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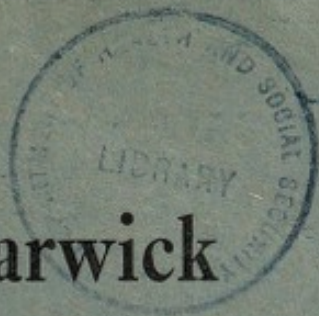
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Borough of Warwick



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1969

BY

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

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

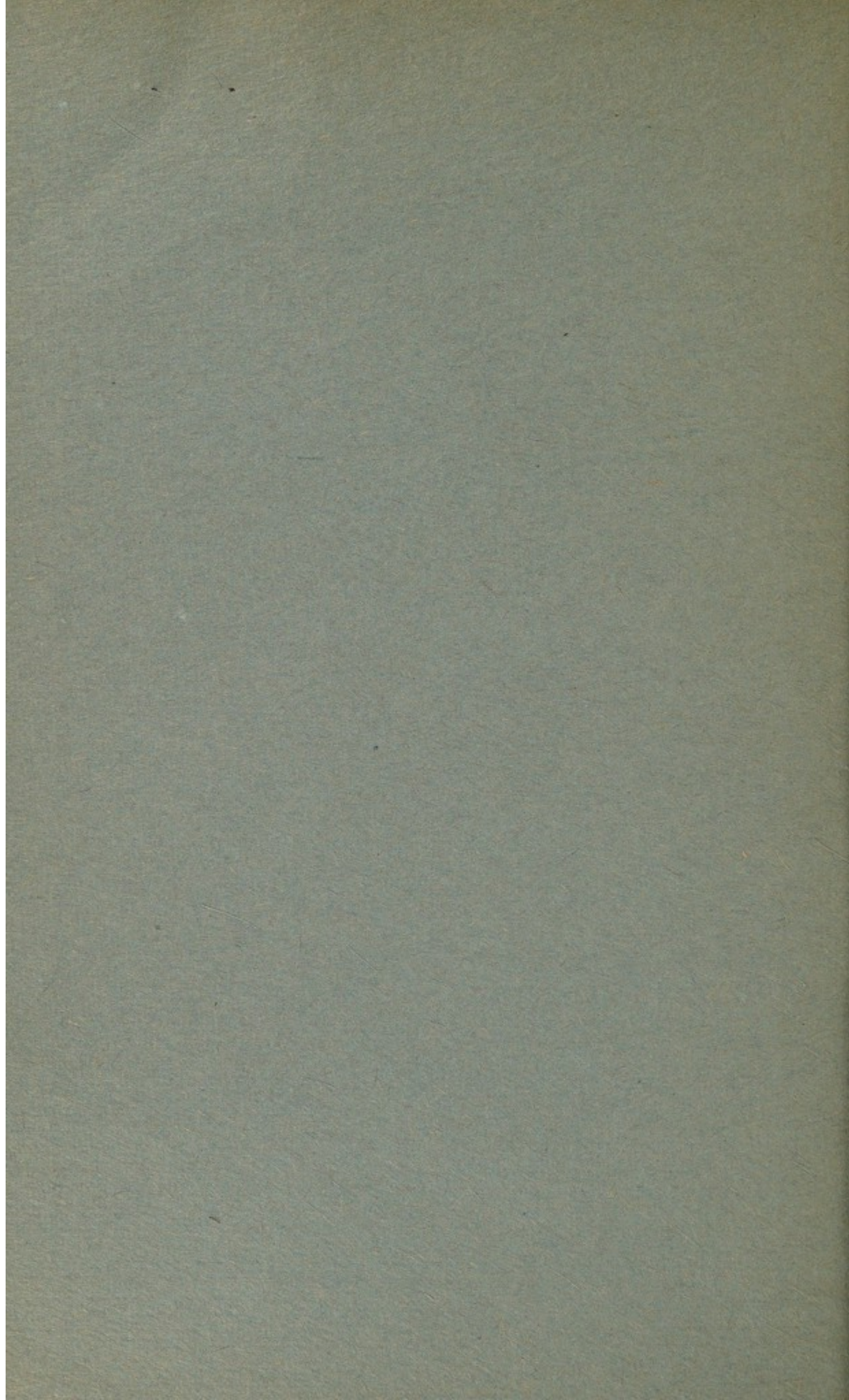
OF THE

Warwickshire Combined Districts

Leamington Spa

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

1970



1 EUSTON SQUARE,

LEAMINGTON SPA.

July 24th 1970.

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 1969 concerning the health of your district.

Your birth rate was higher than last year but still below the average of recent years. The death rate was one of the lowest recorded. Both rates when corrected for age composition of population compared well with the rates for England and Wales. The population increase was however only small.

Once again it has been difficult to obtain planning permission for new buildings and containment or disposal of sewage sludge was again a problem. A joint committee with Leamington Borough was appointed to steer the progress of the new sewage works project. The Council also made progress with its aim to modernize all pre-war Council houses.

Many applications for discretionary improvement grants were received. Under new legislation not only has the maximum grant been raised from £400 to £1,000 but for the first time certain classes of repair work may rank (as to 50%) for grant. The proposals mostly aim at cure of damp in older property as well as putting in full modern amenities. More than two thirds of applicants proceeding with works had received a maximum grant. This shows that worthwhile improvements have been encouraged.

Since 1945 the Council has on average rehoused over 100 families every year. This year 387 persons were rehoused and there were 54 transfers within municipal properties. Included in those rehoused were 20 households composed of one or more old age pensioners.

Where complaints were received about emissions from industrial chimneys, your officers secured good cooperation from the managements concerned. Less useful was the appearance of a mobile solid smokeless fuel exhibition whose

visit has proved the harbinger of an extended winter shortage of such fuels. While touching upon the Clean Air Act, it may not be out of place to refer to the analyses of smoke recorded in Jury Street which has in many months of the year proved to be the most polluted of 34 sites regularly taking measurements of smoke for Warwickshire Clean Air Council. There is little comfort in knowing that most of the smoke comes from through motor traffic since the Warwick By-pass road has been open for some time.

I wish to conclude this foreword with an expression of thanks to the members of the Council for their personal kindness and courtesy to me and also to acknowledge the advice and help so willingly given to me both by Mr. J. Bullock and Mr. S. H. West not only during this year but indeed throughout a long and valued association. Their wide experience and detailed local knowledge has smoothed away many difficulties inherent in serving the Council from a base outside the borough.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Borough of Warwick.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS.

	1969
Population (estimated) Mid-year	18,720
Area 5,057 acres	
Rateable Value	£1,003,850
Product of ld. rate	£4,231
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	16.0
" " " " " " (corrected)	16.6
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	16
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	11.5
" " " " " " (corrected)	10.6
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age :—	
All Infants per 1,000 live births	13
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	11
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	42

Population.—There was a gain of 30 in 1969.

The Birth and death rates rose last year but compared well with national rates.

Statistics for the past nine years and also for England and Wales in 1969 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 and Surveyor :

C. E. BROWN, M.I.MUN.E.

Assistant Housing Inspector :

Mr. H. D. NASH.

Assistant Housing Officer :

Mr. D. A. KENT.

Clerical Staff:

Senior Clerk—Mrs. O. M. JAMES.

Clerk/Typists—Miss P. L. RUSSELL.

—Miss S. A. SMITH.

General Handyman and Rodent Operative :

Mr. T. FIELD.

Public Analysts :

BOSTOCK, HILL and RIGBY, Birmingham.

LOCAL HEALTH SERVICES (WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL)

Cape Road Clinic.

Child Health Centres ...	...	Mondays	2—4 p.m.
		Fridays	2—4 p.m.
Council Cytology Clinic	...	2nd Tuesdays	7—9 p.m.

Local enquiries re Home Help, After-care, Health Visiting, Domiciliary Nursing and Midwifery Services to Area Health Office, 1 Euston Square, Leamington Spa ('Phone 27284).

National Welfare Foods are on sale at Child Welfare Clinics.

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

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

I am indebted to Mr. C. E. Brown, the Borough Engineer, for much of the following information:—

Water Supply.—A satisfactory supply was maintained through the year by the South Warwickshire Water Board despite the very dry summer and effect on supplies.

Drainage and Sewerage.—Only in isolated instances were any difficulties experienced in sewerage systems.

Further investigations were carried out relating to the Trunk Sewerage required to serve the Northern Areas of development with a view to contracts being placed during 1970.

Sewage Disposal.—Continued concern was experienced regarding the disposal of sludge at the works. Extended lagoon areas were formed in the area to accommodate surplus. Work commenced on the contract for the new sludge dewatering plant. Preliminary negotiations were completed and a joint steering Committee appointed to conduct the proposed new works of both Leamington Spa and Warwick at the Longbridge site.

Refuse Removal and Disposal.—Satisfactory collections obtained throughout the year.

Rivers and Water Courses.—Although the river ran at a high level during the early part of the year no incidents of serious flooding were reported.

Swimming Baths and Paddling Pool.—The fine weather attracted more than the average number of bathers to the swimming pool during the year. Some difficulties in machinery caused the quality of the water to fall during a period of a few days at midsummer, but otherwise the usual purity was maintained.

The Engineer/Manager of the South Warwickshire Water Board has kindly supplied the information that 7,208 houses in the Borough have a direct piped supply serving a recorded population of 17,770 persons. No houses remain dependent upon a standpipe. Water is chlorinated as necessary and has been sufficient in quantity and quality. A Joint Laboratory Service with two other Boards was set up on 1st April 1967 and details follow of analysis reports made by the Chief Chemist.

During 1968-69, 9 samples of raw water from Haseley gathering ground were given bacteriological examination. The frequency distribution of counts of presumptive Type 1 Coliforms per 100 ml. of raw water was:—

No organisms	1
1-9	5
10-99	3

This would be unsatisfactory if taken from deep bore-holes but is not unexpected in samples from a relatively shallow and exposed gathering ground. Ten samples after treatment gave no growth of type 1 coliforms.

Water analysis results expressed in parts per million.
From : South Warwickshire Water Board Laboratory Service.

Description: Haseley					<i>Raw</i>	<i>Final</i>
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	...	27	29
Manganese	...	...	...	...	0.02	0.02
Iron (Fe)	...	...	...	...	0.03	0.05
Alka Ca Co ₃	...	...	...	...	250	219
Total Hardness	...	...	...	...	340	301
Fluoride. F.	...	...	...	...	0.23	0.2
Number of Samples	...	...	...	...	7	6

(Signed) B. Rhodes, Chief Chemist.

D. HOUSING

Both municipal and private developments were severely limited by restriction of Planning Permissions and no major estates were developed.

The Council's scheme for the redevelopment of Vine Lane and Lakin Road was completed.

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 1969. Results were negative for Tubercle bacilli and Brucella Abortus.

Samples were also taken under the Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1953 (as amended) insofar as these relate to dealers' licences.

		<i>Taken</i>	<i>Pass</i>	<i>Fail</i>
Untreated	...	4	4	0
Pasteurized	...	74	72	2*
Sterilized	...	5	5	0

* Failed Methylene Blue but passed phosphatase test.

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 1961.

		Measles	Whooping Cough	Scarlet Fever	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Dysentery
1962	...	14	3	1	—	15
1963	...	367	33	—	—	12
1964	...	66	8	5	—	8
1965	...	148	4	2	—	—
1966	...	231	11	8	—	6
1967	...	176	4	15	—	10
1968	...	33	3	4	—	—
1969	...	112	6	—	—	28

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the notifications for 1969.

This was a year in which few notifications of infectious disease were received. The incidence of measles was low again.

Bacillary Dysentery was much more prevalent than for a long time. Most of the cases reported were of the mild Sonne

variety and were distributed among various age groups. The disease mainly affects toddlers and school children and the adults became infected probably through attention in the home to sick children. The control of this disease is primarily a matter of improving personal hygiene and child training. Undoubtedly it is more widespread than the notification figures indicate. Many persons are not so ill to as require medical attention and not all doctors investigate the bacteriology of minor diarrhoeal attacks. These cases are however capable of passing on the infection to others who may be less fortunate as to the severity of illness especially in infancy or old age when bodily resistance is not so good. The disease may therefore present a public health problem in nurseries, infant wards or schools or homes and hospitals for the aged.

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	...	807
„ „ „ vaccinated	... ..	616
„ „ positive reactors	... ..	134
„ investigated by X-Rays	... ..	28
„ absent for readings of test	... ..	57

These figures relate to senior children attending six Warwick schools but not all these reside within the borough. Following an X-ray one child was referred for medical investigation and a diagnosis of early pulmonary tuberculosis was made. He did not reside in the borough, and was infected by contact with one of his parents.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1969

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

Tuberculosis.—The following table gives the incidence of Tuberculosis for the period 1949-1969—

	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955
Cases ...	20	21	22	32	40	24	28
Deaths ...	6	6	8	1	3	3	5
	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962
Cases ...	23	27	20	22	11	5	5
Deaths ...	3	1	—	—	1	2	2
	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969
Cases ...	7	8	3	3	5	8	3
Deaths ...	1	3	—	—	—	1	—

Even without correction for growth of population, a measure of the improved position over the past two decades covered by the above tables can be got from sub-division of the figures into four quinquennia. Most of the progress therefore is shown to have occurred in the last decade.

	1949-53	1954-58	1959-64	1965-69
Notifications	135	122	50	22
Deaths	24	12	9	1

Three new notifications were received, all being adults. No deaths occurred due to Tuberculosis.

Four patients were admitted to Sanatorium and two patients were discharged during the year.

FACTORIES ACT 1961

The Secretary of State for Employment and Productivity requires Medical Officers of Health to include particulars, which are required by Section 153(1) of the Factories Act 1961, in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts 1 and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1969 FOR THE BOROUGH OF WARWICK IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICK

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961

PART 1 OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		
		Insp'tions (3)	Written notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	12	20	1	
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	97	14	7	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)....	14	—	—	—
Total.....	123	34	8	—

2—Cases in which DEFECTS were found (If defects are discovered at the premises on two, three or more separate occasions they should be reckoned as two, three or more "cases").

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S. 1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S. 2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S. 3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S. 4)	—	—	—	—	—

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	To H.M. Inspector (4)	Referred By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S. 6)	1	1			
Sanitary Conveniences (S. 7)					
(a) Insufficient					
(b) Unsuitable or defective	4	3	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes					
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	3	2			
Total	8	6	—	—	—

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Four out-workers were recorded in the list required by Section 133 (i) (c), Part VIII of the Act.

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.

By an amending Act of 1951 a justice of the peace may grant an order to remove and detain for 21 days or less a person upon grounds of urgency. An application must be supported by the joint medical certificate of the Medical Officer of Health and one other registered medical practitioner. In accordance with authority previously delegated to the M.O.H. such an application was made on 3rd April 1969 and an order was granted to detain an elderly man in Warwick Hospital.

Case Report.—Mr. E. W.—(aged 89 years) was a widower living alone in a family type council house. He had become confined to a chair or his bed in a downstairs living room. He became incontinent as a result of a past stroke and showed signs of mild heart failure and arterial degeneration. He refused to go into hospital although needing more nursing and care than district nurse or home help could give. Total deafness added to the problem of his management at home. After removal to Warwick Hospital, he was allowed home at the end of three weeks treatment able to walk with some help and now agreed to have a home help.

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, 1969.

HOUSING

SLUM CLEARANCE.

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

<i>Houses demolished</i>		<i>From 1945 to 1965 (inc.)</i>	1966	1967	1968	1969	<i>Total</i>
Individual Demolition Orders ...	...	523	34	30	59	18	664
In Clearance Areas ...	...	261	1	—	17	—	279
		784	35	30	76	18	943

STATUTORY ACTION UNDER THE HOUSING ACT DURING THE YEAR.

Seven houses were represented for action under the demolition order provisions for individual houses, two demolition orders and four closing orders being made; the decision affecting one house was deferred.

The number of occupied houses subject to operative demolition orders at the end of the year was eight and there were 31 void houses awaiting demolition.

During the year the redevelopment of the Paradise Street/Vine Lane clearance area was completed.

PROGRESS UNDER THE 1955 SLUM CLEARANCE PROGRAMME.

I reported last year that the slum clearance programme was to all intents and purposes completed. There still remain a few rows of condemned houses where demolition is not yet possible due to one or two occupied houses.

The Housing Committee continued to pursue a policy of phasing out sub-standard houses acquired by the Council for temporary occupation. These houses are chiefly in Stand Street and Friars Street and only 17 remained occupied at the end of the year.

Work of full modernisation and repair was completed at six houses in Victoria Terrace, Saltisford, acquired following the previous owner's default in failing to bring the houses to a satisfactory standard.

The scheme for modernisation of Council-owned houses was given further impetus during the year when the Council decided that, as and when houses requiring modernisation became vacant, they should be modernised before reletting. While this was not possible in every instance, 15 such houses had been modernised by the end of 1969.

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS AND LOANS.

Improvement grants to assist in the provision of modern amenities and the cure of dampness were still an important feature of the Council's housing policy. By the end of the year, the number of privately owned dwellings modernised with the aid of grants since the inception of the scheme in 1950 had risen to 766. In addition work was in progress at 25 private houses.

During 1969, 46 privately owned properties were considered for improvement or conversion and of these 26 were formally approved for grants—5 tenanted and 21 owner-occupied. Of the grants approved 69% were maximum grants. The work of modernising sub-standard municipal accommodation continued and it was possible to proceed with 18 houses during 1969. It is now the general policy of the Council that, as far as practicable, all pre-war Council houses shall be modernised as they become vacant. The total number of municipal houses modernised had risen to 313 by the end of the year.

At the beginning of the year, the flow of applications received for improvement grants dropped, undoubtedly due to the publication of the new Housing Bill in which the maximum amounts payable as improvement grants were to be increased. The £400 maximum for discretionary grants was increased to £1,000 (£1,200 for conversions), whilst standard grants were increased from a maximum of £155 to £200. In addition, special grants were to be available, at the local authority's discretion, for the installation of standard amenities in houses in multiple occupation. Furthermore, grants were also obtainable, for the first time, towards the cost of major structural repairs and for replacements, incidental to the improvements and necessary to make the improvements effective. Grants for repairs or replacements must however be tied to works of improvement and the amount of grants for repairs or replacements is limited to 50% of the approved expense.

This Bill became law, as the Housing Act, 1969, on the 25th August, 1969 and once its provisions were generally realised, the number of applications increased although at the end of the year, the total number was lower than that of the previous year. It was, however, apparent that the application rate would continue to grow during 1970. Several applications, made during the first months in the year, which had

been approved but the work not commenced, were the subject of applications for reconsideration under the terms of the new Act. This meant that the building work was delayed and by the end of 1969, in many instances the work had not been completed.

The Council also continued to assist, whenever possible, those owners who, in addition to applying for an improvement grant, also applied for a loan to cover their share of the cost of improvements and the cost of the repairs for which a grant could not be made. The high interest rates did, to some extent, affect the number of properties that were ultimately improved, but the amount to be borrowed was in many instances off-set by the now increased amounts in grants. During the year consideration was given to applications for grants and/or loans under the Local Authorities (Historic Buildings) Act, 1962, towards the cost of improvements and repairs of buildings of architectural or historic interest. No grants were approved but where loans were offered, they were all at a reduced rate of interest. Undoubtedly, this sympathetic approach by the Council encourages owners to maintain, improve and preserve the character of this type of building, so important in a town like Warwick. Grants were given, as possible, under the Housing Act, 1969, and previous legislation. The total number of buildings of architectural or historic interest, the cost of the repair or improvement of which has been helped by the making of a grant and/or loan at a reduced rate of interest, is now 90.

The number of applications for discretionary grants continued to exceed the number received for standard grants the ratio being four to one.

MUNICIPAL HOUSING

The following summary shows in respect of 1969 (a) new houses built by the authority, (b) families rehoused and (c) municipal dwellings owned by the local authority :—

New houses built	...	...	...	36
Houses owned by the local authority (including 39 tenanted houses acquired by the Council, most of which are for early demolition)	...	...	...	2,074
Percentage of houses owned to total houses in Borough	...	...	...	32%
Vacancies occurring in existing houses	...	...	...	91
Vacancies in houses acquired by Council	...	...	...	2

Houses were let as follows:—

Housing Applicants	...	...	...	46
Demolition Order	}	...	...	24
Clearance Order				
Undertaking				
Clearance Area				
Compulsory Purchase Order				
Transfers	}	...	...	54
Exchanges				
Central Area Redevelopment		...	...	—
Special	...	...	...	—
Industrial	...	...	...	2
Staff Housing	...	...	...	2
Welfare Housing	...	...	...	1
Population rehoused	...	...	...	387 (or 3.0 per family)

Included in the above are 20 cases where the occupiers were old age pensioners, either as couples or living alone.

To promote the fullest use of municipal accommodation 54 transfers and exchanges were arranged.

In the 24 years since the end of 1945, 2,490 families comprising 7,413 persons have been rehoused, but during the same period there have been 3,175 applications, 149 of these being registered in 1969.

Routine house-to-house inspections of municipal houses to ensure that conditions of tenancy were being complied with were made by the Assistant Housing Officer as and when time permitted; during this period 100 houses being visited.

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTIONS

Inspections for the purposes of the Public Health Acts totalled 517 and the number of notices served under the Public Health Act provisions was 45, most of which related to dwelling house defects generally. Work required by 31 notices was carried out.

DRAINAGE, SANITARY ACCOMMODATION, WASHING FACILITIES AND REFUSE RECEPTACLES.

During the year 6 notices requiring obstructed drains to be cleared were served; 83 obstructed drains were dealt with by the department; 11 notices in respect of inadequate washing facilities, 17 in respect of water closets and 26 for removal of accumulations were served.

VERMIN INFESTATION.

Rats and Mice.—Systematic investigations to ascertain infestations were carried out throughout the period. The department dealt with infestations as follows:—

Dwellinghouses	...	...	...	...	108
Factories and offices	...	...	...	...	79
Shops	...	...	...	...	—
Schools	...	...	...	...	8
Hotels and cafes	...	...	...	...	1
Clubs and licensed premises	...	...	...	...	2
Allotments and plots of land	...	...	...	...	54
Watercourses	...	...	...	...	37
Number of visits made by the Rodent Operative during the year	...	...	...	...	1,171

Hospitals, sewage disposal works and the refuse tip again received regular visits and were treated for infestations as and when required. Thirty-three block treatments of properties were undertaken and considerable areas of land received attention.

British Railways co-operated when treatment of land adjoining embankments was undertaken from time to time simultaneously with treatments to the embankments in an endeavour to control infestations.

SMOKE ABATEMENT.

Routine inspections and observations of factory chimneys for the purposes of the Clean Air Act were continued. The number of visits and observations made in connection with clean air generally amounted to 333.

Prior approval of new plants satisfying the provisions of the Clean Air Act was given in three cases—viz.: two at factories and one at a garage (all three burning oil).

Complaints that polluted air from a metal treatment factory was entering a nearby factory were investigated on several occasions. The Directors of the offending firm undertook to make improvements and these were being carried out at the end of the year.

Contact was again made with a foundry in the Borough concerning grit and smoke emissions from the cupola chimney which had resulted from the failure of the grit arresting apparatus. The Company made every endeavour to correct any failure of the equipment and to prevent any recurrence of this nuisance.

A Smokeless Fuels Exhibition held in the Borough towards the end of the year was well attended.

NOISE ABATEMENT.

Nineteen visits were made under the Noise Abatement Act.

Informal action produced improvements in a number of cases, particularly in respect of compressors. Noise nuisances from factories were more intractable, though managements were usually co-operative when improvements were readily possible.

SANITARY ACCOMMODATION AT PUBLIC HOUSES AND PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT.

The standard of sanitary accommodation at licensed premises remained good. Attention was drawn to defects in respect of sanitary accommodation at two licensed premises and to general defects at six licensed premises. Work was undertaken at five of such premises.

CARAVANS AND MOVABLE DWELLINGS.

Twenty-three inspections were made for the purposes of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960. At the end of the year six licences were in operation. Included in these were Site No. 1 and Site No. 2 on the main Caravan Site in the Borough. An appeal to the Ministry against the refusal of planning permission in respect of Site No. 2 was allowed, subject to a restriction limiting the period of use to three years.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

During the period under review the existing sanitary accommodation was improved at one factory. At the end of the year the register comprised 108 factories, 94 having mechanical power and 14 without mechanical power.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER MATERIALS ACT, 1951.

Only one factory still remains registered.

SHOPS ACT, 1950; AND OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963.

Registration of new premises and re-registration on change of occupation was kept up-to-date.

As will be seen from the prescribed table, 272 premises are registered and of these 8 were registered during the year under review. The number of visits of all kinds for the purposes of the Act totalled 65.

Two accidents were notified during the year; neither of these was fatal.

Co-operation of all local authorities was sought by the Distributive Industry Training Board in completing cards to enable a register of shops and warehouses in the respective areas administered by such authorities to be compiled by the Board.

This Board was set up under the Industrial Training (Distributive Board) Order of 1968 to increase and improve the provision of training in the distributive industry.

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	Number of premises registered during the year	Total number of registered premises at the end of the year	Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices	3	76	10
Retail Shops	4	137	36
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	1	9	13
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens	—	47	5
Fuel storage depots	—	3	1
TOTALS	8	272	65

**ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN
REGISTERED PREMISES ACCORDING TO WORKPLACE**

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
Offices	517
Retail Shops	305
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	45
Catering Establishments open to the Public	332
Canteens	17
Fuel Storage depots	9
TOTAL	1225
TOTAL MALES	628
TOTAL FEMALES	597

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:—

	<i>No of Premises</i>
Insufficient heating	1
Unsatisfactory lighting... ..	—
Insufficient ventilation... ..	3
Inadequate cleanliness	—
Insufficient sanitary accommodation or poor condition of sanitary accommodation ...	4
Inadequate washing facilities	5
Inadequate accommodation for clothes ...	—
Inadequate seating facilities	—
Unsatisfactory floors, passages and stairs ...	6
Dangerous machinery	—
Inadequate first aid equipment	7
Absence of thermometer	7
Overcrowding	—
Fire fighting equipment	2
Redecoration	—
Obstructions	2

Duplicate copies of all Forms OSR. 1 were again forwarded to the Fire Authority for their attention as necessary.

In most of the above instances work was not of a major character. In four cases extra sanitary accommodation or improved accommodation was required, and in six cases work to improve the standard of lighting, heating and washing facilities was required.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Twenty-seven investigations were carried out following notifications of infectious disease.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

MILK AND DAIRIES GENERAL REGULATIONS, 1959.

Milk retailing in the town is still mainly by large retailers not having premises in the Borough. At the end of 1969 the number of milk distributors in the Borough was as follows:

Milk distributors registered in Warwick ...	27
Dairies, other than farms, in Warwick ...	1

INSPECTION OF FOOD AT RETAILERS' SHOPS.

Two hundred and eight visits were made to food shops during the period under review; 51 to premises used for food preparation, 21 to ice cream premises and vehicles; 14 to bakehouses; 33 to hotels and cafes; 4 in respect of milk and dairies; 17 to market stalls.

Visits under the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, numbered 14 and visits in respect of control and quality of food were 50. Food found to be unfit for human consumption weighed 1 ton 8 cwts. 4 lbs.

One long established bakers and confectioners shop (with bakehouse) and small subsidiary shop of the same business closed during the year, as did a very long established public house.

A large self-service store was opened and another moved to temporary premises pending the building of a new store.

The refitting of a butcher's shop was completed during the year.

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 washhand 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	23
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	22
„ of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	22
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	22

Butchers' Shops

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

Fruiterers, Grocers and General

Number of premises	35
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	35
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	35

Fishmongers and Fish and Chip Shops

Number of premises	10
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	10
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	9

Hotels, Clubs and Public Houses

Number of premises	59
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	38
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	59

Bakers and Confectioners

Number of premises	11
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	11
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	11

Wholesale Warehouses

Number of premises	1
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	1
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	1

Manufacturing Premises

Number of premises	6
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 16	6
„ fitted to comply with Reg. 19	6

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
<i>Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, Canteens</i>				
Structural improvements	...	...	...	3
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
Improvements to washing facilities	...	...	...	1
Improvements to equipment, etc.	...	...	...	2
<i>Butchers' Shops</i>				
Major structural improvements	...	...	...	1
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
Improvements to washing facilities	...	...	...	—
Improvements to equipment, etc.	...	...	...	3
<i>Fruiterers, Grocers and General Dealers</i>				
Major structural improvements	...	...	...	—
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
Improvements to equipment, etc.	...	...	...	4
<i>Fishmongers and Fish and Chip Shops</i>				
Major structural improvements	...	...	...	—
Improvements to equipment, etc.	...	...	...	—
Improvements to sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	—
Improvements to washing facilities	...	...	...	—
<i>Hotels, Clubs and Public Houses</i>				
Major structural improvements	...	...	...	5
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
Improvements to washing facilities, etc.	...	...	...	—
Improvements to facilities	...	...	...	4
<i>Bakers and Confectioners</i>				
Improvements to, or provision of extra, sanitary accommodation	...	...	...	1
Improvements to washing facilities	...	...	...	2
Improvements to equipment, etc.	...	...	...	2
Structural improvements	...	...	...	1

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951.

Two shops are licensed as Pet Shops.

MERCHANDISE MARKS ACT, 1926.

Observations were again made under the above Act during the period under review.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

Two licences for slaughtermen were granted during the year.

RENT ACT, 1957.

Four inspections were made for the purposes of the Act.

WATER SAMPLING.

Nine samples of water from taps served by the public water supply proved on examination to be bacteriologically satisfactory. Two samples of the swimming bath water and one from the children's paddling pool, St. Nicholas Park, also gave satisfactory results.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

Legal proceedings were instituted during the year against a firm in respect of sale of milk in a bottle containing glass and in this case the defendants were fined £10.

During this period complaints of foreign matter in food included:—

Three in respect of milk—one mouldy sausages—one meat pie—apple tart, mouldy cake, discoloured biscuits—loaf of bread—bread rolls—crumpets—chocolate sponge mix—sliced bacon and two separate instances of yogurt. Warning letters authorised by your Public Health Committee were sent in most cases.

CONCLUSION.

Again I wish to thank the Council for their unfailing support in seeking to raise the environmental health in the town.

Progress in health matters relating to the environment is concerned with the provision of new houses, the reduction of atmospheric pollution, the avoidance of river pollution.

Warwick's progress in environmental health matters was seriously checked in 1969, due largely to the inadequacy of the sewage disposal works, the failure to find an acceptable solution to the inner relief road problem and the associated town centre development.

There is little doubt that further house building will follow the improved sewage disposal works in the foreseeable future, but the early re-development of the town centre now appears less certain. Meanwhile major improvements are in abeyance and worthwhile projects cannot proceed. Unoccupied shops in the town centre and Smith Street reflect a dismal failure brought about by democratic processes which allow repeated changes of policy. This failure to adopt a plan and work to it resolutely is making itself evident in many ways. Resistance to notices requiring improvements at shops and offices is being experienced for the first time for many years; traders and potential shopkeepers point to the derelict sites, ugliness and neglect, and ask when will this promised town centre be a fact.

Some existing shops and offices barely comply with modern standards which it is the duty of the Council to enforce. There would be a general willingness on the part of the property owners and shopkeepers to bring about lasting improvements if planning decisions for the town centre were made. Instead there is understandable reticence to infuse further capital into a bleak prospect of lessening trade and statutory requirements are often now grudgingly met and then only to the minimum demanded. This clearly ought not to be the case when a proper raising of environmental health standards both in and outside our business properties is being sought. But the clock has been put back and one must ask for how long?

I again wish to thank members of my staff for their excellent work and willingness at all times and also to thank Chief Officers of other departments for most helpful co-operation.

Your obedient servant,

J. BULLOCK,

Chief Public Health Inspector, Borough of Warwick.

TABLE I
BOROUGH OF WARWICK
SUMMARY OF INSPECTIONS AND NOTICES DURING 1969

	Inspections and observations made	Statutory	Informal	Nuisances abated after notice
Dwellinghouses and Schools	2,563	—	132	19
Lodging Houses	2	—	—	—
Factories	47	—	10	6
Licensed Premises	12	—	3	3
Canal Boats	—	—	—	—
Water Closets	19	—	9	3
Drainage	94	—	5	4
Water Supply	9	—	2	2
Places of Entertainment	12	—	5	3
Caravans	23	—	—	—
Dustbins	2	—	2	2
Deposits of Refuse	19	2	14	7
Pigsties	—	—	—	—
Vermin Infestations	59	—	11	11
Shops and Offices	332	—	—	—
Animals Improperly Kept	—	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances	337	—	2	2
Dairies and Milk Shops	4	—	—	—
Bakehouses	17	—	3	1
Slaughterhouses, Butchers' and Other Retail Food Shops	213	2	—	—
Occasional Slaughter on Private Premises	—	—	—	—
Premises used for Food Preparation	60	—	5	3
Ice-cream Premises and Vehicles	28	—	1	—
Miscellaneous Nuisances	19	—	19	15
Hotels and Cafes	44	—	10	8
Rent Act	4	—	—	—
TOTALS	3,919	4	233	89
Seizures and Surrenders of Unwholesome Food	...	...	...	22
Samples of Milk taken for bacteriological examination	...	...	...	—
Samples of Water taken	...	...	...	12
Lots of Infected Bedding, Disinfected or Destroyed	...	...	...	—
Houses Disinfected after cases of Infectious Disease	...	...	...	—
Houses Disinfested for Vermin	...	...	...	108
Improvement Grant Visits	...	...	...	301

TABLE II.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1969
AND PREVIOUS YEARS.

YEAR.	Population estimated to Middle of each Year.	BIRTHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Nett.		Under 1 Year of age.		At all Ages.	
		Number.	Crude Rate.	Number.	Rate per 1,000 Nett Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1960	16,000	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	307	18.3	6	18.9	206	12.5
1967	17,700	326	18.4	10	31.0	204	11.5
1968	18,690	265	14.2	4	15.0	195	10.4
1969	18,720	299	16.0	4	13.0	216	11.5

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1969.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birthrate, Deathrate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1969.**(Provisional Figures).*

Annual Rate per 1,000 Population.

			Live Births.	Still Births per 1,000 Births.	Deaths under Deaths.	Deaths under one year to 1,000 Births
England and Wales	...	...	16.3	13.0	11.9	18.0

TABLE III.

BOROUGH OF WARWICK.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR,
1969.

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									
Leptospirosis									
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)									
Yellow Fever									
Scarlet Fever									
Paratyphoid Fever									
Typhoid Fever									
Tetanus									
Anthrax									
Dysentery	28	1	9	9	1	8			
Acute Encephalitis									
Acute Meningitis									
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough	6		6						
Infective Jaundice	1						1		
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	112	5	58	46	3				
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	3					2	1		
Other forms of Tuberculosis									
Food Poisoning	1						1		
Totals	151	6	73	55	4	10	3	—	—

TABLE IV.
BOROUGH OF WARWICK
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1969.

LIST B (CAUSES OF DEATH)	MALES	FEMALES
5 Tuberculosis (Respiratory)	—	1
19(1) Cancer—Buccal	—	1
19(2) Cancer—Oesophagus	—	1
23 Anaemias	—	1
34 Peptic Ulcer	—	2
26 Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease...	1	2
19 (3) Cancer—Stomach	—	2
19(4) Cancer—Intestine	1	2
19 (6) Cancer—Lung and Bronchus ...	14	2
19 (7) Cancer—Breast	—	1
19 (8) Cancer—Uterus	—	2
19(9) Cancer—Prostate	1	—
19 (10) Other malignant neoplasms ...	3	5
21 Diabetes Mellitus	2	—
27 Hypertensive disease	—	2
28 Ischaemic heart disease	29	19
29 Other heart disease	5	7
30 Cerebro-vascular disease	12	28
46(1) Other Diseases—Endocrine ...	—	1
32 Pneumonia	7	18
33 (1) Bronchitis/Emphysema	10	1
46(2) Other—Blood etc.	1	—
46(4) Other—Nervous	1	2
46(5) Other—Circulatory	3	7
46(6) Other—Respiratory	—	1
46(7) Other—Digestive	1	—
46(8) Other—Genito urinary	—	1
42 Congenital Abnormalities	2	—
43 Birth injury, etc.	—	1
46(9) Other—Skin etc.	1	1
46(10) Other—Musculo—Skeletal	2	—
37 Cirrhosis of Liver	1	—
BE47 Motor Vehicle accidents	1	2
BE48 All other accidents	1	2
BE49 Suicide, etc.	—	1
B4 Enteritis. Diarrhoea	1	—
All Causes	100	116

