

**[Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Barking].**

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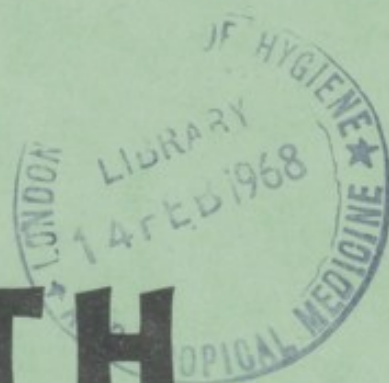
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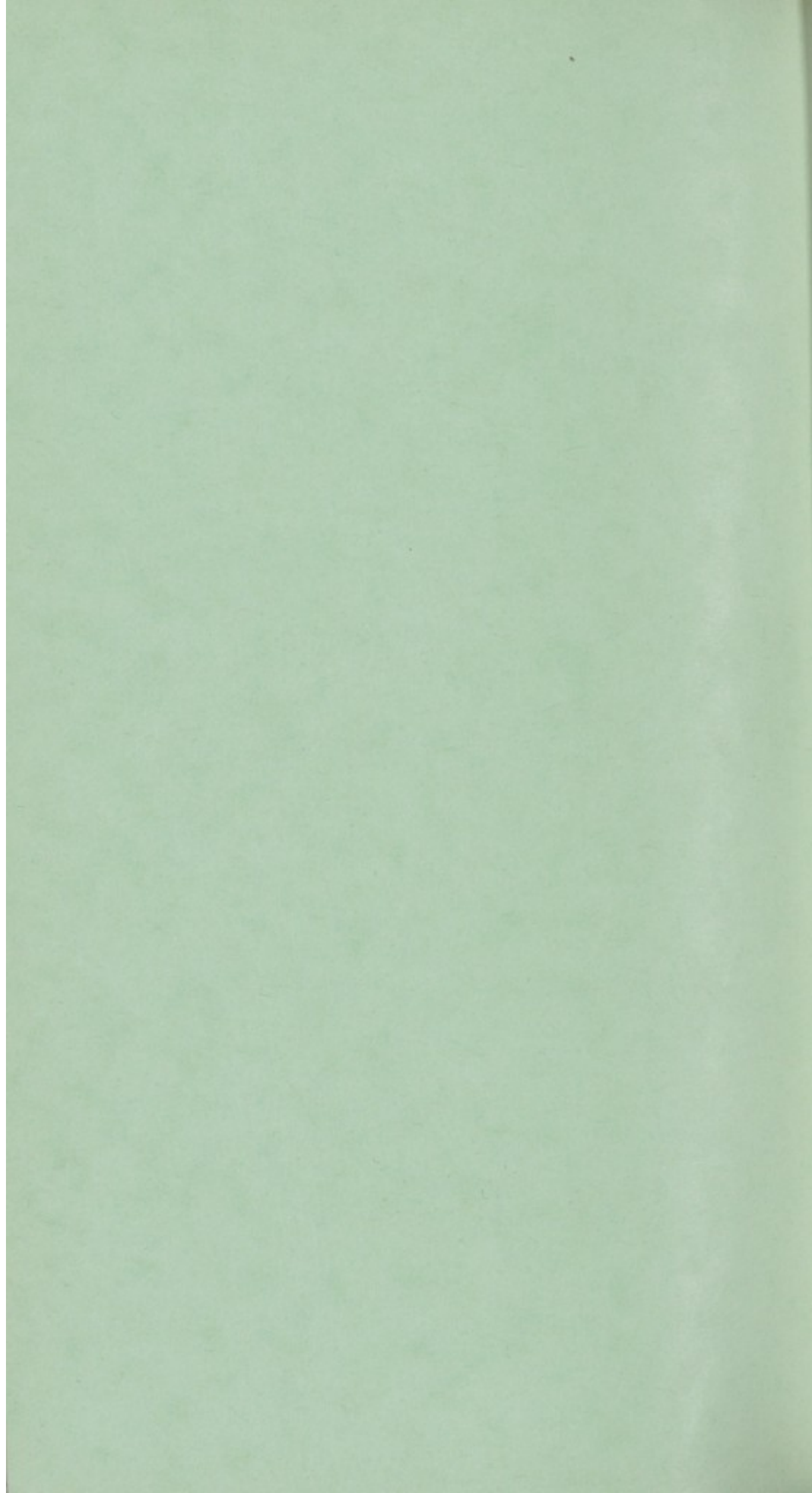


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**THE  
HEALTH  
OF  
BARKING**

**1963**







**ANNUAL REPORT**  
**OF THE**  
**MEDICAL OFFICER OF**  
**HEALTH FOR BARKING**

**FOR THE YEAR**

**1963**



**Printed in the  
Town Clerk's Department  
Barking Borough Council**

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# PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

as at December 1963

Chairman - Alderman Mrs. JULIA H. ENGWELL

Vice-Chairman - Councillor Mrs. J. CALLAN

Alderman Mrs. A.M. MARTIN	Councillor Mrs. D.M. JONES
Alderman J.R. SWEETLAND, C.C.	Mr. Councillor E.R. McKEE
Councillor Mrs. M. BREDO, C.A.	Mr. Councillor R.W. MUGE
Councillor H.J. CLEAVER	Mr. Councillor C.A. POOL
Councillor Mrs. D.M. GLENNY, M.B.E., C.C.	Councillor Mrs. M. PRESTON, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. C.S.M. GODFREY, J.P.	Mr. Councillor S.C. SIVELL
Councillor H.E. HAMSHERE, J.P.	Mr. Councillor LEONARD WRIGHT, J.P.

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## BARKING COMMITTEE FOR EDUCATION

as at 31st December, 1963

Chairman - Mr. Alderman G.J.G. BEANE, J.P.

Vice-Chairman - Councillor Mrs. D.M. JONES

Representative Members:-

Alderman A.E. BALL, J.P.	Councillor Mrs. C.S.M. GODFREY, J.P.
Alderman Mrs. M. BALL, C.A.	Mr. Councillor A. GRAY
Alderman Mrs. J.H. ENGWELL	Mr. Councillor I. GREENHOUSE, J.P. C.C.
Alderman Mrs. A.M. MARTIN	Mr. Councillor L.F. HENSTOCK, J.P.
Alderman J.R. SWEETLAND, C.C.	Mr. Councillor H.J. HILLS
Alderman W.G. WERMERLING	Councillor Mrs. M. PRESTON, C.C.
Councillor Mrs. M. BREDO, C.A.	Mr. Councillor S.C. SIVELL, J.P.
Councillor J.A. BUTLER, J.P.	Mr. Councillor J. WARD
Councillor Mrs. J. CALLAN	
Councillor Mrs. D.M. GLENNY, M.B.E., C.C.	

Co-opted Members:-

Rev. T. HALL	Mr. A.E. GREEN
Rev. L. HESTON	Mr. P. GRIMES
Rev. Prebendary J.D. WAKELING	Mr. F.H. KING
E. BATEMAN	Mr. A. STONE



Nominated Members:-

Mr. County Alderman K.E.B. GLENNY,  
O.B.E., J.P.

Mrs. E.G. LAW

BARKING HEALTH AREA SUB-COMMITTEE  
of the Essex County Health Committee

as at December 1963

Chairman - Alderman Mrs. JULIA H. ENGWELL

Vice-Chairman - Councillor Mrs. J. CALLAN

Barking Borough Council Representatives:-

Alderman Mrs. A.M. MARTIN

Mr. Alderman J.R. SWEETLAND, C.C.

Councillor Mrs. M. BREDO, C.A.

Mr. Councillor H.J. CLEAVER

Councillor Mrs. C.S.M. GODFREY, J.P.

Mr. Councillor H.E. HAMSHERE, J.P.

Councillor Mrs. D.M. JONES

Mr. Councillor E.R. McKEE

Mr. Councillor R.W. Muge

Mr. Councillor C.A. POOL

Councillor Mrs. M. PRESTON, C.C.

Mr. Councillor S.C. SIVELL

Mr. Councillor LEONARD WRIGHT, J.P.

Essex County Council Representatives:-

Alderman Mrs. M. BALL, C.A.

Mr. County Alderman K.E.B. GLENNY, O.B.E., J.P.

Mr. County Councillor A.C. BERRY

County Councillor Mrs. S.M. BOVILL

County Councillor Mrs. L. FALLAIZE

County Councillor Mrs. D.M. GLENNY,  
M.B.E.

County Councillor Mrs. M. SMITH

The Executive Council for Essex Representative:-

Mr. F.A. WORTLEY

The Essex Local Medical Committee Representative:-

Dr. M. LEWIS

The Hospital Management Committee Representative:-

Mrs. D.L. BELCHAMBER

Voluntary Organisations' Representatives:-

Mrs. M.E. DALLEY

Mrs. G.M. GRAFFY

Mr. P. CLAYDON

Miss M. NOEL

## STAFF 1963

*Medical Officer of Health, Area Medical Officer  
and Divisional School Medical Officer*

MARGARET I. ADAMSON, M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*Deputy Medical Officer of Health, School Medical Officer  
Assistant County Medical Officer*

J.J. SLOME, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., M.B., B.S.,  
D.Obst., R.C.O.G., D.C.H., D.P.H., D.I.H.

*School Medical Officers and Assistant County Medical Officers:-*

Dr. VIOLET SPILLER, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Dr. EILEEN E.V. MARTIN, M.B., B.Ch.

Dr. E. KLEIN, L.R.C.P. & S.

Dr. D. BURGESS, M.D.

*General Practitioner Medical Officers*

Dr. S.K. ROY

Dr. M. LEVELLE

Dr. M. LEWIS

Dr. S. FRANKS

*Area Dental Officer:-*

Mr. J.K. WHITELOW

(Commenced Duty 1.11.63)

*Dental Officers*

Mr. P. CHAUDHURY

Mr. J. WHITELOW (To 31.10.63)

Mrs. B. HINTON  
(Sessional)

Mr. H. NYMAN (Sessional)

Miss F. PLAWES (Sessional)

*Superintendent Health Visitor: -*

Miss G.L. BENFIELD

*Health Visitors/School Nurses etc:-*

Miss S. BERGSTROM

Miss E.G. PARRY

Miss C.M. BROWNING

Mrs. R.L. ROBERTSON

Miss A. CATTLE  
(Resigned 13.10.63)

Mrs. A.M. SMALL  
(Part-time)

Miss M.T. DOWD

Miss E.M. SCHROPFER  
(Tuberculosis Visitor)

Miss L.A. GOODACRE

Mrs. L. CORRI (Part-time  
Tuberculosis Visitor)

Mrs. D.G. GORDON-WILSON

Mrs. M. KALU



## STAFF 1963 - Continued

### Ante Natal Clinic Sister:-

Miss R. WILLIS

### Dental Surgery Assistants

Miss P. HELLON  
(Commenced Duty  
24.6.63)

Mrs. K. MCKENZIE  
(Commenced Duty 12.8.63)

Mrs. I.A. ROURKE

Miss P. CHANDLER (Resigned 17.7.63)

In addition 16 part-time Nurses are employed for  
the staffing of the various Clinic services

### Chief Clerk:-

Mr. G.H. RUFF

### Senior Administrative Assistant:-

Mr. B.S. WEAVER

### Administrative Assistants:-

Mrs. E.M. BARTHOLOMEW (School Health Service)

Miss H. BEARTON (Handicapped Pupils and Special Children)

Mr. S. Deeks (Supplies and Maintenance)

Mr. A. LONGMUIR (Prevention of Illness: Care and After-Care)

### Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives:-

Miss E. O'CONNOR

### District Midwives:-

Mrs. I.M. BRONNICK

Miss A. CUNNINGHAM

### Matron of Day Nursery:-

Miss F.B. NASON

### Senior Dental Technician:-

Mr. J. CONSTABLE

### Domestic Help Organiser:-

Mrs. L. EVERITT

### Speech Therapists:-

Miss J. KING (Commenced Duty 1.4.63)

Mrs. S. GIRLING (Part-time)(Resigned 3.7.63)

### Chief Chiropodist:-

Mr. H. LEAVESLEY

### Driver/Handyman

Mr. W. HARRIS (Commenced Duty 28.10.63)

STAFF 1963 - Continued

*Occupational Therapist:-*

Miss Z. MERCER

REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD STAFF

*Consultant Ophthalmologist*

Dr. R.F. JAMIESON

*Consultant Obstetricians:-*

Mr. B.G. SPIERS, F.R.C.S.

Miss J. LAMBERT, F.R.C.S.

*Consultant Paediatrician:-*

Dr. T. SAVAGE

*Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon:-*

Miss M. MASON, F.R.C.S.

*Consultant Dermatologist:-*

Dr. P.M. DEVILLE

*Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon:-*

Mr. B. WHITCHURCH-HOWELL, F.R.C.S.

*Superintendent Physiotherapist:-*

Mr. T. HYND

*Orthoptist:-*

Miss M. LEWIS





**TOWN HALL,  
BARKING, ESSEX.**

December 1964.

*To the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors  
of the Borough of Barking.*

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

In presenting my Annual Report for 1963 I wish to express my appreciation to the Members of the Council for their kindness and consideration throughout the year.

In addition I should like to place on record my appreciation of the support given to me by my colleagues during the year under review.

I am,

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

*M. J. Adamson.*

Medical Officer of Health

## GENERAL PUBLIC HEALTH

### SHORTAGE OF HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION

The rebuilding and extension of Barking Hospital is now in progress, and the contractors started operations on the site on 19th November 1963. To commemorate the occasion, a "Turf-cutting ceremony" on November 22nd, attended by many representatives from Barking and the surrounding County of Essex, was performed by Mr Graham Rowlandson who, to my mind, typified the function of a hospital - "to help those handicapped in any way to regain their strength and learn to function as normally as possible". It was a very moving ceremony, the one thought in many minds at that moment being the wish to hasten on the day when the new Barking Hospital would open its doors and welcome the patients for whom it will be specially equipped.

### HEALTH EDUCATION

Steady progress has been made in group talks in quite a variety of health topics. The demand for talks, however, is likely to exceed the supply, not of subject matter, but of personnel who are suitably qualified to give the talks.

I reported last year the serious interest taken by the older girls at the Junior Training Centre in the talks/demonstrations given to them in "Nursing sick people in their own homes" and in 1963 this proved very successful. Their interest developed into retained knowledge with a good practical standard in carrying out the simple nursing procedures which were included in their training. The British Red Cross Society Junior Nursing Manual was used for this training and the good picture drawings which it contains helped the girls considerably. In June they took the British Red Cross Society Junior Nursing Part I Examination and six out of eight girls received certificates. They are now keenly practising these new skills with the great desire to obtain the Part 2 Certificate. I understand it is the first attempt in this kind of training for mentally handicapped girls in the whole of the County. A British Red Cross Society Link Group has been formed in the School and the girls who have been enrolled as members are busy making dresses for the deprived little children in the Aden Protectorate.

The talks on Health subjects to classes of girls at Eastbury Secondary Modern School has now become a part of their curriculum. This school has also commenced "after school hours" training for the Duke of Edinburgh Award Scheme for interested boys and girls. Model Aircraft and Good Grooming are now firm fixtures on Wednesday



afternoons for two members of the health visiting staff. I think the success of this project has promoted bigger and better plans for next year.

A Dental Health Exhibition was held at Eastbury Secondary Modern School for one week during the Autumn Term and proved a stimulating topic for discussion for the children and teaching staff. The two classes of girls who had received Health Talks assembled a Health Exhibition themselves with a little assistance from the County Health Education Officer. This was viewed by the whole school and has in no small measure promoted a greater interest in health matters among the boys and girls.

Many requests have been received by clubs and organisations for talks. The Barking Women's Co-operative Guild asked for one talk on Home Nursing or First Aid and this extended to three afternoon sessions. This is a typical example of the interest in health matters which is growing in the town.

Topics range from:

1. First Aid, Nursing and Mothercraft - these are firm favourites and a good introduction to talks on Home Safety which is now included as a matter of course.
2. The National Health Service --- and frequently requests are made for a health visitor to talk about her field of work.
3. Nutrition - may sound a dull title but always proves to be of great interest and in these modern days of "snack meals" a very necessary topic particularly for young mothers.
4. Sex education - is now being requested with more frequency by adult groups which I think shows that parents are beginning to be actively concerned in this aspect of their children's well-being.
5. Mental Health - is another subject which is becoming increasingly popular.

I have mentioned only a few of the titles of talks requested and no doubt many more will be added to the list as the work progresses. This will mean an expansion of staff with a Health Education Organiser responsible for the overall planning and the training and assisting of staff in methods of teaching, plus a technician to assemble and prepare visual aids and equipment. In fact there should be a Health Education section of the Public Health Department, and this may materialise at a later date.

The film "To Janet a Son" was shown in the Assembly Hall in the late Autumn. It proved to be an enormous attraction and some latecomers had to be turned away as the hall was packed. The discussion afterwards, when young "would be" mothers and fathers were invited to ask questions, supplied a fitting end to the evening.

HEALTH EDUCATION  
- Talks etc. given

<u>Type of Audience</u>	<u>Subject</u>	<u>No. of Talks given.</u>	
		<u>In duty Hours</u>	<u>After duty Hours</u>
Prospective Married Couples	Preparation for Marriage		15
Senior Training Centre	Home Nursing	28	
Senior School Girls	Health and Hygiene	29	
" " "	Duke of Edinburgh Award	25	
British Red Cross	Nursing and Welfare		27
B.R.C. Cadets	Nursing and Mothercraft		11
Church of England Ed. Group	National Health Service		1
Cons. Women's Assoc.	Prevention of Illness	1	
Old Age Pensioners Club	National Health Service	1	
St. John's Ambulance Brigade	National Health Service		1
Layesbrook Womens Club	Role of the Health Visitor		1
Girls Life Brigade	Home Safety		1
Pupils Faircross Special School	Mothercraft	13	
Barking Women Co-op Guild	First-aid Nursing	3	
Central Hall Methodist Womens Club	Sex Education	1	
Home Helps	First aid and Nursing	3	
Student Nurses, Rush Green Hosp.	Social aspects of disease	5	
Junior Accident Prevention Council	First-aid in the Home		1
Pupil District Nurses	Social aspects of disease	3	
Prospective Parents	Childbirth		Film
Schoolchildren & Parents	Dental Health		Exhibition.
" " "	Home Safety and Health		"
Expectant Mothers	Relaxation and Mothercraft		214
Young Mothers' Club	Health and Child Care	4	

During the year 1963, a Discussion Group for mothers was commenced at Thames View Clinic.

The venture has proved interesting and worthwhile, and now an enthusiastic bunch of young mothers eagerly await the monthly meeting.

Discussions have been held on matters of mental and physical health and topics are arranged to take in all aspects of family life.



The informal discussions give the mothers an opportunity to air their queries and problems, and go away with greater knowledge and confidence to cope with their children.

## HOME SAFETY

One of the most difficult aspects in the field of Health Education is the promotion of Safety in the Home - it is not easy to persuade housewives and husbands that their homes may not be as safe as they think. Every year more people die as a result of accidents at home than on the road, and our hospitals are kept very busy dealing with both serious and minor injuries caused by falls, burns, cuts and accidental poisoning. It is deplorable that some people 'don't' or 'won't' understand the necessity of using fireguards, particularly where the safety of old people is concerned. Old folk 'feel the cold' more than when they were younger and often remove the fireguard to obtain more benefit from the heat of the fire and in this way danger of accidental burning is aggravated. With this in mind, the Health Visitors and the Home Safety Officer have taken every opportunity to talk to people at home and in organisations on the need for constant care at home, especially where there are elderly folk or young children, and a regular programme of press advertising has been carried out to supplement such talks.

Groups of girls in senior schools and in local organisations are studying Home Safety as part of their efforts for the Duke of Edinburgh's awards, and the Council's domestic helps have made a special study of the problems, especially those concerning the elderly and infirm. Competitions on Home Safety have been organised among senior schoolchildren, and booklets and other items have been distributed through all women's organisations throughout the Borough. Posters have been displayed at large factories and literature given out at various out-door events during the year.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

I am pleased to report that for the third consecutive year it was not necessary to take formal action to secure the removal of any persons from their own homes because they could no longer care for themselves.

## WELFARE SERVICE

I am indebted to the County Welfare Officer for the following information:-

Residential accommodation for aged persons continues to be developed to meet the increasing demand and a newly purpose-built Home accommodating 61 persons is now fully occupied.

Welfare services for blind and other cases of handicapped persons are available in many ways; these include home visitation by specialized field workers, tuition in handicrafts (and braille for the blind), recreational and holiday facilities and, especially for the handicapped person, the supply of home aids, gadgets and hoists. In addition the Welfare Committee gives financial assistance towards the cost of structural alterations designed to help the handicapped person in overcoming his disability.

There is an occupational centre at Barking specially for specially for physically handicapped persons, and this is proving a great asset to those able to attend, of whom 47 live in the Borough.

The table (on page 12) indicates the extent to which the various services provided by the County Council under the provisions of the National Assistance Act, 1948, have been afforded to persons having residence in the Borough of Barking during 1963.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961 - SECTION 41

It was not necessary to take action under this Section of the Act during the year. The Section provides for compensatory payments to persons excluded from work at the request of the Medical Officer of Health in the interests of public health.

### MATTERS OF LIFE AND DEATH

#### *Population*

The estimated population of Barking at each mid-year for the past decade, as notified by the Registrar General is given below.

1954	...	...	76,580
1955	...	...	75,990
1956	...	...	75,560
1957	...	...	75,070
1958	...	...	74,850
1959	...	...	74,980
1960	...	...	74,920
1961	...	...	72,290
1962	...	...	72,440
1963	...	...	72,070

#### *Births*

During 1963 there were registered 1,028 live births showing a decrease of 9 from the live births in the previous year.

With regard to the stillbirth figure of 24, this shows an increase over the previous year, s figure of 17.



COUNTY COUNCIL OF ESSEX - WELFARE COMMITTEE

RESIDENTIAL AND WELFARE SERVICES - 1963  
(National Assistance Act 1948)

1. Number of Barking residents in accommodation provided under Section 21 (1)(a) of National Assistance Act 1948.			2. Number admitted to residential accommodation during 1963.		3. Number admitted to temporary accommodation under Section (1)(a) of National Assistance Act 1948.		4. Blind Persons, etc. Registered					5. Other classes of Handicapped Persons Registered.		
Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Women	Children	Blind	Sighted	Partially Sighted	Defective Sighted	Sheltered Workshops		Home Workers Scheme	Open Industry
22	42	<u>64</u>	5	7	4	10	132	51	11		1	1	10	236
								<u>194</u>						

### Live Births:-

	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate ... ..	461	515	976
Illegitimate ... ..	<u>32</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>52</u>
<b>Totals</b>	<u>493</u>	<u>535</u>	<u>1,028</u>

### Still-Births:-

Legitimate ... ..	6	15	21
Illegitimate ... ..	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>
<b>Totals</b>	<u>7</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>24</u>

*Total live and still-births*                      500                      552                      1,052

Birth rate per 1,000 of Estimated Population - 14.26

Birth rate adjusted by Comparability Factor of 1.05 = 14.97

Still-birth rate per 1,000 (live and still) births - 22.81

I am glad to say that the proportion of illegitimate live births decreased from 5.4% in 1962 to 5.06% this year.

Though the number of illegitimate births for 1963 is less than during 1962, the problem of the care of the unmarried mother is one of the greatest importance. The increasing evidence of earlier physical maturity, without the corresponding development of mental stability, is an established fact and there is no "cast-iron" method of coping with the situation.

The loosening of family ties and in some cases almost the dissolution of the 'family unit' has also had a retrograde effect.

### Maternal Mortality

I am happy to report there is no record of a maternal death in 1963.

### Loss of Infant Life

It is regrettable that during 1963 both our loss of life from infant deaths and also from stillbirths increased. This is particularly disappointing as last year our number of infant deaths was so low compared with the national average.



	1962		1963	
	Barking	England & Wales	Barking	England & Wales
Infant death rate	4.82	21.6	29.18	20.9
Stillbirth rate	16.13	18.1	22.81	17.3

During the first three months of 1963, we had the worst climatic conditions since the century began, and as a result, at both ends of the life span, deaths increased. The stock of coal was severely depleted in the area, and heating by electricity and gas was reduced owing to the phenomenal demands on the plants installed. Infants by their helplessness and rapid loss of heat, and the old folk by their comparative inactivity suffered most. It was an arctic winter that no one wishes to see repeated.

The following table shows the loss of infant life during the last sixteen years.

Year	No. of Live Births	No. of Still Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Still-Birth Rate	Infant Death Rate	Deaths in first 7 Days of Life	Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	Quinquennial Infant Death Rate
1948	1461	29	30	19.46	20.53	13	28.18	30.2 (1944-48)
1949	1328	24	33	17.75	24.8	17	30.32	29.5 (1945-49)
1950	1189	26	32	21.39	27.0	18	35.91	27.6 (1946-50)
1951	1162	20	18	16.9	15.49	10	25.38	24.4 (1947-51)
1952	1108	32	24	28.7	21.66	14	40.35	21.9 (1948-52)
1953	1090	33	27	29.39	24.77	20	47.19	22.8 (1949-53)
1954	998	29	20	28.24	20.04	16	43.81	21.8 (1950-54)
1955	980	30	24	29.7	24.49	19	48.51	21.2 (1951-55)
1956	919	23	18	24.42	19.59	12	37.15	22.2 (1952-56)
1957	916	18	17	19.27	18.55	14	33.19	21.6 (1953-57)
1958	917	23	17	24.47	18.54	10	28.72	20.3 (1954-58)
1959	969	15	28	15.24	28.95	22	37.6	22.1 (1955-59)
1960	996	20	18	19.68	18.07	9	28.54	20.8 (1956-60)
1961	925	26	16	27.34	17.3	13	41.01	20.3 (1957-61)
1962	1037	17	5	16.13	4.82	2	18.03	17.3 (1958-62)
1963	1028	24	30	22.81	29.18	15	37.07	19.7 (1959-63)

The following tables show the causes of infant deaths:-

### INFANTILE MORTALITY - 1963

Cause of Death	Age at Death					
	Under 1 mth.	1-3 mths.	4-6 mths.	7-9 mths.	10-12 mths.	Total under 1 yr.
Pneumonia	-	4	-	3	-	7
Prematurity	7	-	-	-	-	7
Congenital Malformations	4	2	-	-	1	7
Atelectasis (Deficient expansion of lungs)	3	-	-	-	-	3
Bronchitis	-	1	-	-	-	1
Vascular Lesion of Nervous System	-	1	-	-	-	1
Heart Disease	1	-	-	-	-	1
Enteritis	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ruptured Colon	1	-	-	-	-	1
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	-	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

Five infants died at home and twenty-five in hospital. Four of the home deaths and eight of the hospital deaths occurred during the very cold weather of early 1963.

### NEO-NATAL MORTALITY - 1963 (Deaths during the first 28 days of life)

Cause of Death	Age at Death				
	0-7 days	8-14 days	15-21 days	22-28 days	Total
Prematurity	7	-	-	-	7
Congenital Malformations	4	-	-	-	4
Atelectasis (Deficient expansion of lungs)	3	-	-	-	3
Heart Disease	-	1	-	-	1
Birth Injury	1	-	-	-	1
Ruptured Colon	-	1	-	-	1
<b>Totals</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>17</b>

The Neo-Natal death rate was 16.54 per 1,000 live births.



Other mortality rates which may be of interest are:-

Perinatal Mortality Rate (Stillbirths plus deaths under 1 week)  
37.07 per 1,000 live and still births

Legitimate infant death rate ... .. 28.69 per 1,000 legitimate live births.

Illegitimate infant death rate .. ... 38.46 per 1,000 illegitimate live births.

### CONGENITAL ABNORMALITIES

The Ministry of Health is now paying much more attention to the occurrence of any congenital abnormalities, both in live children and those who are stillborn.

By means of post-mortem examinations, a surprising number of internal congenital abnormalities have been brought to light and a great stimulus has been given to research into this problem.

It may be that post-mortem examinations will become a routine procedure in all cases of early infant deaths.

### DEATHS

The causes of death in 1963 are as follows:

Diseases of the Heart and Circulatory System ... ..	248
Cancer and other Malignant Diseases ... ..	167
Pneumonia, Bronchitis and other Respiratory Diseases (excluding T.B.)	109
Diseases of the Brain and Nervous System	90
Other Causes ... ..	40
Accidents, Poisonings, Violence ... ..	38
Infant deaths and congenital malformations . ... ..	33
Diseases of the Stomach and Digestive System ... ..	12
Tuberculosis and other Infectious Diseases ... ..	7
Diabetes ... ..	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth and Abortion ... ..	-
<b>Total</b>	<u>750</u>

Crude death rate per 1,000 estimated population 10.41

Adjusted death rate (comparability factor 1.23) = 12.80

Of the 167 deaths from malignant diseases, 54 were attributed to cancer of the lung and 48 of the 54 were men.

## Cancer

A more detailed analysis follows of the deaths from malignant diseases, which appears to suggest that men are much more vulnerable than women, particularly with regard to cancer of the lung.

### DEATHS FROM MALIGNANT DISEASES - 1963 MALE

Site of Disease	Age at Death						Total
	Under 15 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. & over	
Lung/Bronchus	-	-	3	27	15	3	48
Stomach	-	-	-	3	7	3	13
Blood	-	1	-	-	1	-	2
Prostate	-	-	-	-	1	2	3
Breast	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Other	1	1	1	10	15	7	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>102</b>

### FEMALE

Site of Disease	Age at Death						Total
	Under 15 yrs.	15-24 yrs.	25-44 yrs.	45-64 yrs.	65-74 yrs.	75 yrs. & over	
Breast	-	-	1	10	3	2	16
Lung/Bronchus	-	-	1	4	1	-	6
Stomach	-	-	-	4	3	4	11
Uterus	-	-	-	2	1	1	4
Blood	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Other	1	-	-	9	13	2	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>64</b>



## INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following notifications were received during the year:-

Measles	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	861
Tuberculosis: Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	27)	
Non-Respiratory	...	...	...	...	...	...	4)	31
Whooping Cough	...	...	...	...	...	...		70
Scarlet Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...		45
Pneumonia	...	...	...	...	...	...		19
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...		5
Food Poisoning	...	...	...	...	...	...		-
Dysentery	...	...	...	...	...	...		20
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	...	...	...	...		-
Scabies	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Erysipelas	...	...	...	...	...	...		3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	...	...	...	...		1

It is pleasing to note that not one single case of poliomyelitis was notified for the fourth consecutive year.

1963 proved to be a "Measles" year with a figure of 861 notifications compared with 135 the previous year. Fortunately, however, except in a few isolated cases the disease was comparatively mild.

## CARE OF THE AGED

The increasing proportion of the aged in Barking is becoming more and more of a problem.

Hospital accommodation and accommodation with partial care is still hopelessly inadequate, and although in this area we are fortunate in having two all-day centres, plus a large number of clubs which are open at least two afternoons a week, there is a lot more requiring to be done.

Mayesbrook, the Home for 62 elderly persons, continues to cope adequately for its residents, by the provision of such is not the answer for everyone. We must endeavour to increase and supplement the domiciliary services and keep as many people in their own homes as we can - the extension of the Home Help Service, the introduction of the Good Neighbours service in the days of the future, even a 'putting to bed' service for the old folk, complete with a hot night drink, if necessary. As always, it is the difficulty of recruitment of suitable folk to do it. Why not recruit a few men of moderate age to do this for their own sex? There may be many men (65-70) who would be happy to help their older brethren.



## ESTABLISHMENTS FOR MASSAGE AND SPECIAL TREATMENT

Licences were issued during the year in respect of four establishments which are governed by the Borough's bye-laws. In accordance with our requirements a hot water supply is available in each surgery.

## LAUNDRY SERVICE

The laundry service of the chronic sick and elderly has continued to help 54 senior citizens, and in the service 13,135 articles have been collected, laundered and returned.

During 1963 we were fortunate in acquiring a Minibus and driver who now does the laundry service transport, delivers and collects sick room equipment and medical supplies and has proved an invaluable help in the smooth running of the Public Health Department.

## PATHOLOGICAL SERVICES

Close co-operation continues with the Pathological Department of the Barking Hospital, under the capable administration of Dr. J. Calman.

Blood-groups and Rhesus Type of all expectant mothers attending Upney Clinic continued to be determined during 1963, and also the haemoglobin content estimated as soon as the patient was accepted for a bed. Similar tests are carried out for all domiciliary confinement cases.

At pre-determined intervals further haemoglobin estimations were performed, thereby revealing at an early stage any patient in need of special treatment and advice for anaemia.

Further investigations were performed on those of Rhesus-negative Type in order to detect the presence of Rhesus Antibodies, and we have received valuable assistance from the Blood Transfusion Centre of the Regional Board in confirmation and more detailed examination of our findings.

In earlier years it has been usual to perform a single Kahn Test on each patient, but in 1963 the Wassermann Test was substituted and the Kahn Test employed as a second test, thereby considerably improving the service offered.

No material difference existed between the Laboratory service offered to the patient booked for hospital confinement and the mother who preferred to remain at home, except that in the latter

Where all preliminary arrangements were made either by the patient's own doctor or the staff at Barking Public Health Department

### BARKING CHEST CLINIC

During 1963, the work of Dr. J.T. Paterson and his staff has been considerably increased by the extra x-rays requiring to be taken in connection with the Ministry of Education Research project, and I do thank them most sincerely for their help

Statistics relating to the notification of cases are given below:-

	Respiratory		Meninges & C.N.S.		Other		Total	Transfers into the area	Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
1955	37	25	1	-	2	3	68	30	98
1956	31	15	1	-	2	1	50	32	82
1957	22	6	-	-	4	3	35	22	57
1958	20	14	-	-	2	2	38	28	66
1959	20	17	-	1	1	2	41	38	79
1960	27	14	-	-	1	2	44	29	73
1961	17	15	1	1	2	2	38	22	62
1962	24	7	1	-	1	4	37	22	59
1963	17	10	-	-	4	-	31	31	62

10 notified cases moved to other districts during the year.

Dr. J.T. Paterson, the Chest Physician, and his staff have helped considerably with the diagnosis of chest complaints, and their untiring kindness and consideration to their patients has helped considerably when difficult decisions have had to be made.



## Examination of Contacts

	Adults		Children		Totals
	New	Old	New	Old	
1955	278	417	203	683	1581
1956	215	527	185	814	1741
1957	200	690	114	922	1926
1958	101	691	95	807	1694
1959	228	705	82	798	1813
1960	79	672	99	810	1660
1961	110	680	113	809	1712
1962	88	683	89	741	1601
1963	93	656	84	886	1719

At the end of 1963 there were 557 cases of tuberculosis on the register involving 483 households, which is a slight decrease on the previous year.

The nursing attendance at the clinic sessions and the home visiting is done by two members of your nursing staff. 2343 home visits were made during the year.

### MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY

A Mass Radiography Unit visited Barking in February/March 1963 and I give below statistics in relation thereto:

LOCATION	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
Lawes Chemicals Ltd.	180	19	199
Impalco Foils Ltd.	386	114	500
The Volunteer	834	380	1,214
Faircross Bus Garage	287	235	522
South East Essex Technical College	479	151	630
East Street, Magistrates Court	1,344	1,457	2,801
Fanshawe Tavern	322	365	687
British Eastlight Ltd.	46	245	291
Thames View Estate	117	262	379
Thames Plywood Ltd.	207	102	309
Magnavox Electronics	293	433	726
Sherwoods Paints	102	62	164
Poultons Ltd.	43	40	83
<b>TOTAL NUMBER X-RAYED</b>	<b>4,640</b>	<b>3,865</b>	<b>8,505</b>



Mass Miniature Radiography (Contd.)

GROUPS ATTENDING	MALE	FEMALE	TOTAL
General Practitioner Referrals	148	88	236
General Public	2,138	1,987	4,125
Organised Groups	2,354	1,790	4,144

PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS

Requiring immediate treatment	2	2	4
Requiring close clinic supervision	3	1	4
Requiring occasional clinic supervision	1	4	5
Presumed healed, no further action required	6	17	23

AMONG OTHER ABNORMALITIES DISCOVERED WERE:-

Bronchial Carcinoma	2	1	3
Congenital abnormalities of heart & vessels	-	1	1
Acquired abnormalities of heart & vessels	10	5	15
Neurofibroma	-	1	1
Lipoma	-	1	1
Substernal thyroid	-	1	1
Pulmonary fibrosis - Non T.B.	10	8	18
Emphysema	1	-	1
Pneumonia	4	2	6
Bronchiectasis	2	-	2
Honeycomb lung	1	-	1
Pneumoconiosis	1	-	1
Pleural thickening or calcification - non T.B.	6	7	13
Abnormalities of the diaphragm & oesophagus	4	1	5
Pneumatocele	1	-	1
Congenital abnormalities of the bony & soft tissues	4	-	4
Acquired abnormalities of the bony thorax & soft tissues	2	1	3
Did not attend for further investigation	2	2	4

## PERSONAL HEALTH SERVICES

This section deals with those services which come under the control of the Barking Health Area Sub-Committee of the Health Committee of the Essex County Council.

### CLINIC PREMISES

In connection with the future Capital Building Programme the following projects have been included:-

#### *Woodward Clinic*

During 1963, 18 years after the end of the Second World War, the War Damage Claim for Woodward Clinic, was agreed, and arrangements put in hand for the demolition of this clinic and its rebuilding on the same site.

Thanks to the kindness of the Education Department, the majority of our services were transferred to Dawson Infants' School, while the Dental Service for this area was accommodated in the second Dental Surgery at Porters Avenue Clinic.

It is anticipated that the whole operation will take about 12 months, and here I would like to thank the Headmistress and staff of Dawson School for their kindness in making us welcome, and their forbearance in putting up with a lot of noise and disturbance of their routine life.

#### *Upney Clinic*

With the demolition of Upney Clinic (a one time First Aid Post), as a first step in the rebuilding of Barking Hospital, our clinic services were transferred on 8th November to a pre-constructed building situated near the Barking Hospital Administrative Block and Nurses Home. This building, though nicely designed, is much too small for the "traffic" it is called on to cope with. The number of women attending an ante-natal session may be as many as 100, and the seating accommodation, so essential and advisable for the expectant mother, is completely inadequate.

#### *Proposed Blake Avenue Day Nursery*

(to replace Gale St. Nursery)

Our Borough Architect was commissioned to draw up the plans for the Blake Avenue Day Nursery (50 places) in conjunction with a small housing development, and the thought and planning which is going into the construction of this nursery should make it a model of its kind.



### Central Clinic

This extension project is still in the future but I hope not too long delayed as with the intensified development of houses and flats in the vicinity, adequate clinic facilities are essential.

## CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN

### Maternity Service

*Ante-Natal Care.* This was given as follows:-

Clinics ... ..	629
Hospitals (excluding Barking Hospital)	133
General Practitioners ... ..	278
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,040</u>

*Confinements.* During the year 1,043 mothers were confined, giving birth to 1,052 infants (including 9 sets of twins).

These were born as follows:-

Barking Hospital ... ..	629
Other Hospitals ... ..	136
At Home ... ..	285
At Private Nursing Homes ... ..	2
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,052</u>

In three instances patients failed to seek ante-natal care; in one case the expected baby was illegitimate and in the other two the mothers ignored their condition. However, all three babies survived.

*Post-natal care.* 489 Barking mothers attended the Post-Natal Clinic, making a total of 581 attendances. In addition 278 mothers were under the care of their family doctors and 133 were under the care of hospitals outside the district.

### Infant Welfare

#### Attendances at Infant Welfare Clinics 1962 and 1963

Number of children born in year	<u>1962</u>	<u>1963</u>
who attended ... ..	938	949
Total number of children who attended ... ..	2,806	3,361
Total attendances ... ..	22,161	20,132

From the above it will be noted that a larger number of children visited the clinics, but made an average of fewer attendances.



### *Distribution of Welfare Foods*

The following table shows the welfare foods distributed during 1962 and 1963:-

	1962	1963
National Dried Milk ... ..	18,946	18,148 tins
Cod Liver Oil ... ..	1,360	1,199 bottles
Vitamin Tablets (A &D) ... ..	1,652	2,027 packets
Orange Juice ... ..	13,098	15,131 bottles

In addition, during 1963, 31,003 packets of proprietary brands of milk foods, etc. were sold at clinics.

### *Play Therapy*

At my request, the Barking Health Area Sub-Committee agreed to the inauguration of play therapy sessions in clinics.

Owing to the lack of accommodation at Central Clinic, play therapy sessions were commenced on two mornings a week in Northbury Infants' School in November, 1963, and we are indebted to the Education Department for their co-operation in this respect.

Play therapy in the hands of trained Nursery Nurses helps to alleviate emotional disturbance and help the child towards adjustment. So far these seem to be a great success, enjoyed by the children and appreciated by their parents, who welcome such help from those so highly trained in the care and development of the pre-school child.

At the end of the year there were nine children between the ages of two and four years in attendance.

### *Gale Street Nursery*

This Nursery continues to be a training school for nursery nurses. During 1963 we had seven girls in training, four of whom sat the examination and 3 of whom passed.

The table below shows the attendances at Gale Street Day Nursery during 1963:-

	Number on Register	Average daily attendances
January ... ..	53	37.9
February ... ..	46	33.2
March ... ..	47	23.8
April ... ..	52	40.0
May ... ..	54	43.6
June ... ..	54	43.2
July ... ..	50	39.3
August ... ..	57	38.6
September ... ..	53	41.7
October ... ..	50	42.1
November ... ..	48	36.0
December ... ..	46	34.6

### *Nursery and Child Minders' Regulation Act*

There are no registered child minders in the Borough.

### *Women's Welfare Clinic.*

Special sessions staffed by a medical officer and nurse trained in contraceptive techniques are held for women who are referred for medical reasons.

During the year 271 patients made 601 attendances.

Prior to October, 1963, these sessions were held in Upney Clinic.

When other services were transferred to the prefabricated building, this clinic was decentralised to Central, Woodward, Porters Avenue and Thames View Clinics. This decentralisation has been a great success and is much appreciated by the patients.

### *Hearing Testing*

Depending upon the availability of staff, babies are now screened at six months in the clinics or in their homes if necessary, and 5-year olds are screened at school entry medical inspection by the "Danavox" tick-check audiometer. This has contributed to the earlier and more accurate detection of deafness.

### *Midwifery*

During 1963 six Midwives were employed in the Barking area. Twenty-one pupils did their district training and a total of 282 women were confined, which represents 30% of the births occurring in the Borough.

Barking Hospital is a Part II Training Hospital for midwifery.

Your Medical Officer of Health is approved by the Central Midwives Board to give the requisite public health lectures at the Barking Hospital.

Arrangements are made on request for a midwife to attend ante-



natal sessions at General Practitioner Obstetrician's surgeries, thus enabling doctor and midwife to work as a team in the patients' interest.

I am only too happy to encourage this co-operation and am glad to see an increasing number of requests for the services of a midwife for this purpose.

#### *Supervision of Midwives*

Miss E. O'Connor, Superintendent of the Lady Rayleigh Training Home, has continued to undertake the non-medical supervision of midwives.

#### *Health Visiting*

In 1963 the health visiting staff was reduced by one and a replacement has not yet been found, in spite of repeated advertising in the nursing journals in which there are about one hundred health visitors posts advertised weekly. Only 600 health visitors are trained each year throughout the country, which falls far short of the demand.

It is significant that only one of our staff of twelve (which includes the Superintendent Health Visitor, nine health visitors and two tuberculosis visitors) is under 30 years of age and that during the next few years four of your Health Visiting staff will reach the age of retirement.

It has become necessary to reorganise the work of health visitors so that they can give as much of their time as possible to home visiting. Health visitors now work from their clinics instead of the Town Hall, this has saved a considerable amount of travelling time. It is hoped that when some of the staff pass their driving tests and receive car allowances, they will decrease still further the time spent in travelling around their districts. (Inclement weather is also a great time waster and this could be largely obviated by health visitors using cars.

'Selective' home visits have become the rule rather than the exception, that is to say more visits are paid to families with problems than to families who are assumed do not have them or who can avoid such difficulties. If there were more staff perhaps, this method could be used in a more reasonable manner and with a better standard of selection.

In Essex a workable population case-load for a health visitor is assessed to be 4,000. In Barking the population case-load is 8,000 per health visitor. Although a health visitor does not hold records for every member of the population on her area, a high proportion of households are visited during the year. In an assessment made of the number of visits recorded during one month of the year, it was

found that on average a health visitor made twenty visits a day or 10 visits for a half day spent in home visiting.

One third of the health visitors' time is spent in home visiting, the rest of her time is spent in advising and teaching in Child Welfare Clinics, Ante-natal Clinics, Mothercraft Classes, School Nursing and in clerical work. The keeping of records and report writing is a vital part of the work. This leaves very little time indeed for Group Health Education talks.

Home visits are recorded for statistical purposes as follows: -

1. To children under 5 years. This group are the basic home visiting population.
2. Persons aged 65 years or over. This caseload is rapidly increasing.
3. Others - in which all other persons visited are included.

It is the latter group which holds the greatest number of problems or it may include mentally disordered persons, patients discharged from hospital, expectant mothers, the physically handicapped, and these visits may be made because of failure to attend a hospital appointment, or failure to register the birth of a baby; or perhaps to assess the need of a recuperative holiday in relation to the patient's disability, or even to visit an aged person whose condition may be causing anxiety to a distant friend. The visits themselves are frequently requested by a general practitioner, a hospital Almoner, a councillor, or even a relative or the patients themselves.

Home visits of this nature are often difficult and require all the subtle art of persuasion which is the keynote of the work in which the health visitors are regarded as Specialists. The visits may be lengthy for the interviews entail: -

- (a) assessment of need.
- (b) advice re maintenance of health and prevention of illness and accidents.
- (c) arrangements for supportive services
- (d) advice to relatives relating to care of the patient.
- (e) follow up visits after discharge from hospital treatment or prior to hospital admission.

To sum up the activities of the health visitors is to list in long detail the many facets of support, advice and teaching which are done in peoples' own homes, in the clinics, in the schools and often in the



streets, for it is common to see a health visitor stopped by her mothers not only to pass the time of day but to ask for advice.

During 1963 we have again received nursing students from various training centres for observation visits. The Superintendent Health Visitor has continued to give lectures to Student Nurses at Rush Green Hospital and to the Student District Nurses/Midwives from the Lady Rayleigh Training Home.

The part time state registered nurses employed in clinic duties continue to assist the doctors and health visitors in carrying out preventative treatment in all our clinics and a few help with school nursing duties. Their work contributes largely to the many services which are conducted from our Welfare Centres.

### *Home Nursing*

This service, together with approximately half of the domiciliary midwifery service, is still administered from the County Training Home at Leytonstone.

During 1963 an increasing proportion of acute medical cases were cared for in their own homes. This reflects the scarcity of hospital beds.

Many of these cases are helped considerably by having temporary use of our sickroom equipment.

### *Vaccination and Immunisation*

Details of persons protected under the County Council's Scheme for vaccination and immunisation are given below:-

#### SMALLPOX

	Primary	Re-Vaccination	Total
Family Doctors	115	99	214
Clinics	216	16	232
<i>Total</i>	331	115	446

**POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION**  
(Booster Doses Shown in Brackets)

	Salk Vaccine	Sabin Vaccine	Total
	(By injection)	(By mouth)	
Family Doctors	14 (45)	329 (261)	343 (306)
Clinics	2 (13)	833 (743)	835 (756)
<i>Total</i>	16 (58)	1162 (1004)	1178(1062)

**DIPHTHERIA**

	Primary	Boosters	Total Children
Family Doctors	239	75	314
Clinics	587	878	1465
<i>Totals</i>	826	953	1779

**WHOOPING COUGH**

	Primary	Boosters	Total Children
Family Doctors	242	54	296
Clinics	510	314	824
<i>Totals</i>	752	368	1120



## TETANUS

	Primary	Boosters	Total Children
Family Doctors	282	108	390
Clinics	606	348	954
<i>Totals</i>	888	456	1344

### PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE

#### *Chiropody Service*

Our Chiropody Service is greatly appreciated, particularly by the old folk, and during the year 11,585 attendances were made.

We are very fortunate in having the services of a domiciliary chiropodist who gives treatment in the patient's own home, and also visits Mayesbrook Old People's Home to help the patients there to avoid foot troubles.

Chiropody treatment of school children is also done and 342 treatments were given.

Parents are encouraged to try to influence their children in their choice of shoes and socks which do not harm the feet, but this appears to be a losing battle! Our Public Health staff continue, however, to try to promote the wearing of sensible shoes.

The following warning, given by the Society of Chiropodists should be of interest to all parents: "Don't let children wear stretch nylon socks". It is suggested that whereas these may be useful and convenient for adults, so far as young folk are concerned "reaction being equal and opposite, as the foot stretches the sock, so the sock, compresses the foot, especially the toes".

It is a well-known fact in medical and interested circles that socks and stockings that are too short are even more dangerous than shoes because the fact of the comparative softness of the former makes the damage they do less immediately noticeable.

During the latter part of 1963, we started a "detection of diabetes" project among the housebound who were eligible for domiciliary chiropody. I am confident that by this means, some undetected cases of diabetes may come to light.

## *Domiciliary Occupational Therapy - Tuberculous Patients*

Miss Z. Mercer, our Occupational Therapist, is still with us and has a stimulating effect on all patients with whom she comes in contact.

In addition to her normal duties she also visits the Physically Handicapped Club held at Eastbury House and her efforts there are very much appreciated.

I am indebted to her for the following report: -

The very severe weather during the early part of the year affected the number of visits during the year. There are four patients on the Register, all of whom have completed some good work.

One Patient aged seventy five years has won prizes for weaving at the local exhibitions and the Dagenham Town Show, while another man gained prizes with his basketry. Work was sold at the Town Show and subsequently at Sales of Work.

The Occupational Therapist visits only part of one day per week in each of the areas, which does tend to limit the possibilities of Domiciliary Occupational Therapy.

Patients are referred from the Chest Clinic by the Chest Physician, who is always available for consultation and to give advice when requested.

First Visits .....	-
Re-visits .....	111
Ineffective Visits .....	-
Other Visits .....	7
Visits to Clinic .....	5
Total Visits .....	123
No. of Visits to Patients	111
New Patients .....	-
No. on Register .....	4

## *Workroom Equipment Loan Scheme*

Nearly 1,400 articles have been loaned during the year and 271 were on loan at the year end.

The standard of equipment available is steadily improving.

Wheelchairs of the standard type are being replaced by lighter and easy folding types which can be easily stored in small flats, carried upstairs and put in the boot of a car. The demand for wheelchairs would be even higher, but for the fact that so often the only person available to wheel the patient is the spouse, who is not a great deal fitter physically than the patient.

Bed pans are now made in a plastic material which is easy



to sterilise. Rubber sheeting is giving way to plastic sheeting and disposable incontinence pads are being used in increasing quantities.

The management of heavy patients in the home still constitutes a problem. Self-lift poles are available to those patients who, to some extent, can help themselves. In other cases hydraulic hoists are a great aid to the home nurse and the patients' relatives who can manage to manipulate them, although they take up a great deal of space which can be ill-afforded in a small home.

### *Domestic Help Service*

The Domestic Help Service has continued to give valuable service in 878 cases and the following table shows the help given to the various categories of case during 1963:-

<u>Category</u>	<u>No. of cases helped</u>	<u>Hours of Service</u>
Aged	693	103,845
Maternity	33	1,167
Chronic Sick (under 65 yrs.)	131	20,867
Others (under 65 yrs.)	21	993
	<u>878</u>	<u>126,872</u>

Recruitment and selection of suitable personnel has been good and whilst it is true to say the "woman power" has been adequately and satisfactorily deployed, it is still difficult to afford complete coverage of "case load" during peak periods of holidays and sickness amongst the staff. At the close of the year 130 Domestic Helps were employed.

To meet the "special needs" of certain cases, three women have been employed in a temporary capacity and one wonders if this can be looked upon as a "Good Neighbours Scheme" potential.

The area Domestic Help Organiser has made 1,180 home visits, primarily of initial investigation, but having regard to the other time-absorbing aspects of her work, routine visiting lags far behind the desired standards and there is much to be said for the appointment of an Assistant Organiser, or case worker in this vastly increasing field.

The first of a series of local training courses was launched on 31st October, covering 8 sessions of 2 hours per week, at which 12 Domestic Helps attended. The talks and demonstrations were supplemented by film strips on the following subjects:-

Home Safety, First Aid, Home Nursing, Social Services, Nutrition, Budgeting and Housecraft.

This course was valuable, informative and aroused much interest amongst the Domestic Helps. It is hoped to develop and further the training of Domestic Helps in 1964.

A "lighter side of life" for Domestic Helps has also developed during the past year. Two socials, a theatre outing and the first Annual Dinner and Dance have been held. These functions were well attended and have become quite an "attraction" and do much to foster "esprit de corps".

### *Night Attendance Service*

Allied to the Domestic Help Service, is the Night Attendance service, which provides attendants to sit in at night with sick, elderly persons being nursed at home.

This service has been asked for in 25 cases and assistance has been provided in 18 cases. In the other cases, due to the very nature and degree of illness, requests were cancelled prior to provision and in consequence a lot of "ground work" was done to no avail.

The recruitment and/or maintenance of staff in this field is poor, due to the casual, spasmodic and short-term nature of most cases.

During 1963, 3,114 hours of attendance were provided.

Three Night Attendants were employed at the end of the year.

### *Voluntary Associations*

As during previous years, the many Voluntary Associations in Barking have done their 'bit'.

Barking House - the holiday 'home from home' provided by the Barking Physically Handicapped Association, has permitted many disabled folk to benefit from the invigorating air of Clacton.

The "Happy-Go-Lucky" bungalow at Holland-on-Sea has also provided similar facilities for those mentally handicapped and, with the near-by farm and their beach hut on the sands, both parents and children can relax and enjoy a seaside holiday.

### *Barking Junior Training Centre-Rippleside*

During 1963 the staff of this centre have introduced many more social activities into the curriculum of the children. This included, swimming, physical training, and netball matches with other centres. Many talks have been given to the "senior girls" by various people,



experts in their own professions, and visits have been arranged to places of interest.

There were 80 children on the roll of the Centre at the end of 1963.

# SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE 1963

## REPORT ON THE HEALTH OF THE SCHOOL CHILDREN OF BARKING

The information in this Section is given in my capacity as Divisional School Medical Officer of the Essex County Council.

I wish to express my thanks here to Members of the Council and to all my colleagues in the Education and School Health Services for their help and co-operation during the year.



## MEDICAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT

The statistical return at the end of this report shows the classification of defects found and the treatment thereof.

### *Minor Ailment Clinics*

The attendances during the year at these clinics are as follows:

CASES TREATED AT MINOR AILMENT CENTRES						
EYES: (External and other - excluding errors of refraction and squint) ... ..	245					
EARS, NOSE AND THROAT DEFECTS: (other than operative) ... ..	283					
SKIN: Ringworm (scalp) ... ..	-					
"      (body) ... ..	2					
Scabies ... ..	5					
Impetigo ... ..	34					
Other ... ..	1,701					
Other minor ailments (e.g. minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ... ..	891					
<i>Total attendances</i> ... ..	12,188					

### *Speech Therapy*

Our full-time Speech Therapist who resigned in January 1963 was not replaced until April, and the post of part-time Speech Therapist has been vacant since July, 1963.

During the year, 1,406 attendances for treatment of speech defects were made at the Central Clinics, or during weekly visits to other centres. 158 children attended either regularly for treatment or less frequently for observation. At present, regular visits are made to two Infant Schools, to Gale Street Day Nursery, and four sessions are held each week at Faircross Special School, as well as sessions at the Central Clinic. It is hoped that a weekly visit to Thames View Clinic may be managed early in 1964. These visits have proved to be of great help since the therapist can now meet both parent and teacher to discuss problems and can be sure of regular attendance from the children.

Unfortunately, since Mrs. Girling left, Woodward Clinic has been without a therapist, but it has been very gratifying to note the number of parents who are sufficiently concerned about their children's defective speech, and who are willing to bring them to the Central Clinic for treatment and advice, rather than wait for an appointment in their own area.

Speech therapy students have continued to make observation visits to the clinic throughout the year, to observe the treatment of children attending the clinic. They have been most helpful and interested in the treatment and gradual improvement of the children.

## DENTAL SERVICES

During 1963 our dental services are gradually being increased. More dental health education is being carried out in the schools and clinics and both parents and children are becoming dentally conscious. Dental inspections have been trebled since the previous year and we are now using a recall system by which school children on our register are sent six-monthly inspection appointments. We are gratified that about 50% of the parents do appreciate this service. I should like to see this periodic dental inspection extended beyond the school-leaving age. This might be possible if we can restart our Public Dental Service, which last operated in 1956.

A dental Exhibition was held in Eastbury School in October, to which children in Schools in the vicinity were invited.

The Dental Laboratory, despite the fact that they are one senior Dental Technician short, are working at full pressure. It is interesting to note that 513 Orthodontic appliances were supplied to the 22 County Clinics and 107 to the Barking Clinics in 1963. The Laboratory also covers all other types of mechanical dental work.

## SCHOOL NURSING

The Health Visitors as school nurses find their work involves them more and more in the daily life of the schools, for it is necessary that the prevention of illness and physical defects and the maintenance of good health standards continue to remain at the present high level. Fortunately, most ailments can be detected and treated early so it is seldom necessary for children to have long absences from school.

It has been noted for some years that fewer parents attend their children's medical inspections at school and because of this health visitors find an increase in the number of home visits required after school inspections.

Regular hygiene inspections made by health visitors in the schools still remain a necessity and although head infestation is relatively small, it would not do to relax vigilance particularly with the present trend of longer hair styles of both boys and girls. Most cases found today are more in the nature of accidents than the result of neglect. Parents and children alike can be assured that the



nurses will advise and help anyone in need if they would attend the clinics, for after all "prevention is better than cure".

## PROTECTION AGAINST TUBERCULOSIS

### 1. B.C.G. Vaccination

Our B.C.G. vaccination scheme continued during 1963 and the gratifying total of 706 tests undertaken by your doctors illustrates the co-operation of parents in what is one of the major preventive measures against tuberculosis.

The Chest Physician and his staff at the Barking Hospital have assisted us in all doubtful cases and their co-operation has been invaluable.

The statistics regarding this service are as follows:-

Number to whom offered	...	...	...	...	...	838
Number tuberculin tested after parents' consent had been received	...	...	...	...	...	706
Positive result	...	...	...	...	...	73
Negative result	...	...	...	...	...	633

### 2. Tuberculin Testing Survey

In addition to our routine B.C.G. programme already mentioned we agreed to take part in a Special Survey by the Ministry of Education, whereby children born in 1952, 1953 and 1954 will (with parents' consent) have an annual skin test. The scheme is intended to give results over the next five years which will enable the Ministry to decide upon the best age for B.C.G. Vaccination and, in order to increase the number of children in this Survey, one further age group will be added in 1964.

Statistical information relating to the Survey is as follows:-

	Born 1952	Born 1953	Born 1954
No. to whom offered	997	961	917
No. accepted	715 (71.7%)	717 (74.6%)	627 (68.4%)
No. tested	617	593	509
Results:			
Negative	551 (89.3%)	535 (90.2%)	465 (91.4%)
Positive	66 (10.7%)	58 (9.8%)	44 (8.6%)

The "negatives" will undergo a similar test next year, whilst the "positives" were referred to the Chest Clinic for routine x-ray.

Though no cases of active tuberculosis were found among these positive reactors, it was somewhat alarming to find so many of these children reported as "bronchitis" - a sad result of our variable climatic conditions.

Note: The discrepancy in number accepted and number tested is due:-

- (a) to exemptions where child was already under the Chest Clinic.
- (b) to absentees.
- (c) to removals from the district after acceptance but before tests were undertaken.

### Tuberculosis "Follow-Up"

As the result of a school child requiring hospital treatment for tuberculosis it was decided to offer a check-up to the staff and children at that particular school.

The staff accepted the offer of examination at the Chest Clinic, and 133 parents (out of a possible 137) agreed to their child having a skin test.

Fortunately, the results of the tests were completely satisfactory.

### FOOT INFECTIONS

During the summer there was a marked increase in the incidence of Athlete's Foot and Plantar Warts amongst school children.

Extensive foot inspections were therefore carried out in all Senior and Junior Schools - with the following results:-

	SENIORS	JUNIORS
Total number of <u>initial</u> inspections:	4,658	3,600
Number found to require treatment for:-		
(a) Athlete's Foot	1,754 (37.6%)	573 (15.9%)
(b) Plantar Warts	309 (6.6%)	148 (4.1%),

Children with Plantar Warts were referred to the Hospital Skin Clinic for treatment, and a second treatment session was instituted in accordance with the numbers. Those with Athlete's Foot were supplied with ointment and powder, together with a leaflet giving instructions for treatment.



Following the initial inspection at least two - and sometimes as many as three - further inspections were carried out for the purpose of re-examining those children found to have a foot infection and to cover absentees, but it was disappointing that despite treatment and advice (and after 22,000 re-inspections) there were still some 500 known cases of Athlete's Foot, representing a large reservoir of infection.

I would again like to express my grateful thanks to Head Teachers and their staffs for their ready co-operation in these inspections, for exercising what supervision they could to ensure that children carried out prescribed treatment - unfortunately supervision could not be extended into the home.

I would also like to thank those parents who did co-operate so well by supervising the home treatment.

### TYPHOID FEVER

Owing to an outbreak of typhoid in Zermatt, Switzerland, at the end of March, arrangements for school children to visit a neighbouring Canton were cancelled.

It is advisable that all children going abroad in school parties be protected against this disease.

### SPECIALIST SERVICES

#### *Eye Clinics*

Dr. R.F. Jamieson, M.B., Ch.B., D.O.M.S., continues to attend Central, Porters Avenue and Woodward Clinics. Appointments are made as far as possible to suit patients and parents.

Cases dealt with were as follows:-

External and other diseases (excluding errors of refraction and squint)	57
Errors of refraction (including squint)	<u>1,051</u>
<b>Total</b>	<u>1,108</u>

The number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed was 618.

Miss Lewis, Orthoptist (whose sanctum is at present in Upney Clinic), treated 132 schoolchildren during 1963.

#### *Paediatric Clinic*

Dr. T. Savage, Consultant Paediatrician, continued to hold fortnightly sessions at Upney Clinic during 1963. From the following

It will be noted that the majority of children seen by him are under school age:-

	New Cases	Re-examinations	Total Attendances
School children	18	31	49
Under school age	155	246	401
<b>Totals</b>	<b>173</b>	<b>277</b>	<b>450</b>

### Enuresis Clinic

For the second year, a regular enuresis session has been held at the Upney Clinic at two weekly intervals; the Deputy Medical Officer of Health acting as Clinical Assistant to the Consultant Paediatrician.

Although it has not been possible to verify the efficiency of the "buzzer method" (due to shortage of health visitors), there is no doubt that it is an important remedy for a very unpleasant symptom.

Every patient discharged from the clinic as "cured" (i.e. no enuresis for 6-8 weeks) is told to return should the enuresis re-occur. During the last year, only 3 children did return for another period with the buzzer, (having been labelled "cured" during the previous year).

Statistics for the year are as follows:-

Attendances ...	New patients	41
	Old "	<u>30</u>
	<b>Total</b>	<u>71</u>

Appointments not kept  
(new and old patients) 58

Buzzers issued (for 3 months) 39 (i.e. all new patients less 2, who were too young)

Buzzers issued for second period of 3 months 5

The most significant observation one can make is that very few children return to the clinic, because of a recurrence of enuresis. As a great many of the patients are aged 12 years or less one would expect a large proportion to return if the need arose.

The large number of failed appointments was due to the fact



that many patients did not attend the clinic until 2 or 3 appointments had been made. Although most of these were for return of the buzzer, an opportunity was lost to personally question the patient.

### *Ear, Nose and Throat Clinics*

Miss M.Mason, F.R.C.S., continues as the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Specialist.

Figures for treatment are:-

Operative treatment (cases):-

(a) For diseases of the ear ... .. None

(b) For adenoids and chronic tonsillitis 92

(c) For other nose and throat conditions 24

Other forms of treatment (cases) ... .. 157

### *Child Guidance*

I wish to thank Miss C.Helen Watt, Educational Psychologist, Ilford Child Guidance Clinic, for the following report on "The School psychological Service in Barking":-

" During the year we held, at the Child Guidance Clinic, a series of discussions for teachers on the subject of emotionally disturbed children. The meetings were open to Ilford and Barking teachers. In order to focus the discussion on the practical situation which faces the teacher we gave as the title for our discussions "The problem of dealing with emotionally disturbed children in class teaching". Although we started by discussing the classroom situation, the discussions tended to develop in such a way that people stated their views, in a rather theoretical and generalised fashion, about the causes of emotional disturbance and we got rather far from the classroom situation.

In all the discussions, the parents were mentioned as important in connection with the children's problems and because of the interest in this, we invited the psychiatric social workers to attend the last meeting to describe the aims of their work with parents.

As the group varied in composition at each meeting, different people attending each time and only a few coming to all or most meetings, we really had to start the discussion afresh each time for there was little chance to achieve continuity of discussion.

We hope to hold further such meetings in the future. We have learnt from the meetings we have already had that we need to be more specific in our subjects for discussion and we may, for example, ask people to present for discussion more detailed accounts of



problems arising with individual children.

It was a great joy to see a second remedial class open in the borough in September at Monteagle Junior School. The class started with a small nucleus of children and is gradually building up to a maximum of 16 children. It already has an atmosphere of its own and provides a relaxed and happy, but stimulating environment for the children and is an invaluable addition to the special educational facilities in the borough. The other long-established remedial class at Roding Junior School is also, of course, still doing most valuable work. Now that we have two classes, the problem that some children could not attend a remedial class because of a difficult journey from home is eased considerably and some children from the Monteagle class are picked up by the school coach which brings the Thames New estate children to the school. Ideally, I think all children, except those within walking distance, should be provided with transport to these special classes on a school coach. This would prevent some children being penalised because their parents are unwilling or unable to make the effort to escort them to and from a school which involves a bus journey. In some instances this is the only reason given by parents for refusal to accept their child's attendance at a remedial class.

The survey of reading difficulty in the Secondary Schools which was mentioned in last year's annual report has now been completed and the additional figures confirm the conclusion drawn last year that there is a need for remedial classes for Secondary School children who have failed to learn to read but who have the intelligence to make good progress in such a class. The number who need these facilities is small but these few are in great need of more intensive remedial teaching. They also need to be relieved from the situation, unavoidable while they remain in ordinary classes at Secondary School level where most of the children read fluently and where they are set written work in a number of subjects; English, history, geography etc., where, because of their reading difficulty, they are quite unable to cope with the spelling involved in putting down in writing their imaginative ideas or the facts they have learnt. Until they have mastered the basic tools of reading and spelling they merely waste their time and become increasingly frustrated in lessons where the work demands a standard of literacy they have not achieved. It would be of much more help to them and would result in quicker progress if they were taught temporarily, until they had mastered these basic skills, in classes where all the written work set was at the same level as their reading. The written work should then be geared to keep pace with their reading, so that they could use a gradually increasing vocabulary in their written work, until they increased their reading vocabulary. In a small group they



would also have more opportunity to learn to read words from their written work by asking how to spell new words they wanted to use in writing. There could, in this way, be a two-way process in which the child's reading practice helps his written work and his written work helps his reading, as of course happens with the normal Infant school child who learns to read at the expected time. In a small special class, individual work can be set so that each child can go at his own pace and the needs of children with different degrees of reading difficulty can be met. I am hopeful that it may be possible, in the future, to provide some special classes of this kind for secondary school children. This seems to me the most urgent need as far as increasing the local special educational facilities is concerned."

New Cases tested individually	...	...	54
New Cases tested by group test in connection with reading survey	...	...	27
Follow ups for schools	...	...	56
Follow ups for Clinic	...	...	42
Remedial education cases	...	...	11
Children referred to C.G.C.	...	...	9

### *Orthopaedic Clinic*

Mr. Whitchurch Howell, F.R.C.S., Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeon, continued to visit this clinic at Barking Hospital, and reports that the work of the clinic has run smoothly during the year mainly on account of the excellent accommodation and good staff teamwork. There is still a serious shortage of Physiotherapists, and until their salaries are increased to a considerable extent there is no encouragement for anyone to take up this worth-while occupation.

Mr. T. Hynd the Superintendent Physiotherapist does a wonderful job almost unaided.

The Statistics for 1963 are as follows;

Consultant Cases	Adults 250 Children 71
Treatments	11,269
In-Patients	26

### Skin Clinic

Dr. P.M. Deville, Consultant Dermatologist continues to attend once a fortnight for the treatment of various skin conditions. In addition one of our assistant medical officers acts as his clinical assistant and deals with cases of athletes foot and warts.

On account of the large numbers of children being referred for the treatment by school medical officers it was decided to increase the number of subsidiary skin sessions held to two per week, with effect from 21st October 1963.

### HANDICAPPED PUPILS

A summary is given below of the ascertainment and placement of handicapped pupils during the year:-

Category	No. of pupils ascertained during 1963	No. of pupils admitted to Special Schools during year		Total No. of pupils in Special Schools as at 31.12.63	
		Day	Residential	Day	Residential
Deaf	-	-	-	4	2
Partially deaf	1	-	-	1	-
Blind	-	-	-	-	2
Partially sighted	-	-	-	2	-
Epileptic	-	-	-	-	-
Delicate	2	2	1	9	4
Physically Handicapped	2	3	-	18	1
Educationally Sub-Normal	8	11	1	55	3
Maladjusted	1	-	2	-	9
Speech	-	-	-	-	-
Visual defect (E.S.N. & P.H.)	-	-	-	2	-
<b>Totals</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>21</b>

### FAIRCROSS SCHOOL

At the end of 1963 there was a total of 162 children attending Faircross School. This school is divided into three sections - Open Air, Physically Handicapped and Educationally Sub-Normal, and the children are admitted from Dagenham, East Ham, Ilford, South Essex and Romford, as well as from Barking. The following table shows the distribution:-



	Open-Air (Delicate)	Physically Handicapped	Educational Sub-Normal
Barking ... ..	10	19	55
Dagenham ... ..	12	-	1
East Ham ... ..	8	5	-
Ilford ... ..	1	1	38
Romford ... ..	7	-	3
South Essex ... ..	-	-	1

The Physically Handicapped and Open-Air Sections are taught together in one part of the school and the Educationally Sub-Normal in a different part.

### *E.S.N. Section*

During the year 5 children left the E.S.N. Section on ceasing to be of compulsory school age (3 Barking, 2 Ilford) all of whom were recommended as requiring care or guidance after leaving school.

Three children (2 Barking, 1 Ilford) were found to be unsuitable for education at School and recommended for action in accordance with Section 57 of the Education Act 1944.

Two children (1 Barking, 1 Ilford) returned to ordinary schools and two Romford children transferred to the Havering Grange E.S.N. School.

### *Open Air Section*

During the year 11 children (2 Barking, 9 out-of-district) were no longer considered to require special educational treatment - one, aged 15 - was allowed to leave school but the others returned to ordinary schools. 10 children (6 Barking, 4 East Ham) left school on reaching the age of 16 years.

In addition, 3 out-of-district children were transferred to Residential Special Schools and 2 Barking children were transferred to the Educationally Sub-Normal Section.

### CONVALESCENCE

During 1963, mainly in the summer months, 66 children were afforded a recuperative holiday on medical advice!

## SCHOOL HEALTH STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1963

	Total (All Schools)
<b>I. MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS</b>	
<b>(a) PERIODIC</b>	
Number of children examined at school:-	
(i) Entrants .. .. .	1,135
(ii) Second age group .. .. .	1,048
(iii) Third age group .. .. .	1,443
(iv) Others .. .. .	217
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,843</b>
Number of defects found requiring treatment	1,319
Number of defects found requiring observation	674
Number of individual pupils found to require treatment .. .. .	1,206
Nutritional classification of pupils examined:-	
	Entrants    2nd Age    3rd Age    Others
	Group        Group
Satisfactory	1,128    1,048    1,443    214
Unsatisfactory	7        -        -        3
	<b>3,833</b>
	<b>10</b>
<b>(a) SPECIAL</b>	
Number of children specially examined (including medical examinations for School Camps, Boxing and Part-time employment) .. .. .	12,753
Number of defects found requiring treatment .. .. .	7,321
Number of defects found requiring observation .. .. .	67
<b>(c) RE-INSPECTION</b>	
Number of children re-inspected .. .. .	7,622
<b>II. TREATMENT OF CHILDREN</b>	
<b>(a) Total attendances at Specialists' Clinics:-</b>	
(i) Ear, Nose and Throat .. .. .	369
(ii) Ophthalmic .. .. .	2,057
(iii) Orthopaedic .. .. .	49
(iv) Paediatric .. .. .	49
(v) Skin .. .. .	837
<b>(b) Total attendances at Treatment Clinics:-</b>	
(i) Minor Ailment .. .. .	12,188
(ii) Chiropody .. .. .	342
(iii) Orthopaedic .. .. .	387
(iv) Orthoptic .. .. .	1,435
(v) Speech Therapy .. .. .	1,256
(vi) Skin .. .. .	2,751
<b>(c) Number of children who received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids .. .. .</b>	
	<b>92</b>
<b>III. HOME VISITING</b>	
Total number of visits made by School Nurses	712



	Total (All Schools)
<b>4. HYGIENE INSPECTIONS</b>	
(i) Number of examinations of pupils in school	17,895
(ii) Number of pupils found unclean	105
<b>5. DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT</b>	
(i) Number of pupils inspected in school	3,191
(ii) Number of pupils inspected at Clinics	1,139
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,330</b>
(iii) Number found to require treatment	2,969
(iv) Attendances for treatment	7,874
(v) Number of fillings: Permanent Teeth	2,897
Temporary Teeth	1,166
(vi) Number of teeth filled: Permanent Teeth	2,447
Temporary Teeth	942
(vii) Number of teeth extracted: Permanent Teeth	231
Temporary Teeth	1,011
(viii) Number of general anaesthetics administered for extractions	490
(ix) Other operations: Permanent Teeth	4,615
Temporary Teeth	2,549
(x) Number of treatments (included in (ix) above) carried out by Oral Hygienist	-

ANNUAL REPORT OF  
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1963

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- Section 1 STAFF
- Section 2 GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
- Section 3 HOUSING
- Section 4 FOOD SUPPLIES
- Section 5 ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION
- Section 6 PEST INFESTATION CONTROL
- Section 7 FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES
- Section 8 MISCELLANEOUS
- Section 9 STATISTICS



## Section 1 - STAFF

*Chief Public Health Inspector & Re-housing Officer*

E.G. TWEEDY, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector*

E.A. ELLIS, M.A.P.H.I.

### *Inspectorate Staff*

M.R. WILLIAMS, M.A.P.H.I.

T.W. GLEW, M.A.P.H.I.

S.A. LEMMON, M.A.P.H.I. (from 1.1.63)

W.J. BATCHELER, M.A.P.H.I. (until 28.10.63)

N.J. BURTON, M.A.P.H.I.

D. ROBERTS (Student until 26.8.63)

K.P. HUNT (Student from 16.12.63)

### *Chief Clerk*

F.H. MORGAN

### *Clerical Staff*

MISS N.M. TOMS

MRS. G.M. SANGER

### *Rodent Operative*

W.J. TERRY

## Section 2 - GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

The statistics relating to the inspections of various types of premises and the results of the inspections are to be found in Tables 1, 2, 3, and 4.

### *1. Service of Notices*

During the year 2,633 preliminary notices were served calling the attention of persons responsible to the need to carry out repairs in houses or to take action necessary to comply with the various regulations administered by the Council.

In 156 cases where the preliminary notices were not complied with the Council authorised the service of formal notices calling for action within a specified period. It was not necessary to have recourse to legal action to secure compliance with any formal notice.

In certain cases involving the repair of sanitary accommodation and drains the Local Authority are empowered to carry out work if the person responsible fails to do so. This was done in 9 cases.

### *2. Houses in Multiple Occupation*

An important addition to the work carried out by the public health inspectors is that in connection with houses in multiple occupation. As a result of undesirable practices in various parts of the country giving rise to overcrowding and lack of essential facilities which in turn gave rise to appalling sanitary conditions, legislation was introduced in an effort to provide some measure of control.

The legislation became operative in November 1961 but whilst it gave general powers to local authorities to require certain facilities in houses occupied by members of more than one family, no definite standards were laid down so that each authority has had to arbitrarily fix such standards as it considers reasonable.

Your officers have had consultations with officers of other local authorities in Essex and have reached agreement in relation to the following matters:-

- Overcrowding;
- Natural and artificial lighting;
- Ventilation;
- Water supply;
- Personal washing facilities;
- Drainage and sanitary conveniences;
- Facilities for the storage, preparation and cooking of food and disposal of waste water;
- Installations for space heating.

During 1963 118 inspections of 36 houses in multiple occupation were carried out and 11 notices were served on owners to carry out



work to ensure compliance with the accepted standards.

Work in this field is often rendered difficult because the inspector has to deal with people who have little or no knowledge of English and whose social background is very much different from that of this country. A further complication is the fact that the occupants of the house change frequently.

It can be said that frequent visits often carried out outside normal working hours, and constant vigil have averted the worst evils associated with multiple lettings and in fact that those in Barking may be considered of a reasonable standard.

An occupant of one house in which eight people lived was discovered to be suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis and it was considered desirable to submit the other occupants to x ray examination. With some difficulty owing to differing working hours the examinations were carried out one evening, transport to and from the hospital being provided by the public health inspectors.

### *3. Caravans*

25 caravans belonging to travelling showmen were given permission by the owners of land adjoining the By Pass to park there for the winter 1962/63. The site was quite unsuitable for the purpose having no water supply, no means of disposal for waste water, no proper roads, no sanitary accommodation and no fire prevention equipment. Neither had planning permission been sought to use the land for the purpose. In addition vans were parked much too close together for safety.

As members of the Showmen's Guild the caravan dwellers were exempt from the provisions relating to the licensing of land for caravan sites. It would be reasonable to expect however that any organisation enjoying such a privilege would take steps to ensure that its members are aware of their responsibility not to occupy a site in such a way as to make it a health hazard, a fire hazard, and aesthetically distasteful.

As a result of interventions by the Council the site was vacated in March 1963 and has not been re-occupied since.

### *4. Water Supply to Dwellings*

During the very severe weather at the beginning of the year many dwellings were without an internal supply of water owing to burst or frozen pipes. There were over two hundred bursts in Council houses alone, apart from many in privately owned property. Many householders had to rely on supplies from a stand-pipe tank vehicle operated by the South Essex Waterworks Company.

Mattresses and bedding which were soaked when burst pipes burst were collected and dried at the public baths and returned to the owners.

### *Improvement Grants*

(a) Standard Grants. As the availability of these grants became more widely known an increase in the number of applications results. This type of grant is usually applicable to the installation of an external w.c., a bath, wash-basin and hot water supply in an existing room, generally a small bedroom. 42 grants of this type were made during the year.

(b) Discretionary Grants. This type of grant is made when the work to be done entails more than the installation of the amenities mentioned above. In a number of cases no suitable room exists and one has to be built, usually as an extension of the ground floor. 4 grants of this type were made during the year.

The work carried out in connection with both types of grant is shown in table 5.

### *Local Land Charges*

Details of any notices or orders likely to give rise to expenditure on any property are given on receipt of a request for an official search. This was done in respect of 701 properties during the year.

In addition, particulars as to properties were supplied in 84 cases in which mortgages were being arranged under the Housing Act 1949 in respect of the purchases of dwellings for occupation by the purchaser.

## **Section 3 - HOUSING ACTS**

### *Clearance Areas*

The Council's scheme for the redevelopment of the Gascoigne area progressed rapidly during the year.

On the 29th January a Public Enquiry was held to consider objections to the proposed compulsory purchase of 238 properties in the Clearance Area known as Gascoigne Road (Area No.2). Objections were received on behalf of 136 premises and there were 153 claims for payments under section 60 of the Housing Act 1957.

The following extract from the official representation outlines the case presented for the Council.



**(a) Repair**

The brickwork in the majority of houses is soft and and porous. Pointing in many instances is bad. The external and internal joinery is ill-fitting, warped, worn, badly secured and in some cases decayed.

Many of the wooden floors are defective i.e. springy, uneven and dropped in the bedrooms and living rooms.

Front and rear entrance gates, boundary walls and fencing is generally dilapidated and in many cases entirely missing.

**(b) Stability**

Main walls are out of plumb and bulged in some instances. Several flank walls have tie-rods at first floor level.

Many dwellings show signs of settlement in the bedroom walls with cracks of varying width.

Joinery of light construction is ill fitting due to late settlement. Wood floors also have settled and floor joists dropped in a number of houses.

**(c) Dampness**

Most houses in the area show evidence of rising and/or penetrating dampness in the walls at all levels. In some cases damp-proofing has been adopted in an endeavour to keep the affected rooms in a reasonable condition for comfort. Where the houses are constructed in long terraces the rainwater pipes are generally insufficient in number to deal adequately with excessive rainfall.

There is frequent need for remedial action to be taken to keep the gutters in reasonably sound condition. In all cases front rain-water pipes discharge over the public pavement.

Underfloor ventilation is inadequate in the majority of the houses but in some cases additional air bricks have been provided to prevent the recurrence of dry rot in the timbers.

**(d) Natural Lighting and Ventilation**

In the majority of houses there is no natural lighting to the staircases.

There is generally inadequate natural lighting in ground floor back rooms, sculleries and w.c. apartments.

In most of the houses the ventilation to the staircases and w.c. apartments is insufficient.

*(e) Drainage and Sanitary Conveniences*

The system is old and not laid in accordance with modern principles.

In many cases the w.c. fittings are obsolescent and unsatisfactory.

At only 15 houses has a bath been installed in a separate room; there are 22 houses with a bath in the scullery and 1 with a bath in a temporary shed. Of these, 10 baths only are provided with adequate hot water supply thereto.

In other cases improvised means of heating water and plumbing have been arranged, whilst in 15 instances there is neither hot nor cold water laid on to the bath.

*(f) Facilities for the Storage, Preparation and Cooking of Food.*

Of the 238 properties, only 27 are provided with ventilated food stores. Many of these 27 larders are damp and unuseable.

The sculleries used for food preparation are generally small, dark and damp; in many cases the floors are below the level of the adjoining yard.

The Order was confirmed by the Minister on the 9th October, 1953 and he was also satisfied that the acquisition of the added land was necessary to provide an area satisfactory for redevelopment.

During the year under review the clearance programme took another step forward when the Council declared as unfit dwellings the following: -

	Premises	Families
Gascoigne Road (Area No.3)	152	161

Table 6 shows the action taken to deal with unfit houses since 1955.

*1955-56 Housing Act 1957*

Sixteen applications for Certificates of Disrepair were received during the year, but in only three cases were Certificates issued.



This was because the owners concerned gave undertakings that the defects specified in the applications would be dealt with.

Details of the work done under the Rent Act 1957 are given in Table 8.

#### Section 4 - FOOD SUPPLIES

(a) *Food Premises.* The regular routine inspections of all types of food premises was maintained, a total of 2,426 visits being made for this purpose. In 133 cases it was found necessary to serve written notice concerning contraventions of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations. In most cases the necessary action was taken by the occupier of the premises without the necessity for legal action by the Council, but in four cases legal action was taken.

In two instances legal proceedings were taken against persons employed in a food room for smoking. One was working in a bakehouse and one was a grocer. In each case a fine of £5. 0. 0. was imposed with £1. 0. 0. costs.

The third case involved a vehicle used for the sale of ice cream. The floor of the vehicle was in such a dirty condition that it was possible to pick up dirt between finger and thumb. The spare wheel was carried inside the vehicle below the ice cream making machine. No hot water was available on the vehicle. The owners of the vehicle were fined £5. 0. 0. on each of two counts plus £3. 0. 0. costs.

The remaining case concerned a cafe in which parts of the floor were encrusted with dirt. Cooking utensils and food containers were found to be dirty and the rear yard was littered with empty food tins and had been fouled by dogs. A sanitary convenience had no notice displayed in it requesting users to wash their hands.

After a number of verbal warnings and a written notice had brought about no improvement the proprietor of the cafe was prosecuted and fined £5.0.0. on each of five counts plus £5. 5. 0. costs.

Not only is it necessary for proper facilities to be provided and a high standard of cleanliness to be maintained, but the technique of bulk cooking also plays an important part in preparing safe meals.

This was demonstrated in an outbreak of food poisoning which affected eighteen employees of a local factory who had all eaten food in the factory canteen. In this instance meat was stewed the day before it was intended to be consumed and allowed to cool slowly. The Food Hygiene Regulations lay down that such food should be cooled to a temperature below 50°F under hygienic conditions, as quickly as possible and kept at that temperature until required.



The catering contractors of the canteen concerned took steps to ensure that the requirements of the Regulations would be rigorously observed in the future.

(b) *Unfit and Unsound Food.* The list in Table 10 sets out details of the fourteen occasions when a complaint was made by a member of the public concerning food which was either unsound or which contained foreign matter. In twelve instances the Council issued a warning to the persons concerned that a repetition of the occurrence would lead to legal proceedings being taken. The other two cases were the subject of prosecution and convictions were obtained in each case.

(c) *Ice Cream.* Tables 12, 13 and 14 give details of the premises registered for the sale or manufacture of ice cream and the results of bacteriological and chemical analysis of samples.

As a result of the number of samples classified in provisional grade 4 after bacteriological examination, the Public Health Committee received at its February meeting a special report on the subject.

It was pointed out that whilst a manufacturer can be prosecuted for selling ice cream which does not conform to the standards laid down regarding fat and milk solids content, there is no legal standard for the bacteriological purity of ice cream and therefore no penalty for the sale of a product which is unsatisfactory bacteriologically.

In many cases the ice cream sampled was made outside the borough and so representations could only be made to the Authority whose area the ice cream was manufactured.

In the case of soft ice cream sold from a van it may be that an adverse bacteriological report is due to inadequate cleansing of the machine, but this cannot be checked at the time because it is impossible to examine soft ice cream machines without dismantling them.

On the Committee's instructions letters were sent to the Minister of Health and the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food requesting that consideration be given to the following:-

- (i) The registration of itinerant ice cream vendors and vehicles;
- (ii) The application of sanctions (e.g. withdrawal of registration) against vendors where ice cream repeatedly falls below the bacteriological standard set.

(d) *Milk Supplies.* Table No.17 gives details of the samples of milk submitted for bacteriological examination and the results. It is



gratifying to record that every sample was found to be satisfactory.

(e) *Food Sampling.* Routine sampling of food for chemical analysis was carried on throughout the year and 202 samples were taken for this purpose. Table 18 gives particulars of the samples taken and Table 19 gives details of those which were found to be unsatisfactory.

(f) *Cooked Meat Products.* A number of samples of cooked meats including brawn, veals, luncheon meat and corned beef were submitted for bacteriological examination. The results of the first ten examinations showed that three were definitely unsatisfactory and three could be described as not entirely satisfactory, whilst the remainder were satisfactory.

After the matter had been taken up with the retailers concerned of the six unsatisfactory samples, further samples were examined and with one exception were found to be acceptable.

The exception was a sample of brawn manufactured outside the Borough. A subsequent sample was taken as the brawn was delivered to the shop. This was also unsatisfactory indicating that the contamination was arising in the process of manufacture.

The matter was discussed with officers of the Local Authority in whose district the brawn was manufactured, who visited the factory. Improvements in the process were effected and check samples have proved to be satisfactory.

Although samples of cooked meats with high bacteriological counts are reported as being unsatisfactory no formal action can be taken against manufacturers or retailers because no legal standard exists.

A great deal of good is done by drawing the attention of food handlers to the need for special care in the handling and storage of cooked meats. It is felt however that in the case of a very high bacterial count there should be some formal power to prohibit the sale of similar food from the same manufacturer or retailer until action has been taken to improve the bacteriological conditions.

## Section 5 - ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION - CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

(a) *Domestic Smoke Control.* In accordance with the Council plan to control domestic smoke throughout the Borough by 1965, the further Smoke Control Orders were made during the year.

The following table shows the situation at the end of 1963.



Area No.	Date of Operation	No. of Dwellings	Dwellings converted for burning smokeless fuel
1	1st January 1962	4,558	2,650
2	1st November 1962	1,864	1,315
3	1st November 1962	2,365	1,100
4	1st November 1963	1,728	1,210
5	1st November 1963	2,949	1,160
6	1st November 1964	1,421	Awaiting confirmation
7	1st November 1964	1,569	Awaiting confirmation
8	1st November 1964	2,446	Awaiting confirmation

Co-operation by the public continues to be good, but in seventeen cases it was necessary to remind householders living in the first three areas that the emission of smoke from unauthorised fuels is an offence.

(b) *Industrial Smoke.* Nine notifications of intention to install new furnaces were received, of these seven were oil fired, one gas fired, and the other was a conversion from hand firing to a chain grate stoker. There is a marked tendency for new installations to be oil fired which should reduce smoke emission to a minimum.

Observations continue to be made on chimneys from large industrial boilers. Two hundred and eighteen such observations were made during the year and there were eleven contraventions of the Dark Smoke (Permitted Periods) Regulations, 1958. In most of these cases warning letters were sent to the firms concerned.

(c) *Measurement of Pollution.* The two volumetric filters at Eastbury House and Rosslyn Road School have been working throughout the year, with the exception of the month of September when the apparatus at Eastbury House was out of commission. These filters measure the smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere and the results are shown in Graphs Nos. 1 and 2. The average concentration of smoke shows a seven per cent reduction compared with 1962, and the pollution from sulphur dioxide shows a reduction of 21%. This latter figure is due to the high figure for 1962, owing to the serious fog in December of that year.

(d) *Co-operation with other Authorities.* The Council are represented at the Standing Conference of Co-operating Bodies for Atmospheric pollution which meets under the auspices of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. The Conference coordinates the activities of all authorities and organisations carrying out atmospheric pollution measurements.

Council representatives continue to take part in discussions with neighbouring authorities in connection with the administration of the Clean Air Act. The discussions are mainly concerning Smoke



Control Areas and the problems that arise in connection with them.

Supplies of smokeless fuels and extensions of the grant scheme have been fully investigated and have been the subject of correspondence with the Ministry of Housing and Local Government. The problem of diesel fumes from motor vehicles has also received attention.

*(e) Recent Legislation.* During the year two important circulars concerning atmospheric pollution were issued by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government.

The first was issued in May 1963 and dealt with chimney heights elaborating the existing provisions in this connection under the Clean Air Act 1956. In this Circular guidance is given to local authorities in determining the heights of new chimneys to prevent, so far as practicable, smoke, grit, dust and gases emitted therefrom from becoming prejudicial to health and a nuisance.

In December 1963 Circular 69/63 was issued, which could have far reaching effects on future Smoke Control Areas. It informed local authorities that in some areas solid smokeless fuel for open fires may not be in sufficient supply in the future if open fires continue to be installed in quantity. The suggested alternatives to open fires are:-

- (a) Closed stoves or open grates with under floor draught, both of which are capable of burning hard coke, of which there will be adequate supplies.
- (b) Gas fires.
- (c) Electric storage heaters.

## Section 6 - PEST INFESTATION CONTROL

*(a) Rodent Control.* Baiting was again carried out with Sodium Fluoracetate (1080) to control the rat population in the sewers and the regular treatment of industrial premises maintained an effective control of surface infestations.

A free service was provided to householders whose premises showed signs of infestation. It is rare to find domestic premises infested with rats. The most common rodent found in houses is the small field mouse.

*(b) Mosquito Infestation Control.* Residents on the Thames View Estate were again troubled by mosquitoes, midges and gnats. Species identified by the Natural History Museum were *Culex pipiens*, a type of mosquito not known to carry disease, and *Chironomos*, an irritating but non-biting midge.



Insecticidal spray was used to deal with adult insects and an effort was made to deal with breeding places by filling depressions containing water although in a wet season this latter task could have been very extensive.

(c) *Fly Control.* The spraying unit was used again during the summer to spray with residual insecticide sites which were likely to be attractive to flies of all types. This included areas of vacant land and the yards of food shops.

(d) *Verminous Premises.* During the year twenty four domestic premises were found to be verminous and all were successfully dealt with by using insecticidal spray.

## Section 7 - FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES

Tables 20, 21 and 22 give details of the routine inspections of factories and workplaces made during the year to ensure that adequate sanitary accommodation is available and that hygienic conditions are maintained.

A variety of activities are carried on in their homes by people known as outworkers which include the making of undergarments, trousers, shirts, ties, cardboard boxes, decorations and Christmas crackers. All the houses are visited regularly to ensure that the work is done in hygienic surroundings.

## Section 8 - MISCELLANEOUS

(a) *Supply of Dustbins.* The number of premises where dustbins were supplied and maintained by the Corporation under Section 75(2) of the Public Health Act, 1936 totalled six thousand one hundred and six at the end of 1963. Two hundred and fifty eight dustbins were supplied under this scheme during the year. A further sixty six dustbins were supplied to dwellings not in the above scheme, at a payment of five shillings per year for eight years.

The number of premises in the complementary hire purchase scheme now totals one thousand two hundred and ninety three. Fifteen further premises have been issued with metal dustbins on a hire purchase basis at four shillings per year. The total number of privately owned premises supplied by the Corporation with standard metal dustbins is now seven thousand four hundred and fourteen.

A proposal to replace all existing metal bins with paper sacks was adopted by the Council during the year and the issue of paper sacks and stands commenced on the 30th September 1963. At the end of the year seven thousand four hundred and thirty two premises had been equipped accordingly.



(b) *Offensive Trades.* Throughout the year there have been nine visits to the offensive trade premises in the Borough.

Type of Trade	No. of Premises	No. of visits
Oil Boilers	1	3
Gut Scrapers and Fat Melters	1	6
Soap Boilers (not operating)	2	-

(c) *The Diseases of Animals (Waste Foods) Order 1957.* Five licences authorising the operation of plant and equipment for the boiling of waste foods are held by pig breeders in the district.

Twenty seven visits were made to the premises concerned, one contravention being observed. This was rectified on service of a preliminary notice.

(d) *Pet Animals Act, 1951.* During the year eighteen inspections were made of the eight licensed premises in the Borough. All were found to be satisfactory.

(e) *Swimming Baths and Swimming Pool.* I am indebted to the Borough Engineer who has supplied me with the following comparative figures:-

	1960	1961	1962	1963
East Street Baths Total bathers	113,277	146,121	121,621	141,821
Park Swimming Pool Total bathers	114,895	101,429	62,189	76,335
Slipper Baths Total bathers	32,466	32,282	31,172	31,792

Samples of swimming bath water were taken during the year as follows:-

East Street Bath	12
Barking Park Swimming Pool	4
South East Essex Technical College	11

All samples were found to be of a high standard of bacterial purity.

#### (f) *Water Supply*

(i) *Domestic Water.* Each month samples from the main supplies were obtained for bacteriological examination and twice during the year for chemical analysis. All were reported to be satisfactory. The mains water in the area is supplied by the South Essex Water Works Company.

(ii) *Industrial Water.* There have been six samples of water obtained from deep wells in use at three factories and submitted to bacteriological examination.

Samples of water from both mains supply and deep wells were found to be of a high standard of bacteriological purity.



## Section 9 - STATISTICS

### Table No.1

#### SUMMARY

Total Inspections	16,523
Complaints received and investigated	2,036
Preliminary notices served	2,633
Statutory notices served	156
Notices outstanding at December 31st	75

### Table No.2

#### ANALYSIS OF INSPECTION WORK PERFORMED BY THE DISTRICT PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTORS

Housing	6,147
Houses in Multiple Occupation	118
Slum Clearance	222
Factories and Workplaces	906
Outworkers premises	585
Shops	546
Food premises	2,238
Street Traders	85
Rats, Mice and other pests	672
Drains	103
Smoke Control and Clean Air Act	4,107
Tents, Vans and Sheds	58
Schools	128
Piggeries	27
Stables	13
Public Conveniences	41
Petroleum Acts	20
Improvement Grants pre-war Council dwellings	468
Miscellaneous Visits	38
	16,523

### Table No.3

#### PREMISES AT WHICH REMEDIAL WORKS WERE EFFECTED

Dwelling Houses	1,301
Premises used for preparation and sale of food	77
Shops - not including food premises	14
Factories and Workplaces	72

Table No.4  
 DEFECTS FOUND AND DEALT WITH UNDER THE  
 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT 1936

Roofs and flashings	495
Gutters	358
Rainwater pipes	63
Sinks	22
Baths and sink waste pipes	54
Choked drains	254
Defective drains	20
Inspection covers	7
Ventilation and soil pipes	10
Gully dishing	27
Gully traps	5
Flushing arrangements	205
W.C. Structures	4
W.C. Seats	13
W.C. Pans	57
Yard paving	29
Chimney pots and stacks	37
Damp walls	90
External walls	35
Underfloor ventilation	19
Window cills	39
Window and door reveals	13
Window frames	99
Sashcords	86
Stairtreads	5
Doors and frames	43
Door cills	4
Floors	44
Weatherboards	1
Stoves	18
Walls and ceilings	92
Water supplies	127
Dustbins and chutes	368
Verminous rooms	24
Accumulation of rubbish	103
Animals, birds and insects	87
	2,957



Table No.6  
CLEARANCE AREAS

SUMMARY OF POST-WAR ACTION UNDER SECTION 154 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1936  
AND SECTION 157 OF THE HOUSING ACT 1957

Area	Date of Repres.	Act	Sec.	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Enquiry Date	Confirmation Date	Confirmed Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	Date of Demolition
CREEKMOUTH AREA, Nos.2-50	5.10.55	1936	154	C.O.	46	157	-	25.2.56	-	46	Apr.1956 - July 1957
WEST BANK, Nos.1-5 consecutively	10.11.55	1936	154	C.O.	5	21	-	-	-	5	Nov.1956 - Sep.1957
RODING VILLA, London Road	9. 2.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	4	-	-	-	1	Nov.1956
AXE STREET, No.71	6. 7.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	1	-	-	-	1	June 1956
HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, No.38	6. 7.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	2	-	-	-	1	June 1956
THE COTTAGE, LONGBRIDGE ROAD	6. 7.56	1936	154	C.O.	1	4	-	-	-	1	April 1957
HOCKLEY COTTAGES, Nos.1-8 cons.	2.11.56	1936	154	C.O.	8	33	-	16.11.57	-	8	July 1957 - Oct.1957
OXFORD STREET, Nos.2-16, even	29.11.56	1936	154	C.P.O.	8	15	-	23. 5.57	-	8	July 1957 - Oct.1957
CHURCH ROAD, No.3	9. 1.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	1	5	-	14. 5.59	-	1	March 1957
COVERDALE ROAD, Area No.1	9. 1.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	6	17	-	-	-	6	June 1957 - Oct.1957
Nos. 18-26, even											
ST. MARGARETS ROAD, No.66	9. 1.57	1936	154	-	1	2	-	-	-		
AXE STREET, Nos.67,69,73	7. 2.57	1936	154	Closed	3	14	-	-	-	3	May 1957
AXE STREET, No.77	7. 2.57	1936	154	Closed	1	4	-	-	-	1	July 1957
ABBEY ROAD, Area No.6	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	5	11	3. 2.59	26. 6.59	-	5	Nov.1959 - May 1960
Nos.137-145, odd											
BROADWAY, Area No.1-Nos.46-50, even	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	3	7	-	2. 6.58	-	3	Sep. 1958 - Dec.1958
HART STREET, Nos.38-56, even	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	10	33	-	2. 6.58	-	10	Sep.1958 - Dec.1958
WESTBURY ROAD, Area No.1	7. 3.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	10	27	-	26. 3.58	-	10	Dec.1957 - Nov.1958
137/147 Ripple Road, odd											
2, 4, 6 Westbury Road											
CHURCH ROAD Area:	4. 4.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	84	286	9.12.58	14. 5.59	-	84	Oct.1957 - Oct.1960
Nos.5-15 Church Road, 6-42 Church Road; 34-50 Tanner Street: 1/3 & 2-8 Woking Place; 68-136 & 99-115 Woking Road											
LINTON ROAD, Area No.1:											
1-25, 29-43, 2-22, 26-32 Kings Road	4. 4.57	1936	154	C.P.O.	152	442	9.12.58	14. 5.59	-	152	Oct. 1957 - May 1960
4-50 Queens Road, even											
69-87 Linton Road and 43-67; 2-34 William Street											
45-61 and 34-56 Kings Road											
66-116 Linton Road											
1-4 Garden Place, consec.											

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Area	Date of Repres.	Act	Sec.	Type of Order	No. of Houses	Population	Enquiry Date	Confirmation Date	Confirmed Houses	No. of Houses Demolished	Date of Demolition
HIGHBRIDGE ROAD, Nos.30,32, 34, 36 & 40, even	8. 7.57	1936	154	C.O.	5	16	-	20. 8.57	-	5	Aug.1957 - Sept.1957
NORTH STREET, Nos.104-106 even	3.10.57	1936-1937	157	C.O.	2	8	-	-	-	2	Nov.1957
NORTH STREET, No.7 Area, Nos.112-140 even	31.10.57	1957	157	C.P.O.	15	85	-	-	-	15	Apr.1959 - Oct.1959
NORTH STREET, Area No.8	28.11.57	1957	157	C.O.	3	10	-	-	-	3	Jan.1958 - Feb.1958
LINSDELL ROAD, Area No.1	28.11.57	1957	157	C.O.	4	17	-	-	-	4	Jan.1958 - May 1958
ST. PAUL'S, Area No.3	28.11.57	1957	157	-	11	35	-	-	-	11	Feb.1958 - Oct.1958
THAMES ROAD, Area No.1	28.11.57	1957	157	-	75	306	-	-	-	75	Nov.1957 - Dec.1959
THAMES ROAD, Area No.2	28.11.57	1957	157	-	9	32	-	-	-	9	Nov.1958 - Sep.1959
ELDRED ROAD, Area No.3	7. 2.58	1957	157	C.O.	4	21	-	28.10.58	-	4	Mar.1958 - Feb.1959
GAS YARD, No.2	5.12.58	1957	157	C.O.	1	2	-	-	-	1	Oct.1958
ST. PAUL'S, Area No.4	5.12.58	1957	157	C.P.O.	15	65	30.7.59	15.11.59	-	15	Apr.1959 - Nov.1960
GASCOIGNE Road No.1	6. 3.59	1957	157	C.P.O.	222	624	6. 2.59	17. 3.61	-	222	Jan.1962 - July 1963
NORTH STREET, Area No.9	6. 3.59	1957	157	C.P.O.	14	53	26. 1.60	20. 5.60	-	14	
ELDRED ROAD, Area No.4	12.10.59	1957	157	C.O.	7	14	-	20. 7.60	-	7	April 1961
WAKERING ROAD, Area No.1	9.11.59	1957	157	C.P.O.	25	55	-	7.12.61	-	25	March 1961 - Sept.1963
KING EDWARD ROAD, 1 21 odd	5.12.60	1957	157	C.P.O.	11	35	-	11.11.61	-	11	Feb.1962 - July 1963
CAMBRIDGE ROAD, 2,4,12 & 14	3. 2.61	1957	16	Unfit	4	15	-	-	-	4	March 1961 - June 1962
CAMBRIDGE ROAD, 22	7. 4.61	1957	16	Unfit	1	3	-	-	-	1	April 1962
ABBEY ROAD, Area No.7 132-164 Abbey Road	6.11.61	1957	157	C.O.	18	51	-	7. 6.62	-	7	July - Dec.1963
ST. ANN'S ROAD, Nos.95-99	12. 2.62	1957	157	C.O.	3	13	-	8. 3.62	-	3	Jan. - Feb.1962
ST. MARY'S ROAD, Nos.95-101	9. 4.62	1957	157	Unfit	4	12	-	-	-	-	
RIPPLESIDE, No.1	9. 4.62	1957	157	C.O.	6	18	-	-	-	6	April 1963 - July 1963
1, CREEKMOUTH	9. 4.62	1957	16	Unfit	1	6	-	-	-	1	June 1962
GASCOIGNE ROAD, No.2	9. 4.62	1957	157	C.P.O.	238	668	29.1.63	9.10.63	-	-	
GASCOIGNE ROAD No.3	9. 9.63	1957	157	C.P.O.	152	403	-	-	-	-	

C.O. • Clearance Order

C.P.O. • Compulsory Purchase Order



Table No.5  
IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

	No. of Premises	Grants Value
Standard Grants	42	£4,905.0.0
Discretionary Grants	14	£3,723.8.1

Table No.7  
PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

	Dwellings Provided
New Council Accommodation 1963	
Linton Road/Church Road (remainder)	147
Bevan Avenue (aged persons (remainder)	26
Southwold Drive/Hepworth Court development	<u>76</u>
	<u>249</u>
New Dwellings completed since end of 1945	
Barking Council	4,192
Private Owners	80
London County Council	<u>121</u>
	<u>4,393</u>
War Destroyed (Rebuilt)	
Barking Council	63
Private Owners (including London County Council)	<u>331</u>
	<u>394</u>
Temporary Bungalows (still in occupation December 1963)	
Barking Council	88
London County Council	<u>291</u>
	<u>379</u>
Registered Housing Applicants	
January 1963 - Waiting List	1,918
December 1963 - Waiting List	1,951

Table No.8  
RENT ACT 1957

The following gives details of action during the year: -

Applications for Certificate of Disrepair	16
Undertaking received after a "Notice of Intention to serve a Certificate of Disrepair"	15
Certificates of Disrepair issued	3
Cancellation of Certificate of Disrepair (after work completed to the satisfaction of tenant)	2

Table No.9  
INSPECTION OF FOOD PREMISES

During the year the following inspections were made and notices served:-

Number of visits made to these premises	2,426
Number of defective or dirty walls, ceilings and floors	46
Number of notices to repair or provide hot water fittings	10
Number of notices to repair counters, tables and cupboards	14
Number of notices to repair drains and yard paving	12
Number of notices to provide sinks and wash-hand basins	6
Number of notices to repair or renew defective sanitary fitments	7
Number of notices to provide soap, nail brushes and towels	2



Table No.10  
FOOD PROSECUTIONS AND COMPLAINTS

<i>Nature of Complaint</i>	<i>Action Taken</i>
Black Deposit in Whole Orange Drink	Warning letter to bottlers.
Mouldy Party Pie	Committee interviewed Manufacturer and retailer.
Mouldy Pork Sausage	Warning letter to manufacturer and retailer.
Fly larvae in Bacon Rashers	Warning letter to retailer.
Metal in Butter	Warning letter to packers.
Foreign matter in Sausage Roll	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Mouldy steak & kidney pies	Warning letter to manufacturer and retailer.
Dark streaks in loaf of bread	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Label in Fruit Bun	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Thread in Loaf	Warning letter to manufacturer.
Rubber Band in Milk Bottle	Warning letter to bottler.
Mouse excreta in Almond Slice	Legal proceedings against shop-keeper. Absolute discharge £5. 5. 0. costs.
Matchstick in Roll	Warning letter.
Matchbox in Fruit Cake	Legal proceedings against manufacturer. Absolute discharge. £10. 10. 0 costs.

Table No.11  
CONDEMNED FOOD

Baby Food	...	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Beans	...	...	...	...	...	...	130 tins
Biscuits	...	...	...	...	...	...	101 pkts
Cereal	...	...	...	...	...	...	330 pkts
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	25 pkts
Cheese	...	...	...	...	...	...	½ lb
Chicken	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Cider	...	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Coco-Cola	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 tins
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	...	2 jars
Corned Beef	...	...	...	...	...	...	949 tins
Cream	...	...	...	...	...	...	34 tins

Currants	...	...	...	...	...	13 lbs
Fish - Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	122 lbs
Fish - Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	55 tins
Flour	...	...	...	...	...	69 lbs
Fruit - Dried	...	...	...	...	...	33 pkts
Fruit Juice	...	...	...	...	...	22 tins
Fruit - Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	721 tins
Fruit Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	12 tins
Gherkins	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Jam	...	...	...	...	...	16 jars
Marmalade	...	...	...	...	...	23 jars
Meat - Fresh	...	...	...	...	...	498 lbs
Meat - Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	242 tins
Milk - Tinned	...	...	...	...	...	203 tins
Onions	...	...	...	...	...	24 pkts
Onions - Pickled	...	...	...	...	...	1 jar
Peas	...	...	...	...	...	63 tins
Pease Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	15 tins
Ravioli	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Riblets	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	53 tins
Rusks	...	...	...	...	...	7 pkts
Sage & Onion	...	...	...	...	...	15 lbs
Soup	...	...	...	...	...	47 tins
Spaghetti	...	...	...	...	...	3 tins
Sponge Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	1 tin
Steak & Kidney Pies	...	...	...	...	...	28
Steak & Kidney Pudding	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sugar	...	...	...	...	...	257 lbs
Syrup	...	...	...	...	...	6 tins
Tapioca	...	...	...	...	...	1 pkt
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	2 lbs
Tomatoes	...	...	...	...	...	309 tins
Tomato Juice	...	...	...	...	...	25 tins
Vegetables...	...	...	...	...	...	17 tins



Table No.12

REGISTRATION OF PREMISES USED FOR THE MANUFACTURE  
OF SAUSAGES, PRESERVATION OF FOOD, MANUFACTURE  
AND SALE OF ICE CREAM

Trade	Number of applications received during 1963	Number of applications refused during 1963	Total number of premises on Register 1963
Manufacturers of Ice Cream	-	-	2
Retailers of Ice Cream	11	-	191
Manufacturers of Sausages	1	1	37
Fish Frying and Preserving	-	-	21
Ham Boilers	-	-	11

Table No.13

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF ICE CREAM  
METHYLENE BLUE PROVISIONAL GRADINGS

Total No. of Samples	Grade 1 (Provisional)	Grade 2 (Provisional)	Grade 3 (Provisional)	Grade 4 (Provisional)
66	52	9	4	1

Table No.14

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS  
FAT CONTENT

Total No. of Samples	0% - 5%	5% - 10%	10% - 15%
2	-	1	1

Table No.15  
LOLLIES - LEAD CONTENT

Total No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
24	24	-

Table No.16  
LOLLIES - BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Total No. of Samples	Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
20	20	-

Table No.17  
EXAMINATION OF MILK

Designation of Milk	Total Samples Submitted	Methylene Blue Test		Phosphatase Test		Turbidity Test	
		Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed	Passed	Failed
Pasteurised Tuberculin Tested	38	38	-	38	-	-	-
Pasteurised)	27	27	-	27	-	-	-
Sterilised	8	-	-	-	-	8	-



Table No.18  
SAMPLES TAKEN

Almond Slice	1	Fruit Salad
Anchovy Fillets	1	Gherkins
Apples	1	Gin
Apple Flakes	1	Ginger Cordial
Apple Pie	1	Ground Almonds
Apricot Jam	2	Ground Ginger
Beefburgers	1	Haddock
Beef Croquettes	1	Halibut Oil Capsules
Beef Dripping	1	Ham
Beef Sausages	10	Hamburger
Beef & Tomato Steakettes	1	Honey
Beetroot	1	Ice Cream
Black Pudding	1	Krakoyska Sausage
Brandy	1	Lamb
Bread	3	Lard
Breakfast Sausage	3	Layer Cake
Bronchial Balsaam	1	Lemonade
Bubble Gum	1	Lemon Glucose
Butter	2	Lemon Juice
Cheese	1	Liver Sausage
Cherry Cake	1	Luncheon Sausage
Chicken	1	Madeira Cake
Chicken Noodle Soup	1	Margarine
Chocolate Drink	1	Milk
Chocolate Mousse	1	Minced Beef
Chop Sauce	1	Mincemeat
Cinnamon	1	Minced Steak
Coconut Dessicated	1	Mock Chicken Roll
Coconut Macaroon	1	Mouth Ulcer Tablets
Cod	1	Mussels
Coffee	1	Mushroom Soup
Cooking Oil	1	Neovit
Corned Beef	1	Nuritabs
Cornish Pasty	1	Nut Oil
Crab Spread	2	Onions
Cream	1	Orange Cordial
Dairy Cream Eclair	1	Peas
Dripping	1	Pears
Eccles Cake	1	Piccalilli
Evaporated Milk	1	Pilchards
Fish Cakes	4	Polish Schinken
Formalin Tablets	2	Polony
Frankfurters	2	Porkburgers

amples Taken (Contd.)

Pork Pie	2	Steak & Kidney Pudding	1
Pork Sausages	22	Stewed Steak	3
Pork Sausage Meat	2	Strawberries	1
Pork Sausage Roll	2	Strawberry Jam	1
Potted Beef	1	Sucron	1
Raisin Cordial	1	Tea	2
Raspberry Jelly	1	Teewurst	1
Raspberry Milk Shake	1	Tomatoes	2
Raspberry Pie Filling	1	Tomato Ketchup	1
Ripenwelder	1	Tonic Water	1
Rum	1	Tuna Fish	1
Sausks	1	Vanilla Flavour	1
Salami	3	Veal & Ham Savouries	1
Shad Cream	1	Vinegar	2
Salmon	1	Violet Colour	1
Sherry	4	Whisky	2
Steak & Kidney Pie	1		



Table No.19  
FOOD SAMPLES REPORTED NOT TO BE GENUINE

Sample No.	Food	Adulteration or Labelling Offence	Action Taken
5459	Pork Chipolatas	Meat content on border line and fat content slightly excessive.	Letter to manufacturer.
5466	Dehydrated Peas	Should have been described as "Dehydrated Peas" and not as "Peas" on wrapper.	Letter to manufacturer. Label has been re-worded.
5467	Stewed Steak	31% deficient in meat.	Wrongly labelled on display in shop. Vendor warned.
5481	Loaf of Bread	Contained foreign matter in the form of burnt bread.	Matter drawn to the attention of the manufacturer.
5483	Pork Sausages	9% deficient in meat.	Warning letter to Manufacturer.
5494	Almond Slice	Contained rodent excreta	Legal proceedings.
5527	Bread	Contained streaks of dark greyish foreign matter due to presence of traces of metallic iron.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
5547	Pork Sausage Meat	9% deficient in meat	Warning given to manufacturer.
5554	Pork Sausage Rolls	Contained patches of greenish mould.	Warning letter to manufacturer.
5572	Hamburger	Meat content low for a hamburger. (Meat 66%)	Manufacturer advised.
5590	Pork Sausage	7% deficient in meat.	Manufacturer advised.
5595	Crab Spread	Contained blackish fragment of fish or crab tissue.	Manufacturer advised.
5615	Teething Rusk	Contained greyish foreign matter.	Manufacturer advised.
5603	Formalin Tablets	Contained excessive Formaldehyde.	Manufacturer advised.

**Table No.20**  
**FACTORIES AND WORKPLACES**

Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health and cleanliness.

Premises Sections enforced by Local Authority	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Notices
1. Factories Sections 1-6 Factories Act 1937	26	27	1
2. Factories (not included in 1) Section 7, Factories Act	277	626	58
3. Other premises Section 7 Factories Act	9	2	-
4. Offices and Workplaces Public Health Act 1936	72	148	1
<b>Totals</b>	384	803	60

A.B. Sections 1-6 of the Factories Act 1937 are administered by the Local Authority only in relation to factories in which mechanical power is not used. The Sections deal with cleanliness, overcrowding, temperature, ventilation, lighting and drainage of floors.

Section 7 of the Factories Act 1937 relating to the provision of sanitary accommodation is administered by the Local Authority in relation to all factories.



**Table No.21**  
**IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED AT FACTORIES**  
**CASES IN WHICH DEFECTS WERE FOUND.**

Particulars	Found	Remedied
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	14	2
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	1
Drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)		
(a) Insufficient	10	9
(b) Unsuitable and defective	59	49
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	1
Other offences against the Act (not outwork)	18	7
	104	69

**Table No.22**  
**OUTWORKERS.**

Number of outworkers in list required by Section 110(c)	177
Nature of work carried out:-	
Artificial flowers	2
Making of wearing apparel	126
Boxes etc.	5
Lamp Shades	1
Cosaques, Christmas Crackers and Stockings etc.	43
Number of visits to outworkers	585
Number of unwholesome premises	-
Number of notices served	-
Number of prosecutions	-

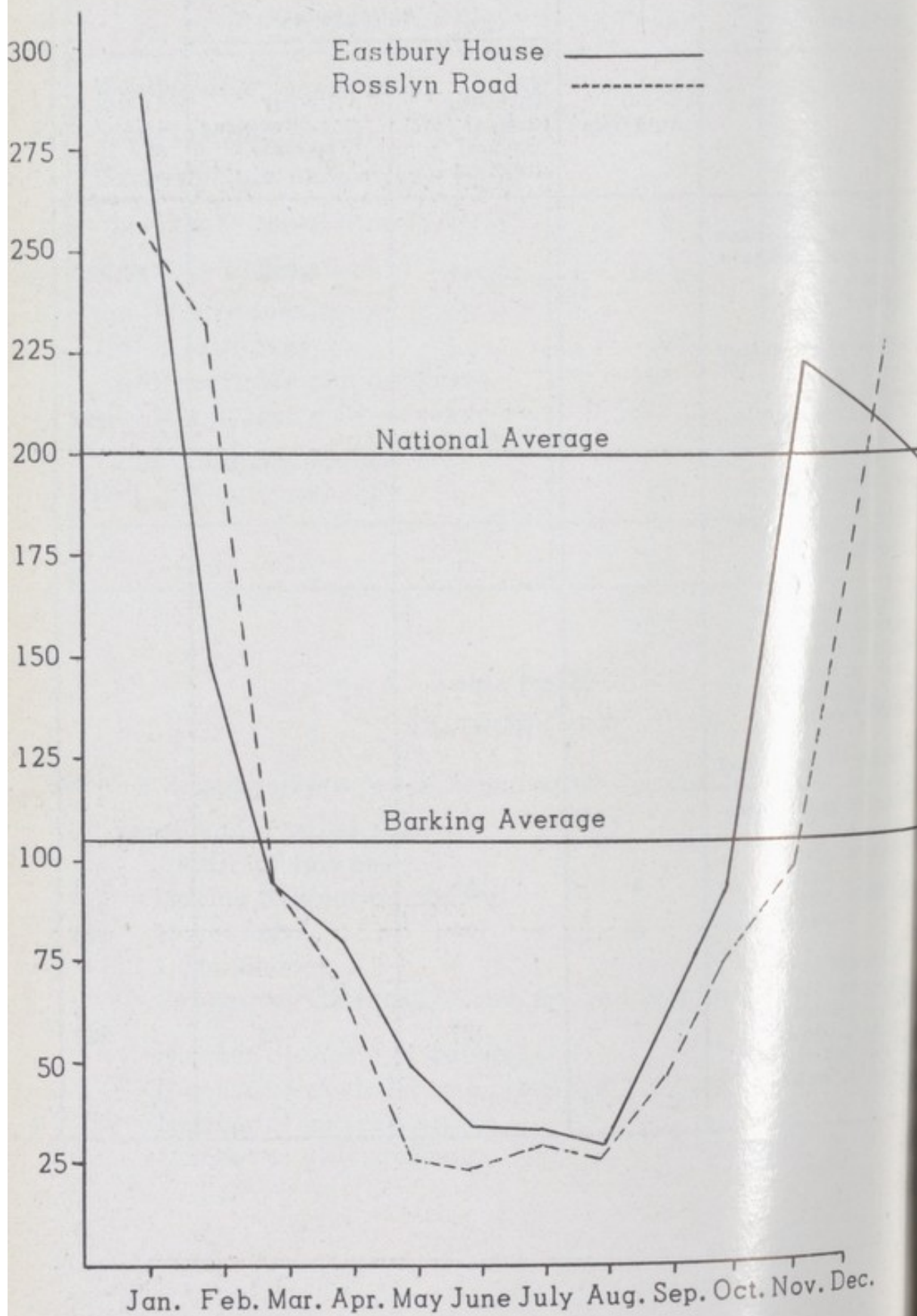
Table No.23  
RATS AND MICE.

	1. Local Authority	TYPE OF PROPERTY (Non Agricultural)		4. Totals of cols. 1, 2, and 3.
		2. Dwelling Houses (inc. Council Houses)	3. All other (inc. Business Premises)	
1. Number of properties in Local Authority's District. (Notes 1 & 2)	42	22,746	3,039	25,827
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:-				
(a) Notification	7	187	35	229
(b) Survey under the Act	-	-	-	-
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited for some other purpose)	-	-	-	-
3. Total inspections carried out includ- ing reinspectons (to be completed only if figures are readily available)	-	-	-	-
4. Number of properties in Sec.2. which were found to be infested by:-				
(a) Rats Major	3	85	15	103
Minor				
(b) Mice Major	4	102	20	126
Minor				
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec.4) treated by the L.A. (figures should not exceed those in Sect.4)	7	187	35	229



GRAPH NO.1  
SMOKE POLLUTION 1963

Monthly average of daily readings from volumetric filter apparatus  
site at Eastbury House and South-East Essex Technical School  
Rosslyn Road



GRAPH NO.2  
 SULPHUR DIOXIDE POLLUTION 1963

Monthly average of daily readings from volumetric filter apparatus  
 sited at Eastbury House and South-East Essex Technical School,  
 Rosslyn Road

