

**[Report 1972] / Medical Officer of Health, Rugby R.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Rugby (England). Rural District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1972

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**RURAL DISTRICT OF RUGBY**

# **ANNUAL REPORT**

of the

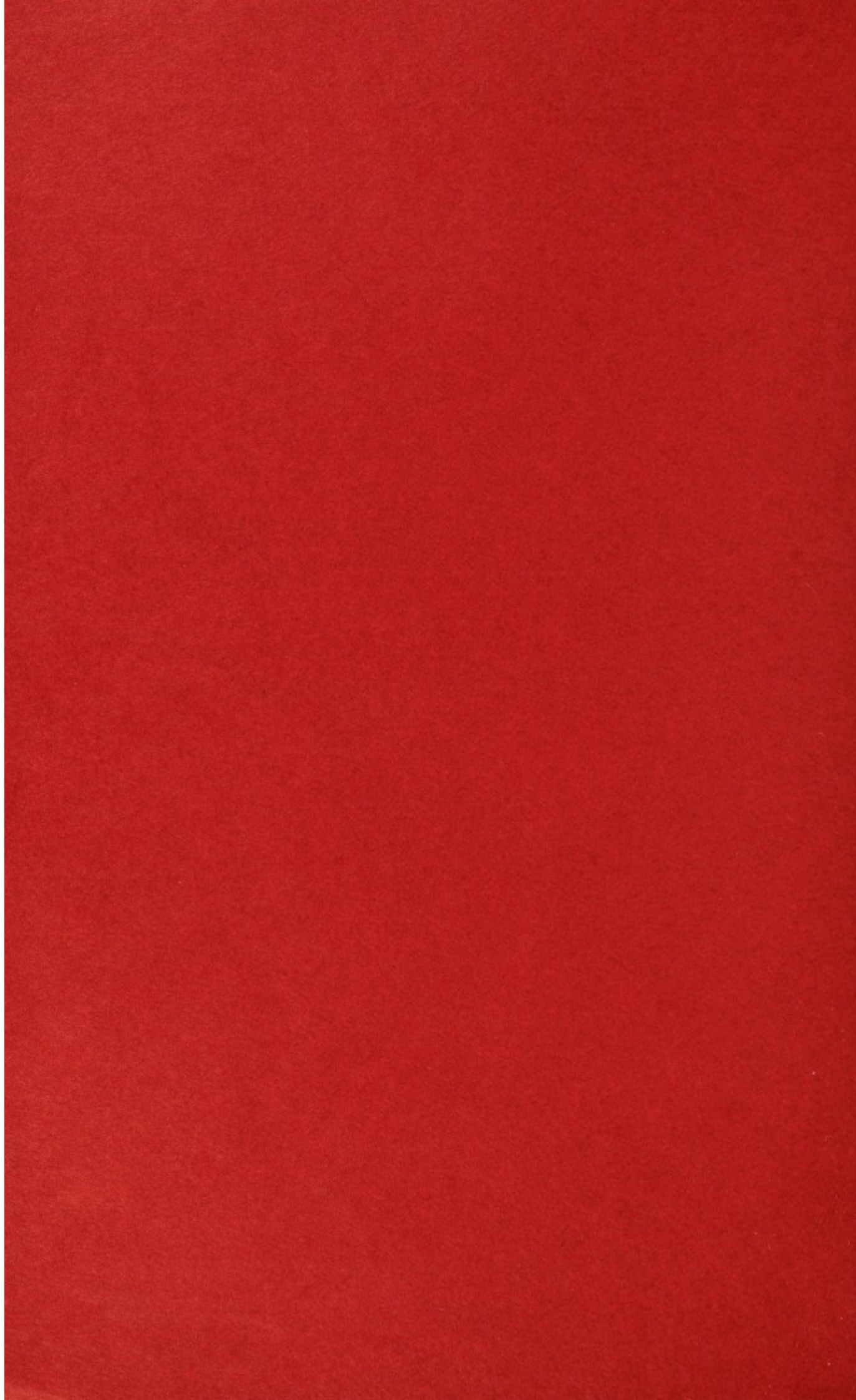
**Medical Officer of Health**

for the

**Year 1972**

**David J. Jones**





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## RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I herewith present the Annual Report on the health of the inhabitants of the Rural District and the environmental conditions which prevailed during 1972. This Report is the twenty-fifth which I shall have presented to the Council since I took up my appointment on the 1st November, 1948, a few months after the commencement of the National Health Service Act. It would seem opportune at this time to review the past twenty-five years in this Report, bearing in mind that the reorganisation of Local Government on the 1st April 1974 will see the demise of the Rugby Rural District on its amalgamation with Rugby Borough to form the new Rugby District, and the possibility that statistical information (normally received from the Registrar-General in May) relating to the previous year (1973) will not be available in time to compile a Report for 1973.

A study of the statistical information which is to be found on the last page of the Report presents some features which are of interest to the Council members. The estimated population *mid-1948* was 18,160, and *mid-1972* was 26,580, an increase over the twenty-five year period of 8,420, an average annual increase of nearly 337. The peak population figure during the period (apart from 1971 and 1972) was in 1967 (26,200), and the fluctuation in population is, in some respects, due to alteration in the Wolvey area, and the concentrated increases in the years 1962 to 1967 due to increased building particularly in the Binley area, where the war-time temporary "shack village" was so quickly replaced by permanent private housing. The contrast between one's recollection of Binley Woods in those early days of the '50s, and the picture we see today is the result of much inspection, condemnation and demolition of "dwellings" which had served their purpose during the days of the "blitz".

Other villages which have shown considerable expansion are Ryton, Stretton, Dunchurch, Clifton, Long Lawford and Wolston, and much of this has been in private as well as council house building.

If we look at the figures for births, it can be seen that the lowest total was 319 (birth rate 16.08) in 1951, and the highest total 437 (birth rate 17.08) in 1965, with see-saw fluctuation in the other years. It is of interest too to note that since 1967 the total births have decreased each year, and gave, in 1972, the second lowest birth rate (in the records I have presented) of 13.7 (the lowest ever having been recorded in 1940 of 12.6 per thousand population). The recent pronouncement from the Registrar-General that the birth rate was much reduced in 1972 may be an indication of the application of family planning, contraceptive advice, and the increasing numbers of legal abortions performed. The next few years could produce figures giving greater credence to these assumptions. Infant deaths have shown variations from year to year and in 1948 totalled 15, with a rate of 45.32 per thousand live births, contrasting with a total of 6 in 1972 and a rate of 16.30 per thousand live births. One cannot be wholly satisfied with any death of an infant, but certain malformations which occur and lead to early demise of the child, are in many cases, unavoidable.

In a number of the Reports since 1948 mention has been made of the high number of deaths of persons over 75 years of age. In a population such as ours, where longevity is a feature, one would expect the number of deaths of aged



persons to be high, and over many years in this Rural District, this has been so. Death is the inevitable termination of our existence, but the causes vary at different stages of life, and have shown much variation over the past twenty-five years. Of particular interest has been the decline in incidence, and decrease in deaths from tuberculosis. In 1948 11 deaths occurred from T.B., in 1972 just 1, and in this intervening period the numbers of deaths have varied, but never more than in 1948, and in ten of the twenty-five years there were no such deaths. Many factors may be responsible for this improvement, viz. earlier diagnosis, better treatment, more potent drugs, strict supervision of cases and contacts, better housing (and re-housing of cases' families) and better nutrition. Hospitalisation of cases, difficult in the early 1950s, now no longer presents any problem – admission to hospital, upon diagnosis, being immediate. For this gratifying state of affairs much credit is due to the members of different branches of the Health Service – hospitals and chest consultants, Local Health Authority health visitors, and the general medical practitioners.

The other infectious diseases, the cause of so much illness and permanent ill-health and, in many cases, death, have, in the last quarter of a century, changed in character and, in some cases, virtually disappeared. A number of factors are involved in these changes in incidence. In particular, the massive preventive inoculation programmes initiated largely in the early days of the last war, and added to in the years since. One thinks, of course, of the diseases such as diphtheria, whooping cough, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis and, more recently, measles and German measles. Smallpox may still present problems from time to time, but the necessity for vaccination against this disease in infancy is not now considered to be present. The continuation of the immunisation programme against the diseases mentioned must continue in order to maintain a high level of immunity in the population. With the ending of Local Health Authority responsibility for personal health services, it is probable that the work will fall on the family practitioners.

Returning to the causes of death, our attention has rightly been drawn to the correlation between cigarette smoking and the increase in deaths from bronchial and lung cancer. These reports published by both British and American Medical Authorities have emphasised more than once the effects of smoking on lung tissue, but the results, in terms of consumption of cigarettes, have been most disappointing. Deaths from lung and bronchial cancer continue to increase and, in 1972, there were fourteen deaths from these sites – in 1948 just four.

There has been a great increase in ante-natal care since the inception of the National Health Service, greater availability of maternity beds in hospital, and an increase in the number of domiciliary midwives to attend on mothers wishing to remain in their own homes for the confinement. It is evident in this year (1973) that the trend towards hospital confinement continues to increase, but the need for some domiciliary midwives will remain – not all mothers-to-be want to go into hospital.

Turning to the environmental scene, much progress has been made in the extension of the provision of services which we consider essential for a healthy and happy existence. One, of course, refers to housing, water supply, sewerage and sewage disposal in the villages and, what has now become a major problem, refuse disposal. The Council have, to the end of 1972, built more than 1,700 units of accommodation, with another 200 or more programmed in the next year or two. Private house building has gone on apace, and the "face" of



some of our villages has completely changed. The Council still receives supplies from four water undertakings, the bulk being from the Rugby and Coventry Boards. Fluoridation of the supply from the Rugby Board commenced about seven years ago. The extension of sewerage and disposal of sewage has been a major problem, and the Council have completed many schemes which have rid many villages of pollution problems and, at the same time, made it possible to extend house building in the area. April 1974, with the re-organisation of Local Government, will see the transfer of such sewage works to a new Regional Water Authority responsible for the provision of water supplies, the disposal of sewage, and the prevention of pollution of our rivers. A gigantic task, but a logical sequence if one considers that the re-cycling of water from the impure to the pure will be essential if adequate provision is to be made.

Refuse collection has always been carried out in a regular manner, and disposal, up to the recent past, did not present many problems, but the difficulty in obtaining tipping sites has increased, and the present tip at Willey railway cutting may last long enough to the end of the life of the Rural District. The County Council then take over the responsibility of disposal. In the present Report reference is made by Mr. Beeby, your Chief Public Health Inspector, of the tipping of toxic wastes, and the considerable amount of publicity it obtained in the national news media. Mr. Beeby was extensively involved in the investigation as tips in the Rural District were named. Much credit is due to his work, in conjunction with other bodies, in pursuing every piece of information given to him. The legislation passed in so short a time, although by no means the complete answer, does give the authorities prior information of materials of a toxic nature not required by industry, the disposal of which has to be properly arranged. There are specialist firms dealing with the problem, and it is to be hoped that there will be no recurrence of the 1971-72 episodes.

In 1948 and 1951 the National Assistance Act and an amending Act were passed which placed the duty of removing persons in need of care and attention etc. to hospital or homes where this could be provided. I have had cause to use this Act on more than one occasion, and it has been necessary, as one can imagine, in the case of aged persons with no relatives, a stubborn independence, and refusing all offers of statutory or voluntary help. In some cases, too, ill-health (incurable disease) was an important factor. Such removals under this Act, supported by the Courts or a Magistrate, and the evidence of the family practitioner, have been the least palatable incidents in my nearly forty years in the public health field, and it has taken me a long time and much thought to go so much against the will of the individual. The brighter side of this problem, however, has been seen when, after a few months, the aged person has settled down to a happy life.

The personal health services provided by the County Council increased quickly after 1948, in the realms of infant care, domiciliary nursing services (midwifery, district nursing and health visiting) and domestic help (since transferred to the Social Services Committee following the Seebohm Report the passing of the Social Services Act). Attachment of nursing staff to general practitioners has, in the past six to seven years, taken place, and this has brought about a much closer liaison between our two branches of the service. Other services have gradually developed, some essentially County Council provision (e.g. chiropody) and joint provision of meals-on-wheels through the W.R.V.S. with financial aid from the County Council and Rural District Council. I sincerely hope that these services will continue to grow – the need has been proved, and will increase.



To revert to the year 1972, some remarks on the statistics and conditions pertaining in that year are necessary. In relation to the previous year, the population increased by 368, the births exceeded the previous year's by 2, but the total number of deaths exceeded those of 1971 by 59, giving the highest death rate for ten years. There were 51 deaths from cancer in all its forms, and 145 from diseases of the heart and circulatory system. There were 7 deaths from motor vehicle accidents.

The Section on housing reveals the fact that no council houses were completed for occupation during the year, and one hopes that this situation will show a very different picture at the end of 1973. There were still more than three hundred applicants for local authority housing, and if land and house prices cannot be frozen, the demand for council housing must inevitably increase. Although this side of the picture is somewhat bleak, the renovation and improvement of old houses can be seen throughout the district, and by this means many properties, at the end of their useful existence, have been given a new lease of life.

There is still a number of properties which, in their present condition, will undoubtedly come within the Housing Acts section for closure or demolition. It is to be hoped that advantage will be taken of the financial grants available to bring such properties within the acceptable standards demanded by your Chief Public Health Inspector and your Engineer and Surveyor. It is a matter of regret that such government and local authority grants have not been available over the years. There is no doubt that many houses, long since demolished might have been saved.

Housing is now a major department of the Council, and in the reorganised units of Local Government, the importance of the work to be carried out is bound to increase. Co-operation with the Health Department staff will be most important, and one hopes that the knowledge and experience of Public Health Inspectors will continue to occupy its place in the provision of the happy and healthy homes that everyone (or mostly everyone!) desires.

A glance at the chart in Section E gives an indication of the number of premises in the district where food of one sort or another is dealt with. Many inspections of premises were carried out, and it is pleasing to note that the action necessary relative to these inspections was very small. The knowledge and goodwill, built up over the years between the trader people and your staff has been great, and one hopes that this will continue in the years ahead. The practice of "eating out" has increased over the past five to ten years, and the inspection of restaurants and hotels, where food is prepared and served, will form a very large part of the work of the Public Health Inspectors, especially in rural areas where "eating places" are tending to increase and flourish.

It is pleasing to note that the standard of meat inspected at the one abattoir in our district was very high, there being no evidence of tuberculosis in any of the carcasses examined. Although the total number of carcasses examined was not great, it must reflect some credit on the purchaser of the animals and his knowledge of the animals chosen for human consumption.

Infectious diseases presented no great problems, except for an outbreak of infectious jaundice in the villages of Stretton-on-Dunsmore and Ryton-on-Dunsmore, where a number of school children were affected and a few adults. The disease commenced in December of the previous year and smouldered on for about three months. A few adults were incapacitated for long periods, with prolonged convalescence.



Personal health services provided by the County Council within the district continued at a satisfactory level, although many changes of personnel occurred. Attachment of nursing staff continued in two of the larger practices in the Rural District and it has been appreciated by both practitioners and patients. This working in partnership of the doctor and nurse (including health visitor and midwife) must, in the long-term, be in the interests of the patients served by any practice. The well-baby clinics, which have operated in the rural villages for so long, with the ready assistance of many voluntary helpers, appear to be less well-attended, and this is, no doubt, due to the fact that many of our family practitioners are now carrying out this important part of preventive medicine in their own surgeries at special sessions. Midwifery cases on the district have declined in numbers. This is a feature generally over the county, as admission to hospital presents little or no difficulty. One other service provided in the District, in the Darby and Joan Clubs, is chiropody. This is provided under the Health Department scheme of the County Council through arrangements made with private chiropodists to attend on a sessional basis.

Meals-on-wheels continue to expand, and this is a service which the recipients will most certainly want to see continued upon the reorganisation of Local Government. Meals are obtained from three centres – Wolston School, Bramcote Young Leaders Barracks, and Newbold Revel Teacher Training College. The success of this scheme is undoubtedly due to the enthusiasm of the W.R.V.S. teams and their Organiser.

In retrospect, the year 1972 presented no major problems. Thoughts of the future cannot be but disturbing to the staff of health departments, and one sincerely hopes that the happiness in work apparent in all the Rural District Council health staff can be assured in April 1974.

I cannot let this, probably my last, opportunity pass without paying tribute to the staff who have worked so diligently over this past year, and during the rest of my service with the Rural District Council. I cannot adequately express my thanks to your present Chief Public Health Inspector, Mr. Beeby, his Deputy, Mr. Allen, the former Chief Public Health Inspector, the late Mr. L. Nutting, and the office staff, who have all endeavoured, at all times, to maintain the highest standards of work and good relationships with the members of the community. The Health Committees and their Chairmen, with the full co-operation of the Council in all their activities, have made my position as Medical Officer of Health a happy one, and in this short paragraph I pay my tribute to them all.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,

DAVID J. JONES

*Medical Officer of Health.*

THE LAWN,  
NEWBOLD ROAD,  
RUGBY.  
OCTOBER, 1973.





# RUGBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

1972/73

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*Chairman of the Council:* Mr. W. H. Bennett

*Vice-Chairman:* Mr. E. W. Webb

*Clerk of the Council:* Mr. J. F. Gale, D.M.A.

*Members of the Public Health Committee:*

Mr. J. E. Willis (Chairman); Mr. H. Kittendorf (Vice-Chairman);  
Mrs. M. Green; Messrs. I. G. M. Barnes; J. E. F. Barford; A. E. Birch;  
D. Cawser; S. G. Chivers; L. Fenley; D. T. Lloyd; and H. W. Truslove.

1. The Chairman of the Council is ex-officio a member of every Standing Committee appointed by the Council.

2. Councillor A. J. Siddons resigned from the Public Health Committee during the year on moving from the Rugby area. Councillor J. E. F. Barford was appointed to the Public Health Committee to fill the vacancy.

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## PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

*Medical Officer of Health:*

David J. Jones, B.Sc., M.B., B.Ch., D.P.H.

*also holds appointments of:*

Medical Officer of Health, Rugby Municipal Borough.

Area Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

Divisional School Medical Officer, Warwickshire County Council.

*Chief Public Health Inspector:*

E. V. Beeby, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.

*Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:*

A. P. Allen, M.A.P.H.I.

*Additional Public Health Inspector:*

H. G. Anderton (appointed 1.12.72).

*Technical Assistant:*

L. I. Harvey, M.B.E. (retired 30.4.72)

G. A. Hook (appointed 5.4.72)

*Clerks:*

Mrs. M. Newbold

Miss J. Randle

*Rodent Officers:*

H. F. Cope.

J. G. Allsop.

*Engineer and Surveyor:*

D. J. M. David, B.Sc.Eng., M.I.Mun.E.

*Deputy Engineer and Surveyor:*

F. M. Cannings, M.I.Mun.E.

*Public Analysts:*

Coventry City Analyst, St. Martin's Road, Finham, Coventry.

Public Health Laboratory Service, Coventry.



# SECTION A

## STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

### GENERAL STATISTICS—1972

Area (in hectares) ... ..	32,755
Population (estimated Mid. 1972)	26,580
Rateable value (1st April, 1972)	£1,113,353
Product of a 1p rate (1972/73)	£13,107

### VITAL STATISTICS

#### Live Births

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Birth Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
Legitimate	182	166	348	
Illegitimate	12	8	20	
	<hr/> 194	<hr/> 174	<hr/> 368	<hr/> 13.84

#### Adjusted Birth Rate

13.71

#### Still Births

				<i>Rate per 1,000 estimated population.</i>
Legitimate	1	3	4	0.19
Illegitimate	1	—	1	
	<hr/> 2	<hr/> 3	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 13.40

Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births.

#### Deaths (all causes)

				<i>Death Rate</i> per 1,000 of the estimated population
	148	107	255	9.59

#### Adjusted Death Rate

12.18

#### Deaths from Puerperal Causes — Nil

#### Infant Mortality

				<i>Rate per 1,000 Live Births.</i>
Legitimate	5	1	6	16.30
Illegitimate	—	—	—	—
	<hr/> 5	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 6	<hr/> 16.30

#### Deaths from Cancer (all ages)

51

Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea Nil

Measles Nil

Whooping Cough Nil

### CAUSES OF DEATH, 1972

[illegible]



## CAUSES OF DEATH, 1972

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all Ages	Under 4 wks.	4 wks. and under 1 yr.	Age in Years									
					1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	75+	
37. Meningitis .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
38. Multiple sclerosis .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
39. Other diseases of nervous system and sense organs .. .. .	M	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
40. Active rheumatic fever .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
41. Chronic rheumatic heart disease .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
42. Hypertensive disease .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
43. Ischaemic heart disease .. .. .	M	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	9	15	17	—
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	8	10	—
44. Other forms of heart disease .. .. .	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	—
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	8	—
45. Cerebrovascular disease .. .. .	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	5	—
	F	26	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	—	6	17	—
46. Other diseases of the circulatory system .. .. .	M	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	1	—
	F	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	7	—
47. Influenza .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
48. Pneumonia .. .. .	M	7	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	4	—
	F	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	—
49. Bronchitis, emphysema .. .. .	M	9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	5	3	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
50. Asthma .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
51. Other diseases of respiratory system .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
52. Peptic ulcer .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
53. Appendicitis .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
54. Intestinal obstruction and hernia .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55. Cirrhosis of liver .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
56. Other diseases of the digestive system .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
57. Nephritis and nephrosis .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
58. Hyperplasia of prostate .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
59. Other diseases of the genito-urinary system .. .. .	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
60. Abortion .. .. .	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
61. Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and puerperium .. .. .	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
62. Diseases of the skin and subcutaneous tissue .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
63. Diseases of the musculo-skeletal system and connective tissue .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
64. Congenital anomalies .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65. Birth injury, difficult labour, and other anoxic and hypoxic conditions .. .. .	M	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
66. Other causes of perinatal mortality .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
67. Symptoms and ill-defined conditions .. .. .	M	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
68. Motor vehicle accidents .. .. .	M	6	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	1	1	—	—	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
69. All other accidents .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
70. Suicide and self-inflicted injuries .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
71. All other external causes .. .. .	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes .. .. .	M	148	3	2	—	2	5	2	2	11	19	58	44	—
	F	107	1	—	1	—	2	1	2	6	14	24	56	—

## Area Comparability Factors

Births—0.99

Deaths—1.27

These figures, supplied annually by the Registrar-General, take into account the variation in the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and when applied to the crude rates, enable more accurate comparison to be made with rates for other districts.

## Population

The mid-year population of the District was estimated by the Registrar-General to be 26,580, an increase of 260 over the figure for the previous year. As the natural increase, the excess of births over deaths, was 113, the movement of population into the district has therefore continued, but at a lower rate than has been noticed in earlier years.

## Births

Live births during the year totalled 368 of which 20 were illegitimate. Both of these figures show a reduction from the previous year, and the adjusted birth rate was correspondingly lower at 13.71 per thousand population. This is the lowest rate recorded for thirty-two years. It also reflects the national trend as shown in the following table, which gives comparative figures for 1968-1972.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby Rural District	15.0	14.99	14.8	14.58	13.71
Warwickshire	17.2	16.71	16.6	16.88	
England and Wales	16.9	16.3	16.0	16.0	14.8

## Still Births

The number of still births remained the same (5) and again only one of these was illegitimate, but due to a decrease in the total number of births, the rate of 13.40 per thousand (live and still) births was slightly higher than in 1971 and also higher than the national rate.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby Rural District	15.0	20.5	5.2	12.99	13.4
Warwickshire	12.3	14.0	11.9	10.8	
England and Wales	14.3	13.0	10.3	12.0	12.1

Of the 373 total births during the year, 66 took place at home, 68 at St. Mary's Hospital, Harborough Magna, 183 at Walsgrave Hospital, Coventry, and 56 at other nursing homes or hospitals.



## Deaths

There was an increase of 55 in the number of deaths assigned to the District in 1972, the total being 255. In the records which I have available, this figure has only been exceeded once, in 1929, when 257 deaths were recorded. Despite this increase the adjusted death rate of 12.18 per thousand population still compares favourably with the national figures.

Heart and circulatory diseases accounted for 56.9% of the total deaths, cancer in all sites 20%, and respiratory diseases 9.8%.

Comparative rates for the years 1968–1972 are given below:—

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby Rural District (No. of deaths)	11.22 (224)	9.89 (197)	10.0 (197)	9.75 (196)	12.18 (255)
Warwickshire	10.8	10.55	10.8	10.7	
England and Wales	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	12.1

## Maternal Deaths

It is pleasing to be able to report that, for the ninth successive year, no maternal deaths occurred.

## Infant Mortality

Infant deaths rose again during 1972, six being recorded compared with four in the previous year. The mortality rate was 16.30 per thousand live births, and this compares favourably with rates for England and Wales as a whole.

	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Rugby Rural District	10.15	15.66	29.1	10.53	16.30
Warwickshire	17.2	15.0	17.2	18.3	
England and Wales	18.3	18.0	18.0	18.0	17.0

## Neo-natal and Perinatal Mortality

Four of the six infant deaths occurred within seven days of birth, and the remaining two between four weeks and one year. Thus, the neo-natal and early neo-natal mortality rates were the same, 10.87 per thousand live births.

The perinatal mortality rate, which takes into account stillbirths in addition to deaths under one week, was 24.1 per thousand total births. Both of these rates were slightly higher than the corresponding rates for England and Wales.

**CAUSES OF DEATH 1972**  
Children under one year of age

<i>Cause of Death</i>	<i>Age in weeks</i>					<i>Total</i>
	1	2	3	4	5-52	
1. Congenital anomalies	—	—	—	—	—	—
2. Birth Injury	4	—	—	—	—	4
3. Other causes of perinatal mortality	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. All other causes	—	—	—	—	2	2
Totals	4	—	—	—	2	6



## SECTION B

### GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES

#### Laboratory Facilities

The Public Health Laboratory for this area is situated at the Coventry and Warwickshire Hospital, Stoney Stanton Road, Coventry (Tel. No. Coventry 24055 Extn. 442) and is under the direction of Dr. J. E. M. Whitehead. The Laboratory undertake the bacteriological examination of milk, food and water samples, and of specimens taken in connection with notifiable diseases. I am grateful to Dr. Whitehead and his staff at the Laboratory for their co-operation with the department at all times.

#### Local Health Authority Services

At the present time Local Health Authority services provided by the County Council are administered locally, the Rural District and Rugby Borough forming the Eastern Area of the County for this purpose. These services will be transferred to the new Area Health Authority to be set up as a result of the reorganisation of the National Health Service, due to come into operation in April 1974.

Brief details of the existing services are given below and, unless otherwise stated, application should be made to the Health Department, The Lawn, Newbold Road, Rugby.

*Ambulances*—Except in an emergency, requests for ambulance transport must be made by a medical practitioner or hospital (Rugby Ambulance Depot, Temple Street, Rugby—telephone Rugby 3445).

*Chiropody*—Limited treatment is offered for those of pensionable age, registered handicapped persons and expectant mothers. A small charge is made, except in certain cases.

*Clinics*—Child Health Clinics, and the School Health Services are staffed by medical and nursing personnel employed by the County Council with assistance from voluntary workers at Child Health Clinics. A list of clinics held in the district will be found at the end of this section.

*Convalescence*—Periods of convalescence following illness may be arranged at the request of a patient's general practitioner. Patients are normally required to contribute towards the cost of convalescence according to their means, but there is no charge for those in receipt of supplementary pension or for school children. All requests for convalescence should be made to the County Medical Officer of Health, Shire Hall, Warwick. Convalescence for patients discharged from hospital is usually arranged by Hospital Almoners through the National Health Service.

*Domiciliary Nursing Service*—Nursing staff, working under the supervision of the Area Nursing Officer and in co-operation with general medical practitioners, provide a comprehensive service in midwifery, home nursing and health visiting. Nursing messages may be sent direct to the nurse concerned or to the Health Department. A list of nursing staff is appended.

*Loan of Equipment*—A wide range of nursing requisites and equipment is available for free short-term loan at the request of the family doctor or nurse in attendance. Cases requiring long-term or permanent loan of equipment are dealt with through the Social Services Department or the Department of Health and Social Security.



*Vaccination*—Protection against diphtheria, whooping cough, tetanus, poliomyelitis, and measles is offered to parents of all children, either through the family doctor or at Health Clinics. As a result of advice given to the Department of Health and Social Security by one of its Advisory Committees, vaccination against smallpox is no longer undertaken as a routine measure. It is felt that the international measures taken to control outbreaks of smallpox are now sufficient to justify this course of action.

Routine B.C.G. vaccination against tuberculosis in school is normally restricted to children aged thirteen years or over, but in some instances vaccine may be given earlier at the discretion of the Chest Physician or Paediatrician at the hospital.

*Welfare Foods*—The sale of concentrated orange juice at Child Health Clinics has been discontinued on instructions from the Department of Health and Social Security.

National dried milk and vitamin tablets are available at Child Health Clinics and, in addition, a certain number of proprietary foods are available.

### **Nursing Staff**

The names, addresses and telephone numbers of the nurses employed in the Rural District as follows:—

		<i>Tel. Nos.</i>
<i>Senior Nursing Officer</i>		
Miss M. E. R. Curtis	8 Ashwells Lane, Yelvertoft.	Crick 822414
<i>Nursing Officer</i>		
Miss M. D. Clark	70 Rugby Road, Clifton-on-Dunsmore.	Rugby 2874.
<i>Health Visitors</i>		
Miss B. Jacques (part-time)	5 Briars Close, Long Lawford.	Rugby 72184
Mrs. E. A. Tompkins (part-time)	Brook House, Main St., Birdingbury.	Marton 6325523
<i>District Nurse/Midwife/Health Visitor</i>		
Miss O. Bentley	53 High Street, Ryton-on-Dunsmore.	Coventry 303084
<i>District Midwife</i>		
Miss E. Beeley	32 Warwick Road, Wolston.	Wolston 2797
<i>District Nurse</i>		
Mrs. L. J. Dring (part-time)	34 School Street, Church Lawford.	Wolston 3281
Mrs S. M. Player	19 Harris Drive, Rugby.	Rugby 88589
<i>District Nurse/Midwives</i>		
Mrs. P. Anson	11 Rowse Close, Brownsover,	Rugby 73765
Mrs. G. Blackman	Croft House, Bulkington Road, Wolvey.	Wolvey 278
Miss S. M. Bond	Flat 1, 40a School Street, Dunchurch	Rugby 810291
Mrs. M. W. Burdon	11 Rupert Brooke Road, Rugby.	Rugby 71584
Mrs. D. M. Foster	56 Falstaff Drive, Rugby.	Rugby 810782



## Clinics

The following Centres are held :—

<i>Centre</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>When held</i>
<b>Child Health Clinics</b>		
Binley	Village Hall	{ 1st & 3rd Tuesday and 2nd and 4th Wednesday in each month
Brinklow	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Wednesday in each month
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	Townsend Memorial Hall	2nd Thursday in each month
Dunchurch	Women's Institute Hall	2nd Thursday in each month
Long Lawford	Memorial Club	2nd & 4th Tuesday in each month
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	Village Hall	1st and 3rd Thursday in each month
Wolston	Village Hall	4th Thursday in each month
Wolvey	Village Hall	2nd and 4th Tuesday in each month

## National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951

Only one case arose during the year which necessitated action under the above Acts. The patient was an elderly man, living in the north-western part of the district, and following the receipt of reports from his general practitioner in December, I visited him and agreed with the family doctor that the patient's condition was such that admission to hospital was advisable. Since the patient would not agree to this, it was necessary to apply for an Order under the emergency procedure. This was granted and the patient was admitted to Whitley Hospital on the 20th December, 1972. Unfortunately, his condition continued to deteriorate and he died about two weeks later.

## SECTION C

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Mains water is supplied to this Council's area by the Coventry Water Undertaking, the Rugby Joint Water Board, the North-East Warwickshire Water Board and the Leicester Water Department who supply a few isolated properties in the Stretton Baskerville area. The estimated quantity of water supplied by these Undertakings during the year is as follows:—

Rugby Joint Water Board	.. ..	265,248,967 gallons
Coventry Water Undertaking	.. ..	375,333,910 gallons
North-East Warwickshire Water Board	.. ..	41,213,465 gallons
Leicester Water Department	.. ..	1,721,000 gallons

None of these supplies are liable to have a plumbo-solvent action.

Information supplied by the Water Undertakings on their respective supplies is given below:—

#### Rugby Joint Water Board

The natural fluoride level of the Board's raw water continued between 0.15 to 0.40 p.p.m. Sodium silicofluoride is added to bring the treated water to water level of 1 mg/l. During the past year the plant has behaved much better than before and the level has been kept more constant than previously thought possible.

The average daily water consumption per person was 225 litres.

The supply has been satisfactory in quality and quantity.

A taste problem in the River Avon early in 1972 led the Board to decide to temporarily discontinue this source of supply, which was fortunate as the river was again badly polluted by tar oils in April and completely unusable for a public supply. Two offenders were taken to court by the Severn River Authority and fined but the person causing the taste problem in March was never identified.

The two reservoirs now used by the Board are situated at Draycote and Stanford. Draycote Water was completed in 1970 and covers more than 600 acres with a maximum depth of 70 ft. Stanford Reservoir, completed in 1928, is a conventional impounding reservoir on the River Avon and when full has a water surface of 137 acres. The basic policy of the Board is that Stanford Reservoir should be retained as an area of quiet and a bird sanctuary, while Draycote Reservoir should be developed for recreational activities which involve the attendance of large numbers of people. The recreational activities developed so far are trout fishing, sailing, rowing, canoeing and aqualung diving. Camping, caravanning, cycling, shooting and swimming are not permitted.



### Coventry Water Undertaking

The natural fluoride content of the water varies from 0.05 mg/l to 0.20 mg/l and there are no immediate proposals for the addition of fluoride to the supply.

This water has been satisfactory both in quantity and quality.

### North East Warwickshire Water Board

From twelve samples analysed for natural fluoride content, the maximum was 0.35 p.p.m. and the average 0.29 p.p.m. A possible reason why the average is higher than previously reported is that the fewer analyses for fluoride have been made during this twelve months and that the few samples taken were predominantly in the autumn when river flows were low and fluoride concentrations higher than normal. It is in any case normal for there to be seasonal fluctuations.

There have been no further developments for the addition of fluoride to the water supply.

The average daily consumption per person for the whole of the Board's area of supply was 192.30 litres (42.30 gallons). This figure includes both domestic (158.62 litres) and metered (33.68 litres) supplies.

The water supplied had been satisfactory as regards quantity and quality and no action has been necessary in respect of contamination although disinfestation of the mains was continued in an effort to eradicate *asellus aquaticus*.

### Leicester Water Department

The natural fluoride content of the Leicester and Thornton waters, which are mixed to supply the Rugby Rural District Council area, has remained at 0.2 p.p.m. as for the previous year.

Details of samples taken and submitted for bacteriological examination to the Public Health Laboratory, Coventry are given below. Samples from the Coventry Water Undertaking's supplies are taken by them and we are notified of the results.

	<i>Total</i>	<i>Satisfactory</i>	<i>Suspicious</i>	<i>Unsafe</i>
Mains Supplies	49	49	—	—
Private Supplies	6	2	4	—
Swimming Pool	—	—	—	—
Totals:	55	51	4	—

Appropriate advice was given on the private supplies reported as unsatisfactory.

## HOUSES NOW CONNECTED TO THE WATER MAINS

	<i>Population (estimated)</i>	<i>No. of houses</i>	<i>No. of houses with mains water supply</i>
Ansty	271	104	94
Binley Woods	3023	1015	1008
Birdingbury	288	97	86
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	266	97	86
Brandon & Bretford	652	209	195
Brinklow	1120	447	437
Burton Hastings	202	159	143
Church Lawford	352	202	199
Churchover	366	107	99
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	1310	455	427
Coombe Fields	127	45	21
Copston Magna	45	16	13
Cosford	24	9	9
Dunchurch	2379	763	715
Easenhall	266	54	54
Frankton	354	114	89
Grandborough	294	98	83
Harborough Magna	400	150	132
Kings Newnham	77	27	19
Leamington Hastings	450	155	131
Little Lawford	2214	707	689
Long Lawford			
Marton	451	169	151
Monks Kirby	376	139	103
Newton & Biggin	337	120	110
Pailton	378	134	113
Princethorpe	556	112	97
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	1846	495	489
Shilton	808	279	263
Stretton Baskerville	30	16	4
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	1299	450	411
Stretton-under-Fosse	487	80	67
Thurlaston	299	118	106
Wibtoft	52	21	16
Willey	89	30	27
Willoughby	408	142	138
Withybrook	243	85	59
Wolfhampcote	195	77	59
Wolston	1853	634	626
Wolvey	2393*	330	288
*Inc. H.M.F.			

### Animal Boarding Establishments Act, 1963

Thirteen licences for boarding kennels were issued during the year.

### Caravan Sites

The standings on the Council's caravan site at Long Lawford are being run down by normal usage to make way for an Old Persons' Flatlets Scheme and six standings were occupied at the end of the year.

Details of privately owned licensed sites are given below, in addition to which there are seven licences in force in respect of individual caravans:—



<i>Location of Site</i>	<i>No. of Caravans authorised</i>
Hilltop Caravan Site, Princethorpe .. ..	60
Mount Pleasant, Church Lawford .. ..	<i>See below</i>
Avon View, Oxford Road, Ryton-on-Dunsmore	23

The caravan site at Church Lawford was originally licensed for twenty-nine caravans but run down conditions were imposed when the last licence was issued. The planning permission and site licence both expire on the 31st December 1974 by which time the site must be completely cleared. At the end of the year there were three caravans left on the site.

### **Atmospheric Pollution**

During the year approval was given to four new boiler installations and the height of chimneys to serve these installations.

For many months a fume nuisance has existed at the Ryton-on-Dunsmore premises of Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. due to emissions from the exhaust stacks serving the paint shop, in respect of which a defence is provided under the nuisance provisions of the Public Health Act, 1936 if the defendants can satisfy a court that the "best practicable means" are being taken to prevent the nuisance. This particular nuisance is fairly new to this country consequent upon the introduction of an improved process for car bodies known as an electro-dip, the fumes being given off while the cars are passing through the baking ovens after immersion in the electro-dip tank,

A number of complex technical problems were posed in finding a remedy that would abate the nuisance without having a detrimental effect on the car bodies and extensive research and experiments were carried out including tests on a pilot plant installed at the factory. It was ultimately established that these requirements could be satisfied by the installation of suitably designed after-burners and that heat exchangers could also be incorporated for recirculation of the air back to the ovens, thus affecting a reduction in running costs by a saving in fuel. It is particularly gratifying to be able to report that authorisation has now been granted by the Headquarters of Chrysler Ltd. at Detroit for an expenditure of £100,000 on the installation of this equipment. The order has been placed for manufacturing and installation work to proceed with a view to the final connections being made during the works closure in July/August with commissioning later in the year.

Excellent co-operation was received from the management at Chrysler United Kingdom Ltd. at all times during the extensive investigations and tests carried out.

# EXISTING SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL ARRANGEMENTS

Parish	Population (Est.)	Type of existing sewage disposal	Proposed scheme
Ansty .. .. .	271	Highway and foul drains now separated.	Tenders received for new scheme (Sth-Western area). Tenders received for new scheme (Sth-Western area).
Binley Woods .. .	3023	Foul drainage pumped to Coventry City sewers	
Birdingbury .. .	288	About two-thirds of Binley Woods Estate served by new sewers.	
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	266	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into river.	
Brandon .. .	{ 652 }	Drains into inadequate tanks and overflows into ditches.	
Bretford .. .		Highway and foul drains now separated.	
Brinklow .. .	1120	Drains into inadequate tanks with overflow to river.	
Burton Hastings .. .		Highway and foul drains now separated.	
Church Lawford .. .	202	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Churchover .. .	352	Combined highway and foul drains into inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	366	Combined highway and foul drains into ditches.	Work completed on new scheme (Burton Hastings & Wolvey.) New scheme approved provisionally by Dept. of Environment. (Mid-Eastern area). New scheme approved provisionally by Dept. of Environment. (Mid-Eastern area).
Coombe Fields .. .	1310	Highway and foul drains now separated. Foul drainage gravitates to Rugby Corporation sewers.	
Copston Magna .. .	127	Cesspools and ditches.	
Cosford .. .	45	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Dunchurch .. .	24	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Easehall .. .	2379	Highway and foul drains now separated and new disposal plant constructed.	
Frankton .. .	266	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Grandborough .. .	354	Highway and foul drains now separated. Existing disposal works overhauled and enlarged.	
Harborough Magna .. .	294	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Kings Newnham .. .	400	Combined highway and foul drains to inadequate tanks and ditches.	
Leamington Hastings	77	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	Tenders received for new scheme (Sth-Western area). New scheme approved provisionally by Dept. of Environment. (Mid-Eastern area).
Little Lawford .. .	450	Cesspools and ditches.	
Long Lawford .. .	{ 2214 }	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Marton .. .		Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Monks Kirby .. .	451	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches and rivers.	
Newton & Biggin .. .	376	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Pailton .. .	337	Highway and foul drains now separated. Foul drainage discharged to Rugby Borough sewers.	
Princethorpe .. .	378	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Ryton-on-Dunsmore .. .	556	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Shilton .. .	1846	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Barnacle .. .	{ 808 }	Highway and foul drains now separated. Foul drainage pumped to Coventry City sewers via Ansty pumping station.	Tenders received for new scheme (Sth-Western area). New scheme approved provisionally by Dept. of Environment. (Mid-Eastern area).
Stretton Baskerville .. .		Highway and foul drains now separated. Sewage gravitates to Bedworth U.D.C. sewers.	
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	30	Cesspools and ditches.	
Stretton-under-Fosse	1299	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Thurlaston .. .	487	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Wibtoft .. .	299	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Willey .. .	52	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and land treatment.	
Willoughby .. .	89	Combined highway and foul drains to tanks and land treatment.	
Withybrook .. .	408	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Wolfhampcote .. .	243	Combined highway and foul drains to ditches.	
Sawbridge .. .	{ 195 }	Cesspools and ditches.	Work completed on new scheme. (Burton Hastings & Wolvey).
Flecknoe .. .		Cesspools and ditches.	
Wolston .. .	1853	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
Wolvey .. .	*2393	Highway and foul drains now separated. New disposal plant constructed.	
		*Includes H.M.F.	





### Drainage and Sewerage

It is anticipated that a start should be made on the South-Western area sewerage and sewage disposal scheme in about April 1973 and satisfactory progress is being made with the various negotiations in connection with the Mid-Eastern scheme.

Consideration has also been given to the preparation of schemes for the villages of Withybrook, Willey, Wibtoft, Flecknow, Bretford, Kytes Hardwick and to extensions of the disposal works at Dunchurch and Wolston. These are mostly locally determined schemes and progress with them will be dependent on the loan allocation made by the County Council although by combining some of them, i.e. Bretford/Wolston works extension and Kytes Hardwick/Dunchurch works extension, it may be possible to get these transferred to the key sector.

Work on the new schemes at Burton Hastings, Wolvey and Newton has now been completed.

Four pail closets were converted to water closets under the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 and in addition a number of such conversions were carried out under the improvement grants scheme.

Four hundred and forty two drainage visits were made, a large proportion being in connection with new sewerage schemes.

### Infestations

Treatment was carried out during the year for the following infestations:—

7	premises	infested with	ants
2	„	„	„ cockroaches
1	„	„	„ bats
1	„	„	„ fleas
1	„	„	„ flies

### Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

An analysis of the premises within this Council's area is given below:—

<i>Class of Premises</i>	<i>No. of premises registered during the year</i>	<i>Total No. of registered premises at end of year</i>	<i>No. of registered premises receiving general inspections during the year</i>
Offices .. .. .	3	26	6
Retail Shops .. .. .	3	52	8
Wholesale shops, warehouses	—	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens ..	1	37	4
Fuel storage depots .. . .	—	2	—
TOTALS .. .. .	7	119	20

Total number of visits of all kinds to registered premises, 94.

Twelve registrations were cancelled during the year due to closure of premises, change of occupier, or to the occupier ceasing to employ staff.

The standard of the premises inspected has continued to be good, most infringements encountered being of a minor nature which have been rectified without difficulty.

One accident was reported during the year.



## Petroleum Installations

There was one new installation of a tank and pumps during the year.

There are eighty-six premises within the area at which petroleum spirit and/or petroleum mixture are stored, nearly half of which are filling stations. The remainder includes a few factories but consists mainly of small private installations with hand-operated pumps where very few complications arise from associated electrical apparatus.

Five underground tanks were retested during the year with nitrogen or other inert gas at a pressure of 10 lb. to the square inch for a period of not less than twenty-four hours and four were found to be satisfactory. The other one that failed the test was filled with concrete slurry.

There is one coin-operated unattended self-service site in the Council's area and it is anticipated that a second one will be opening shortly.

An analysis of licences issued is given below:—

<i>Gallons</i>				<i>Petroleum Spirit</i>	<i>Petroleum Mixture</i>	<i>Total</i>
Not exceeding		100		—	7	7
Exceeding	100	not exceeding	500	32	2	34
"	500	"	1,000	12	—	12
"	1,000	"	5,000	14	—	14
"	5,000	"	10,000	17	—	17
"	10,000	"	50,000	7	1	8
"	50,000	"	100,000	—	—	—
"	100,000			—	—	—
Totals				82	10	92

## Refuse Collection and Disposal

### (a) Domestic Refuse

The Council operate by direct labour a fleet of seven modern refuse collection vehicles, disposal being by means of controlled tipping at the tip established in the disused railway cutting at Willey. A considerable amount of refuse is received from the Rugby Borough Council and a small amount from Lutterworth Rural District Council, both on a chargeable basis. There is no doubt that the original estimated life of the tip will be considerably reduced owing to the large volume of refuse brought in by the Rugby Borough Council and at the present rate of intake it was anticipated at the end of the year that the tip would be completely filled in about nine months.

A machine and operator are hired on a contract basis for the levelling and soiling operations but great difficulty is experienced from time to time in obtaining suitable covering material.

Heavy expenditure has been incurred in the installation of a treatment plant to prevent pollution of the river and at the time of writing this Report the plant has just been installed and treatment commenced.

The tip at Fosse Way, Stretton-on-Dunsmore remains in the ownership of the Council as a stand-by.



## (b) *Industrial Wastes*

In the early part of 1972 as a result of information given by the Conservation Society to the press and the Department of the Environment, the word "cyanide" exploded in the national press and headlines such as "Killer Tips" and "Doomwatch Scandal" became commonplace. Within a few days the public at large seemed quite convinced that any waste unloaded from a lorry or a tanker had to be cyanide. Little reference was made to other industrial waste such as heavy metals, oils and acids, which present more disposal problems than cyanide.

Tip investigations and numerous surveys were carried out and although some methods of disposal left a lot to be desired, there is no doubt that the overall situation was exaggerated and also, due to the weakness of the legislation in operation at this time, legal infringements were few.

When the sensationalism had subsided and a sane evaluation could be made of the situation, two important factors were established. The first was a reluctance for the most part by industry to provide information on the quantity and nature of the wastes they produced; and the second was a critical shortage of disposal facilities for these wastes existed in Warwickshire. This lack of disposal outlets is a matter on which a constructive and helpful lead should be given by the Planning Authority. It must be discouraging to firms wishing to establish a tip or a treatment plant to have planning applications rejected with no official guidance as to which areas would be considered suitable for the provision of these facilities. The recycling of wastes is another aspect that should be vigorously pursued.

The culmination of all this publicity was the passing of the Deposit of Poisonous Waste Act, 1972 which is described as "an act to penalise the depositing on land of poisonous, noxious or polluting waste so as to give rise to an environmental hazard, and to make offenders liable for any resultant damage; to require the giving of notices in connection with the removal and deposit of waste; and for connected purposes."

It is common knowledge that the Act was passed in haste but it is a step in the right direction, although it was disappointing to note that entry to a tip could still not be demanded except by giving 24 hours notice of the intention to do so and no power was given to sample wastes, although we have been able to get round these legal shortcomings on a goodwill basis.

Under this legislation notification of removal of industrial wastes (other than those exempted by the Deposit of Poisonous Waste [Notification of Removal or Deposit] Regulations, 1972) must be made to the local authority and the river authority in whose area the premises from which the waste is to be removed are situated; and to the local authority and river authority for the area in which is situated the land on which the waste is to be deposited. Resulting from this a large volume of paperwork had to be dealt with in the department and a close liaison with disposal contractors was essential, but for the first time some details started to become available on the wastes being produced and deposited.

To further the fact-finding aspect, questionnaires have also to be completed for the Department of the Environment in respect of the existing and disused tips. This information, when collated, should enable a more accurate assessment to be made of the problems involved.



Various recommendations on waste disposal are contained in the report of the Technical Committee on the disposal of solid toxic wastes published in 1970 and the report of the working party on refuse disposal published in 1971, a number of which have been incorporated in a Code of Practice issued by the Department of the Environment. A provisional Code of Practice has also been issued by the Institute of Chemical Engineers.

It is to be hoped that the Department of the Environment will, at the earliest opportunity, introduce the new legislation that has been intimated and give legal backing to these Codes of Practice. To their credit, the Department has already issued a consultation paper on a new framework for waste disposal. These proposals, all of which are to be commended, include the licensing of all private waste disposal companies and local authorities before they start to deposit any form of waste, provision to allow the waste disposal authority to impose conditions to cover the operation of the disposal sites, to inspect the disposal sites and to take samples. It is also suggested that difficult wastes should be subject to a special procedure requiring the prior approval of the waste disposal authority to the proposed method of disposal.

### Rodent Control

Two full-time Rodent Officers are employed and free treatment is given to householders although a charge is made on a material and labour basis for treatment carried out at business premises. The Rodent Officers also treat the Council's refuse tips, sewers and sewage disposal works.

The contract service continues to operate successfully, thanks to the effort of the Rodent Officers, and at the end of the year contracts valued at more than one thousand three hundred pounds had been entered into.

Details of work carried out are given below:—

	<i>Com- plaints</i>	<i>Inspections &amp; Visits</i>	<i>Treat- ments</i>	<i>Notices Served</i>		<i>Notices Complied With</i>
				<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	
Business Premises	13	251	240	—	—	—
Dwelling houses	80	117	58	—	—	—
Farms	5	667	648	—	—	—
Refuse Tips	1	53	38	—	—	—
Schools	6	9	8	—	—	—
Sewers	—	85	43	—	—	—
Sewer Outfalls & S.D. Works	—	1269	1171	—	—	—
Watercourses	—	133	45	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	4	340	309	—	—	—
Totals	109	2924	2560	—	—	—

### Watercourses

Sewage pollution of ditches and watercourses is being eliminated by the considerable progress made with new sewerage schemes and is now mainly confined to odd cases of pollution arising from individual private installations, although these present problems which are not always easy of solution.

### General

An analysis of inspections made and notices served under this section is given below. Two hundred and ninety complaints were received, all of which were investigated and appropriate action taken.

# SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS MADE AND NOTICES SERVED

	<i>Inspections and Visits</i>	<i>Notices served</i>		<i>Notices complied with</i>	
		<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>	<i>Statutory</i>	<i>Informal</i>
Animal Boarding Estab. ..	45	—	1	—	—
Atmospheric Pollution ..	16	—	—	—	—
Accumulations .. ..	—	—	1	—	—
Ashbins .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Bakehouses .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Complaints .. ..	232	—	—	—	—
Drainage .. ..	442	1	14	1	9
Factories .. ..	53	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .. ..	1	—	—	—	—
Houses Disinfected .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases .. ..	13	—	—	—	—
Insect Infestations .. ..	15	—	—	—	—
Movable Dwellings .. ..	74	—	11	—	8
Noise Premises All Visits ..	15	—	—	—	—
Offensive Trades .. ..	—	—	5	—	—
Offices, Shops & R'way Prem.	95	—	11	—	1
Petroleum .. ..	100	—	20	—	11
Public Health Act, 1936					
Means of Escape in Case					
of Fire .. ..	2	—	—	—	1
Refuse (inc. smoke nuisances)	349	—	8	—	7
Shops Act, 1950 .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Schools .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Accommodation:—					
Pails renewed .. ..	—	—	1	—	1
Privies abolished .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
W.C. Conversions .. ..	118	—	3	—	4
Special & Misc. Visits .. ..	40	—	—	—	1
Swimming Pools .. ..	—	—	—	—	—
Water Supplies .. ..	52	—	—	—	—
Watercourses .. ..	26	—	—	—	—
TOTALS .. ..	1687	1	76	1	44



## Factories Act, 1961

Details of action taken are tabulated below:—

### PREScribed PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE FACTORIES ACT, 1961, FOR THE YEAR, 1972

#### PART I OF THE ACT

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

<i>Premises</i>	<i>No. on Register</i>	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspec- tions</i>	<i>Written notices</i>	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i>
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	—	—	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	68	53	2	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises)	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>

2. Cases in which **defects** were found.

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

## SECTION D

### HOUSING

Thirty-nine families were rehoused and at the end of the year there were three hundred and eight applicants still on the waiting list for Council houses.

The Housing Finance Act, 1972 received the Royal Assent on the 27th July, 1972 and provides for payment of a statutory rent rebate to Council house tenants from the 1st October, 1972 and a rent allowance to the tenants of private houses from 1st January, 1973. Prior to this a Council scheme had been in operation for many years for providing a rent rebate to Council house tenants but the statutory scheme is an improvement on the Council scheme. Rate rebates are payable to persons in both the private and public sector as hitherto. These rebates or allowances are subject to prescribed conditions and are intended basically for people in the lower income brackets. The Treasurer's Department deal with all these applications.

In view of the complexities of the Housing Finance Act, 1972 and the association with qualification certificates, mentioned later in the Report, there is a need for close liaison between all departments of the Council dealing with its provisions.

Altogether four hundred and six rent rebates and three hundred and ninety four rate rebates were paid during the year.

At the end of the year work was in progress on thirty Council houses at Pailton, fifteen at Monks Kirby and a warden's block and twenty-nine old persons' houses at Dunchurch.

The housing programme as approved up to 1975 is given below:—

							<i>Approx. No. of houses</i>	<i>Tentative Date</i>
Shilton	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	1973
Wolvey	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	
Willoughby	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Wolston	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	1974
Long Lawford (Chapel Street)	..	..	..	..	..	..	15	
Willey	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	
Grandborough	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	
Long Lawford (Caravan Site)	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	1975
Binley Woods	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	

The provision at Long Lawford will be for old persons' houses.

It has also been decided that no further land should be acquired by the Council other than that required for the building at Wolvey and for the future provision of old persons' dwellings at Clifton-upon-Dunsmore.

Details of housing units owned by the Council are given overleaf:—



Parish	Bungalows		Flats First Floor	Houses				Prefab. Bungalows 2 B.R.
	1 B.R.	2 B.R.		2 B.R.	3 B.R.	4 B.R.	5 B.R.	
Ansty ..	2	2		9	4	1		
Binley Woods ..		8		24	12			
Birdingbury ..		2		2	12			
Bourton ..					8	2		
Brandon & Bretford ..				16	26	2		20
Brinklow ..		11		14	89	4		
Burton Hastings ..		2		6	10			
Church Lawford ..				5	21	1		
Churchover ..				10	19			
Clifton-on-Dunsmore ..					53			
Cosford ..					3			18
Dunchurch ..				30	68	2		
Frankton ..		2		2	16			
Grandborough ..					10			
Harborough Magna ..		4		12	41	6		
Leamington Hastings ..					12			
Long Lawford ..		18	33	142	120	12		
Marton ..				13	17	4		
Monks Kirby ..				1	8	1		
Newton and Biggin ..				14	12	1		
Pailton ..					22			
Princethorpe ..				10	24	4		
Ryton-on-Dunsmore ..	4	16	2	50	90	4		
Shilton ..		12		32	38	5	1	
Stretton-on-Dunsmore ..					51			
Stretton-under-Fosse ..					5			
Wibtoft ..					4			
Wiley ..					4			
Willoughby ..				8	23	1		
Withybrook ..		2		8	6	1		
Wolston ..		4	* 2	44	108	18		12
Wolfhampcote ..		2		6	2			
Wolvey ..	4	6		25	32	5		
TOTALS	10	91	37	483	970	74	1	50

\* 2-3 B.R. Flats—remainder 2 B.R. Flats.

In addition there are five maisonettes at Long Lawford, each one consisting of business premises with a three-bedroomed flat above.

## Permanent Housing

The following figures show the number of new houses completed during 1972:—

<i>Parish</i>	<i>Council Houses</i>	<i>Private Houses</i>
Binley Woods .. ..	—	11
Birdingbury .. ..	—	1
Brinklow .. ..	—	10
Church Lawford .. ..	—	1
Clifton-on-Dunsmore .. ..	—	2
Dunchurch .. ..	—	40
Easenhall .. ..	—	1
Leamington Hastings .. ..	—	1
Monks Kirby .. ..	—	9
Newton .. ..	—	2
Princethorpe .. ..	—	1
Ryton-on-Dunsmore .. ..	—	1
Shilton .. ..	—	1
Stretton-on-Dunsmore .. ..	—	5
Thurlaston .. ..	—	5
Willoughby .. ..	—	2
Wolfhampcote .. ..	—	1
Wolston .. ..	—	5
Wolvey .. ..	—	4
	—	103

## Housing Conditions

About forty-five houses still have to be dealt with under the Council's slum clearance programme and it is hoped to complete this aspect of the housing work by the end of 1973 or early in 1974. The time will then be opportune for a survey to be made throughout the Council's area to make an assessment of the remaining housing stock and implement a planned programme of repair and improvement.

A number of condemned houses were still occupied at the end of the year.

In addition to work on the slum clearance programme two hundred and eighty visits and inspections were made to advise prospective house purchasers regarding the possibility of the property in which they were interested being included in the slum clearance programme.

The Housing Finance Act, 1972 was introduced during the year and, inter alia, superseded the provisions of the Housing Act, 1969 in connection with the qualification certificate procedure. The principal changes under the new legislation are that it is at the discretion of the landlord as to whether he applies for a certificate of provisional approval before starting the necessary improvement work but in any case the local authority must issue a qualification certificate when they are satisfied that the dwelling has been brought up to the necessary standard. A certificate of fair rent is no longer obligatory but the landlord may apply for one if he so wishes.

During the year three certificates of provisional approval were issued, two under the Housing Act, 1969 and one under the Housing Finance Act, 1972. Four qualification certificates were issued and one was refused.



The following table gives some details of work carried out during the year:—

Houses inspected under the Public Health Act	...	...	...	16
Number of visits under the Act	..	...	...	36
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	8
Number of notices served—Formal	...	...	...	—
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	8
Number of notices complied with—Formal	...	...	...	—
Houses inspected under the Housing Act	...	...	...	12
Number of visits under the Act	...	...	...	146
Number of notices served—Informal	...	...	...	10
Number of notices served—Formal	...	...	...	—
Number of notices complied with—Informal	...	...	...	8
Number of notices complied with—Formal	...	...	...	—
Houses made fit after Informal Action	...	...	...	16
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Public Health Act)	...	...	...	—
Houses made fit after Formal Action (Housing Act)	...	...	...	—
Houses represented as not capable of being made fit at a reasonable cost				11
Houses upon which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	11
Houses demolished	...	...	...	25
Houses upon which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	4
Number of visits to advise regarding Slum Clearance Programme	...			280

A request was received from the County Planning Officer for a sample survey of one house in twenty to be carried out in the parishes of Churchover, Clifton-upon-Dunsmore, Cosford, Dunchurch, Harborough Magna, Little Lawford and Long Lawford in connection with the Urban Structure Plan on Housing. A start was made on this survey, covering a total of seventy houses, towards the end of the year and it was subsequently completed at the end of January, 1973.

## SECTION E

### INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOODS

#### Meat and Food Inspection

One hundred per cent meat inspection has been maintained and the incidence of disease has been very low.

Carcases and offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part:—

	<i>Cattle excluding Cows</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>	<i>Horses</i>
Number killed	81	—	3	494	—	—
Number inspected	81	—	3	494	—	—
<b>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci.</b> Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	7	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with disease other than tuber- culosis and cysticerci	8.6	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Tuberculosis only.</b> Whole carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage of the No. inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Cysticercosis.</b> Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—



The actual meat and offal condemned at the slaughterhouse was:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Number</i>	<i>Weight (in lb.)</i>
Bovine Livers	7	87
Totals	7	87

Meat condemned is transported to Rugby Borough Abattoir in a locked container in accordance with the provisions of the Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969 for collection and disposal with the condemned meat from the Borough Abattoir.

Food condemned other than meat at the licensed Slaughterhouse is shown in the following table:—

<i>Article</i>	<i>Tins</i>	<i>lb.</i>	<i>ozs.</i>
759 Packs Frozen Food	—	310	15 app.
68 items Frozen Food	—	263	—
Tomatoes	2	2	6
Sliced Bacon	—	13	—
Totals	2	589	5

This condemned food is disposed of by arrangement with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department.

### **Knacker's Yard**

Very little slaughtering takes place at the knacker's yard, most of the animals being brought in dead for flaying and dressing only. The odd few live animals are killed immediately on arrival.

Some fat recovery takes place on the premises but no meat has been processed for a long time due to a breakdown of the processing equipment, although new equipment is now being installed.

The Meat (Sterilisation) Regulations, 1969, which came into force on the 1st November, 1970, require that all meat must be sterilised unless it is sold to certain exempted establishments. Labelling requirements and the method of transportation must also be in accordance with these Regulations.

### **Milk and Dairies**

There are twenty one distributors of milk and eight dairy premises on the Register required to be kept under the provisions of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959.

Dealers and supplementary milk licences are issued by the County Council.

During the year forty-one samples of pasteurised milk were taken by the County Health Department for a check to be made by the Public Health Laboratory on the efficiency of the process, all of which proved to be satisfactory. Thirty-five samples of untreated milk were also taken by them and examined by the laboratory for tubercle and brucella organisms and for antibiotics. These were all reported as negative.

	Estimated No. of Premises	Inspections	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Regu- lation 16	No. of Premises to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises Fitted to comply with Regu- lation 19	Notices served		Notices Complied with	
						Statutory	Informal	Statutory	Informal
Bakehouses .. .. .	2	—	2	2	2	—	—	—	—
Butchers' Shops .. .. .	11	41	11	11	11	—	2	—	—
Dairies and Milk Shops .. .. .	13	—	8	8	8	—	—	—	—
Food Manufacturing Premises .. .. .	4	14	4	4	4	—	—	—	—
Fried & Wet Fish Shops .. .. .	5	3	5	5	5	—	—	—	—
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .. .. .	21	43	16	9	9	—	—	—	—
Grocers and Confectioners .. .. .	76	68	70	39	39	—	2	—	1
Ice-cream Premises .. .. .	62	38	62	—	—	—	—	—	—
Licensed Premises .. .. .	57	42	60	60	60	—	—	—	1
(incl. Off-Licences) .. .. .	40	40	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Miscellaneous Food Visits .. .. .	37	46	37	27	27	—	2	—	—
Restaurants, Cafes, Clubs, and .. .. .	1	49	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Canteens .. .. .	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses .. .. .	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Knacker's Yard .. .. .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	330	390	277	165	165	—	7	—	2

Some of these are mixed businesses.



## SECTION F

### PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The only incident of note was a small outbreak of infective jaundice in the Stretton-on-Dunsmore area, where 17 of the 23 notified cases occurred during the early months of the year. Five cases also occurred in Binley Woods. Two-thirds of all the cases notified were in children under fifteen years of age, and strict attention to matters of personal hygiene was observed in all cases in an endeavour to control the spread of infection.

Details of the incidence of diseases in the several parishes of the District, and in age groups, are given in tables on the following pages.

# INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN INDIVIDUAL PARISHES, 1972

<i>Parish</i>	Measles	Infective Jaundice	Scarlet Fever	Dysentery	Whooping Cough	Food Poisoning	TOTAL
Ansty	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Binley Woods	11	5	—	—	—	1	17
Birdingbury	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
Bourton-on-Dunsmore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Brandon and Bretford	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Brinklow	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burton Hastings	5	—	—	—	—	1	6
Church Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Churchover	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Clifton-on-Dunsmore	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Coombe Fields	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Copston Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cosford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dunchurch	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Easehall	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Frankton	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Grandborough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Harborough Magna	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Kings Newnham	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Leamington Hastings	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Little Lawford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Long Lawford	1	3	3	—	—	—	7
Marton	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Monks Kirby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton and Biggin	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pailton	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Princethorpe	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Ryton-on-Dunsmore	25	3	—	—	—	1	29
Shilton	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Stretton Baskerville	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stretton-on-Dunsmore	2	17	1	—	—	—	20
Stretton-under-Fosse	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Thurlaston	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Wibtoft	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Willoughby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Withybrook	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolfhampcote and Flecknoe	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolston	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wolvey	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	54	33	7	—	1	4	99



# VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

<i>Vaccine</i>	<i>Age at 31st Dec. each year</i>	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972
Smallpox— Primary vaccination	Under 1 year	—	—	5	2	1
	1 year	169	164	170	139	27
	2—4 years	19	18	25	47	8
	5—15 years	10	14	8	6	5
	TOTAL	198	196	208	194	41
Re-vaccination	2—4 years	3	7	4	—	2
	5—15 years	18	11	21	27	24
	TOTAL	21	18	25	27	26
Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus	Under 1 year	69	46	28	27	37
	1—4 years	174	288	271	333	304
	5—15 years	13	2	2	4	—
	TOTAL	256	336	301	364	341
Poliomyelitis	Under 1 year	68	52	27	27	35
	1—4 years	202	304	270	332	303
	5—15 years	15	4	6	8	1
	TOTAL	285	360	303	367	339
Measles	Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—
	1—4 years	356	300	273	272	246
	5—15 years	215	37	33	14	17
	TOTAL	571	337	306	286	263
Rubella	11-15 years	—	—	—	258	80

## AGE INCIDENCE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1972

<i>Disease</i>	0-4	5-14	15-44	45-64	65+	<i>All Ages</i>
Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis:						
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective jaundice	4	18	9	2	—	33
Measles	23	28	3	—	—	54
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	—	6	1	—	—	7
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	1	—	—	—	—	1
Food poisoning	1	1	1	1	—	4
Total	29	53	14	3	—	99

**MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF CASES OF NOTIFIABLE  
DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) 1972**

	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
Acute encephalitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute meningitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute poliomyelitis:													
Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Non-paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infective jaundice	16	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	33
Measles	—	2	1	—	1	1	3	2	3	16	11	14	54
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet fever	2	1	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Food poisoning	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>99</b>

**Tuberculosis**

Six new cases of respiratory tuberculosis were notified in 1972 and at the end of the year there were 99 cases on the register, classified as follows:—

Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Total	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
61	30	3	5	64	35

The age incidence of the new cases and of deaths from the disease during 1972 are given below:—

Age G'ps.	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
-1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-35	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-45	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—
-55	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
-65	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65+	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>Total</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>



# VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1972 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Mid-Year Population	Births		Deaths		Infant deaths		Tuberculosis Deaths	
		No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate adjusted	No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1926	21,130	367	17.0	228	10.8	22	55	19	0.90
1927	21,290	314	14.7	249	11.7	18	57	21	0.99
1928	21,930	354	17.0	210	10.0	22	62	19	0.87
1929	21,170	354	16.8	257	12.2	16	45	15	0.71
1930	21,170	341	16.1	200	9.5	13	38	11	0.52
1931	21,950	348	15.9	189	8.6	18	52	16	0.73
1932*	18,190	316	16.5	200	10.9	15	48	8	0.44
1933	18,300	275	14.2	188	10.3	14	51	6	0.33
1934	18,210	321	17.6	197	10.8	19	59	9	0.49
1935	18,173	272	15.0	174	9.6	15	55	7	0.39
1936	18,200	322	17.7	203	11.1	17	53	8	0.44
1937	18,310	294	16.0	219	12.0	12	41	8	0.44
1938	15,570	282	17.3	194	12.0	24	85	16	1.03
1939	15,530	232	15.1	184	11.6	9	39	7	0.45
1940	16,520	209	12.6	197	11.9	12	56	9	0.54
1941	17,910	297	16.5	214	12.0	15	48	8	0.45
1942	17,560	302	17.2	179	10.2	13	43	10	0.57
1943	17,090	316	18.5	194	11.4	19	60	10	0.59
1944	17,290	355	20.6	211	12.2	10	28	9	0.52
1945	16,920	303	18.0	189	11.2	10	33	18	1.06
1946	17,150	363	21.2	193	11.2	12	33	13	0.76
1947	17,300	398	23.0	181	10.5	9	23	6	0.35
1948	18,160	331	18.23	174	9.58	15	45.32	11	0.61
1949	18,220	350	19.21	179	10.31	9	25.71	11	0.60
1950	20,230	336	17.44	205	11.35	10	29.76	10	0.50
1951	20,830	319	16.08	211	11.35	8	25.08	7	0.34
1952	21,220	344	17.02	173	9.08	9	26.16	1	0.05
1953	21,670	333	16.13	168	8.68	6	18.02	2	0.16
1954	21,610	377	18.14	182	9.60	10	26.53	—	—
1955	21,170	371	18.22	209	11.25	12	32.35	1	0.05
1956	21,930	380	18.02	203	11.30	6	15.79	1	0.05
1957	22,070	398	18.03	188	10.73	8	20.10	—	—
1958	22,400	408	18.21	183	10.38	11	26.96	—	—
1959	22,090	419	18.97	188	10.72	6	14.32	3	0.14
1960	22,320	403	18.06	180	9.16	6	14.89	—	—
1961	22,570	408	18.07	192	10.72	5	12.25	1	0.04
1962	23,100	392	16.97	184	10.04	8	20.41	1	0.04
1963	23,700	435	17.99	225	12.24	9	20.69	1	0.04
1964	24,460	436	17.47	221	11.66	9	20.64	2	0.08
1965	25,080	437	17.08	193	9.93	11	25.17	—	—
1966	25,670	417	15.92	180	8.98	5	11.99	—	—
1967	26,200	428	16.01	214	10.54	14	32.48	—	—
1968	25,740	394	15.00	224	11.22	4	10.15	—	—
1969	25,810	383	14.99	197	9.89	6	15.66	1	0.04
1970	25,790	378	14.7	197	10.0	11	29.1	—	—
1971	26,320	380	14.58	196	9.75	4	10.53	—	—
1972	26,580	368	13.71	255	12.18	6	16.30	1	0.04

\*Extension of Municipal Borough of Rugby.

The estimated population figures for 1950 and onwards include members of the Armed Forces stationed in the district.







