

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

**Contributors**

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# REPORT

on the

## HEALTH AND SANITARY CONDITION

of the

# METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH

IN THE COUNTY OF LONDON

## FOR THE YEAR 1960

BY

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



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To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND COUNCILLORS of the METROPOLITAN BOROUGH OF SHOREDITCH.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen.

Except for containing more detail of the individual sections of the Department's various spheres of activity than usual, the annual report follows the same line as that laid down by the Minister of Health for several years past.

Both the Health and Welfare Committees remained the same as in 1959, with the exception that the Mayors for the two years alternated between being "ex-officio" members and normal members. The changes in staff were confined to the Public Health Inspectorate, in that Mr. D. Grant retired from the post of Chief Public Health Inspector after having done most noble work for Shoreditch since 1920 - a fact which no words of mine could adequately cover - and was replaced in that post by his equally enthusiastic Deputy, Mr. T. H. Marshall. Mr. D. A. Lambden came in from a senior post at East Ham as Deputy in Mr. Marshall's place, and three Inspectors found work nearer their own homes, thus leaving our district and food inspectorate in the most parlous state possible (so serious did the position become that we even had to defer extension of the smoke control areas!)

Despite these difficulties, I am glad to be able to report that the vital statistics of the Borough remained remarkably good in that the adjusted birth rate rose from 12.51 to 14.33, the still-birth rate improved from 27.73 to 11.71, the infant mortality rate improved from 26.84 to 22.22, the neo-natal rate improved from 16.77 to 14.81 and, best of all, the perinatal mortality rate improved from 44.04 to 24.89 (not that there was any direct bearing between these facts.) Unfortunately, there was one maternal death (a self-induced abortion) and the adjusted death rate for the whole population increased slightly. The infantile mortality rate would have improved even more had it not been for the fact that the illegitimate death rate increased enormously from 22.22 to 68.95 (legitimate rate improved from 27.22 to 17.83).

Among the causes of death there were very few changes of note. There were, however, two deaths - aged over 75 - from what we hope is the relic of a by-gone age, syphilis, (unless Shoreditch youth becomes as careless and promiscuous as alleged in other parts of this and other countries), one schoolchild and one over 65 died from unusual meningococcal infection, the reduction of 5 in deaths from cancer of the lung was countered by a similar increase in stomach cancer, leukaemia killed 5 against a nil return in the previous year, strokes more than doubled and coronary disease increased slightly (these latter seemed to confirm that the victims were generally overpowered by the worries of life.) Otherwise, deaths from influenza and accidents for instance, were lower than average.

Notifications of infectious diseases were little more than half compared with 1959, measles being only one-sixth as frequent, though dysentery doubled despite our constant reminders about the importance of hand washing before handling food and after toilet! Whooping cough jumped from 3 to 113 despite the proved value of immunisation, but fortunately polio dropped from 3 to 2 cases, and no diphtheria occurred. Tuberculosis caused one more death than last year's record low, but notifications were reduced although the Mass Miniature Radiography Unit found rather more than previously.

In the body of this report will be found a fairly comprehensive summary of the widespread social welfare services given by the Borough Council through this department (p. 19).

It will be noted that the 'Sanitary Circumstances' section has been re-arranged so that the figures are at the end instead of the beginning - and that it also has been expanded. The preamble cannot be summarised, and should be read as a whole (p. 23) - in fact it would appear invidious to single out individual items beyond perhaps mentioning that more intimation and nuisance notices were served by the depleted staff of public health inspectors than in 1959 ! - and more verminous premises dealt with. Rodent infestations also increased, and more dwellings were found unfit for human habitation.

I would like to thank the staff for the solid work they have done and also to acknowledge the courtesy shown me by the Council members, as well as by the representatives of the many outside bodies linked to the Department's work.

Yours faithfully,

B. BROADBENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

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



PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE  
(May 1959 to May 1960)

Ex-officio: Councillor R.S.HOGG, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman: Coun.WICKS, A.E., L.C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Coun.ROBERTSON, H.T.L.

Alderman Rev.MEREDITH DAVIES, M.B.E.

Councillor BOLTON, J.W.

" CLARIDGE, E.H.

" HAYES, T.

" KEEN, T.

" LINALE, R.G.

" ROBERTSON, W.

" RUTMAN, P.

" SCOTT, E.J.

" TURNER, C.H.

" WELCH, J.D.

BOROUGH WELFARE COMMITTEE  
(May 1959 to May 1960)

Chairman: Alderman SMITH, Mrs.E.E.

Vice-Chairman: Coun.HAYES, T.

Alderman Rev.MEREDITH DAVIES, M.B.E.

Alderman GIRLING, Mrs.H. O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor BOLTON, J.W.

" DEACON, F.J.

" PAIN, Mrs.D.N.

" SCOTT, E.J.

" SIMMONDS, A.S.

" SWALES, R.T.J.

" TURNER, C.H.

" WRAY, D.

" WRIGHT, Mrs.G.M.

(Co-opted) Lady Cynthia COLVILLE,  
D.C.V.O., D.B.E., J.P.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE  
(May 1960 to May 1961)

Ex-officio: Councillor R.T.J.SWALES, J.P. (Mayor)

Chairman: Coun. WICKS, A.E., L.C.C.

Vice-Chairman: Coun. ROBERTSON, H.T.L.

Alderman Rev. MEREDITH DAVIES, M.B.E.

Councillor BOLTON, J.W.

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

" ROBERTSON, W.

" RUTMAN, P.

" SCOTT, E.J.

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

" WELCH, J.D.

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(May 1960 to May 1961)

Chairman: Alderman SMITH, Mrs.E.E.

Vice-Chairman: Coun.HAYES, T.

Alderman Rev. MEREDITH DAVIES, M.B.E.

Alderman GIRLING, Mrs.H. O.B.E., J.P.

Councillor BOLTON, J.W.

" DEACON, F.J.

" HOGG, R.S.

" PAIN, Mrs.D.N.

" SCOTT, E.J.

" SIMMONDS, A.S.

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

" WRAY, D.

" WRIGHT, Mrs.G.M.

(Co-opted) Lady Cynthia COLVILLE,  
D.C.V.O., D.B.E., J.P.

STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Medical Officer of Health   | B.BROADBENT, M.A., M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,<br>L.R.C.P., D.P.H.   |
| Chief Public Health Inspector<br>& Administrative Assistant.      | DAVID GRANT, F.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(ret.1.8.60.)   |
| Chief Public Health Inspector.                                    | T.H.MARSHALL, F.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(c)(d)<br>(from 1.8.60.)   |
| Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector.                             | T.H.MARSHALL, F.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(c)(d)<br>(to 1.8.60.)<br>D.A.LAMB DEN, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E.,<br>(a)(b)(c)(d) (comm. 1.9.60.)  |
| Food & Drugs and Food Premises Insp.<br>Public Health Inspectors. | G.HARVEY, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)(res.10.5.60.)<br>W.N.BRAZIL, M.A.P.H.I. (a)<br>W.G.L. DICKS, M.A.P.H.I. (a)<br>G.C.E.GIBBS, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (b)<br>H.J.KEMP, M.A.P.H.I. (a) (H.M.Forces)<br>J.P.McCORMACK, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)<br>(res. 13.9.60)<br>J.W.REAVLEY, M.A.P.H.I. (a)(b)<br>(res.8.10.60.) |
| Clerks  | B.M.R.LEIGH<br>E.A.CHRISTIAN<br>G.A.POPE<br>*J.E.SCOTT (H.M.Forces)<br>P.K.GREENE<br>*A.D.A.MELVIN<br>*J.V.A.JONES<br>Mrs.R.E.PETTIT<br>H.J.VANNER  |
| Rodent Foreman/Clerk and<br>Disinfecting Supervisor               | H.BRYANT  |
| Welfare Officer and Organiser of Clubs                            | Mrs.J.E.ADAMS   |
| Assistant Welfare Officer   | Mrs.I.E.PIKE  |
| Assistant Organiser of Clubs                                      | W.A.FANSHAW, M.A., B.Sc.(Econ.)   |
| Shoreditch Holiday & Rest Home.<br>Visiting Medical Officer.      | B.C.MORTON PALMER, B.A., M.B., B.Ch.<br>L.M.S.S.A.  |
| Matron  | Miss F.M.STACEY, S.R.N., C.M.B.   |
| Public Analyst (part-time)  | H.AMPHLETT WILLIAMS, Ph.D., A.C.G.F.C.<br>F.R.I.C.  |

Notes:- (a) Public Health Inspectors' Certificate  
 (b) Meat & Food Inspectors' Certificate  
 (c) Smoke Inspectors' Certificate  
 (d) Certificate in Sanitary Science as applied to Buildings  
 and Public Works.

\*Student P.H.I.



STATISTICS AND GENERAL INFORMATION.

|  |     |     |     |     |     |            |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|------------|
| Area of Borough  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 662 acres  |
| Population, Census 1951  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44,871     |
| Population, Registrar-General's estimate, mid-1960   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 42,870     |
| Number of houses, including separately rated flats at end of 1960, according to rate books | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 12,032     |
| Rateable Value   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £1,264,241 |
| Sum represented by penny rate  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | £5,020     |

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1960.

|   | Male | Female | Total |
|---|------|--------|-------|
| Live Births ...   | 348  | 327    | 675   |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude rate)  |      |        | 15.75 |
| Do. (adjusted for Area Comparability Factor 0.91)   |      |        | 14.33 |
| Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births  |      |        | 8.59% |
| Stillbirths ...   | 5    | 3      | 8     |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still births  |      |        | 11.71 |
| Total Live and Still Births ...   | 353  | 330    | 683   |
| Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) ...   | 7    | 8      | 15    |
| Infant Mortality Rates -  |      |        |       |
| Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births   |      |        | 22.22 |
| Legitimate " " " " legitimate live births   |      |        | 17.83 |
| illegitimate " " " " illegitimate " "   |      |        | 68.95 |
| Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births) ...                               |      |        | 14.81 |
| Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births ...)                          |      |        | 13.33 |
| Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still births) |      |        | 24.89 |
| Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ...   |      |        | 1     |
| Rate per 1,000 total live and still births...   |      |        | 1.46  |
| Deaths ...  | 255  | 294    | 549   |
| Rate per 1,000 population (crude rate) ...  |      |        | 12.80 |
| Do. (adjusted for Area Comparability Factor 0.95)   |      |        | 12.16 |



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

| Year | Popu-<br>lation<br>estimated<br>to<br>middle of<br>each<br>year | Births                     |        |      | Total Deaths<br>Registered in<br>the District |      | Transferable<br>deaths                                  |  | Nett deaths belonging<br>to the District |  |                |      |
|------|---|----------------------------|--------|------|---|------|---|--|--|--|----------------|------|
|      |   | Un-<br>corrected<br>Number | Nett   |      | Number  | Rate | Of Non-<br>residents regi-<br>stered in the<br>District | Of resi-<br>dents not<br>registered in the<br>District | Under 1 year<br>of age                   |  | At all<br>ages |      |
|      |   |                            | Number | Rate |   |      |   |  | Num-<br>ber                              | Rate<br>per<br>1,000<br>nett<br>Births | Num-<br>ber    | Rate |
| 1949 | 45200   | 351                        | 864    | 19.1 | 552   | 12.2 | 171   | 212  | 33                                       | 38                                     | 593            | 13.1 |
| 1950 | 44800   | 285                        | 791    | 17.7 | 565   | 12.6 | 178   | 168  | 24                                       | 30                                     | 555            | 12.4 |
| 1951 | 45010   | 278                        | 830    | 18.4 | 586   | 13.0 | 179   | 195  | 13                                       | 16                                     | 602            | 13.4 |
| 1952 | 45800   | 246                        | 829    | 18.1 | 517   | 11.3 | 172   | 214  | 23                                       | 28                                     | 559            | 12.2 |
| 1953 | 45770   | 213                        | 815    | 15.7 | 500   | 10.9 | 78  | 193  | 18                                       | 22                                     | 615            | 13.9 |
| 1954 | 45960   | 212                        | 765    | 14.6 | 472   | 10.3 | 81  | 169  | 17                                       | 23                                     | 560            | 12.7 |
| 1955 | 45480   | 184                        | 761    | 14.7 | 528   | 11.6 | 110   | 167  | 15                                       | 20                                     | 585            | 13.4 |
| 1956 | 44520   | 200                        | 726    | 14.5 | 609   | 9.8  | 101   | 180  | 12                                       | 16                                     | 688            | 11.3 |
| 1957 | 43870   | 191                        | 729    | 15.0 | 561   | 9.6  | 135   | 189  | 16                                       | 22                                     | 615            | 10.5 |
| 1958 | 43330   | 193                        | 730    | 15.3 | 522   | 9.8  | 215   | 166  | 15                                       | 21                                     | 473            | 8.8  |
| 1959 | 43330   | 166                        | 596    | 12.5 | 574   | 12.3 | 207   | 185  | 16                                       | 27                                     | 552            | 11.8 |
| 1960 | 42870   | 195                        | 675    | 14.3 | 611   | 13.5 | 249   | 187  | 15                                       | 22                                     | 549            | 12.2 |

#### GENERAL INFORMATION.

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

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

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

Hospitals - Within the Borough:

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

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

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

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

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



## CAUSES OF DEATH, WITH AGE DISTRIBUTION.

| CAUSES OF DEATH                                 | A G E S |        |         |          |          |          |          |         | S E X |         | Total deaths due to each cause. |
|---|---------|--------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|---------|-------|---------|---------------------------------|
|   | Under 1 | 1 to 5 | 5 to 15 | 15 to 25 | 25 to 45 | 45 to 65 | 65 to 75 | Over 75 | Males | Females |                                 |
| 1. Tuberculosis, respiratory                    | 1       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | -        | 3        | -       | 3     | 2       | 5                               |
| 2. Tuberculosis, other forms                    | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | -       | -                               |
| 3. Syphilitic disease ...                       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | 2       | -     | 2       | 2                               |
| 4. Diphtheria ...                               | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | -       | -                               |
| 5. Whooping cough...                            | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | -       | -                               |
| 6. Meningococcal infections.                    | -       | -      | 1       | -        | -        | -        | 1        | -       | -     | 2       | 2                               |
| 7. Acute poliomyelitis ...                      | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | -       | -                               |
| 8. Measles ...                                  | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | -       | -                               |
| 9. Other infective and parasitic diseases ...   | 1       | -      | 1       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | 1     | 1       | 2                               |
| 10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach                 | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 12       | 3        | 4       | 12    | 8       | 20                              |
| 11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus...       | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 17       | 10       | 8       | 28    | 7       | 35                              |
| 12. Malignant neoplasm, breast                  | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 6        | 1        | 1       | -     | 9       | 9                               |
| 13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus                  | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 1        | -        | 1       | -     | 2       | 2                               |
| 14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms ... | -       | -      | -       | -        | 3        | 11       | 15       | 19      | 25    | 23      | 48                              |
| 15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia ...                   | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 2        | -        | 2       | 3     | 2       | 5                               |
| 16. Diabetes ...                                | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 1        | 1        | 2       | -     | 4       | 4                               |
| 17. Vascular lesions of nervous system ...      | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 9        | 18       | 35      | 23    | 40      | 63                              |
| 18. Coronary disease, angina.                   | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 25       | 20       | 27      | 41    | 32      | 73                              |
| 19. Hypertension with heart disease ...         | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 1        | 2        | 9       | 2     | 10      | 12                              |
| 20. Other heart disease ...                     | -       | -      | -       | -        | 2        | 7        | 13       | 33      | 19    | 36      | 55                              |
| 21. Other circulatory disease                   | -       | -      | -       | 1        | -        | 3        | 4        | 12      | 9     | 11      | 20                              |
| 22. Influenza ...                               | -       | 1      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | 1       | 1                               |
| 23. Pneumonia ...                               | 1       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 5        | 12       | 42      | 22    | 38      | 60                              |
| 24. Bronchitis ...                              | 2       | 1      | -       | -        | -        | 8        | 12       | 27      | 29    | 21      | 50                              |
| 25. Other diseases of respiratory system ...    | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 1        | 2        | -       | 3     | 1       | 4                               |
| 26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...           | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | 1        | 5        | 2       | 8     | 1       | 9                               |
| 27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...      | -       | 1      | -       | -        | -        | 1        | 1        | 1       | 2     | 2       | 4                               |
| 28. Nephritis and Nephrosis..                   | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 1        | 4        | -       | 1     | 4       | 5                               |
| 29. Hyperplasia of prostate..                   | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | 1        | 4       | 5     | -       | 5                               |
| 30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...         | -       | -      | -       | -        | 1        | -        | -        | -       | -     | 1       | 1                               |
| 31. Congenital malformations.                   | -       | 1      | 1       | 1        | -        | 1        | -        | -       | 1     | 3       | 4                               |
| 32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...  | 10      | -      | -       | 3        | 3        | 7        | 5        | 13      | 15    | 26      | 41                              |
| 33. Motor Vehicle accidents..                   | -       | 1      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | 1       | -     | 2       | 2                               |
| 34. All other accidents ...                     | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | 2        | 1        | 1       | 1     | 3       | 4                               |
| 35. Suicide ...                                 | -       | -      | -       | 1        | -        | 1        | -        | -       | 2     | -       | 2                               |
| 36. Homicide and operations of war ...          | -       | -      | -       | -        | -        | -        | -        | -       | -     | -       | -                               |
| Total Deaths (all causes)                       | 15      | 5      | 3       | 6        | 17       | 123      | 134      | 246     | 255   | 294     | 549                             |



### POPULATION, BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

The Registrar-General's estimate for the mid-year 1960 population was 42,870, and decrease of 460 on the previous year. This figure is used for statistical purposes throughout this report. The density of the population is 65 persons per acre.

The Area Comparability Factors for the Borough are Births 0.91 and Deaths 0.95, and the rates shown in this report have been adjusted accordingly.

#### BIRTHS.

The number of registered live births allocated to the Borough during the calendar year 1960 were as follows:-

|   |     |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Total live births - (legitimate and illegitimate) |     |     |     |     |     |
| Males   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 348 |
| Females   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 327 |
| Total   |     |     |     |     | 675 |
| Illegitimate live births -                        |     |     |     |     |     |
| Males   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26  |
| Females   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 32  |
| Total   |     |     |     |     | 58  |

The birth rate for the Borough was 14.33. For England and Wales the rate was 17.1 and for London 17.8. The illegitimate births represented 8.59 per cent of all births in the borough.

#### STILLBIRTHS.

The number of registered stillbirths allocated to the borough was 8, or 1.17 per cent of all births.

#### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages during the year was 390 and the marriage rate was 18.2 per 1,000 population. The marriage rate for the Metropolis was 20.4 and that for England and Wales 15.0.

#### DEATHS.

The number of deaths registered in the borough in 1960 was - 611

Transferable deaths -

|   |   |     |
|---|---|-----|
| Non-residents registered in Shoreditch    | - | 249 |
| Shoreditch residents registered elsewhere | - | 187 |

The number of deaths allocated to the borough is therefore - 549.

This gives a death rate for the borough of 12.16 compared with 11.5 for England and Wales, and 11.4 for London. In connection with these deaths 12 inquests were held. 425 or 77 per cent of the people belonging to Shoreditch who died during the year, died in hospital.

The table on page 8 showing causes of death at all ages has been supplied by the Registrar-General.



INFANTILE MORTALITY.

The deaths of infants under one year numbered 15 of which 7 were males. These deaths amounted to 2.73 per cent of the total net Shoreditch deaths from all causes, as compared with 2.89 per cent in 1959. The infantile mortality rate (death rate of infants under one year per 1,000 live births) for Shoreditch was 22.22, the rate for England and Wales being 21.9 and that for London 21.6 Four illegitimate infants died.

The number of deaths of infants under 4 weeks of age was 10, which gives a neo-natal rate of 14.81.

INFANTILE MORTALITY IN THE BOROUGH DURING 1960.

| CAUSE OF DEATH                   | A G E S     |                 |             |             |             |                     |            |            |            |             | S - E X |        | Total deaths under 1 year |
|----------------------------------|-------------|-----------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|---------------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------|---------|--------|---------------------------|
|                                  | Under 1 day | 1 day to 1 week | 1 - 2 weeks | 2 - 3 weeks | 3 - 4 weeks | Total under 1 month | 1-3 months | 3-6 months | 6-9 months | 9-12 months | Male    | Female |                           |
| Asphyxia ...                     | -           | 1               | -           | -           | -           | 1                   | -          | -          | -          | -           | 1       | -      | 1                         |
| Blood disease of the new-born... | 1           | -               | -           | -           | -           | 1                   | -          | -          | -          | -           | -       | 1      | 1                         |
| Birth injury ...                 | 1           | -               | -           | -           | -           | 1                   | -          | -          | -          | -           | -       | 1      | 1                         |
| Born too soon...                 | 2           | 1               | -           | -           | -           | 3                   | -          | -          | -          | -           | 1       | 2      | 3                         |
| Bronchitis ...                   | -           | -               | -           | 1           | -           | 1                   | -          | 1          | -          | -           | 1       | 1      | 2                         |
| Eczema ...                       | -           | -               | -           | -           | -           | -                   | -          | -          | -          | 1           | 1       | -      | 1                         |
| Kidney disease...                | -           | -               | -           | -           | -           | -                   | 1          | -          | -          | -           | 1       | -      | 1                         |
| Pneumonia ...                    | -           | -               | -           | -           | -           | -                   | -          | 1          | -          | -           | -       | 1      | 1                         |
| Pulmonary tuberculosis...        | -           | -               | -           | -           | -           | -                   | -          | -          | 1          | -           | -       | 1      | 1                         |
| Undeveloped lungs ...            | 1           | 1               | -           | -           | -           | 2                   | -          | -          | -          | -           | 1       | 1      | 2                         |
| Found in canal ...               | 1           | -               | -           | -           | -           | 1                   | -          | -          | -          | -           | 1       | -      | 1                         |
| Total                            | 6           | 3               | -           | 1           | -           | 10                  | 1          | 2          | 1          | 1           | 7       | 8      | 15                        |

MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1960.

One maternal death was recorded during the year, the result of a self-induced abortion.

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

|                   | Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births |      |      |      |      |      |      |
|-------------------|---|------|------|------|------|------|------|
|                   | 1960  | 1959 | 1958 | 1957 | 1956 | 1955 | 1954 |
| England and Wales | 0.39  | 0.38 | 0.42 | 0.47 | 0.56 | 0.64 | 0.69 |
| Shoreditch        | 1.46  | Nil  | 2.66 | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  | Nil  |



CANCER.

The deaths from cancer in the borough during the year numbered 114 as compared with 105 in 1959.

COMPULSORY REMOVAL OF AGED AND INFIRM PERSONS.

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

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

No action under this Section was necessary during the year.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

Under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, the Borough Council is responsible for arranging for the burial or cremation of any person who has died or been found dead in their area, and where no other suitable arrangements for burial have been made or are being made. During the year 6 burials were carried out.

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

III - INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

During the year 391 notifications of infectious disease were received but in four cases diagnosis was revised after examination of the patients in hospital.

SMALLPOX AND VACCINATION.

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



CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING 1960.  
(confirmed diagnoses).

| NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.            | Total number of confirmed cases | A G E S      |             |              |             |             |             |            |        |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------------|--------------|-------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-------------|------------|--------|
|                                |                                 | Under 1 year | 1 - 5 years | 5 - 15 years | 15-25 years | 25-45 years | 45-65 years | 65 years + | Deaths |
| Diphtheria ... ..              | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Dysentery ... ..               | 109                             | 8            | 37          | 41           | 3           | 10          | 7           | 3          | -      |
| Acute encephalitis -           |                                 |              |             |              |             |             |             |            |        |
| infective ... ..               | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| post-infectious ... ..         | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Enteric (paratyphoid) ... ..   | 1                               | -            | 1           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Erysipelas ... ..              | 2                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | 1           | 1          | -      |
| Measles ... ..                 | 71                              | 8            | 21          | 41           | 1           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Meningococcal Infection ... .. | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Ophthalmia Neonatorum ... ..   | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Pneumonia ... ..               | 5                               | 2            | -           | 1            | -           | 1           | 1           | -          | -      |
| Acute Poliomyelitis -          |                                 |              |             |              |             |             |             |            |        |
| - paralytic ... ..             | 2                               | -            | 1           | 1            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| - non-paralytic ... ..         | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Puerperal pyrexia ... ..       | -                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Scabies ... ..                 | 4                               | -            | -           | -            | 3           | 1           | -           | -          | -      |
| Scarlet fever ... ..           | 34                              | -            | 11          | 22           | -           | 1           | -           | -          | -      |
| Whooping cough ... ..          | 113                             | 21           | 48          | 43           | 1           | -           | -           | -          | -      |
| Tuberculosis -                 |                                 |              |             |              |             |             |             |            |        |
| - pulmonary ... ..             | 35                              | -            | 3           | 4            | 4           | 5           | 13          | 6          | 5      |
| - non-pulmonary ... ..         | 2                               | -            | -           | -            | -           | 2           | -           | -          | -      |
| Food Poisoning ... ..          | 9                               | -            | -           | 3            | -           | 4           | 1           | 1          | -      |
| Total                          | 387                             | 39           | 122         | 156          | 12          | 24          | 23          | 11         | 5      |

The following diseases are notifiable in this Borough:

| Disease                               | Authority for notification  |
|---------------------------------------|---|
| Acute encephalitis                    | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50)                   |
| Acute primary or influenzal pneumonia | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.299 made by Minister of Health, 1953 (1.4.53).                   |
| Acute poliomyelitis                   | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.2259 made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50).                  |
| Anthrax                               | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 143 and 283) Reg.No.1989 made by Minister of Health, 1960 (1.11.60) |
| Cholera                               | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304)  |
| Continued fever                       | Do.   |
| Diphtheria                            | Do.   |
| Dysentery                             | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.299 made by Minister of Health, 1953 (1.4.53)                    |



| <u>Disease</u>                                     | <u>Authority for notification</u>  |
|--|--|
| Enteric fever (including typhoid and para-typhoid) | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).<br>Reg.No.299 made by Minister of Health 1953 (1.4.53).  |
| Erysipelas   | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).  |
| Food Poisoning                                     | Food & Drug Act, 1955 (Section 26).  |
| Glanders   | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 305).  |
| Hydrophobia  | Do.  |
| Leprosy  | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.1036.<br>made by Minister of Health, 1951 (22.6.51).  |
| Malaria  | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.299.<br>made by Minister of Health, 1953 (1.4.53).  |
| Measles  | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Regs.Nos.1100<br>205 and 420 made by Minister of Health, 1938, 1940<br>and 1948.   |
| Membranous croup                                   | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).  |
| Meningococcal infection                            | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143) Reg.No.2259<br>made by Minister of Health, 1949 (1.1.50).  |
| Ophthalmia neonatorum                              | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 305)<br>and Reg.No.971 made by Minister of Health, 1926<br>(1.10.26) amended by S.R.O. 1928 No.419 and 1937,<br>No.35. |
| Plague   | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Regulations<br>of Local Government Board, 1900.   |
| Puerperal pyrexia                                  | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143), Regulations<br>made by Minister of Health, 1951. No.1081 and<br>1954 No.1691.   |
| Relapsing fever                                    | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and 304).  |
| Scabies (first case in house within 4 weeks)       | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Reg.No.1016<br>made by Minister of Health, 1943 (1.8.43).   |
| Scarlatina or scarlet fever                        | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and<br>304).   |
| Smallpox   | Do.  |
| Tuberculosis                                       | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Reg.No.704<br>made by Minister of Health, 1952 (1.5.52).  |
| Typhus fever                                       | Public Health (London) Act, 1936 (Section 192 and<br>304).   |
| Whooping cough                                     | Public Health Act, 1936 (Section 143). Reg.Nos.1100,<br>205 and 420 made by Minister of Health, 1938,<br>1940 and 1948.  |

## BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

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

Records of examinations carried out are as follows:-

Nose and Throat Swabs:

|                                 |     |     |    |
|---------------------------------|-----|-----|----|
| C. Diphtheriae mitis isolated   | ... | ... | -  |
| Haemolytic Streptococci present | ... | ... | 12 |
| Negative results                | ... | ... | 35 |

47

Faeces Specimens:

|                                  |     |     |     |     |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Shigella Sonnei isolated         | ... | ... | 197 |     |
| Salmonella typhi-murium isolated | ... | ... | 10  |     |
| Negative results                 | ... | ... | 627 | 834 |

|                                  |     |     |   |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---|
| Swimming bath water examinations | ... | ... | 8 |
|----------------------------------|-----|-----|---|

|              |     |     |     |     |    |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Milk samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | 22 |
|--------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|

|                   |     |     |     |     |   |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|
| Foodstuff samples | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
|-------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|

TUBERCULOSIS.

Notifications - Thirty five cases of pulmonary tuberculosis and two of non-pulmonary tuberculosis were notified during 1960 compared with 34 pulmonary and 5 non-pulmonary notifications in 1959. The following table gives the age grouping of new cases notified.

| AGE PERIODS          | FORMAL NOTIFICATIONS.<br>Number of primary notifications of new cases |       |       |        |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |         |                |                  |
|----------------------|---|-------|-------|--------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|----------------|------------------|
|                      | 0 - 1   | 1 - 2 | 2 - 5 | 5 - 10 | 10 - 15 | 15 - 20 | 20 - 25 | 25 - 35 | 35 - 45 | 45 - 55 | 55 - 65 | 65 - 75 | 75 and upwards | Total (all ages) |
| Pulmonary, Males     | 1   | 1     | 1     | 1      | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 2       | 5       | 7       | 3       | 1              | 20               |
| " Females            | 1   | 1     | 1     | 1      | 2       | 1       | 1       | 2       | 3       | 1       | 1       | 2       | 1              | 15               |
| Non-pulmonary, Males | 1   | 1     | 1     | 1      | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1              | 2                |
| " Females            | 1   | 1     | 1     | 1      | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1       | 1              | 1                |
| Total                | 1   | 1     | 2     | 2      | 2       | 1       | 1       | 3       | 6       | 6       | 8       | 5       | 1              | 37               |



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

| Source of information              | Pulmonary |   | Non-pulmonary |   |
|------------------------------------|-----------|---|---------------|---|
|                                    | M         | F | M             | F |
| Death Returns ... ..               | -         | - | -             | - |
| Transfers from other areas. ... .. | 9         | 8 | 1             | - |
| Other sources ... ..               | 2         | 1 | -             | - |
| Total ...                          | 11        | 9 | 1             | - |

Details of cases removed from Register during the year :-

| Reason for removal                         | Pulmonary |    | Non-pulmonary |    |
|--|-----------|----|---------------|----|
|  | M         | F  | M             | F  |
| Withdrawal of notification ... ..          | 1         | -  | -             | -  |
| Recovery from disease ... ..               | 11        | 10 | 1             | 6  |
| Death ... ..                               | 7         | 5  | -             | -  |
| Otherwise (e.g. removal from district) ... | 30        | 24 | 2             | 10 |
| Total ...                                  | 49        | 39 | 3             | 16 |

Revision of Notification Register -

|  | Pulmonary |     | Non-pulmonary |    | TOTAL |
|--|-----------|-----|---------------|----|-------|
|  | M         | F   | M             | F  |       |
| No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1959 ... .. | 268       | 228 | 64            | 49 | 609   |
| No. added during year ... ..                           | 31        | 24  | 3             | -  | 58    |
| No. removed during year ... ..                         | 49        | 39  | 3             | 16 | 107   |
| No. of cases on Register at 31st December, 1960 ... .. | 250       | 213 | 64            | 33 | 560   |

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

| Year | Notification rate per<br>1,000 population |                  |              | Death rate per<br>1,000 population |                  |              |
|------|---|------------------|--------------|------------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
|      | Pulmonary                                 | Non<br>Pulmonary | All<br>Forms | Pulmonary                          | Non<br>Pulmonary | All<br>Forms |
| 1949 | 1.28                                      | 0.29             | 1.57         | 0.73                               | 0.11             | 0.84         |
| 1950 | 1.36                                      | 0.18             | 1.54         | 0.38                               | 0.07             | 0.45         |
| 1951 | 1.48                                      | 0.16             | 1.64         | 0.35                               | 0.00             | 0.35         |
| 1952 | 1.22                                      | 0.13             | 1.35         | 0.28                               | 0.02             | 0.30         |
| 1953 | 1.20                                      | 0.11             | 1.31         | 0.24                               | 0.04             | 0.28         |
| 1954 | 0.94                                      | 0.11             | 1.05         | 0.24                               | 0.02             | 0.26         |
| 1955 | 0.79                                      | 0.13             | 0.92         | 0.31                               | 0.02             | 0.33         |
| 1956 | 0.90                                      | 0.09             | 0.99         | 0.09                               | 0.02             | 0.11         |
| 1957 | 0.70                                      | 0.07             | 0.77         | 0.11                               | 0.00             | 0.11         |
| 1958 | 0.71                                      | 0.09             | 0.80         | 0.07                               | 0.02             | 0.09         |
| 1959 | 0.78                                      | 0.11             | 0.89         | 0.09                               | 0.00             | 0.09         |
| 1960 | 0.81                                      | 0.05             | 0.86         | 0.11                               | 0.00             | 0.11         |

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

| Age periods          |     |     |  | 1 | 5 | 15 | 25 | 45 | 65 | 75 | 75 and<br>upwards | Total |
|----------------------|-----|-----|--|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|-------------------|-------|
|                      |     |     |  | 0 | 1 | 5  | 15 | 25 | 45 | 65 | 75                |       |
| Pulmonary, Males     | ... | ... |  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2  | 1                 | 3     |
| " Females            | ... | ... |  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1                 | 2     |
| Non-pulmonary, Males | ... | ... |  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1                 | 1     |
| " Females            | ... | ... |  | 1 | 1 | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1  | 1                 | 1     |

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

#### PUBLIC HEALTH (PREVENTION OF TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS 1925.

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



MASS MINIATURE RADIOGRAPHY.

I am indebted to the Director of Mass Radiography Unit 6D for a copy of his report for 1960, from which the following is abstracted :-

"During 1960 the Unit examined 37,948 males and 26,408 females, making a total of 64,356 which was somewhat lower than the average for the past few years. The proportion of women to men was slightly above the yearly average. Up to the end of 1960 the Unit has examined 369,357 males and 256,107 females - making a grand total of 625,464 since it commenced operations in May 1950.

Sixty-three cases with a significant tuberculosis lesion have been discovered which gives a rate of .98 per 1,000 examinees. Twenty cases of carcinoma of the lung (18 men and 2 women) were discovered during the year which is an increase of about 43% on the previous year's results.

The zone of the Unit has remained unaltered, viz., the City of London and the Metropolitan Boroughs of Finsbury and Shoreditch.

Doctor's referrals. General practitioners in our zone have continued to use the Unit's services, and such cases have produced an incidence rate of 23.08 per 1,000 examined.

Medical Procedure. Abnormal cases (after an interview with the Medical Director) are referred through the examinee's own doctor to the appropriate Chest Clinic. All clinics have recorded their sputum findings, and twenty cases with a positive sputum have been recorded of which 14 were male and 6 were female. A number of cases - outside the purview of a Chest Clinic - have been referred to St. Bartholomew's Hospital and I gratefully acknowledge the ready co-operation offered by Dr. N.C. Oswald and his colleagues.

Conclusion. Friendly relationships continue between Dr. J. Greenwood Wilson, Medical Officer of Health for the City of London, the Medical Officers of Health for the Boroughs of Finsbury and Shoreditch, and the Divisional Medical Officers in Divisions 3, 4 and 5. Our gratitude for services rendered by the Central Group Hospital Management Committee and the Regional Hospital Board is also acknowledged."



### SHOREDITCH TUBERCULOSIS CARE COMMITTEE

I am grateful to Miss Guest, the Secretary, for the following report of Care Work for the year ended 31st December, 1960.

#### "Members of Care Committee

Councillor Mr.F.G.Aldred (Chairman)  
Miss R. Glennie (Vice Chairman)

Dr.B.Broadbent

Mrs.W.G.Dibble  
Councillor Mrs.L.S.Calfe

Miss J. Lamport Smith  
Dr. S. King

Miss M.W.Sweeney

Rev. Meredith Davies  
Miss Humble

#### Ex Officio

Dr.W.F.Richards  
Miss M. Nutt  
Mrs.D.E.McLean  
Miss E.B.Guest

Shoreditch Borough Council  
Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's  
Families Association  
Medical Officer of Health,  
Shoreditch  
Women's Voluntary Services  
Hackney & Stoke Newington  
Tuberculosis Care Committee  
Almoner, St.Leonard's Hospital  
Divisional Medical Officer,  
London County Council  
Superintendent - Shoreditch &  
Bethnal Green District  
Nursing Association  
L.C.C.Divisional Health Committee  
Invalid Children's Aid  
Association

Chest Physician  
Tuberculosis Health Visitor  
Tuberculosis Health Visitor  
Secretary of Committee

The prime function of the Committee during 1960 continued to be the relief of mental stress of patients and their families by seeing that all cases knew of all the services offered, both statutory and voluntary.

As far as statutory help is concerned, our patients are most concerned with the National Assistance Board for actual cash payments and the London County Council for other services. The home help service, recuperative holidays and the provision of free extra nourishment, together with the boarding out of Tb. contacts, are services of the London County Council which have been in existence for many years and still continue to be very much used to-day.

Looking back over past annual reports, as far as voluntary help also is concerned, it is surprising how much of the work remains the same although we now have a welfare state and there are many more Acts and Statutes relieving the family of many of its responsibilities. From the Tuberculosis Fund, clothing is still provided, although not to the same extent; fares are still paid to enable visits to be made to sanatoria; help with wireless and hire-purchase is given.

The bulk of our income was, as usual, received through the Christmas Seal Sale, the net result of which was £125.17.9. after £8.0.6. (i.e. 5% of the net profit, as usual) had been allotted to the Chest and Heart Association.



Other donations included -

|  |     |
|--|-----|
| L.C.C. Sunday Cinema Entertainments Fund | £40 |
| United Charities of St. Leonard          | £10 |
| Shoreditch Rotary Club                   | £ 5 |

The grants from the Cancer Relief Fund were paid out in fortnightly amounts to the specific patients for whom the grant was obtained.

An amount of £17. 0. 3. was paid back into the general Tuberculosis Care Fund from the Occupational Therapy Fund, as this service has been discontinued for the time being.

Help was also very quickly and generously given to necessitous patients (tuberculous and non-tuberculous) by the Soldiers', Sailors' and Airmen's Association and the Forces Help Society, as well as other voluntary societies, such as the Glasspool Trust and the Shaftesbury Society, and we should like to thank all these voluntary associations for their response to our requests."

#### SOCIAL WELFARE SERVICES.

During 1960, an excellent book of 160 pages was published by the Codicote Press, entitled "Councils, Committees and Concern for the Old", with a sub-title "A study of the Provision, Extent and Co-ordination of certain services for Old People in the County of London."

The book was written by Miss Kathleen M. Slack of the London School of Economics and shows up favourably the Shoreditch treatment of its old people. A few of the facilities provided in the Borough are not mentioned, however, and I hope to get these amended in any future editions of the book, - for instance, it is stated in Table 5 of the appendix that there are no special facilities for old people at the Council's Public Baths, whereas for many years now, old people have been allowed free baths, towels and soap on any day of the week on production of their pension books, though they are not encouraged to go on Saturdays when the rush is too great. Free baths are also given at one of our old people's clubs (Moorfields), and the Council's three old people's visitors give regular baths to homebound old people in their own homes whenever required (for this purpose the visitors usually work in pairs.)

In Table 11, the extent of laundry facilities for old people is quoted as "unknown". While this is partly true, owing to the fact that it is unknown how many articles are washed by old people or home helps on their behalf at the Council's Public Laundries or estate washing machines, there were 881 articles washed in 1960, under contract, at St. Matthew's Hospital (later Bethnal Green Hospital) on behalf of the Borough Council.

In Table 13, points omitted include Christmas parcels (of which 670 were distributed from various sources, chiefly the Old People's Welfare Committee per Joint Welfare Committee, Rotary and so on); Annual Church Service (in which Shoreditch has for the past 3 years linked with Finsbury instead of



having its own as in previous years); a clothes mending service is arranged by only one club, but does useful work; entertainments (of which a weekly one is given at Hoxton Club by members of the Concert Artistes' Association under Miss Betty Bray), a Christmas one for all clubs together in the Town Hall, annual birthday parties at each club, and many others; Harvest festival gifts are received and distributed at each club through the generosity of several schools and others, and also given to housebound pensioners; Summer outings for the housebound (are arranged by our visitors who hire a coach when sufficient can be assembled for a coachload, and others are arranged in members' cars by Rotary.) Two items in this list are not provided in Shoreditch for somewhat unexpected reasons. Hairdressing facilities are refused by the old men because they object to 'blackleg' haircuts! Also no Employment scheme is formed because the District Auditor has refused sanction to the Council. Apart from these exceptions, Shoreditch provides for all the remaining services (covering 24 in all.)

Shoreditch Borough Council has been one of the few Councils in this country to take over every possible means of helping its old people (voluntary help being difficult here), dating back to the time when it was found that old people were using wartime surface air raid shelters as meeting places after all bombing had ceased. The Council then started a weekly afternoon club at its Model Welfare Centre, and this proved so popular that clubs were extended until, at the present time there are four full time clubs working in all quarters of the Borough, and open from 10.30 to 4.30 from Monday morning to Friday afternoon each week, each club being provided with its own paid cook-supervisor and helper-cleaner. At each club, members are provided with comfort, heat and light, daily newspapers, 10d. hot lunches, 1d. teas, 1d. cakes, all kinds of games and entertainments, radio, television (at three of them), several annual outings, pantomimes and so forth, as well as handicraft classes with L.C.C. instructors. In addition to the full time clubs there are afternoon clubs in other parts of the Borough so that no reasonably able-bodied pensioner need be lonely. For those who are unable to go to clubs because of disabilities, the Council employs three visitors, one being full-time with part of her salary paid by the City of London and East London Dispensary Fund, while the other two visitors have a portion of their time allocated either to club organisation or to dealing with bookings for the Council's Holiday Home at Copthorne. During the year they paid 3,837 visits.

The Council's Holiday and Rest Home at Copthorne, Nr. Crawley, Sussex, is run from the Health Department, and is still unique in Britain for size and amenities. It has accommodation for 46 adults and numerous cots, so that the number of guests at any one time during the peak periods is well over 60, with 10 of the guests accommodated in ground floor bedrooms, so that all ages and types can be taken so long as they do not require full medical and nursing attention. The Home is a large Victorian country house standing in 9 acres of grounds and having most amenities required by guests, including television. The gardening staff produce vegetables and fruit to cover almost all needs, and keep pigs to dispose of swill from the house. The charges made to guests by the Council vary from 10/- per week for pensioners from Shoreditch to £5. 12. 6. for adults from outside sources, and regular services between Shoreditch and the Home are maintained by the Council's coach at a charge of 10/- return (half fare for children of course.)



Events during 1960 include the opening of new premises for the Bell Club by H.R.H. the Princess Royal in May, the transfer of Haggerston Club to the Baths Assembly Hall in December, and visits to Copthorne by Television's "William Tell."

A reasonably comprehensive list of amenities provided for old people in the Borough includes free baths, free chiropody (though 4/- at home), clubs (full and part-time) with almost every amenity, home visiting (twice annually to every pensioner by one visitor, and for emergencies, etc. by one of the three visitors), assisted holidays, free laundry facilities for the incontinent, 10d. mid-day two-course meals both at clubs and for the homebound (22,000 in all), provision of bedding, clothing, furniture, etc. where needed, Christmas parcels (670), Christmas dinner (and 2 weeks at Copthorne for 46, as well as Club dinner for 400), Church Service at St. Paul's Cathedral, clothes mending at one club, redecorating of premises, entertainments, talent competition, exhibition of handicrafts (and annual sale of work also), assistance with fuel, Harvest festival gifts distribution, home nursing requisites (including 20 wheel chairs), library books delivered to housebound, assistance with ophthalmic and dental services where needed, lowering of gas and electric meters where needed, a regular shoe repair service (free, by Lion Boys' Club) S.O.S. cards for pensioners living alone, summer outings for both active and housebound groups, various goods at reduced prices or free, wireless for the bedridden, legal aid assistance (which will be extended further when the new Citizen's Advice Bureau opens this year) - and in fact other help such as collection of pensions for housebound and almost every possible assistance in any form of difficulty. Birthday cards and Christmas cards are sent to all club members, even if in hospital at the time. Since 1953 a register of all known pensioners has been kept and has remained fairly constant at about 4,000, despite the fact that we are able to keep up-to-date on all deaths and removals, while at the same time not receiving information of new pensioners unless and until they need help (or unless they are discovered during the routine street-by-street six-monthly visits to the whole Borough.)

In addition to these services, and in very close liaison with our own welfare visitors, the pensioners receive a great deal of help from the District Nursing Association, the L.C.C. Home Helps Service (incidentally, by local arrangement the L.C.C. Health Visitors pass on to our visitors any old age pensioners who apply to them for help), the staff of St. Matthew's (geriatric) Hospital, and of course the National Assistance Board. We have appreciated the help given by the W.V.S. and Salvation Army in distributing meals-on-wheels in Council-owned vehicles, and we are indebted to King Edward's Hospital Fund for their annual maintenance payment of £300 towards the running of the Holiday Home, as well as to the City of London and East London Dispensary Fund for £250 towards the salary of the full-time visitor.



The numbers of persons who attended the Shoreditch Holiday & Rest Home at Copthorne during 1960 were as follows:-

|                    |     |     |     |     |
|--------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Adults             | ... | ... | ... | 251 |
| 10-18 years        | ... | ... | ... | 28  |
| 5-10 years         | ... | ... | ... | 87  |
| 9 months - 5 years | ... | ... | ... | 163 |
| Under 9 months     | ... | ... | ... | 33  |
| Old Age Pensioners | ... | ... | ... | 269 |
| Conference members | ... | ... | ... | -   |

Total 831

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

| (1)<br>Old People's Clubs            | (2)<br>Average number of attendances |          |          |          |          | (3)<br>Av. weekly<br>No. of |      |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|-----------------------------|------|
|                                      |                                      |          |          |          |          | Dinners                     | Teas |
|                                      | Mon.                                 | Tues.    | Wed.     | Thurs.   | Fri.     |                             |      |
| Hoxton Hall<br>(2.30-4.30 p.m.)      | M.<br>1<br>F.<br>11                  | -<br>-   | -<br>-   | -<br>-   | 6<br>80  | -                           | 98   |
| Bell<br>(10.30 a.m.-4.30 pm)         | M.<br>21<br>F.<br>7                  | 22<br>12 | 23<br>13 | 21<br>10 | 21<br>13 | 70                          | 170  |
| Haggerston<br>(2.30-4.30 pm.)        | M.<br>-<br>F.<br>-                   | -<br>-   | 5<br>34  | -<br>32  | -<br>-   | -                           | 71   |
| Moorfields<br>(10.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.) | M.<br>-<br>F.<br>7                   | -<br>12  | -<br>10  | -<br>8   | -<br>10  | 32                          | 77   |
| Wenlock<br>(10.30 a.m.-4.30 p.m.)    | M.<br>7<br>F.<br>33                  | 9<br>41  | 8<br>37  | 10<br>60 | 7<br>24  | 50                          | 218  |

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES.

It is considered that, before detailing the work of the Department and the various classifications under Sanitary Circumstances, it would be useful to amplify important features, under this section of Public Health work.

Schedules of figures alone can be tiring and misleading, and frankly it is considered that figures, whilst required for statistical and other reasons by the Ministry, convey no resemblance to the work involved, or to the results of effort made.

Take for example the number of Notices served. Notices vary in substance from a few minor defects to a whole schedule, and consequently, the former bears no resemblance to the latter in the volume of work involved.

The policy in Shoreditch is for a complete inspection to be made of the whole premises concerning every complaint received.

This policy naturally increases the substance of each Notice, reduces the grounds for further complaint, and automatically reduces the number of Notices to be served.

One may therefore deduce that an excessive increase in the number of complaints is a reflection upon the efficient working of a Department. As a matter of interest, hereunder are factors one may consider to be responsible for the dramatic reduction in the number of Notices since 1945:-

- (a) in order to obtain Building Licences, for several years after the war, owners were literally begging for Notices to be served upon them.
- (b) full inspections of whole premises carried out whenever a complaint is received.
- (c) the advent of the Rent Act 1957 prevented many tenants complaining of justifiable defects, being afraid that this may result in an increase of rent.

Never before has the number of rat complaints been lower in Shoreditch. Never before have the Public Health Inspectors and Rodent Operatives been so busily engaged in this work. 'Prevention is better than cure' is their maxim, and this is an excellent example, that labour employed in prevention, is an insurance against future trouble. This policy is reflected in all branches of our work.

The reader must realise that there is no yardstick capable of measuring the efforts made, and results achieved by all engaged in Public Health work, no balance sheet can numerically assess the work, for unlike a productive business concern who can display factual results, Public Health Officers cannot factually represent the amount of disease and ill-health their labour prevents.



In this preamble, reference is made to the vast amount of redevelopment taking place in Shoreditch. It is safe to assume that this Council is second to none in their progress in this field, and whilst this reduces the number of house-to-house inspections, the Public Health Inspectors' work has been considerably increased in assiduously tracing and abolishing all old drainage systems, and supervising an ever-increasing amount of new drainage and plumbing works this extensive development involves.

The extent of this additional work may be assessed when one considers that 166 properties have been demolished and 235 new local authority flats have been erected during the year, to make no mention of the many new factories and business premises erected.

Routine work in the inspection at pre-determined intervals of all business and commercial premises, is considered to be of the utmost importance. In this respect, a complete programme of inspections is strictly adhered to insofar as staffing difficulties will permit, and this work together with re-visits resulting from basic routine inspections involves an average of about 15,000 visits each year.

Accordingly, to employ the Public Health Inspectors' technical abilities to the full, plans are in formulation to reduce their time spent on clerical work to a minimum. Consideration is being given to the adoption of a complete new and modern clerical system of controlling this important work, and it is hoped to apply this early in 1961.

To reduce further the clerical work of the Public Health Inspectors, and also to make full use of typists unable to do shorthand, consideration is being given to the introduction of dictating machines into the Department.

Conditions under which people live and work, safe clean unadulterated food and drink, and unpolluted air, are vital subjects under the constant vigilance of the Public Health Inspector.

It is possible to formulate a programme of routine inspections of houses and flats, all places of work, food premises and stalls, public houses, cafes, restaurants and snack bars, canteens and hairdressing establishments, together with frequent and regular sampling of food and drink, swimming bath water, and the air we breathe.

All these subjects are of such a nature as to enable a programme of a minimum number of inspections being made at pre-determined intervals during the year, according to their type. Consequently a well considered fixed programme has been designed in Shoreditch to ensure that this is done.

Naturally these basic inspections will require re-inspections being made according to conditions found at the time, but to observe constant vigilance the Public Health Inspectors recognise that success depends upon the absolute observance of a well considered programme of basic routine inspections.



Many other important duties running concurrently with this programme of routine work, but of a type and variety which render a constant regular programme of inspections impossible, such as new drainage and plumbing works, abolition of disused drains in Clearance Areas, the application of the Clean Air Act, investigation of all types of complaints, and many others, occupy a great deal of the Public Health Inspectors' time, in addition to those defined above.

Under each subject heading therefore, where applicable, information concerning basic routine work is enumerated, followed by an explanation of the works involved in duties other than basic routine work.

The total number of business premises of all kinds subject to basic routine inspections is 2371 and this branch of Sanitary Circumstances alone requires a total of approximately 5794 inspections annually.

The actual number of basic routine inspections made during 1960 was 11,944 together with 6487 re-inspections, making a total of 18,431 inspections during the year. This reflects credit on the staff of Public Health Inspectors when one considers the vast amount of additional responsibility and work, the rapid development, both public and private, which has taken place in Shoreditch this year, and that the depleted and ever-changing staff have been working at less than half the prescribed establishment of Inspectors at times and never exceeded more than a little over half establishment at any time during 1960.



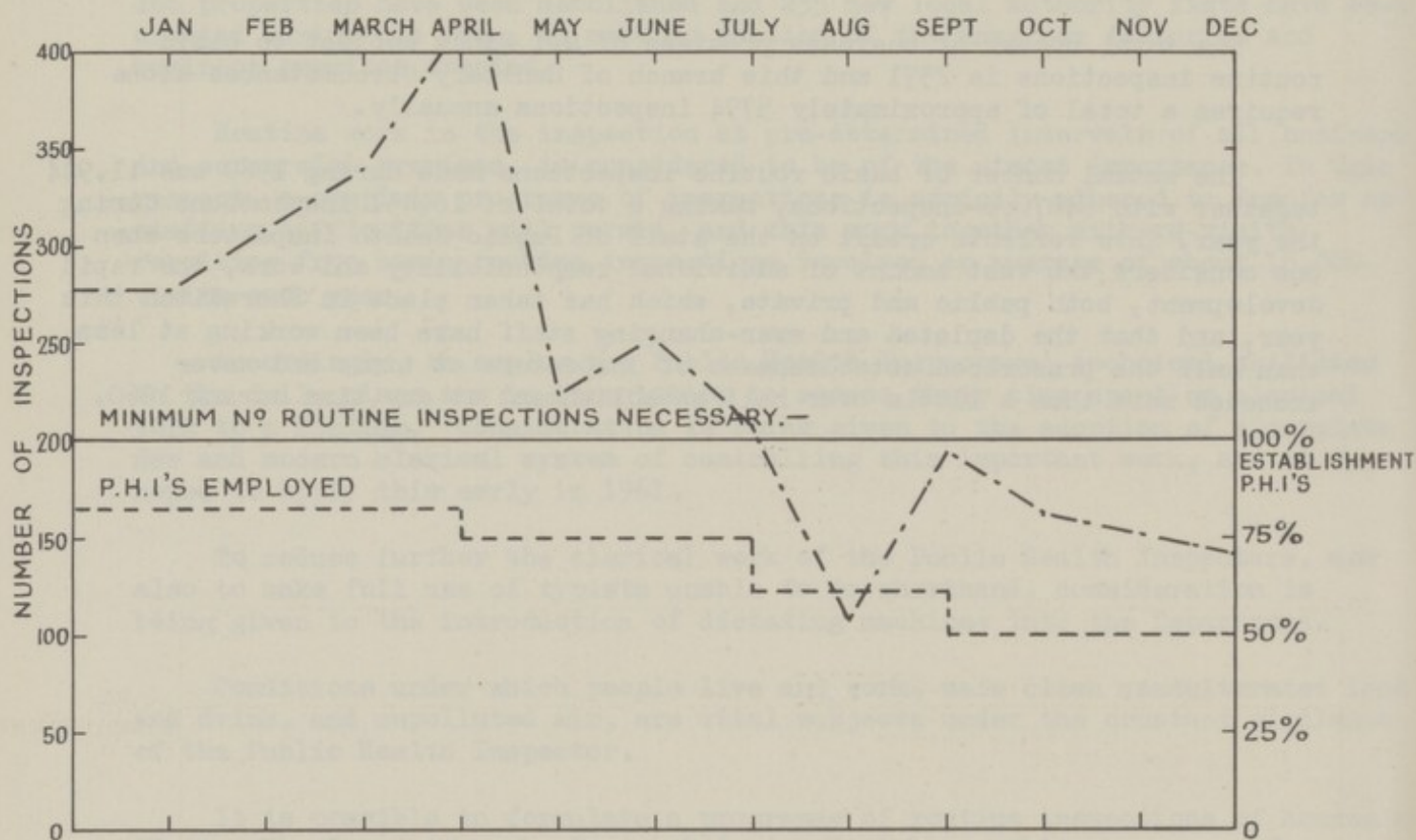
A GRAPHICAL REPRESENTATION PORTRAYING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN :-

(a) the minimum number of basic routine inspections required to be made monthly (with 100% establishment of Public Health Inspectors).

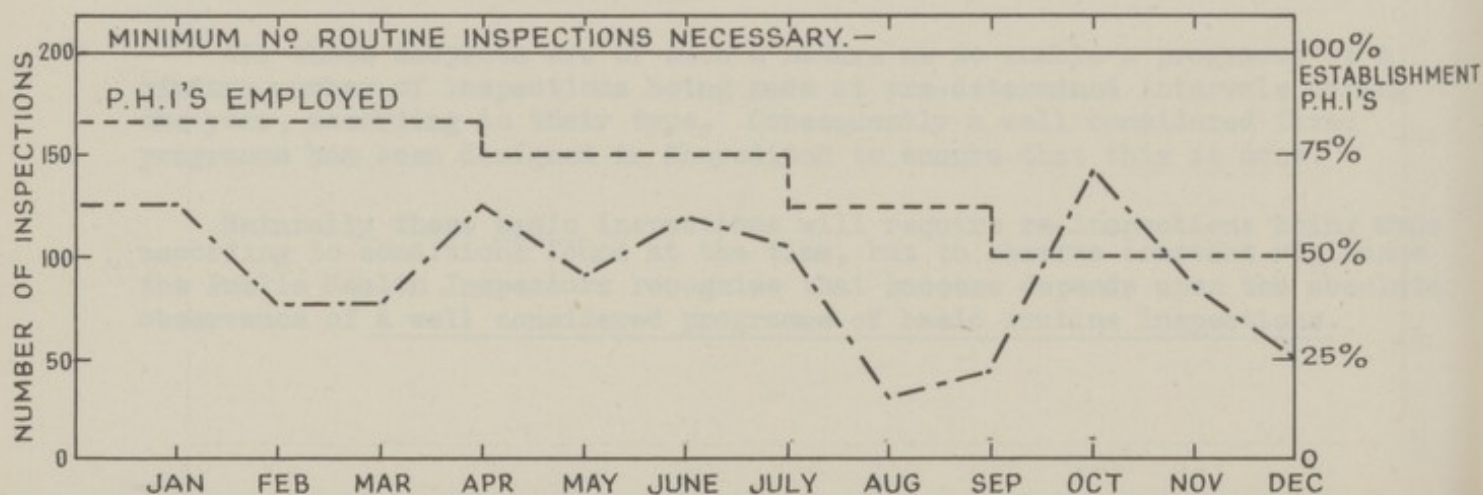
(b) the number of basic routine inspections actually made.

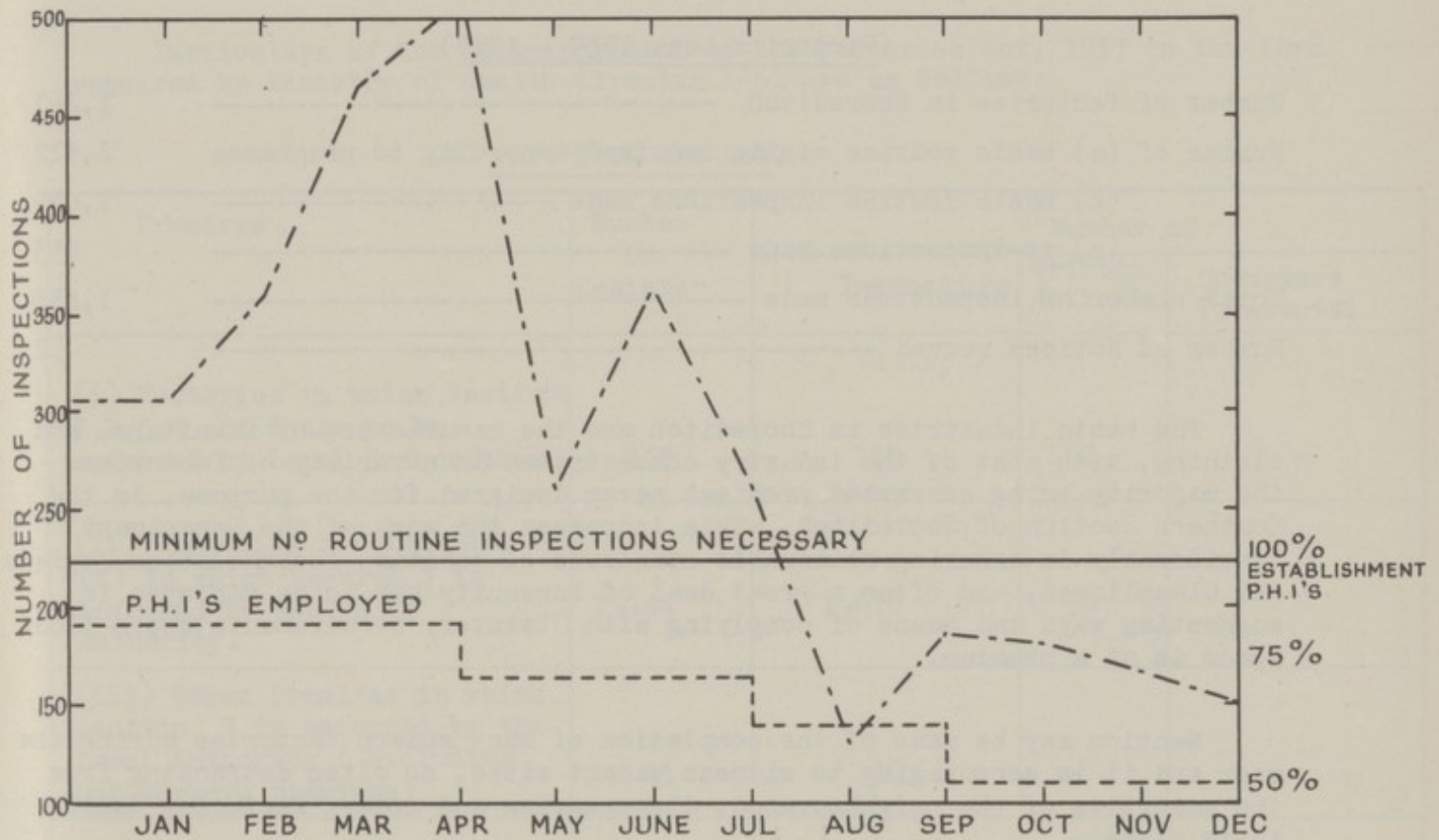
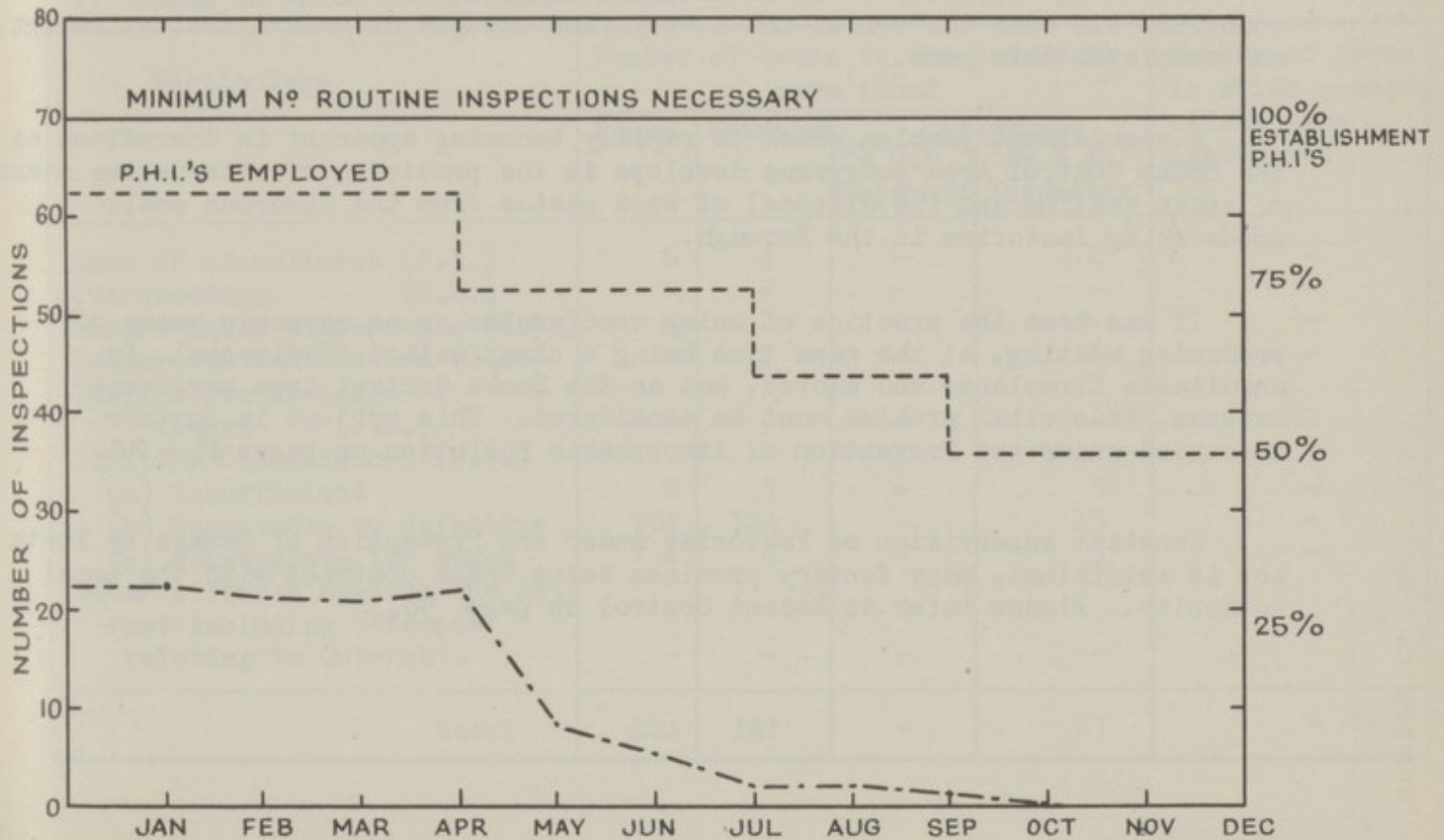
(c) the Public Health Inspectors actually employed shown as a percentage of the full establishment.

FOOD PREMISES



FACTORIES



SHOPS ACT INSPECTIONSROUTINE HOUSING INSPECTIONS



FACTORIES(Factories Acts 1937 - 1959)

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Number of factories in Shoreditch -----                            | 1,261 |
| Number of (a) basic routine visits required according to programme | 2,522 |
| (b) basic routine inspections made -----                           | 1,085 |
| (c) re-inspections made -----                                      | 753   |
| Total number of inspections made -----                             | 1,838 |
| Number of Notices served -----                                     | 52    |

The basic industries in Shoreditch are the manufacture of furniture, and clothing, with most of the industry concentrated in a variety of factories, the majority being converted premises never designed for the purpose, in the Southern Section of Shoreditch. This increases the work of the Department considerably in ensuring reasonable standards of Sanitary Accommodation, Hygiene and Cleanliness, and often a great deal of ingenuity has to be employed in suggesting ways and means of complying with Statutory requirements where floor space is at a premium.

Mention may be made of the completion of many modern factories during the year and it is encouraging to witness vacant sites, so often detracting from the amenities of the neighbourhood, disappearing and modern factories taking their place.

One of the largest factories in the country producing currency for countries all over the world, and a very fine example of modern factory design, was completed this year.

A significant problem which is rapidly becoming apparent in Shoreditch as the Smoke Control Area programme develops is the provision of alternative means of space heating and the disposal of wood wastes from the numerous small woodworking factories in the Borough.

It has been the practice of using wood wastes as an economic means of producing heating, at the same time being a cheap method of disposal, in unsuitable fireplaces and stoves, but as the Smoke Control Area programme extends, this vital problem must be considered. This subject is further expounded under the Prevention of Atmospheric Pollution on pages 45 - 48.

Constant supervision of Factories under the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act is maintained, many factory premises being under contract with the Local Authority. Please refer to Rodent Control on page 50.

FACTORIES (contd.).

Particulars of the administration of the Factories Act, 1937 in the form required by Ministry of Health Circular 1/61 are as follows:

Part I of the Act.

| Premises  | Number on Register | Number of   |                 |                      |
|---|--------------------|-------------|-----------------|----------------------|
|   |                    | Inspections | Written Notices | Occupiers Prosecuted |
| (i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities                       | 117                | 132         | 2               | -                    |
| (ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.                   | 1,144              | 1,676       | 50              | -                    |
| (iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding Out-workers premises) | 23                 | 30          | -               | -                    |
| Total   | 1,284              | 1,838       | 52              | -                    |

2. Cases in which defects were found.

| Particulars  | Number of cases in which defects were found |          |                   |                   | Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted |
|--|---|----------|-------------------|-------------------|---|
|  | Found                                       | Remedied | Referred          |                   |   |
|  |   |          | To H.M. Inspector | By H.M. Inspector |   |
| Want of cleanliness (S.1.)   | 6   | 4        | -                 | 4                 | -   |
| Overcrowding (S.2.)  | -   | -        | -                 | -                 | -   |
| Unreasonable temperature (S.3.)  | -   | -        | -                 | -                 | -   |
| Inadequate ventilation (S.4.)  | 2   | 2        | -                 | 2                 | -   |
| Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6.)  | -   | -        | -                 | -                 | -   |
| Sanitary Conveniences (S.7.)   |   |          |                   |                   |   |
| (a) Insufficient   | 8   | 7        | -                 | 3                 | -   |
| (b) Unsuitable or defective  | 104   | 124      | -                 | 15                | -   |
| (c) Notseparate for sexes  | 4   | 4        | -                 | 3                 | -   |
| Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork). | -   | -        | -                 | -                 | -   |
| Total  | 124   | 141      | -                 | 27                | -   |



FACTORIES (contd.).(a) Outworkers.

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| Number of Outworkers in Shoreditch.....           | 301 |
| Number of basic routine inspections required..... | 602 |
| Number of basic routine inspections made.....     | 138 |

68 lists of outworkers were received from employers in the Borough.

1053 persons of whom 818 were not resident in Shoreditch were included in these lists.

305 outworkers living in Shoreditch but working for firms outside the Borough were notified by 14 Local Authorities.

When one considers that of 1053 outworkers notified from firms in Shoreditch 818 of these reside in other districts and the amount of work thrust upon the Department in dissecting these lists and notifying the several Districts where the outworkers live, it would appear that were an obligation placed on the firms responsible for supplying Local Authorities with these lists to notify the several Local Authorities in which their outworkers reside and carry out the work, Local Authorities would be relieved of what would appear to be a great deal of unnecessary work.

138 Inspections revealed no defects necessitating the service of Sanitary Notices.

Part VIII of the Act.Outworkers

| Nature of work                 | Section 110  |  |  | Section 111                                      |                 |              |
|--------------------------------|--|--|--|--|-----------------|--------------|
|                                | No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) | No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council. | No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists. | No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises | Notices served. | Prosecutions |
| Wearing apparel (making, etc.) | 339  | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Upholstery                     | 5  | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Artificial flowers             | 22   | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Paper bags, etc.               | 5  | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Making of boxes                | 45   | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Brush making                   | 7  | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Carding of buttons             | 74   | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Christmas crackers             | 16   | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Leather goods                  | 28   | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |
| Total                          | 541  | -  | -  | -  | -               | -            |

(b) Rag Flock premises:

Under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act 1951, the number of registered premises where filling materials were used at the end of 1960 was 117, and during the year 11 licences were issued in respect of premises where rag flock is manufactured or stored.

|       |   |     |
|-------|---|-----|
| (i)   | Number of basic routine visits required.....            | 256 |
| (ii)  | Number of basic routine visits made .....               | 143 |
| (iii) | Number of re-inspections made.....                      | 23  |
| (iv)  | Total number of inspections .....                       | 166 |
| (v)   | Number of samples of filling materials (a) to be taken. | 15  |
| (vi)  | (b) taken.....  | 14  |

All samples complied with prescribed standards.



### FOOD ADMINISTRATION.

In May 1960, the Food Specialist resigned, and it has not been possible to fill the vacancy. The work under the Food and Drugs Act 1955 and Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 and 1960 was delegated to the District Public Health Inspectors with the exception of the chemical and bacteriological sampling of foodstuffs, which was taken over by the Deputy Public Health Inspector, in addition to working a district, Smoke Control Area work, and his administrative duties as Deputy.

Additional legislation has accrued during 1960, the most important as far as Shoreditch is concerned being the amendment and consolidation of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1955, the new Regulation (1960) being operative from 1st October 1960.

Some of the most important alterations are listed below :-

- (a) "Catering Business" - defined to indicate more clearly the type of business.
- (b) "Meat" - now defined so as to include rabbits, game and poultry.
- (c) "Food Handlers" - to include washers up.
- (d) "Herbal smoking mixtures and snuff" - included under tobacco.
- (e) "Exemption foods" - extended so as to include others in which danger of rapid multiplication of bacteria is small.
- (f) "Temperatures of food" - amendments concerning the temperatures at which certain types of food shall be maintained.
- (g) "Vehicles" - requires vehicles to be kept clean and sufficiently lighted when being cleaned.
- (h) "Sleeping in food vehicle" - is to be permitted where sleeping compartment is effectively separated from the food compartment.
- (i) "Transport of rabbits, game and poultry" - amendments made respecting method of transport where liable to come into contact with other meat.

#### The effective cleansing of food utensils.

Whilst welcoming this new legislation it is to be deplored that provision has not been made in the new Regulations whereby all articles and utensils with which food comes into contact shall be scalded with boiling water or steam, or otherwise effectively cleansed with a chemical agent, approved jointly by the Minister as is provided for in relation to milk vessels under the Milk & Dairies (General) Regulations, and which has been applied with conspicuous success not only in the United Kingdom, but in many other countries.

One cannot accept the fact that a lower standard should be acceptable in catering establishments than is required in dairies.



FOOD ADMINISTRATION (Contd.)

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 became operative on 1st October 1960 amending existing legislation concerning the licensing of dealers and distributors licences (now to be licensed every five years instead of annually as previously) and laying down certain prescribed methods of sampling, examining and testing designated milks.

The Meat (Staining and Sterilisation) Regulations 1960 became operative on 1st November 1960 and deal with the effective sterilisation or staining of meat which is unfit for human consumption.

There are 977 food businesses food premises and food stalls in Shoreditch as follows:-

|                                |     |
|--------------------------------|-----|
| Cafes and Restaurants          | 116 |
| Factory and Warehouse Canteens | 85  |
| Ice Cream Shops                | 122 |
| Butchers Shops and Stalls      | 42  |
| Milk Shops and Depots          | 88  |
| Fried Fish Shops               | 8   |
| Wet Fish Shops                 | 7   |
| Fish Curing Premises           | 4   |
| Bakers                         | 11  |
| Food Warehouses                | 7   |
| Grocery and Provision Shops    | 107 |
| Confectioners Shops            | 99  |
| Public Houses                  | 113 |
| Food Stalls                    | 98  |
| Coffee Stall                   | 1   |
| Greengrocers                   | 48  |
| Chemists                       | 21  |

The number of basic routine inspections:

|   |       |
|---|-------|
| Number of basic routine inspections required  | 2,104 |
| Number of basic routine inspections made ---- | 2,022 |
| Number of re-inspections -----                | 258   |
| Total number of inspections -----             | 2,280 |

FOOD ADMINISTRATION (Contd.)Notices served :

26 Notices were served for breaches of the Regulations during the year with the following results :-

|   |     |     |        |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|--------|-----|----|
| Wash hand basins provided                         | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 2  |
| Sinks provided                                    | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 1  |
| Provision of hot water over sinks and wash hand   |     |     |        |     |    |
|   |     |     | basins | ... | 2  |
| Light and ventilation provided                    | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 1  |
| General repairs completed                         | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 6  |
| Dirty floors cleaned, repaired, etc..             | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 4  |
| Nail brushes provided                             | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 1  |
| Food cabinet provided                             | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 1  |
| Premises or parts of premises redecorated..       | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 5  |
| Improvements to urinals and W.C.'s...             | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 4  |
| Cleansing of equipment                            | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 6  |
| Cleansing of food rooms...                        | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 12 |
| Abatement of nuisance due to storage of refuse... | ... | ... | ...    | ... | 5  |

There is no doubt that the food hygiene consciousness of the customer is assisting the Public Health Inspector even to improve what are considered to be good standards in Shoreditch. The fact that small family businesses conducted by members of families and not having to rely upon employed food handlers does much to maintain this high standard and family tradition is in no small measure responsible for this.

A great deal of success has been achieved by persuasion and explaining the reasons for improvement rather than by simply administering the law. No notices are served where results can be achieved in other ways and this is again an example where the number of notices served conveys a false impression upon the results of the Public Health Inspectors endeavours.

The traditional open shop front, particularly in relation to butchers shops adjacent to busy thoroughfares and the serving from these open fronts to customers on the pavement is a matter of concern in Shoreditch and consideration must be given to prevention of the risk of contamination under such circumstances.

The very happy and close relationship enjoyed between the Public Health Department and the Cleansing Department has resulted in the free swill bin service twice per week including the loan of bins free of charge which is much appreciated by the occupiers of food premises and food stalls.



FOOD ADMINISTRATION (contd.)

The inspection and sampling of foodstuffs.

Chemical Sampling :

265 samples were submitted for chemical analysis to the Public Analyst during 1960, 247 being informal and 18 formal. Details were as follows:-

|                               |    |                               |     |
|-------------------------------|----|-------------------------------|-----|
| Almonds, ground               | 1  | Jam                           | 2   |
| Aspirin                       | 1  | Jelly tablet                  | 1   |
| Baby food (Chicken & lentils) | 1  | Marmalade                     | 1   |
| Baking powder                 | 1  | Meat (minced)                 | 3   |
| Beer                          | 12 | Meat products                 | 5   |
| Black pudding                 | 1  | Milk                          | 136 |
| Brandy                        | 1  | Milk (condensed)              | 1   |
| Bread                         | 3  | Mincemeat                     | 1   |
| Bread (Rolls and butter)      | 6  | Paraffin, medicinal           | 3   |
| Butter                        | 1  | Pea flour                     | 1   |
| Cake mixture                  | 1  | Peanut butter                 | 1   |
| Cake and pudding mixtures     | 3  | Peel                          | 1   |
| Camphorated oil               | 1  | Pepper                        | 1   |
| Coconut, desiccated           | 1  | Proprietary food              | 1   |
| Cod-liver oil                 | 1  | Proprietary medicines         | 8   |
| Coffee extract, dry           | 2  | Puddings (Christmas)          | 2   |
| Confectionery flour           | 1  | Quinine, Amm. Tincture of     | 1   |
| Confectionery sugar           | 1  | Rice, flaked                  | 1   |
| Curry powder                  | 1  | Rice                          | 1   |
| Custard powder                | 1  | Rum                           | 1   |
| Drinks, soft                  | 7  | Olive oil                     | 1   |
| Fish cakes                    | 1  | Sauce                         | 1   |
| Fish paste                    | 4  | Sausages                      | 4   |
| Flavouring (compound)         | 1  | Soda Bicarbonate of           | 1   |
| Flavouring (essence)          | 1  | Soup preparation              | 1   |
| Flour (self-raising)          | 2  | Spice (nutmeg)                | 3   |
| Friars Balsam                 | 1  | Spread, breakfast             | 1   |
| Gravy preparation             | 1  | Stuffing mixture              | 1   |
| Gelatine                      | 1  | Sugar                         | 1   |
| Gin                           | 2  | Tea                           | 6   |
| Ginger (ground)               | 1  | Thymol compound, Glycerine of | 1   |
| Ginger (root)                 | 1  | Vinegar, malt                 | 1   |
| Halibut Oil capsules          | 1  | Vinegar, imitation            | 1   |
| Honey                         | 1  | Whisky                        | 2   |
| Iodine, tincture of           | 1  | Wine, Alcoholic               | 1   |

18 were notified as being non genuine by the Public Analyst (as per schedule over).

## FOOD ADMINISTRATION (contd.).

| Details                               | Results  | Action taken.   |
|---------------------------------------|--|---|
| Ammoniated Tincture of Quinine B.P.C. | Proportion of Ammonia 44 per cent deficient  | Stock withdrawn and returned to manufacturer. Letter sent to vendor and manufacturer.                   |
| Sausages                              | Contained Sulphur dioxide 80 p.p.m.  | No action. Notice declaring that sausages contained preservative was on show in both cases.             |
| Sausages                              | Contained Sulphur dioxide 200 p.p.m.   |   |
| Blended Tea (2)                       | Contained lead 12 p.p.m.   | Tea was re-blended and a further sample taken showed a lead content of 7 p.p.m.                         |
| Slice of bread                        | Contained a torn piece of cardboard which had been baked in it.                                    | Warning letter to vendor. (one of two suppliers)  |
| Bread (sliced)                        | Contained in each of the two slices where it had baked, a small piece of mauve cotton material.    | Warning letter sent. Baker undertook to install flour sieve.  |
| Buttered Rolls (3)                    | Consisted of rolls spread with margarine, or a mixture of margarine and butter.                    | Warning letters sent to offenders. General circular sent to all cafes and restaurants.                  |
| Ginger Root                           | Ginger was seriously damaged by mildew.  | Agreed to exportation to Dublin to be processed for cattle fodder.                                      |
| Medicinal Paraffin                    | Contained a small amount of water, fungus, sugar and aniseed, probably due to use of dirty bottle. | Further sample taken found to be genuine.   |
| Bitter Beer<br>Mild Beer              | Samples had a sour taste due to acetous fermentation.  | Brewer and publican warned. Subsequent samples satisfactory.  |
| Pineapple Flavouring                  | Contained Benzoic Acid 180 p.p.m.  | Last of old stock - no formal sample obtainable. New stock satisfactory. Labelled "Milk Shake Cordial". |
| Gin                                   | Contained excessive water 7.7 per cent   | Publican prosecuted. Fined £15 and three guineas costs.   |
| Ground nutmeg (2)                     | Contained 15% ground nutmeg shells   | Retailer pleaded warranty.  |



FOOD ADMINISTRATION (contd.)Milk :

Much thought is being given to the reduction in the number of milk samples to be taken in future in view of the fact that the whole of the milk supplied in the Borough is from half a dozen or so suppliers. The number of milk samples to be taken in the ensuing year will be considerably reduced, unless special circumstances arise.

Bacteriological Sampling :

28 samples of foodstuffs, including milk from schools and day nurseries were submitted for bacteriological, methylene blue and phosphatase examination.

Details as follows :-

|                      | <u>Result.</u>   |
|----------------------|--|
| 22 Pasteurised Milk  | - Methylene Blue test was NOT decolourised in $\frac{1}{2}$ -hour. |
|                      | - Phosphatase Blue units less than 2.3                             |
| 5 Desiccated Coconut | - Organisms of Salmonella Group NOT isolated.                      |
| 1 Liver              | - No pathogenic organisms isolated.                                |

The bacteriological sampling of foodstuffs is considered to be of the utmost importance. This work must have high priority, but the regular sampling of washup waters and the swabbing of feeding and kitchen utensils, food preparation tables, cleansing and drying cloths, is considered to be a vital necessity not only in enabling us to assess the risk of contamination in food establishments, restaurants, cafes, canteens and public houses, but to provide sufficient evidence required to raise the standards of food hygiene in all places where food is manufactured, stored and sold.

Unfortunately it is to be deplored that this vitally important work has suffered badly during the year owing to lack of staff and one eagerly looks forward to the time when this important work may be accelerated to such a degree so as to reduce the risk of food poisoning and cross infection to a minimum.

Prepacked foods :

The upward trend of prepacked foods continued in 1960, and being supplied by a reducing small number of reputable manufacturers it may be felt that sampling by the Local Authorities at the source of manufacture should suffice.

This has been considered in Shoreditch, but in view of the many varying sources of supply of the raw materials, prolonged storage under unsuitable conditions in warehouses, possible insect infestations, deterioration of preserving and colouring substances, imperfect canning and packing, and possible damage in transit and other perhaps less important reasons, routine sampling of all prepacked foods must continue at the retailers' establishment.



FOOD ADMINISTRATION (contd.).Details of Unsound Food :

In no instance was it found necessary to seize unfit food during 1960. All unsound food in food premises and food stalls was voluntarily surrendered and where possible, under strict supervision, permission was granted for the same to be removed to establishments for purposes other than for human consumption.

Herewith is a list of surrendered unsound foodstuffs :-

Meat 137 tins, 14 cwts. 2 qtrs. 26 lbs; Meat Products 150 tins, 3 cwt. 3 qtrs. 26 lbs; Corned Beef 124 tins, 6 cwts. 2 qtrs. 6 lbs; Ham 48 tins, 7 cwts. 2 qtrs. 9 lbs; Bacon 3 tins, 1 qtr. 22 lbs; Pork 14 tins, 3 qtrs. 20 lbs; Cheese 2 cwt. 1 qtr. 20 lbs; Fresh Fish 1 box, 1 qtr. 14 lbs; Fish 18 tins; Vegetables 26 cwt. 1 qtr. 26 lbs; Tea 1 cwt; Mixed Fruit 986 tins, 1 cwt. 1 qtr. 21 lbs; Dried Fruit 8 cwts. 3 qtrs; Rice 2 cwt; Tomatoes 109 tins; Tomato paste 76 tins; Beans 26 tins; Peas 160 tins; Cereals 72 pkts; Margarine 60 lbs; Cooking Fat 16 lbs; Fruit Juices 12 bottles; Evaporated Milk 2 tins.

Complaints of foreign bodies in foods :

8 complaints were made to the Department during the year and hereunder are enumerated details of the result of investigations made :-

Complaint.Action Taken.

Cockroach in scone.

Interviewed baker who stated that his bakery in an adjoining borough was old and would shortly be vacated as it was in a clearance area. Unable to prosecute as complainant was unwilling to give evidence in Court. Warning letter sent to baker.

Piece of cardboard in slice of bread.

Slice of bread sold by dairy who obtain supplies from two bakeries, but they were unable to say from which bakery this particular slice had come. Warning letter was sent to the vendor.

Maggots in packet of dried fruit.

Remaining stock in shop examined and found to be satisfactory. Shop kept in clean, hygienic condition. Unable to ascertain where infestation took place.

Piece of glass alleged to have been in loaf of bread.

Complainant stated he found piece of glass in mouth after eating sandwich but could produce none of the loaf. It was pointed out that glass could equally well have been in contents of sandwich, and on this evidence it was impossible to consider taking action against the manufacturer.



FOOD ADMINISTRATION (contd.)

| <u>Complaint.</u>                             | <u>Action Taken.</u>  |
|---|---|
| Piece of adhesive plaster in slices of bread. | Bakery was clean and hygienic having recently been fitted with modern equipment, but flour was not sifted before use. Warning letter sent. (Sifter will now be installed)   |
| Piece of metal in meat pie.                   | On investigation piece of metal was found to be insert from modern type water tap. Bakehouse was kept in clean condition. Warning letter sent.  |
| Insects in packet of Egg Rusks.               | Examined similar packet in shop which was found satisfactory. Shopkeeper arranged for suppliers to remove remaining stock for examination and analysis and this revealed larder beetle larvae in several packets. These rusks were imported from Holland and although considerable investigation was carried out it could not be ascertained whether contamination took place before or after they arrived in this country. |
| Beetle in packet of Soup Powder.              | On examination packets was found to contain a number of adult beetles and larvae. Shopkeeper stated he had purchased this stock from a bankrupt firm. Proceedings were taken against shopkeeper who was fined £20 and eight guineas costs.  |

Prima facie, it would seem that if a loaf of bread, or a meat pie contained a "foreign body", such as a cigarette end or a fly, or was mouldy, that the Law would contain some effective provision for the punishment of the offence. Furthermore, it would be reasonable to think that the defences available in a prosecution would not be so wide as to defeat the primary objective of the legislation, i.e. to permit only sound food to be sold and penalise those responsible for the sale of unsound food.

Those of us who have watched the progress of cases in the Courts relating to the sale of food containing "foreign bodies" are at a loss to understand why the Law on this topic has not been amended long ago.

Certificates of Purity :

32 'Certificates of Purity' for certain products exported to overseas countries were issued during the year.

Condensed Milk Regulations :

One sample of condensed milk was submitted for analysis under these Regulations and conformed with the prescribed standard.

FOOD ADMINISTRATION (contd.)Food & Drugs Act 1955.

The details of licences issued during the year under the various regulations are given in the following tables :-

Milk (Special Designations) (Pasteurised & Sterilised Milk)  
Regulations, 1949.

|                            | Pasteurised | Sterilised |
|----------------------------|-------------|------------|
| Dealers' Licences... ..    | 74          | 88         |
| Supplementary Licences ... | 25          | 29         |
| Totals                     | 99          | 117        |

Milk (Special Designations) (Raw Milk) Regulations, 1949.

|                            | Tuberculin Tested. |
|----------------------------|--------------------|
| Dealers' Licences... ..    | 42                 |
| Supplementary Licences ... | 24                 |
| Total ...                  | 66                 |

Merchandise Marks Act 1926, Orders.

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

Pharmacy & Poisons Act 1933.

44 licences were granted during the year. 47 inspections and visits were made, and general observation was kept of stalls and shops for unauthorised sellers, but no infringements were reported.

Pharmacy & Medicines Act 1941.

Throughout the year a watch was kept for contraventions of this Act but none were observed.



## HOUSING.

### Individual dwellings - Clearance Areas :

The Council's Housing Redevelopment programme is based upon Compulsory Purchase Orders confirmed under Part 5 of the Housing Act 1957, and Shoreditch like other London Boroughs is rapidly using up available sites for redevelopment. At the same time as redevelopment takes place the worst of the slums are disappearing, leaving dwellings which still have a considerable amount of useful life if properly repaired and maintained.

Economically therefore, there can be no doubt that there is a great deal to be said for the repair and improvement of these existing dwellings. Not only is it economical but it has an important social bearing on the community for those who prefer a house to a flat and for the aged where only too often it is distressing both to the individual and to those who care for them to see them uprooted in their old age.

To make full use of existing dwellings (a) repair may be enforced under Section 9 - Housing Act 1957.

(b) Improvement may be effected by the owner by means of obtaining an Improvement Grant or Standard Grant from the Local Authority. Unfortunately, there is no force of Law requiring these Improvements to be obligatory and the response of owners in this direction has been disappointing.

It is therefore suggested that Section 9 should be employed in securing repairs to dwellings, and wide publicity should be made of the economical advantages to owners (and also occupiers) of the facilities available concerning Improvement and Standard Grants available to owners through the Council.

Whilst the importance of the regular routine inspection of privately owned dwellings is fully recognised, the Council's Policy of redevelopment (Compulsory Purchase Orders under Part 5, Housing Act 1957) has diverted a great deal of the Public Health Inspectors' time to the tracing and abolition of disused drains on Clearance Area sites and the supervision and design of drainage and plumbing works on newly developed sites. A vast increase in responsibility and volume of work is involved.

### As some indication of the work involved during 1960 :-

No Clearance Areas were resolved.

9 Compulsory Purchase Orders were confirmed involving 485 premises.

166 Premises were demolished.

241 new flats were completed.

457 new flats were in course of erection.

109 routine inspections under Section 3, Housing Act 1957

23 Notices were served (Public Health (London) Act 1936) following upon Section 3 inspections.

- Section 9 Notices served.



HOUSING (contd.)Loans and Grants :

- 1 application for loan to repair was received and approved.
- 13 applications for Standard Improvement Grants were received and  
12 approved
- 3 applications for Discretionary Improvement Grants were received and  
approved.

Underground Rooms :

During 1960 representations were made to the Public Health Committee resulting in :-

- 23 Closing Orders being made
- 4 undertakings being accepted not to relet until premises rendered fit.
  - undertakings specifying works of repair accepted.
  - undertakings specifying works of repair not accepted.
- 2 Underground premises made fit.

Clearance Area Sites :

The most important duty of the Public Health Inspector concerning areas to be demolished is to ensure that details of drainage systems are recorded before demolition takes place. This entails much work in obtaining accurate information and preparing plans of the existing drainage systems in order that all disused drains may be abolished and where possible effectively sealed off in the sewer. The important reasons as to the significance of this work well done is amplified in 'Rodent Control' on pages 50-51.

Before demolition takes place the Contractor is supplied with plans indicating details concerning the effective abolition of disused drains. He is also instructed that all disused drains must be abolished or effectively sealed to the satisfaction of the Public Health Inspector and, before filling in, notice must be given to the Public Health Inspector requesting him to inspect the work and approve it.

Dumping on sites :

Derelict sites very quickly become uncontrolled refuse dumps - one of the most difficult problems associated with the Public Health Inspector's work. He has little legislation to assist him in effecting improvement although he can attend to nuisances as defined in the Public Health Act. Dereliction and unsightliness are beyond the Public Health Inspector's official capacity although it is surprising what he achieves sometimes, by devious means, even without the force of Law behind him.

The dumping of unwanted mattresses and furniture as a cheap means of disposal has now, to some extent diminished due to a free removal of these by the Cleansing Department, on the instruction of the Council.



HOUSING (contd.)

It is encouraging to note that steps are being taken by the London County Council in preparing legislation to deal with the problem of derelict sites, the result of which will remain to be seen.

During the year

22 complaints of nuisances on derelict sites were received.

2 Notices were served on owners in respect of these.

394 Inspections and re-inspections of derelict sites were made.

Fortunately, as redevelopment progresses, derelict sites are diminishing, but it is the many small derelict sites not readily suitable for redevelopment which would appear to present problems for some time to come, but with the prospect of suitable legislation, one is encouraged that one day we may be able to tackle this vexed problem.

New plumbing and drainage works :

In five years revolutionary changes have been made in drainage design on Local Authority flats and privately owned factories. The single stack system of drainage has proved to be highly efficient with a great saving of installation and maintenance costs.

Since the Chief Public Health Inspector introduced the 3 foot long radius bend at the foot of the soil stacks, together with a 'safety' relief gully, the Building Research Station has issued a recommendation on similar lines.

The number of inspection chambers in drainage systems in Shoreditch has been greatly reduced without any loss of efficiency. This policy has since been recommended by the Building Research Station.

Investigations made over the past five years have revealed remarkably few stoppages in soil and waste stacks and that the traditional provision of access junctions in the stacks are considered to be unnecessary. It is therefore proposed no longer to provide access junctions or 'safety' relief gulleys in the single stack systems of drainage and this will further reduce installation costs.

HOUSING (contd.)

The introduction of Pitch Fibre pipes some three years ago appears to have proved successful and interest is being maintained in experiments being conducted in the manufacture of glazed earthenware pipes with flexible rubber joints.

66 Plans of drainage and plumbing layouts were submitted during 1960 and these were submitted to the Chief Public Health Inspector for perusal prior to placing before the appropriate Committee for approval. Numerous interviews take place with Architects, Builders and Owners and every effort is made to encourage the installation of the single stack system of drainage where applicable.

The whole of the plumbing and drainage works both new and old are under the supervision of the Public Health Inspectors in Shoreditch and demands a great deal of their attention and time.

Overcrowding and Preferential Treatment :

At the end of 1959 the number of overcrowded cases on the Public Health Department register was 24, and the number of cases on the register for preferential treatment on medical grounds was 24.

During the year 26 new cases of families living in overcrowded conditions were found and added to the register, and a survey of all premises on the register revealed that 6 families had been rehoused or had found alternative accommodation themselves. 4 cases were removed from the preferential treatment register.

The number of cases remaining on the overcrowding register at the end of the year therefore was 44, the number remaining on the preferential treatment register being 20.

82 visits of inspection were made.

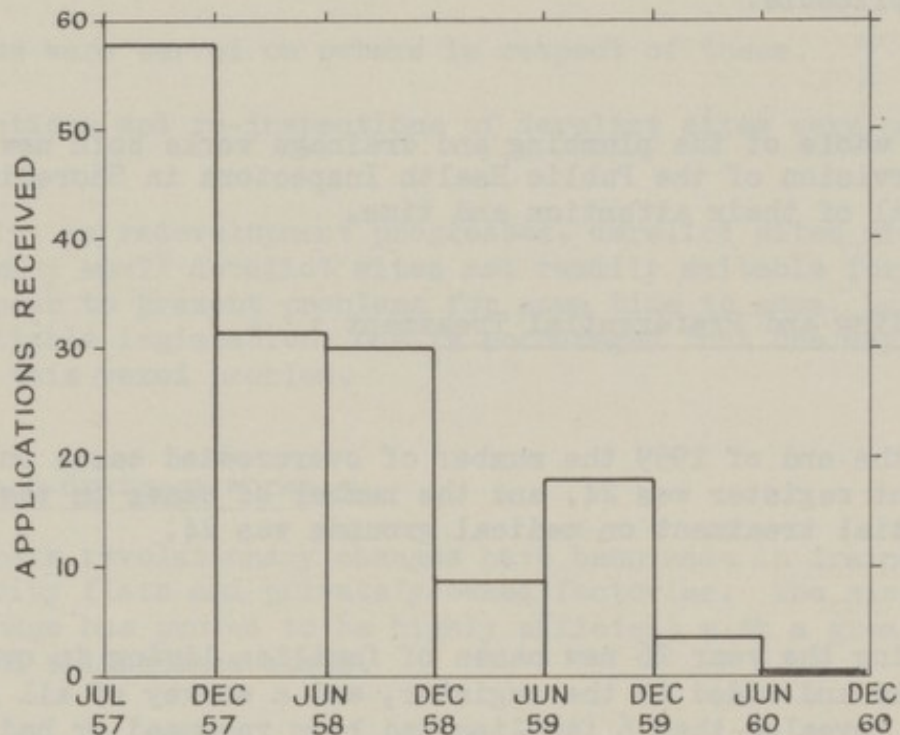
Rent Act 1957 :

Since the Rent Act 1957 became operative, there has been a considerable decline in applications made by landlords and tenants.



HOUSING (contd.)

The following graph showing information concerning applications made since the Act was introduced is of interest.

Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 :

The Rent Act 1957 repealed Sections 23 to 32 of the Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954 which dealt with repairs increase in respect of controlled dwellings. Para. 3(1) of the seventh schedule of the 1957 Rent Act authorised that any certificate of defects issued by a local authority made under the 1954 Act, being a certificate in force immediately before the commencement of the Rent Act 1957, shall, to the extent that it specifies any defects as regards the state of repair of any dwellings, have effect after the commencement of the Act of 1957.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.(Clean Air Act 1956).

It has been estimated that the Nation's bill for atmospheric pollution is £150,000,000 per year and that two million tons of smoke, five million tons of sulphur dioxide,, and eight hundred thousand tons of grit and dust are produced and blown into the atmosphere each year.

Sulphur dioxide is produced in large quantities from many sources but scientific experts do not regard it as a serious danger to health because it is dispersed and diluted in the bulk of the atmosphere. It is only in the large power stations where efforts have been made to reduce the emission of sulphur dioxide and it is not thought to be economically possible to reduce the amount of sulphur emitted to the atmosphere so long as coal and oil are burnt in the quantity required for our needs.

It may be that the advent of atomic power stations will see a reduction in the amount of sulphur pollution in the atmosphere but, as this is not a serious health hazard, we must await events.

SMOKE :

We are left to consider smoke, which consists of the minute particles produced by burning fuels, particles which float and remain in suspension in the atmosphere indefinitely, particles which are taken into the substance of our lungs and retained there forever to do incalculable harm.

This is the problem which the Clean Air Act 1956 sets out to solve by the control of pollution at large sources and by the declaration of smoke control areas throughout the Black Areas in particular (of which Shoreditch is one). until the smoke problem would be reduced to a reasonable level.

The campaign to reduce smoke from all sources continued during the year, but measurements recorded at our observation station show that there is still much to be done before this problem is reduced to satisfactory proportions.

The solution of this problem lies in dealing with four different sources of smoke, which are - domestic sources, industrial sources, railways and road vehicles. The Council's policy to declare smoke control areas until the whole of the Borough is smokeless within about seven years should deal with the solution of the industrial and domestic problems.



SMOKE CONTROL AREAS.Smoke Control Orders in operation :

The occupiers affected by the Hyde Road Order have entered their second winter of smokeless operation.

Observations have been kept by the Public Health Inspectors to ensure that the terms of the Order continue to be complied with and that smoke produced in the area is kept to a minimum.

It is noticed that many of the occupiers in this area have ceased to use solid fuel on their open fires and use either gas or electricity for their space heating, and most of these occupiers claim that they find these methods more convenient and more economical than other methods of heating.

The majority of people who are using the new solid smokeless fuels appear to have accepted them and find that they are satisfactory and efficient in use.

The Shoreditch (Pitfield) Smoke Control Order 1960.

In September, the Public Health Committee considered detailed proposals for this Smoke Control Order to bring into effect the Council's second Smoke Control Area.

Council was recommended to make the Order and after due advertisement to submit it to the Minister of Housing and Local Government for approval.

No objections were received to the Order within the statutory six weeks period of advertisement and it only remains for the Minister to confirm the Order and determine the date of its operation, (and for the Department's staff to complete when possible).

There are 2,732 premises in the area, which comprise 2,364 dwellings, 225 commercial premises, 127 industrial premises and 16 others.

Those premises which fall within early Clearance Schemes, for Open Spaces and for Road Improvement, are to be exempt from the provisions of the Order until they are demolished.

The estimated total cost of replacement and adaption of fireplaces in dwellings is £8,704 of which the Exchequer will bear  $\frac{4}{10}$ ths and the Shoreditch Borough Council  $\frac{5}{10}$ ths.

SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (contd.)Future Smoke Control Areas :

It is the Council's intention to proceed with the development of Smoke Control Areas according to our phased programme, and a preliminary survey has been conducted of the Wenlock Smoke Control Area which comprises the land to the West of New North Road and Pitfield Street. It is expected that this matter will be brought before the Council early in 1961.

Industry :

Smoke from industrial sources in the Borough is still of significant proportions but the larger plant such as boiler houses for central heating are reasonably efficient and reasonably smokeless. The local problem to be faced, peculiar to Shoreditch, is the pollution caused by the burning of sawdust and other wood waste in the small workshops to be found around the heart of the Borough.

The first group of these factories falls within the Pitfield Smoke Control Area and will be required to adopt smokeless means of heating for the winter of 1961/2.

Railways :

The railway only affects Shoreditch as far as the Broad Street lines are concerned, and it is noticed that there are very few steam locomotives being used for either goods or passenger traffic from this station. The railways modernisation scheme is rapidly replacing the steam locomotive with either electric or diesel tractors, and it is gratifying to note that pollution is greatly reduced by their use.

Road Vehicles :

For some years now it has been noticed that many of the heavy vehicles passing through the Borough produce volumes of dark smoke. Observations suggest that this has become a very serious factor in the atmospheric pollution problem, a view which is confirmed by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.



SMOKE CONTROL AREAS (contd).Co-operation with other bodies :

We have been advised by the Corporation of the City of London that the City of London (Various Powers) Act, 1960, extends to powers to prohibit the emission of smoke in the City to any land or buildings which are partially or wholly within the area of any Borough Adjacent to the City. The City Council is anxious to extend the subject of smoke control beyond the bounds of the City, and we have advised them of our intention to make the whole of Shoreditch a Smoke Control Area as soon as is practicable.

National Survey - Co-operation with the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research.

Measurements of the smoke and sulphur-dioxide content in the atmosphere are made by many different bodies in stations at varying distances apart throughout the country. Some local authorities maintain several stations, some, such as Shoreditch, maintain one station at the Town Hall and many do not take any measurement whatever.

In order that the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research can institute a systematic survey of the condition of the atmosphere throughout the country and throughout the County of London, a selection of districts has been made by statistical methods so that the readings in these districts will be representative of the Region.

The whole of the Metropolitan Area was divided into a number of squares and five squares were chosen at random. A part of Shoreditch falls within one of the selected squares and our co-operation in this survey has been sought by the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research. Discussions will be conducted with the Officers of the Department as to the precise location of new instruments in the selected portion of the Borough and as to the most effective sites.







RODENT CONTROL.(Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949).

In reviewing the rodent situation in this Borough over the past ten years, it is interesting to note that whilst at the beginning of this decade the black rat was predominant, it is now at least seven years ago since this type of rat was found in Shoreditch. Unfortunately the common rat then seemed to come into prominence and therefore an intensive campaign was conducted to get rid of this menace.

The situation as reviewed at the end of 1960 determined :-

- (1) A very marked reduction in the population of rats in the sewers in Shoreditch.
- (2) Surface infestations have never been lower.

As a matter of interest, the problems now in factory premises and warehouses in the Borough is not the rats but the mice, and our effort is now concentrated in this direction by means of contracts. At the end of the year contracts were operative in respect of 67 premises yielding an annual income of £1,585.

These encouraging results must not however convey a mistaken impression that the dramatic reduction in the rodent population in the Borough has reduced the work of the Public Health Inspectors and the Rodent Staff, for employing the policy that "prevention is better than cure", a vast amount of work has been carried out and will be assiduously continued in abolishing all disused drain connections as demolition of properties continues, thus limiting the venue of the rats to sewers where we shall be able to achieve even greater success, having narrowed the field of action within the limits of the sewers.

Whilst it is considered therefore that all disused drain connections must be abolished completely or effectively sealed from sewers under the strict supervision of the Public Health Inspector, the additional work will have its reward and undoubtedly pay a handsome dividend in the future in providing an insurance against rat infestations on newly developed sites. Plans are already formulated for sewer treatment during 1961 and the review over the past three years has shown that of over 450 manholes and side entrances to sewers in the Borough, at least one third are free from rats and consequently it is our intention in 1961 to treat only those manholes and side entrances which have shown any evidence of rats over the past three years, thus reducing manpower required and expenditure by over 30% and with no loss of results.

As a further saving in manpower, mechanical means of lifting the inspection chambers is planned for the future, which will result in a further saving of manpower employed on these duties, by fifty per cent. To achieve this result the cost of equipment will be only about £60-0-0.

The result of proper planning of sewer treatment and the intensive campaign carried out during recent years in terms of hard cash will result in a net saving of approximately £100 a year in future years. Even so we hope to reduce the rat population in the sewers to even lower proportions.

As a very good example of what can be achieved, reference may be made to an extremely heavy infestation of rats which had persisted at the Shoreditch Borough Council's Cleansing Department yard. A great deal of time was spent tracing the source of the infestation which was eventually traced to disused drain connections to the sewer. These were eventually abolished and whilst during 1960 over 400 dead rats were discovered due to intensive baiting and trapping, no evidence of rats has been seen in this area for at least three months, and it is considered that the problem has now been solved.

To summarise - this is a remarkable example of the value of Public Health Inspectors achieving permanent results, devoting their energies to tracing and abolishing the source of trouble and enabling the Rodent Staff to devote the time which would otherwise be wasted in trapping and poisoning, to more valuable preventative measures elsewhere.



## REPORT FOR PERIOD 1st JANUARY - 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

|  | Council<br>Property | Dwelling<br>Houses | Business<br>Premises | Total  |
|--|---------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--------|
| No. of properties in Borough   | 16                  | 12,032             | 3,943                | 15,991 |
| No. of properties inspected<br>as a result of                          |                     |                    |                      |        |
| (a) Notification   | 2                   | 181                | 71                   | 254    |
| (b) Survey under the Act   | -                   | 268                | 711                  | 979    |
| (c) Otherwise  | 10                  | 301                | 230                  | 541    |
| Total inspections carried<br>out                                       | 277                 | 2,580              | 4,879                | 7,536  |
| No. of properties inspected<br>which were found to be<br>infested by : |                     |                    |                      |        |
| (a) Rats       - (Major  | 1                   | -                  | -                    | 1      |
| Minor  | 1                   | 31                 | 31                   | 63     |
| (b) Mice       - (Major  | -                   | -                  | -                    | -      |
| Minor  | 1                   | 111                | 78                   | 190    |
| No. of infested properties<br>treated by Local Authority               | 3                   | 142                | 109                  | 254    |
| No. of notices served under<br>Section 4 of the Act :                  |                     |                    |                      |        |
| (a) Treatment                )   |                     |                    |                      |        |
| (b) Structural works        )  |                     |                    |                      |        |
| (i.e. Proofing)        )   |                     |                    |                      |        |
| No. of cases where action was<br>taken following service of<br>notice. | -                   | -                  | -                    | -      |
| Legal Proceedings  | -                   | -                  | -                    | -      |

No. of block control schemes carried out - 40.

Details of treatment carried out are as follows -

|                         |     |     | <u>Business premises</u> |      | <u>Dwellings</u> |      |
|-------------------------|-----|-----|--------------------------|------|------------------|------|
|                         |     |     | Rats                     | Mice | Rats             | Mice |
| Warfarin trays laid ... | ... | ... | 363                      | 359  | 220              | 651  |
| Traps set               | ... | ... | 306                      | 612  | 362              | 206  |

Sewers

|                                |  | <u>April</u> | <u>October</u> |
|--------------------------------|--|--------------|----------------|
| No. of manholes baited         |  | 286          | 280            |
| Complete takes - poison bait.. |  | 5            | 5              |
| Partial takes - poison bait... |  | 86           | 86             |
| No takes - poison bait...      |  | 195          | 195            |

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

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

The Chief Public Health Inspector made several tests of appliances at the request of manufacturers and others in the Borough.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Ten premises were licensed under this Act during the year. In six cases a considerable business is carried on, mostly in budgerigars and goldfish, but the other four deal on a very small scale only, two in dogs and two in pigeons.

During the year 23 inspections were made of these premises, and in no case were the conditions of the licence being contravened.



DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

47 rooms were disinfected following infectious diseases and for other reasons.

733 rooms were sprayed against vermin.

254 articles were disinfected at the Councils Disinfecting Station following infectious disease.

7,670 verminous articles were treated at the Councils Disinfecting Station

No Notices were served in respect of verminous premises.

685 Visits were made to premises, 299 in respect of infectious disease inquiries and 386 in respect of vermin.

Articles belonging to private firms were disinfected at their request and charges amounting to £21 were made.

During the year 313 families were removed to new Council dwellings as compared with 457 in 1959.

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

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

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

The problem of derelict sites and nuisances therefrom has been amplified elsewhere in this Report( Page 41 ), and during 1960 35 sites were sprayed to prevent further nuisances from vermin and flies. At the request of the Public Health Inspectors 73 mattresses and other articles were removed for destruction by the Cleansing Department.

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

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION. (Contd.)Personal Cleanliness.

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

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

Verminous Persons.

| New Cases     |               | Total     | Re-         | Total      |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 0 to 15 years | Over 15 years | new cases | attendances | treatments |
| -             | 3             | 3         | 3           | 6          |

Scabies.

| New Cases     |               | Total     | Re-         | Total      |
|---------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|------------|
| 0 to 15 years | Over 15 years | new cases | attendances | treatments |
| -             | 4             | 4         | 7           | 11         |

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

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

(London General Powers Act 1954)

|  |       |
|--|-------|
| Total number of hairdressing establishments                          | = 56  |
| Number of basic routine inspections (a) required to be made annually | = 112 |
| (b) made in 1960   | = 212 |
| Number of re-inspections made in 1960                                | = 64  |
| Total number of inspections made in 1960                             | = 276 |
| Number of Notices served in 1960                                     | = 0   |



HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS. (Contd.)

The general standard of hygiene and cleanliness in hairdressing establishments in this Borough is of the highest order and there has been particular attention paid to the proper sterilisation of instruments, hair brushes and equipment, together with the regular supply of clean towels for each customer.

It is encouraging to find the public themselves being conscious of these essential matters, the rising cost of grooming probably encouraging this.

Every effort is being made in Shoreditch to encourage the hairdressers to substitute paper towels, neck cloths etc., for the linen equipment which is used at the present time. It is considered that the individual towel etc., are absolute necessities (although the bye-laws do not specify this) in order to prevent cross infection, but for some unknown reason the proprietors of hairdressing establishments are reticent in breaking with the traditional linen equipment although more expensive.

SHOPS(Shops Act 1950 and London General Powers Act 1958)

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| Total number of shops, wholesale establishments and warehouses subject to the requirements of the Shops Act 1950 and the London General Powers Act | = 809   |
| Number of basic routine visits (a) required to be made annually  | = 2,670 |
| (b) made in 1960   | = 2,905 |
| Number of re-inspections made in 1960  | = 412   |
| Total number of inspections made in 1960   | = 3,317 |
| Number of Notices served in 1960   | = 3     |

Under this legislation, inspections relate to heating, lighting, ventilation, washing facilities, sanitary accommodation and facilities for staff to take meals in shops including wholesale establishments and warehouses. Prior to the implementation of the London General Powers Act, the Council were responsible for seeing that sufficient sanitary accommodation was provided for the staff, and these additional duties have now been imposed upon us.

During the year 25 applications were made and certificates of exemption were granted in each instance in respect of sanitary accommodation.

No applications were received for exemption in respect of other matters.



NUISANCES FROM NOISE.

During the year 11 complaints were made regarding nuisances from noise. In one case complaint was made of noise from a juke box and the complainants were advised on the procedure to adopt to serve the statutory notices to abate the nuisance.

Towards the end of the year the Noise Abatement Act 1960 came into force which will give the Council power to deal with noise, vibration, loudspeakers and other sources of noise as statutory nuisances under the Public Health (London) Act 1936. This will enable the Health Department to deal with matters of noise which are injurious or dangerous to health on complaint from three occupiers of land or premises who are aggrieved by the nuisance. It will also enable the Department to deal with loudspeakers in the streets and on vehicles.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

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

WELLS

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

PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS

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



PUBLIC SWIMMING BATHS (contd)

Entry to the pool from the dressing cubicle is via the toilets and footbaths and into the pool by teak steps fitted into each corner.

The pool has a capacity of 109,000 gallons continuously filtered through pressure sand filters at the rate of 20,000 gallons per hour, chlorinated and heated to a temperature of 74°F. in summer and 78°F. in winter. Chemical treatment of the pool is by Alumina Ferric and Sodium Carbonate. A Chlorine content of 1.0 to 1.5 parts per million is maintained during trade, with a P.H. value of 7.6. Back washing of filters is done by air agitation of sand and washing through to waste by M.W.B. water from a main storage tank. The pool is emptied and re-filled as conditions and analysis reports dictate. M.W.B. water is used for all purposes.

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

During the year 8 samples of water were taken from the bath and sent for bacteriological examination and Chemical Analysis. Results received from both laboratories showed the water to be satisfactory in every case.

RAG DEALERS

There are 5 premises in the Borough in which the business of Rag Dealer is carried out. 5 visits of inspection were made during the year.

WATER SUPPLY

The water supply of the Borough is controlled by the Metropolitan Water Board and is relayed from public mains direct to houses.

PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA

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



### PUBLIC HEALTH PROPAGANDA (contd.)

A rack containing leaflets of various types is kept filled, at the entrance to the department, and in addition to this, public health leaflets have been distributed through the courtesy of the Borough Librarian at the Public Libraries. During the year food hygiene circulars have been distributed to shopkeepers and stallholders and "Do not spit" notices have been distributed to owners of blocks of flats, as well as leaflets given to dysenteric families.

Articles have been written and published in the "Newsletter", published monthly by the Council, but the main propaganda has been by direct verbal transmission, and this has proved to be still the most effective.

### ANTI-FLY CAMPAIGN.

The campaign to combat the fly nuisance was continued. By arrangement, and with the co-operation of the Transport and Cleansing Superintendent, all dustbins and dustchutes were dusted during the fly-breeding season with gammexane after the receptacles had been emptied by the Council's refuse collectors.

### FREE WASHING FACILITIES.

Free washing facilities are installed in every public sanitary convenience in the Borough. These facilities are being made use of by an increasing number of users of the conveniences.

### PAID PUPILIAGE.

Two students are now employed in the second year of their training.

Some assessment of the value of training Student Public Health Inspectors, in so far as replacing staff in Shoreditch, may be gained from the information given below:-

Of 12 students trained in Shoreditch since 1949, only one remained for more than two years after appointment to the position of Public Health Inspector.

3 resigned immediately after qualifying (two left for National Service and did not return to take up appointments with Shoreditch)

5 qualified and after appointment served less than two years, viz. 2, 9, 10, 15 and 20 months.

1 qualified and has been appointed 8 months.

1 qualified immediately before starting National Service, being appointed as a Public Health Inspector, and is due to return in January 1961.

1 qualified whilst on National Service, not appointed.



PAID PUPILLAGE (contd.)

In October this year, a strong representation was made to the Public Health Committee concerning the lack of experienced staff to train student public health inspectors, with the prospect of a worsening of the situation unless measures were taken to attract and retain Public Health Inspectors in Shoreditch.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES (tables).

The following tables summarize the visits of inspection and the work of the Public Health Inspectors during 1960.

INSPECTIONS.

|                                       |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|---------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Housing Act, 1957, Section 3          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109   |
| Housing Act, 1957, Section 9          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -     |
| Housing Act, 1957, Section 18         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24    |
| Rent Act, 1957                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5     |
| Clearance Areas                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 53    |
| Clean Air Act                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 237   |
| Other Dwellings                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,432 |
| Premises not specified below          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,829 |
| Factories - mechanical                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 976   |
| Factories - non-mechanical            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109   |
| Rag Flock Act, 1951                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 143   |
| Pet Animals Act 1951                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 23    |
| Outworkers                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 104   |
| Hairdressers                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 212   |
| Public Houses                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 72    |
| Bakehouses                            | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 56    |
| Milkshops                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 346   |
| Cookshops                             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 443   |
| Fried Fish shops                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 36    |
| Ice Cream shops                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 160   |
| Butchers' shops, stalls, stores, etc. | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 297   |
| Rag & Bone dealers                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5     |
| Food stalls                           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 210   |
| Registered Food shops or premises     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 327   |
| Fish curers' premises                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 31    |
| Fur skin dresser's premises           | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4     |
| Stables                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 10    |
| Shops Act, 1950                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 619   |
| Smoke observations                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 661   |
| Pharmacy & Poisons Act, 1933          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 47    |
| Markets                               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 184   |
| Canteens                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44    |
| Vacant sites                          | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 337   |
| Dangerous buildings                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 29    |
| Infectious disease visits             | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 244   |
| Rodent Infestations                   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 526   |

RE-INSPECTIONS.

|                               |     |     |     |     |     |       |
|-------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Housing Act 1957, Section 3   | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 40    |
| Housing Act, 1957, Section 9  | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | -     |
| Housing Act, 1957, Section 18 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 18    |
| Rent Act, 1957                | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16    |
| Clearance Areas               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 8     |
| Clean Air Act                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 5     |
| Other Dwellings               | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,928 |
| Factories                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 753   |



RE-INSPECTIONS (Contd.)

|                              |     |      |     |     |     |       |
|------------------------------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Rag Flock Act, 1951          | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | 23    |
| Outworkers                   | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 34    |
| Hairdressers                 | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 64    |
| Public Houses                | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 22    |
| Bakehouses                   | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 22    |
| Milkshops                    | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 12    |
| Cookshops                    | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 50    |
| Fried Fish Shops             | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 4     |
| Ice Cream Shops              | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 7     |
| Butchers' shops, stores etc. | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 16    |
| Rag & Bone dealers           | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | -     |
| Food stalls                  | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 11    |
| Food shops and premises      | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 102   |
| Fish curers                  | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 3     |
| Shops Act 1950               | ... | .... | ... | ... | ... | 93    |
| Smoke observations           | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 2     |
| Canteens                     | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 9     |
| Vacant sites                 | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 57    |
| Infectious disease visits    | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 56    |
| Rodent Infestations          | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 132   |
| Non-effective visits         | ... | ...  | ... | ... | ... | 2,232 |

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND.

|   |     |     |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Premises requiring cleansing throughout     | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Premises requiring partial cleansing        | ... | ... | ... | 13  |
| Premises - total rooms                      | ... | ... | ... | 16  |
| Verminous premises                          | ... | ... | ... | 126 |
| Verminous rooms                             | ... | ... | ... | 222 |
| Premises requiring general repair           | ... | ... | ... | 174 |
| Light & ventilation requiring remedying     | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Roofs, gutters, rainwater pipes defective   | ... | ... | ... | 407 |
| Premises damp                               | ... | ... | ... | 221 |
| Windows requiring repair or adjustment      | ... | ... | ... | 329 |
| Premises overcrowded                        | ... | ... | ... | 27  |
| Water reinstated                            | ... | ... | ... | 7   |
| Water supply required to upper floors       | ... | ... | ... | 5   |
| Drains, new                                 | ... | ... | ... | 269 |
| Drains requiring reconstruction             | ... | ... | ... | 26  |
| Drains requiring improvement or repair      | ... | ... | ... | 41  |
| Drains requiring obstructions removed       | ... | ... | ... | 104 |
| Drains tested                               | ... | ... | ... | 319 |
| Old drains sealed off from sewer            | ... | ... | ... | 141 |
| Soil vent pipes requiring repair or renewal | ... | ... | ... | 10  |
| W.C.'s. new                                 | ... | ... | ... | 59  |
| W.C.'s requiring improvement or repair      | ... | ... | ... | 177 |
| W.C.'s requiring obstructions removed       | ... | ... | ... | 47  |
| Sinks new                                   | ... | ... | ... | 20  |
| Sinks requiring improvement                 | ... | ... | ... | 20  |
| Sinks requiring traps to be provided        | ... | ... | ... | 3   |
| Sinks requiring obstructions removed        | ... | ... | ... | 25  |
| Waste pipes requiring repair or renewal     | ... | ... | ... | 34  |

SUMMARY OF DEFECTS FOUND (Contd.)

|  |     |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Waste pipes requiring obstructions removed | ... | ... | ... | ... | 19  |
| Other items not specified                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 134 |
| Outdoor Premises.                          |     |     |     |     |     |
| Floors or paving requiring repair          | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6   |
| Requiring cleansing or limewashing         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4   |
| Dustbins requiring renewal                 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 16  |
| Ashpits requiring abolition                | ... | ... | ... | ... | -   |
| Accumulations requiring removal            | ... | ... | ... | ... | 60  |
| Urinals requiring cleansing or repair      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6   |
| Animals improperly kept                    | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3   |

NOTICES SERVED.

|   |     |     |     |     |       |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| Public Health (London) Act, 1936        |     |     |     |     |       |
| Intimation Notices                      | ... | ... | ... | ... | 850   |
| Nuisance Notices                        | ... | ... | ... | ... | 132   |
| Housing Act, 1957                       | ... | ... | ... | ... | -     |
| Factories Act, 1937                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 52    |
| Shops Act, 1950                         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3     |
| Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1     |
| Food & Drugs Act, 1955                  | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26    |
| Clean Air Act, 1956                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4     |
| COMPLAINTS RECEIVED                     | ... | ... | ... | ... | 1,641 |

HOUSING STATISTICS1. INSPECTION OF DWELLING-HOUSES DURING THE YEAR.

|  |     |     |     |     |       |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-------|
| (1) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 4,471 |
| (b) Number of Inspections made for the purpose   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 9,642 |
| (2) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under Section 3, Housing Act, 1957 | ... | ... | ... | ... | 109   |
| (b) Number of inspections made for the purpose   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 149   |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 25    |



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

|  |     |     |     |     |     |     |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Number of premises where it was found necessary to serve Intimation Notices under the Public Health (London) Act, 1936, to abate nuisances or remedy defects | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 850 |
|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|

## 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR.

### A. Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

|   |     |
|---|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which nuisance notices were served requiring defects to be remedied | 132 |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of nuisance notices ...              |     |
| (a) by owners ...   | 134 |
| (b) by local authority in default of owners   | -   |

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

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

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

|   |     |     |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made or Undertaking accepted | ... | 27  |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders                            | ... | ... |
|   | ... | 28  |

### D. Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act 1957.

|   |     |     |     |     |     |    |
|---|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made or Undertaking accepted                              | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 27 |
| (2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit | ... |     |     |     |     | 2  |

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

|     |  |     |     |     |     |    |
|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | Number of houses included in representations by<br>Medical Officer of Health | ... | ... | ... | ... | -  |
| (2) | Number of houses demolished in pursuance of<br>representations               | ... | ... | ... | ... | 46 |

4. HOUSING ACT, Part IV - OVERCROWDING.

|     |     |  |     |     |     |     |    |
|-----|-----|--|-----|-----|-----|-----|----|
| (1) | (a) | Number of overcrowded families on register at<br>beginning of year   | ... | ... | ... | ... | 24 |
|     | (b) | Number of new cases found during year                                | ... | ... | ... | ... | 26 |
|     | (c) | Number of cases rehoused or found other<br>accommodation during year | ... | ... | ... | ... | 6  |
|     | (d) | Number of overcrowded families on register at<br>end of year         | ... | ... | ... | ... | 44 |

LEGAL PROCEEDINGSPUBLIC HEALTH (LONDON) ACT, 1936.

| Date     | Nature of offence  | Fine | Costs    | Result.  |
|----------|--|------|----------|--|
| Jan. 4th | Non-compliance with Nuisance<br>Notice - 68, Ivy Street. | -    | 3. 3. 0. | Order for Notice<br>to be complied<br>with within 14<br>days and to pay<br>three guineas<br>costs. |



I N D E X

|                                  |          |                                |       |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|-------|
| Aged - Care of ... ..            | 19       | National Assistance Act -      |       |
| Anti-fly campaign... ..          | 59       | Section 47 ... ..              | 11    |
| Area of Borough ... ..           | 6        | Section 50 ... ..              | 11    |
| Atmospheric pollution ... ..     | 45       | Noise Nuisance ... ..          | 57    |
| Bacteriological examinations     | 14       | Offensive Trades... ..         | 57    |
| Birth rates ... ..               | 9        | Old People's Clubs ... ..      | 22    |
| Burials ... ..                   | 11       | Outworkers ... ..              | 30    |
|                                  |          | Overcrowding ... ..            | 43    |
| Cancer ... ..                    | 11       |                                |       |
| Clearance Areas ... ..           | 40       | Paid Pupillage ... ..          | 59    |
| Committees -                     |          | Personal Cleansing ... ..      | 55    |
| Public Health ... ..             | 4        | Pests Act, 1949... ..          | 50    |
| Borough Welfare... ..            | 4        | Pet Animals Act, 1951 ... ..   | 53    |
|                                  |          | Pharmacy & Poisons Act ... ..  | 39    |
| Deaths, Causes of... ..          | 8        | Population ... ..              | 9     |
| Death rates ... ..               | 9        | Public Health Propaganda... .. | 16,58 |
| Disinfection ... ..              | 54       |                                |       |
| Disinfestation ... ..            | 54       | Rag Dealers ... ..             | 58    |
| Drainage Inspection. ... ..      | 42       | Rag Flock Act, 1951 ... ..     | 30    |
|                                  |          | Rodent Control ... ..          | 50    |
| Factories Acts, 1937-1959 ... .. | 26,28    | Rent Act, 1957 ... ..          | 43    |
| Food Hygiene ... ..              | 26,31    |                                |       |
| Food Sampling ... ..             | 34       | Sanitary Circumstances ... ..  | 23,61 |
| Free washing facilities ... ..   | 59       | Shops Act, 1950 ... ..         | 27,56 |
|                                  |          | Social Welfare Services ... .. | 19    |
| Hairdressers ... ..              | 55       | Smoke Control Areas ... ..     | 46    |
| Health propaganda... ..          | 58       | Staff ... ..                   | 5     |
| Heating Appliances               |          | Stillbirths ... ..             | 9     |
| (Fireguards) Act.. ... ..        | 53       | Student P.H.I's... ..          | 59    |
| Holiday Home ... ..              | 20       | Swimming baths ... ..          | 57    |
| Housing Statistics.. ... ..      | 27,40,63 |                                |       |
|                                  |          | Tuberculosis ... ..            | 14,18 |
| Infantile mortality ... ..       | 10       |                                |       |
| Infectious diseases ... ..       | 11,12    | Underground rooms ... ..       | 41    |
|                                  |          | Unsound food ... ..            | 37    |
| Legal proceedings... ..          | 65       |                                |       |
|                                  |          | Verminous persons. ... ..      | 55    |
| Marriages... ..                  | 9        | Vital statistics.. ... ..      | 6     |
| Mass Miniature Radiography... .. | 17       |                                |       |
| Maternal mortality.. ... ..      | 10       | Water supply ... ..            | 58    |
| Milk Licences ... ..             | 39       | Water from wells.. ... ..      | 57    |
| Milk sampling ... ..             | 36       |                                |       |