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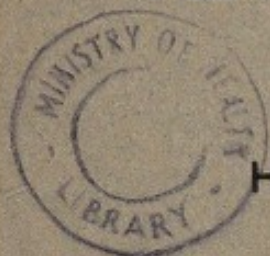


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Urban District of Kenilworth

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1962

BY

D. LIVINGSTONE, M.B., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

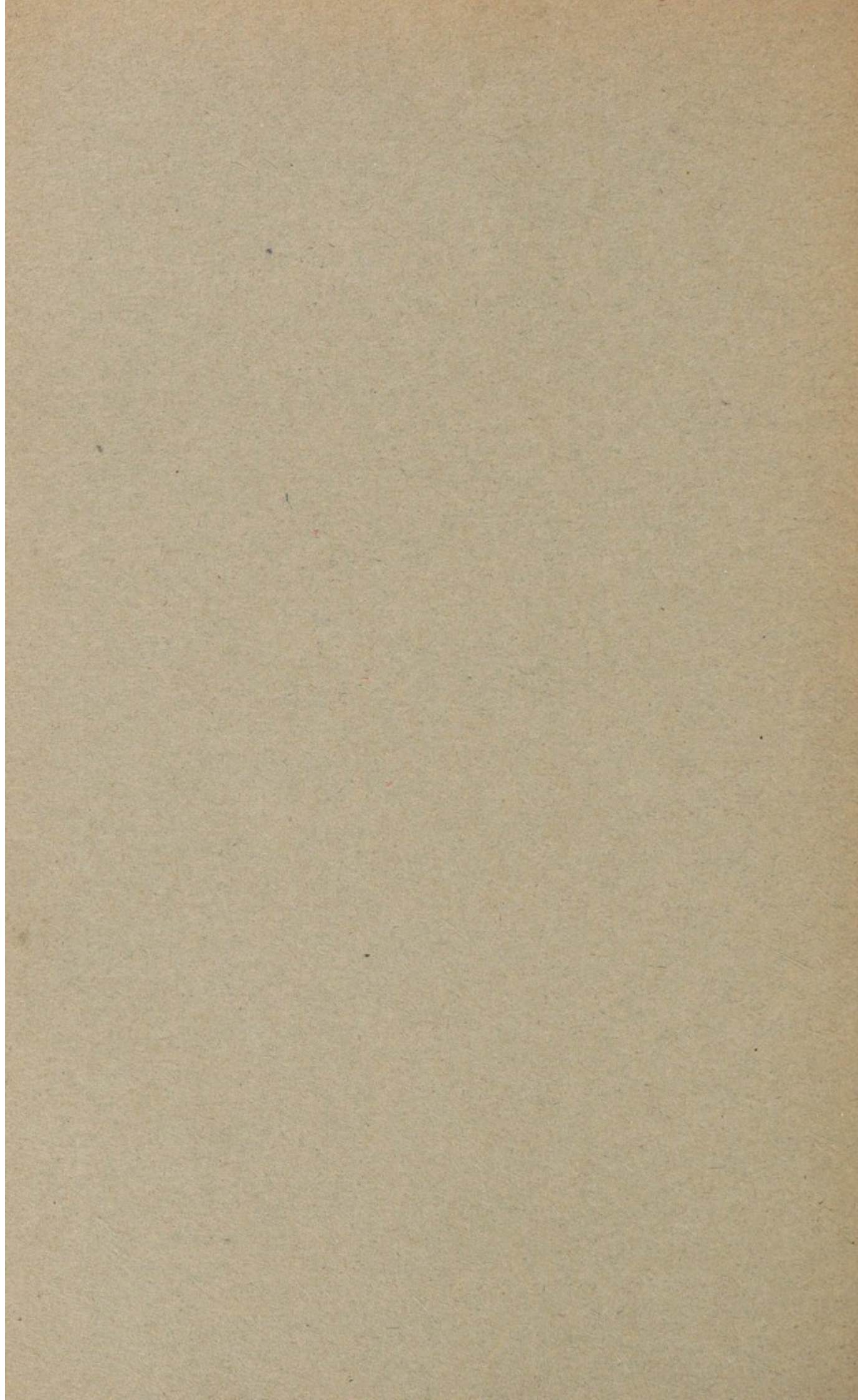
OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

A. TOMES LTD., PRINTERS, 46, BEDFORD STREET

1963



38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.
August 15th, 1963.

To the Kenilworth Urban District Council

Mr. CHAIRMAN, LADIES and GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report upon the health of the urban district in 1962. Once again several hundred new citizens were added to your population. The statistics for births, deaths and infectious disease were all satisfactory. Your water supply and scavenging services have been adequate to meet the demands but grave difficulties were experienced in treating sewage at your works because of the extensive alterations in progress there. Thus the quality of the effluent became so bad as to lead to a formal complaint from the Severn River Board. Mr. Edmundson retired from the post of Public Health Inspector at the end of March 1962 although remaining as your Surveyor for another six months. Mr. H. W. Sillifant, who had assisted him for some years in the health department, has been appointed your Public Health Inspector as from 1st April, 1962. Mr. Edmundson is retiring to live in Kenilworth and it will be the hope of all his former colleagues that he and his wife will find great happiness in the charming house which he has designed as their home. It is a privilege to have worked with so loyal and friendly a colleague. His unfailing sense of humour made light of difficulties and he was a modest man who did not seek to advertise the importance of the work which he did for Kenilworth. In Mr. Sillifant the Council has chosen a worthy successor. He will also be the officer responsible for Public Cleansing.

Home Safety

The Council received in January, 1962, a letter from the County Council inquiring if they wished to promote the formation of a Home Safety Committee. After discussion of the letter it was decided to explore the support which such a Committee might expect to find in the town, but no immediate decision was taken in the absence of any strong or expressed local interest.

Housing

In regard to housing a review by your health inspector showed that of 106 houses scheduled in 1955 as unfit some

34 were still outstanding. It seemed probable that action by the owners had since made some of these fit but it was equally probable that some not so scheduled had, through neglect of repair, since become unfit, although previously on the border line. Also it was necessary to have regard, when calculating the future housing target for replacement houses, to a third group of property which was fit when inspected some ten years ago but is steadily declining in standard. Unless improved, many houses in this class will before long become unfit.

Health Education

In April you agreed to promote the display in the town of posters calling attention to the risks to health arising from smoking of cigarettes. During July it was known that the County Health Committee had booked the Mobile Unit of the Central Council of Health Education for a tour towards the end of the year and that it was hoped to include Kenilworth in the itinerary.

Dental Health

The Council discussed a letter received from the Warwickshire County Council on this subject and after examining arguments for and against decided to lend its support to proposals for adding 1 part per million of fluoride to public water supplies.

I have, once more, great pleasure in thanking you for the kindness, courtesy and interest invariably shewn to me. A word of thanks is also due to all the many officers of the Council who have in greater or lesser measure so willingly helped me during the year. It is fitting to record especially my indebtedness to your Surveyors, past and present, and to Mr. Sillifant, whose aid I have been able to call upon at any time in seeking information which it would otherwise be laborious for me to obtain from my office in Leamington Spa.

I remain,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Kenilworth Urban District

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Area	...	...	...	...	5,967 acres
No. of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	4,919
Product of a penny rate	...	...	...	...	£810
Rateable value	...	...	...	...	£199,490
Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1962	...	...	...	...	15,330
Birth Rate per 1,000 population	(Crude)	...	...	...	17.2
	(Corrected)	...	...	...	15.3
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	...	...	15.2
Death Rate per 1,000 population	(Crude)	...	...	...	10.5
	(Corrected)	...	...	...	13.7
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	}		From Sepsis	...	—
			From other causes	...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—					
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	11.6
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	12.3
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
“ “ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	—
“ “ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	—

The population increased by 340 persons, with a natural increase (*i.e.* excess of births over deaths) of only 98 so that immigrants were responsible for most of the increase. Of the total of births 6.1% were illegitimate.

Statistics for England and Wales are shown at the foot of Table II.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE DISTRICT

1. Staff of Public Health Department

Medical Officer of Health (part-time), Dr. F. D. M. Livingstone.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health (part-time), Dr. K. D. Young.

Surveyor (to 30th September, 1962), G. A. J. Edmundson. Surveyor (from 1st October, 1962), E. Prince, B.Sc., M.I.C.E.

Public Health Inspector, H. W. Sillifant, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Clerks : Miss L. Feasey, *S. Buckley, *Miss B. Gibbons Ward.
*(Members of L.H.A. Clerical Staff with part of time allocated to services of Joint Sanitary Committee, M.O.H.'s Office).

2. *Public Health Laboratories* at Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry (Medical Director Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead) have once again been of much assistance to the department. Apart from the routine examination of water, milk, etc., a number of specimens were submitted as part of the investigation of an outbreak of diarrhoea and vomiting among pupils of a local school for infants and juniors. A number of those concerned were found to have some type of bacillary dysentery and nearly all took school dinners. Investigations were, therefore, made of kitchen staff. The County Health Inspector co-operated with your Public Health Inspector in making these inspections and enquiries.

3. *L. H. A. Services*.—The County Council has a modern clinic in Station Road where a child welfare centre meets from 2-0—4-0 p.m. on Tuesdays and Thursdays. Vaccination and Immunization is carried out there and national welfare foods are on sale. Full district nursing and midwifery services are available for your district and these are supervised from the Area Health Office in Leamington Spa which also controls a service of domestic helps for elderly or sick persons and for expectant and nursing mothers. A wide range of sick room requisites, appliances and nursing aids is available upon loan from County Stores.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

1. *Water Supply*.—An adequate and wholesome supply of water has been maintained to the area during the year, although during the period before the installation of the new permanent pump in No. 2 Borehole, the supply was supplemented from the mains owned by the Coventry Water Undertaking. A connection to the Coventry Undertaking's mains was completed early in the year under an agreement between the two Authorities.

The new pump in No. 2 Borehole was installed in October, from which time the town's supply was again self-sufficient.

Also during the year an automatic control system was installed linking the Knowle Hill reservoir with the Pumping Station and providing for automatic control of the bore hole pumps.

Owing to the continued rapid growth of the town it will not be long before the possibilities of augmenting the supply will need to be considered, as bore hole pumping levels indicate that they are operating at maximum yield.

During the year complaints continued to be received of the insufficiency of water pressure in the Crackley and Park Hill areas. The supply to the former area was improved by the installation of a booster unit which was put into service in October.

The total quantity of water pumped from the Mill End Pumping Station was				190,395,842	gallons
from Birmingham Road ...				38,975,258	„
The quantity obtained from the Coventry Water Undertaking was				13,897,000	„
Giving a total of				243,268,100	„

which is an increase of almost 10% over the previous year.

Restrictions were again imposed on the use of hoses and sprinklers during the summer period.

During the year water main extensions were laid in :—

Farmer Ward Road	Newfield Avenue	Mercia Avenue
Whitemoor Road	The Mews	Queens Road
Willoughby Avenue	Convent Close	Southfield Drive
Castle Green	Greville Road	Barn Close
Borrowfields Lane	Thickthorn Close	Percy Crescent
Malthouse Lane	Priory Road	
Rouncil Towers Estate	Woodlands Estate— Birches Lane	

148 new services were provided and 59 service repairs were carried out. 10 new meter services were installed.

There are no standard pipe supplies for domestic purposes and with very few exceptions every house in the district has a piped water supply.

In March chemical analyses were carried out on samples from the Birmingham Road bore hole and Nos. 1 and 2 bore holes in Mill End, the results of which are as follows :—

Water Analysis—Results expressed in Parts per Million.

Appearance	<i>Birmingham Road</i>		<i>No. 1</i>	<i>No. 3</i>
	<i>10/3/62</i>	<i>22/3/62</i>	<i>Borehole</i>	<i>Borehole</i>
	Bright, few small particles.	Bright, large particles	Bright, few small particles.	
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.22	0.008	0.007	0
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.07	0.007	0.007	0.007
Chlorine in Chlorides	70.0	24.5	24.5	24.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.8	3.8	6.1	5.8
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C. in 4 hours	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.1
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	440	400	380	365
Nitrite Nitrogen	0.003	0.002	Absent	Absent
pH	7.75	7.35	7.30	7.30
Free Chlorine (residual)	0.14	—	—	—
Combined residual chlorine	0.15	—	—	—
Total chlorine	0.29	—	—	—
Lead Pb.	—	—	—	—
Copper Cu.	0.05	—	—	—
Zinc Zn.	0.2	—	—	—
Iron Fe.	—	—	—	—
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C.	750	611	574	540
	micromhos.	micromhos.	microm.	microm.
Total hardness	260	320	310	300
Alkalinity as CO ₃	133	—	—	—
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	—	14.0	20.0	13.0

Stanway, Birmingham Road (E. J. Pugh, Esq.). "This water is organically of good quality, and suitable for use as a Public Supply. The sample is very slightly high in residual chlorine, and this could be a source of complaints of taste, although no abnormal taste was detected in this sample. The sample is satisfactorily low in metallic contaminants. This is, however, a water, fairly high in bicarbonate hardness, and one which would tend to liberate carbon dioxide on heating. In a hot water system there could be some action upon metals, which would contribute a resultant astringent taste to the water."

Each of the three boreholes: "The above results show that this water is chemically of a high degree of purity and suitable for use as a Public Supply. It is hard water. The water is high in dissolved carbon dioxide and may be slightly corrosive."

In addition to the above, 31 bacteriological analyses were made, all of which were satisfactory.

2. *Sewerage and Sewage Disposal Works.*—Progress at your sewage works extensions was all but halted during January by frost, snow and rain. Thus in February, only two new and two old filter beds were in use while the distributors of two more were under assembly. It had been intended to bring into use all the storm water tanks as an emergency measure but this could not be done and the quality of the effluent was poor. A conference was therefore held between officers of the Severn River Board and this Council's representatives concerning the discharge of such an effluent into the Finham Brook and it was agreed to urge the contractor so speed up the work. The River Board also commented that the population had already passed the 15,000 mark which originally had been taken as the design base of the new works. The Council agreed to take the advice of its consultants upon the need to plan for further enlargements soon.

The progress of the contract evidently had not shown either the desired speed or co-ordination of operations when the River Board's officer inspected the brook on June 22nd, 1962. He felt obliged formally to report that the effluent discharged was foul and that there was an evident lack of cohesion in arranging the work. Stock was therefore taken at once of the available units of plant and revealed this balance sheet :—

Of 6 sedimentation tanks, 3 out of use since 1/6/62 ; of 10 filter beds, only 2 in working order ; of 2 Humus tanks, both out of commission, although one soon was due to be put back into service ; all sludge lagoons incapable of being operated.

A month later, in August 1962, progress was still reported as slow. Three of the six sedimentation tanks and four of the ten filters were then in use plus one humus tank and one storm water tank put into temporary service as a settling tank. The effluent was still rather crude.

By September the Council had decided to raise their sewage treatment capacity to cope with a flow from 18,000 to 20,000 persons. Having learned of the sympathy of the appropriate Ministry to such proposals, the Council asked its Consulting Engineers to report thereon together with estimates of cost. News of this decision was conveyed to the Severn River Board together with a current report upon the state of the works. At this time the sedimentation tank work was complete and all ten filters were completed and

fit for service. Both humus tanks were in use and the pumps were undergoing tests. Dried sludge was being removed from the beds and the new Crackley sewer was almost ready. Thus there passed some of the anxiety which had been felt lest the discharges of virtually untreated sewage which had been taking place should lead to the institution of legal proceedings against the Council by the River Board.

Twenty sewer stoppages were attended to during the year—a major stoppage in Dalehouse Lane due to tree roots.

Dredging operations were carried out in sewers in The Close and Abbey Fields resulting in the removal of some 4 tons of detritus.

Work was completed on the laying of auxiliary sewers in School Lane, Bridge Street and Abbey Fields.

At the Sewage Disposal Works, Dalehouse Lane, certain sections of the modernised works had been brought into operation and some improvement in the effluent being discharged to the Finham Brook had been achieved. As the contract for the alterations nears its end it is to be expected that considerable improvement in the standard of effluent discharge to the Brook will shortly be obtained.

Street gully cleansing was again carried out by contract. Cess pool emptying continued to be carried out by private arrangement.

3. *Rivers and Streams.*—Culverts carrying the stream which runs in a Northerly direction through the town received regular attention to keep them clear of debris.

4. *Refuse Collection and Disposal.*—In order to maintain a weekly collection it was found necessary to increase the number of men in each gang from six to seven.

The opportunity was taken to revise completely the bonus system. This was particularly weak in that the bonus was based on figures submitted by the team leaders which could not readily be checked. To overcome this a street by street survey was made to determine the actual number of dustbins emptied per week. This revealed that the total number of bins in the town is just over 6,000 and the new rates were calculated to produce approximately £3 per week per man if all the bins were collected each week.

The bonus system devised requires each team to collect 315 bins per day after which a bonus of 3½d. per bin is paid. This arrangement has been most satisfactory in practice, and a regular seven-day service has been achieved.

The following collection statistics were recently taken :—

Number of premises from which refuse is collected	... ..	5,450
Number of dustbins emptied each week	...	6,530
Number of collectors (including drivers)	...	14
Number of bins collected per man per day	...	93

The disposal of refuse proceeded satisfactorily throughout the year. In spite of its location in close proximity to a housing estate there were virtually no complaints of nuisance. The success of controlled tipping is always dependant on an adequate supply of a covering material and copious quantities of this is readily available in the form of foundry sand. Were it not for this free supply, the cost of disposal would be considerably higher. Attention must be drawn to the fact that the Tip is filling up very rapidly. You will be aware that it is privately owned and a very large amount of material is deposited by private tippers. The life of the Tip cannot be foreseen. It is, however, most unlikely that it will extend beyond the end of 1965 and it is clear that immediate steps must be taken to secure alternative tipping accommodation.

A completely new scheme of charges for the removal of refuse from all trade premises was introduced in October. All trade premises were affected. Charges were arrived at as follows :—

- £2 12 0d. per annum where no more than two dustbins of trade refuse are removed each week.
- £3 18 0d. per annum where three to five dustbins of trade refuse are removed each week.
- £6 10 0d. per annum where more than five dustbins of trade refuse are removed each week.

In addition, higher charges were negotiated where very large quantities of refuse were involved. A revenue in excess of £800 per annum can be expected from this service.

D. HOUSING

Number of houses built by :	1962	1961	1960
(a) Local Authority	17	8	43
(b) Private enterprise	319	221	263
Total number of completed houses			
houses owned by Council ...	50	50	50
Houses converted into flats, maisonettes, etc., and into two houses	6	—	1
Number of demolition orders made	—	—	7
Number of houses demolished ...	—	—	3
Number of houses demolished and owned by the Council	—	—	1
Closing of unfit houses	4	—	—
Number of unfit houses made fit :			
(a) By Official Notices	2	—	7
(b) Informally	37	30	34

Improvement Grants.—During the year, 59 applications were approved for Standard Grants and 6 for Discretionary Grants. This is an encouraging increase over the applications received in 1961. Again most applications were from owner occupiers to provide hot water supplies and bathroom facilities.

A Ministry Circular, issued in May, was intended as a guide to local authorities in their administration of the Improvement Grant Scheme. Practice Notes attached to the Circular elucidated many of the previous difficulties and a few points of procedure were introduced. Grant aid was made available for the provision of an indoor W.C. In cases of application for hot water supplies the amount of Grant was severely restricted where there was already an existing hot water supply to the bath. This is particularly unfortunate since many of the older properties in Kenilworth have gas geysers which are not capable of providing sufficient hot water for baths, and which may not be replaced with the aid of a Grant.

The owner of a dwelling which has been improved can now increase the rent by $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ per annum of his share of the cost of Improvement.

Caravans and Temporary Dwellings

There has been a gradual reduction in the number of caravans and temporary dwellings at the three sites with conditional planning permission. At the end of the year there were four caravans and one bungalow at Grounds Farm, two bungalows at Castle Farm, and six bungalows at Garlicks Farm. The unauthorised parking of caravans on the unlicensed site at Rouncil Lane persisted in spite of repeated warnings. It would seem that further Court Action must be contemplated here.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Food and Food Premises.—(a) Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955: Owing to a shortage of staff, it was impossible to carry out frequent routine inspections. Visits were made, however, where necessary and conditions were found to be generally satisfactory.

(b) Ice-Cream: Three premises were registered under Section 15 of The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, for the storage and sale of ice-cream. Fifty-one premises are now so registered.

Meat and Meat Products.—The total number of animals slaughtered at the two slaughterhouses increased to 11,643. All animals were inspected and it will be appreciated that this has entailed a great deal of work.

Both slaughterhouses now comply with the Slaughterhouses Act and Regulations. Messrs. F. Snelson & Son have completed the re-building and modernisation of their slaughterhouse. They have been extremely co-operative and have generally exceeded the minimum requirements in order to provide themselves with a first-class slaughterhouse.

Electric stunning is now in use for the smaller animals and a stunning pen has been installed for cattle. In this way slaughtering is carried out quietly, efficiently, and in the most humane possible way.

Attention was also paid to the ancillary buildings. A large refrigeration room was provided and at the end of the year work was well advanced in the construction of new toilets, mess rooms, and offices.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958.—There were twelve renewals for licences to slaughter or stun animals.

Unfit Food.—The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as being unfit for human consumption :—

Ham	....	....	1 tin
Corned Beef	....	....	7 tins
Cooked Meat	....	....	9 tins
Fish	....	....	20 tins
Tinned Fruit	....	....	95 tins
Tinned Vegetables	....	....	60 tins
Soup	....	....	1 tin
Meat Pies	...	...	6
Chocolate Bars	...	...	6
Ice-Cream	...	...	122

These goods were destroyed at your Refuse Tip.

Two complaints were received of foreign material contained in foodstuff. One concerned beetles in a loaf of bread and the other chips of glass in a bottle of milk. These were referred to the Food and Drug Authority for action under Sections 1 and 2 of the Food and Drugs Act.

MEAT INSPECTION.

YEAR 1962

Appendix

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed (if known)	908	76	96	7907	2656	None
Number inspected ...	908	76	96	7907	2656	None
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> ... Whole carcasses condemned	2	None	None	4	2	None
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	204	29	None	243	90	None
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysti- cerci	22.68%	38.16%	0.00%	3.12%	3.46%	None
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcasses condem- ned	None	None	None	None	None	None
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	2	None	None	None	14	None
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	0.22%	None	None	None	0.53%	None
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	4	1	None	None	None	None
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	2	1	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None	None

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 31

Milk Samples for biological examination during the year 1962 were taken by officers of the County Council within the district as shown below :—

<i>Designation of Milk</i>				<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>No. Positive</i>
Pasteurised	...	...	...	—	—
" Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) "		...	...	—	—
" Tuberculin Tested "		...	...	4	—
Non-Designated		...	...	—	—

The results showed freedom from Tuberculosis in each instance. Thanks are due to the County Medical Officer of Health who supplied these figures.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1955

		Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1955	...	—	4	—	9	—	—
1956	...	—	—	—	4	—	1
1957	...	—	1	—	3	5	1
1958	...	—	1	—	—	—	5
1959	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1960	...	—	1	—	1	—	—
1961	...	—	2	—	2	—	—
1962	...	—	1	1	—	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1962.

If one compared the few entries under the headings of this table of figures with those in a pre-war year, the drop appears quite startling and may easily mislead the unwary. For the years between have seen not merely a striking re-

duction in the incidence of the major infectious diseases but also a changing pattern of disease. Whereas better hygiene and nutrition and also improved medicines can prevent or cure many formerly feared diseases, there has been an apparent increase in "virus" infections against which effective weapons have yet to be forged. Some virus infections are already well known, e.g. Poliomyelitis, Influenza and Smallpox. However, there is a host of lesser known viruses which cause outbreaks from time to time. These agents are difficult to identify and the diseases which they produce are not notifiable. So the health department finds it not an easy task to form a true picture of the incidence and relative importance of diseases, saddled as it is with an out-of-date notification schedule which brings in information much of which enable little or no administrative action to be taken and omits disorders which it might be rewarding to study with closer attention than is now possible.

Reports come in frequently of diarrhoeal diseases which appear to occur in local epidemics and often attack the same persons repeatedly. Unfortunately the news is usually received too long after the events to make useful investigations possible.

In December, 1961, five persons, allegedly re-vaccinated, developed smallpox after entering the U.K. from Pakistan. One of these living in the West Bromwich area was examined by a local Medical Officer of Health who subsequently contracted the disease himself. Before this infection declared itself he had attended several public gatherings at one of which he was in contact with several persons resident in Kenilworth who in turn made a number of secondary contacts. In the circumstances, having regard to the wide publicity given at the time to the whole incident, it is not surprising that the public demand for vaccination outran the available provision for a time

TUBERCULOSIS, 1962

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	2	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	4	2	1	—	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	—

Prevention—B.C.G. (Contact Scheme)

B.C.G. Vaccine is given to child contacts of infective cases and to certain special risk groups such as health service staffs. In every case a prior skin test is done to ensure that vaccine is given only to negative reactors.

B.C.G. (Scholar's Scheme)

The scheme continued in county schools for 13-year-old children to have tests of skin sensitivity to tuberculin and for negative reactors to be given an intradermal injection of B.C.G. vaccine. The figures of work done in Kenilworth schools are given below.

<i>No. skin tested</i>	<i>Positive</i>	<i>Negative</i>	<i>Total given B.C.G. Vaccine</i>
89	18	63	63

X-ray and follow-up tests are made when any child gives a strong positive reaction to the Heaf test. Those absent for reading of tests must be included in a later test series.

Tuberculosis.—The following table shows the cases notified, and deaths for the past 20 years :—

	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
Cases ...	9	10	9	9	4	1	14
Deaths ...	2	3	1	3	6	2	3
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Cases ...	3	3	13	15	15	13	15
Deaths ...	—	3	2	1	—	—	—
	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	
Cases ...	5	6	12	7	5	7	
Deaths ...	2	1	1	1	1	1	

Treatment.—4 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium for treatment during the year, and 4 were discharged.

Mass Radiography Unit.—The Medical Director, Dr. Gordon Evans, mentions in his annual report for 1962 that 31 males and 51 females were X-rayed, making a total of 82 members of the general public from whom one person with a non-tuberculous abnormality was referred to Clinic or Hospital.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951

Section 47 of this Act provides that where persons—

- (a) are suffering from grave chronic disease, or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated are living in insanitary conditions and
- (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, and the Medical Officer of Health gives a written certificate in the prescribed form, the local authority may apply to a court, having jurisdiction, for an order to remove the person to a suitable and convenient place, e.g. hospital. Seven days clear notice must be given to the person concerned of the intended application and it must also be given to the person managing the premises or institution. The order, if granted, may authorize a person's detention for a period not exceeding three months at the place specified in the Court's order.

One case came under notice during 1962.

This was that of:—

Mr. T. S— (72), living alone in a Council owned house in a dirty and neglected state. He had been the lodger of a former tenant who had decamped owing rent and taking all the furniture. He was found during bitter winter weather with little food and no fuel trying to keep himself warm by standing over a gas cooker with the oven burners lit and door open. Refusal of assistance led to an application for a compulsory removal order. The Court ordered his removal to Lakin House, Warwick, where he settled down happily.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Instruments to measure the amount of smoke, grit, and sulphur-dioxide in the atmosphere are still being maintained at the Council Depot. Daily readings are submitted to The Warwickshire Clean Air Council and to the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research at their Warren Spring Laboratory. The Minister of Housing has approved the Council's Byelaws made under the above Act in regard to appliances fitted in new buildings.

One application for prior approval in respect of Messrs. Boremaster Ltd., Crackley Hill, to install a boiler was approved. This was for oil fired plant with an output rating of 514,000 B.T.U. and the approval was subject to use of specified fuel oil.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

*To the Chairman and Members of
The Kenilworth Urban District Council.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADY AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in submitting this, my first Annual Report as your Public Health Inspector.

Following Mr. Edmundson's retirement the department became a separate unit in April 1962 with special responsibility for Refuse Collection and Disposal, and Improvement Grants. The department suffered throughout the year from staffing shortage as I was without qualified assistance, and the situation was aggravated by a pronounced increase in meat inspection.

Messrs. F. Snelson & Son completed the rebuilding and modernisation of their slaughterhouse, thus providing the town with excellent slaughtering facilities. In the design, particular attention was paid to ease of cleaning, and without a doubt this slaughterhouse ranks with the most up-to-date in the County.

The inevitable complaints of nuisance during the year ranged from smoking chimneys to a lady whose cat was bitten by a rat ! Every effort was made to deal satisfactorily with these problems and happy solutions were found in most cases.

After increasing the refuse collection staff by two it was found possible to maintain a seven-day service. Holidays and vehicle breakdowns caused some delay but no serious problems. The vehicles were serviced by the Highway Department and it was necessary to borrow a relief driver on a few occasions. I would thank the Surveyor for his co-operation in this respect. The new bonus arrangements introduced in the Autumn have been successful in providing the necessary incentive. Some difficulty is still experienced in getting suitable men, but once accustomed to the work they settle in quite happily.

The refuse itself has continued to change in character and become considerably more bulky and less dense. However, the small bulldozer compresses it satisfactorily in the levelling and covering operations. Altogether this machine has proved well suited for its purpose. As the control of private tipping is almost impossible, it is hoped that every effort will be made to secure exclusive rights at any future Tip.

A system of charges for the removal of trade refuse was introduced in October, the object being to relate charges more realistically to the cost of collection and at the same time to bring this Council's policy into line with that already adopted by many other Authorities. Assessments in all cases were generally based on the quantity of refuse and agreed after personal interview with the traders concerned.

An increase in the number of Improvement Grants was encouraging. The scheme will have to be much more extensively used, however, if the objects of the House Purchase and Housing Act are to be achieved. There has been much talk in Parliamentary Circles recently of compulsory powers to enforce the improvement of houses and there would seem to be a strong case for such action.

Various reports were submitted on Slum Clearance but little real progress was made. This was due in large measure to the Council's inability to rehouse the displaced families.

In conclusion, may I thank members of the Council for their help and for their sympathetic consideration of proposals laid before them during the year. I have also to express my gratitude to Dr. Livingstone, and to the Clerk, Surveyor and Treasurer for their co-operation.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Lady and Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant,

H. W. SILLIFANT,

Public Health Inspector.

Nuisances

A number of complaints of nuisances were received and dealt with during the year. The persons concerned were mainly co-operative and remedied these on request.

Statutory Notices were served in respect of two properties.

Infectious Disease

When requested by the Medical Officer of Health investigations were made in cases of infectious disease, and reports submitted.

Disinfection of Premises

Disinfection of various premises has been carried out. Where necessary, clothing and bedding have been removed for destruction.

Drainage

A number of drainage problems arising during the year were attended to and advice given as necessary. Informal notices were served in some instances.

Open-Air Bathing Pool

The pool was opened on the 19th May, 1962 and closed, 29th September, 1962. Attendance figures were as follows :—

		<i>For comparison :</i>	
		1961	1960
	1962		
Adults ...	4,138	7,708	6,714
Children ...	10,042	13,898	11,573
Spectators	4,243	5,864	5,895
Sundays ...	3,418	5,774	7,785

The sand filtration and break-point chlorination systems worked satisfactorily and the condition of the water in the pool was maintained at a high standard.

One specimen of water was sent for analysis and this was entirely satisfactory.

New Buildings

336 Houses, Bungalows and Flats

5 Estate layouts

365 Garages

5 Workshops and Extensions

7 Changes of use

2 New shop fronts

3 Conversions into Flats

23 Alterations and Additions

1 Addition to School

2 New Shops

2 Extensions to Shops

3 Electricity Sub-Stations

1 Conversion into Shop

1 Concrete Mixing Unit

1 Swimming Pool (School)

1 Bank Front

1 Dairy

1 Stables

1 Industrial Development Site

1 Water Pumping Station

3 Workshop and Office Blocks.

Factories

The number of factories on the register is 42. Of these 38 are power and 4 non-power factories. I have been unable to carry out routine inspection of these but any complaints that have come to my notice have been investigated and dealt with. Generally speaking the factories are well maintained and facilities provided are adequate.

Rodent Control

The Rodent Operator was fully engaged on rodent control and general Public Health work. Complaints of rodent infestations were dealt with promptly. Twenty-seven contracts are now held in respect of farms and other premises, and the total value is £218 per annum.

The Rodent Operator was equipped with a moped and this helped him considerably in his journeying around the district. Careful attention was paid to the Tip and in addition to rodent control measures it was treated daily for flies during the summer months.

TABLE I.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.
SUMMARY OF WORK DONE IN THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S
DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1962.

	Inspections and observations made	Notices served and complied with			
		In-formal	In-formal abated	Formal	Formal abated
GENERAL SANITATION.	Water Supply	60	—	—	—
	Drainage	69	8	7	—
	Stables and Piggeries	17	6	6	—
	Fried Fish Shops	6	—	—	—
	Tents, Vans and Sheds	28	4	2	—
	Factories	47	4	4	—
	Workplaces	—	—	—	—
	Bakehouses	10	5	5	—
	Public Conveniences	—	—	—	—
	Theatres and Places of Entertainment	—	—	—	—
	Refuse Collection	484	24	22	—
	Refuse Disposal	200	—	—	—
	Rats and Mice	156	16	15	—
	Miscellaneous	150	—	—	—
	Knackers Yard	—	—	—	—
HOUSING.	UNDER PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:				
	No. of houses inspected ...	64	28	28	2
	Visits paid to above houses	82	—	—	8
	UNDER HOUSING ACTS:				
	No. of houses inspected ...	141	17	17	—
	Visits paid to above houses	159	—	—	—
	UNDER RENT ACT, 1958:				
	No. of houses inspected ...	—	—	—	—
	Visits paid to above houses	—	—	—	—
	VERMINOUS PREMISES:				
MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION. I.D.P.	No. of houses inspected ...	6	—	—	—
	Visits paid to above houses	15	—	—	—
	Applicants for Council Houses	4	—	—	—
	Inquiries in cases of I.D. ...	10	—	—	—
	Visits re Disinfection	3	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous infectious disease visits	—	—	—	—
	INSPECTION OF MEAT:				
	Visits to Slaughterhouses ...	468	—	—	—
	VISITS TO:				
	Butchers	14	2	2	—
	Fishmongers and Poulterers	2	—	—	—
	Grocers	44	8	8	—
	Greengrocers and Fruiterers	8	—	—	—
	Dairies and Milkshops	2	—	—	—
	Ice-cream Premises	48	—	—	—
	Restaurants	9	2	1	—
	Public Houses	—	—	—	—
	Miscellaneous Food visits ...	50	—	—	—
		2356	124	117	10

Quantity of Unsound Food Voluntarily Surrendered	No.
Quantity of Unsound Meat Condemned	416lbs.
Seizure of Unsound Food	5122lbs.
Samples of Ice-cream taken for Examination	—
Samples of Well Water taken for Examination	—

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE	
Houses disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	3
Schools disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	2
Lots of Bedding steam disinfected or destroyed	2
Prosecutions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	—
Convictions for Exposure of Infected Persons or things	—
Prosecutions for failure to notify existence of Notifiable Disease	—
Convictions for failure to notify existence of Notifiable Disease	—

H. W. SILLIFANT,
Public Health Inspector.

TABLE II.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1962
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Crude Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1953	10,870	202	18.5	8	39.6	121	11.1
1954	11,110	180	16.2	6	33.3	102	9.2
1955	11,550	196	17.0	7	35.8	114	9.9
1956	12,200	231	19.0	6	25.9	103	8.5
1957	12,630	228	18.0	—	—	101	8.0
1958	13,020	199	15.3	3	15.0	120	9.2
1959	13,430	214	15.9	5	23.4	116	8.6
1960	14,250	238	16.7	3	12.6	135	9.5
1961	14,490	284	19.6	1	3.5	145	10.0
1962	15,330	259	17.2	3	10.6	161	10.6

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1962.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1962.**(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

	Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	18.0	18.1	11.9 21.6

TABLE III.

KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1962.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox									
Plague									
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)									
Erysipelas									
Scarlet Fever	1		1						
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever	1				1			1	
Pneumonia									
Malaria									
Dysentery									
Puerperal Pyrexia									
Meningococcal Infection									
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough									
Encephalitis Lethargica									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	6	2	4						
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6		1	1	2	2			
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1			1					
Food Poisoning									
Totals	15	—	2	6	3	2	2	—	

TABLE IV.
KENILWORTH URBAN DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1962.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	6	1
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	7	7
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
16 Diabetes	—	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	7	18
18 Coronary disease, angina	16	12
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	1
20 Other heart disease	11	13
21 Other circulatory disease	3	5
22 Influenza	1	—
23 Pneumonia	4	3
24 Bronchitis	6	—
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	1	—
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	—	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	1	—
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	—	1
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	4
33 Motor vehicle accidents	1	—
34 All other accidents	1	3
35 Suicide	—	—
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	1	—
All causes	81	80

