

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Southwark, Borough of].**

**Contributors**

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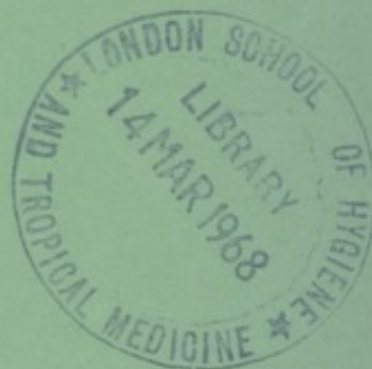
METROPOLITAN  
BOROUGH OF SOUTHWARK



ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF  
HEALTH

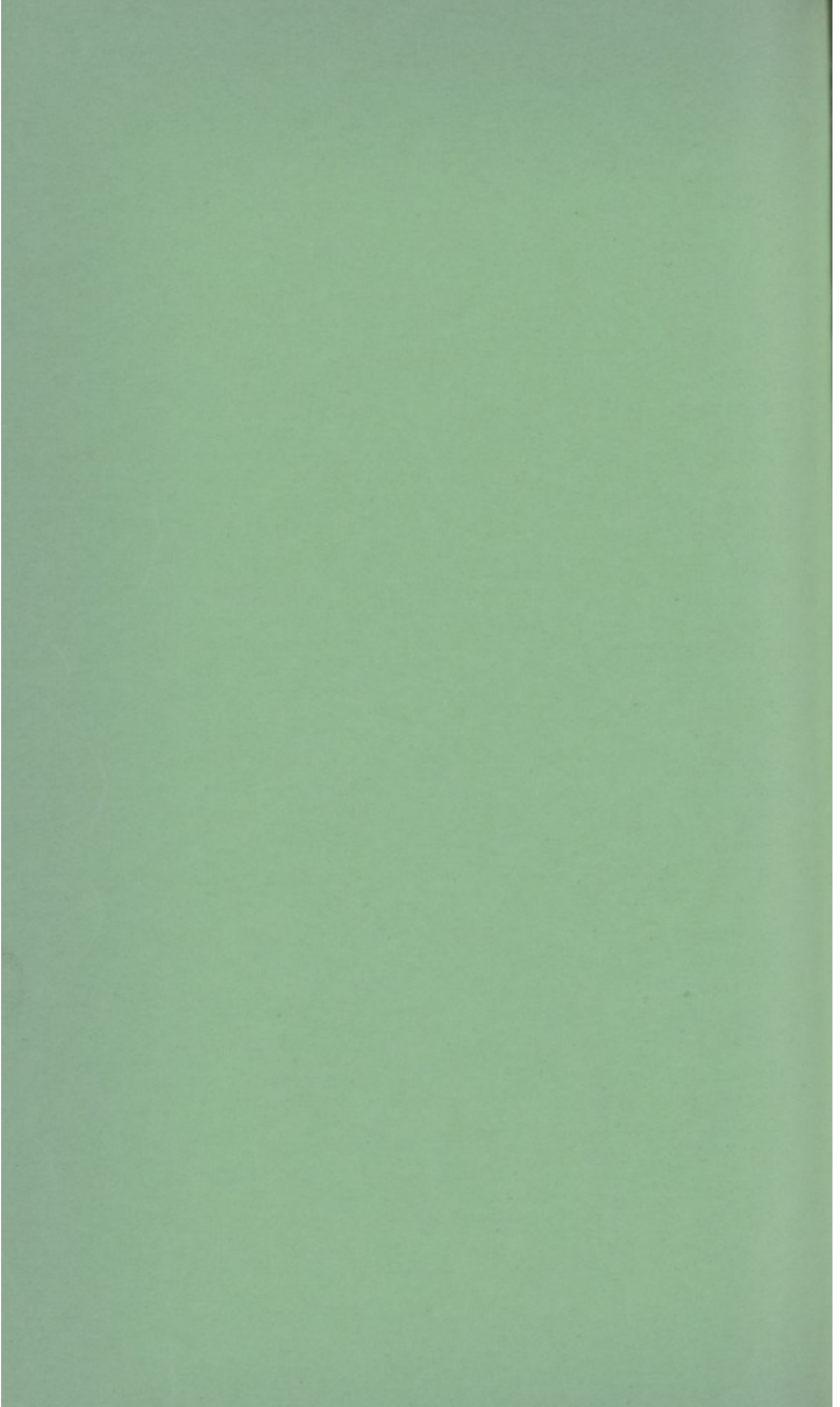
FOR THE YEAR

**1963**



A. D. C. S. CAMERON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

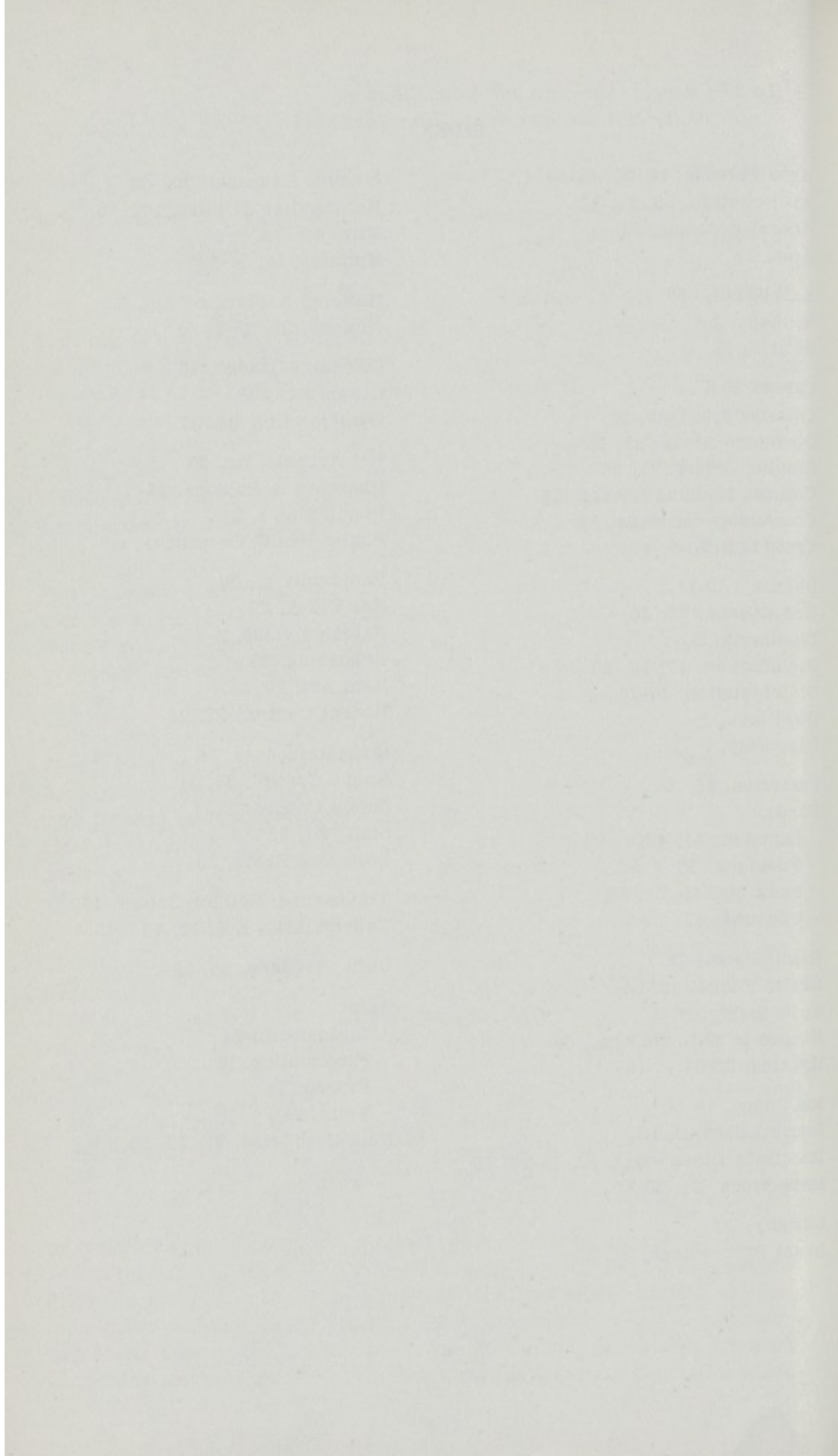
*Medical Officer of Health*



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*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 1963.

**Vital Statistics.**

Whereas the Registrar General's estimate of the population at mid-1962 showed a very slight increase on the 1961 census figure, his estimate for mid-1963 reverts to the pattern of former years and once more shows a decrease albeit a small one of some 570 persons. There was a rather smaller excess of births over deaths during 1963 as compared to 1962 and it would therefore appear that some 900 fewer people resided in Southwark during 1963 than during the preceding year. The gradual fall in population of this central London Borough is, of course, conditioned by the proportion of total development formed by residential accommodation.

After adjustment by the appropriate comparability factor the birth rate during 1963 was 17.0 per 1,000 of the population this figure being only slightly less than those for the previous two years, which were the highest experienced in Southwark since 1952. The rate for England and Wales was 18.2 per 1,000 of the population.

A particularly satisfactory feature of the statistics for 1963 was the infant mortality rate of 18.9 per 1,000 live births being the lowest rate recorded in Southwark since 1956 and comparing favourably with the national figure of 20.9 per 1,000 births. The still birth rate also was reduced from 17.2 per 1,000 total births in 1962 to 13.1, the figure for England and Wales being 17.3. There was little change in the neo-natal mortality rate which was 13.2 per 1,000 live births compared to 14.2 for the country as a whole. No deaths occurred during 1963 which were attributable to pregnancy, childbirth, or abortion.

The crude general death rate was 13.8 per 1,000 population as compared to 14.2, the rate experienced during the previous year. After adjustment the figure becomes 13.3 whereas the rate for England and Wales was 12.2, per 1,000 population. The most important cause of death was disease of the circulatory system. More people died from respiratory disease than from malignant conditions. One hundred and twenty one people died of bronchitis, sixty four from cancer of the lung and thirteen from pulmonary tuberculosis.

**Infectious Disease.**

In the Annual Report for 1960 attention was drawn to the occurrence of 686 cases of dysentery in Southwark during that year, and reference was made to a statement of the Chief Medical Officer of the Ministry of Health contained in his Annual Report for 1959, namely "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, school and



similar institutions will break the cycle of infection and reduce the incidence". During 1963 the incidence of dysentery in Southwark although reduced to 415 cases, was still too high. Some of these were institutional cases and represented to a very large extent infection introduced from other parts of London. The symptoms of dysentery are frequently not severe. Many of the cases referred to here had no symptoms and were discovered as the result of bacteriological investigation. When all this has been said, however, there remains inescapable evidence of factors operating in the community which favour the spread of this alimentary infection. Bacillary Dysentery is more infectious than typhoid but there are very many similarities in the mode of spread of both of these diseases. In both cases the reservoir of infection is man himself, the causal organism being passed in his excreta. The lesson from Aberdeen therefore cannot be ignored. By increased and constant attention to food and personal hygiene not only will the incidence of dysentery be reduced but an important step will have been taken in protecting the community against the more serious disease, typhoid, should it ever be introduced. A community which is vulnerable to dysentery will be vulnerable to typhoid should it appear. More attention must be paid to the washing of hands after toilet and before meals, or before handling food. The advice was continuously tendered by officers of the Public Health Department to mothers, food handlers and school children, throughout the year.

On the 10th June 1963 a case of diphtheria came to notice and, in collaboration with the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council, nose and throat swabs from a large number of school and home contacts were taken for examination. As a result four cases and seven carriers were immediately disclosed. Investigation of a wide circle of home contacts continued during the holidays and on the resumption of school a further survey was undertaken. In all thirty persons were found to be harbouring the organism of diphtheria and eight of these were considered to be clinical cases. Those infected resided in the south western part of the Borough and multiple cases occurred in several families. Two of the individuals concerned were over school age, five were under school age, while nineteen of the remainder attended one school. The four other children were spread over three different schools.

All cases and carriers were admitted to hospital immediately they came to notice. Doctors practising in Southwark, and the appropriate hospitals were informed of the presence of diphtheria in the Borough on the second day of the outbreak. With the authority of the Chairman of the Public Health Committee the local press were told of the position in order that parents might be alerted to the importance of their arranging for any of their children who might be off colour to be seen by the family doctor, and to urge them to have their children's immunisation brought up to date.

The diphtheria immunisation state of the children resident in Southwark is well up to average. On the other hand the immunisation record of the actual cases and carriers were found to be unsatisfactory. They had never been immunised or had not completed an adequate course of injections. As a result there was no wide-spread outbreak in the schools attended by these



partially protected children. Although a large number of school children were investigated positive swabs were only found among children living in a very circumscribed area near to the original case.

None of the children involved were seriously ill. In the light, however, of experience in other areas of similar small epidemics there was always the fear that some unimmunised child might sustain a serious infection. This aspect itself makes all the work, (and it is considerable) of the detailed investigation of school and home contacts very much worthwhile and I should like to express my appreciation of the co-operation and great assistance received from the Divisional Medical Officer of the London County Council and his medical and nursing staff. Thanks are also due to Dr. Tomlinson of the Public Health Laboratory Service as well as to the family doctors and the staff of this Department.

Measles was epidemic during 1963, 911 cases being reported. Of these 63 occurred during the first year of life and a total of 627 children were four years of age or under. Unfortunately there was one death in the former group.

The County Medical Officer of Health has been able to report that only one confirmed case of poliomyelitis paralytic occurred in the County of London during 1963, the individual involved being a non-immunised adult. It is gratifying that the position in Southwark followed a similar pattern, no cases of the disease being reported during the year. In order that this position may be maintained parents should ensure that their children receive the recommended doses of polio vaccine.

#### Health Education.

A great deal of attention was given throughout 1963 by the officers of the Public Health Department to health education which now forms such a large and important part of the work. In conjunction with the London County Council, and arising from the experience of diphtheria in recent years, the importance of parents ensuring that their children are adequately immunised against not only diphtheria but also poliomyelitis, whooping cough, tetanus and tuberculosis was stressed by posters, leaflets and personal precept. The public health inspectors actively transmitted the message of food hygiene into canteens and food establishments throughout the Borough with special reference to the necessity for scrupulous personal hygiene.

Following the appointment by the London County Council of Mr. Robertson as a Health Education Officer for the specific purpose of dealing with smoking and health, a mobile unit equipped with publicity material, film strips, film projector and so on visited schools and other establishments in Southwark during July. In particular Mr. Robertson was good enough to show a film and arrange a display for Members of the Council in one of the Committee Rooms of the Town Hall. He indicated the manner in which he was approaching this difficult subject and referred to the generally encouraging and interested reception which was being accorded to him at the various establishments which he was visiting. The Councillors present showed their own interest in the matter by putting a number of searching questions to Mr. Robertson which he answered both skilfully and tactfully.



Accidents in the home received the special attention of the two Women Health Officers who gave practical advice to old people in their own homes.

### **Welfare of the Elderly**

Miss Doris M. Beer, A.I.S.W., M.R.I.P.H.H., resigned her appointment as Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee during the year to take up a similar position in Lambeth. Her place was taken by Mrs. L. Dean and the extracts from the twelfth annual report of the Committee which are reproduced at the end of this report show once again the valuable work for old people which is being undertaken in Southwark.

In view of the continued expansion of the meals service, the overall monthly total exceeding 10,000 meals, consideration was given by the Council and the Old People's Welfare Committee to extending the kitchen so that it should have a sufficient capacity for the preparation of some 1,000 meals per day. A scheme as prepared by Consultant Architects for the reconstruction of the kitchen with a minimum of interference with the work of the kitchen, and the provision of certain additional equipment, at an estimated cost of £7,500 has been approved by the Council and has received Ministry sanction.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Joseph Collier, a former Alderman of Southwark, a Holiday Home bearing his name was opened at Stocker Road, Bognor Regis, on the 12th October, 1963 and since that time the Home has brought untold happiness and health to the many Southwark old people who have spent a holiday there.

In so far as the Public Health Department is directly concerned the work carried out at the Treatment and Bathing Centre continues to make an important contribution to the welfare of old people residing in Southwark, and the two women Health Officers, as well as the public health inspectorate generally have been most active in this field and as a result have been able to ameliorate and improve the conditions under which some of the elderly reside, as well as bringing a new interest to their lives.

### **Mortuary and Coroner's Court**

As mentioned in the Annual Report for 1962 the building operations in connection with the extension and modernisation of the Mortuary and Coroner's Court commenced on 6th November of that year. The new premises were brought into use in December 1963 and details of the accommodation now available are set out at the end of this Report.

### **Fluoridation of Water**

In the early part of the year a report was submitted to the Public Health Committee pointing out that there is now available a wide volume



of evidence from America and elsewhere indicating that if the fluoride content of the water supply is adjusted to one part per million there will be a substantial reduction in dental decay. Since 1956 the water supply of Watford, Kilmarnock and Anglesey has been adjusted to the appropriate level and a report of this survey which was published in July 1962 showed that dental decay in children in the experimental area was reduced by over 50 to 60 per cent. There were no harmful effects. The Minister of Health has intimated to local authorities that he is prepared to approve, under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act 1946, the making of arrangements with water undertakers for the adding of fluoride to water supplies which are deficient in it naturally. There is now ample evidence that fluoridation reduces dental decay, that from the Water Engineer's point of view it is a practicable and reasonably cheap proposition, and that it is an essentially safe public health measure.

It was decided that the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee be informed that this Council are in favour of the Metropolitan Water Board being asked to introduce fluoridation of water at an early date.

#### Crude Spirit Drinking

Crude spirit drinking is a problem which has existed in Southwark for many years, and has become more obvious as social conditions have improved. The Borough Council has been anxious to protect local residents from the undoubted nuisance caused by crude spirit drinkers, who, strangers to the locality, practice this habit in public places, as well as to rehabilitate these people and so prevent further deterioration. In this connection it was decided at the end of the year to convene a meeting and a note of the proceedings of the meeting, which was held early in 1964, is set out at the end of this report.

#### Conclusion

I should like to express my very sincere thanks to the Chairmen and Members of the various Committees of the Council for their encouragement throughout the year, as well to the Chief Officers and the staff of their departments all of whom have been most helpful in regard to public health matters at all times. Reference has already been made to the assistance received from Dr. W.H.S. Wallace, Divisional Medical Officer, London County Council, and the members of his staff as well as from Dr. Tomlinson of the Public Health Laboratory Service in connection with diphtheria, and it remains now to express my gratitude to them for their co-operation, and that of their Departments, on many other occasions.

The relations of the Southwark Public Health Department with the family doctors practising in the area has always been good and I would thank them sincerely for this.

Finally, to the Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. H. Archer, to the Senior Clerk, Mr. E.A. Clark, and to each individual member of the staff of the Public Health Department, goes my very sincere gratitude for their loyal support and assistance so generously forthcoming once more during 1963.

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, 1963)

Mayor - Mrs. C.M. Clunn, J.P.

Chairman - W.A. Miller

Aldermen -

A.J. Gates, O.B.E., J.P., L.C.C. (*Ex-Officio*). H. Stillman, L.C.C.

### Councillors

C. Albert, Mrs. L. Booker, L.B. Castle, (Vice-Chairman), F.W. Combes, (*Ex-Officio*), C.A. Farrow, W.J. Fewtrell, D. Fifer, J. Grimes, E.J. Hall, Mrs. E. Hickson, Rev. H.W. Hinds, F.T. Irons, A.E. Knight (*Ex-Officio*), J.R. McCoid, Mrs. J.L. Matheson, Mrs. A.M. Purser, Mrs. M.C.W. Smith, J.A. Tallon, N.H. Tertis, J.H. Twose, W. 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 (to Apr 21)

J. Ashmore

G. Barnes (from July 11)

G. Bull

G. Couling (from Aug 19)

Miss G. Gourley

A. Johnson (*Temp*)

T. Lloyd, T.D.

R. Rayner

\*F. Saunders

J. Saville

A. Shields (to Dec.31)

\*J. Starr (from Nov 25)

\*G. Stubbs, F.A.P.H.I.

R. Warboys

T. Willimott (*Temp*)

General Assts-Smoke Control

J. Fulcher & F. Smith (May 20)

Clerical Staff -

M. Annan (from Sep 9).

R. Bowen (from Aug 6)

Mrs. T. Collett

P. Cox (to July 28)

E. Davies

F. Goddard

B. O'Halloran (to May 5)

Mrs. F. Robertson

J. Robertson

Mrs. B. Stevens (to Sep 22)

R. Stevens

D. Webb

Women Health Officers

S.R.N., S.C.M., Health

Visitors' Certificate

Miss E. Billington May 27

Mrs. M. Holland Jan 7.

\**Authorised officer, Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937.*

Mortuary Attendant - E. Baldwin.

Rodent Investigators - Mrs. H. Ross, Mrs. B. Smith

Student Public Health Inspectors: A. Blissett (from Sep 9), C. Clark,

D. Marsh, A. St. John.



## SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE BOROUGH

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. The role of Southwark as a religious centre is symbolised by the two fine Cathedrals which it contains. The historic and cultural aspects of the borough are well known and the commercial and industrial importance of this central London borough have continued to increase. The extensive redevelopment which is taking place at the Elephant and Castle, the Brandon Estate and elsewhere are already giving Southwark a new look. A large modern office block already houses the Ministry of Transport, and the Ministry of Health now occupy newly constructed offices at the Elephant and Castle.

## VITAL STATISTICS

Land Area .. .. .	1,131 acres
Estimated Number of Dwellings .. .. .	25,211
Dwellings Erected by Borough Council During Year.. ..	92
* Approximate Rateable Value (Total)	£6,270,720
(Dwellings)	£1,646,197
* Sum represented by a Penny Rate .. .. .	£25,195

### Population:

Census 1961 .. .. .	86,249
Registrar General's estimate (mid-1963)	85,870
This estimate represents a decrease in the figure for 1962 of 570	

The natural increase in population - that is, the excess of births over deaths - was 391 compared with 418 for the previous year.

1953 - 96,870	1958 - 89,920
1954 - 95,370	1959 - 88,720
1955 - 93,820	1960 - 88,690
1956 - 92,300	1961 - 86,270
1957 - 91,140	1962 - 86,440

Live - Births - 1580: Rate per 1,000 pop .. ..	18.3
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.93) .. ..	17.0
Still births - 21: Rate per 1,000 total births	13.1
Total births - Live and still .. ..	1,601
Total deaths - 1189. Rate pre 1,000 pop.	13.8
Adjusted by comparability factor (0.97)	13.3
Infant deaths - 30: Rate per 1,000 live births	18.9
Rate per 1,000 live births, legitimate	19.6
illegitimate	12.8
Neo-Natal mortality 21 (under 4 weeks)	
Rate per 1,000 live births	13.2
Illegitimate Live Births - 156	
Percentage of total live births	9.8
Maternal Deaths (including abortion) nil	
Rate per 1,000 live and still births	nil
Deaths under 1 week excl. still births	17
Perinatal rate per 1,000 total births	23.7



## COMPARATIVE ADJUSTED BIRTH AND DEATH RATES

	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Live Births										
Southwark .....	15.2	14.9	15.4	16.1	15.8	15.3	16.2	17.8	17.3	17.0
England and Wales .. (per 1,000 population)	15.2	15.0	15.6	16.1	16.4	16.5	17.1	17.4	18.0	18.2
Total Deaths										
Southwark .....	11.8	14.1	11.6	10.8	10.2	11.5	12.0	12.0	11.9	13.3
England and Wales .. (per 1,000 population)	11.3	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.7	11.6	11.5	12.0	11.9	12.2
Infant Deaths										
Southwark .....	20.6	28.1	16.0	22.3	26.7	28.2	26.8	21.8	20.5	18.9
England and Wales .. (per 1,000 Live Births)	25.4	24.9	23.7	23.1	22.6	22.2	21.7	21.6	21.4	20.9
Still Births										
Southwark .....	27.5	22.1	18.7	24.7	20.1	18.0	15.9	20.8	17.2	13.1
England and Wales .. (per 1,000 Total Births)	23.5	23.2	22.9	22.4	21.6	21.0	19.7	19.1	18.1	17.3
Neo-Natal Mortality (under 4 weeks)										
Southwark .....	12.98	20.80	11.08	15.69	18.68	16.4	16.8	11.8	13.3	13.2
England and Wales .. (per 1,000 Live Births)	17.7	17.3	16.8	16.5	16.2	15.8	15.6	15.5	15.1	14.2
Maternal Mortality										
Southwark .....	1.1	1.1	Nil	Nil	0.6	Nil	0.61	1.1	0.5	Nil
England and Wales .. (per 1,000 Live & Still Births)	0.7	0.64	0.56	0.47	0.43	0.38	0.30	0.33	0.35	0.28

(England &amp; Wales rates for 1963 are provisional estimates only)

YEAR	LEGITIMATE			ILLEGITIMATE			TOTAL		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
LIVE BIRTHS									
1959	735	678	1,413	62	48	110	797	726	1,523
1960	789	701	1,490	59	51	110	848	752	1,600
1961	791	744	1,535	78	79	157	869	823	1,692
1962	817	675	1,492	88	71	159	905	746	1,651
1963	730	694	1,424	82	74	156	812	768	1,580
STILL BIRTHS									
1959	11	15	26	1	1	2	12	16	28
1960	8	16	24	1	1	2	9	17	26
1961	17	12	29	3	4	7	20	16	36
1962	10	15	25	3	1	4	13	16	29
1963	12	7	19	2	-	2	14	7	21
INFANT DEATHS (Under 1 year)									
1959	20	19	39	3	1	4	23	20	43
1960	17	22	39	2	2	4	19	23	43
1961	17	13	30	3	4	7	20	17	37
1962	18	12	30	2	2	4	20	14	34
1963	14	14	28	1	1	2	15	15	30



# DEATHS

## Male and Female Age Groups

	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65 and over	Total
Males	15	2	-	36	182	396	631
Females	15	3	1	16	80	443	558
	30	5	1	52	262	839	1189

## Infant Mortality

The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age was 30 the causes of death being as follows:-

Measles	1
Pneumonia	3
Bronchitis	1
Other respiratory diseases	1
Gastritis, Enteritis, Diarrhoea	1
Congenital malformations	6
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	17

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

	Males	Females
Legitimate .. ..	7	9
Illegitimate .. ..	-	1

There were no deaths from pregnancy, childbirth or abortion.

### CANCER DEATHS

Year	Cancer of: Lung and Bronchus			Other Organs	Total	Cancer deaths per 1,000 pop.	Percent of total deaths
	Male	Female	Total				
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
1961	58	10	68	161	229	2.6	18.3
1962	52	11	63	162	225	2.6	18.2
1963	53	11	64	117	181	2.1	15.2

### TUBERCULOSIS DEATHS

Year	Pulmonary	Other Forms	Total	Deaths per 1,000 pop.		Percent. of all deaths
				Pulm.	Other	
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
1961	9	1	10	.10	.01	0.8
1962	8	1	9	.09	.01	0.7
1963	13	1	14	.15	.01	1.1





Cause of Death		Ages:-		Under 4 wks		4 wks to 1 year		1- years		5-		15-		25-		35-	
		M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Influenza .. .. .																	
Pneumonia .. .. .		-	1	2	-											1	-
Bronchitis .. .. .				1	-	-	1									1	-
Other diseases of Respiratory system ..		1	-														
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum .. ..																	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. ..					1											1	
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .														1			
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .																	
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion .. ..																	
Congenital Malformations .. .. .		2	1	1	2					-	1			1	-		
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ..		7	9	-	1	1	1					1	-	2	1	1	1
Motor Vehicle accidents .. .. .						1						1	1	1	1		
All other accidents .. .. .																	
Suicide .. .. .												-	1	1	-	3	1
Homicide and operations of war .. ..																1	
AGE GROUP TOTALS 1963		10	11	5	4	2	3	-	1	3	3	7	3	26	10		
1962		15	7	5	7	4	4	6	2	6	2						
														Males		24	
														Females		19	

DEATHS 0-44 YEARS - CONTINUED



Cause of Death	Ages:-		45 -		55 -		65 -		75 -		Disease Totals			
			M F		M F		M F		M F		All Ages			
											1963		1962	
											M F	M F		
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System .. ..	1	-			8	-	2	-	2	-	13	-	7	1
Tuberculosis - other forms .. ..											1	-	1	-
Syphilitic Disease .. ..					-	1					-	1	1	2
Diphtheria .. ..											-	-		
Whooping Cough .. ..											-	-		
Meningococcal Infections .. ..											-	-		
Acute Poliomyelitis .. ..											-	-		
Measles .. ..											1			
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ..							1	1			1	1		
Malignant neoplasm stomach .. ..	4	-			3	1	7	1	4	5	19	7	18	11
Malignant neoplasm lung, bronchus .. ..	6	2			18	2	19	3	7	3	53	11	52	11
Malignant neoplasm breast .. ..					-	5	-	4	-	5	-	15	-	18
Malignant neoplasm uterus .. ..	-	1					-	1	-	1	-	3	-	6
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ..	6	2			8	8	10	7	14	11	42	31	47	62
Leukaemia, Aleukemia .. ..	1	-					1	1			4	2	2	2
Diabetes .. ..					-	1	1	-	1	5	2	6	2	7
Vascular lesions of nervous system .. ..	2	4			8	5	12	17	25	42	47	69	48	58
Coronary disease, angina .. ..	16	1			24	9	42	26	33	46	124	82	111	75
Hypertension with Heart disease .. ..	-	-			-	3	3	1	6	6	9	10	3	14
Other Heart Disease .. ..	6	2			10	5	7	14	50	81	74	103	89	128
Other Circulatory disease .. ..	1	-			2	3	5	12	6	27	14	43	33	28

Cause of Death	Ages:-		45 -		55-		65 -		75 -		Disease Totals			
											All Ages			
			M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	1963		1962	
Influenza .. .. .							2		1			3	4	1
Pneumonia .. .. .			2	2	6	2	14	9	25	39	59	53	50	45
Bronchitis .. .. .			5	3	22	2	29	7	28	22	86	35	86	30
Other diseases of Respiratory system			1	-	1	2	2	2	2	4	7	8	5	6
Ulcer of the Stomach and Duodenum					2		1	2	1	2	4	5	13	3
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea				1					1	3	1	6	4	3
Nephritis and Nephrosis .. .. .			1					1	1		2	2	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .							5		5		10	-	4	-
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion														1
Congenital Malformations .. .. .					1		1		1		5	6	9	5
Other defined and ill-defined diseases			4	5	4	4	4	8	9	13	33	43	31	42
Motor Vehicle accidents .. .. .			1		1			1	3	1	8	4	6	5
All other accidents .. .. .			2				4	2	2	2	11	4	11	11
Suicide .. .. .			3	3	3		1	1			9	5	10	8
Homicide and operations of war ..											1		1	
AGE GROUP TOTALS 1963			62	26	120	54	171	123	225	320	631	558	-	
1962			Males		182		176	134	231	320	-		649	584
			Females		89									



## DEATH RATES PER THOUSAND POPULATION

	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Total (crude death rate) 13.8 (1962-14.2)															
Circulatory System 5.3 (1962-5.5)															
Respiratory System 2.9 (1962-2.3)															
Malignant Dis. 2.1 (1962-2.6)															
1-3 Nervous System (1962-1.2)															
.4 Accidents & Violence (1962-0.6)															
.1 Infectious Diseases (1962-.08)															
1.3 Other causes (1962-1.4)															

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

### QUARTERLY INCIDENCE

	March	June	Sept.	Dec.	Total
Scarlet Fever	28	11	25	15	79
Whooping Cough	6	2	28	36	72
Measles	377	455	68	11	911
Diphtheria		4	4		8
Dysentery	240	44	56	75	415
Ophthalmia neonatorum				1	1
Puerperal pyrexia	1	-	1	3	5
Pneumonia	60	13	4	12	89
Food poisoning	2	3	8	6	19
Erysipelas	-	2	1	3	6
Scabies	1	1	2	-	4
Zymotic enteritis			2		2

### IMMUNISATION

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

	Welfare Centres		Doctors		Total
	Ages: 0-5	5-14	0-5	5-14	
Diphtheria .. .. .	3	82	-	1	86
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria/Whooping Cough and Tetanus	990	10	286	6	1292
Diphtheria and Tetanus	14	40	-	2	56
Whooping Cough (all ages)	-	-	-	-	-
'Boosters' (all ages)	1807		528		2335
Smallpox, Primary .. ..	158	2	31	11	202
Adults .. ..		4		23	27
Smallpox, Revaccination	-	-	-	-	-
Adults .. ..		10		62	72

### TUBERCULOSIS

Including inward transfers, there were 40 fewer new cases of Tuberculosis than last year; 43 less pulmonary and 3 more non-pulmonary.

Final figures at the end of the year, compared with the end of 1962 showed a decrease of 25 pulmonary cases and an increase of 4 non-pulmonary.



# TUBERCULOSIS

Cases at end of 1962  
New cases 1963  
Inward transfers 1963  
Less removals from Register  
Cases at end of 1963

Pulmonary Non-Pulmonary  
(all forms)

1,542  
60  
41  
126  
1,517

177  
10  
1  
7  
181

## Age Groups

		0-	1-	2-	5-	10-	15-	20-	25-	35-	45-	55-	65-	75-	Totals
<b>Pulmonary:</b>															
Primary	M	1		2		2	2	3	4	6	9	7	3	-	39
notifications	F			1	2		2	1	1	4	2	1			14
*New cases other than by formal	M										6		1		7
notifications	F														-
Totals		1		3	2	2	4	4	5	10	17	8	4		60
<b>Non-Pulmonary:</b>															
Primary	M						1		1			1			3
notifications	F					1		2	2	1	1				7
* New cases other than by formal notification	M														-
	F														-
Totals						1	1	2	3	1	1	1	-		10

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

# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

## COMPARATIVE TABLE OF SOUTHWARK CASES FROM 1953 to 1963

DISEASES	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963
Anthrax .. .. .	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	8
Dysentery .. ..	175	163	231	716	37	230	341	686	298	389	415
Encephalitis:											
Infective .. ..	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-
Post Infectious	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Erysipelas .. ..	12	12	14	10	5	9	7	10	11	4	6
Food Poisoning ..	20	27	26	9	21	42	27	75	26	23	19
Malaria .. .. .	2	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Measles .. .. .	1075	233	2142	447	1179	574	1029	322	1671	463	911
Meningococcal Infection	3	3	1	1	1	4	2	4	2	4	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	5	14	3	3	1	1	1	2	1	6	1
Paratyphoid .. ..	1	-	2	2	2	-	19	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia .. ..	68	54	86	64	70	51	80	40	59	56	89
Poliomyelitis:											
Paralytic .. ..	6	1	41	5	4	1	5	2	1	1	-
Non-paralytic	1	-	23	2	7	1	2	4	2	1	-
Puerperal Pyrexia	46	76	39	38	49	30	31	16	22	17	5
Scabies .. .. .	13	20	33	38	35	19	21	37	24	7	4
Scarlet Fever ..	160	96	185	259	142	157	97	73	79	71	79
Typhoid Fever ..	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping Cough ..	372	229	141	144	188	64	66	118	40	16	72
Zymotic Enteritis	19	5	4	5	16	21	5	2	2	2	2
(July-Sept.)											
TOTALS	1978	933	2971	1743	1759	1209	1729	1395	2240	1061	1611



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES

DISEASE	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS diagnosed in or outside Borough - Age Groups, 1963											Total 1963	Total 1962	Removed to Hospital 1963
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Diphtheria .. .. .			1	2		3	2					8		8
Dysentery .. .. .	50	56	54	27	32	79	36	28		6	5	415	389	176
Encephalitis:														
Infective ..														
Post infectious														
Erysipelas .. .. .									1	4	1	6	4	3
Food Poisoning: .. ..	2			1		2		4	6	2	2	19	23	4
*Malaria .. .. .														
Measles .. .. .	63	126	145	143	150	270	11	2	1			911	463	84
Meningococcal Infection													4	
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1											1	6	1
Paratyphoid .. .. .														

INFECTIOUS DISEASES (Continued)

DISEASE	CONFIRMED CASES, SOUTHWARK RESIDENTS diagnosed in or outside Borough-Age Groups, 1963											Total 1963	Total 1962	Removed to Hospital 1963
	0-	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	25-	45-	65-			
Pneumonia .. .. .	2		1	1		3	3	7	11	33	28	89	56	1
Poliomyelitis .. ..												-		
Paralytic .. ..													1	
Non-paralytic ..												-	1	
Puerperal Pyrexia ..								2	3			5	17	5
Scabies .. .. .								2	1		1	4	7	
Scarlet Fever .. ..	3	2	7	12	7	37	6	5				79	71	8
Typhoid Fever .. ..												-	-	
Whooping Cough .. ..	6	9	11	9	8	25	2		2			72	16	9
Zymotic Enteritis ..	2											2	3	2
(July-Sept.) ..														
TOTALS	129	193	219	195	197	419	60	50	67	45	37	1611	1061	301

These figures include 20 Southwark residents notified to other Boroughs.



## TREATMENT AND BATHING CENTRE

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

The number of premises requiring treatment for infestations of the usual domestic insect pests has greatly reduced during the past few years.

In 1963 only 857 rooms in dwelling houses were treated for bed-bugs infestations. A certain amount of this disinfection was of a precautionary nature only, preceding re-housing in Southwark Borough Council or London County Council housing accommodation. These figures compare very favourably with those for the year 1953 when it was found necessary to treat 1,713 rooms in domestic premises, mainly for substantial infestations of bed-bugs.

There would appear to be three reasons for this marked decrease in bed-bug infestations. The first and main reason is obviously the demolition of many of the older and often heavily infested dwellings and their replacement with modern houses and flats. Secondly, the effectiveness of modern insecticides and the comparative ease with which these insecticides can be applied. Finally, there is the most welcome change of attitude of mind towards these pests. In the past they were, in some areas, often tolerated and accepted almost as part of normal living. Frequently, when the presence of an infestation of bugs was indicated to an occupier, the reply was: "Yes, of course we've got bugs, everyone has. They were here when we came. They feed on the wall plaster!" When it was learnt that the thriving colonies of bugs in the rooms fed only on blood and that the "heat bumps" on Johnny's neck were, in fact, bug bites, there was usually some concern expressed. However, it is now generally well known that with modern pesticides, an infestation of these "blood suckers" and other domestic vermin can be eradicated quickly with a minimum of inconvenience to the occupiers. Furthermore, in this Borough no charge is made to the occupiers of dwellings in Southwark for the services of the Council's disinfection staff.

A considerable number and variety of other insect and similar pests were dealt with in both domestic and other premises during the year. These included Beetles in adult and immature forms, (Dermestes, Blaps, Wood-boring, Spider beetles and other species.) Flies, House and Blow fly species, Cockroaches, Silverfish, Pigeon Mites, Clover Mites, Ants and Slugs.

It may be difficult to appreciate, unless directly affected by the invasion of one's home by these pests, that clover mites, ants and slugs could be a problem in a Central London Borough. They are, of course, usually associated with much less urbanised areas. However the minor infestations that we have of these normally rural pests are a small price to pay for the pleasures derived from seeing things growing naturally, on the small areas left to us.

# Infectious Disease Cases: Enquiries and Visits

Total 556 as under:

Diphtheria .. .. .	21
Gastro enteritis .. .. .	2
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	71
Dysentery (bacilliary) .. .. .	290
Smallpox contacts .. .. .	1
Food Poisoning (includes 3 visits to factory canteens) ..	14
Erysipelas .. .. .	7
Meningococcal infections .. .. .	10
Pyrexia of unknown origin .. .. .	3
Revisits etc. .. .. .	137

## Disinfection following infectious diseases

Rooms treated (Formalin solution) .. .. .	85
Library books treated .. .. .	198
Other disinfection, Tuberculosis etc. .. .. .	7

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

	Verminous articles treated	Infected articles treated
Beds .. .. .	74	1
Pallliasses .. .. .	474	14
Bolsters .. .. .	56	2
Pillows .. .. .	689	67
Cushions .. .. .	16	Nil
Blankets .. .. .	1152	93
Sheets .. .. .	653	62
Quilts .. .. .	436	44
Other articles (clothing, etc.) .. .. .	36,560	2,486

## Rehousing

Precautionary disinfection of soft goods and bedding 133 families.

Shirts	3,883
Draw Slips	3,188
Pillow Slips	1,411
Blankets	188
Clothing articles	12,319
Quilts	306

Articles laundered (Lambeth)

Total weight 29,167 lbs.



# Scabies and Vermin Treatments

	Scabies		Vermin	
	Males	Females	Males	Females
Lambeth cases .. .. .	20	30	18	52
treatments .. .. .	32	51	18	52
Southwark cases .. .. .	14	34	316	103
treatments .. .. .	26	49	316	104
L.C.C. Schoolchildren (Male and Female)	55		322	
treatments*	118		322	
Total treatments	276		812	
Bermondsey schoolchildren treatments (included in total*)	Nil		26	

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

Males		Females	
Salvation Army Hostel	161	83 Blackfriars Road	17
Rowton House, Churchyard Row	65	78 Camberwell Road	15
Marshalsea Road		96 Gt. Guildford Street	6
Common Lodging House	13	Newington Lodge	10
Southwark Casuals	68	266 Waterloo Road	5
		Casuals	3
Total	307		56

A considerable number and variety of other insect pests have been dealt with in both domestic and other premises during the year. These included beetles in adult and immature forms, (Dermaptera, Blaps, Wood-boring, Spider beetles and other species.) Flies, House and Blow Fly species, Cockroaches, Silverfish, Pigeon Mites, Clover Mites, Ants and Slugs.

It may be difficult to appreciate, unless directly affected by the invasion of one's home by these pests, that clover mites, ants and slugs could be a problem in a Central London Borough. They are, of course, usually associated with much less urbanized areas. However the minor infestations that we have of these normally rural pests are a small price to pay for the pleasures derived from seeing things growing naturally, on the small areas left to us.

## Department Laundry

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

Hand towels	1805
Roller towels	266
Dusters & Swabs	651
Table cloths	7
Overalls	3

Effects destroyed on request or following death.

Verminous 2 tons 12 cwts.

## Disinfestation and Disinfection of Premises and Trade Goods

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

Domestic dwellings	1067	rooms
Business premises	5	
Public Conveniences	438	
Institutions, Public		
buildings etc.	31	rooms and passages
	8	complete sections
Goods disinfected	2	consignments of rags
Sundry items from		
hospitals	9	collections.

## National Assistance Act (Burials)

Enquiries on 12 deaths.

## Bathing of Aged Persons (No. of Baths)

96 at home. 74 at Centre.

## Incontinent Laundry Service

### Articles Laundered (Southwark)

(weight 16,367 lbs)

Sheets	2,883
Draw Slips	2,186
Pillow Slips	1,411
Blankets	186
Clothing	
articles	13,319
Quilts	306

### Articles Laundered (Lambeth)

Total weight 29,167 lbs.



## SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### *Inspections and Sampling Visits*

House to House .. .. .	1,846
Housing survey .. .. .	2,046
Rehousing cases .. .. .	219
Rent Act .. .. .	6
Complaints .. .. .	2,663
Complaints (Food) .. .. .	30
Drainage .. .. .	2,230
Rodents: industrial premises .. .. .	697
dwellings .. .. .	1,713
Smoke observations and visits .. .. .	17
Smoke Control Area inspections and visits .. .. .	4,304
Factories and Workplaces .. .. .	556
Outworkers .. .. .	159
Common Lodging Houses .. .. .	203
Offensive Trades premises .. .. .	18
Pet Animals Act .. .. .	192
Hairdressers' premises .. .. .	105
Aged persons and burial cases .. .. .	232
Aged persons (by Women Health Officers) .. .. .	2,265
Infectious diseases .. .. .	556
Milk premises and Dairies .. .. .	210
Catering and Ice Cream premises .. .. .	774
Food at wharves and warehouses .. .. .	1,672
Fishmongers' and fried fish premises .. .. .	39
Bakers' premises and bakehouses .. .. .	71
Week-end markets and Day markets .. .. .	256
Other food premises etc. (including Shops Act) .. .. .	1,735
Rag Flock and other filling materials .. .. .	39
Miscellaneous .. .. .	3,951
Re-inspections .. .. .	6,538

### NOTICES

Intimation Notices .. .. .	721
Statutory Notices .. .. .	853
Defects in Council controlled property reported to Housing Manager .. .. .	2
Intimation Notices complied with .. .. .	540
Statutory Notices complied with .. .. .	427
Work carried out by Local Authority in default of owner .. .. .	107

# SUMMARY OF SANITARY WORKS COMPLETED DURING THE YEAR

Roofs and gutters repaired or renewed .. .. .	382
Dampness remedied .. .. .	364
Brickwork and pointing repaired .. .. .	133
Floors repaired or renewed .. .. .	131
Window frames, glazing and sashes repaired .. .. .	217
Cills and reveals repaired .. .. .	195
Sashcords renewed .. .. .	299
Fireplaces and flues repaired or renewed .. .. .	159
Staircases repaired .. .. .	100
Walls and ceilings repaired .. .. .	297
Rooms cleansed and redecorated .. .. .	56
House drains additions and reconstructions .. .. .	26
Length of new drainage .. .. .	2,015 feet
Drains repaired .. .. .	150
Drains unstopped .. .. .	294
Intercepting traps provided .. .. .	38
Inspection chambers constructed .. .. .	29
Clearing eyes to drains provided .. .. .	35
Fresh air inlets provided .. .. .	39
Ventilating shafts provided .. .. .	34
Soil pipes provided .. .. .	47
Gullies provided .. .. .	111
Waste pipe and traps provided .. .. .	371
Waste Pipes repaired .. .. .	181
Sinks provided or renewed .. .. .	160
Baths provided .. .. .	54
Lavatory basins provided .. .. .	92
Water closet pans and seats, provided or renewed .. .. .	283
Water closet flushing cisterns provided or renewed .. .. .	376
Urinals provided or renewed .. .. .	20
Rain water pipes provided, repaired or renewed .. .. .	122
Yards paved, repaired or drained .. .. .	61
Accumulations removed .. .. .	161
Dustbins provided .. .. .	189
Dwellings provided with water .. .. .	141
Miscellaneous repairs .. .. .	201

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



# LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

## PUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936

Nuisance Orders:	28 days	..	..	..	..	3
	21 days	..	..	..	..	4
	7 days	..	..	..	..	1
Summons withdrawn	..	..	..	..	..	10 (Work completed)
Summons adjourned	..	..	..	..	..	2
Proceedings for: Penalty Summons	..	..	..	..	..	1
(Fine £5 with £2 costs)						

## 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, 2 complaints were received. The Metropolitan Water Board was informed and the samples analysed and found satisfactory.

Whilst the Board from time to time draws samples for bacteriological and chemical examination, samples of drinking water have been taken by the Public Health Inspectors and submitted to the Public Analyst who has reported in each case that the supply was satisfactory.

In many of the old tenement buildings the water supply is communal, there being taps on the staircase landings whilst in others the water passes through storage tanks on the roofs. The indirect supply of water for drinking purposes has been considered in a number of cases to be unsatisfactory and representations have been made to the owners with a view to all taps being supplied direct from the rising main.

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

During the year 303 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 141 new dwellings

	Dwellings
1-3,0 Cavour House Alberta Estate	30
16-26 Arnside Street	8
1-48 Peverill House Haddonhall Street	48
Newman House, St. George's Road	34
Schoolkeeper's House, London School of Printing and Graphic Arts Elephant & Castle	1

## Conversions

2-40 (even)	Saltwood Grove	20
-------------	----------------	----

## WELL WATER

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



# FACTORIES ACTS - PART I

Four hundred and nineteen inspections of Factories were made during the year, and 7 notices were served. There are now 882 factories of all types on the register, comprising 184 factories without mechanical power, 669 with mechanical power, and in addition 29 building sites, for which a further 137 inspections were made, but no notices served.

Inspection for purpose 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	184	62	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	669	357	7	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises).	29	137	-	-
	882	556	7	-

## 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).	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S7)					
(a) insufficient	-	-	-	1	-
(b) unsuitable or defective	2	3	-	1	-
(c) not separate for sexes	-	1	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	3	7	1	4	-
Total	5	11	1	6	-

## PART VIII - OUTWORKERS

One hundred and fifty nine 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 Act, 1937. It was not necessary to serve any notices or institute proceedings.

<i>Nature of Work</i>	<i>No. of outworkers in August list required by section 110 (1) (c)</i>
Electro Plating	3
Wearing apparel - cleaning and washing	20
Artificial flowers	2
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper	58
Cosques, Christmas stockings, etc. .. ..	7
Paper bags .. .. .	2
Carding etc. of buttons .. .. .	2
Plastics (Lampshades) .. .. .	23
Umbrellas .. .. .	1
Total	<u>118</u>

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are four women's and one men's common lodging houses in the Borough, which are fully occupied nightly. 203 inspections of these premises were made by the Public Health inspectors, 76 men's lodging houses and 127 of women's. Two intimation notices were served, which have been complied with. One men's lodging house was closed during the year.

## OFFENSIVE TRADES

There are now 2 premises engaged in offensive trades in the Borough as follows: Manure Manufacturer 1, Fat Extractor 1. Eighteen inspections of these premises were made.

## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Seven applications were received for registration under the Act, and of which were satisfactory.

One hundred and ninety-two inspections were made during the year.



# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

(Rodent Officer - Mr. R. Warboys)

	Type of Premises			
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
Total properties	19	25,211	8,559(a)	33,789
Properties inspected as result of notification	12	934	444	1,390
Infested by:-				
Common Rat ) major	1	-	-	1
) minor	11	669	291	971
Ship Rat ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	21	21
House Mouse ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	265	132	397
Properties inspected by Survey under the Act	-	851	686	1,537
Infested by:-				
Common Rat ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	390	560	950
Ship Rat ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	21	21
House Mouse ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	461	105	566
Properties otherwise inspected.	-	164	115	279
Infested by:-				
Common Rat ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	102	87	189
Ship Rat ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	-	-	-
House Mouse ) major	-	-	-	-
) minor	-	62	28	90
Total Inspections and Re-inspections.	41	3,769	1,954	5,764
Infested properties above treated by L.A.	-	1,949	1,245	3,194
Total Treatments	-	3,769	1,954	5,764

# PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT - CONTD.

	Type of Premises			
	Local Authority	Dwellings	Business & Others	Total
Notices served under Section 4 of the Act:				
Treatment	-	-	-	-
Structural Work (i.e. proofing)	-	-	-	-
Cases in which default action taken following issue of Notice under Section 4.	-	-	-	-
Legal Proceedings.	-	-	-	-
'Block' control schemes	57	2,918 visits 1,671 dwellings	1,247 business premises).	

Notes: (a) includes pram sheds etc. on housing estates.  
Council houses indicated as Dwellings.  
Sewers not included in this table.

	Domestic	Business
Inspections by Rodent Officer .. .. .	1,713	697
Inspections by Rodent Staff .. .. .	3,769	1,954
Drains tested .. .. .	147	27
Drains defective .. .. .	66	18
Drains repaired .. .. .	63	9
Drains opened for examination .. .. .	98	11
Prebaiting laid .. .. .	3,216	3,698
Poison baits .. .. .	8,848	7,175
Bodies recovered .. .. .	578	413
Works completed by arrangement .. .. .	71	29

## HAIRDRESSERS AND BARBERS

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

The total premises registered at the end of the year were 88, and 105 inspections were made.

It can be claimed that the whole scheme worked smoothly and many residents expressed satisfaction with the new grates and supported the Council's efforts towards clean air.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on 11th September, 1953, to discuss (1) The availability and distribution of solid smokeless fuels (particularly in connection with the proposed No. 3 Smoke Control Area) and (2) priority deliveries of fuel to the sick and aged in the Borough. The Mayor presided.



# RENT ACT, 1957

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

Applications .. .. .	2
Decisions to issue certificates .. .. .	1
Undertakings by landlords to carry out repairs .. .. .	1
Certificates issued .. .. .	1
Certificates refused .. .. .	-
Applications withdrawn .. .. .	-
Applications by landlords for cancellation of certificates	1
Objections by tenants to cancellation of certificates	-
Decision by Local Authority to cancel in spite of tenants objections .. .. .	-
Certificates cancelled by Local Authority .. .. .	1

## 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.

## AIR POLLUTION

(Smoke Abatement Officer - Mr. G. Stubbs)

The figures recorded by the Council's instruments show that during the early months of the year there was an increase in air pollution. This was probably due to the increased consumption of fuel because of the severe wintry conditions at that time. However, during the last few months there was a marked decrease in all the figures compared with the previous year.

On the instructions of the Public Health Committee, representations were made to the Ministers of Health, Transport and Housing and Local Government that research into the dangers to health of emissions from the engines of road vehicles should be intensified and means found for removing sulphur fumes from the atmosphere, and as to what additional action might be taken for stopping or minimising the emission of fumes from the engines of road vehicles.

Replies from the Ministries stated that the exhaust gases of road vehicles are not a prominent source of sulphur pollution and are small in comparison with those derived from domestic and industrial fuel combustion. The results of the investigations carried out by the Ministers so far have shown that the concentration of fumes likely to be found in our streets, under normal conditions, is not sufficient to have any adverse effect upon health.

The Ministries stated that the Medical Research Council and the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research are pursuing their investigation into this question of atmospheric pollution and its effect on health.

The schedules of final costs of the adaptations and replacements in Smoke Control Area No.1 which came into operation on 1st November, 1961, were prepared. The total costs amounted to £6,325.3.4d. covering work in 572 dwellings. Of this amount £2,530.1.4d was recoverable from the Exchequer.

The estimated total cost was £8,250 covering 640 dwellings. It was found on re-visiting the area that a number of dwellings had been converted to approved appliances before the date of confirmation of the Order and also that some residents preferred to install portable electric heaters which do not rank for grant.

It can be claimed that the whole scheme worked smoothly and many residents expressed satisfaction with the new grates and supported the Council's efforts towards clean air.

A meeting was held at the Town Hall on 11th September, 1963, to discuss (1) The availability and distribution of solid smokeless fuels (particularly in connection with the proposed No.3 Smoke Control Area) and (2) priority deliveries of fuel to the sick and aged in the Borough. The Mayor presided



over the meeting which was attended by coal merchants, nationalised undertakings, smokeless fuel manufacturers and other interested bodies. Assurances were given that the additional supply of 750 tons of smokeless fuel required for the proposed smoke control area would be available unless unforeseen difficulties arose. As regards the question of priority deliveries to the sick and aged, the coal merchants undertook to do their utmost to get deliveries to such cases brought to their notice.

The Smoke Control Order No.3 was made by the Council on the 3rd December, 1963, and submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for confirmation. The area adjoins No.2 area and is residential. It is bounded by Kennington Park Road, Penton Place, Manor Place, rear of premises on the south-east side of Doddington Grove, Cooks Road and Kennington Park Place, and covers fifty acres. The area contains 1,896 separate dwellings, 34 shops and other premises, one day nursery, two schools, one Territorial Army Depot, one church and four factories and workplaces. The figures of the survey showed that appliances in 692 dwellings needed replacement or adaptations with gas ignition, at an estimated cost of £10,750.

Approval was given for a detailed survey to be carried out in a proposed No.4 Smoke Control Area and the necessary work has commenced. This area adjoins No.3 area and is bounded by Newington Butts, Dante Road, Brook Drive, Kennington Road, Lambeth Road, King Edward Walk St. George's Road, Walworth Road, Manor Place and Penton Place, and covers 97 acres.

Consideration was given by the Public Health Committee to the Ministry of Housing and Local Government Circular No1 60/62 regarding dates of completion of smoke control programmes, and they decided that with the engagement of additional staff, it would be possible for the Borough's Smoke Control Programme to be completed two years earlier than the date first suggested, and accordingly, the target date will now be 1972.

Eight notifications were received of proposals to install new furnaces, and plans and specifications in respect of two other installations were submitted and approval given.

The Council has a daily volumetric smoke and sulphur dioxide apparatus, two standard deposit gauges, and three lead peroxide instruments. The Central Electricity Generating Board has a lead peroxide instrument on the jetty of the Bankside Power Station.

During the year 11 complaints were received of smoke and grit emission, 172 observations and inspections were made, and 8 Intimation Notices were issued. In all cases the managements were co-operative and it was not necessary to institute legal proceedings.

Deposited matter at following sites:-

1963	Rainfall (inches)	BANKSIDE Tons per	WALWORTH ROAD sq. mile	Mean Daily Concentration of	
				Sulphur Dioxide micro gms. per cubic metre.	Smoke micro gms. per cubic metre.
				WALWORTH ROAD	
January	0.47	17.9	14.6	503	421
February	0.39	22.5	21.1	457	368
March	2.22	22.4	22.2	234	207
April	2.06	40.2	18.2	226	167
May	1.34	17.1	11.4	121	81
June	1.81	21.6	14.2	113	44
July	1.30	11.8	8.3	108	41
August	2.48	28.5	12.7	114	45
September	1.85	19.0	15.4	163	76
October	1.62	26.3	10.3	165	114
November	3.23	17.6	9.6	202	186
December	0.59	17.4	14.3	382	355

SULPHUR DIOXIDE  
(Lead Peroxide Method)  
(mgm. SO<sub>2</sub> 100 sq. cm./Day)

1963	WALWORTH ROAD	St. GEORGE'S	BANKSIDE	BANKSIDE JETTY (recorded by Central Electricity Generating Board)
January	6.6	4.7	7.5	5.9
February	5.6	4.3	6.3	7.1
March	3.5	2.7	4.9	5.5
April	3.1	2.4	3.7	3.8
May	1.9	1.5	2.6	2.2
June	1.8	0.9	2.0	2.2
July	1.9	0.9	2.2	2.6
August	1.9	1.0	1.9	2.4
September	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.9
October	2.9	0.9	3.9	2.9
November	3.2	2.3	4.4	4.7
December	4.9	3.2	5.5	5.2



## 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. Total attendance for the year ending March 31st 1964 were 242,820.

(a) *1st-Class Swim*

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

(b) *2nd-Class Swim*

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

(c) *Small Swim*

Length 60ft. Width 25ft. 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-one 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 seven cases the appearance was cloudy, but five of these over 100 bathers were using the bath immediately prior to the time of sampling. In 17 cases the bacterial count was not more than 5 per million. Free chlorine ranged from 0.5 to 2 parts per million.

### *Bacteriological Examination*

(a) *Bacillus coli* —

Not found in 50 mls —	21
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(b) *Number of bacteria per ml.*

No growth —	7
Under 5	10
50 to 75	3
over 75	1

(c) *Free Chlorine*

0.5 p.p.m. or less	12
0.6 to 1	7
1.8 to 2	2

(d) Chloramine -

0.5 p.p.m. or less	15
0.6 to 1	5
1.3	1

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.

**ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.**

This Act comes into operation on January 1st 1964, and provides regulations for the health welfare and safety of dogs and cats kept in boarding establishments for animals. Section I of the Act provides that no person shall keep a boarding establishment for animals unless licenced by the Council.

**THE WINTER FREEZE-UP**

The severe wintery conditions at the beginning of the year caused innumerable problems of frozen water supplies. All complaints were investigated, and as far as possible the necessary action was taken and suitable advice given. The Metropolitan Water Board rendered excellent services by installing stand pipes for emergency water supplies. Frozen soil pipes in blocks of flats presented a particularly serious problem.

Many complaints followed later of burst pipes and water damage, and facilities were available for drying out bedding, carpets etc. at the Treatment and Bathing Centre and at the Public Baths. The construction of the roofs of many of the older properties being of the valley type, resulted in a build up of frozen snow, which resulted in water damage to ceilings. Such cases were the subject of notices to the owners.



## HOUSING

### HOUSING ACT, 1957

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

Representations (Section 16) .. .. .	4
Undertakings to demolish accepted (Section 16) .. .. .	—
Demolition Orders made (Section 17) .. .. .	23
Closing Orders made (Section 17) .. .. .	4
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 .. .. .	—
Houses made fit by owner (Section 16) .. .. .	—

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

(i) Underground rooms closed (Section 18) .. .. .	47
(ii) Other rooms (Section 18) .. .. .	4

#### 3—Clearance areas

##### *Dwelling houses demolished*

Unfit houses .. .. .	70
Other houses .. .. .	2

### HOUSING STATISTICS

Number of Dwellings in Borough .. .. .	25,211
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#### 1—Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year:—

(1) (a) Dwellings inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) .. .. .	7,055
(b) Inspections made for the purpose .. .. .	13,593
(2) Dwellings inspected and recorded under Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 .. .. .	2,127
(3) Dwellings found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation .. .. .	325
(4) Dwellings found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for habitation .. .. .	723

#### 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 .. .. .	540
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**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 .. .. .	721
--	-----

(2) Dwellings in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices -

(i) By owners .. .. .	427
(ii) By local authority in default of owners .. .. .	107

(c) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957 -

(1) Dwellings in respect of which Demolition Orders were made .. .. .	23
---	----

(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 .. .. .	51
--	----

(2) Closing Orders determined, the tenements or rooms having been rendered fit .. .. .	6
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(e) Proceedings under Section 42 of Housing Act, 1957-

(1) Number of houses included by representation by Medical Officer of Health .. .. .	277
--	-----

(2) Number of houses demolished in pursuance of representations .. .. .	72
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**4-Housing Act, 1957, Part IV - Overcrowding:-**

(1) Number of overcrowded families on register at beginning of year .. .. .	301
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(2) Number of new cases encountered during year .. .. .	24
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(3) Number of cases relieved during the year .. .. .	23
--	----

(4) Number of overcrowded families on register at end of year .. .. .	302
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# OVERCROWDING

	1962		1963	
	Families	Persons	Families	Persons
Remaining on register .. ..	297	1149	301	1166
New Cases .. .. .	32	172	24	131
Total	329	1321	325	1297
Overcrowding abated .. ..	28	155	23	124
Remaining on register .. ..	301	1166	302	1173
<i>Overcrowding abated:</i>				
Rehoused by L.C.C. .. ..	18	107	17	90
Rehoused by Borough Council	10	48	4	25
Found own accommodation ..	—	—	2	9
Total	28	155	23	124

## MEDICAL CASES — REHOUSING

Recommendation	1961	1962	1963
To L.C.C. on grounds of Tuberculosis	—	—1	—
To L.C.C. on other medical grounds	8	10	8
To Southwark Borough Council on medical grounds	125	126	119
To Southwark Borough Council on grounds of Tuberculosis	4	3	2
Total cases recommended	137	140	129
<i>Rehoused</i>			
		1962	1963
By L.C.C. (Tuberculosis cases) .. ..		6	5
By L.C.C. (other medical cases) .. ..		21	25
By Southwark Borough Council (Tuberculosis cases) ..		3	—
By Southwark Borough Council (other medical cases) ..		32	25
Tuberculosis cases rehoused by own efforts .. ..		1	—
Other medical cases rehoused by own efforts .. ..		2	3
Total cases rehoused		65	58

## HOUSES IN MULTIPLE OCCUPATION

As a result of a comprehensive survey, it has been ascertained that there are some 5,200 houses in the Borough which are in multiple occupation and it was estimated that about 100 needed immediate attention under the Housing Act, 1961.

By Section 22 of the Act, Tenement Buildings, where either sanitary conveniences or personal washing facilities are shared were brought within the ambit of the Act. There is a considerable number of tenement buildings in the Borough and many of these are without adequate sanitary conveniences and personal washing facilities. Furthermore, some of these tenement buildings are already included in the current slum clearance programme. As a result of informal action by writing to the owners of tenement buildings and tenement houses, there has been improvement in the conditions relating to appropriate management. The Council has adopted a Code covering amenities and this is being used as a guide when discussing necessary improvements with owners.

It has been necessary to make three Management Orders under the Housing (Management of Houses in Multiple Occupation) Regulations, 1962. At the same time as investigations are made into the provision of amenities, regard is had to means of escape from fire and several cases have been referred to the London County Council in accordance with the Code of Practice with a view to the appropriate Notices being served.

Experience has shown that with the new powers management has improved and amenities are being provided without the necessity of resorting to formal action.



## RADIOACTIVE SUBSTANCE ACT, 1960

This Act, which came into operation on December 1st 1963, is concerned with the control of the accumulation and disposal of radioactive wastes. Persons who keep or use radioactive material, will, unless exempted, be required to register with the Minister of Housing and Local Government and to obtain authorisation from him for the accumulation or disposal of radioactive waste. The Act applies to premises and also mobile apparatus.

The expression "radioactive material" includes the following substances and any articles made from or incorporating them:-

1. A substance containing an element listed in the Act, if the concentration of that element is greater than limits specified in the Act.
2. Substances whose radioactivity is attributable either wholly or partly to a process of nuclear fission or other process whereby a substance is bombarded by neutrons or ionising radiations.

"Radioactive waste" includes:-

1. Any scrap, surplus, or spoilt "radioactive material".
2. Any other waste substance or article (whether solid, liquid, gas or vapour) which has become radioactive by contamination.

The Act exempts from its provisions Crown premises, premises of the Atomic Energy Authority and sites licensed under the Nuclear Installations (Licensing and Insurance) Act, 1959, and as the definition of radioactive material brings within its scope a number of minor uses and some commonplace items not normally regarded as radioactive (for example, lighter flints and incandescent mantles), the Act also provides for orders to be made exempting certain materials, and a number of such orders has already been made.

Except where for reasons of national security, information must in particular cases, be restricted, copies of certificates of registration and authorisation will be sent to public and local authorities, who will be informed of Crown establishments in their area where radioactive materials are used, unless national security is involved.

The Act provides that local authorities shall not take account of any radioactivity possessed by any substance, article or premises

when considering taking action under the general public health legislation, but the Act does not detract from powers to take proceedings in respect of radioactive waste disposals for reasons unconnected with radioactivity. The Minister must consult public or local authorities as he thinks fit before granting authorisations for the disposal of radioactive waste from major nuclear establishments or where the disposal is likely to involve the need for special precautions by an authority.

The Act contains provisions relating to punishment of offenders but stipulates that no proceedings shall be instituted except by the Minister or with the consent of the Director of Public Prosecutions.

The Government policy on the disposal of radioactive wastes contemplates the use in suitable cases of local conventional methods, e.g. discharge to sewers or disposal on local authority refuse tips, and it is felt desirable that such methods should be used where practicable, since by them harmless dispersal can most often be achieved and increased exposure caused by multiple handling avoided. The Act places a duty on a local authority to accept and deal with radioactive wastes sent to their refuse tip in accordance with an authorisation, and the Ministry advise that such waste should be taken straight to the tip without being sorted for salvage and that it should be buried below at least five feet of refuse or refuse ash, where it is likely to remain undisturbed indefinitely.



### CRUDE SPIRIT DRINKING

The Southwark Metropolitan Borough Council has been concerned with regard to crude spirit drinking for two reasons, namely:-

- (a) to protect the local residents from the undoubted nuisance caused by crude spirit drinkers, who, strangers to the locality, practice this habit in public places and
- (b) to rehabilitate these people and so prevent further deterioration.

To this end the Southwark Borough Council convened a meeting on the 27th February, 1964 which was attended by representatives of the London County Council, the City Corporation, the Stepney Borough Council, the Metropolitan Police and the Salvation Army, as well as Southwark Borough Councillors. Mr. Ray Gunter, Member of Parliament for Southwark, was unfortunately unable to attend but the meeting had the benefit of the advice of Dr. R.V. Phillipson, O.B.E., of the Ministry of Health, Dr. J. Griffith Edwards, The Maudsley Hospital. Dr. H.D. Chalke, who in addition to being Medical Officer of Health of Camberwell, is Chairman of the Camberwell Council on Alcoholism, was present as well as Mr. C.A. Preece, After-Care Officer, of the Royal London Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society which has done such valuable work in this field. Dr. J.E. Epsom, The Medical Officer of Health of Bermondsey was represented.

The Chair was taken by Councillor W.A. Miller, Chairman of the Southwark Public Health Committee, who welcomed the delegates and outlined the reasons for calling the meeting. The Medical Officer of Health for Southwark was asked to enlarge upon the position in Southwark; he emphasised that the meeting was concerned with the drinking of crude spirits rather than with the whole field of alcoholism. Southwark, Stepney and the City appeared to be mainly affected and in Southwark the finding of surgical spirit bottles on open spaces and bomb sites suggested that surgical spirits was increasingly being consumed as compared with methylated spirits. Whereas in Scotland the sale of surgical spirit is controlled to the same extent as methylated spirits, in England there are no such controls. Dr. Cameron referred to the financial assistance given by the London County Council to the East London Mission, The Camberwell Samaritans and the Discharged Prisoners' Aid Society, for work amongst alcoholics and he drew the attention of the meeting to measures which had been suggested by Dr. Griffith Edwards, namely provision of work and special hostels for rehabilitation.

Councillor J. Olley, of Stepney Borough Council, stated that there were about 100 crude spirit drinkers in that Borough. He called for greater liaison between the Police and the Medical Profession and emphasised the need for compulsion so that these addicts could receive treatment. He also felt that the Government should



make funds available to local authorities so that this work could be carried out on behalf of the strangers in their midst.

Representing the London County Council, The Reverend Dr. Donald Soper intimated that the Council had recently set up a working party to consider the question of crude spirit drinking. He wondered whether the Mental Health Act of 1959 did not already provide the means to compel addicts to undergo treatment. These views were reiterated by many of those present during the wide discussion which followed. A surprising degree of success was already being obtained in this field by many workers, some of whom were present. Additional financial assistance was required to extend it.

It was resolved -

- (a) That, despite all the good work being undertaken by various voluntary organisations, the problem can only be dealt with by new legislation, including provisions for the compulsory treatment of addicts and the payment of grants for the establishment of hostels, and to enable them to give assistance wherever necessary.
- (b) That there should be greater restrictions on the sale of surgical spirit and that consideration should be given by Parliament to providing for the addition of other denaturants to all forms of crude spirit to render it undrinkable.
- (c) That the work of voluntary organisations should be maintained with the aid of grants and that co-operation between all interested bodies should be encouraged.
- (d) That the Minister be informed of the views expressed by the various Representatives at the Meeting, and requested to consider as a matter of urgency some form of legislation which:-
  - (1) would strengthen existing powers and give more stringent control over the sale of spirits of the nature under discussion.
  - (2) make adequate funds available to the appropriate authorities and voluntary bodies to enable more to be done to combat the existing situation so far as these unfortunate people are concerned by providing treatment and rehabilitation.
- (e) That in view of the action already taken by the London County Council in setting up a working party to con-



sider the problem of crude spirit drinking, the decisions of this meeting be conveyed to that Authority, and to the Metropolitan Boroughs' Standing Joint Committee, and that they be asked to support the recommendations of the meeting.

## FOOD

### THE INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

During the year, 126,947 tons of imported food were inspected under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948, and the Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.

The consignments imported were as follows:-

Description:		Tonnage:
Frozen & Chilled Meat	.. .. .	39,502
Meat Products	.. .. .	8,852
Offal	.. .. .	9,247
Poultry & Rabbits	.. .. .	740
Butter	.. .. .	9,715
Olives	.. .. .	44
Lard	.. .. .	1,701
Milk Products	.. .. .	760
Egg Products	.. .. .	314
Cheese	.. .. .	21,889
Dried Fruit	.. .. .	1,045
Canned Fruit	.. .. .	21,171
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	.. .. .	1,669
Canned Vegetables etc.	.. .. .	798
Cocoa Butter	.. .. .	102
Palmkernel Oil	.. .. .	217
Nuts	.. .. .	887
Licorice Paste	.. .. .	864
Cereals	.. .. .	570
Desiccated Coconut	.. .. .	1,358
Preserves	.. .. .	1,695
Cocoa Beans	.. .. .	370
Canned Fish	.. .. .	3,390
Ginger	.. .. .	22
Cucumbers	.. .. .	19
Miscellaneous	.. .. .	6

Total 126,947



# Samples submitted

## Chemical Analysis

Samples of:	Number Submitted
Canned Fruit .. .. .	48
Meat Products .. .. .	12
Canned Fish .. .. .	29
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	10
Fruit Juices .. .. .	8
Dried Fruit .. .. .	6
Milk Powder .. .. .	4
Miscellaneous .. .. .	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>127</b>

## Bacteriological Examination

<b>Egg Products:</b>	
English .. .. .	394
Czechoslovakian .. .. .	20
Dutch .. .. .	186
American .. .. .	99
Chinese .. .. .	238
Argentine .. .. .	12
Desiccated Coconut .. .. .	26
Meat Products .. .. .	28
Prawns .. .. .	11
<b>Total</b>	<b>1014</b>

Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations 1937 and 1948  
Preservatives in Food Regulations 1962.

Spaghetti, Macaroni & Vermicelli. ex. S.S. Adjutant.

Consignments comprising 680 x 28 lbs. boxes, damaged by water, were detained for cleaning and sorting. Ultimately 505 x 28lbs. boxes were released for human consumption and the remainder destroyed at the Council's Depot.

Sultanas, ex. s.s. Kepwick Hall.

10,000 cartons damaged by smoke, steam and water, were detained and later released for re-export, to be used for animal feeding.

Ceylon Desiccated Coconut. ex. s.s. Maturata & s.s. Herefordshire.

Consignments comprising 11 x 56lbs. & 7 x 100 lbs of which the bags were torn and contents exposed and dirty, were detained and later released for reconditioning under the supervision of the Public Health Authority.

Canadian Cheddar Cheese, ex. s.s. Beaverfir.

947 x 90 lbs. and 1,339 x 40 lbs. boxes damaged by dock water were detained and later released for processing.

E.D.I. Egyptian Onion Powder, ex. s.s. Bernard Ingelson & s.s. Eendoorn.

A consignment of 65 x 28 lbs. tins with the tins split and contents exposed, was detained and later released for sieving and re-packing.

Lard. ex. various ships.

240 x 28 lbs. cartons were detained as the cartons were torn and the contents exposed and dirty. Ultimately 7 cartons were released for industrial purposes, 8 cartons were destroyed at the Council's Depot and the remaining cartons released for trimming and repacking.

New Zealand Boneless Veal. ex. s.s. Coptic & s.s. Corinthic.

2,056 cartons, found to contain organisms of the Salmonellae group were detained pending arrangements for release for animal feeding.

Australian I.X.L. Brand. Blackcurrants in Syrup. ex s.s. Empire Star.

125 cartons (24 x 1 lb 14ozs tins) found to contain excessive lead were detained pending negotiations with the Importers.



# UNSOUND FOOD

During the year 254 tons 14cwts. 1qtr 8lbs of food examined at wharves, warehouses and shops were found unfit for human consumption and disposed of as follows:-

## Food Released for Animal Feeding:-

(Condemned at wharves & Warehouses ) Tons Cwts. Qtrs. Lbs.

Frozen and Chilled Meat	103	-	-	-
Dried Fruit	25	-	-	-
Fresh Vegetables	3	12	2	-
Total	131	12	2	-

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

(Condemned at wharves & warehouses)

Frozen and Chilled Meat	6	11	-	5
Offal	-	6	1	3
Bacon	5	6	1	4
Total	12	3	2	12

## Food condemned at wharves and warehouses and destroyed:-

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh & Chilled Meat	-	13	-	6
Poultry	-	1	-	23
Meat Products	20	2	-	14
Bacon	-	12	1	23
Canned Fish	-	4	2	16
Fresh Fruit	31	-	1	18
Canned Fruit	16	12	-	3
Dried Fruit	6	14	1	8
Purees, Pulp & Fruit Juices	3	1	2	21
Canned Vegetables	3	1	-	13
Fresh Vegetables	17	17	-	12
Lard	-	12	1	-
Egg Products	1	6	1	7
Canned Milk	-	1	3	24
Cereals	2	16	1	2
Fruit Preserves	-	7	3	17
Pickles & Sauces	1	4	1	3
Canned Soups	-	1	-	13
Nuts	2	18	3	27
Misc.	-	3	2	15
Total	109	12	3	13

Food condemned at shops and destroyed

	Tons	Cwts.	Qtrs.	Lbs.
Fresh & Chilled Meat .....	-	3	1	6
Meat Products .....	-	7	-	2
Poultry .....	-	-	3	11
Offal .....	-	-	1	12
Bacon .....	-	-	-	10
Fresh & Frozen Fish .....	-	1	-	23
Canned Fruit .....	-	1	3	5
Dried Fruit .....	-	-	-	23
Fruit Pulp & Juices .....	-	-	2	24
Fresh & Canned Vegetables .....	-	4	1	23
Liquid Medicine etc.....	-	5	1	12
Total.....	1	5	1	11

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.

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
Oat Products	and Sea Trout
Raw Tomatoes	Butter
Cucumbers	Honey



## ICE CREAM

There are 286 ice-cream dealers and 10 manufacturers in this borough, a decrease of 8 dealers since last year. Most of the sellers sold only pre-packed ice cream, obtained from the large manufacturers.

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

23	samples,	Grade I
1	sample	Grade II
1	sample	Grade III

In addition:

Twenty-one 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) Regulations, 1960:-

Dealers' Licences for	Pasteurised milk	3
	Sterilised milk	3
	Tuberculin Tested	
	Pasteurised milk	3

Twenty-eight samples of Designated milks were submitted to the Public Analyst for examination, and satisfied the prescribed tests.

Fifteen 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 12. 210 inspections of Milk shops and Dairies were made during the year.

## BAKEHOUSES

There were 14 Bakehouses in use of which 2 were Basement Bakehouses. One basement bakehouse at 34, Portland St., was demolished during the year.

30 inspections were made by the Public Health Inspectors.

## PUBLIC HEALTH (CONDENSED MILK) REGULATIONS, 1959

Three 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 451 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 90 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.

## FOOD SHOPS

Public houses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	165
Cafes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	148
Factory canteens	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	138
Butchers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59
Fish shops (wet and dry) and fried fish shops	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39
Bakehouses	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
Greengrocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
Grocers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	127
Ice-cream dealers and manufacturers	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	296
Schools providing food	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	50
Milk distributors	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	146

## ANALYSIS OF WORK CARRIED OUT IN FOOD PREMISES

Food rooms repaired and redecorated	..	..	..	..	..	147
Equipment provided or improved	..	..	..	..	..	117
Lighting improved	..	..	..	..	..	53
Ventilation improved	..	..	..	..	..	49
Food cupboards provided	..	..	..	..	..	86
Refrigerators provided or repaired	..	..	..	..	..	55
Accommodation for clothing improved	..	..	..	..	..	74
Wash-hand basins provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	81
Hot water supplies provided	..	..	..	..	..	57
Sinks provided or renewed	..	..	..	..	..	73



# **Analysis of work carried out in Food Premises (Contd.)**

Sanitary conveniences repaired and redecorated .. .. .	73
Drainage systems repaired or improved .. .. .	30
Roof and gutters repaired .. .. .	42
Yards repaired and cleaned.. .. .	76
Accumulation of refuse removed .. .. .	103
Dustbins provided .. .. .	81

## **FOOD SAMPLING**

Two hundred and fifty four formal samples and six hundred and forty nine informal samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. Of these two and nine respectively revealed adulteration or other infringements, as follows:

	Samples Examined		Non-genuine Samples	
	Formal	Informal	Formal	Informal
Milk .. .. .	65	28	—	—
Condensed Milk .. .. .	—	3	—	—
Ice Cream .. .. .	4	17	—	—
Fats etc. .. .. .	21	23	—	1
Meat & Fish Preparations .. .. .	43	129	1	2
Cereals etc. .. .. .	12	46	—	1
Vinegars & Non-Brewed Condiments	10	9	—	—
Herbs .. .. .	4	20	—	—
Spices & Condiments .. .. .	9	37	—	—
Pickles, Sauces etc. .. .. .	7	36	—	—
Jams & Preserves.. .. .	11	14	—	—
Wines, Spirits etc. .. .. .	8	16	—	—
Soft Drinks .. .. .	—	18	—	—
Medicine & Drug Preparations .. .. .	8	62	—	1
Fruit, Fresh, Canned & Dried .. .. .	9	54	—	2
Canned Vegetables .. .. .	4	22	1	2
Custard Powder, Jellies etc. .. .. .	5	26	—	—
Confectionery .. .. .	16	32	—	—
Tea, Coffee, Cocoa etc... .. .	14	20	1	—
Cake & Pudding Mixtures etc. .. .. .	4	37	—	—
	<u>254</u>	<u>649</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>9</u>

# Non-Genuine Samples

## Informal samples

No.	Sample of	Result of analysis.	Action Taken
524a.	Butter.	2% of excess water.	Subsequent sample genuine.
642a.	Canned Blackcurrants	Contained lead 3.4 parts per million	Taken up with importers.
645a.	Canned Creamed Rice	Incorrectly labelled.	Lable amended.
47a.	Canned Pea Soup.	Incorrectly labelled.	Lable amended.
68a.	Cough Mixture.	Incorrectly labelled.	Label amended.
103a.	Savoury Minced Beef with Mashed Potato.	Carton contained only potato powder.	Matter taken up with manufacturers.
111a.	(Imported) Canned Pork Luncheon Meat	Contained 61 per cent meat. 24 per cent deficient in meat.	None left in stock.
158a.	Baby Beets.	Incorrectly labelled	Label amended.
279a.	Canned Loganberries	Lead 3.5 parts per million	Taken up with importers.

## Formal samples

284.	(Imported) Canned Pork Luncheon Meat.	11% deficient of meat.	Stock withdrawn
30.	Cough Mixture.	Incorrectly labelled.	Manufacturer undertook to amend label.
86.	Tea	Lead 13 parts per million.	Matter taken up with packers.



## FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

### LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

<i>Defendant.</i>	<i>Offence.</i>	<i>Result</i>
Baker.	Selling a Meat Pie which was found to be in a mouldy condition.	Absolute Discharge. £5.5.0d. Costs.
Baker.	Selling an Apple Tart which was found to contain a beetle and mouse droppings.	50 guineas Fine. 10 guineas Costs.
Baker.	Selling Breadcrumbs which were found to contain cat excreta.	50 guineas Fine.

Eight cautionary letters were also sent in respect of articles of food 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 48 names of persons on the Council's list of Sellers of Part II Poisons, in connection with which 73 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. One was removed to an old people's home and three to hospital.

#### *Burial of the Dead*

During 1963 the Council arranged for 16 burials under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, at a cost of £216.1s. A total of £226.9s.9d. was recovered from the effects of the deceased persons, and from the Ministry of National Insurance.

## MORTUARY AND CORONER'S COURT

The new building, which was completed in December 1963, now consists of seven separate units of accommodation which are independent but also intercommunicating.

The first unit comprises the Coroner's Court room, which has been redecorated and refurnished and which has an entrance from the public gardens to the West of the building, together with new jury and witness rooms connecting with the officers of the coroner and his officers.

Second is the accommodation for the Coroner and his officers including general offices, interview rooms and waiting rooms with a main entrance from Tennis Street to the East of the building.

The third unit comprises the Caretaker's living accommodation planned as a self contained flat above the Coroner's offices and with its own entrance from Tennis Street but having direct internal communication with the mortuary.

Next is the mortuary area itself with autopsy rooms and cold storage equipment having its own separate entrance from a continuation of Tennis Street to the North.

The pathologist and staff accommodation forms the fifth unit housed in the old cottage building which has been altered and redecorated to include changing rooms and showers together with a secretary's room. This section again has its own entrance from Tennis Street and from the public gardens.

The sixth unit is the viewing room which is housed in the centre of the building. This viewing room provides the only physical link between the mortuary and the staff office accommodation so that identification of a body can be made without the viewer entering the mortuary proper.

The basement forms the last and seventh unit comprising the boiler house, incinerator, record storage and museum.

As with most specialist design projects of this nature, problems arose during the initial planning stages. Literature on mortuaries in general was practically non-existent although the Committee of Clinical Pathologists was in the process of making a report on mortuary design.

That Committee later reported that, in their view, the majority of mortuaries in this country were cramped and awkward with few facilities and that there was very considerable scope for improvements in mortuary units.

Here, in the new Borough Mortuary, continuity of design and special services play a large part in making this the most advanced building of its kind in the country.

The walls and flooring of the mortuary area have been covered with PVC sheeting sealed to the surfaces with a special adhesive. The sheets are welded together to ensure a watertight joint and the floor and wall junctions are coved for easy cleaning and general maintenance.



Throughout the mortuary, which is flyproofed, warm and filtered air is passed through air grills at ceiling level, thermostatically controlled to a required temperature, then extracted through ducts which discharge above roof level to avoid recirculation of the air and possible dissemination of infection. The general spaciousness of the mortuary including the post mortem room and the foul room is designed to safeguard the health of the pathologists and mortuary attendants from this particular hazard.

Under floor hot water coils provide background heat in the mortuary area, with the exception of the foul room, so the whole area is kept at an equitable temperature at all times of the year.

These heating and ventilation services are provided by twin oil fire boilers in the basement and a ventilation plant room on the first floor.

A microphone has been suspended above each necropsy table in the post mortem room and in the foul room so that notes can be taken in the secretary's room which adjoins the post mortem area. As loud speakers have been installed on the walls, two-way conversation is possible with the secretary who operates a control panel in her room.

Another new service is the first installation by the G.P.O., of loud speaking telephones in the mortuary area. By means of elbow control buttons, calls can be received and made from the mortuary without interruption of work. This apparatus is completely waterproofed for easy cleaning and sterilisation.

To complete this communications system, there is a 24-hour 4-track recorder and two microphones installed in the court room to tape proceedings, together with a deaf aid amplifier for witnesses.

Natural lighting is obtained through North lights in the mortuary ceiling and augmented by high intensity fluorescent tubes above the lay lights which are made of a polythene skin stretched over a metal frame and removable for easy cleaning.

The whole of the mortuary area has been designed to allow for sterile working conditions and ease of operation.

#### DETAILS OF UNITS

The hearse enters the mortuary through sliding and folding doors leading to the reception bay and the body is then taken to the adjoining documentation area which connects with the mortuary area through swing doors.

Just before these swing doors, is the preparation room which contains direct access to a three-tier deep freeze refrigerator, essential in a river borough for drowned persons and other cases involving considerable decomposition of the body. This refrigerator also links the preparation and foul rooms as it can be opened from each end.

## THE FOUL ROOM

In the foul room is a stainless steel and revolving necropsy table with a circular base designed by the architect and similar to the four tables in the post mortem room.

These bases contain and conceal hot and cold water pipes, the main drainage outlets and also air suction pipes linked to a motor in the sluice room.

The foul room also has a stainless steel sink unit with elbow-operated surgeon's taps which are repeated again in the post mortem room. Above the necropsy table is a specially designed telescopic and revolving inspection light.

This room has been specially insulated with cork so that the temperature can be reduced to and maintained at 50.F. In emergencies this room can be used for additional body storage.

An observation window links the post mortem room with the foul room and this window can be obscured by shutters which can also be used as chalk boards.

## THE POST MORTEM ROOM

In the post mortem room are the four stainless steel necropsy tables, with one revolving for demonstration purposes. Behind this table is a blackboard set flush to the wall, used with non-dusting chalk for diagrams and data.

Also installed in this room is a special gas-proof and water-proof X-ray viewing unit.

## THE COLD STORAGE AREA

Parallel to the post mortem room is the cold storage area with four-tier refrigerators designed to hold 36 bodies. Equipment in this area includes a special weighing trolley provided by a specialist sub-contractor to the Architect's detail.

## THE VIEWING ROOM

The only link with the court and the mortuary is the viewing room which has been carefully designed to give the appearance of a private chapel of rest. Bodies are viewed from a separate lobby through a window covered by electrically operated curtains.

## THE BUILDING'S EXTERIOR

The exterior of the building expresses the functions of its several parts. Aluminium curtain walling has been used for the outside of the office area walls on the ground floor whilst the exterior of the superintendent's flat above has been treated with "tile hanging" creating a domestic atmosphere.



At the mortuary entrance, the large sliding and folding doors enable the hearses to completely enter the building away from the public view.

Facing brick has been used for the rest of the building but careful thought has been given to the brickwork enclosing the mortuary area and facing onto the public gardens.

Here, the architect has used the same facing brick but incorporating a triangular pattern of yellow and dark red bricks. This relieves a long stretch of wall and forms a suitable background for the shrubs and rose trees which will be planted in the garden.

Inside the coroner's offices full use has been made of natural wood and bright, clear colours giving a light and airy interior. Natural day lighting could only be obtained by roof light, apart from the long windows in the coroner's staff offices overlooking the street, but nowhere is there a feeling of gloom.

### MORTUARY

Post-mortem without Inquest .. .. .	1,256
Post-mortems with Inquest .. .. .	195
Inquests without Post-mortems .. .. .	-
Inquests, Post-mortems held elsewhere .. .. .	-
Bodies brought in for convenience .. .. .	-
Infections disease deaths .. .. .	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,451</b>

### Bodies brought to Southwark Mortuary:-

	<i>From private addresses</i>	<i>From Hospitals</i>
Southwark ... .. .	124	38
Lambeth ... .. .	326	207
Camberwell ... .. .	252	364
Bermondsey ... .. .	109	31
<b>Totals</b>	<b>811</b>	<b>640</b>

**Bodies brought from hospitals and institutions:-**

Royal Eye Hospital	...	...	...	...	1	
Guy's Hospital	...	...	...	...	30	
Evelina Hospital	...	...	...	...	2	Southwark
Newington Institution	...	...	...	...	4	
Catholic Nursing Institute	...	...	...	...	1	
Lambeth Hospital	...	...	...	...	120	
South Western Hospital	...	...	...	...	38	
St. Thomas' Hospital	...	...	...	...	19	
Royal Waterloo Hospital	...	...	...	...	3	Lambeth
Annie McCall Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	2	
King's College Hospital	...	...	...	...	20	
Belgrave Hospital	...	...	...	...	3	
Brixton Prison	...	...	...	...	2	
St. Giles' Hospital	...	...	...	...	145	
St. Francis Hospital	...	...	...	...	52	
Dulwich Hospital	...	...	...	...	162	Camberwell
Police Nursing Home	...	...	...	...	1	
Maudsley Hospital	...	...	...	...	4	
St. Olave's Hospital	...	...	...	...	31	Bermondsey
Total					640	

**MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

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

**Appointments to staff**

Officers ..	..	..	..	..	..	86
Manual staff ..	..	..	..	..	..	46

**Special examinations:**

(sickness, permanent disability etc.) 78

210



## WELFARE OF THE AGED

Throughout the year, a total of 834 cases were dealt with by the Department, compared with 743 in 1962. 2265 visits were made.

Cases visited	New Cases visited	Previously known cases re-visited	Visits
834	291	543	Woman Officers:- Initial 291 Re-visits 1703 No access 271 Total 2,265
			CASES IN WHICH ACTION TAKEN.
		163	259

Action Taken:-

Recommended for:

Home Help and/or Meals on Wheels	120
Bathing, cleansing	12
District Nurse	11
Almshouse or Charities Pension	7
Laundry service	20
Admission to Pt. III accom.	19
Admission to hospital	15
Chiropody treatment	10

Admitted to Hospital	80
Old People's Homes	20

Referred to:

L.C.C. Welfare Department (mental health, provision of equipment etc.)	19
Old People's Welfare Committee	35
Private Doctors	35
National Assistance Board	13
Gas, Electricity, Boards	6

## OLD PEOPLE'S WELFARE COMMITTEE

The following is an extract from the Annual Report of Mrs. L. Dean, Organising Secretary of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee:-

We have pleasure in presenting the Thirteenth Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee for the year 1963-4.

The past year brought changes in staff; in October Miss Beer left to become Organising Secretary of the Lambeth Old People's Welfare Committee and took with her our very best wishes. During the interim Mrs. Campbell, Workshops Organiser, acted as Deputy Organising Secretary for nearly three months, a position of onerous responsibility which she filled with great competence. Mrs. Dean, formerly Welfare Officer at Newington Lodge, was appointed as Organising Secretary and began work at St. Alban's Hall in February.

A notable feature of the past year's work is the expansion of the meals service; three new luncheon clubs have been launched with success in areas where there is a specific need. In addition, the number of meals served to the homebound is ever-increasing, and our overall monthly total now exceeds 10,000.

One of the highlights of the year was the opening of our very own Holiday Home at Bognor Regis in October. It was the culmination of several years of intensive effort on the part of the Fund Raising Committee, but it could only have been brought to finality by the generosity of Mr. Joseph Collier. The old people can now book throughout the year and be sure of a welcome at their own home by the sea.

We again thank the Borough Council for its generous help and its understanding of our problems. The Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Clunn, J.P., has shown great interest in our progress and we are grateful for her help. Our M.P., Mr. Ray Gunter, and his wife have proved staunch friends, giving us active support in all our efforts, and we should like to thank them.

The various activities of the organisation have continued, each supported with enthusiasm and by increasing numbers. We are happy that so many pensioners spend their days at the centre—finding satisfaction in the companionship of others and generally enjoying a full life. But we must remember that there are many lonely people whom we have not yet seen, perhaps because they do not know where to find us, or because they are homebound. A Visiting Committee under the Chairmanship of Mrs. Gunter has been formed and this should fill a great need. It is hoped to co-ordinate the efforts of all voluntary welfare groups by inviting them to meet at St. Alban's Hall and plan areas to be covered by regular visitors, thus eliminating the risk of overlapping and ensuring that no section of the Borough will be forgotten. In this way St. Alban's Hall will fulfill its function as the centre of welfare work for the old people of Southwark, with teams of visitors reporting through area leaders to the Committee, whilst still retaining the individual character of their own organisation—some of the churches have already responded to our invitation and we hope to draw in many more. There is, however, another problem group for whom help is urgently needed; those discharged from hospital and not fit to fend for themselves. For them a weekly visitor is not enough—they need a kindly person who will volunteer to stay all day if necessary, and come in for several days, to see them through the worst hours of weakness, to raise their morale by friendliness and encouragement—in fact, to hasten complete recovery and help them to cope with normal life once more. With hospital beds so scarce there must be many old people discharged while still very frail, and many who come home to a lonely room; the doctor, the district nurse and the home help all do their share, but there are long hours of solitariness when depression and weakness take their toll, and for these cases we plead. In the coming year we should like to see such a scheme organised and we need many volunteers who could be called upon in emergencies of this kind. Thus we could more nearly achieve the fulfilment of our aims—the care of all elderly people, whatsoever their need.



## CHIROPODY

Foot treatment means so much to old people and the demand for it increases all the time. We now have six sessions per week in the clinic at St. Alban's Hall and a domiciliary session weekly. Among those treated at the clinic each week are fifteen handicapped people who are brought in by transport. Unfortunately, owing to large numbers, the interval between appointments is long. Even with the additional sessions granted during the past year, there is a lapse of two months between treatments in the clinic and for the handicapped treated at home the interval may be sixteen weeks. In these circumstances it is particularly difficult to fit in urgent cases reported by visitors and it is distressing to have to disappoint old people in this most vital service.

Over 3,000 treatments have been given at the clinic during the past year, in addition to 210 by the domiciliary service.

## MEALS SERVICE

The year 1963-4 has been remarkable for the expansion of luncheon clubs in the borough and for the increasing number of meals supplied to the homebound.

Luncheon clubs had so far functioned at Nelson Square and Quinn Square, on the premises of the Blackfriars Settlement, where daily numbers average 20 and 16 respectively. Various small improvements to ensure the efficiency of the service have been recently introduced and these clubs continue their valuable work of providing meals for old people in the northern part of the borough.

On 24th June last a luncheon club was opened at the W.V.S. headquarters in Merrow Street. We are most grateful to that organisation for the loan of initial equipment and for all its pioneer work in establishing the club which was badly needed in this area. From a small beginning the daily average of meals served has risen to 24.

On 22nd October a luncheon club was opened in All Saints' and St. Stephen's Hall in Surrey Square and is proving a great boon to old people living on the border of Camberwell. Thanks are due to the Reverend B. Hammond, Mrs. Hammond, and their parish workers for their energetic efforts and co-operation.

Edward Edwards Almshouses now have their own luncheon club on the premises and this fills a great need for these residents who live so far from St. Alban's Hall. About 20 meals are served here daily.

The establishment of luncheon clubs has helped somewhat to relieve pressure on the Meals-on-Wheels service, on which demands seem to be ever-increasing. Particularly in the winter months when old people are prone to fall ill it is so essential for them to be able to rely on a hot meal brought to the door; and we are anxious to make sure that no homebound person is left without a hot dinner. A survey was made of all those receiving meals-on-wheels to investigate the possible need for a seven-day service. Happily it disclosed that less than three per cent were unable to have a hot meal at the weekend, brought in by the home help. Such cases are receiving special attention.

Meals-on-Wheels helpers continue to do excellent work by reporting on those people who should be visited, and are unfailing in their interest in the welfare of the homebound even to the extent of visiting them in their spare time. Our grateful thanks are due to W.V.S. helpers in this service.

Our restaurant service flourishes—in spite of the inevitable slight rise in charge (to 1/-) large numbers come regularly to St. Alban's Hall for dinner. There has been no increase in the price of morning coffee and tea (1d.) nor of the special 6d. tea arranged on Wednesdays for those who stay for the evening entertainment. On Fridays groups of the handicapped are brought in by ambulance and enjoy a meal with friends—this is their rare opportunity to have contact with the world outside, and it is hoped to expand the service.

The following table shows the comparative figures of meals served during the past four years:

*(This is an extract from the Annual Report of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee.)*



	Restaurant	Meals-on-Wheels	Luncheon Clubs	Total
1960/61	41,976	37,119	9,413	88,508
1961/62	46,800	48,549	6,875	102,224
1962/63	44,336	56,393	6,572	107,301
1963/64	42,661	53,905	16,853	113,419

### THE HOLIDAY HOME

Saturday, 12th October, 1963, was a great day in the history of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee for it marked another achievement, the opening of the Joseph Collier Holiday Home at Bognor Regis. For several years the Fund Raising Committee had been working hard to raise the necessary money; they began with the competition for the Ford Classic car given by Mr. David Rowse, through which a considerable sum was raised. When an eminently suitable building came into the market, thanks to the generosity of Mr. Joseph Collier (who opened his first draper's shop at the Elephant and Castle), the purchase was made possible by his cheque for £15,000.

On the day of the opening about 60 guests were invited, representing the various committees and friends of St. Alban's Hall and also representatives of the old people. Mrs. Collier, accompanied by her daughter and in the presence of the Mayor of Southwark (Councillor Mrs. Clunn, J.P.) and the Mayor and Mayoress of Bognor Regis, performed the opening ceremony. There followed an introduction by the Chairman of the Southwark Old People's Welfare Committee, Councillor A.E. Knight, with speeches by Mrs. Collier, the Mayor of Southwark, Alderman A. J. Gates, J.P., Mr. Nadler and Mr. Peter Dale. After a blessing on the Home refreshments were served.

The Home, formerly a hotel, is very close to the sea front and gardens and therefore in a most suitable position for the old people. It is tastefully furnished and decorated, with many modern amenities. The first party from Southwark spent a happy time there at Christmas and since then groups of old people have been booking for one or two weeks so that all accommodation is now reserved from May until the end of the summer.

### WORKSHOPS

The Workshops centre is now in its Third Year and continues to give our Senior Citizens work in which they have pleasure in participating.

Since our last report the pay scale has been increased from 1/- to 1/3d. per hour, although whether this will be maintained depends very much on the future work supply. We shall be pleased to receive enquiries for further work.

As regards the workshop personnel individually and collectively the therapeutic and psychological effect of no longer feeling age as a burden, has given them a purpose, and through the amenities and social life of the Borough they can now be integrated into something where they are both useful and wanted. In so doing they solve the problem of their solitude by having the chance of meeting people of their own age, capabilities and interest. From personal contact and enquiry it would appear that during the weekend periods away from the Workshop they suffer the same feelings of loneliness as their fellow members in that they neither see nor hear from anyone with whom they are normally in daily contact, but is it felt that some compensation for this state of affairs is offered when they return to the Workshop with its atmosphere of warmth and friendliness.



No work undertaken is of a difficult nature or considered to be beyond the capabilities of the member to whom it is allocated. Typical work, for instance, includes folding circulars, machine stitching, greyhound and football cards, carton filling and packing and assembly of simple boxes, etc: in fact anything where finger manipulation can be employed after adequate instruction. Work is for a period of two hours in the morning, with a coffee break, and two hours in the afternoon, with a tea break. In addition the members have full liberty; there is no compulsion about anything, and there is a waiting list for employment should any leave or drop out. A tinfoil collection is also operated and up to date has realised the amount of £6.

The Annual Workshop Conference was held at Regent Street, Polytechnic Annexe on 1st April, 1964, the speakers being Dame Sybil Thorndike and Dr. C. O. S. Blyth-Brooks. There were the usual stands of workshop exhibits which proved to be of interest to all. At the subsequent discussions many subjects were brought up by various organisers on which a report will be issued in due course by the Fellowship.

### DICKENS FAIR

The Dickens Fair of 1963 took place on Saturday, 30th November at St. Alban's Hall. That morning publicity was given by a cavalcade of Veteran Cars through the borough and a much larger number of people visited the Fair than in the previous year. At 11.30 a.m. it was declared open by Miss Marie Burke to whom we are most grateful for having stepped into the breach at very short notice. With her on the platform were the Mayor, Councillor Mrs. Clunn, J.P., and the Mayoress, also our M.P. Mr. Ray Gunter and Mrs. Gunter, Councillor A. E. Knight and Mrs. James, Chairman of the Dickens Fair Committee. After a happy speech by Miss Burke selling became brisk at the stalls set up round the hall— each represented a Dickens character or book and was loaded with articles given by local traders and friends of St. Alban's Hall. The gifts included groceries, cakes, bottles, toys, dolls, jewellery and articles of needlework. Upstairs a Fun Fair attracted the children, with games, competitions, sideshows and a bran tub. Refreshments were available and the hot-dog stall proved as successful as in past years. This year we had in addition ice cream and hot chestnuts for sale. Throughout the day raffle tickets could be bought for the more valuable gifts received and in the late afternoon the lucky numbers were announced, also the number of the prize-winning 6d. entry programme. The Fair ended with an auction in which the most interesting and valuable item was a leather handbag sent by Her Majesty the Queen Mother who had been approached to open the Fair. She was unable to accept but had expressed her great interest in the welfare of old people and sent this gift with her best wishes.

After deduction of expenses the sum of £414 0s. 1d. was handed to the Executive Committee for the Comforts Fund.

### VISITING

This plays a most important part in the Welfare State as, thanks to the various Domiciliary Services, many more old persons who otherwise would have been in an Old People's Home are now able to stay in their own accommodation. This in its turn presents a great problem as many of the Old Folk are very frail and infirm and should be visited frequently to ascertain that all is well.

One reads daily in the newspapers of old people being found in a collapsed condition, rushed off to hospital and suffering all the consequences of having been left for many hours before receiving any help. Only those who have experienced this can describe the terrible moments of anguish and despair they suffered, when they felt that they had been deserted in their hour of need. Regular visiting could help to minimise the incidence of this situation as the Visitor would observe any



signs of deterioration of health, and the necessary information would be passed on to the Health Authorities in good time.

Another reason for regular visiting is the fact that many old people have out-lived their families and are entirely alone in the world, and if it were not for the visitor from some organisation, they would never see a new face for months on end.

At St. Alban's Hall we are greatly in need of two kinds of Visitors: those prepared to visit an old person or persons regularly and, therefore, willing to join our 'Visiting Committee', and those prepared to give some hours weekly, who could be trained to do 'Case Work' and help deal with the emergency calls for help which are a daily occurrence at the Centre.

Let all who read this report accept the challenge of the problem of 'Old Age', for they in turn will be old one day. Let them be prepared to take their part in helping to share the arduous task of those endeavouring to make a better world for the Old Folk of Southwark.

## FLAG DAY

Flag Day was held on Saturday, 7th September, and during that week boxes were sent out to churches, doctors, hospitals and shops who had responded to our appeal. We are grateful to them all for their help and also to Mr. Farmer and the Town Hall staff, to Kennington Rotary, Toc H and Civil Defence. On Flag Day depots were set up in East Street and Westmoreland Road, and many volunteers helped in the street collection. As a result of this concerted effort the considerable total of £203 19s. 8d. was reached.

## TELEVISION FOR THE HOMEBOUND

It is difficult for the normally active to envisage the full implication of life literally within four walls. There is the frustration of spiritual as well as physical imprisonment which leads to stagnation and apathy because there is no possibility of escape and existence seems futile. For some of the homebound books and radio are the panacea of loneliness; some are fortunate in having regular visits from neighbours and relatives; but how many are entirely alone in the world—many more than one imagines—and for whom radio is a remote voice, impersonal because unseen? to them live pictures would give so much pleasure—they could relive their experiences watching street scenes in familiar sittings and glimpse across the screen famous personalities of the day and characters of history who might otherwise remain just vague names. A coronation, a royal wedding, a military procession, Remembrance Day in the Albert Hall—they would see it all and feel again part of the living world—no longer put aside because of infirmity.

Such enjoyment can be within the reach of the homebound through the good offices of British Relay Wireless who are prepared to install sets free, with a token charge of 2/6d. per week for maintenance. Thus for the total sum of £10 10s. 0d. per annum including the licence we could supply a set and we appeal to friends to whom activity is a normal way of life to act as sponsors to a homebound person, and bring a measure of happiness into the life of one who has so little.

## HOLIDAYS

In May last year a party of 170 old people spent a fortnight at Bognor Regis and another party of 92 went in September. These holidays were both subsidised by the Borough Council, the old people contributing rather more than half the cost unless they qualified for the special scheme by which they made a token payment of £1 and the balance came from the Mayor's Fund. In September also a group of 40 old people spent a week at Llandudno; this holiday was organised at



St. Alban's Hall but the old people went at their own expense. Throughout the year special cases were sent for holidays at convalescent homes, several through the Bermondsey Medical Mission.

We have many old people who are now able to go away every year, but we are constantly discovering how many there are in the borough who have not had a holiday by the sea for years, perhaps ever. It is good to feel that we can give them this opportunity of escaping from the smoke and dreariness of the city and their expression of gratitude and appreciation is sufficient reward for the efforts involved.

## VISITORS

The fame of Southwark Old People's Welfare Centre has spread far and wide and as in past years we have had a number of visitors to view the working of the organisation. Among official bodies whom we have welcomed were the Battersea Old People's Welfare Committee, represented by the Mayor and several of its members, and also the Mayor of Lewisham and members of the Council. Other visitors included groups of students from Pakistan, U.S.A. and Malta; also from University College, London, the London School of Economics and the Mary Ward Settlement. Our French friends from Courbevoie, Southwark's twin town, made a welcome visit to St. Alban's Hall, and showed great interest in our schemes for the happiness and well-being of our old people. In December we entertained representatives of the Women's Institute at East Wittering as a small token of our gratitude for their kindness to the pensioners of Southwark.

## OUTINGS AND ENTERTAINMENTS

During the past year our old people have enjoyed a full programme of outings thanks to the kindness of many friends. The Women's Institutes again entertained parties of 35 - 40 at Albourne, East Wittering and Plaxtol, and we would express deep gratitude for their unfailing kindness and hospitality. The Lions Club of London South organised two outings to Southsea and gave their guests a wonderful time. We are indeed grateful for their generosity. In addition we joined the National Federation of Old Age Pensioners in expeditions to Hastings and Margate. An outing of special interest was the trip to Cadbury's works at Bourneville. Our last excursion was in September to see the lights at Southend.

On Wednesday evening there has been the usual series of entertainments organised by Mr. Richardson. After Old Time Dancing, still directed by Miss Hartley and always a prime favourite, there have been whist drives, bingo drives, alternating with dancing displays by children, concert parties, a play presented by Mrs. James and a visit to Duthy Hall to plays given by the St. Christopher Players.

## CHRISTMAS ACTIVITIES

The Annual Christmas Dinner was held on Wednesday, 18th December, and was much enjoyed by hundreds of old people in the restaurant, luncheon clubs and in their own homes served by the Meals-on-Wheels service. There was also a party of specially invited guests at St. Alban's Hall, including members of the Borough Council, who were welcomed by Mrs. Campbell, the Deputy Organising Secretary. Councillor Knight paid tribute to the generosity of the Southwark Rotary

in providing turkeys and drinks, also to the efforts of the kitchen staff, headed by Mrs. Regan and Pearce, who had produced such a wonderful meal for such large numbers.

The homebound were not forgotten during the two days holiday—packed meals were taken out to them on Christmas Eve.

On Saturday, 21st December, a party was held at St. Alban's Hall for the homebound. Over 100 were brought in by car and ambulance and an entertainment was given by the Choir.

Hundreds of parcels were distributed to old people in the borough from the United Africa Company, St. Christopher House, Air India, the London Electricity Board and Kennington Toc H. We are most grateful for their continued support and interest.

## GENERAL ACTIVITIES

**Choir.** Under the able and inspired conducting of Mr. Irons, the Southwark Old People's Choir has gone from strength to strength this past year. Besides giving great pleasure to audiences at St. Alban's Hall it has visited other centres and has gained first place in the South-East London Music Festival. The singing on the occasion of the visit of the civic authorities of Southwark's twin town aroused the enthusiasm of the guests from Courbevoie from whom they received a tremendous and moving reception. Councillor Farrow and Councillor Mrs. Farrow have presented a silver cup as choir trophy to be competed for among Old People's Choirs in London, and it is hoped that more choirs will be formed in order to make competition interesting.

**Concert Party.** A Concert Party is being formed at St. Alban's Hall under the aegis of Miss Broster and Mr. Julian Knowles, and they are busy preparing an entertainment.

**Weekly Classes.** These meet as usual for dressmaking and handicrafts under the capable and kindly guidance of Mrs. Edmonds and Miss Clayton.

**Library.** Councillor Mrs. Soltesz continues her good work of organising the Mobile Library on Fridays.



## HOME ACCIDENTS

Information regarding home accidents is available from the London County Council giving figures reported by the London Ambulance Service according to cause and age, cause and Divisional area, and the total numbers in each borough.

In regard to cause and age, estimates have been prepared of those occurring in Southwark during 1963 which are set out in Table 1 under the various causes. Similarly in Table 2, estimates have been made of the numbers of accidents occurring in Southwark in 1963 in the various age groups and the percentage contribution made by each age group to the total accidents. It is emphasised that these figures can only be estimates.

Table 1 Falls

on stairs	24
from ladders	2
from chairs	5
outside	5
in garden	5
from one level to another	13
on same level	25
unspecified	124
<b>Total falls</b>	<b>203</b>
Hit by object	6
Cooking stove	4
Teapots	2
Other boiling water	6
Electric shock	1
Poisoning	11
Gassing	12
Knife wounds	10
Fires	9
Windows	1
Suffocation	2
Unspecified	12
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>
<b>Rate per 1,000 population</b>	<b>3.2</b>

Table 2

Age groups:

Under 1 year	5	1.9 percent
1 -	9	3.5
2 -4	27	9.6
5-14	23	8.3
15-24	22	7.7
25-44	39	13.9
45-64	52	18.2
65-74	37	13.3
75 & over	65	23.6

Total	279
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## HOUSE ACCIDENTS

Table 1

Information regarding house accidents is available from the County Council giving figures reported by the London Boroughs according to the various causes and Divisional areas. The figures are given in each borough as follows:

In regard to the age, estimates have been prepared of the accidents occurring in Southwark during 1953 which are set out in Table 1 and the various causes. Similarly in Table 2, estimates have been prepared of the numbers of accidents occurring in Southwark in 1953 in the various age groups and the percentage contribution made by each age group to the total accidents. It is estimated that these figures are only estimates.

	1953	Total
<b>Falls</b>		
on stairs	24	
from ladders	2	
from chairs	5	
outside	5	
in garden	5	
from one level to another	15	
on same level	25	
unspecified	124	
<b>Total falls</b>	<b>205</b>	
Hit by object	4	
On fire stove	4	
Trapped	2	
Other boiling water	5	
Electric shock	1	
Poisoning	11	
Cutting	12	
Sharp tools	10	
Fires	9	
Wounds	1	
Suffocation	2	
Unspecified	13	
<b>Total</b>	<b>279</b>	
<b>Rate per 1,000 population</b>	<b>3.3</b>	