but also in the southern part of the borough where the improved aesthetic effects of the new and attractive housing estates which have been built both by this Council and the London County Council, with their associated open spaces become ever more apparent.

## Vital Statistics

The population resident in the centre of many large cities has tended to decline during the last decade. That this is particularly true of London is brought out in the Registrar General's Preliminary Report of the Census taken on 23rd April 1961. The result is that a central London borough such as Southwark whose population was found to be 97,191 at the 1951 census now has an enumerated population of 86,175, (provisional), a decrease of 11,000 in the last ten years. Of the London boroughs only the populations of Hampstead, Kensington, Stoke Newington, and Wandsworth show increases.

In Southwark there has of course been each year a natural increase, that is an excess of births over deaths, of the order of about 400,



and the birth rate has been only slightly lower than that of England and Wales as a whole. The loss in population has thus been due to migration the rate of which reached a peak some five or six years ago and now would seem to show signs of diminishing.

During 1960, 1,203 deaths occurred among Southwark residents, giving an adjusted death rate of 12 per 1,000 of the population compared with 11.5 both last year and for the country as a whole this year. There were forty-three infant deaths, an infant mortality rate of 26.8 per 1,000 live births compared with 28.2 last year and 21.7 for the country as a whole. Of the 43 infant deaths, 27 occurred during the first four weeks of life.

There was a reduction in the still birth rate from 18 per 1,000 live and still births in 1959 to 15.9 in 1960. This is below the national figure of 19.7. There was one maternal death during the year giving a maternal death rate of 0.61 per 1,000 live and still births as compared with 0.30 for England and Wales.

The principal causes of death during 1960 were diseases of the heart and circulatory system followed by malignant disease, and diseases of the respiratory system. There were no deaths from non-pulmonary tuberculosis and the deaths from the pulmonary form of the disease were only slightly higher than last year, forming 1.1 per cent of the total deaths. In contrast to the 14 deaths from pulmonary tuberculosis there were 74 deaths from cancer of the lung and bronchus, the highest figure recorded in Southwark. Thirteen of these were female deaths.

### Infectious Diseases

The feature of infectious disease in Southwark during 1960 most worthy of comment was the occurrence of three cases of diphtheria. Apart from one case in 1958 the disease had been absent from the borough since 1952. Its reappearance was preceded and followed by the occurrence of cases in adjacent Boroughs in South East London. In association with the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council and his staff, the school and household contacts were investigated, with the result that eight healthy carriers were disclosed. All those found to be infected were isolated in hospital. The immunisation state of all contacts was reviewed and appropriate measures taken to give maximum protection. The experience in Southwark was that whereas none of the three children who actually suffered from the disease had been immunised the majority of the healthy carriers had received the inoculations. The infection was found to be due to the ' mitis ' strain of the organism and fortunately none of the patients was very ill. The cases and carriers fell broadly into three groups as regards place of residence and school attended. It was possible to establish a link whereby infection may well have been transmitted from one of these groups to another.

In common with the country as a whole, there was an increased incidence of dysentery in Southwark during the year. A special report was submitted to the Health Committee on this subject and energetic



measures were taken to control the spread of this highly infectious condition. A Public Health Inspector visited each home in which the disease was known to be present, and advised parents both orally and by leaving a suitable leaflet, on preventive measures. He arranged for the necessary bacteriological investigation to be carried out. Appropriate measures were taken also by the London County Council Divisional Health staff to control the infection in schools. In all this the co-operation of both parents and teachers was readily forthcoming. As the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health states in his Annual Report for 1959, " Only detailed attention to personal cleanliness, and, above all, the washing of hands after attendance at the toilet, combined with adequate sanitary provision in homes, schools and similar institutions, will break the cycle of infection and reduce the incidence."

Another alimentary infection which calls for special mention was due to *Salmonella typhi-murium* phage type 2c which gave rise to cases of food poisoning of varying degrees of severity as well as to a symptomless carrier state in over fifty persons in an enclosed community, during May. The outbreak rapidly subsided after the discovery and isolation of a symptomless excretor of the organism involved, who worked in the bakery from which confectionery had been consumed by all the cases.

### Health Education

Those of us who were in close touch with the outbreaks of poliomyelitis which occurred in this country in 1947 and the years immediately following can recall how we longed for the virus to be isolated and a vaccine prepared. Thanks to the efforts of many experts this has now been done and a vaccine of proved worth is available to persons under forty years of age free of charge under the National Health Service Act through the local health authorities. There remains the task of persuading the maximum number of persons to attend for necessary inoculations. Of six cases of poliomyelitis which occurred in Southwark during 1960 only one gave a history of having had poliomyelitis vaccine. As has already been stated, none of the three children who suffered from diphtheria had been immunised against the condition. Here then is a fundamental field for health education and during the year this department collaborated with the London County Council in the display of posters, and in issuing leaflets, to supplement the direct and personal approach of the Health Visitors. Similar action was taken in relation to alimentary infections, and the Public Health Inspectors assiduously stressed the importance of food hygiene during their visits to catering establishments. Full advantage was taken of the many facilities provided by the Central Council for Health Education, and the excellent display " Clean Air, Better Health " was exhibited in the Central Public Library, Southwark, during April. In addition, the Council co-operated with the London County Council in regard to Annual Home Safety Week publicity material being provided by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Accidents.



## Welfare of the Elderly

The Tenth Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee prepared by the Organising Secretary, Miss Beer, is largely reproduced at the end of this report. From it can be seen the ever increasing facilities which are available at St. Alban's Hall for people of pensionable age. The year under review is the first complete year during which the activities of the Old People's Welfare Committee have been centred at the new premises and excellent use was made of them to improve and expand the services in several directions.

In addition to having the use of St. Alban's Hall, which is in the ownership of the Southwark Borough Council, the Old People's Welfare Committee receive substantial financial aid from the Council. The latest example of this, a sum of £1,000 to be earmarked for the provision of holidays for old people is a particularly welcome one, and will be most beneficial. Anyone who has visited old people from Southwark on holiday at Bognor and elsewhere under schemes already administered by the Old People's Welfare Committee cannot fail to be impressed by the obvious enjoyment which these holidays give, quite apart from the improvement in health which results.

The services for old people provided directly by the Council through the Public Health Department were also active during the year. The incontinent laundry service was made good use of and as Mr. Lloyd, the Superintendent of the Treatment and Bathing Centre mentions in his report it was possible to introduce a Home Bathing Service for those old people who although not requiring the services of the District Nurse, were yet in need of assistance as regards maintaining the cleanliness of their person. In addition to Mr. Lloyd, the Public Health Inspectors generally, paid many visits to old people during the year, and took action to alleviate conditions under which many of them were living.

Despite the wide range of services available in Southwark for the welfare of the aged it still proved necessary to arrange for the compulsory removal to institutions of no fewer than four old people, the highest number for some years. Two were dealt with under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act 1948 and two under the National Assistance (Amendment) Act 1951, two going to hospital, and two to Part III accommodation. It is always an anxious decision to initiate procedure of this sort particularly in regard to frail ambulant old persons, who cannot appreciate just how insanitary the conditions under which they are living have become in contrast to what they have been accustomed to in previous years, nor just how incapable they are of looking after themselves in safety and comfort. An assessment of the position can only be made after detailed investigation of all the circumstances. In the two Amendment cases there was of course supporting medical evidence that admission to hospital was urgently necessary.



## Housing

Reference has been made to the decrease in population which has taken place in Southwark during the last ten years, of the order of 11.4 per cent. The provisional figures in the Preliminary Report on the 1961 Census show that during the same period the number of private dwellings increased by 8.3 per cent, from 23,082 in 1951 to 25,001 in 1961, and that the number of private households fell by 10.2 per cent from 32,052 in 1951 to 28,783 in 1961. These figures indicate some easing of the problem of overcrowding in the borough. They are supported by the figure of families remaining on the register as overcrowded which in 1952 was 732 and in 1960 was 280. Despite this improvement a substantial volume of serious overcrowding remains with its concomitant danger to the health of young children as well as, in many instances, to the mental health of their parents.

A great deal of work was undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors to improve housing conditions by dealing with sanitary defects. Work was carried out in default wherever necessary.

## Clean Air

A considerable portion of the time of Mr. Stubbs and the Public Health Inspectors was devoted to Clean Air, and it can be seen from Mr. Stubbs' report that much progress was made during the year.

## The late Mr. Councillor J.J. Sheen.

The entire staff of the Public Health Department experienced a sense of loss as the result of the death on 13th January, 1961, of Mr. Councillor J.J. Sheen, Chairman of the Public Health Committee for so many years. Councillor Sheen worked hard for Public Health in Southwark and he was held in high regard by all with whom he came into contact.

## Conclusion

My thanks are due to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees for their support and encouragement and for their interest in public health matters throughout the year. I am most grateful to the other Chief Officers for their co-operation. I also wish to express my appreciation and thanks to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Archer, to Mr. E.A. Clark, Senior Clerk, as well as to the entire staff of the Public Health Department for their enthusiastic support and assistance.

I have the honour to be

Mr. Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors,

Your obedient servant,

A.D.C.S. CAMERON

Medical Officer of Health

## PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1960)

Mayor - C.A. FARROW, J.P.      Chairman - H. STILLMAN, L.C.C.

### Aldermen -

A.E. Barnes, J. Collier, A.J. Gates, O.B.E., J.P. (*Ex-Officio*), Rev.  
H.F. Runacres, B.A.

### Councillors -

Mrs. L. Booker, Mrs. C. Clunn (Vice-Chairman), F.W. Combes (*Ex-Officio*), H.G. Coppen, G. Darvell, Mrs. E.G. Doswell, W.J. Fewtrell, D. Fifer, J. Hall, W. Hansell, F. Irons, A.E. Knight (*Ex-Officio*), Mrs. G. Luetchford, S. McCulloch, Mrs. J. Matheson, W.A. Miller, E. Ridge, J.A. Tallon, N.H. Tertis, Mrs. M. Wright.

## PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT OFFICERS

### Medical Officer of Health -

A.D.C.S. Cameron, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

### Public Analyst -

D. Button, A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.

### Chief Public Health Inspector -      Senior Clerk -

H. Archer, F.R.S.H., F.A.P.H.I.      E.A. Clark

### Public Health Inspectors -

E. Adamson  
J. Ashmore  
R. French (Died April 5th)  
Miss G. Gourley  
D. Head (to Nov. 30th)  
G. Heath (T) (to Nov. 1st)  
A. Honess (from July 14th)  
D. Hopgood  
\*A. Johnson  
T. Lloyd, T.D.  
G. Pike  
\*F. Saunders  
J. Saville  
A. Shields  
D. Simpson  
\*G. Stubbs, F.A.P.H.I.  
R. Warboys  
W. Wilcox  
W. Willimott (T)

### Clerical Staff -

E. Davies  
Mrs. T. Collet (T)  
F. Goddard  
D. Marsh (T)  
Mrs. F. Robertson (T)  
J. Robertson  
Mrs. B. Stevens (T)  
R. Stevens  
J. Sutherland  
D. Webb (T)

\*Authorised officer in accordance with Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937.  
(T) - Temporary Staff.

### Rodent Investigators -

Mrs. H. Ross (T), Mrs. B. Smith (T)

### Mortuary Attendant -

H. West



# VITAL STATISTICS

Land Area .. .. .	1,131 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings .. .. .	25,076
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year ..	93
(18 houses, 75 flats and maisonettes)	
Approximate Rateable Value (Total) .. .. .	£2,175,686
(Dwellings) .. .. .	£562,761
Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£8,950

## Population :

Census 1961 (provisional) .. .. .	86,175
Registrar General's estimate (mid-1960) .. ..	88,690

This represents a decrease in the figure for 1959 of only 30. The natural increase in population - that is, the excess of births over deaths - was 397, compared with 312 for the previous year.

1950 - 97,080	1955 - 93,820
1951 - 97,930	1956 - 92,300
1952 - 97,970	1957 - 91,140
1953 - 96,870	1958 - 89,920
1954 - 95,370	1959 - 88,720
Live births - 1600 : Rate per 1,000 pop. .. ..	18.0
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.90) .. ..	16.2
Still births - 26 : Rate per 1,000 total births ..	15.9
Total births - live and still .. .. .	1,626
Total deaths - 1203 : Rate per 1,000 pop. .. ..	13.5
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.89) .. ..	12.0
Infant deaths - 43 : Rate per 1,000 live births ..	26.8
Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate .. ..	26.1
illegitimate .. .. .	36.3
Neo-Natal mortality - 27 (under 4 weeks)	
Rate per 1,000 live births .. .. .	16.8
Illegitimate Live Births - 110	
Percentage of total live births .. .. .	6.8
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) - 1	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births .. ..	0.61
Perinatal mortality - 27	
Rate per 1,000 total births .. .. .	32.5



# COMPARATIVE ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Live Births										
Southwark .. .. .	17.8	17.2	14.7	15.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	15.8	15.3	16.2
England and Wales .. .. . (per 1,000 population)	15.5	15.3	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1
Total Deaths										
Southwark .. .. .	13.6	14.1	12.7	11.8	14.1	11.6	10.8	10.2	11.5	12.0
England and Wales .. .. . (per 1,000 population)	12.5	11.3	11.4	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5
Infant Deaths										
Southwark .. .. .	18.6	28.9	32.3	20.6	28.1	16.0	22.3	26.7	28.2	26.8
England and Wales .. .. . (per 1,000 Live Births)	29.6	27.6	26.8	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.7
Still Births										
Southwark .. .. .	23.2	21.4	23.3	27.5	22.1	18.7	24.7	20.1	18.0	15.9
England and Wales .. .. . (per 1,000 Total Births)	23.0	22.7	22.5	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.4	21.6	21.0	19.7
Neo-Natal Mortality (under 4 weeks)										
Southwark .. .. .	15.28	16.76	20.35	12.98	20.80	11.08	15.69	18.68	16.4	16.8
England and Wales .. .. . (per 1,000 Live Births)	18.8	18.3	17.7	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6
Maternal Mortality										
Southwark .. .. .	1.6	0.5	0.5	1.1	1.1	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.61
England and Wales .. .. . (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	0.81	0.72	0.75	0.7	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.30

(England & Wales rates for 1960 are provisional estimates only)

YEAR	LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS									
1956	744	758	1,502	66	55	121	810	813	1,623
1957	810	742	1,552	56	49	105	866	791	1,657
1958	773	728	1,501	56	49	105	829	777	1,606
1959	735	678	1,413	62	48	110	797	726	1,523
1960	789	701	1,490	59	51	110	848	752	1,600
STILL BIRTHS									
1956	13	15	28	1	2	3	14	17	31
1957	21	18	39	1	2	3	22	20	42
1958	16	13	29	3	1	4	19	14	33
1959	11	15	26	1	1	2	12	16	28
1960	8	16	24	1	1	2	9	17	26
INFANT DEATHS (under 1 year)									
1956	9	17	26	-	-	-	9	17	26
1957	16	17	33	1	3	4	17	20	37
1958	20	18	38	3	2	5	23	20	43
1959	20	19	39	3	1	4	23	20	43
1960	17	22	39	2	2	4	19	23	43

## DEATHS

Male and Female Age Groups.

	<i>Under 1</i>	<i>1-4</i>	<i>5-14</i>	<i>15-44</i>	<i>45-64</i>	<i>65 and over</i>	<i>Total</i>
Males	19	7	3	25	189	380	623
Females	24	3	4	22	85	442	580
	43	10	7	47	274	822	1,203

### Infant Mortality

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 43, the causes of death being as follows :-

Pneumonia .. .. .	6
Whooping Cough .. .. .	1
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	1
Congenital malformations .. .. .	8
Other defined and ill defined diseases	27
Total	43

Twenty-seven of these deaths occurred under the age of one week, as follows :-

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate .. .. .	13	12
Illegitimate .. .. .	2	-

### Maternal Mortality

One maternal death occurred in the 25-45 age group.



# CANCER DEATHS

Year	Cancer of :			Other Organs	Total	Cancer Deaths per 1,000 pop.	Percent. of total deaths
	Lung and Bronchus		Total				
	Male	Female					
1951	40	9	49	187	236	2.4	17.8
1952	40	11	51	158	209	2.1	15.1
1953	55	7	62	149	211	2.1	17.5
1954	58	7	65	150	215	2.2	19.5
1955	49	8	57	157	214	2.2	16.4
1956	54	7	61	170	231	2.5	19.3
1957	53	7	60	154	214	2.3	19.5
1958	62	9	71	133	204	2.2	17.7
1959	59	5	64	136	200	2.2	16.5
1960	61	13	74	173	247	2.7	20.5

# TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Year	Pulmonary	Other forms	Total	Deaths per 1,000 pop.		Percent. of all deaths
				Pulm.	Other	
1951	32	7	39	.32	.07	2.9
1952	45	4	49	.45	.04	3.5
1953	21	2	23	.21	.02	1.9
1954	22	1	23	.23	.01	2.0
1955	23	3	26	.24	.03	2.0
1956	21	1	22	.22	.01	1.8
1957	14	4	18	.16	.04	1.6
1958	19	-	19	.21	-	1.6
1959	11	2	13	.12	.02	1.0
1960	14	-	14	.15	-	1.1



# CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

Causes of Death		Total Deaths 1960	Total Deaths 1959
Nos.	All causes - Males, Females		
1	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	14	11
2	Tuberculosis - other forms .. ..	-	2
3	Syphilitic Disease .. ..	6	2
4	Diphtheria .. ..	-	-
5	Whooping Cough .. ..	1	-
6	Meningococcal Infections .. ..	2	-
7	Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..	-	-
8	Measles .. ..	-	-
9	Other Infective and Parasitic diseases ..	2	2
10	Malignant neoplasm stomach .. ..	40	24
11	Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus .. ..	74	64
12	Malignant neoplasm breast .. ..	18	15
13	Malignant neoplasm uterus .. ..	9	9
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	106	88
15	Leukaemia, Aleukemia .. ..	12	3
16	Diabetes .. ..	4	8
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	129	120
18	Coronary disease, angina .. ..	188	149
19	Hypertension with Heart disease .. ..	18	15
20	Other Heart disease .. ..	160	206
21	Other Circulatory disease .. ..	53	64
22	Influenza .. ..	-	30
23	Pneumonia .. ..	91	102
24	Bronchitis .. ..	83	113
25	Other diseases of Respiratory system ..	13	17
26	Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum .. ..	11	19
27	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. ..	5	3
28	Nephritis and Nephrosis .. ..	9	8
29	Hyperplasia of prostate .. ..	1	8
30	Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..	1	-
31	Congenital Malformations .. ..	15	14
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..	86	71
33	Motor Vehicle Accidents .. ..	12	16
34	All other accidents .. ..	18	19
35	Suicide .. ..	20	9
36	Homicide and operations of war .. ..	2	-
TOTALS		1, 203	1, 211

# CLASSIFICATION OF DEATHS

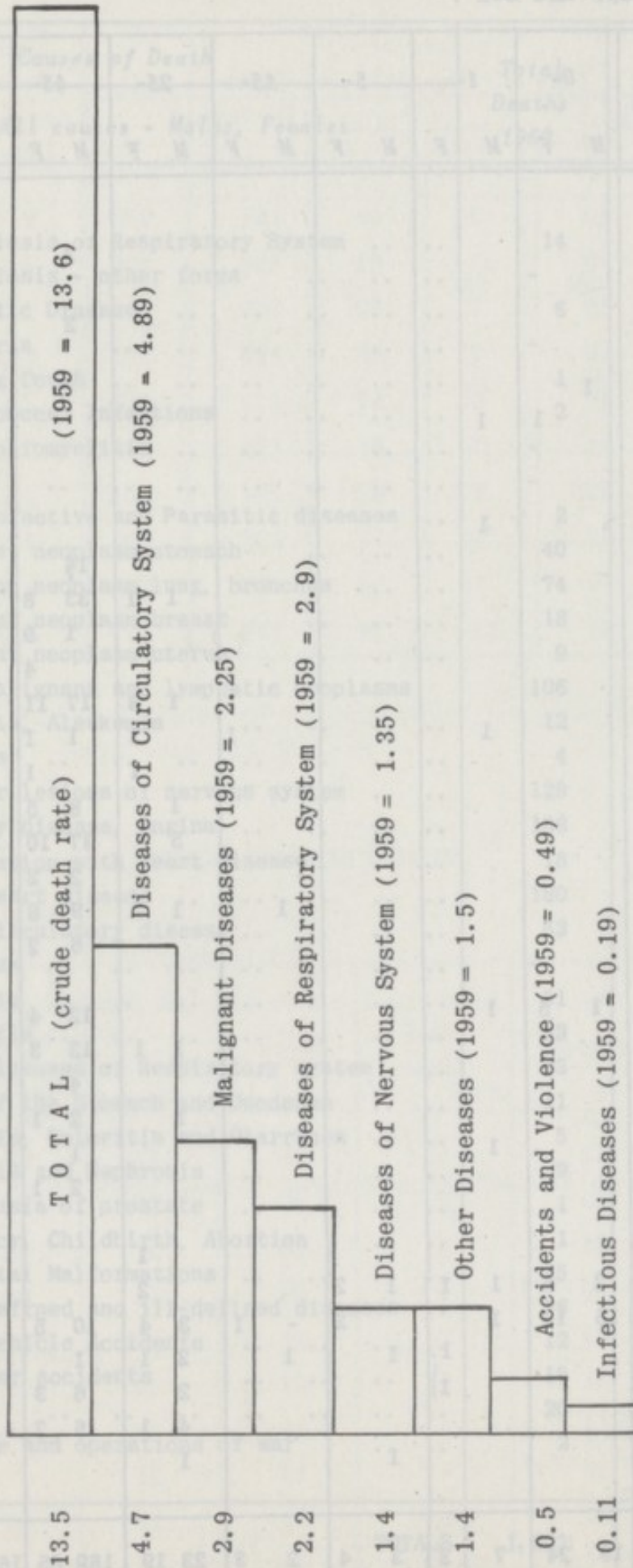
Age Groups and Sex :-

Cause No.	0-		1-		5-		15-		25-		45-		65-		75-	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
1											3		4	2	3	2
2																
3											2		1	1	1	1
4																
5	1															
6		1	1													
7																
8																
9			1										1			
10											14		2	10	2	12
11									1	1	33	8	20	3	7	1
12											1	9		6		2
13												4		4		1
14							1	1	3		17	11	20	15	17	21
15			1				1		2		1	1	2	2	1	1
16									1			1		2		
17									1		8	5	18	22	29	46
18									5		37	10	37	15	37	47
19											2	2	2	2	4	6
20							1		1	2	9	8	6	7	35	91
21											6	2	7	6	10	22
22																
23	1	5	1								12	4	9	10	25	24
24									1	1	13	3	18	4	26	17
25											4		2	3	3	1
26									1		2	1	3	1	1	2
27			1								1			1		2
28											2	1	1	2	2	1
29															1	
30									1							
31	2	6	1	1	1	2			2							
32	15	12	1			2	-	1	3	4	10	5	7	7	6	13
33				1	1		1		2	1	1		3	1	1	
34				1					2		6	3		1	3	2
35									4	1	5	7	2		1	
36					1				1							
TOTALS	19	24	7	3	3	4	2	3	23	19	189	85	165	127	215	315



# DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### Scarlet Fever

There were 73 cases of Scarlet Fever during 1960 as compared with 97 during the previous year. One case occurred in the 15-25 age group the remainder were all between one and fourteen years old.

### Measles

Following the peak period in 1959, the number of notifications last year decreased from 1,029 to 322. Forty-nine children under two years of age were notified. Only 12 cases were admitted to hospital. There were no deaths.

### Whooping Cough

One hundred and eighteen cases of Whooping Cough occurred, an increase of 58 from 1959 - 82 were under the age of 5 years, and of these 13 were under the age of one year. One child under one year died from this disease.

### Erysipelas

Of the 10 cases of Erysipelas which were notified, one was over 65 years of age and 9 were between 45 and 64 years of age.

### Meningococcal Infection

Four cases were notified, two under 3 years of age and two between 4 and 9 years. Two children died from this disease, one being under one year of age.

### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Two children were reported as suffering from this condition during the year.

### Diphtheria

Three confirmed cases of diphtheria occurred in Southwark in October and November in children in the six to seven age group, none of whom had been immunised. The children attended three different schools. Investigation of home and school contacts disclosed the presence of eight healthy carriers the majority of whom had been immunised. All of the cases and carriers were isolated in hospital. There were no deaths. The organism responsible for the infection, although virulent, was of mitis type.

At Christmas time a child admitted to hospital from an adjacent Borough was found to be suffering from Diphtheria and immediately transferred to an isolation hospital. Essential routine measures were immediately taken at the original hospital and there was no further spread.



### **Poliomyelitis**

Two paralytic and four non-paralytic cases of poliomyelitis were notified. With the exception of one of the paralytic cases, a man aged twenty-two years, all of the patients were under five years of age. In only one instance was the residual paralysis at all extensive. The cases occurred during May, September, November and December. Only one of the children, a non-paralytic case, gave a history of having received poliomyelitis vaccine. There were no deaths.

### **Dysentery**

Dysentery, due to infection with shigella sonnei was again prevalent during the year, 686 cases being confirmed bacteriologically compared with 341 during the previous year. 291 were under five years of age, 211 between five and fifteen years of age, and 184 over the age of fifteen years.

### **Zymotic Enteritis**

There were only 2 cases of Enteritis during the year. This condition is notifiable in Southwark during the quarter July to September inclusive for children under 5 years of age.

### **Pneumonia**

Forty cases of Pneumonia were notified, as compared with 80 for the previous year. Twenty-eight of these occurred over the age of 45 years.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia**

All of the 16 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received from hospital. Thirty-one cases were notified in 1959.

### **Enccephalitis**

One case of Infective Encephalitis occurred in a child of four years of age. There were no cases of post-infectious Encephalitis.

### **Scabies**

Only the first case of Scabies in a household in any four-week period is notifiable in London and 37 such cases were so notified, an increase of 16 from the previous year.

### **Food Poisoning**

An institutional outbreak which occurred in June involved a total of fifty-four cases. The majority of the remaining cases of food poisoning occurred singly. A man and wife were notified as suffering from the condition, as was a father and his three year old child. The institutional outbreak was found to be due to Salmonella typhimurium phage type 2C. Whole hearted co-operation was forthcoming

from the staff in question. The presence of a symptomless excretor in a bakery was considered to have triggered off the outbreak. Of the remaining cases six were due to *Salmonella typhi-murium*, *Salmonella Heidelberg* and *Salmonella Brandenburg* were isolated each in one case, while no organisms were found in the remaining nine cases.

## Smallpox

Three families who had been in contact with a case of smallpox in another borough were kept under careful surveillance but were found to be unaffected. Vaccination was arranged where necessary.

LOSS OF EARNINGS - LONDON COUNTY  
COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1959

This Act enables local authorities to pay compensation for loss of earnings in special circumstances to contacts of infectious diseases who are required by the Medical Officer of Health to stop work in order to prevent the spread of infection.

It was not necessary to implement this provision during 1960.



# IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to Dr. W.H. Wallace, Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council, for the following details.

	<u>Under</u> <u>1 Year</u>	<u>1 Year</u>	<u>2-4</u> <u>Years</u>	<u>5-14</u> <u>Years</u>	<u>Adults</u>	<u>Total</u>
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## Smallpox

Welfare Centres	613	85	3	1	-	702
Private Doctors	311	19	11	1	5	347

It was not necessary to implement this provision during 1950.

Forty cases of Pneumonia were notified, as compared with 36 for the previous year. Twenty-eight of these occurred over the age of 45 years.

## Puerperal Pyrexia

All of the 18 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received from hospital. Thirty-one cases were notified in 1950.

	<u>Welfare Centres</u> <u>and Nurseries</u>		<u>Private</u> <u>Doctors</u>		
	<u>Under</u> <u>5 Years</u>	<u>5-14</u> <u>Years</u>	<u>Under</u> <u>5 Years</u>	<u>5-14</u> <u>Years</u>	<u>Total</u>

Diphtheria ... ..	14	176	8	8	206
Diphtheria and Whooping Cough ... ..	87	2	8	1	98
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus ... ..	1,148	68	315	24	1,555
Diphtheria and Tetanus ... ..	6	23	1	1	31
Whooping Cough (all ages) ... ..	2		-		2
' Booster ' injections (all ages) ... ..	1,324		227		1,551

# TUBERCULOSIS

Including inward transfers, there were 21 more new cases of Tuberculosis than last year ; 15 pulmonary and 6 non-pulmonary.

					Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary (all forms)
Cases at end of 1959	..	..	..	..	1,536	166
New cases 1960	..	..	..	..	110	10
Inward transfers 1960	..	..	..	..	77	2
Less removals from Register	..	..	..	..	175	10
Cases at end of 1960	..	..	..	..	1,548	168

		Age Groups											Total
		0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-	
Pulmonary :													
Primary	M						1	1	12	14	29	14	71
Notifications	F		2				2	1	7	8	8	4	32
*New cases other than by formal notification	M											5	5
	F											2	2
Totals			2				3	2	19	22	37	25	110
Non-Pulmonary :													
*Primary	M				1				3	5			9
Notifications	F								1				1
*New cases other than by formal notification	M												-
	F												-
Totals					1				4	5			10

\*Local and inward transferable Death Returns and posthumous notifications.  
 † Include meninges and Central Nervous System. (Nil)



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

D I S E A S E	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS Diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1960											Total 1960	Total 1959	Removed to Hospital 1960
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Anthrax .. .. .												-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .						3						3	-	3
Dysentery .. .. .	33	77	65	62	54	159	52	49	91	19	25	686	341	308
Encephalitis :														
Infective .. .. .					1							1	1	1
Post infectious .. .. .												-	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .										9	1	10	7	-
Food Poisoning :														
Bacterial .. .. .			2	3		1		48	12	6	3	75	27	3
*Malaria .. .. .												-	-	-
Measles .. .. .	11	38	41	63	35	131	1	2				322	1,029	12
Meningococcal Infection .. .. .	1		1		1	1						4	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. .. .	2											2	1	2
Paratyphoid .. .. .												-	19	-

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)

D I S E A S E	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS Diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1960											Total 1960	Total 1959	Removed to Hospital 1960
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Pneumonia .. .. .		2		1	2	1		1	5	17	11	40	80	3
Poliomyelitis :														
Paralytic .. .. .		1						1				2	5	2
Non-paralytic .. .. .	1		2		1							4	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .								9	7			16	31	16
Scabies .. .. .	1	2	1			1	6	7	9	7	3	37	21	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .		3	7	12	8	38	4	1				73	97	2
Typhoid Fever .. .. .												-	1	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	13	27	18	13	11	30	6					118	66	7
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.) .. .. .	2											2	5	2
TOTALS	64	150	137	154	113	365	69	118	124	58	43	1,395	1,729	371

These figures include 48 Southwark residents notified to other Boroughs. \*Contracted abroad.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOUTHWARK CASES FROM 1950 TO 1960

D I S E A S E	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Anthrax .. .. .	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. .. .	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3
Dysentery .. .. .	71	191	38	175	163	231	716	37	230	341	686
Encephalitis :											
Infective .. .. .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Post Infectious .. .. .	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas .. .. .	18	12	18	12	12	14	10	5	9	7	10
Food Poisoning .. .. .	27	6	20	20	27	26	9	21	42	27	75
Malaria .. .. .	-	1	1	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
Measles .. .. .	806	1,790	994	1,075	233	2,142	447	1,179	574	1,029	322
Meningococcal Infection ..	8	5	5	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	4
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .. ..	6	4	10	5	14	3	3	1	1	1	2

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES (continued)**

Comparative Table

D I S E A S E	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960
Paratyphoid .. .. .	1	-	-	1	-	2	2	2	-	19	-
Pneumonia .. .. .	23	40	58	68	54	86	64	70	51	80	40
Poliomyelitis :											
Paralytic .. .. .	10	3	4	6	1	41	5	4	1	5	2
Non-paralytic .. .. .	4	1	4	1	-	23	2	7	1	2	4
Puerperal Pyrexia .. .. .	8	23	30	46	76	39	38	49	30	31	16
Scabies .. .. .	19	14	34	13	20	33	38	35	19	21	37
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	149	143	292	160	96	185	259	142	157	97	73
Typhoid Fever .. .. .	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Whooping Cough .. .. .	354	289	177	372	229	141	144	188	64	66	118
Zymotic Enteritis (July-Sept.) .. .. .	30	7	7	19	5	4	5	16	21	5	2
TOTALS	1,539	2,532	1,696	1,978	933	2,971	1,743	1,759	1,209	1,729	1,395



## TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE

(Superintendent - Mr. T. Lloyd, T.D.)

There was again a considerable decrease in the number of treatments for verminous conditions of the person carried out at the Centre during the year. The overall figures for treatments of these conditions for both adults and children, were 1,387. Of these, 585 treatments were in respect of children of school age for head lice only. No school children were found to be infested with body lice. It must be remembered, that, in addition to Southwark schools, children now also attend the Centre from some Lambeth and Bermondsey schools.

A comparison with the number of treatments for verminous conditions given at the Centre in 1938 and referred to in the annual report for that year, will give some indication of the changed aspects of this problem. In 1938 there was a total of 8,277 attendances at the Centre for treatment, and of this number, 5,885 treatments were given to children of school age.

In regard to scabies, only 424 treatments of 187 individuals were undertaken during the year. When the numbers treated during the war years are considered - in 1943, over 12,000 treatments were given for this condition (then often referred to colloquially as "Shelter rash") - it will be seen that this problem is now considerably reduced.

Bed bugs and other domestic pests are still with us, although to a much less degree than in the pre-war years. The use of modern insecticides with their long lasting residual effects, have been one of the main factors in reducing infestations of bed bugs. In addition, because of the initial disinfection carried out on removal, each family re-housed by the Borough Council is assured that they can start off in their new homes free from these unwelcome pests.

The incontinent laundry service continues to assist many aged and sick persons who have the additional burden of incontinence added to their other cares. Over 40,000 lbs. weight of these soiled items from Southwark and Lambeth cases were laundered during the year. The laundry is delivered the day after collection - washed, dried, ironed and ready for immediate use. If necessary, up to three collections are made each week.

A home bathing service for aged and enfeebled persons was commenced in August. This service is intended for those aged and house-bound persons who, whilst not requiring medical or nursing attention, do require assistance in bathing themselves.

# Infectious Disease Cases : Enquiries and Visits

Total - 859 as under :

Scarlet Fever .. .. .	67
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	11
Dysentery (bacilliary) .. .. .	608
Smallpox contacts .. .. .	3
Food Poisoning .. .. .	31
Erysipelas .. .. .	9
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	8
Diphtheria .. .. .	17
Revisits .. .. .	105

## Disinfection following infectious diseases

Rooms treated (Formalin solution) .. .. .	165
Library books treated .. .. .	198
Other disinfection, Tuberculosis, etc. .. .. .	9

## Treatment of Verminous and Infected Articles (including precautionary disinfection)

	Verminous articles treated	Infected articles treated
Beds .. .. .	320	114
Palliasses .. .. .	321	50
Bolsters .. .. .	122	9
Pillows .. .. .	957	494
Cushions .. .. .	29	11
Blankets .. .. .	1,107	510
Sheets .. .. .	937	239
Quilts .. .. .	613	90
Other articles (clothing, etc.) .. .. .	10,699	508

## Rehousing

Precautionary disinfection of soft goods and bedding  
(including 38 families rehoused by L.C.C.) 181 families



# Scabies and Vermin Treatments

	<u>Scabies</u>		<u>Vermin</u>	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases .. ..	36	44	19	93
treatments .. ..	67	80	21	93
Southwark cases .. ..	28	28	558	130
treatments .. ..	43	42	558	130
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female) .. ..	51		585	
treatments* .. ..	192		585	
Total treatments .. ..	424		1,387	

Bermondsey schoolchildren, treatments (included in total\*) .. .. 38

## Verminous Treatments from Hostels, Common Lodging Houses, etc. (Included in above)

	Males		Females	
Salvation Army Hostel .. 305	83	Blackfriars Road .. ..	2	
Rowton House, Churchyard Row 84	78	Camberwell Road .. ..	20	
Rowton House, Vauxhall .. .. 2	96	Gt. Guildford Street .. ..	56	
Marshalsea Road		Newington Lodge .. ..	19	
Common Lodging House .. .. 17		Casuals .. ..	8	
Southwark Casuals .. .. 118				
Total .. ..	526	Total .. ..	105	

## Departmental Laundry

In addition to the washing of towels, wraps etc., used during the treatment of cases, the following articles were laundered :

Hand towels	1,949
Roller towels	108
Dusters	470
Swabs	6
Sheets	42
White coats	41
Table cloths	6

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous	2 tons 7 cwts.
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## Disinfestation and Disinfection of Premises and Trade Goods

(Bugs, Fleas, Cockroaches, moths, flies, beetles, etc.)

Domestic dwellings	1,282 rooms
Business premises	24
Institutions etc.	31 rooms & passages
Goods	2 furniture suites 258 blankets
Goods disinfected for Export	1 parcel clothing 494 bales waste paper

## National Assistance Act (Burials)

Enquiries on 12 deaths.

## Home Bathing Service for Aged Persons

(commenced August 17th) - 137 baths.

## Incontinent Laundry Service

Articles Laundered (Southwark) - 16,026 (weight 21,503 lbs)

Sheets	- 3,682
Draw Slips	- 5,049
Pillow slips	- 2,369
Blankets	- 229
Clothing	- 4,697

## Articles Laundered (Lambeth)

Total weight - 19,430½ lbs.



# SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

## Inspections and Sampling Visits

House to House .. .. .	1,592
Housing survey .. .. .	1,829
Rehousing cases .. .. .	323
Rent Act .. .. .	112
Complaints .. .. .	3,047
Drainage .. .. .	2,728
Rodents : industrial premises .. .. .	299
dwellings .. .. .	856
Smoke observations and visits .. .. .	224
Smoke Control Area inspections and visits .. .. .	2,628
Factories and Workplaces .. .. .	672
Outworkers .. .. .	348
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	87
Offensive Trades premises .. .. .	16
Pet Animals Act .. .. .	214
Hairdressers' premises .. .. .	77
Aged persons and burial cases .. .. .	385
Infectious diseases .. .. .	859
Milk premises and Dairies .. .. .	256
Catering and Ice Cream premises .. .. .	1,759
Food at wharves and warehouses .. .. .	2,904
Fishmongers' and fried fish premises .. .. .	76
Bakers' premises and bakehouses .. .. .	90
Week end markets .. .. .	175
Other food premises etc. (including Shops Act) .. .. .	2,351
Rag Flock and other filling materials .. .. .	36
Trade effluents .. .. .	19
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,820
Re-inspections .. .. .	7,054

## NOTICES

Intimation Notices .. .. .	1,171
Statutory Notices .. .. .	972
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager .. .. .	3
Intimation Notices complied with .. .. .	741
Statutory Notices complied with .. .. .	582
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner .. .. .	58

# SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED

## DURING THE YEAR

Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	604
Dampness remedied ... .. .	682
Brickwork and pointing repaired .. .. .	279
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	260
Window frames, glazing and sashes repaired .. .. .	335
Cills and reveals repaired .. .. .	275
Sashcords renewed .. .. .	509
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed .. .. .	271
Staircases repaired .. .. .	146
Walls and ceilings repaired .. .. .	858
Rooms cleansed and redecorated .. .. .	188
House drains additions and reconstructions .. .. .	237
Length of new drainage - 19,353 ft. .. .. .	-
Drains repaired .. .. .	239
Drains unstopped .. .. .	313
Intercepting traps provided .. .. .	89
Inspection chambers constructed .. .. .	238
Clearing eyes to drains provided .. .. .	121
Fresh air inlets provided .. .. .	78
Ventilating shafts provided .. .. .	134
Soil pipes provided .. .. .	139
Gullies provided .. .. .	475
Waste pipe and traps provided .. .. .	3,734
Waste Pipes repaired .. .. .	156
Sinks provided or renewed .. .. .	920
Baths provided .. .. .	738
Lavatory basins provided .. .. .	883
Water closet pans and seats, provided or renewed ... .. .	1,055
Water closet flushing cisterns provided or renewed .. .. .	914
Urinals provided or renewed .. .. .	68
Rain water pipes provided, repaired or renewed .. .. .	945
Yards paved, repaired or drained .. .. .	122
Accumulations removed .. .. .	151
Dustbins provided .. .. .	233
Dwellings provided with water .. .. .	633
Miscellaneous repairs .. .. .	265

Separate statistics under certain of the headings in the foregoing section are given in the Food Section.



## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

### PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 SHOPS ACT, 1950, SECTION 38

Nuisance Orders :	14 days .. .. .	5
	21 days .. .. .	4
Summons withdrawn	.. .. .	6 (Worked completed)
Proceedings for :	Recovery of Costs .. .. .	4
	Power of Entry .. .. .	2

#### Provision of Washing Facilities (Section 38, Shops Act)

2 Summonses : each fined £3 with 1 gn. costs

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and two men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. Eighty-seven inspections of these premises were made by the Public Health Inspectors, 41 of men's lodging houses and 46 of women's. Five intimation notices were served, all of which have been complied with.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are now 3 premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough as follows : Skin Dressers 1, Manure Manufacturer 1, Fat Extractor 1.

During the year, following the statutory advertisement, the Council consented to the making of an establishment order in respect of the business of fat extraction at 154-164 Walworth Road, S.E.17.

Sixteen inspections of the above three premises were made.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Eleven applications were received for registration under the Act, all of which were satisfactory.

Two hundred and fourteen inspections were made during the year.

## WATER SUPPLY

The domestic water supply of the Borough is supplied by the Metropolitan Water Board, and has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

During the year, 1 complaint was received. The Metropolitan Water Board was informed and the sample was analysed, and found satisfactory.

### *Public Health (London) Act, 1936 - Section 98*

During the year 19 notifications of the withdrawal of water supply were received from the Metropolitan Water Board.

### *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 633 new dwellings as follows :

	<i>Dwellings</i>
Alberta Street, 25-41 (odd) 40-50 (even) 52a, 52b, 52c, 52d, 52e, 54, 56, 56a .. .. .	23
Penton Place, 20-38 (even) .. .. .	14
Boundary House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	24
Lorrimore Road (The Vicarage) .. .. .	1
Peabody Buildings, Blackfriars Road (conversions) .. .. .	39
Brawne House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	68
Molesworth House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	58
Lorrimore Road, 48-74 (even) .. .. .	14
Morton House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	39
Bateman House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	68
Pirbright House, King James Street .. .. .	15
St. Matthew's House, Doctor Street .. .. .	29
Napier House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	36
Trinity Street, 32 .. .. .	1
Maddocks Way, 1-34 .. .. .	14
Penrose Street (Caretaker's flat) .. .. .	1
Cooks Road, 1-29 .. .. .	15
Royal Road, 103-107 (odd) 190-224 (even) .. .. .	21
Walters House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	68
Walworth Road, 262 .. .. .	1
Crudin House, Brandon Estate .. .. .	68
Harper Road (School-keeper's house) .. .. .	1
Hunter Buildings, Borough Road, 1-15 (conversions) .. .. .	15
	<hr/> 633 <hr/>



# FACTORIES ACTS - PART I

Five hundred and forty-five inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 18 notices were served. There are now 867 factories of all types on the register, comprising 190 factories without mechanical power, 646 with mechanical power, and in addition 31 building sites, for which a further 127 inspections were made, but no notices served.

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health	Number on Register	Number of :-		
		Inspections	Notices	Prosecutions
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	190	78	4	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	646	467	14	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	31	127	-	-
Total	867	672	18	-

## Defects found and remedied :

Particulars	No. of cases in which defects were :-				
	found	remedied	referred to H.M. Insp.	referred by H.M. Insp.	No. of Prosecutions
Want of cleanliness (S1)	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S4)	3	3	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	1	1	-	-	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	17	21	-	4	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	9	12	-	3	-
Total	30	37	-	7	-

## PART VIII - OUTWORKERS

Three hundred and forty-eight inspections of homes of outworkers were made during the year. The conditions generally were found to be quite satisfactory and the necessary information was supplied by employers without default as required by Section 110 of the Factories Acts, 1937. It was not necessary to serve any notices or institute proceedings.

Nature of work	No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110(1)(c)
Wearing apparel - making, etc. ... ..	24
Artificial flowers ... ..	1
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	88
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc. ... ..	22
Paper bags ... ..	4
Wigs ... ..	5
Plastics ... ..	17
Total	<u>161</u>

### RAG FLOCK & OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

During the year 2 samples were taken and submitted to the prescribed Analyst, Mr. G. Ginger, F.C.S., Chiltern Research Laboratories, Ltd., High Wycombe, Bucks. These samples complied with the requirements of the Regulations.

Five premises are registered for the use of filling materials, and two licensed for manufacture or storage of Rag Flock.

### WELL WATER

The three private wells in the Borough are still in use for industrial purposes. The supply in each case is satisfactory.

### HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

In accordance with Section 18 of the L.C.C. (General Powers) Act, 1954, relating to hairdressers and barbers' establishments, five such premises were registered during the year.

The total premises registered at the end of the year were 79.



# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(Rodent Officer - Mr. R. Warboys)

(Report for nine months, April 1st - Dec. 31st, 1960)

	Type of Premises			
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
I Total properties	19	25,076	8,074 (incl. 2,584 pram sheds on Hous- ing estates)	33,169
II Properties inspected as a result of :-				
(a) Notification	12	856	299	1,167
(b) Survey under Act	-	2,139	1,327	3,468
(c) Otherwise	-	158	182	340
III Total Inspections of above (including Re-inspections)	31	3,567	1,231	4,831
IV Properties inspected infested by :-				
Rats      Major	1	-	-	-
Minor	4	263	281	548
Mice      Major	-	-	-	-
Minor	-	290	200	490
V Number of infested properties (IV) treated by local authority	5	553	481	1,039
VI Total Treatments	33	1,214	962	2,209
VII Notices served under Section 4 :-				
(a) Treatment	-	-	-	-
(b) Structural, i.e. proofing	-	6	-	6
VIII Number of cases in which default action taken by local autho- rity following Section 4 notice	-	-	-	-
IX Legal Proceedings	-	-	-	-
X Number of " Block " control	60 - 3,466 visits (2,139 dwelling houses and 1,327 business premises)			

NOTES :- (a) Council houses are indicated in " Dwellings "  
(b) Sewers are not included in above table.

*Domestic Business*

Inspections by Rodent Officer .. .. .	856	299
Inspections by Rodent Staff .. .. .	3,569	1,231
Drains tested .. .. .	260	19
Drains defective .. .. .	70	6
Drains repaired .. .. .	99	6
Drains opened for examination .. .. .	96	9
Prebait laid .. .. .	1,325	6,715
Poison baits .. .. .	9,526	5,152
Bodies recovered .. .. .	285	181
Works completed by arrangement .. .. .	84	5

**RENT ACT, 1957**

The following table gives a summary of the action taken in regard to the issue of Certificates of Disrepair.

Applications .. .. .	15
Decisions to issue certificates .. .. .	15
Undertakings by landlords to carry out repairs .. .. .	4
Certificates issued .. .. .	12
Certificates refused .. .. .	-
Applications withdrawn .. .. .	-
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates .. .. .	4
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates .. .. .	-
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections .. .. .	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	2

**PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS**

The only public swimming baths are those situated at Manor Place in a densely residential part of the Borough, under the management of the Council's Baths Committee. There are three pools with sizes and capacities as follows :-

*(a) 1st-Class Swim*

Length 120 ft. Width 40 ft. Capacity 157,000 gallons.

*(b) 2nd-Class Swim*

Length 144 ft. Width 35 ft. Capacity 164,898 gallons.

*(c) Small Swim*

Length 60 ft. Width 25 ft. Capacity 49,000 gallons.



## Method of Treatment

Filtration through sand filters installed by Paterson Engineering Co. in 1935. Breakpoint Chlorination with Chlorine Gas Plants.

## Frequency of Change

3½ hour turnover on each Pool.

## Source of Supply

Metropolitan Water Board.

Twenty-six bath samples were analysed by the Public Analyst. It is standard practice to record the number of bathers who have used the bath prior to the sample being taken and the number of bathers in the pool at the time of sampling, and the appearance of the water. In 21 cases, the appearance was clear and as regards the other five, the baths were being used by an unusually large number of bathers, when the appearance was slightly cloudy. The analyses, however, revealed bacterial counts ranging from under 5 to 4100 per ml. and free chlorine 0.4 to 1.6 parts per mls.

## Bacteriological Examination

### (a) Bacillus coli -

Not found in 50 mls. -	21
Found in 50 mls. but not in 10 mls. -	2
Found in 10 mls. but in 1 ml. -	3

### (b) Number of bacteria per ml.

No growth -	8
Under 5 -	10
6 to 10 -	1
11 to 50 -	4
51 to 4100 -	3

### (c) Free Chlorine - Less than 0.3 p.p.m. - 3

Whilst the majority of the samples were under 1 p.p.m. some were a little higher, the maximum recorded was 3.7 p.p.m.

### (d) Chloramine - Varied from 0.2 to 1.2 p.p.m. but in one sample there was a Nil recording.

Regular tests are made at approximately 8.0 a.m., 12.30 p.m. and 4.0 p.m. each day by the Baths Filtermen who control the temperature and cleanliness and spot checks are made from time to time by the Baths Superintendent.

## TENTS, VANS, SHEDS, ETC. USED FOR HUMAN HABITATION

PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936 - SECTION 135.

TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING ACT, 1947.

LONDON COUNTY COUNCIL (GENERAL POWERS) ACT, 1959 -  
SECTION 22 AND 23

From time to time temporary dwellings are brought on to sites within the borough. It is the practice to investigate the conditions for nuisances in accordance with the provisions of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936 ; the owners of the sites are contacted and the London County Council is informed having regard to the powers in the Town and County Planning Act, 1947.

For the purpose of regulating the use of movable dwellings within the borough, the Council, from October 1st 1960, had powers to grant for such periods as they think fit (not exceeding three years in respect of any one licence), licences authorising persons to use, or allow to be used, as sites for movable dwellings, land occupied by those persons within the borough. These powers have been delegated to the Housing and Town Planning Committee.

## OFFICE ACT, 1960

The Office Act, 1960, which makes provision for health, welfare and safety in offices, received the Royal Assent on 29th July, 1960, and will come into force on 1st January, 1962.

The Act enables the Secretary of State to make regulations specifying the standards as to the structure, arrangement and operation to be applied in offices for the protection of the health, safety and welfare of persons employed therein. The Secretary of State may also provide by regulation for restricting the employment of women in offices after childbirth. Before making any regulations the Secretary of State is required to consult such organisations as appear to him to represent the interests concerned and the draft regulations will be laid before Parliament for approval by resolution of each House.

The occupier of any office is required to keep fixed in a permanent place any prescribed abstracts of the Act or regulations made thereunder. Occupiers are required to notify the local authority (Metropolitan Borough Councils) in the prescribed form, of any accident which causes loss of life to anyone employed in the premises or disables any such person for more than three days from earning the full wages at the work at which he was employed. These reports need not be sent in respect of accidents of which notice is required to



be sent under the Factories Act, 1937 or the Mines and Quarry Act, 1954.

It is the duty of the local authority to enforce the provisions of the Act and regulations within their area, and any duly authorised officer of the authority may enter premises for the purpose of examinations and enquiries.

As regards offices in factories, the Act and the regulations other than those relating to sanitary conveniences and employment of women after childbirth are to be enforced by Inspectors appointed by the Ministry of Labour.

Any person, who, in pursuance of powers conferred by the Act, is admitted to an office, discloses any information with regard to the trade or business carried on other than in the performance of his duty, is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £100 or imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months.

Where agreements or leases prevent the execution of alterations necessary for compliance with the Act or regulations, the County Court may make an Order setting aside or modifying the terms of the agreement. The Court may also make Orders concerning the allocation of the cost of the alterations between the persons concerned.

Persons guilty of an offence under the Act for which no express penalty is provided by the Act are liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £50, and, if the contravention continues after conviction, they are liable again on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding £5 for each day on which the contravention is continued. Where a person is convicted, the Court may order steps to be taken to remedy the matter in respect of which the contravention occurred. In the case of a body corporate, any director, manager, secretary or other similar officer may be deemed to be guilty of an offence as well as the body corporate if the offence is proved to be with his consent, connivance or neglect.

#### **NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960**

Metropolitan borough councils already have powers under the London County Council (General Powers) Act, to deal with an "excessive or unreasonable or unnecessary noise or vibration and which is injurious or dangerous to health." These words are amended by the new Noise Abatement Act, 1960, which came into operation in November, 1960, and the noise or vibration must simply be a nuisance. What constitutes a nuisance is, however, a matter of personal opinion which the magistrate must decide. Three or more persons aggrieved by noise nuisance may themselves complain to a Magistrates' Court. The Act does not apply to noise or vibration caused by aircraft. Section 2 of the Act deals with devices for amplifying sound, and prohibits their use in streets for any purpose between 9 p.m. and 8 a.m. (except in certain defined circumstances) and at any other time for advertising any trade, business or entertainment, with certain ex-



ceptions relating to the sale of perishable foodstuffs provided it gives no reasonable cause for annoyance. Proceedings for an offence under the section may be instituted by the local authority.

The Act does not affect existing bye-laws and the Council have made five for good rule and government which deal with noise from music near public buildings and hospitals, noisy shouting by hawkers, wireless loud speakers in or adjoining streets, and noisy animals.

### NUISANCES FROM DUST

The London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1960, empowers borough councils to deal with " any dust or other airborne particles caused by any trade, business, process or manufacture, and being a nuisance or injurious or dangerous to health, " as a nuisance within the meaning of the Public Health (London) Act, 1936.

It will be a defence in any proceedings to show that, having regard to costs and local conditions and circumstances, the best practicable means had been taken to prevent or counteract the effect of the dust or airborne particles.

### SALES OF CORROSIVE POISONS TO CHILDREN

In 1959, the result of confidential enquiries made regarding the sale of corrosive poisons within the borough were forwarded to the Association of Municipal Corporations, with a request that in view of this evidence further steps should be taken to secure the prohibition of sale of corrosive poisons to children. The Secretary of the Association replied that the matter had been considered by the Association's Police Committee, at whose request an enquiry was made by a number of police authorities on the lines of that conducted by this Council. The results were placed before the Police Committee to assist them in their further consideration of the matter. Estimates of the number of children asking to be sold corrosive poisons varied widely from authority to authority (depending in part, of course, on the size of the authority) and many authorities stated that they had found difficulty in obtaining detailed and accurate information, because requests from children to be served (and actual sales) were not recorded. There was very little evidence of accidents arising from these sales and the impression was received that authorities generally did not consider that amending legislation was required.

It is understood that the Pharmaceutical Society and the National Pharmaceutical Union advise their members to refuse sales to children and this advice is normally followed. In the light of this information the Police Committee did not feel able to support the Council's



## **FIREWORKS : SALE TO CHILDREN**

The Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee was requested by this Council to give further consideration to the possibility of again making representations to the Home Office to restrict the sale of fireworks to children to a short period immediately preceding the 5th November, or alternatively, that consideration might be given to dealing with the matter as it affects London by way of a clause in the next London County Council (General Powers) Bill.

The General Purposes Sub-Committee of the Standing Joint Committee reviewed the legislative provisions concerning the sale and discharge of fireworks, but felt that, in the absence of any substantial volume of fresh evidence, they could not recommend the Joint Committee to take action on the lines suggested by the Council.

## **VACANT SITES**

The London County Council (General Powers) Bill of 1961 contains a Clause empowering metropolitan borough councils to enter any open land in their area which is derelict, unsightly or neglected and carry out thereon such works as appear to them to be necessary for securing that the land is put in a condition which is not detrimental to the amenities of the neighbourhood.

In this connection, many Notices have been served and in one case legal proceedings have been instituted resulting in unoccupied sites being cleaned and tidied but the conditions recur from time to time. A number of sites have been suitably fenced as the result of the action taken.

## **REMOVAL OF AIR RAID SHELTERS**

At the end of 1959, the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee was requested to urge the Home Office to give more sympathetic consideration to applications for the removal of brick domestic surface shelters, and suggesting that representation should be made to the appropriate authority for the removal of air raid shelters from the Council's Housing Estates.

The Standing Joint Committee felt that the situation would be met if the Home Office were advised of these views, as the experience of constituent Councils varied, some having no difficulty at all.

The Civil Defence (Shelter) (Maintenance) Regulations 1956, made it a function of local authorities to take such steps as are

practicable to maintain existing shelters and, as stated in Civil Defence Circular 8/1956, the policy of the Government is to preserve all sound existing air raid shelters except where, in a particular case, there are some compelling grounds for demolition.

#### COLLECTION OF REFUSE FROM RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS

Arising out of the Council's powers to control refuse storage accommodation in accordance with the provisions of Section 24 of the London County Council (General Powers) Act, 1959, a code recommended by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee which deals with three main methods of storing and collecting household refuse was adopted. They involve the provision of dust-bins for each household, communal refuse storage containers, and communal refuse storage containers with chutes. The code provides guidance on the suitability of the above systems for different types of residential buildings and gives detailed recommendations for various parts of a refuse chute system, for example, chutes, hoppers and container chambers.

#### TRADING IN STREETS BY LICENSED STREET TRADERS

New Bye-laws were made by the Council in respect of street trading and were confirmed by the Secretary of State, Home Office, and came into force on the first day of October, 1960. These Bye-laws relate to the general control of street trading. The hygiene control in relation to food trading from stalls, vehicles, etc. is covered by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.



## AIR POLLUTION

(Smoke Abatement Officer - Mr. G. Stubbs)

An important feature of the figures recorded by the Council's instruments was the considerable decrease in the amount of smoke. There is little doubt that this result was mainly due to the continued reduction in the consumption of domestic coal. There was also a general decrease in the deposited matter both in the industrial and residential areas of the Borough, and the sulphur dioxide figures from the lead peroxide instruments and the daily volumetric apparatus have shown an improvement.

During the year, several complaints were received of smoke from the burning of trade wastes in incinerators. On investigation it was generally found that the incinerators needed renovation or were being overloaded. Two incinerators were renovated and one firm decided to discontinue burning their trade wastes. Many of the smoke emissions from factory chimneys were found to be due to excessive demands on the boilers or to mechanical faults and in all cases the management concerned took action to abate the nuisance.

An exhibit "Clean Air - Better Health" produced by the Central Council for Health Education was on display in the main entrance of the Central Library, Walworth Road, in April, and was an extremely useful piece of publicity.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on 15th September, 1960, to ascertain the up-to-date position in regard to the availability of smokeless fuels. Mr. Councillor H. Stillman presided at the meeting. Representatives of the National Coal Board, South East Gas Board, Solid Smokeless Fuels Federation, Society of Coal Merchants, local merchants and the Press were present.

The general conclusion arising from the discussion was that there was a sufficient supply of smokeless fuels to meet the demands of any smoke control areas likely to be established in the Borough within the foreseeable future, provided such fuels as Sebrite, Gloco, Cleanglow, etc. were acceptable as well as Coalite and Rexco.

Arising from this report on the availability of smokeless fuels the Council decided to proceed with a detailed survey of the area bounded by Walworth Road, Trafalgar Street, Dawes Street, Portland Street and Westmoreland Road, with the object of making a Smoke Control Order. Provisional approval had been given by the Minister of Housing and Local Government to the proposal in 1958. The area is mainly residential and covers 38 acres. A detailed house to house survey of the area is now in progress and the response by the residents has so far been one of general approval.

A preliminary letter was sent to occupiers outlining the scheme and informing them that the Public Health Inspectors would be calling to inspect the fireplaces etc. and would detail any adaptations required to comply with a Smoke Control Order. Letters were sent to owners in the area and to the Gas Board, Electricity Board and other interested bodies asking for co-operation.

During the year, eleven notifications were received of proposals to install new furnaces and plans and specifications in respect of two other installations have been submitted for approval and are the subject of negotiations.

The Council has in use two standard Deposit Gauges, three Lead Peroxide Instruments and one Smoke and Volumetric Sulphur-Dioxide apparatus. The Central Electricity Generating Board in March discontinued the use of their two Standard Deposit Gauges in Southwark but retained a Lead Peroxide Instrument on the jetty of the Bankside Power Station.

During the year 18 complaints were received regarding smoke emission, 207 special observations and inspections were made by the Inspector and 14 Intimation Notices were issued. It is pleasing to record that the managements were co-operative on all occasions and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings.

SULPHUR DIOXIDE (Lead Peroxide Method) (mg. SO <sub>2</sub> per cu. ft.)			
Clearance areas			
Unit houses			
BANKSIDE JETTY (Recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)			
1950	ST. BARKSIDE	WALKERLYN	ST. BARKSIDE
January	4.7	4.5	4.7
February	4.7	4.5	4.7
March	4.7	4.5	4.7
April	4.7	4.5	4.7
May	4.7	4.5	4.7
June	4.7	4.5	4.7
July	4.7	4.5	4.7
August	4.7	4.5	4.7
September	4.7	4.5	4.7
October	4.7	4.5	4.7
November	4.7	4.5	4.7
December	4.7	4.5	4.7



Deposited matter at following sites :-

1960	Rainfall (inches)	BANKSIDE  Tons per sq mile	WALWORTH ROAD	Mean Daily Concentration of	
				Sulphur Dioxide parts per 100 million	Smoke mgms/ per 100 cub. mtrs.
				WALWORTH ROAD	
January	1.46	26.2	16.5	12.4	32.7
February	1.62	20.2	14.9	10.0	26.6
March	1.58	25.2	24.3	11.4	22.7
April	0.43	10.8	11.2	6.6	14.7
May	1.65	18.6	18.1	8.0	9.6
June	1.06	23.0	15.5	3.0	3.9
July	2.95	23.9	12.5	1.3	3.4
August	2.88	39.9	21.9	2.3	5.4
September	4.88	30.4	28.4	3.6	10.0
October	5.51	30.1	22.2	8.7	22.0
November	3.39	22.8	12.4	8.8	21.9
December	2.32	24.5	18.6	14.2	36.0

SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
(Lead Peroxide Method)  
(mgm. SO<sub>3</sub> 100 sq. cm./Day)

1960	WALWORTH ROAD	ST. GEORGE'S	BANKSIDE	BANKSIDE JETTY (recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)
January	4.7	3.6	4.7	5.5
February	4.1	2.9	4.4	5.1
March	-	2.2	5.0	5.4
April	2.8	2.2	2.6	3.5
May	2.8	2.0	2.9	3.5
June	2.1	1.6	2.4	2.7
July	1.9	1.0	1.7	2.0
August	1.5	1.0	1.6	1.2
September	2.3	1.7	2.5	1.6
October	3.4	2.9	3.9	4.4
November	3.7	2.7	4.2	4.9
December	4.8	3.8	5.4	5.7

## HOUSING

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

#### 1 - Individual unfit houses incapable of repair at reasonable expense

Representations (Section 16) .. .. .	11
Undertakings to demolish accepted (Section 16) .. .. .	2
Demolition Orders made (Section 17) .. .. .	2
Closing Orders made (Section 17) .. .. .	5
Housing demolished as a result of formal or informal procedure .. .. .	7
Houses closed in pursuance of an undertaking given by the owners and still in force .. .. .	2
Houses made fit by owner (Section 16) .. .. .	-

#### 2 - Parts of buildings unfit for human habitation

(i) Underground rooms closed (Section 18) .. .. .	104
(ii) Other rooms (Section 18) .. .. .	37
(iii) Undertakings .. .. .	16

#### 3 - Clearance areas

##### *Dwelling houses demolished*

Unfit houses .. .. .	66
Other houses .. .. .	7

### HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of Dwellings in Borough .. .. .	25,076
--	--------

#### 1. Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year :-

(1) (a) Dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	8,431
(b) Inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	15,485

(2) Dwellings inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	1,623
---	-------

(3) Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	92
--	----



(4) Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation .. .. .	1,174
2. Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices :-	
Dwellings rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers .....	741
3. Action under statutory powers during the year :-	
(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs .. .. .	-
(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts -	
(1) Dwellings in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ..	1,171
(2) Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -	
(i) By owners .. .. .	582
(ii) By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	58
(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
(1) Dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	2
(2) Dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders .. .. .	7
(d) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957 -	
(1) Separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ..	141
(2) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit .. .. .	1
(e) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957 -	

(1) Number of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	20
(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations .. .. .	73

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding :-

(1) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year .. .. .	259
(2) Number of new cases encountered during year ..	45
(3) Number of cases relieved during the year ..	24
(4) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year .. .. .	280

REHOUSING

MEDICAL CASES

Recommendations	1958	1959	1960
To L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .	-	2	1
To L.C.C. on other medical grounds .. .. .	1	11	19
To Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds	100	120	103
To Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis .. .. .	5	3	6
Total cases recommended	<u>106</u>	<u>136</u>	<u>129</u>



*Rehoused*

1959 1960

By L.C.C. (Tuberculosis cases) ... ..	10	4
By L.C.C. (other medical cases) .. .. .	36	28
By Southwark Borough Council (Tuberculosis cases)	4	2
By Southwark Borough Council (other medical cases)	47	30
Tuberculosis cases rehoused by own efforts .. .	6	1
Other medical cases rehoused by own efforts ..	10	1
Total cases rehoused	<u>113</u>	<u>66</u>

**OVERCROWDING**

1959

1960

*Families Persons Families Persons*

Remaining on register	268	1,002	259	950
New Cases .. ..	<u>26</u>	<u>143</u>	<u>45</u>	<u>253</u>
Total	294	1,145	304	1,203
Overcrowding abated	<u>35</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>146</u>
Remaining on register	<u>259</u>	<u>950</u>	<u>280</u>	<u>1,057</u>

*Overcrowding abated :*

Rehoused by L.C.C.	18	97	9	58
Rehoused by Borough Council	6	37	15	88
Found own accommodation	11	61	-	-
Total	<u>35</u>	<u>195</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>146</u>

## FOOD

## THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 240,908 tons of imported food were inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, and the Public Health (Preservatives etc. in Food) Regulations, 1925 to 1953.

The consignments imported were as follows :-

	Description	Tonnage
Fresh & Chilled Meat	38,124	
Meat Products etc.	14,937	
Offal	7,865	
Poultry & Rabbits	919	
Bacon	434	
Butter	26,705	
Margarine	1,162	
Lard	7,159	
Milk Products	4,570	
Egg Products	4,139	
Cheese	17,982	
Fresh Fruit	28,261	
Dried Fruit	7,574	
Canned Fruit	34,440	
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juice	2,430	
Fresh Vegetables	24,044	
Canned Vegetables	1,225	
Canned Fish	6,920	
Preserves	1,692	
Cocoa Butter	132	
Des. Coconut	1,248	
Palmkernel Oil	1,082	
Nuts	890	
Licorice Paste	429	
Flour etc.	5,628	
Chicory	653	
Confectionery	6	
Cocoa	117	
Peppers	5	
Sauces	112	
Miscellaneous	19	
	Total	240,908



# Samples submitted

## Chemical Analysis

Samples of :								Number submitted
Canned Fruit	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Canned Meat Products	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Canned Fish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Canned Vegetables	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canned Fruit Juices	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Canned Chicken	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Sauces, soups, etc.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Butter	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Tea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Total								76

## Bacteriological Examination

Egg Products :								
Danish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Australian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	374
Dutch	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	475
American	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	166
Canadian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Chinese	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	273
Brazilian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Czechoslovakian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95
Israeli	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
Polish	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Argentine	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Belgian	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
French	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30
Desiccated Coconut (Ceylon)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
Boneless meat (Bechuanaland)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
Total								1,684

## PUBLIC HEALTH (IMPORTED FOOD) REGULATIONS 1937 AND 1948 PUBLIC HEALTH (PRESERVATIVES ETC. IN FOOD) REGULATIONS, 1925 TO 1953

### Desiccated Coconut

One case and 1 bag of Desiccated Coconut, found to be infected with Salmonellae, were detained and later released for heat treatment.

### Australian Butter

3 x 56 lbs. cartons of Australian Butter, contaminated by river water were detained and later released for industrial purposes.

### New Zealand Cheese

Thirteen crates of New Zealand cheese, contaminated by river water, were detained and later released for processing.

### New Zealand Unsalted Butter and Australian Butter.

4 x 56 lbs cartons and 2 x 56 lbs cartons respectively were found on examination to be mould infected. They were detained and ultimately released to be refined for confectionery purposes.

### New Zealand Butter

1 x 56 lbs carton of New Zealand butter, contaminated by river water, was detained, and later released for trimming.

## MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

At the time of inspection of foodstuffs on importation, and in shops and on street stalls, attention has been given to the requirements relating to Indication of Origin. The products to which the Act applies, have been satisfactorily marked. These are as follows :-

Fresh Apples	Bacon and Ham
Currants	Poultry
Sultanas	Meat
Raisins	Margarine
Eggs in shell	Malt products
Dried eggs	Frozen or chilled Salmon and Sea Trout
Oat products	Butter
Raw tomatoes	Honey

## UN SOUND FOOD

During the year 149 tons 16 cwts. 3 qtrs 2 lbs. of food examined at wharves, warehouses and shops were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of as follows :-

### Food condemned at wharves and warehouses :-

Destroyed :	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh & Chilled Meat .. .. .	-	2	2	21
Poultry .. .. .	-	3	1	5
Meat Products .. .. .	20	17	2	50
Bacon .. .. .	2	12	1	8
Canned Fish .. .. .	-	12	2	11
Fresh Fruit .. .. .	8	5	3	2
Canned Fruit .. .. .	50	5	2	15
Dried Fruit .. .. .	2	1	-	-
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices ..	4	13	3	6



**Destroyed (Cont'd)**

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh Vegetables .. .. .	10	15	3	-
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	-	18	-	13
Cheese, Fats, etc. .. .. .	9	4	1	20
Canned Milk .. .. .	1	1	2	21
Dessicated Coconut .. .. .	-	6	1	19
Preserves .. .. .	-	9	-	9
Pickles and Sauces .. .. .	-	9	2	27
Canned Soups .. .. .	-	-	1	26
Sugar .. .. .	-	1	2	24
Peppers, etc. .. .. .	-	5	-	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>

**Food released for Non-edible Manufacturing Purposes :-**

Fresh & Chilled Meat .. .. .	7	-	3	-
Offal .. .. .	-	10	1	9
Bacon .. .. .	6	19	-	27
Egg Products .. .. .	-	9	-	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>23</b>

**Food condemned at shops and destroyed :-**

**Destroyed :**

Fresh & Chilled Meat .. .. .	2	3	11
Meat Products .. .. .	6	2	17
Poultry .. .. .	5	1	-
Offal .. .. .	-	3	4
Fish & Canned Fish .. .. .	1	2	16
Fresh Fruit .. .. .	6	-	-
Canned & Dried Fruit .. .. .	16	3	10
Purees, Fruit Juices, etc. .. .. .	2	1	5
Vegetables, Fresh & Canned .. .. .	11	3	8
Cereals .. .. .	2	2	3
Miscellaneous .. .. .	-	-	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3</b>

Released for Animal Feeding :-

					Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Meat Products	..	..	..	..	1	3	-	23
Dried Fruit	..	..	..	..	17	10	-	23
Total					18	13	-	23

Notifications have been received from a number of local authorities regarding large quantities of unsound foodstuffs which have been brought into the borough for conversion into animal feeding stuffs, which have been supervised by the Public Health Inspectors.

### ICE CREAM

There are 295 ice-cream dealers and 10 manufacturers in this borough, an increase of 10 dealers, since last year. Most of the sellers sold only pre-packed ice cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

Twenty-seven samples of ice-cream were taken with the following results :-

23 samples, Grade I  
4 samples, Grade II

In addition :

Twenty samples were chemically examined for compliance with the prescribed standards of composition, and all were found to be satisfactory.

Periodical inspections were made to all premises and copies of the Public Analyst's reports on samples taken were forwarded to the vendors concerned.

### DESIGNATED MILK

The following Licences were issued under the Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1954 and Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations, 1949 to 1953 :-

Dealers' Licences for	Pasteurised milk	130
	Sterilised milk	137
	Tuberculin Tested milk	87



Dealers' Supplementary Licences for	Pasteurised Milk	16
	Sterilised Milk	17
	Tuberculin Tested Milk	15

Twenty-three samples of Designated milks were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, all of which satisfied the prescribed tests.

Nineteen samples of Pasteurised Milk supplied to local schools were also examined by the Public Analyst, and the London County Council were informed of the results which were satisfactory in each case.

#### MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

There were 146 registered milk distributors in the borough, whilst the number of distributors purveying milk in the borough from registered premises elsewhere was 19. 256 inspections of Milk shops and Dairies were made during the year.

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1959

Four samples of condensed milk were purchased for analysis and all were certified to comply with the regulations.

#### SLAUGHTERHOUSES

There are now no slaughterhouses in the borough.

#### CATERING ESTABLISHMENTS

There are 421 catering establishments in the borough. These include riverside snack bars, cafes, coffee stalls, mobile snack bars, public house restaurants, and industrial canteens. All have received systematic inspection and close supervision during the year, and a satisfactory standard has been maintained.

#### REGISTRATION OF FOOD PREMISES (Food and Drugs Act, 1955)

There are now 91 premises registered under Section 16 of the above Act for the purpose of the Preparation or Manufacture of Sausages or Potted, Pressed, Pickled or Preserved Food intended for sale.

## **BAKEHOUSES**

There were 16 Bakehouses in use of which 3 were Basement Bakehouses.

Forty inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

## **MEAT (STAINING & STERILISATION) REGULATIONS, 1960**

These Regulations came into force in November 1960 and require all butchers' and imported meat which is unfit for human consumption to be stained or sterilised before distribution. Supplies of such meat to medical schools etc., for instructional purposes and to manufacturing chemists are not affected by the Regulations and exemption is allowed for unfit meat for zoos, etc., if transported in locked containers.

## **AUTHORISED OFFICERS (MEAT INSPECTION) REGULATIONS, 1960**

From August 1960, Councils were enabled to authorise officers holding the Royal Society of Health Certificate in Meat Inspection to act as meat inspectors.

## **ARSENIC IN FOOD (AMENDMENT) REGULATIONS, 1960**

These amending Regulations increase from 2 to 5 parts per million the maximum amount of arsenic permitted in brewers' yeast for the manufacture of yeast products.

The amendment operated from December 1960.

## **SKIMMED MILK WITH NON-MILK FAT REGULATIONS, 1960**

The above Regulations, made at the end of the year, will impose, from September 1961, requirements and prohibitions on the labelling and advertising of certain specified foods having the appearance of liquid, condensed or dried milk and containing skimmed milk and non-milk fat.

## **MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960**

These Regulations, which will come into force on January 1st 1961, make certain modifications regarding the area of the issue and availability of dealers' licences and the sampling and testing of



milk. The licence period is extended from one to five years and a ' pre-packed licence ' is introduced for the sale of milk obtained by dealers in containers in which it is to be supplied to consumers.

### **FOOD HYGIENE (DOCKS, CARRIERS, ETC.) REGULATIONS, 1960**

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, (now replaced by the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960) do not apply to docks, warehouses, cold stores, carriers' premises and a number of other special types of premises at which food is handled, because it was felt that the operations taking place there necessitated a modification of the provisions applying to food premises generally.

The Food Hygiene (Docks, Carriers, etc.) Regulations, 1960, have now been made prescribing requirements to secure the hygienic handling of food at docks and other premises. They require that places, vessels and vehicles used for the reception or movement of food are made available in a clean condition, and contain requirements as to the cleanliness of workers handling food which is not completely protected by its packing, the action to be taken where workers suffer from or are carriers of certain infections liable to cause food poisoning, requirements as to construction, maintenance and repair of premises and provision of sanitary conveniences, water supply and washing facilities, and provisions for the giving of certificates of exemption from the requirements regarding a water supply and washing facilities if through special circumstances compliance cannot reasonably be required.

### **FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955.**

#### **USE OF TOBACCO WHILST HANDLING OPEN FOOD.**

An appeal by the Council to the High Court was made relating to the Food Hygiene Regulations in a case for failing to refrain from the use of tobacco while handling open food, which case had been dismissed by the Newington Magistrates.

The Justices found, *inter alia*, that the defendant had served tomatoes from a stall when there was an unlighted cigarette in his mouth, which had been half smoked and had gone out. The Appeal was before the Lord Chief Justice, Mr. Justice Ashworth and Mr. Justice Elwes and they held that the defendant's conduct amounted to " using tobacco ". The defendant did not appear ; Mr. George Mercer appeared for the Council.

In reply to the Lord Chief Justice's question as to what had been meant by the defendant saying that he had changed over to shag, Mr. Mercer said that shag was a tobacco which one rolled oneself. It did



not contain saltpetre and other ingredients usually in official cigarettes and when one ceased to puff it went out. The defendant was saying that he knew the cigarette was not alight and had changed over to shag, having regard to those advantages.

Giving judgment, the Lord Chief Justice said that Regulation 9 of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, dealt with personal cleanliness. It provided : " A person who engages in the handling of food shall while so engaged (a) keep as clean as may be reasonably practicable all parts of his person which may be liable to come into contact with the food " and clause (b) referred to clothing. Then, after refraining from spitting, it provided that he also had to refrain from the use of tobacco (including snuff) " while he is handling any open food or is in any room in which there is open food."

The justices dismissed the information because in their opinion, the fact that a person had an unlighted cigarette in his mouth in no way militated against his personal cleanliness, and because " it would be straining the meaning of the English language to say that a person who had an unlighted cigarette in his mouth was using tobacco." The justices had thought that tobacco was only being used when it was either smoked or chewed.

His Lordship had come to the conclusion that too narrow a view had been taken by the justices. He went on to say that there was no purpose in considering all the possibilities that might arise when enforcing this regulation but taking the fact that the defendant was serving tomatoes with a half-smoked cigarette which had gone out, in his mouth, he was clearly using tobacco. One of the mischiefs at which the regulation was aimed was ash falling on to food and that could happen when a half-smoked cigarette had gone out. His Lordship was not deciding whether having a brand new cigarette which had never been smoked in the mouth was using tobacco.

Mr. Justice Ashworth and Mr. Justice Elwes agreed.

The Court accordingly ordered that the case be remitted to the Newington Justices with a direction to convict the defendant. The case came before the Newington Magistrates again on the 30th November, 1960, when the defendant who appeared, was fined the sum of thirty shillings and ordered to pay ten shillings costs in respect of both hearings in the Magistrates' Court.

#### IMPORTATION OF EGG PRODUCTS

Following representations by the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee to the Minister of Health that there should be a complete embargo on the importation of egg products until a satisfactory



method of preventing the danger of infection is devised, a working group was formed to attempt to devise a solution to the difficulties to be overcome before pasteurisation of bulked egg on a commercial scale can be regarded as satisfactory.

### FOOD SHOPS

Public houses .. .. .	170
Cafes .. .. .	122
Factory canteens .. .. .	117
Butchers .. .. .	65
Fish shops (wet and dry) and fried fish shops .. .. .	32
Bakehouses .. .. .	16
Greengrocers .. .. .	57
Grocers .. .. .	132
Ice-cream dealers and manufacturers .. .. .	305
Schools providing food .. .. .	50
Milk distributors .. .. .	146

### ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES

Food rooms repaired and redecorated .. .. .	300
Equipment provided or improved .. .. .	214
Lighting improved .. .. .	64
Ventilation improved .. .. .	82
Food cupboards provided .. .. .	68
Refrigerators provided or repaired .. .. .	90
Accommodation for clothing improved .. .. .	96
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed .. .. .	73
Hot water supplies provided .. .. .	86
Sinks provided or renewed .. .. .	137
Sanitary conveniences repaired and redecorated .. .. .	139
Drainage systems repaired or improved .. .. .	37
Roofs and gutters repaired .. .. .	84
Yards repaired and cleansed .. .. .	121
Accumulation of refuse removed .. .. .	135
Dustbins provided .. .. .	113

# FOOD SAMPLING

Three hundred and eighty-six formal samples and 724 informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these 4 and 5 respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows :-

	Samples Examined		Non-genuine Samples	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk .. .. .	88	23	-	-
Condensed Milk .. .. .	-	4	-	-
Ice Cream .. .. .	27	20	-	-
Fats, etc. ... .. .	33	27	-	-
Meat & Fish Preparations .. .. .	45	129	1	3
Cereals, etc. .. .. .	32	74	1	-
Vinegars & Non-Brewed Condiments	12	10	1	1
Herbs .. .. .	8	25	-	-
Spices & Condiments .. .. .	17	39	-	-
Pickles, Sauces etc. .. .. .	16	37	-	-
Jams & Preserves .. .. .	23	22	-	-
Wines, Spirits, etc. .. .. .	6	24	-	-
Soft Drinks .. .. .	-	28	-	-
Medicine & Drug Preparations .. .. .	7	94	-	1
Fruit, etc. Canned Dried .. .. .	22	56	1	-
Canned Vegetables, etc. .. .. .	5	29	-	-
Custard Powder, Jellies, etc. .. .. .	2	11	-	-
Confectionery .. .. .	25	34	-	-
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa, etc. .. .. .	14	21	-	-
Cake & Pudding Mixtures .. .. .	5	12	-	-
Miscellaneous .. .. .	-	5	-	-
	386	724	4	5



# Non-Genuine Samples

## Informal samples

No.	Sample of	Result of analysis	Action taken
123a	Solution of Acetic Acid	Incorrectly labelled	Formal sample taken.
137a	" Plus Tonic "	Incorrectly labelled	Manufacturer notified, label amended.
153a	Pork Sausages	130 parts per million sulphur dioxide (Undeclared)	Formal sample taken.
154a	Beef Sausages	280 parts per million sulphur dioxide (Undeclared)	Formal sample taken.
209a	Minced Beef with mashed potatoes. (Dehydrated)	Incorrectly labelled	Manufacturer notified, label amended.

## Formal samples

456	Baking Powder	20 per cent deficient in available carbon dioxide	Cautionary letter.
84	Beef Sausages	260 parts per million sulphur dioxide (Undeclared)	Cautionary letter.
104	Solution of Acetic Acid (19-20 per cent)	13 per cent deficient in Acetic acid and not labelled as required by Labelling of Food Order	Cautionary letter.
124	Currants	Contained maggots	Cautionary letter.

# CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS, 1955

## LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Defendant	Offence	Result
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg.9(e)	£3 0 Od. Fine 10 Od. Costs
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg.9(e)	£3 0 Od. Fine £1 0 Od. Costs
Greengrocer	Failure to keep the sanitary convenience on the premises in a clean and efficient order. Reg.14 (1)(a)	15 Od. Fine £1 0 Od. Costs
- do -	Failure to provide and maintain a clean, wholesome and constant supply of water on the premises. Reg.15.	5 Od. Fine
- do -	Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient wash hand basins on the premises. Reg.16(1)	£1 0 Od. Fine
- do -	Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient bandages, dressings and antiseptic for first-aid treatment on the premises. (Reg.17)	£1 0 Od. Fine
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg.9(e)	Conditional discharge
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg.9(e)	10 Od. Fine
Street Trader	Use of tobacco while handling open food. Reg.9(e)	£1 0 Od. Fine



## CONTRAVENTIONS OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (SECTION 2)

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

<i>Defendant</i>	<i>Offence</i>	<i>Result</i>
Baker	Selling a loaf of bread in a mouldy condition.	Absolute discharge on payment of £5 5 Od. Costs.
Fishmonger	Selling fish unfit for human consumption	£3 3 Od. Fine £1 1 Od. Costs

Fifteen cautionary letters were sent in respect of other articles of food complained of by the Public which were not of the nature substance or quality demanded by the purchaser, and which were the subject of complaints by members of the public.

### PHARMACY & POISONS ACT, 1933

There are 58 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons, in connection with which 97 inspections were made.

### NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT

#### *Compulsory Removals*

Action was taken under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, and the National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951, for the compulsory removal of four aged persons in need of care and attention. Two were removed to hospitals and two to old people's homes. In one case, taken under the Amendment Act, an extension order of three weeks was also granted.

#### *Burial of the Dead*

During the year the Council arranged for 12 burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £135. A total of £28 10s. 0d. was recovered from the effects of the deceased persons.

## WELFARE OF THE AGED

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of Miss D. Beer, A.I.S.W., Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee :-

" We present the Tenth Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee for the year 1960/61 and are glad to show increased activity and increased registration of old people whom we have helped. Our gratitude is due to the Borough Council for its generous grants and for its support and ready co-operation at all times. Especially we would like to thank the Mayor for his interest and encouragement, and all those who have materially helped us with donations and practical assistance. We are particularly fortunate in having the whole hearted support of our M.P., Mr. R.J. Gunter, who in the turmoil of parliamentary life, usually finds time to look in at our meetings, and if he is prevented, delegates the function to Mrs. Gunter, who equally shows a personal interest in the welfare of our old people.

This is the first complete year at St. Alban's Hall and, looking back, we are able to assess the measure of our aims and the degree to which they have been fulfilled. To relieve want among the elderly, whether by our own means or by alerting the relevant statutory or voluntary organisation ; to serve in their homes those who, being disabled or too ill, cannot come to us ; to visit the lonely and encourage them to join in our activities ; at all times to give advice to all old people on problems which, with their limited knowledge of the outside world, may seem insoluble ; in a word, to give a sense of normality to the lives of those who are growing old, and make them all feel that they are still members of an active community. When we survey the activities of the past year, and hear the appreciation of the old people as they express their faith in us, we feel that we have gone far towards achieving our ends, although we know that there are many more old people who must be reached. The Borough Council has compiled a list of all old age pensioners in Southwark and we are in the process of correlating our own lists with these, to ensure that every possible case of need may be visited. But, for this gigantic task, involving thousands of people, time and personnel are necessary.

All our usual activities go on apace. The restaurant attracts its quota of daily clients, whether for morning coffee, midday dinner or afternoon tea. The television room is popular in the afternoon especially when there is a good sports or race meeting. The afternoon classes in dressmaking and handcrafts are still well attended. The choir does excellent work and has distinguished itself at the recent Festival. Once a week, under the leadership of Mr. Harrison, of the London City Mission, the Over-60 Fellowship holds a hymn-singing rally which is much appreciated, judging from the rolling waves of sound emanating from the music room.



St. Alban's Association now numbers over 500 active members who share in all these activities as well as the entertainments and holidays organised for them. But our service is not limited to just these old people. What is important is to help all elderly people who have some problems, especially those who through need or loneliness, feel that their span of happiness in life is over. We encourage them to come to St. Alban's Hall, to meet and make friends, and to take part in classes and entertainments ; if they are shy and do not want to join in, they can read the papers over a cup of tea - anything to get away from the four walls of their room. And if they cannot come to us, we must go to them. There are many who are visited regularly, some of whom we are able to bring in now and again for a change of environment. In certain cases we collect pensions and disburse them on behalf of the incapacitated, pay the rent, gas and electricity, install fire-guards and special gas cookers. This is perhaps a fitting place to pay tribute to the statutory organisations with whom we are constantly in touch on behalf of the old people, and thanks to whose co-operation we can make the old people happier.

### Visiting

We have been fortunate this year in having more visitors available for this most essential side of our work, but we still have room for more people who would be willing to give up just a few hours a week. How often does an almoner or a doctor ring us asking for services to an old person, adding " She lives alone " or " She feels so lonely ". And yet sometimes the lonely are the most difficult to approach. Unhappy experience of the world or the habit of solitude over a long period, and perhaps mistrust, may cause reticence until the old person realises that here is a friend, and the pent-up thoughts over private worries are unloosed to a sympathetic listener. A quiet talk to such a visitor is a landmark in the drab life of a lonely and perhaps troubled old person, and if it can be a regular visit, will mean an event to look forward to every week. The University of Hull students have formed a Social Service Organisation, so far some 200 strong, who are devoting regular times to the visiting of old people. If there is scope for this in Hull, how much more is it necessary in a borough like Southwark, which counts fourteen thousand old age pensioners. We have, in fact, two sides to our visiting : the case worker who investigates the problems and the background of an old person in an endeavour to find a solution to a difficult situation, and the regular visitor who means so much to the old lady who, from disability or old age, cannot leave her room and longs for some contact with the world outside.

### Restaurant and Meals-on-Wheels Service

The restaurant at St. Alban's Hall is still very popular and serves on an average 250 meals per day. The warm, cheerful atmosphere, enlivened by music, attracts the old people, whether they come just for dinner, served at 12.15 p.m., or whether they come earlier for



coffee and stay on, tempted by the opportunity of a chat with friends to linger for tea and television. To those who live quite alone or perhaps in a not very congenial family set-up, this is like home, where they can please themselves, with all the amenities of companionship. On the notice board are the announcements of concerts, whist drives, and in the summer, outings, and during the day many make their way to the office to pay their instalments on holidays or to seek advice on something which bothers them.

The Meals-on-Wheels service has been expanded to the extent that more transport and containers have had to be supplied. There is a five-day service to all but the northern area of the borough ; this is worked by the W.V.S. who unfortunately lack the personnel to deliver more than four days a week. This is an exacting and tiring service and we are fortunate in our staff for the devotion they show. Not only do they deliver dinners, sometimes climbing five floors in the old buildings, but they take a personal interest in the welfare of the old people, reporting back to the office any special needs they have noticed on which the Secretary should take action, i.e., cases of sickness which must be reported to the doctor, or cases of unhappiness where a visit could help.

The luncheon club at the Women's University Settlement continues to be well patronised and the one inaugurated at Quinn Square just over a year ago proves that its existence is justified.

The total number of meals cooked and served in the restaurant or sent out to the luncheon clubs and the housebound was 88,606 for the year, an increase of about 17,000 over last year.

We should like once more to express our appreciation of the help given by Mr. Bloomfield and his drivers and of their ready co-operation often in circumstances of difficulty.

### Transport

As always, we have had many requests for transport and have sometimes found it difficult to fulfil them through lack of voluntary drivers. So much happiness depends on a wife, herself disabled, being able to visit from time to time her husband in a hospital outside London. An invalid for whom we have arranged a convalescent holiday by the sea - it may be her very first holiday (and that has happened) - has two-fold enjoyment if she can go from door to door and is not buffeted about in public transport, and she is happier in feeling that we care so much for her comfort.

During this past year the London County Council Welfare Department has allowed us the use of a coach on Fridays to bring in to the centre as many of our housebound old people as we can. We are grateful for this gesture, which has brought happiness to many - they come



in during the morning, have dinner and spend the afternoon making friends and chatting over a cup of tea.

We are very grateful to Mr. Bowden for all his spare-time driving and should welcome offers from other voluntary drivers.

### Chiropody

During the past year this section of our work has undergone considerable change, Chiropody has now become the financial responsibility of the Welfare authority, in this case, of the London County Council, and in January of this year treatment became free to all old age pensioners receiving National Assistance. There have been changes in our staff, too : last summer Miss Addiscott, who so ably organised the clerical work, fell ill and had to give it up. Mr. Tertis felt obliged to give more time to his other clinic and handed over the work at St. Alban's Hall to Mrs. Bond, who worked so devotedly among the old people. Then a great blow fell - she had to leave because of ill-health and died very shortly afterwards. Mr. Tertis then came back to us and now shares the work of the clinics with Mrs. Pearson. We are fortunate to have Mrs. Waddilow, who has taken over the services of Miss Addiscott and also gives general clerical help. Her assistance is of great value and is much appreciated.

After all the difficulties brought about by these changes the department is getting back to normal, but the demand for domiciliary chiropody still exceeds our possibilities, and a two months' wait is usual, through lack of personnel and transport. We are unable to expand because of inadequate grants, yet this service means so much to the old people ; comfortable walking gives an incentive to living, even those whose life is bounded within their small homes. We wish very much that we could do more for them.

The total number of treatments given throughout the year was 2,329.

### Outing and Entertainments

There have been many outings during the past year. In the summer there were coach day excursions to Bexhill, Windsor, Clacton and Folkestone, also to Albourne, Bletchley and East Wittering, in each of which places the old people were the guests of the local Women's Institute for tea. We are greatly indebted to these friends for their unfailing hospitality and their constant support of our work among the old people of Southwark.

Among the entertainments to which parties were escorted were shows at the Coliseum, the Adelphi Theatre, also the Cinderella Ice Show at Wembley.



On Wednesday evenings there has been a variety of entertainment, including whist drives, quizzes and occasionally displays of dancing by children. These latter have proved most enjoyable and we are very grateful to the organisers and to the children for their kind thought in giving the old people pleasure. There was, too, a memorable occasion when Messrs. Singers staged a fashion parade, to the great delight of the ladies, and no doubt of the gentlemen too.

To all who have provided entertainment in any form, we express our deep appreciation.

### Visitors

This year has set a milestone in the history of Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee through the publicity we have received ; the eyes of the outside world have been attracted to the achievements of the Committee and we have had many visitors to see what we are doing and how we are doing it. Fulham Borough Council sent a group headed by the Mayor ; representatives from the government of Victoria, Australia, themselves faced with the problem of ageing people ; representatives from the Public Health Department of Jersey ; a group of Cambridge students attached to the Pembroke Mission in Walworth ; students from Nigeria ; a group from the London School of Economics and a group studying Social Science - these are just some of the visitors who have come to St. Alban's Hall during the past year, and in addition we have been happy to welcome the Bishop of Southwark.

### Seaside Holidays

On Saturday, May 14th, 142 old people went by coach to Bognor for two weeks. The weather was fairly good, by last year's standards, and the hoteliers with their usual co-operation helped to make the holiday a great success. As an expression of thanks for all their kindness they were invited to St. Alban's Hall on November 10th. There were twenty-three guests and they were entertained to high tea by the staff, helpers and members of the Committee. The Chairman of the Executive Committee presented them with the coat-of-arms of Southwark, as a gesture of gratitude, and we understand that our gift now hangs in the Council Offices at Bognor.

On September 11th a party of old people left for a seven days' coach tour with Morecambe as a centre. This was a new venture in that the Committee organised the holiday but did not subsidise it. It was a great success and we hope to repeat the venture this year.

### Jumble Sales

Several jumble sales have been organised during the year by energetic members of St. Alban's Hall Association. They are always well patronised and the proceeds help to swell our funds. We are always grateful for gifts of clothes, men's in particular, which are saleable or which may be given to old people in need.



### Open Day

On Saturday, November 5th, St. Alban's Hall was open to friends and local residents interested in the work being done among the old people in the borough. Many organisations were represented, also doctors, hospital almoners and councillors. By 2.30 p.m. the main hall was already filling with visitors, among whom we were pleased to welcome the Mayor and Mayoress. One side of the hall had been tastefully arranged with the work produced by the dressmaking and craft classes - a display which did great credit to the instructress and to the skill and industry of our old people. On Monday and Friday afternoons they work away in the upstairs room and their beautiful handwork and sewing were a revelation to those who just know that the classes take place. Tea was served during the afternoon while the hall buzzed with the conversation of some two hundred people who were invited to circulate in the building. Room was cleared in the main hall for an Old Time Dancing Display by the Wednesday evening enthusiasts, and finally the choir contributed several items, the quality of their singing showing the great progress that had been achieved. About five o'clock visitors began to drift away, and this was the end of a most successful afternoon during which we hope that we had gained friends for our old people, and for ourselves renewed faith in the value of the work being done, and courage to continue.

### Christmas Party

On December 16th a party was organised for our housebound old people. Transport was arranged by the London County Council Welfare Department and by voluntary drivers from Southwark Rotary. After an enjoyable tea came an entertainment given by the East Wittering Women's Institute, who had come up to London, as they did last year, especially for this purpose. We do thank them for their real help.

### Library

The mobile library continues to function at St. Alban's Hall on Fridays in the restaurant. Our grateful thanks are once more due to Mr. Boone, the Borough Council Librarian, and his staff, for thus offering the old people the opportunity of choosing reading matter to while away their long hours of leisure without the tiring effort of walking to the library. The library service to the homebound also still functions and meets a great need.

### Comforts Fund

The generous donations of our friends have again helped us to supply many articles needed by the old people. This fund provides gifts of flowers, sweets and fruit for those in hospital, as well as invalid foods, blankets and clothing for the needy in their homes. In addition, we have been able to pay for convalescent holidays for several special cases.

We appreciate the generosity of these donors and their continued support. May we appeal to others who are interested in the welfare of the elderly who would care to send us contributions to this side of our work.

#### Flag Day

The annual Flag Day was held on Tuesday, September 2nd, and raised £131 15s. 7d. We have an enthusiastic band of collectors who never fail us, but we always need more to make this effort a real success.

#### Fund Raising

A new venture last year was the inauguration of a Fund Raising Committee for the specific purpose of raising money to purchase and equip a holiday home for old Southwark residents. The need for accommodation to take old people who could not be fitted into the pattern of the subsidised holiday scheme has been felt for a long time and has caused the Committee growing concern. Often an application has been made for a holiday by an old couple and after investigation it has been found that one or other of the partners is handicapped or too infirm to be taken on the organised holiday. Because of this, two old people have been deprived of their badly needed holiday.

This Committee is under the able chairmanship of Mr. Montague with Mr. Maybank as secretary. Freddy Mills has consented to become the president, and the patrons include such names as Lord Amulree, M.D., F.R.C.P., Lord Luke, T.D., D.L., the Right Reverend Arthur Mervyn Stockwood, D.D., and the Right Reverend Cyril Conrad Cowderoy. We wish them every success in this worthwhile venture."

108	...	...	...	Lambeth Hospital
24	...	...	...	South Western Hospital
95	...	...	...	St. Thomas' Hospital
13	...	...	...	Royal Waterloo Hospital
4	...	...	...	Belgrave Hospital
22	...	...	...	King's College Hospital
108	...	...	...	St. Giles' Hospital
82	...	...	...	St. Francis Hospital
182	...	...	...	Dulwich Hospital
4	...	...	...	Wandsworth Hospital
89	...	...	...	St. Olave's Hospital
1	...	...	...	Barnes Medical Mission
Total				702



# MORTUARY

Post-mortems without Inquest	...	...	...	...	...	1, 156
Post-mortems with Inquest	...	...	...	...	...	178
Inquests without Post-mortems	...	...	...	...	...	-
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere	...	...	...	...	...	-
Bodies brought in for convenience	...	...	...	...	...	-
Infectious disease deaths	...	...	...	...	...	-
Total						<u>1,334</u>

## Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary :-

		From Private addresses	From Hospitals
Southwark	...	117	40
Lambeth	...	273	267
Camberwell	...	181	328
Bermondsey	...	58	70
Total		<u>629</u>	<u>705</u>

## Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions :-

Guy's Hospital	...	25	Southwark
Evelina Hospital	...	4	
Newington Institution	...	8	
Catholic Nursing Institute	...	3	
Lambeth Hospital	...	109	Lambeth
South Western Hospital	...	24	
St. Thomas' Hospital	...	95	
Royal Waterloo Hospital	...	13	
Belgrave Hospital	...	4	
King's College Hospital	...	22	
St. Giles' Hospital	...	109	Camberwell
St. Francis Hospital	...	52	
Dulwich Hospital	...	163	
Maudsley Hospital	...	4	
St. Olave's Hospital	...	69	Bermondsey
Bermondsey Medical Mission	...	1	

Total 705

## MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

The following medical examinations were carried out by the Medical Officer of Health :

### Appointment to Staff :

Officers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81
Manual staff	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14

### Special examinations :

(sickness, permanent disability, etc.)	..	7
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102

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Table with 2 columns and multiple rows of data.

The following table shows the results of the experiment.

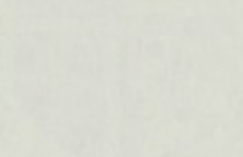
Table with 2 columns and multiple rows of data.

The results of the experiment are as follows:

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

HEADQUARTERS  
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL REPORT

MEDICAL OFFICERS

1962

1962



