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Borough of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1966

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

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

1967

38, Holly Walk,
Leamington Spa.
12th September, 1967.

TO THE COUNCIL OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you my annual report for 1966 concerning the health of your district.

The death rates increased by a little; the birth rate was unchanged and the population rose by about two hundred. Measles was again prevalent throughout most of this year, perhaps because in the previous year less than one half of the expected cases had occurred.

The number of new houses under construction or completed fell below the usual level and this delayed your clearance schemes in the Lakin Road/Vine Lane area. Demolitions of unfit houses were only about one half of the accomplished rate for recent years, but the Council has virtually completed its declared slum clearance programme. Many applications are received each year for standard or discretionary improvement grants. These help to prolong the useful life of houses which might otherwise appear on your lists for clearance, demolition or replacement.

Little progress has been possible in the extension of your domestic smoke control other than the coverage of the Lodgewood estate for which plans were first prepared some years ago. Occasional warnings have been necessary owing to the burning of coal within the Percy Estate smoke control area. Generally speaking the majority of residents support the Council in these matters having come to appreciate the value of clean air for healthy living in towns.

I have again to thank the members of the Council for their kindness to me personally and to my fellow officers for their courtesy and help shown at all times.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,
Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	1966
Population (estimated) Mid-year	17,330
Area 5,057 acres	
Rateable Value	£896,281
Product of 1d. rate	£3,610
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	18.3
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (corrected) ...	19.0
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births ...	15.5
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	12.5
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, (corrected) ...	11.6
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	18.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	20.8
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	—
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	—
,, ,, Whooping Cough (all ages)	—
,, ,, Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age) ...	—
Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion	1

Population.—There was a gain of 280 in 1966.

The Birth Rate was unchanged but death rates were slightly higher.

Statistics for the past nine years and also for England and Wales in 1966 will be seen under Table II.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK

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.,

Senior Public Health Inspector :

J. BULLOCK,
Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.
Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.
Cert. Institute of Housing Managers.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector:

S. H. West,
Cert. R.S.I. & S.I. Exam. Jt. Board.
Cert. R.S.I. for Inspectors of Meat and Foods.
Cert. R.S.I. for Smoke Inspectors.

Borough Engineer, Surveyor and Water Engineer:
C. E. Brown, M.I.Mun.E.

Additional Public Health Inspector:
Mr. K. W. Hill, Diploma of Public Health Inspectors Education Board (resigned 31/8/66).

Assistant Housing Inspector:
Mr. H. D. Nash.

Housing Assistant:
Mr. D. A. Kent.

Clerical Staff:

Mrs. O. M. James; Mrs. P. M. Neville.

General Handyman and Rodent Operative:
Mr. T. Field.

Public Analysts:
Bostock, Hill and Rigby, Birmingham.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES (WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

Infant Welfare Centres.

Cape Road C.W.C.	...	Mondays	2—4 p.m.
		Tuesdays	2—4 p.m.
		Fridays	2—4 p.m.

Local enquiries re Home Help, After-care, Health Visiting, Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services to Area Health Office, 38, Holly Walk, Leamington Spa ('Phone 27284).

National Welfare Foods are on sale at Child Welfare Clinics only. Voluntary sales points have now discontinued.

Ambulance.—The depot in Montague Road, Warwick, serves Warwick, Leamington, Kenilworth and district. Superintendent: Mr. Whiting (Tel. Warwick 42387).

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supply.—The supply has been maintained throughout the year by the South Warwickshire Water Board. Satisfactory pressures have been obtained and supplies have been plentiful. The Board supply 5,608 houses direct and 6 more by means of external standpipes so that all but some 20 persons in the town are served by mains supplies drawn inside their homes.

Drainage and Sewerage.—The drainage systems of the Borough worked satisfactorily except for one instance of blockage in the main low level trunk sewer. Calculations for the design of the trunk sewer to serve land north of the canal have commenced.

Sewage Disposal.—There have been discussions with officers of the Ministry regarding the works necessary to relieve the present overloading at the Sewage Works.

An Interim relief scheme by means of spray irrigation of land was inaugurated early in the year but extensions were required by the Severn River Authority which delayed full operations. The design of the main extension continues.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.—A satisfactory weekly collection has continued throughout the year. Conditions at the tip head have been very much improved by the new control methods instituted last year.

Housing.—Council house building has not kept pace with housing need, but preparatory measures for sites at Vine Lane and Saltisford Common have been made. There has been a refusal of some planning consents because of the Sewage Works difficulties.

Rivers and Water Courses.—Serious flooding occurred in August after an exceptionally heavy night storm. The Packmores area near the canal suffered badly, but no houses were threatened.

Swimming Baths and Paddling Pool.—As in 1965 the year was not a good one for open air swimming. Cold winds and general lack of warm sunshine made the pool less popular. The quality of the water was at all times good.

In the Paddling Pool during the year a more efficient system of water chlorination was introduced and this with stricter management control improved the quality of samples taken after heavy use.

Water analysis results expressed in parts per million.
Received on : 27th November 1966.

From : South Warwickshire Water Board.

Description : Hatton Reservoir. 09-40 a.m. 27.9.65.

Appearance : Bright, few small particles

Ammoniacal Nitrogen ...	0.
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.
Chlorine in Chlorides	31.7
Nitrate Nitrogen	4.4
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27°C. in 4 hours ...	0
Total Solids dried at 100°C. ...	510
Nitrite Nitrogen	0
pH	7.15
Free Chlorine	0.08
Hardness { Temporary ...	290
Hardness { Permanent ...	70
Hardness { Total	360
Radioactivity :	—
Electrical Conductivity at 20°C.	663 micromhos.
Fluoride. F.	0.2

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

D. HOUSING

Mr. Bullock has described elsewhere matters with which he is personally concerned as your Housing Officer. Therefore no attempt will be made to go into detail here.

Demolition has been slower than of late because fewer new houses were available. Eighty-nine unfit houses remain in occupation and there has begun a gradual 'run-down' of houses acquired in post-war years and patched up for temporary occupation. Early in the year there was a formal completion of improvement and adaptation work at the Lord Leycester Hospital. This has not only preserved the fabric of one of the most important historic buildings in the town but provided proper modern dwelling standards for residents there. Improvement grants given or pending now approach the seven hundred mark. Many of these houses will far outlast the fifteen year span laid down as a minimum 'life' in the conditions for making of comprehensive grants.

Owners of historic buildings which need improvement are often faced with costs far beyond sums to which the £400 discretionary maximum is appropriate. The Council has in suitable cases made loans at rates of interest below market level in order to help conserve the town's heritage.

E. FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955 (SECTION 31)

Tuberculosis Milk Investigations.—Eight milk samples were taken by County Council Officers within the Borough and sent for biological examination in 1966. Results were all negative for Tubercle bacilli.

This information has been given by courtesy of the County Medical Officer. Other items appear in the report by Mr. Bullock.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASE

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1959.

	Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Pneumonia	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
1959 ...	360	12	28	—	10	—	17
1960 ...	10	33	13	—	5	—	9
1961 ...	317	19	16	—	2	—	—
1962 ...	14	3	1	—	3	—	15
1963 ...	367	33	—	—	4	—	12
1964 ...	66	8	5	—	1	—	8
1965 ...	148	4	2	—	1	—	—
1966 ...	231	11	8	—	—	—	6

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the notifications for 1966.

This was an epidemic year for measles but the notifications were less in number than in most epidemic years.

No other infectious disease was prevalent during this year.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis

B.C.G. Vaccination.—School children in their 13th year undergo a skin sensitivity test. B.C.G. vaccine may be given to those who show no reaction. Positive reactors are not vaccinated but are investigated if the reaction is very strong after a normal Heaf test. Signed parental consent is obtained before tests begin.

Number of children given Heaf Tests ...	357
,, ,, ,, vaccinated	296
,, ,, positive reactors	48
,, investigated by X-Rays	18

These figures relate to senior children attending Warwick secondary schools but not all these reside within the borough.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pul.		Pulmonary		Non-Pul.		Pulmonary		Non-Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	1	1	—	3	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Tuberculosis.—The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1946-1966—

	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952
Cases ...	20	31	20	20	21	22	32
Deaths ...	9	8	14	6	6	8	1
	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
Cases ...	40	24	28	23	27	20	22
Deaths ...	3	3	5	3	1	—	—
	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Cases ...	11	5	5	7	8	3	3
Deaths ...	1	2	2	1	3	—	—

Only three new notifications were received, all being adults. No death occurred due to Tuberculosis for the second year running. This is more heartening reading than was possible in most years of the decade following the end of the Second World War. In this period Warwick often featured in the County Health reports as having one of the highest Tuberculosis rates of Warwickshire towns.

6 patients were admitted to Sanatorium and 7 patients discharged during the year.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act provides for Medical Officers of Health to make official representations to their Councils with a view to application being made to the local magistrates' court for an order authorizing the compulsory removal to, and detention in, an institution of persons who are suffering from grave chronic disease. The like action may also be taken in regard to persons who are living in insanitary conditions (being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated) and not having proper care and attention.

Two men were reported during the year as not receiving care and attention.

Case 1. Mr. A.—A man in his early sixties who showed signs of premature senile decay and had become the object of some hostility from younger members of the family because of his alleged dirty habits, However it appeared that he was left alone for long periods both by day and night in circumstances bordering upon deliberate neglect. The aid of his doctor was therefore enlisted. It was found possible for him to attend a day unit twice a week at a local geriatric hospital and to go on another day to Lakin House where personal attention is given.

Case 2. Mr. C.—A retired trader had residual disablement from a 'stroke' and became morose and depressed in mood following his rehousing to live alone. It was apparent from a visit and other enquiries that cleaning, cooking, etc. were not being done. The doctor and health visitor collaborated in getting a home help, meals on wheels and chiropody treatment and undertook his regular supervision.

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have pleasure in presenting a report covering the activities of my department for the year ended 31st December, 1966.

HOUSING

SLUM CLEARANCE,

The following summary shows the progress made since 1945 in clearing away unfit houses :—

Houses demolished	*From* 1945 *to* 1962 (*inc.*)	1963	1964	1965	1966	*Total*
Individual Demolition Orders	288	73	76	86	34	557
In Clearance Areas ...	185	25	13	38	1	262
	473	98	89	124	35	819

In addition to the above, 49 temporary bungalows built immediately after the war have been demolished. The remaining bungalow is not now used for habitation.

STATUTORY ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACT DURING THE YEAR.

Fifteen houses were represented for action under the demolition order provisions for individual unfit houses. In respect of these, 10 demolition orders and one closing order were made; the making of four demolition orders was deferred. In addition one closing order was made on a house represented in the previous year, 26 were purchased by the authority for demolition and a scheme for modernisation was accepted in respect of one other.

It was not possible to complete the re-housing of occupiers and demolish the 33 unfit houses which were the subject of the Lakin Road, Paradise Street and Vine Lane Compulsory Purchase Order, but some progress was made and at the end of the year it seemed likely that this area would shortly be cleared. Sixteen of the houses had been demolished and the occupiers re-housed from another six which were awaiting demolition.

Demolition of unfit houses in the Parkes Street area was completed. The preparation of a redevelopment scheme for this area was authorised towards the end of the year.

Progress under the 1955 Slum Clearance Programme.

Except for a very small number of individual houses the statutory stages of the programme for the clearance of unfit houses in the Borough was completed in 1965. During 1966 endeavours were made to complete the rehousing of occupiers of the remaining houses already subject to demolition orders or clearance orders, and demolish the vacated property. Due to the small number of new houses built and the limited opportunities for transfers to suitable accommodation in existing municipal houses, little progress could be made in dealing with the remaining occupiers of these unfit houses. Eighty-nine unfit houses were still occupied, but the progress being made at the end of the year in the redevelopment of Pickard Street, Avon Street and Hill Street, promised opportunities in 1967 for greater progress, particularly in rehousing old people.

As was reported last year, there are 40 dwellings which were acquired in the slum clearance programme for temporary occupation after patching and limited improvements. These are chiefly in Friars Street and Stand Street. They are now far below an acceptable standard and should be replaced as soon as possible. In the meantime they should not be relet when vacancies occur.

Further progress was made in removing worn-out dwellings in the part of the town centre which is to be re-developed, particularly in re-housing occupiers from property

to be demolished to make way for redevelopment of West Rock and Joyce Pool. Unfortunately, there was the usual but unavoidable time lag between the commencement of rehousing and the vacation of the last house in the block, with the result that some unfortunate occupiers were having to remain among vandal scarred properties and to suffer all kinds of nuisance. Complete clearance of the areas subject to redevelopment and rebuilding are urgent from the public health point of view alone, apart from considerations concerned with the town's prosperity.

On a population basis, the total number of houses demolished throughout the town in the course of the programme is amongst the highest in the County, especially for small towns.

Improvement Grants and Loans

Improvement grants to assist in the provision of modern amenities and in the cure of dampness have been an important feature of the Council's housing policy since 1950 and have continued to contribute towards providing a better standard of housing in the Borough. By the end of the year, the number of privately owned dwellings modernised with the aid of grants since the inception of the scheme had risen to 644. In addition, work was in progress at 41 private houses.

The scale of this work can best be appreciated when it is realised that if all these 644 modernised houses were put together they would account for an estate with more houses than at the Forbes Estate or the municipal part of the Percy Estate, the town's principal post-war housing estates. In total, the modernisation of old dwellings has in recent years made a contribution to the town's total of sound houses with modern facilities quite comparable to the total of new municipal houses erected. The fact that the "life" required of houses in respect of which improvement grants are given is limited to 15 years or so can be ignored in the majority of cases. The scale of repairs required as a condition to the making of an improvement grant is usually comprehensive and such that many modernised houses will last for a much longer period.

During 1966, 53 properties were considered for improvement or conversion and of these 50 were formally approved for grants—23 tenanted and 27 owner-occupied. In three

instances approval was given by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government for grants in excess of the normal maximum of £400. Nearly £13,500 was paid as improvement grants during the year.

The work of modernising sub-standard municipal accommodation continued although it was only possible to proceed with five houses during 1966. The total number of houses modernised was 288 by the end of the year.

The improvement and adaption work at the Lord Leycester Hospital was completed, the Certificate of Completion being issued on the 25th February, 1966. Restoration work on this historic building has extended over 8 years and the financial assistance given to provide 14 modernly equipped self-contained dwellings for older couples and single people within the restored fabric of this ancient group has assisted in a most worthwhile manner in the preservation of one of the town's most important features. A property acquired by the Abbeyfield Warwick Society was also altered and improved during the year, providing accommodation for a housekeeper, and separate rooms for six aged persons.

The continued effects of the economic "freeze" were felt during the year, not only in that the rate at which the actual works of improvement were put in hand was generally slower although the number of applications received had not varied greatly from the previous year, but also in the application for loans, as distinct from grants, to cover the applicant's share of the cost of improving property and the cost of repairs. Applications, including those for loans to meet the cost of repairs where no grant was available, were all dealt with as favourably as possible and the helpful policy of the Council in this respect continued to assist in improving housing standards in the town.

Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act, 1962.

Three applications for grants and/or loans towards the cost of repairs or alterations included in the list of buildings of special architectural or historic interest were considered during the year. In two instances, loans were approved at a lower rate of interest than that being made for loans under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Acts, etc., and the other application was deferred pending reconsideration by the owner. In this case limited work was ultimately carried out without the aid of a grant and/or loans.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING

The following summary shows in respect of 1966 (a) new houses built by the authority, (b) families rehoused and (c) municipal dwellings owned by the local authority :—

New houses built	19
Families rehoused (including 35 transfers)	100
Houses owned by the local authority (not including unfit houses acquired for immediate demolition)	1,961
Percentage of houses owned to total houses in Borough	32%
Vacancies occurring in existing houses	81
Of the families rehoused there were :—	
From " rooms "	16
From poor and/or overcrowded houses not subject to Housing Act Orders	10
From houses subject to demolition orders or closing orders or from Clearance Areas	30
Transfers and exchanges to effect better use of houses	35
Other Categories	9
Population rehoused	333 (or 3.3 per family)
Families from serious medical considerations	2

Included in the above are 24 cases where the occupiers were old age pensioners, either as couples or living alone, 16 being from condemned properties.

To promote the fullest use of municipal accommodation 35 transfers and exchanges were arranged.

In the 21 years since the end of 1945, 1,980 families, comprising 6,714 persons have been rehoused, but during the same period there have been 2,812 applications, 95 of these being registered during 1966.

Routine house-to-house inspections of municipal houses continued. These inspections are to ensure that the appropriate provisions of the Public Health Acts are being observed, to ascertain overcrowding, and to ensure that conditions of tenancy are being complied with. At the same time defects involving major repairs are noted. The total number of houses inspected for these purposes was 500.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Inspections for the purposes of the Public Health Acts totalled 1,220. The number of notices served under the Public Health Act provisions was 189 some of which related to dwelling-house defects of a general nature. In 26 cases it was necessary to serve statutory notices.

Drainage, Sanitary Accommodation, Washing Facilities and Refuse Receptacles

During the period 50 notices requiring obstructed drains to be cleared or defective drains to be repaired were complied with ; 33 notices requiring repairs to water closets received attention and 35 accumulations of refuse were removed.

Vermin Infestation

Rats and Mice.—Systematic investigations to ascertain infestations were continued during the year. The department dealt with infestations, principally of a minor character, as follows :—

Dwellinghouses	84
Factories and offices	22
Shops	—
Schools	5
Hotels and cafes	3
Clubs and licensed premises	2
Allotments and plots of land	104
Watercourses	27

Hospitals, the sewage disposal works and the refuse tip were visited regularly and treatment to prevent rat infestations carried out as required. In addition, with the active co-operation of the contractors, land disturbed in the course of the by-pass received considerable attention during the year. The Managements of some of the larger factories agreed to regular visits, with treatments as found necessary, on the basis of annual payments.

Sewer manholes were inspected once during the year and treated for rat infestations where necessary. Only a slight infestation was found.

Smoke Abatement

Routine inspections and observations of factory chimneys for the purposes of the Clean Air Act were made on a regular basis. The larger steam raising plants in the Borough are

either oil-fired or fired mechanically if still using solid fuel, while modern equipment for space heating giving rise to no serious pollution problems is now fairly general at the factories in the Borough.

The Birmingham Regional Hospital Board completed the work at Warwick Hospital involving the installation of a mechanical stoker to the old Cornish boiler and the provision of two Clayton Steam generators. The improvement in smoke emissions when these installations were completed was most marked.

The improvement noted in last year's report following the modifications made to the new hot blast cupola at Emscote Foundry was maintained.

On the whole there is comparatively little atmospheric pollution from industrial sources in the town, notwithstanding the diversity of the local industries.

Prior approval to new plants satisfying the provisions of the Clean Air Act was given in eight cases, viz. two heating systems at a factory, three boilers at old persons homes, a boiler at a coin-operated laundry, two cold blast cupolas at a foundry. Except for the cupolas, the fuel to be used was either oil or gas.

As in previous years there were instances of bituminous coal being delivered and burnt at houses subject to the Percy Estate Smoke Control Order, necessitating the issue of notices calling upon offenders to cease the practice. The majority of householders on this estate observe the requirements of the Order.

The Lodgewood Estate Smoke Control Order was confirmed at the end of the year with effect from the middle of 1967. Most householders on this estate were already voluntarily observing the future requirements.

In last year's report I referred to the daily measurement of smoke and acid in the atmosphere and to the increasing filth in the air of High Street and Jury Street particularly. Comparisons between the conditions of the air generally in the town, where quick dispersal of smoke takes place over a wide area, and the condition of the atmosphere in the two main streets were again made throughout the year. This work will be continued at least until the by-pass, scheduled for completion in the second half of 1967 limits its value.

Noise Abatement

Noise suppressors designed by specialists were installed at a factory where it was necessary to have air extraction plant operating during the night and at week-ends. This had been the cause of numerous complaints. The suppressors brought about a considerable improvement.

Complaints regarding noise arising from three other factories were satisfactorily dealt with. Viz.

At— A factory in Vine Lane, a factory in Budbrooke Road and garages rear of Emscote Road.

Sanitary Accommodation at Public Houses and Places of Public Entertainment

The sanitary accommodation at licensed premises generally continued to be of good standard and well maintained. It was necessary to draw attention to defects at five premises and at five licensed premises the accommodation was improved considerably after representations to the owners concerned.

Caravans and Moveable Dwellings

Fourteen inspections were made for the purposes of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. At the end of the year six licences permitting the stationing of caravans were in operation.

Factories Act, 1961

During the year covered by this report the existing sanitary accommodation was improved at three factories. At the end of 1966 the register included 109 factories, 95 having mechanical power and 14 without mechanical power.

Rag Flock and Other Materials Act, 1951

Only one business is registered and a fire completely destroyed the old premises occupied by the Company concerned. This Company was allowed to transfer its work to old premises, acquired by the local authority temporarily, pending the building of a new factory.

Shops Act, 1950, and Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

Duties under the provisions of the 1963 Act continued to receive concentrated attention during the year. As far as was known, all premises to which the Act applies had

been registered. As will be seen from the prescribed table, 236 premises are registered and of these five are registered during the year under review. It was possible to make general inspections of 79 registered premises and such general inspections were continued at the end of the year. The number of visits of all kinds for the purposes of the Act totalled 158.

Two accidents were notified during the year, neither being fatal.

Particulars in the prescribed form were submitted to the Minister of Labour as required by Section 60 of the Act. The following are extracts :—

REGISTRATION AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS

Class of premises (1)	Number of premises registered during the year (2)	Total number of registered premises at the end of year (3)	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year (4)
Offices	1	43	12
Retail Shops	3	135	39
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	4	3
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	1	50	23
Fuel storage depots	—	4	2
TOTALS	5	236	79

ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES ACCORDING TO WORKPLACE

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	328
Retail Shops	469
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	16
Catering Establishments open to the Public	312
Canteens	20
Fuel Storage depots	16
TOTAL	1161
TOTAL MALES	448
TOTAL FEMALES	713

No exemptions from the provisions of the Act were granted. The above figures do not include self-employed persons not employing assistants, nor limited part-time assistants.

The table of defects found at the different types of premises together with the required narrative report was submitted. The following are extracts :—

	No of Premises
Insufficient heating	4
Unsatisfactory lighting...	3
Insufficient ventilation...	8
Inadequate cleanliness	3
Insufficient sanitary accommodation or poor condition of sanitary accommodation ...	11
Inadequate washing facilities	19
Inadequate accommodation for clothes ...	1
Inadequate seating facilities	3
Unsatisfactory floors, passages and stairs ...	2
Dangerous machinery	—
Inadequate first aid equipment	5
Absence of thermometer	5

(In may cases the same premises contravened more than one requirement of the Act).

The Fire Authority was advised of any premises where fire fighting facilities were obviously lacking or where there were obvious fire risks.

The table above includes premises where the work required was of a comparatively minor character, but in some cases major structural works were required, in 11 cases extra sanitary accommodation, or considerably improved accommodation, was required, and in 26 cases works to improve considerably the standard of lighting, heating and washing facilities were required. In all cases notices were served and much of the work required was in hand at the end of the year, but an unavoidable delay in carrying out re-inspections resulted from the resignation of the additional

inspector appointed in the previous year for the work. The position had been vacated for several months, but a part-time inspector was appointed at the end of the year.

Infectious Diseases

Nineteen investigations were carried out following notifications of infectious disease.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949

Milk retailing in the town is now principally by large retailers not having premises in Warwick. The following made up the register at the end of 1966:—

Milk Distributors registered in Warwick	12
Dairies, other than farms, in Warwick	2

Inspection of Food at Retailers' Shops

Visits made to shops during the period under review were: 263 to retail shops; 66 to premises used for food preparation; 7 to ice-cream premises and vehicles; 5 to bakehouses; 46 to hotels and restaurants and 20 to market stalls. Visits under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960 numbered 163 and visits in respect of the control and quality of food were 24. Work was still further intensified as the number of inspections indicate.

Regular visits were again made to premises concerned with the manufacture and preparation of food for sale. Ice-cream vans, market stalls the Mop and Racecourse received regular inspections.

The following summarised information is required by the Minister of Health to be given in this report regarding the application of Regulation 16 (requiring the provision of wash-hand basins with a hot water supply) and Regulation 19 (requiring the provision of sinks with a hot water supply) :—

Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, Canteens.

Number of premises to which Reg. 16 applies	24
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	23
,, of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	24
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	23

Butchers' Shops

Number of premises	21
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	21
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	18

Fruiterers, Grocers and General

Number of premises	50
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	23
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	32

Fishmongers and Fish and Chip Shops

Number of premises	10
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	8
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	8

Hotels, Clubs and Public Houses

Number of premises	50
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	12
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	50

Bakers and Confectioners

Number of premises	14
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	12
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	13

Wholesale Warehouses

Number of premises	3
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	3
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	3

Manufacturing Premises

Number of premises	4
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 16 ...	4
,, fitted to comply with Reg. 19 ...	4

Food Hygiene (General) Regulations 1960

The following is a summary of improvements secured during the year at premises to which the Regulations relate :—

	No of Premises
Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, Canteens	
Major structural improvements	3
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	3
Improvements to washing facilities	4
Improvements to equipment, etc.	5
Butchers' Shops	
Major structural improvements	—
Improvements to, or provision of, extra, sanitary accommodation	—
Improvements to washing facilities	4
Improvements to equipment, etc.	3
Fruiterers, Grocers and General Dealers	
Major structural improvements	1
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	1
Improvements to washing facilities	7
Improvements to equipment, etc.	8
Fishmongers and Fish and Chip Shops	
Major structural improvements	3
Improvements to equipment, etc.	2
Improvements to sanitary accommodation ...	2
Improvements to washing facilities	1
Hotels, Clubs and Public Houses	
Major structural improvements	2
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	2
Improvements to washing equipment, etc. ...	2
Improvements to facilities	4
Bakers and Confectioners	
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	2
Improvements to washing facilities	5
Improvements to equipment, etc.	4

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926

Observations for the purposes of the above Act and orders made thereunder were made during the course of visits to food shops for other purposes. Action was limited to reminders regarding the necessity for displaying tickets indicating country of origin in respect of certain foods.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1933
SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1954

Four licences for slaughtermen were granted during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957

Eight Inspections were made for the purposes of the Act.

WATER SAMPLING

Twenty-seven samples of water from dwelling houses served by the public water supply were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for bacteriological examination. Results showed that the water from taps in the town was safe and of good quality.

Four samples of the swimming bath water from the public bath in St. Nicholas Park and two samples of water from the children's paddling pool in the park were submitted for examination. One of those from the paddling pool was unsatisfactory. One sample taken from the swimming bath at Warwick School proved satisfactory.

Sixteen samples of sewage taken at pumping stations were submitted for chemical analysis to detect troublesome trade waste. Three samples were taken of sewage works effluent discharging to Gog Brook from outside Sewage Disposal Works.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

No proceedings were instituted during the year, but warning letters were sent following contraventions of Sections 2 and 9 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, arising from the sale of food in respect of which complaints were received. There were eleven such complaints and they referred to bread (2 cases), cakes, cheese, fish, meat pies (5 cases), pork pies.

CONCLUSION

I again wish to thank the Council for their ready co-operation in seeking to raise the standard of environmental health in the town. My thanks are also due to Chief Officers of other departments for helpful co-operation, and to members of my staff for excellent service.

Your obedient servant,

J. BULLOCK.

Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE I

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES DURING 1966

	Inspections and observations made	*Notices served*		*Nuisances abated after notice*
		Statutory	*Informal*	
Dwellinghouses and Schools	3,320	17	183	282
Lodging Houses	4	—	2	1
Factories	43	—	7	8
Licensed Premises	12	—	5	5
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Water Closets	66	—	22	33
Drainage	63	6	45	50
Water Supply	22	—	—	11
Places of Entertainment	3	—	2	—
Caravans	14	—	1	5
Dustbins	40	—	22	15
Deposits of Refuse	38	—	20	35
Pigsties	2	—	—	—
Vermin Infestations	67	—	14	15
Shops and Offices	201	—	28	16
Animals Improperly Kept	3	—	1	—
Smoke Nuisances	121	3	10	28
Dairies and Milk Shops	4	—	—	—
Bakehouses	10	—	2	4
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' and Other Retail Food Shops	470	—	15	29
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	—	—	—	—
Premises used for Food Preparation	76	—	13	19
Ice-cream Premises and Vehicles	27	—	4	4
Miscellaneous Nuisances	49	—	20	39
Hotels and Cafes	61	—	7	11
Rent Act	8	—	—	—
TOTALS	4,724	26	423	610

Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	9
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination	—
Samples of Water taken	27
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	—
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	—
Houses Disinfested for Vermin	—
Improvement Grant Visits	317

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1966 AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

Year.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	Births. Nett. Number.	Births. Nett. Crude Rate.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 Year of age. Number.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. Under 1 Year of age. Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. At all Ages. Number.	Nett Deaths belonging to the District. At all Ages. Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1957	15,810	200	12.5	—	20.3	174	11.0
1958	15,900	233	13.5	2	9.3	161	10.1
1959	15,870	210	13.2	5	23.8	195	12.3
1960	16,010	223	13.9	4	18.0	162	10.1
1961	16,140	261	16.1	5	19.2	196	12.1
1962	16,300	280	17.2	5	17.8	205	12.6
1963	16,260	291	17.5	6	20.6	210	12.6
1964	16,870	294	17.4	5	17.0	196	11.6
1965	17,050	312	18.3	3	9.6	202	11.8
1966	17,330	317	18.3	6	18.9	216	12.5

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1966.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

Birthrate, Deathrate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1966.

(*Provisional Figures*).

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

	Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	17.7	15.4	11.7	19.0

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1966.

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 Membranous Croup)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Erysipelas	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Scarlet Fever	8	.....	7	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhus Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Enteric Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Typhoid Fever	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pneumonia	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Malaria	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Dysentery	6	.....	3	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Meningococcal Infection ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Whooping Cough	11	1	5	4	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Encephalitis Lethargica ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	.....	.....
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Measles	231	13	119	99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pulmonary Tuberculosis ...	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Food Poisoning	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals	260	14	134	105	2	2	2	1	—

TABLE IV.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK

CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1966.

CAUSES OF DEATH	MALES	FEMALES
1 Tuberculosis respiratory	—	—
2 Tuberculosis other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease	—	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases ...	—	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	4	—
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	8	1
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	1	8
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	8	10
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	1	2
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	10	18
18 Coronary disease, angina	18	12
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	1	4
20 Other heart disease	7	8
21 Other circulatory disease	6	6
22 Influenza	1	1
23 Pneumonia	10	13
24 Bronchitis	5	3
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	2	2
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	1	—
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	—
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	1	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	1	—
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases ...	7	7
33 Motor vehicle accidents	4	6
34 All other accidents	—	10
35 Suicide	2	2
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All Causes	98	118