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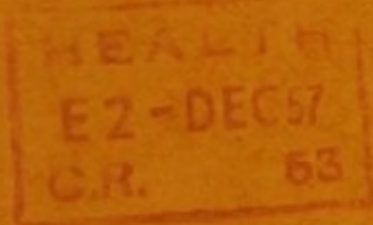
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# ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

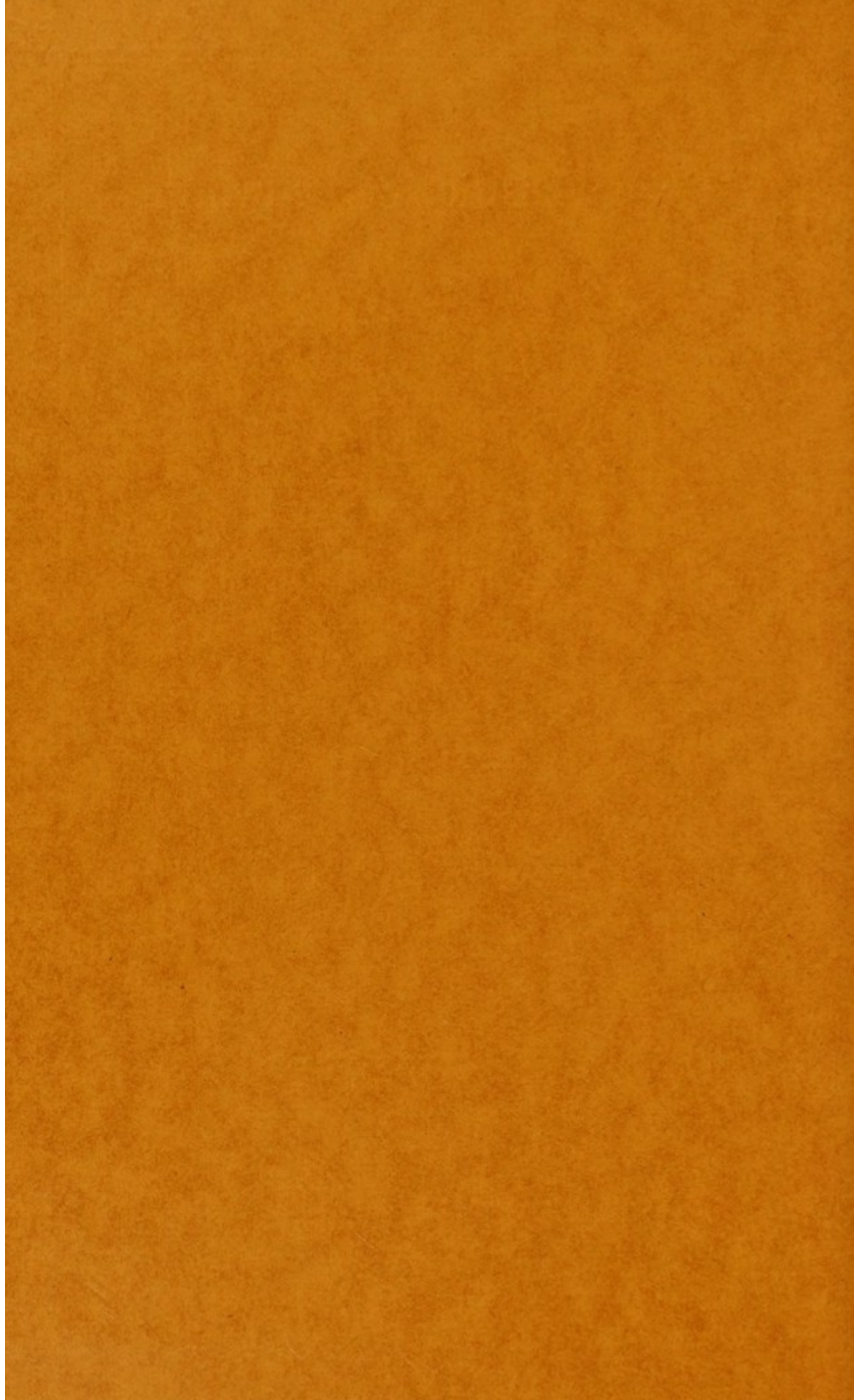
Medical Officer  
of Health

INCLUDING THE

Chief Public Health Inspector's  
Report for the year 1956

BY

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH  
M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.  
Medical Officer of Health



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## URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEDWORTH

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
COUNCIL OFFICES,  
BEDWORTH.  
November, 1957.

*To the Chairman and Members,  
Public Health Committee,  
Bedworth Urban District Council.*

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1956, together with the Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector.

#### BIRTHS

There was little change in the number of children born alive in the Urban District in 1956 as compared with 1955, but the slight decrease of 22 resulted in a reduction in the corrected birth rate from 18.4 to 17.0 per thousand population. This latter figure is still higher than that for England and Wales — 15.6 — and the average for towns of similar size throughout the country, which is also 15.6. On the other hand it approximates fairly closely to the birth rate for the whole of Warwickshire which for 1956 was 16.74. Stillbirths increased from 7 in 1955 to 14 in 1956, but even so this compares favourably with the figure of 18 recorded in 1952.

#### DEATHS

Deaths during 1956 were less by 51 than in the previous year. This has resulted in a reduction in the crude death rate from 17.9 to 15.9. To compare these figures with those for other towns it is necessary to multiply the death rate by a comparability factor which is supplied by the Registrar General. This factor had, until 1955, taken account only of the age structure of the population of the town in question. Thus, as I pointed out in my last Annual Report, a town like Bedworth had an exaggerated death rate, when compared with most other towns, simply because of the large number of deaths of old people transferred from Coventry to High View Hospital. This difficulty has now been recognised by the Registrar General and this year for the first time the death rate

area comparability factors have been adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in each area. In the case of Bedworth, the factor is now 0.77 as compared with 1.26 in 1955. This has resulted in a very great change in the corrected death rate which has decreased from 22.6 in 1955 to 12.2 in 1956. This latter figure now compares much less unfavourably with that for England and Wales and the average for towns of similar size which is in each case 11.6.

#### INFANT MORTALITY

Unfortunately the Infant Mortality Rate for 1956 has increased considerably to 30.3 per thousand related live births as compared with 25.5 for 1955. This is, however, an example of the fallibility of such an annual rate when regarded as an indicator of the experience of a comparatively small population. The actual number of infant deaths in 1955 was 14, while 16 died in 1956. A truer picture is given by an examination of Table 2 on page 8, which shows that over the past ten years the trend of the Infant Mortality Rate has been downwards and this is very clearly demonstrated when one compares 42.5, the average for the five years 1947-1951, with 27.4, the average for the five years 1952-56.

#### TUBERCULOSIS

Table 7 on page 11, shows the new cases of tuberculosis notified during the year. The pulmonary cases show an increase of 14 men and 9 women over 1955. This is partly accounted for by the visit of the Mass Radiography Unit in May, when 9 unsuspected cases of active tuberculosis were detected. The discovery of the remainder must be credited to the diagnostic skill of the general practitioners and the diligence of the Health Visitors in seeking out the contacts of known cases. Although the number of known cases of pulmonary tuberculosis is constantly increasing, as shown by the tuberculosis register, it is most improbable that this represents a true increase in the incidence of the disease. It is much more likely to be due to better case finding and this view is to some extent supported by the results of the two Mass Radiography surveys in 1953 and 1956, which are tabulated on page 12. These results suggest that, in fact, the incidence of tuberculosis in the town is now less than it was three years ago.

#### SLUM CLEARANCE

The Council continued to make good progress with the slum clearance programme during the year. During 1956 they agreed for the first time to consider, as unfit dwellings, caravans which

had been on one site for more than two years and which were in a bad state of repair. They were especially concerned with the unsatisfactory living conditions afforded by old omnibus and motor coach bodies. The lack of proper insulation in this type of improvised caravan leads to excessive dampness from condensation. This same lack of insulation makes the caravan cold in winter so that windows are kept closed resulting in very poor ventilation, which in turn aggravates the dampness still further. The Council felt so strongly on this matter that they decided to ask the Urban District Council's Association to consider what could be done to prohibit the sale of such vehicles for living accommodation. Unfortunately no satisfactory solution was forthcoming, but there is no doubt that such a prohibition would be a great step forward in the fight local authorities are making to improve conditions on caravan sites.

#### WATER

Samples from various sources supplying water in the Urban District were taken during the year. All the older public supplies gave satisfactory results, but in September the new supply from Birmingham was introduced and for a short time this gave unsatisfactory bacteriological results. Your Chief Public Health Inspector worked in close co-operation with his opposite numbers in Nuneaton, Atherstone and Birmingham in the investigation of the cause of this pollution. From these investigations it appeared that the trouble was due to bacterial multiplication in the mains, and after several periods of super-chlorination the results became satisfactory and have remained so.

#### CONCLUSION

In conclusion it may be said that 1956 was a year of steady progress. The work of the Health Department was, as usual, considerably helped by the ready co-operation of the general practitioners in the town, the staffs of the local hospitals, our colleagues in other local authorities and in the Council's other departments. I wish to thank the staff of the Health Department for their loyal support during the year. I would also extend my sincere thanks to you, Mr. Chairman, and to all members of the Committee for the interest you have shown in the work of the Department and the help you have given to me personally.

I remain,

Your obedient Servant,

J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH,

*Medical Officer of Health.*

STATE OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT  
**BEDWORTH URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL**

—————  
**PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE**  
 —————

Chairman:

Councillor J. McMAHON

Vice-Chairman;

Councillor H. W. De'Ath

Chairman of the Council:

Councillor J. T. Bates, J.P.

Councillor G. F. Bailey

„ T. Bassett

„ J. W. Fletcher

„ J. F. Gee

„ F. L. Perkins

„ H. Smith

„ W. T. Tipple

**STAFF OF PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT**

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Medical Officer of Health:

**J. H. BRISCOE-SMITH, M.B., Ch.B., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.**

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

**G. HIRD, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.**

Chief Public Health Inspector, Meat and Other Foods Inspector,  
Petroleum Officer:

**CHARLES E. DEAKIN, C.R.S.I.,**  
Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Additional Public Health Inspector:

**HENRY BURRIS, C.R.S.I.**  
Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Second Additional Public Health Inspector:

**THOMAS JOHN PASSMORE, C.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.,**  
Cert. Meat and Other Foods

Clerk:

**Miss F. LEACH**

Pupil:

**ANTHONY W. MOORE**

(On National Service from July, 1955)

TABLE 1

## A. VITAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of District .. .. .	7,913 acres
Population (Registrar General's Estimate) mid. 1956	27,930
Rateable Value at 31-12-56 .. .. .	£251,977
General Rate Levied .. .. .	17/4d.
Product of Penny Rate .. .. .	£1,000
Number of Inhabited Houses, including Houses and Shops and Licensed Premises as at 31-3-57 ..	8,239

Live Births	Males	Females	Total
Legitimate .. .. .	267	240	507
Illegitimate .. .. .	7	14	21
Total .. .. .	274	254	528
Stillbirths			
Legitimate .. .. .	6	7	13
Illegitimate .. .. .	—	1	1
Total .. .. .	6	8	14
All births .. .. .	280	262	542

Birth Rate (per 1,000 population) Crude .. .. .	18.9
Corrected .. .. .	17.0
Stillbirth Rate (per 1,000 population) .. .. .	0.5
(per 1,000 total births) .. .. .	25.9

Deaths	Males	Females	Total
All ages .. .. .	236	207	443
Under one year .. .. .	11	5	16

Death Rate (per 1,000 population) Crude .. .. .	15.9
Corrected .. .. .	12.2
Infant Mortality Rate (per 1,000 live births) .. .. .	30.3
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of, childbirth .. .. .	1
Deaths from Measles (all ages) .. .. .	—
Deaths from Whooping Cough .. .. .	—

TABLE 2

## VITAL STATISTICS, 1947-56

Year	Popula- tion	No. of Deaths	No. of Births	No. of Infant Deaths	Death Rate	Birth Rate	Infant Mortality Rate
1947	22,940	219	500	19	9.5	21.8	38.0
1948	23,950	198	461	19	8.3	19.2	41.2
1949	24,040	202	460	18	8.4	19.1	39.1
1950	24,540	225	416	16	9.2	16.9	38.5
1951	25,080	272	466	26	10.8	18.6	55.8
1952	25,400	196	466	15	7.7	18.3	32.2
1953	25,580	*399	449	13	15.6	17.5	28.9
1954	27,050	*462	498	10	17.1	18.4	20.1
1955	27,570	*494	557	14	17.9	20.0	25.5
1956	27,930	*443	542	16	15.9	18.9	30.3

} 42.5  
} 27.4  
5 year averages

\* Increase due to changes in regulations affecting transferred deaths.

TABLE 3  
CAUSES OF DEATH, 1956

CAUSES OF DEATH	Males	Females	Total 1956	Total 1955
All Causes .. .. .	236	207	443	494
Tuberculosis—Respiratory ..	5	2	7	5
Tuberculosis—Other .. ..	1	—	1	1
Syphilitic Disease .. .. .	2	—	2	1
Diphtheria .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections ..	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Measles .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases .. .. .	1	1	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Stomach	4	4	8	10
Malignant Neoplasm— Lung-Bronchus .. .. .	10	1	11	6
Malignant Neoplasm—Breast ..	—	9	9	5
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus ..	—	2	2	1
Other Malignant Neoplasms ..	19	9	28	31
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia .. ..	2	1	3	2
Diabetes .. .. .	1	2	3	2
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System .. .. .	52	40	92	94
Coronary Disease, Angina ..	23	14	37	41
Hypertension with Heart Disease	10	16	26	32
Other Heart Disease .. .. .	51	58	109	121
Other Circulatory Disease ..	5	4	9	11
Influenza .. .. .	—	—	—	3
Pneumonia .. .. .	4	7	11	20
Bronchitis .. .. .	9	12	21	35
Other Diseases of Respiratory System .. .. .	4	2	6	4
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1	4
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea .. .. .	—	1	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis ..	1	—	1	7
Hyperplasia of Prostate ..	2	—	2	1
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	—	1	1	—
Congenital Malformations ..	2	3	5	5
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases .. .. .	17	8	25	23
Motor Vehicle Accidents ..	4	1	5	5
All other Accidents .. .. .	5	9	14	18
Suicide .. .. .	1	—	1	5
Homicide and Operations of War	—	—	—	—

## INFANT MORTALITY

TABLE 4  
CAUSES OF NEO-NATAL DEATHS, 1956

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Prematurity	Without Prematurity	Total
Congenital defects .. ..	1	1	2
Birth injuries .. ..	2	3	5
Haemorrhagic disease .. ..	1	—	1
Bronchiolitis .. ..	—	1	1
Asphyxia .. ..	—	1	1
	4	6	10

TABLE 5  
CAUSES OF DEATHS OF INFANTS ONE MONTH TO  
ONE YEAR, 1956

CAUSES OF DEATH	With Bronchitis or Pneumonia	Without Bronchitis or Pneumonia	Total
Congenital defects .. ..	—	2	2
"    "    with pre- maturity ..	—	1	1
Haemorrhagic infarction of lungs .. ..	1	—	1
Influenzal Meningitis .. ..	1	—	1
Asphyxia .. ..	—	1	1
	2	4	6

TABLE 6  
INFANT DEATHS — WARD

<i>Ward</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>Total</i>
Bedworth East .. ..	2	—	2
"    West .. ..	2	2	4
"    North .. ..	3	—	3
Exhall East .. ..	—	—	—
"    West .. ..	2	3	5
Bulkington .. ..	2	—	2
	11	5	16

**B. PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS  
DISEASES — TUBERCULOSIS**

TABLE 7  
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY, 1956

AGE PERIOD	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—1 .. ..	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—5 .. ..	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—10 .. ..	6	3	1	—	—	—	—	—
10—15 .. ..	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—20 .. ..	4	6	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—25 .. ..	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—35 .. ..	6	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45 .. ..	3	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
45—55 .. ..	5	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
55—65 .. ..	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—
65 over .. ..	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Age Unknown	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ..</b>	<b>32</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

TABLE 8

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Cases on Register at 1-1-56 ..	153	116	13	34	316
Cases removed during 1956 ..	12	11	1	4	28
Cases added during 1956 ..	35	27	2	—	64
Cases on Register at 31-12-56..	176	132	14	30	352

**PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, 1956**

TABLE 9

Stage of Disease at Notification.

R.A.			R.B.			Not Known
1	2	3	1	2	3	
37	7	3	—	2	1	3

TABLE 10

**VISIT OF THE MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY  
UNIT — MAY, 1956.**

	GENERAL PUBLIC			SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Miniature X-Ray Examinations..	603	948	1551	800	758	1558
Recalled for Large Films ..	32	42	74	21	21	42
Recalled for Clinical Examinations	16	16	32	8	7	15
Referred to Chest Clinic ..	2	5	7	1	1	2
Confirmed as Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	2	5	7	1	1	2

**VISIT OF THE MINIATURE MASS RADIOGRAPHY  
UNIT — MAY, 1953.**

(For Comparison)

	GENERAL PUBLIC			SECONDARY SCHOOL CHILDREN		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
Miniature X-Ray Examinations..	541	1105	1646	571	500	1071
Recalled for Large Films ..	50	88	138	13	13	26
Recalled for Clinical Examinations	19	31	50	10	11	21
Referred to Chest Clinic ..	9	15	24	5	5	10
Confirmed as Active Pulmonary Tuberculosis .. .. .	2	11	13	2	2	4

TABLE 11  
INFECTION DISEASES—WARDS

TABLE 11  
NOTIFICATION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

	Cases Notified								Total
	0-1	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-25	25-45	45-65	+ 65	
Scarlet Fever ..	—	10	18	11	—	2	—	—	41
Pneumonia ..	2	5	1	—	1	6	5	5	25
Erysipelas ..	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Measles ..	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Whooping Cough	11	76	20	—	—	—	—	—	107
Meningococcal Infection ..	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Peurperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	5
Poliomyelitis: Paralytic ..	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery ..	6	8	19	5	3	14	3	5	63

TABLE 12

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES—WARDS

DISEASE	WARD						Total
	Bedworth E.	Bedworth W.	Bedworth N.	Exhall E.	Exhall W.	Bulkington	
Scarlet Fever..	10	7	6	12	4	2	41
Pneumonia ..	2	8	5	3	5	2	25
Erysipelas ..	—	—	1	—	2	—	3
Measles ..	—	3	—	—	2	—	5
Whooping Cough ..	1	15	28	11	15	37	107
Meningococcal Infection ..	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	—	—	2	—	2	1	5
Poliomyelitis Paralytic ..	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Dysentery ..	7	1	12	10	31	2	63
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	2	29	—	31

TABLE 13

## FOOD POISONING

Total number of outbreaks	Number of cases	Number of deaths	Organisms or other agents responsible with number of outbreaks of each	Foods involved with number of outbreaks of each
—	31	—	28 cases— Unknown 3 cases— Salmonella Typhi- murium	Unknown

TABLE 14

## ISOLATION HOSPITALS

CASES ADMITTED TO HOSPITAL, 1956

DISEASE	COVENTRY		
	Males	Females	Total
Scarlet Fever .. .. .	1	3	4
Glandular Fever .. .. .	1	—	1
Poliomyelitis .. .. .	—	1	1
Virus Encephalitis .. .. .	—	1	1
Upper Respiratory Infection .. .. .	—	1	1
Aseptic Meningitis .. .. .	2	—	2
Staphylococcal Abscess } .. .. .	1	—	1
"    Septicaemia } .. .. .			
Erysipelas .. .. .	—	1	1
Whooping Cough .. .. .	2	4	6
"    "    with Bronchitis .. .. .	1	—	1
Pneumonia with Chicken Pox .. .. .	1	—	1
Gastro Enteritis .. .. .	4	5	9
Dysentery .. .. .	4	3	7
Food Poisoning .. .. .	2	—	2
<b>TOTAL .. .. .</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>38</b>

### C. GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA

The General Practitioner Service is administered by the Warwickshire Executive Council; there are seven Medical Practitioners together with Assistants resident in the district, and two or three others living outside practice on the periphery.

There are no general hospital services directly available within the district, but adequate out-patient and in-patient facilities are provided at the Nuneaton and Coventry Hospitals, which are administered by Group No. 20 Hospital Management Committee of the Birmingham Regional Hospital Board. Cases of Infectious Disease are usually admitted to Whitley Isolation Hospital, Coventry. The bed accommodation for Tuberculous patients is provided mainly at Hertford Hill Sanatorium, near Warwick, but other Sanatoria within the Birmingham Region are used. Out-patient clinics for Tuberculosis are held at Riversley Park Clinic, Coton Road, Nuneaton, and The Quadrant, Coventry, and facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease are available at Riversley Park Clinic, Nuneaton.

The Warwickshire County Council are responsible for the arrangements made for Domiciliary Nursing, Domestic Helps, Vaccination and Immunisation, the care of Mothers and Young Children, the Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, and the Ambulance Service under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946. With the exception of the Ambulance Service the administration of these services is under the control of the Area Medical Officer, Council House, Nuneaton.

The Ambulance Depot is adjacent to the Clinic, Newtown Road, Bedworth, where Infant Welfare Clinics and Clinics for School Children are held each week. These premises are also used for Ante-Natal, Ophthalmic, and Sunlight Clinics at which attendance is by appointment only. A modern, well-equipped Dental Surgery is situated at the Nicholas Chamberlaine School, where a School Dental Officer attends for the treatment of school children, and also of pre-school children and expectant mothers.

TABLE 15

Existing arrangements for all the Clinic Services provided by the Warwickshire County Council within the District are shown below:

SERVICE	SITUATION OF PREMISES	DAYS OPEN
Infant Welfare Centres (under 5 years)	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays, Tuesdays & Thursdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
	Ryton Methodist Church Hall, Bulkington	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
Antenatal Clinics	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Tuesdays, 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Mothercraft & Relaxation	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Wednesdays, 2 to 4 p.m.
School Health Service (5—15 years)		
Minor Ailments Clinic	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays & Thursdays, 9 a.m. to 12 noon
	Keresley Newlands School	Alternate Fridays 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
	Nicholas Chamberlaine School	Thursdays 10-30 a.m. to 12 noon
Eye Clinic	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays by appointment
Dental Clinic	Nicholas Chamberlaine School	Mondays, Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays by appointment
Speech Therapy	Newtown Road, Bedworth	Mondays by appointment

## D. HOUSING

### Building Programme

No. of new houses erected during 1956:—

(a) By the Local Authority .. .. .	100
(b) By Private Enterprise .. .. .	210
	310

No. of applicants for Council Houses at:—

31st December, 1955 .. .. .	700
31st December, 1956 .. .. .	550

### Housing Repairs and Rents Act, 1954

Number of applications received for Certificates of disrepair .. .. .	4
Number of applications approved .. .. .	3
Number of applications refused .. .. .	1
Number of applications received for Certificates of revocation .. .. .	—
Number of applications approved .. .. .	—
Number of applications refused .. .. .	—

### Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action .. .. .	55
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

### Action taken under Statutory Powers during the year:—

Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of notices served under the Public Health Acts .. .. .	73
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------	----

## MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No. of Licenced sites .. .. .	7
No. of Dwellings on Licenced sites .. .. .	228
No. of Individual Licences .. .. .	18
No. of Unlicenced sites .. .. .	12
No. of Dwellings on Unlicenced sites .. .. .	102
No. of Individual Unlicenced Dwellings .. .. .	18
No. of Dwellings exempt from Licence (Members of Showmen's Guilds, Agricultural Workers, etc.) .. .. .	40
	19
	406



## E. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

### WATER SUPPLY

The Water Supply of Bedworth is constant, and is obtained as follows:

(a) *Two sources at the Newdigate Colliery, in the West Ward of the District.*

(i) From an adit in the Frank Shaft, 270ft. below ground surface.

(ii) From a 12in. borehole, 220ft. deep.

The total quantity of water from these sources for 1956 was 77,431,500 gallons.

(b) *20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks.*

The borehole is 20in. in diameter and 275ft. deep.

The yield for 1956 was 84,319,115 gallons.

(c) *Exhall Deep Well.*

The well is 9ft. in diameter, and approximately 260—300ft. deep. The yield from this well during the year was

15,640,000 gallons.

(d) *Coventry Corporation.*

This is used as a Supplementary Supply, and is only drawn upon when necessary. The quantity obtained from this source during 1956 was

13,424,000 gallons.

(e) *Birmingham.*

This is used as a supplementary supply, being piped via Nuneaton. The quantity obtained from this source from 25th September, 1956 to the end of the year was

7,494,000 gallons.

All this water is pumped into a storage reservoir at the Waterworks. The reservoir has a storage capacity of 750,000 galls., which is normally a 1.35 days' supply for the town. The water is pumped from the reservoir to the Water Tower, from which it is distributed throughout the town after chlorination.

Total from all sources

198,308,615 gallons.

The Exhall East and West Wards are in the Water Supply district of the City of Coventry, and are supplied by that Corporation.

The rural portions of the District obtain their supply from shallow wells.

As a result of the above it is considered that the Water Supply of the area has been reasonably satisfactory in quantity.

No. of samples of Town's water submitted for analysis .. 98

		<i>Raw Water</i>	<i>Treated Water</i>	<i>Total</i>
(a) Chemical ..	..	5	3	8
(b) Bacteriological ..	..	62	28	90

No. of samples from all other sources submitted for analysis 4

			<i>Raw Water</i>	
			<i>Chemical</i>	<i>Bacteriological</i>
Wells .. .. .	..	..	—	2
Spring .. .. .	..	..	1	1

#### RAINFALL

The total rainfall for the year was .. .. 19.91 inches  
 Number of days when rainfall was recorded .. 177  
 The wettest month was August, when a total of 3.81 inches was recorded.

The average daily consumption of water in the District during 1956 was:

Domestic .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	449,542	gallons
Trade .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	31,704	„
Bramcote .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	55,608	„
Barnacle and Shilton, for Rugby R.D.C. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6,458	„
Total .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	543,312	„

The maximum consumption of water in any one day for all sources was .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	721,500	gallons
Consumption per day per head of population ..	..	..	..	..	..	21.29	„
Population of Statutory Area .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,600	
Population supplied into Houses .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	21,338	
Population supplied by Standpipes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1,215	
Total population directly supplied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	22,553	
Population without piped supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	47	
Total hereditaments supplied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	7,431	
Houses with standpipes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	222	
Standpipes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	80	
Wells used for domestic supply .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	15	

#### CARAVANS

Caravans directly supplied .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	185	
Caravans supplied by standpipes .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	183	
Caravans with supply inside .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Population directly supplied (included in Total Population directly supplied) .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	462	

TABLE 16

The latest Chemical analyses are as follows:

Results expressed in parts per 1,000,000.

Source	Free and Saline Ammonia	Albuminoid Ammonia	Chlorine in Chlorides	Nitrogen in Nitrates and Nitrites	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate at 80°F. in 4 hours	Total Solids dried at 100°C.	Nitrite	Free Chlorine	pH	Appearance	Plumbo-Solvency Iron
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	0.004	0.032	87.0	3.0	0.1	580	Absent	—	7.85	Bright few small particles.	—
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	0.0	0.016	75.0	1.0	0.1	660	Absent	—	7.45	Bright, few small particles.	—
Newdigate Colliery Mixed	0.004	0.032	69.0	1.5	0.3	520	Trace	—	7.70	Bright, few small particles.	—
20" Borehole Bedworth Waterworks	0.144	0.048	125.0	Absent	0.4	710	0.002	—	6.78	Brownish turbidity few large particles.	—
Exhall Well	0.036	0.04	390	Trace	0.33	1400	Minute Trace	Absent	7.24	Bright, few small particles.	Nil
Bulk Supply	0.044	0.048	85.0	1.5	0.7	700	Absent	—	7.58	Bright, few small particles.	Nil

TABLE 17

The following table is based on the Ministry of Health's Report — "The Bacteriological Examination of Water Supplies," which classifies Piped Supplies as follows:

*Presumptive Coliform  
Count per 100 ml.*

Class 1	Highly Satisfactory	..	..	less than 1
Class 2	Satisfactory	..	..	1—2
Class 3	Suspicious	..	..	3—10
Class 4	Unsatisfactory	..	..	Greater than 10

Throughout the year 50 per cent. of Samples should fall into Class 1, 80 per cent. should not fall below Class 2, and the remainder should not fall below Class 3. In chlorinated piped supplies the water ought to come into Class 1.

SOURCE	Class 1		Class 2		Class 3		Class 4		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Newdigate Colliery No. 1	12	92.3	—	—	1	7.7	—	—	13	100
Newdigate Colliery No. 2	12	92.3	1	7.7	—	—	—	—	13	100
Newdigate Colliery Mixed	5	71.4	1	14.3	1	14.3	—	—	7	100
Birmingham	5	83.3	1	16.7	—	—	—	—	6	100
Newdigate Colliery Mixed and Birmingham	6	85.7	—	—	1	14.3	—	—	7	100
Exhall Well	10	90.9	—	—	1	9.1	—	—	11	100
20in. Borehole, Bedworth Waterworks	20	90.9	2	9.1	—	—	—	—	22	100
Town Main	9	81.8	1	9.1	1	9.1	—	—	11	100
All Sources	79	87.7	6	6.7	5	5.6	—	—	90	100

**TABLE 18**  
**CLOSET ACCOMMODATION**

The following table shows the number of pailclosets and cesspools in the district:

	<i>Bedworth</i>	<i>Exhall</i>	<i>Bulkington</i>
Pailclosets .. .. .	28	24	75
Cesspools .. .. .	21	50	102

## FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND WORKPLACES

### TABLE 19

1.—**Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**  
including Inspections made by Public Health Inspector.

PREMISES	Number of		
	Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted
Factories (including Factory Laundries) .. .. .	50	—	—
Workshops (including Workshop Laundries) .. .. .	—	—	—
Workplaces (other than Out-workers' premises) ..	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>50</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

### TABLE 20

2.—**Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.**

	Number of Defects			Number of offences in respect to which prosecutions were installed
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
<i>Nuisances under the Public Health Acts:—*</i>				
Want of cleanliness ..	—	—	—	—
Want of ventilation ..	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Want of drainage of floors	—	—	—	—
Other nuisances .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation				
Insufficient .. .. .	—	—	—	—
Unsuitable or defective	2	2	—	—
Not separate for sexes ..	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> .. .. .	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

\*Including those specified in Sections 2, 3, 7 and 8 of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as remediable under the Public Health Acts.

## RODENT CONTROL

During the year two rodent operators were employed in routine work of rodent control. The methods of control as recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries are used, and the following conditions were found and action taken:

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				(5) Agricultural
	(1) Local Authority	(2) Dwelling houses	(3) All other including Business Premises	(4) Total of Cols. (1) (2) & (3)	
1. Number of properties in District .. ..	9	8238	931	9178	40
2. Number of properties inspected as a result of:					
(a) notification ..	—	47	20	67	—
(b) Survey under the Act .. ..	6	2222	10	2232	10
(c) otherwise .. ..	—	—	40	40	—
3. Total inspections carried out—incl. re-inspections	24	6687	60	6771	10
4. Number of properties inspected (in Sec. 2) which were found to be infested by:					
(a) Rats: Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	3	487	16	506	2
(b) Mice: Major ..	—	—	—	—	—
Minor ..	—	15	4	19	—
5. Number of infested properties (in Sec. 4) treated .. ..	3	502	20	525	3
6. Total treatments carried out—incl. re-treatments	9	502	24	535	—
7. Number of notices served under Sec. 4 of the Act:—					
(a) Treatment ..	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Structural work ..	—	—	—	—	—
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sec. 4 of the Act	—	—	—	—	—
9. Legal Proceedings ..	—	—	—	—	—
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out .. ..	—	—	—	—	—

**F. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD**  
**MILK SUPPLY, 1956**

Number of milk retailers, other than producers, resident  
in district .. .. . 30

TABLE 21

**TUBERCULOUS MILK INVESTIGATIONS**

**Routine Milk Samples taken by the Warwickshire County Council  
for Biological Examination.**

	<i>No. of Samples</i>	
	<i>Total</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>
Pasteurised .. .. .	—	—
Tuberculin Tested (Past) .. .. .	—	—
Tuberculin Tested .. .. .	3	Nil
Accredited and non-designated .. .. .	12	Nil

**Results of Investigations of Tubercle-Infected Milk Supplies  
during the year 1956.**

	<i>Cases found on routine sampling in the County</i>	<i>Cases reported by neighbouring County Authorities</i>
Number of		
1. Investigations .. .. .	—	—
2. Cows examined .. .. .	—	—
3. Milk samples for diag- nostic purposes .. .. .	—	—
4. Cows slaughtered under Tuberculosis Order .. .. .	—	—
5. Cows removed from herds during investigations that may have been infected .. .. .	—	—

### FOOD PREMISES

Number of Food Premises registered under Section 16, Food and Drugs Act, 1955:—

#### Ice-Cream:

Sale .. .. .	106
Manufacture .. .. .	2
Store .. .. .	106
Sausages .. .. .	12

### VISITS TO FOOD PREMISES

Fried Fish Shops .. .. .	16
Bakehouses .. .. .	8
Butchers' Shops, Stalls, Vans .. .. .	96
Ice Cream Premises .. .. .	40
Dairies, Milkshops .. .. .	94
Catering Establishments .. .. .	24

### ICE CREAM SAMPLES

During the year 38 samples of ice cream were taken and submitted for bacteriological analysis, the results of which are as follows:—

<i>Grade</i>	<i>Pre-packed</i>	<i>Loose</i>	<i>Total</i>
1 .. .. .	24	3	27
2 .. .. .	3	3	6
3 .. .. .	5	—	5
4 .. .. .	—	—	—
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	32	6	38
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

## MEAT

## CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED, 1956

DETAIL	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
No. killed (if known) .. ..	484	93	83	3320	1567	Nil
No. inspected .. ..	484	93	83	3320	1567	Nil
All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	266	47	Nil	547	212	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci .. ..	55.16	50.54	1.2	16.47	13.53	Nil
Tuberculosis only:—						
Whole carcasses condemned	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	43	10	14	Nil	24	Nil
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis .. ..	9.09	10.75	Nil	Nil	1.53	Nil
Cysticercosis:—						
Carcasses of which some part or organ condemned	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Generalised and totally condemned .. ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

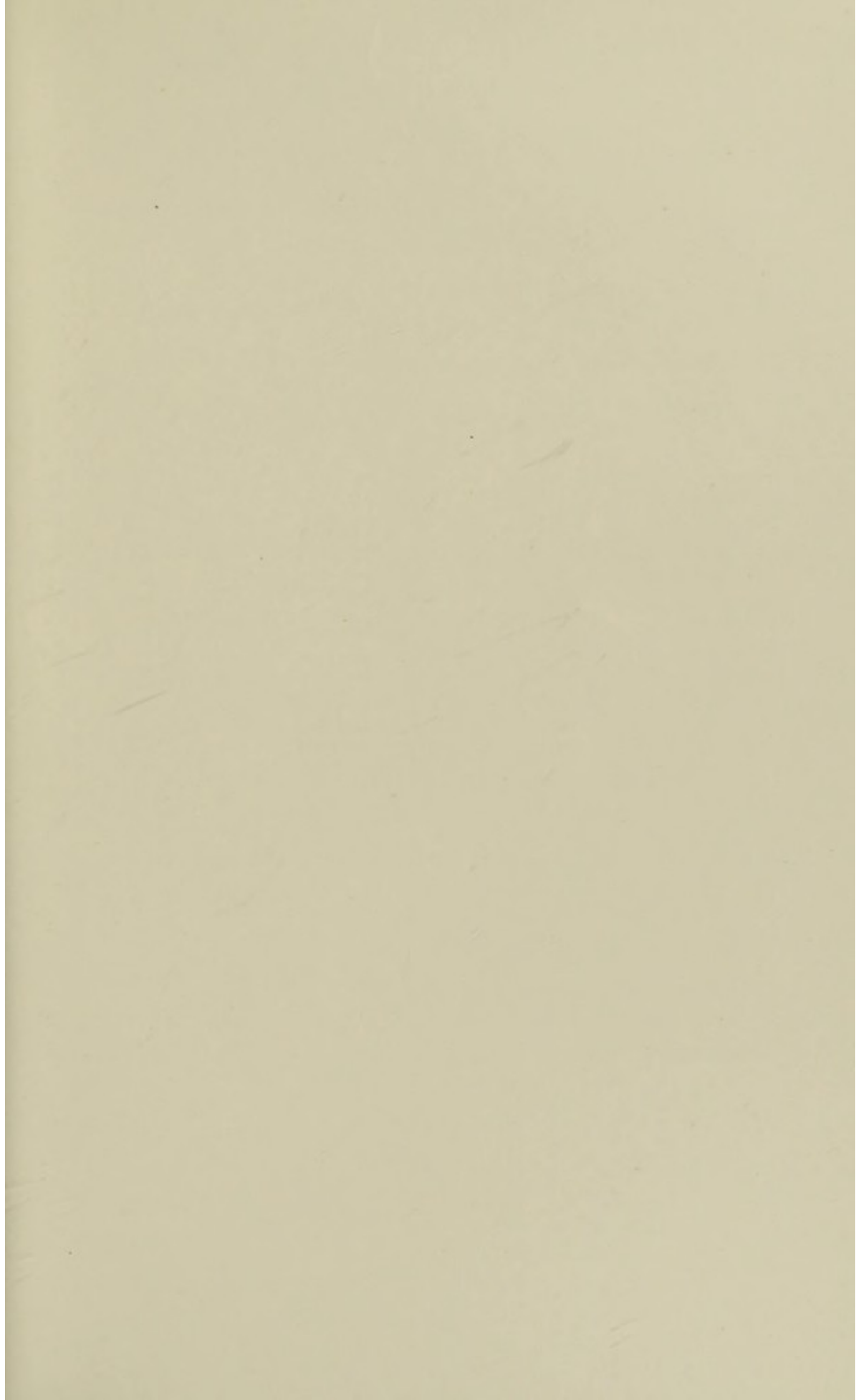
## FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1956

DETAILS	WEIGHT		
	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
42 tins of Meat, Ham, Rabbit, Tongue, etc. . .	1	2	17 $\frac{1}{4}$
177 tins and jars of Jam, Fruit, Milk, Vegetables, Fish, etc. . . . .	2	1	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Bacon and Ham . . . . .			6 $\frac{1}{2}$
Sausages . . . . .		2	1
Meat Pies . . . . .			1 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cheese . . . . .		3	16 $\frac{1}{4}$
Cakes, Biscuits, Cereals . . . . .		2	2
Sultanas . . . . .		1	9
<b>TOTAL WEIGHT</b> . . . . .	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>13<math>\frac{1}{2}</math></b>

### DISPOSAL OF CONDEMNED FOOD

All condemned meat from the slaughterhouses is conveyed to a private firm in Nuneaton for processing.

All other condemned food is collected by the Council's Refuse Department and disposed of by tipping with the normal household refuse.



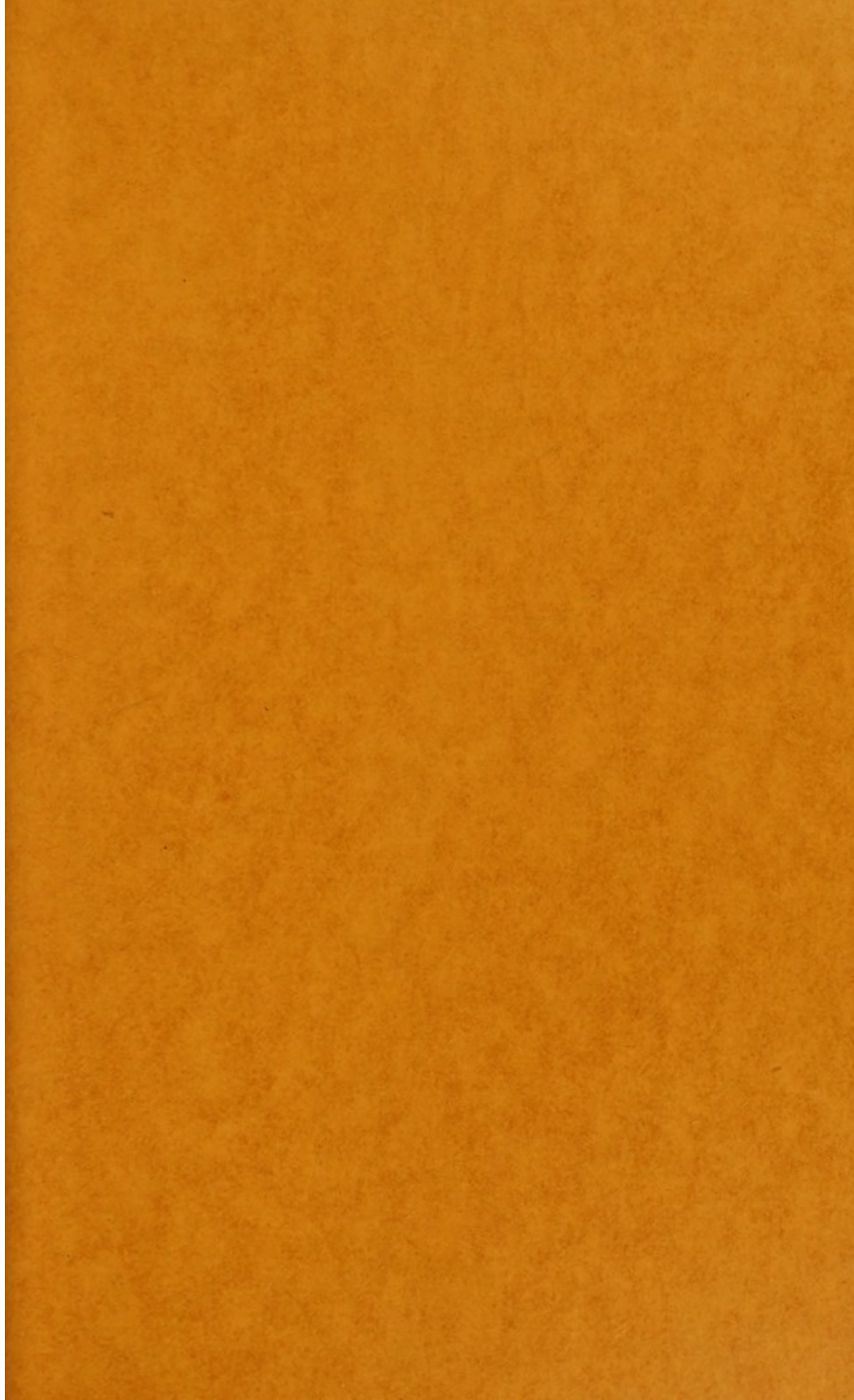
FOOD CONSUMED DURING 1946

DETAILS	WEIGHT		
	Cwt.	Qrs.	Lbs.
42 jars of Meat, Ham, Rabbit, Tongue, etc.	1	2	17 1/2
197 Qrs and jars of Jam, Fruit, Milk, Vegetables, Fish, etc.	2	1	16 1/2
Bacon and Ham			5 1/2
Sausages		2	1 1/2
Meat Pies			1 1/2
Cheese		1	10 1/2
Cakes, Biscuits, Cereals		2	2 1/2
Sauces		1	9
<b>Total Weight</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>131</b>

DISPOSAL OF CONSUMED FOOD

All condemned meat from the slaughterhouse is conveyed to a private firm in Niagara for processing.

All other condemned food is collected by the Council's Refuse Department and disposed of by mixing with the normal household refuse.





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W. Cawthorne & Son,  
Printers,  
Market Place, Nuneaton.

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