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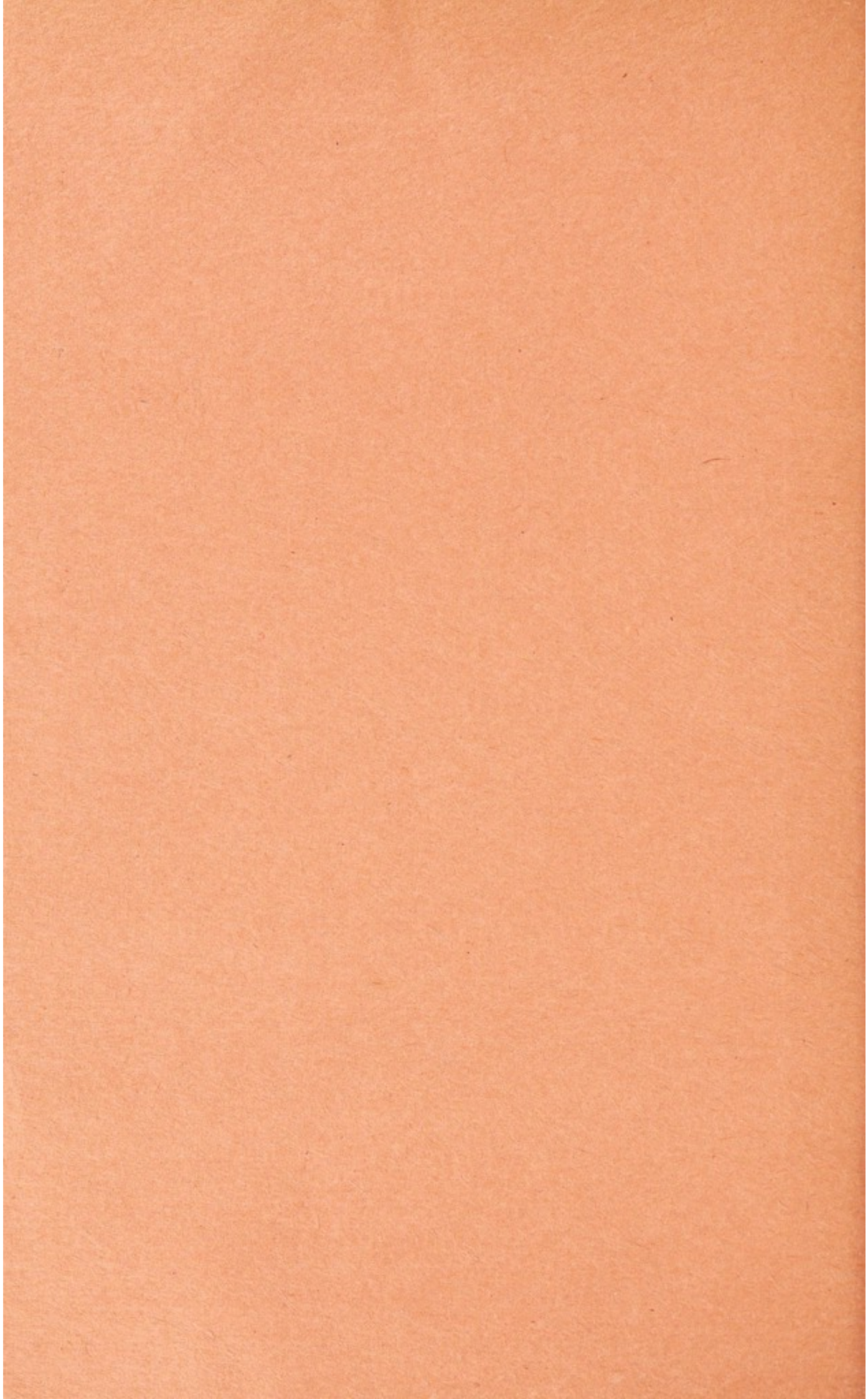
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38, HOLLY WALK,
LEAMINGTON SPA.

22nd April, 1965.

To the Council of the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my report upon the health of the district for the year 1964. The population increased by 760 to 44,300 and roughly half of this was due to natural increase. With fresh pressure upon the town's housing resources, it is important that more attention should be given to conditions in houses let in lodgings. Therefore the appointment of Mr. V. W. Vickers to the vacant post of Additional Public Health Inspector was welcome and made it possible to redistribute the inspectoral districts between the staff so as to give extra attention where it has been most needed. Food hygiene has continued to be another main activity of the department since, in addition to the 1,598 housing inspections, 716 visits were paid to food premises for inspection purposes and a further 330 for the sampling of food. In all 160 samples were sent to your analyst under the Food and Drugs Act and also 109 samples of ice cream, 96 milk and various water samples were taken for bacteriological examination by the Public Health Laboratory Service. Quite a substantial volume of work arose out of recently enacted Statutes such as the Clean Air Act, Noise Abatement Act and the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963. It is pleasing to record the solution of last year's mysterious noise nuisance and one hopes that the complainant will be troubled no more by 'things that go bump in the night.'

The Spa Manager has reported that the Swimming Baths were more popular than ever and the samples of bath water taken showed that a good standard of purity was maintained in spite of the increased summer and winter patronage. The purity of the Victoria Park Paddling Pool had, however, been much less easy to ensure in the past and in 1962 and again in 1963 a number of unsatisfactory reports were received. Following discussions by the Parks and Health Committees over these failed samples, the Borough Engineer was given instructions to improve the chlorination and pumping equipment at a cost of over

£500 and the 1964 samples were uniformly good. Parents can therefore be confident that this pool, unlike some elsewhere, is carefully controlled. As reported to the Health Committee, the use of fluoracetamide for rodent control was suspended and it was necessary to revert to methods which are perhaps less efficient as well as more costly in terms of labour and money. This material is so active and soluble a poison that it did not appear possible to provide the control and safeguards that are desirable in a department of this size.

Perhaps the most noteworthy item of all is that 1964 seems to have been the first year in which no inhabitant of the Borough has died from a cause certified as due to Tuberculosis. Certainly there is no comparable finding in past reports up to and including the year 1913. It is not possible to go further back and still make a true comparison since notification of all forms of Tuberculosis, whether occurring in public or in private practice, was only made compulsory in 1912. Between 1908 and 1912 regulations required notification only of cases arising in poor law practice. Before the year 1908 the disease was locally notifiable in a few places and in fact this Council had made it voluntarily notifiable in 1902 on the request of their M.O.H. Perusal of the M.O.H's. Annual Report for 1908 proved to be an interesting exercise. There were 21 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis but only 2 of them had been reported during life. "Our Health Department," wrote Dr. Browne, "offers to disinfect in every way after a death from Phthisis but most people refuse to accept such offers and resent interference in any way. Leaflets as to the dangers of spitting have been distributed to houses containing Phthisical patients, theatres, tramcars, railway stations, public houses and other places of public resort; but I think that little attention has been given to these."

Diphtheria seems also to have been rampant since the M.O.H. recorded 73 cases 'of which 60 occurred at the Warneford Hospital.' One can well imagine the stir which such an occurrence there would cause today since the public has not heard of one single case here since 1951. The occurrence of two cases in Union Walk during 1908 caused the Sanitary Inspector for No. 2 District to apply smoke tests to all the drains there. Epidemiologically this may seem to have been wide of the mark but it had one useful and practical result since the two infected houses

and 12 others of the 26 houses were shown to have defective drains and traps and the owner was made to reconstruct them and intercept the drains properly from the main sewer. In addition there was a wholesale stripping and cleansing of these houses at a considerable cost but alas he was disappointed to find that some of the occupiers little appreciated clean homes and that owners resented demands for the abatement of nuisances. Indeed the work of the Inspectors cannot have been either easy or pleasant since, for example, difficulty was encountered in getting sanitary dustbins to replace the 'pervious boxes without covers for the storage of vegetable and organic house refuse *** with and amongst which refuse there often played children of tender age with scabbed mouths and blotchy faces.'

A hawker was unlucky enough to meet with the Inspector while he had exposed for sale upon his barrow 91 lbs. of unwholesome strawberries and, for lack of a pound to pay his fine, later spent a fortnight in prison. The law was less severe the following year, in 1909, when a Canal boatman pleaded guilty to "obstruction" of the Canal Boats Inspector but the prosecution was dismissed.

However all is not gloom in these old reports. At the end of the year 1907 the Borough Health Committee arranged for a local Chemist to hold a store of Diphtheria Antitoxin for issue free of charge against a medical certificate to patients unable to pay for the drug themselves. Two years later the report records that 'the free antitoxin supply continues to give satisfaction and the results have been good.' The Soured Milk Cure was then much in vogue and the Corporation were making 'Pure Bulgarian Health Milk' at the Pump Room Laboratory under medical supervision; scrupulous care was taken that the milk was 'absolutely above suspicion.' This was described as an attractive and valuable asset to the town. One of the Sanitary Inspectors remarked upon his visits to offer disinfection of houses where someone had died of an infectious disease and of his regret that 'some look upon my application in the light of a reflection on their cleanliness and not as an honest endeavour to help them free the house of a terrible disease.' Clearly Health Education has produced a different outlook in the past half century and if the public is today more exacting it is also more co-operative and better informed. Things have moved on a long way but it may nevertheless still be possible on occasion to

agree with Dr. Sam Browne who wrote nearly 60 years ago, "I hold that there are no "slums" in our Borough; but there are deplorably dirty people in our midst."

I hope that members will have found some of these quotations from the past of interest in the context of the health of the Borough as we know it today. The Pump Room Laboratory, of course, closed down very many years ago but a few pieces of glassware and outmoded equipment long lay gathering dust in the attics of No. 4 Hamilton Terrace. This house, known as Hamilton House, was occupied in part by the Borough Health Offices and in part by Clinics of the Local Health Authority. Hamilton House has itself now passed into history having been first vacated and then demolished during 1964. Originally it had been a doctor's house. Latterly a wooden hut was placed in the grounds and this survives today; having been provided by voluntary subscription for services devoted to the young, it was exempted from the general clearance of the site and has been removed to the Edmondscote Sports Stadium for the use of young people there. The Chief Public Health Inspector now has his offices at No. 35 Regent Grove and the Warwickshire County Council has erected a fine new Central Clinic for its health and dental services at No. 62 Holly Walk. Superimposed upon this but with a separate entrance as No. 20A Willes Road is a hostel for psychiatric patients. This is the first institution of its kind to be opened in Warwickshire and its planning reflects modern thought as to the management of mental illness within the community on humane rather than custodial lines.

It remains for me to thank the members of the Council who have shown to me unfailing kindness, courtesy and interest in my work. It would be ungracious not to mention here ex-Councillor Mrs. Wood who retired from the Council and the Chair of the Health Committee last year. She did much to arouse the public to demand control of the unnecessary and foul pollution of the air by domestic smoke from open hearth coal fires. So much publicity was attracted to this subject by the inevitable opponents of progress that it perhaps overshadowed recognition of the wide and varied range of other matters with which she was actively concerned during a successful tenure of the Chairmanship of the Borough Health Committee. All the officers of the Department will surely join with me in wishing her a long and happy retirement.

I owe a great deal to my fellow officers in the Department, not only for the tasks which they so well executed for me but for anticipating so many needs. In particular I have to thank Dr. Richards, my deputy, Mr. A. J. Smith, Chief Public Health Inspector and Mr. F. Hills his Deputy for their help at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

**PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF
THE BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA**

Medical Officer of Health :

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

Deputy Medical Officer of Health :

MYRTLE V. RICHARDS, M.B., Ch.B., D.C.H., D.P.H.
(from 20th January, 1964).

Chief Public Health Inspector :

A. J. SMITH, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.I.S.A.A.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector :

F. C. HILLS, M.A.P.H.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. G. RAPLEY, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

R. W. CHADD, M.A.P.H.I.

V. W. VICKERS, M.A.P.H.I.
(from 1st May, 1964).

General Assistant :

J. F. BLOOMFIELD.

Clerks :

A. H. STALWORTH.

Mrs. R. J. BISSMIRE (from 15th June, 1964).

Mrs. K. M. TAVINOR (part-time)

*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).

Public Analysts :

R. K. CHALMERS, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

C. N. GRANGE, B.Sc., F.R.I.C.

Borough of Royal Leamington Spa

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

*Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1964	...	...	44,300
Area of Borough	...	...	2,875 acres
Public open spaces	...	...	126.42 acres
Product of Id. rate	...	...	£7,433/0/3
Total number of permanent dwellinghouses and flats, 31/3/1964	...	...	12,759
Birth Rate (Crude)	...	...	20.9
Birth Rate (Corrected)	...	...	20.1
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	13.8
Death Rate (Crude)	...	...	12.9
Death Rate (Corrected)	...	...	13.2
Deaths from Diseases and Accidents of Pregnancy and Child-birth	{ From Sepsis ,, other causes	...	—
Death Rate of Infants under 1 years of age :—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	22.7
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	20.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	37.0
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	—
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	—
,, ,, Anterior Poliomyelitis (all ages)	...	...	—

B. LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES (WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

Infant Welfare Centres.—The following Centres are held within the Borough :—

... Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

... Wednesdays, 2 p.m.

Crown Way, Lillington... Thursdays and Fridays, 2 p.m.

Local enquiries regarding Home Help, After-care, Health Visiting, Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services to Area Health Officer, 38, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa ('Phone 27284/5). National Welfare Foods distribution points in the Borough, have been publicly advertised and include all welfare centres.

Ambulance facilities.—The County Council's Ambulance Depot at Montague Road, Warwick (Telephone No. Warwick 42386), serves the Borough of Royal Leamington Spa. Vehicles carry mobile transmitting and receiving sets with which two-way radio contact can be made with the fixed base station or with other local depots.

Hospital services.—Maternity cases are admitted to the Cay Block of the Warneford Hospital. Tuberculosis is treated at Hertford Hill Chest Hospital and mental illness is treated at the Central Hospital, Hatton. Beds for geriatric and chronic patients are available at Heathcote Hospital. Follow-up or investigation of pulmonary disease is carried out at the Warneford Hospital Chest Clinic. An after-care hostel for psychiatric patients has been opened at 20A, Willes Road.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water.—The town's water is taken in part from deep wells or boreholes and in part by abstraction from the River Leam. River water in the impounding reservoir at Willes Meadow, is filtered and chlorinated and frequent analyses are made.

1. The waters are of good quality and hard. Iron deposits or tastes due to algae have been avoided by special measures.

2. Bacteriological examinations are made of the raw and filtered river waters weekly. Bacteriological examinations of the well waters are not made before chlorination and

all tests have been satisfactory. Chemical analysis is made of all well water monthly and of the raw and filtered river water weekly. A specimen analysis will follow later in this section.

3. The water is not plumbo-solvent and contains no excess of any metallic element.

4. Chlorination plants, installed at sources of supply, have operated satisfactorily. No contamination has been reported. After repairs mains are isolated, sterilized and flushed out.

5. 12,912 houses in the town now have an internal piped supply serving 44,300 persons. There are now no houses without an internal water supply.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF RIVER WATERS

Water analysis results expressed in parts per million.

Received on : 30th December 1964.

From : C. O. Innes Jones, Esq.

Description : F.C. 1064. Filtered River Water.

Appearance: F.C. Bright, few small particles.

		F.C.
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	0.002
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	0.13
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	60.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	... ..	4.3
Oxygen absorbed from perman- ganate at 27° C. in 4 hours		1.3
Total Solids dried at 100° C.		960
Nitrite Nitrogen	... ..	0
pH	... ..	7.49
Free Chlorine	... ..	0.1
Hardness {	Temporary	215
	Permanent	365
	Total	580
Radioactivity	... ..	—
Lead	... ..	0
Copper and Zinc	... ..	Less than 0.05
Dissolved Carbon Dioxide	...	9.5
Alkalinity as Carbonate	...	129.0
Electrical Conductivity at 20° C.	... ..	1190 micromhos

(Signed) Bostock, Hill & Rigby,
Public Analysts.

Swimming Baths.—The purification plant has operated satisfactorily and analyses were made from time to time.

Total number of swimmers (1964)	...	275,199
Weekly average (summer)	...	6,990
„ (winter)	...	3,977

Scavenging.—The destructor plant handled this year 15,960 tons of refuse as compared with 15,392 tons in 1963. A regular weekly collection for private households was given. There are separate arrangements for the collection of trade refuse.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1957

		Food Poisoning	Dysentery	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1957	...	—	—	6	—	47	18	8
1958	...	—	—	8	—	31	—	2
1959	...	—	—	49	—	22	—	2
1960	...	—	—	49	—	20	3	8
1961	...	—	—	13	—	13	—	1
1962	...	—	—	7	—	4	—	6
1963	...	26	13	—	5	—	—	25
1964	...	—	1	2	1	6	—	—

Measles.—Last year's high incidence was not repeated and only 74 notifications were received.

Whooping Cough.—This year there were only 12 cases reported.

Other Diseases.—This was a most satisfactory year in respect of the low total of infectious diseases notified. The numbers both of dysentery and food poisoning dropped to a very low figure and apart from measles and whooping cough there was little worthy of comment. The single notification of Typhoid Fever related to an infection

acquired by a local man while on a business trip abroad. Prompt action with regard to contacts prevented any extension. However, as he had been a patient in a nursing home which also received maternity bookings, it was necessary to insist upon a temporary quarantine period in order that disinfection of premises and clearance of staff might proceed. This caused a good deal of inconvenience and loss to the proprietors but was regrettably a necessary course of action in the interests of all concerned.

TUBERCULOSIS

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, TUBERCULOSIS

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	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	3	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	2	2	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	3	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	1	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	9	5	4	—	10	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

		1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950
Cases	...	43	42	38	65	25	46	42
Deaths	...	22	19	11	24	26	18	6
		1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Cases	...	30	53	68	57	73	98	57
Deaths	...	12	4	4	6	6	5	4
		1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Cases	...	66	54	46	36	21	17	18
Deaths	...	2	2	2	3	1	1	—

Tuberculosis.—There was once again the low total of 18 new cases notified and not one death occurred. This is

the first year without a single death from Tuberculosis in the Borough so far as can be ascertained from the records available in this office and covering more than half a century. If one attempts to follow things back much further than 1913, true comparisons are no longer easy to make as the form of the older reports was quite different and there were not the same statutory requirements as today in regard to notification, etc. Judging from the report of 1909 selected quite at random, things were indeed different in those days. Although the population was only some three-fifths of the present tally, one learns that twenty deaths from Tuberculosis took place although only one case had been voluntarily reported before death to the M.O.H. This experience was in spite of disinfection being 'rigorously applied in all houses of the above cases.'

B.C.G. vaccine may be given to two groups :—

(i) *School Leavers.*

Children in their 13th year are offered vaccination if negative reactors to a skin test (Heaf Test).

(ii) *Special risk workers.*

e.g. medical students, hospital nurses, etc.

The district figures are now merged in those for the central area but the work done at High or Grammar Schools within your district was as follows :—

(a) Number given Heaf Tests	...	295
(b) Number positive ...	...	36
(c) Negative reactors vaccinated	...	235

Three positive reactors were given follow-up examinations and X-ray films showed the lungs to be free from active disease. The discrepancy between column (a) and the sum of columns (b) plus (c) is due to absence from school upon the day of reading tests and vaccination.

19 cases of Tuberculosis were admitted for treatment at a Sanatorium and 24 were discharged.

The Miniature Mass Radiography Unit make regular visits to the Pump Room Gardens, on the third Monday of each month. They examine patients referred for investigation by local doctors.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

If elderly, sick or infirm persons are living in neglected and insanitary conditions and without proper care or attention the Council has authorised the Medical Officer of Health, in the event of urgency,

to act on its behalf by application before a magistrate or a court of summary jurisdiction for the removal of the said person to a hospital or institution, submitting the certificates of himself and a doctor.

Case 1. Mr. G— (91 years), Mrs. G— (92 years). This old couple came to notice owing to a request for help by a neighbour. The old lady had become bed fast and appeared to be wandering in her mind but her husband was very active and bright for his age and caring for her. As often occurs the house was not properly heated. The house though untidy was clean and shopping was delivered. The services of a home help were provided and they were put on the list of the Meals-on-Wheels service given by the W.V.S. Later the old lady's condition deteriorated and she had to be moved into hospital where she remains. Her husband has gone temporarily to live with relatives elsewhere.

Case 2. Mr. R. P— (78) had been the subject of complaints made to the Chief Public Health Inspector. It was evident to the Visitor that he was in need of help in tidying his house and keeping it clean but he obstinately refused to have a home help and did not seem to want any aid from official sources.

Case 3. Miss W—. This elderly spinster was in poor health and moreover continuing to occupy an unfit house subject to the demolition or closing provisions of the Housing Acts. Her doctor was very concerned that she was attempting to stay on there without proper attention and she was clearly unable to take on the tenancy of alternative accommodation even had the Council thought fit to offer the same. Therefore the Health Committee authorised the Town Clerk to serve upon her notice under Section 47 of the National Assistance Act. On receipt of this she abandoned her resistance and entered an institution in another area outside Warwickshire.

Case 4. Mr. J. W— (60). This man was a sufferer from Chronic Bronchitis who attempted none too successfully to care for himself and a younger brother suffering from Parkinsonism. Just before Christmas an exacerbation of infection brought on a state of mania. He was removed to hospital and died there on 29th December.

Regular case conferences are held each month at one of the local hospitals. The Gerontologist with a Geriatric Almoner and Ward Sister are joined by the Deputy M.O.H., Home Help Organiser and members of the County Welfare and Nursing Staff. In this way those most closely concerned with the social care of the aged can exchange their knowledge of those most in need of help. The arrangement both helps decisions as to priority for admissions or discharges and enables nursing or housing assistance to be given where it is necessary. General practitioners are invited to these meetings from time to time. The normal procedure is for the family doctor to call in the Gerontologist for domiciliary consultation upon such old people as may need admission to a hospital or welfare home and his classification is accepted for this purpose. Alternatively, where a case is referred first to the M.O.H. because of sanitary complaint or nursing needs, contact is made with the family doctor suggesting that consultation as above may be helpful. Where old people are being cared for adequately by near relatives, every attempt is made to arrange for temporary admissions to hospital so that the relatives may have a holiday unburdened by their usual responsibilities.

MORTUARY

Part-time attendant is Mr. H. Barnett. 172 bodies were received for post mortem examination.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

SECTION 31

Tuberculous Milk Investigations.—No biological sample was taken under the County scheme during 1964.

HOUSING, 1964

Number of houses built in town during 1964 :—

(a) By the Local Authority	102
(b) By Private Enterprise	257

Houses converted into two or more houses or flats :	
Houses	7
into Flats ...	20

On 31/3/65 the number of houses owned by the Corporation was	3,640
The number of Prefabricated Bungalows is ...	113
Purchased properties	183

REPORT OF
THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year ending December 31st, 1964.

Summary of 500 complaints received :—

Housing	103
Unsound food etc.	78
Blocked drains	40
Accumulations	26
Smoke	12
Smells	28
Noise	13
Rats and mice	148
Other pests etc.	35
Miscellaneous	17

Public Health Acts, 1936 and 1961.—68 informal notices and 38 abatement notices were served under these Acts, the majority requiring the owner to remedy housing defects or to clear stopped-up drains. 44 informal and 48 formal notices were complied with. Two formal notices requiring the provision of sanitary accommodation for the public in cafes were served under Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936 as extended by Section 80, Public Health Act, 1961 and both were complied with.

Summary of visits and inspections, etc. :—

Inspections of food premises	716
Inspections of factories	74
Inspections of houses-let-in-lodgings	385
Inspections of offices and shops	84
Housing inspections	1,598
Drainage inspections	263
Visits re accumulations	66
Visits re Clean Air Act... ..	359
Visits re Noise Abatement Act	99
Visits re Merchandise Marks Act	110
Visits re rodent control	70
Visits re infectious diseases	133
Miscellaneous visits	435
Ineffectual visits	393
Visits re sampling of food etc.	330
Samples of food and drugs taken for analysis	160

Samples taken for bacteriological examination :—

Ice-cream	109
Milk (Special Designations)	96
Water—Swimming Bath	25
Therapeutic Pool... ..	25
Paddling Pool	8
Others	52

HOUSING

The position regarding the Augusta Place and Holly Street Clearance Areas remained static during the year. The owner of the houses in the former area has agreed to sell the houses to the local authority when they become vacant, but as they were still occupied at the end of the year, no progress had been made towards securing their demolition. No procedural action was taken to secure the confirmation of the Holly Street order.

The Waterloo Street No. 1 and No. 2 Clearance Areas were represented in February and a Public Inquiry was held in November. The Minister's decision had not been received by the end of the year.

Action under Section 42, Housing Act, 1957.

Number of houses in respect of which official representations were made... ..	24
Number of houses demolished	22

Action under Sections 16, 17 and 28, Housing Act, 1957 and Section 25, Housing Act, 1961.

Number of houses in respect of which official representations were made	25
Number of demolition orders made	27
Number of closing orders made	1
Number of houses demolished	9
Number of unfit houses made fit after acceptance of undertakings	6

Action under Section 18, Housing Act, 1957

Number of parts of buildings in respect of which official representations were made	36
Number of closing orders made	42
Number of unfit parts of buildings made fit after acceptance of undertakings	2

Action under Section 9, Housing Act, 1957

Number of informal notices complied with...	...	1
Number of formal notices served	... ..	5
Number of formal notices complied with	... ..	15

Houses-let-in-lodgings

Number of notices served to abate overcrowding	8
Number of notices served to execute works	... 26

**ACTION TAKEN UNDER HOUSING ACTS SINCE
3rd NOVEMBER, 1955**

Houses demolished	... ..	886
Houses closed (not including houses now demolished)		30
Parts of buildings closed	... ..	100
Houses not yet demolished in Clearance Areas	...	3
Demolition orders made but houses not yet demolished		55

Prosecutions**Housing Act, 1957, Section 90**

In four cases legal proceedings were instituted against owners for permitting overcrowding. In one case three joint owners were fined £5 each, in the second case two joint owners were fined £5 each and in the other cases the owners were fined £5 and £10 respectively.

RENT ACT, 1957

One application for a certificate of disrepair was received and it was decided to issue a certificate in respect of some, but not all, defects.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Sampling.—160 samples of food and drugs were submitted to the Public Analyst who certified 151 to be genuine and 9 to be unsatisfactory. Details of samples taken and the results of their analyses are shown in the accompanying table :—

<i>Article</i>					<i>Informal</i>	<i>Genuine</i>	<i>Unsatisfactory</i>
Beverages...	...	...	...	...	22	21	1
Butter	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Canned meat and meat paste etc.	...	...	...	...	38	35	3
Canned and dried milk	...	...	...	...	4	2	2
Cheese and cheese spread	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Cream	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Dehydrated vegetables etc.	...	...	...	...	9	9	—
Fish and fish paste	...	...	...	...	4	4	—
Flour confectionery etc.	...	...	...	...	13	12	1
Health foods	...	...	...	...	5	5	—
Ice-cream	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Marzipan	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Milk	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Oriental foods	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Preserves	...	...	...	...	6	6	—
Proprietary medicines etc.	...	...	...	...	4	3	1
Puddings	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Sauces etc.	...	...	...	...	7	7	—
Sausages	...	...	...	...	8	7	1
Soups	...	...	...	...	2	2	—
Sugar confectionery	...	...	...	...	10	10	—
Table jellies etc.	...	...	...	...	3	3	—
Wines	...	...	...	...	2	2	—

A tin of ox tongue slices in jelly was reported to contain only 60% meat compared with the recommended standard of 80%. A letter was sent to the canners who provided the Public Analyst with their recipe which should have given satisfactory results. Further purchases of tins with different code numbers were made and only one batch was unsatisfactory. As it appeared that this was an isolated occurrence due to a mistake by one of the firm's checkweighers, no further action was taken. Further follow-up samples of this product will be obtained.

Two samples of skimmed milk powder were found to have unsatisfactory labels. The manufacturers agreed to amend the labels to comply with the Public Health (Dried Milk) Regulations, 1923-48.

A sample of a proprietary soft drink was found to contain a thin gelatinous disc consisting of a zooglear mass of bacteria and yeast cells. It also contained a trace of alcohol as evidence that some fermentation had taken

place. After consultation with the manufacturers it was decided that the conditions found were probably due to a faulty closure.

A sample of a health food was found to have an unsatisfactory label. A letter sent to the manufacturers elicited the information that the labels on current stocks had been amended at the request of another authority. The up-to-date label was found to comply with the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. A similar situation applied to a sample of fried hamburgers with gravy.

A sample of sausages was reported to contain preservative which had not been declared. During a follow-up visit to the vendor's shop it was found that the prescribed notice was standing on a shelf. It had been placed there during re-decoration of the shop and was almost completely obscured by the goods on the shelf. The shopkeeper was warned and immediately affixed the notice in a conspicuous position.

A sample of turkey cutlets was found to be very low in meat content. A letter was sent to the manufacturers who claimed that their products were turkey croquettes and that the meat content was consistent with this description. The shopkeeper, who admitted that he sold the products as turkey cutlets, turkey croquettes or turkey fritters, was warned and has since displayed a notice stating the true description of the goods as invoiced to him.

Unsound Food.—Quantities and descriptions of food found to be unsound and surrendered for destruction as being unfit for human consumption :—

Beef	...	...	...	...	...	210lbs.
Butter	...	...	...	...	...	28lbs.
Corned beef	...	...	...	...	...	31lbs.
Fish ...	...	...	...	...	...	24lbs.
Fruit	...	...	...	...	...	344lbs.
Lamb	...	...	...	...	...	53lbs.
Pork ...	...	...	...	...	...	56lbs.
Poultry	...	...	...	...	...	128lbs.
Vegetables	...	...	...	...	...	2,015lbs.
Miscellaneous canned foods	...	...	...	...	...	1,755tins
Miscellaneous packeted foods	...	...	...	...	...	371pkts.
Miscellaneous bottled foods	...	...	...	...	...	91jars

Reasons for condemnation in the case of canned foods were blown, holed or rusted tins; in the case of bottled foods, broken glass or defective caps ; in other cases, contamination or decomposition.

During an inspection of a supermarket six stale and mouldy black puddings were found. They were seized and subsequently destroyed by order of a magistrate. The proprietors of the shop concerned were cautioned by the Health Committee.

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960.—716 visits were made to food premises resulting in 26 letters being sent calling attention to contraventions of the regulations. 62 contraventions were found to have been remedied when premises were re-inspected.

The occupiers of a grocers' shop closed the premises as a result of a letter drawing attention to fifteen contraventions of these regulations.

A butcher in the town was found to be using an unsuitable vehicle for the transport of meat and offals. As he had been warned previously for a similar offence, legal proceedings are to be instituted against the firm.

Food Premises subject to Food Hygiene Regulations.—

Licensed premises	...	...	...	...	72
Hotels	...	...	...	...	22
Hostels and homes	...	...	...	...	22
Clubs	...	...	...	...	17
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	39
Church Halls	...	...	...	...	13
Places of Public Entertainment, etc.	...	...	...	...	7
Grocers	...	...	...	...	66
Bakers	...	...	...	...	20
Sugar Confectioners	...	...	...	...	44
Fishmongers and Fish Friers	...	...	...	...	18
Butchers	...	...	...	...	37
Greengrocers and Fruiterers	...	...	...	...	34
Chemists	...	...	...	...	16
General Shops...	...	...	...	...	51
Food Factories	...	...	...	...	1
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	6
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	...	5

Prosecutions

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.—Section 2.

- For selling a mouldy pork pie ; fined £10.
- For selling a bottle of milk containing mineral oil ;
fined £10.
- For selling a mouldy sponge sandwich ; fined £10 .
- For selling a loaf containing a beetle ; fined £10.
- For selling mouldy sausages ; fined £15.
- For selling a mouldy cornish pasty ; fined £10.
- For selling mouldy steak and kidney pies ; fined £20.
- For selling a mouldy custard slice ; fined £10.
- For selling a mouldy chocolate eclair ; fined £5.
- For selling a mouldy meat pasty ; fined £5.
- For selling a packet of mouldy crumpets ; case dismissed.

Leamington Corporation Act, 1952.—Section 139.—

This section enables the Local Authority to require the registration of food hawkers and their premises. One application was received for registration and was approved.

Merchandise Marks Act, 1962.—110 visits were made to premises to ensure that the orders were being observed. It was necessary to warn 13 shopkeepers by letter for failing to mark imported tomatoes in 9 cases and for failing to mark imported apples and tomatoes in 4 cases.

ICE-CREAM

One of the four premises registered for the manufacture, sale and storage of ice-cream was demolished leaving three premises still in use. There are 151 premises registered for sale and storage only.

Results of the bacteriological examination of 109 samples of ice-cream were as follows :—

Grade I	...	...	...	...	...	90
Grade II	...	...	...	...	...	13
Grade III	...	...	...	...	...	4
Grade IV	...	...	...	...	...	2

Two of the grade III samples and one of the grade IV samples were taken from itinerant traders from other districts from which the fullest co-operation was received in ascertaining the cause of the poor results. Once again difficulty was experienced with foreign-born traders from

whom one of the grade III samples and one of the grade IV samples were taken. The remaining grade III sample was taken from a cafe where sterilisation of equipment had been neglected.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) REGULATIONS, 1960 AND 1963

84 valid dealers' (pre-packed milk) licences were in operation at the commencement of the year and five additional licences were issued during the year.

Samples of milk were taken regularly for bacteriological examination and the results are set out below :—

Designation	No.	Nature of Tests	Passed	Failed	Void
Pasteurised	22	Phosphatase	22	—	—
		Methylene Blue	21	—	1
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)	53	Phosphatase	53	—	—
		Methylene Blue	48	1	4
Tuberculin Tested	7	Methylene Blue	7	—	—
Sterilised	14	Turbidity	14	—	—

The sample which failed to satisfy the methylene blue test was a sample of Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) Channel Island milk taken in December. Enquiries at the bottling plant, which is situated in another district, and at the local dairy did not provide any clue to the reason for the failure.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Enforcement of the provisions of this Act rests with two bodies, the Ministry of Labour and the Local Authority, there being well-defined duties shared by H.M. Inspector of Factories and by Public Health Inspectors.

For the purposes of the Act, factories are classified as follows :—

- (i) factories where mechanical power is not used,
- (ii) factories where mechanical power is used,
- (iii) other premises, such as sites of building operations, etc.

The following tables detail the work done by the Public Health Inspectors during the year: —

1. INSPECTIONS

Premises	Number on Register	Number of	
		Inspections	Written notices
Factories, Class (i)	18	9	1
Factories, Class (ii)	221	49	18
Other premises	16	16	1
Total	255	74	20

2. DEFECTS FOUND AND REMEDIED

Particulars	Defects Found	Defects Remedied	Referred by H.M. Inspector
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :— Unsuitable or Defective	56	47	7

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Subject to specified conditions, licences may be granted to suitable persons to keep pet shops. Two applications were received for licences and both were granted.

RODENT CONTROL

	Private	Business	Council	Others
Properties inspected ...	310	46	4	14
Treatments	110	1	5	—
Re-treatments	3	—	13	—
Number of visits	723	114	70	14

The abandonment of direct poisoning and the reversion to pre-baiting resulted in only one treatment of the sewers being carried out during which 870 manholes were baited.

Two notices were served under the provisions of the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949 and the necessary work was carried out in both cases.

DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION

Rooms disinfested ...	...	...	62
Persons cleansed ...	...	...	1
Books disinfected ...	...	...	271
Bundles of clothing disinfected ...			9
Bedding destroyed...	...	...	6
Wasps nests destroyed ...	...	...	11

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

Applications for prior approval

Thirteen applications were received for prior approval of new boiler installations. Six were approved as submitted, four were approved after the proposed chimney heights had been increased and one was approved after a change of fuel. The remaining two applications were refused, one owing to the installation having been substantially completed before the application was received and the other owing to the inadequate height of the chimney.

Notifications of proposal to install a furnace

Four notifications were received of which three were satisfactory. The other case was a notification from the County Council of the intention to install an oil-fired sectional heating boiler in a Youth Centre with a 22ft. chimney stack. As the site is surrounded by four- and five-storeyed buildings a request has been made for consideration to be given to a change of fuel.

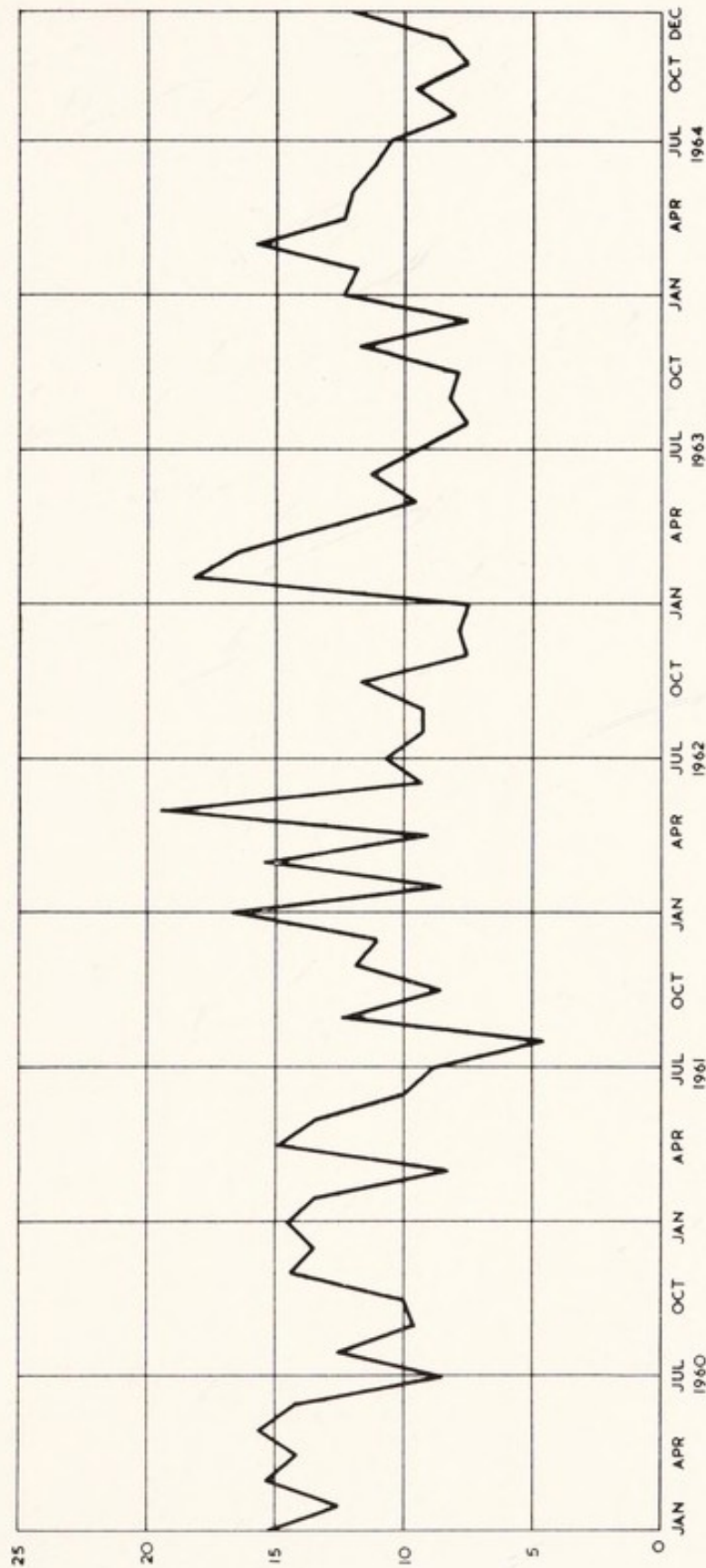
Instruments

Information regarding atmospheric pollution is obtained from the following instruments :—

- (1) A deposit gauge in Victoria Park.
- (2) 2 lead dioxide instruments sited in Victoria Park and Cubbington Pumping Station. At the end of March the instruments at Leamington Cemetery and Milverton Cemetery were removed having been in use for over five years. They appeared to be giving little additional information.
- (3) 3 daily volumetric instruments situated at Mid-Warwickshire College of Further Education, Campion Terrace Pumping Station and 38, Holly Walk. The use of the instrument at the Gasworks Laboratory was discontinued at the end of April owing to the closure of the Gasworks.

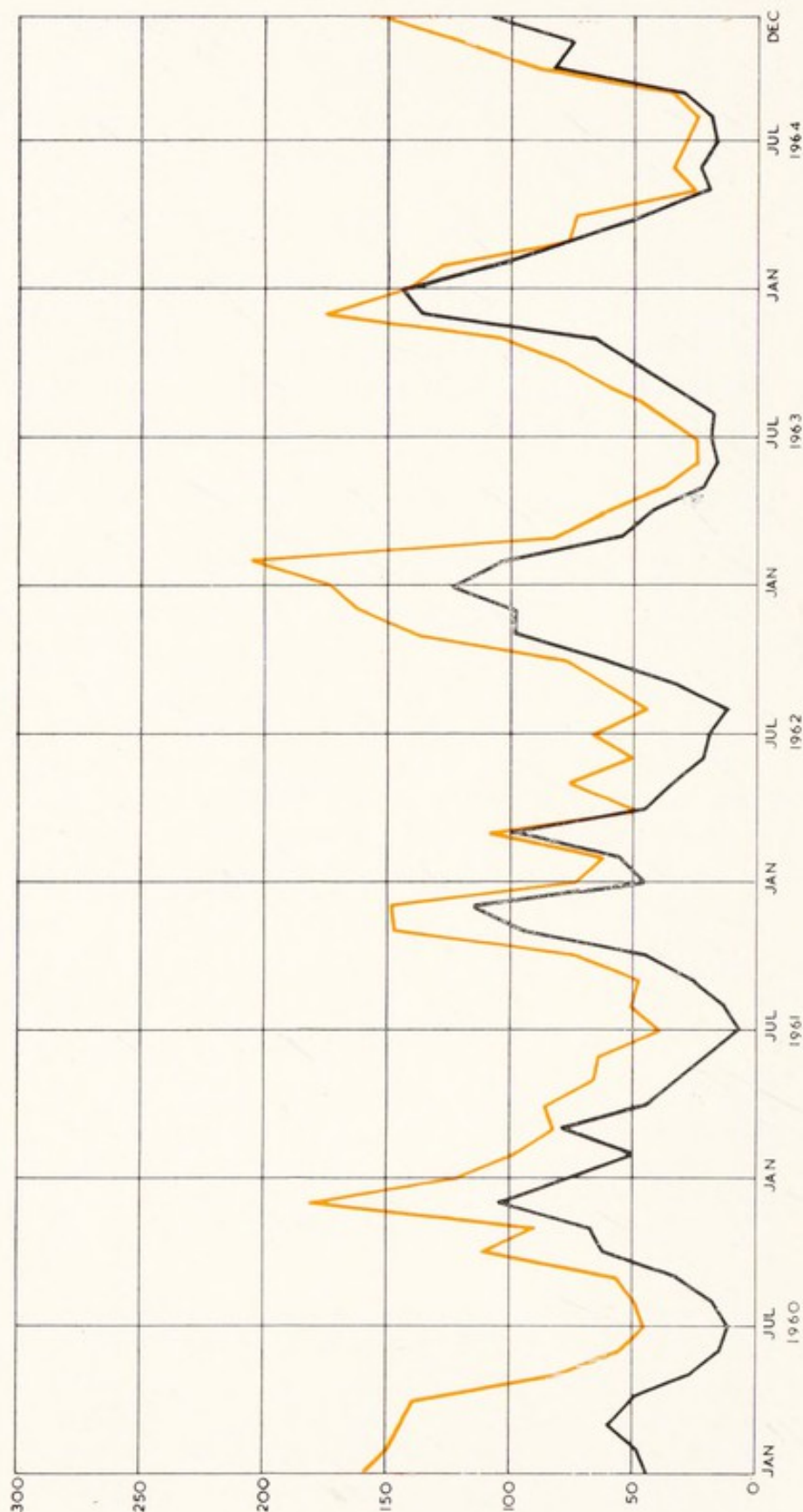
DEPOSITED MATTER

MONTHLY RECORD OF SOLID MATTER
IN TONS PER SQUARE MILE
COLLECTED IN DEPOSIT GAUGE IN VICTORIA PARK



AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATIONS OF SMOKE AND
 SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE
 AT MID-WARWICKSHIRE COLLEGE OF FURTHER EDUCATION

SMOKE — SULPHUR DIOXIDE —

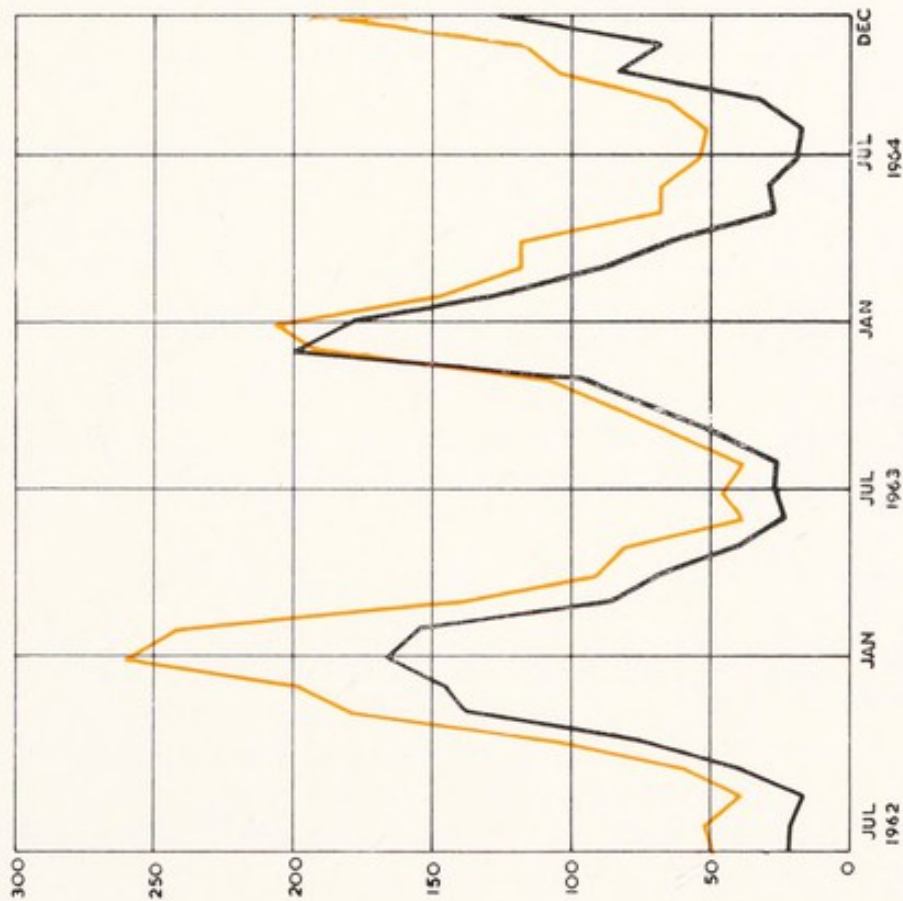


SMOKE AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

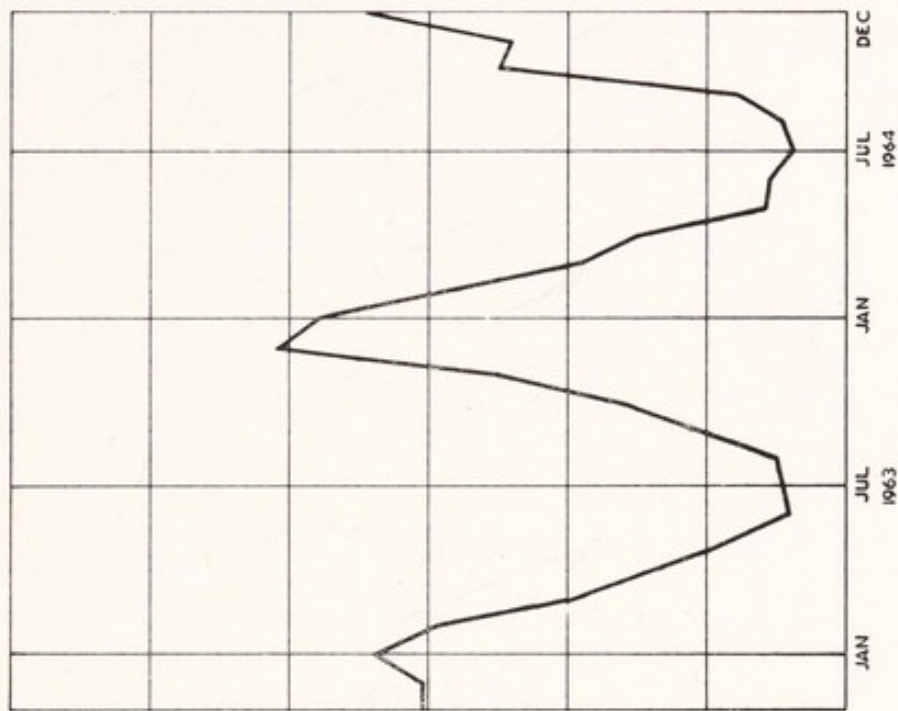
AVERAGE OF DAILY CONCENTRATION OF SMOKE AND
SULPHUR DIOXIDE IN MICROGRAMS PER CUBIC METRE

SMOKE — SULPHUR DIOXIDE —

AT 38 HOLLY WALK



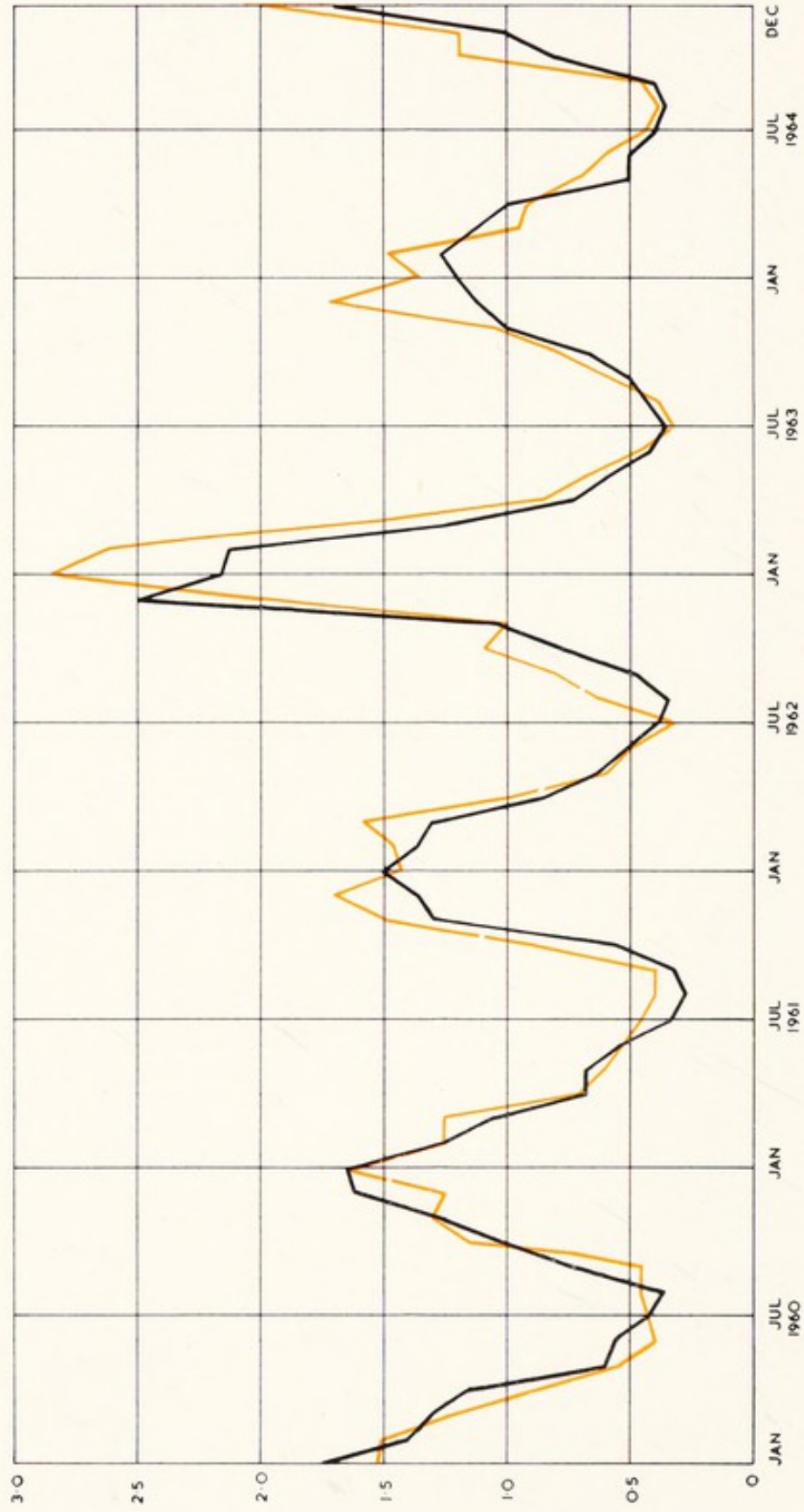
AT CAMPION TERRACE WATERWORKS



ESTIMATION OF SULPHUR

LEAD PEROXIDE METHOD

DAILY AVERAGE IN MILLIGRAMS OF SO_3
COLLECTED BY 100 sq. cms. OF BATCH A, PbO_2
AT :- BOWLING GREEN VICTORIA PARK
CUBBINGTON WATERWORKS



Two of the volumetric instruments measure smoke and sulphur dioxide whilst the one at Campion Terrace Pumping Station measures smoke only. The information obtained during the last five years from the instruments, which are still in use, is summarised in the following graphs :

NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

Summary of complaints received during 1964.

	<i>Received</i>	<i>Abated</i>
Factory machinery	3	2
Loading of lorries	2	1
Garage steam-pressure cleaner ...	1	1
Dance band practice	1	1
Railway diesel locomotive	1	1
Placing of milk crates by roadside ...	1	1
Cafe washing machine	1	1
Extractor fan at cafe	2	1
Ice-cream vehicle chimes	1	1

Informal approaches were sufficient in 12 cases to secure the remedy of the complaints received. One was outstanding at the end of the year.

The nuisance from the railway diesel locomotive again gave rise to complaints but it now appears to have been abated.

The " bumping " noise referred to in last year's report was eventually traced to a pump on a storm-water sewer sited some considerable distance away from the complainant's house. It seems to have been cured by the adventitious removal of a heavy cast-iron cover on a manhole in the complainant's garden. This apparently provided an outlet for air-pressure built up by the action of the pump.

A sound level meter was purchased in the latter part of the year and is already proving to be a very worthwhile piece of equipment.

SHOPS ACT, 1950

The Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963 repealed certain sections of the Shops Act, 1950 which provided for arrangements for the health and comfort of shop workers. The remaining sections continue in force. These are concerned with general closing hours, weekly half-day closing, conditions of employment and Sunday trading.

During the year numerous enquiries were dealt with relating to these matters and in addition, observations of shops generally were made for the following purposes :—

Weekly half-day closing	...	...	...	36
Closing hours	...	...	...	10
Sunday trading	...	...	...	11

Early in the year the Chamber of Trade attempted to obtain agreement among the local shopkeepers on the question of whether the weekly half-day closing should be changed from Thursday to Monday but at a public meeting called for the purpose those present voted equally for and against and there the matter rested for a few months.

A small group of multiple-store keepers then approached the Council for an exemption order to apply to all classes of shops situated within the central area of the town which could result in those concerned having the option either of choosing their own closing day or not having one at all.

A canvass of all the shopkeepers likely to be affected resulted in an overall majority of 2 to 1 in favour of an exemption order being made.

Consequently the Health Committee recommended to the Council the making of such an order to apply to all those classes of shops where there had been a majority vote in favour. This is likely to be done early in the new year.

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

On and after 1st May, 1964 anyone intending to employ people in offices, shops or railway premises was required to send a notification in the prescribed form to the authority responsible for enforcing the Act in the premises, i.e. either H.M. Factory Inspector, the Local Authority or the Fire Authority. Premises already in use on that date were to be registered in the same way between 1st May and 31st July, 1964 but by the latter date only 430 notifications had been received by the Local Authority. Intensive local press publicity succeeded in raising the total by just under one hundred. Subsequently 265 letters were sent to occupiers of premises, many of whom, it was thought, had neglected to send in notifications, drawing attention to their responsibilities under the Act. This action brought in about one hundred additional registrations raising the total to 615 by the end of the year.

Extensive records are required to be kept in order to provide the information prescribed by the Minister of Labour for inclusion in an annual report to him, and a system has been adopted which it is hoped will make these statistics easy to provide. Liaison has been established with the other officers who are responsible for enforcing the Act and it is hoped in this way to achieve uniformity of standards and co-ordination of work.

The following tables contain the information required by the Minister of Labour :—

REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during year</i>	<i>Total number of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year</i>
Offices	160	159	8
Retail shops ...	369	366	7
Wholesale shops, warehouses ...	23	23	—
Catering establishments, open to the public, canteens ...	60	60	—
Fuel Storage depots	3	3	—

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE

<i>Class of workplace</i>	<i>Number of people employed</i>
Offices	1764
Retail shops	2268
Wholesale departments, Warehouses	203
Catering establishments open to the public	503
Canteens	20
Fuel storage depots	12
Total	4767
Total Males	1826
Total Females	2941

ADMINISTRATION

In July the department moved into adapted premises in Regent Grove which on the whole have proved to be satisfactory.

As regards staff, approval was eventually obtained to increase the establishment by one inspector and Mr. V. W. Vickers was appointed in May.

The districts were then revised in order to include, approximately, an equal number of certain premises in each, i.e. houses in multiple occupation, offices and shops. As a result good progress has been made in the inspection of these premises.

To help with the increase in the clerical work resulting from these activities, Mrs. R. J. Bissmire was appointed as clerk/typist in June.

Thanks are again due to the following :—all members of the staff ; the Area Medical Officer of Health Dr. D. Livingstone and to his deputy Dr. M. V. Richards ; to the Chairman of the Health Committee, Councillor Miss E. I. England, who succeeded Mrs. S. Wood on her retirement from the Council and to whom special thanks are owed for her close interest in, and support for, the work of the department ; the Public Analysts Mr. R. K. Chalmers and Mr. C. N. Grange ; and to those colleagues who are closely associated with the work of the Public Health Department.

A. J. SMITH

Chief Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1964
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
1955	37,950	697	18.4	18	27.2	495	12.1
1956	38,220	793	20.7	19	22.6	456	12.0
1957	38,940	767	19.4	17	23.6	451	11.6
1958	39,220	825	21.0	19	23.0	433	11.0
1959	39,450	827	21.0	22	26.6	490	12.4
1960	40,060	847	20.8	11	13.0	477	11.7
1961	42,500	877	20.6	23	26.2	496	11.7
1962	42,950	934	21.7	15	18.2	539	12.5
1963	43,560	936	21.4	16	17.1	544	12.5
1964	44,300	926	20.9	21	22.7	571	12.9

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1964.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1964.
(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

	Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths, one year to 1,000 Births	Deaths under 1,000 Births
England and Wales	18.4	16.3	11.3	20.0

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1964.

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	2	1	1						
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever									
Typhoid Fever	1						1		1
Pneumonia	6			1	1	1	1	2	
Malaria									
Dysentery	1	1							
Puerperal Pyrexia									
Meningococcal Infection									
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough	12	1	3	5			2	1	
Encephalitis Lethargica									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	74	4	39	31					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	14			1	3	6	4		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	4					1	2	1	
Food Poisoning									
Totals	114	5	44	39	4	8	10	4	1

TABLE III.
BOROUGH OF ROYAL LEAMINGTON SPA.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1964.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	—	—
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	2	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	10	2
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	21	6
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	12
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	7
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	22	19
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	1
16 Diabetes	2	—
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	25	50
18 Coronary disease, angina	69	40
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	4	6
20 Other heart disease	27	42
21 Other circulatory disease	9	18
22 Influenza	1	1
23 Pneumonia	10	19
24 Bronchitis... ..	22	13
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	3
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	2	4
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	1	2
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	5	4
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	24	28
33 Motor vehicle accidents	6	3
34 All other accidents	6	6
35 Suicide	4	3
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	1	—
All causes	282	289

