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Rural District of Warwick

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

HEALTH OF THE DISTRICT

FOR THE YEAR 1961

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

1962



38, HOLLY WALK,

LEAMINGTON SPA.

November, 1961.

**To the Council of the Rural District of
WARWICK**

MRS. HUME, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you for the eleventh time an annual report upon the health of your district. Like many which have preceded it, it paints a picture of a virile and fast expanding district which is extending its services to meet the remarkable influx of new inhabitants from the towns and cities. Envious eyes are being cast on some of these new areas by those who find them well served and attractive for expansion. The Council has prepared, with the strong support of local residents, to resist strenuously interference with its boundaries which is not desired by a majority of the inhabitants concerned.

Sewage Disposal.—Preparations have been made for a sewerage scheme for Lapworth, and your Rowington housing development. Progress has been made in the execution of earlier plans (made jointly with Meriden R.D.C.) to sewer Burton Green. A start has been made also with your Shrewley Common scheme. Other projects are noted in the Public Health Inspector's section of this report.

Housing.—This has been a better year for progress with your slum clearance plans. In addition to one clearance area, you have dealt with 32 unfit houses by way of Demolition Orders and 3 by Closing Orders. These included much of the older and most dilapidated cottage property which has had to await construction of replacement houses.

Refuse Disposal.—Over 350 new bins have been added to your collection schedules. Fortunately recruiting of men has been better. A new Bonus Incentive Scheme and approval to a modest amount of "totting" are intended to keep the wheels turning.

Water Supply.—Old Milverton now has its water at last from the public mains. Plans for Bubbenhall's supply are well advanced. You have instructed your Consulting Engineers to draft a scheme for the eastern area which is the last substantial part of your district to be without a public

mains supply. Thus at the moment when you have virtually finished the long programme to give all parishes an adequate and wholesome supply you will be invited to hand over all your undertaking to a Joint Water Board uniting eight districts.

Clean Air.—Model By-laws regarding smoke prevention have been adopted by the Council and came into force upon March 1st, 1960. These require the fitting in new house construction of appliances capable of the combustion of approved smokeless fuels without the emission of smoke. This relates only to the type of appliance and there is no automatic requirement as to the type of fuel to be burnt at present. Fuel restrictions at present are only imposed when a Council has made in relation to a defined area a smoke control order which has received the approval of the Minister of Housing and Local Government. The Council had approved a survey at Whitnash of an area, bordering upon Leamington Spa Smoke Control Area No. 5, following an invitation by the Borough Council. However postponement of the effective date by the latter body made such a survey premature and ill-timed and it was deferred to a later date. For convenience of operation the daily smoke filter installed at Rowington was removed to and resited at Whitnash Pumping Station in March 1960.

Food and Drugs.—Complaints of alleged offences in regard to food hygiene were examined. No prosecutions were necessary although the facts found in each of two cases suggested that better care by the manufacturers could have avoided causes of complaint.

New regulations were made in 1960 extending the scope of the Food Hygiene Regulations 1955-1957 to affect

- (a) Home going ships and moored vessels,
- (b) cleansing of utensils and equipment and
- (c) relative responsibility of owners and managers.

The Council also made the Slaughterhouse Report to the appropriate Ministry giving the details required.

Three private slaughterhouses were the subject of applications for works to be performed so as to bring them up to a proper standard, as laid down in the various regulations, by a date to be fixed by the Minister for the purpose of obtaining or retaining a licence. These applicants were :—

Messrs. D. and S. Ruck, Church Lane, Bubbenhall (0.225 acres).

Mr. H. Beecham, Hereford House, Hatton (0.328 acres).

Mr. J. H. Cocks, Ivy House Farm, Rowington (666 sq. yards).

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations 1960 made changes in licensing requirements and also in the standard conditions for application of tests of quality to milk.

Miscellaneous.—The Noise Abatement Act 1960 came into force in November and will add to the responsibilities of Health Committees.

You have approved for the future the operation of a five day working week as regards your offices.

Caravans.—New legislation is foreshadowed for control and licensing of caravan sites. This coincides with concern felt by the Council and its officers regarding conditions at unlicensed sites at South Farm, Whitnash and Seatons Field, Burton Green, near Stoneleigh. Negotiations in regard to the former at last showed developments of promise but it was necessary for me to report to you the gravity, increasing with the passage of months, of the risks to the public health being caused by the land occupier at Seaton's Field in redeveloping this as an unlicensed site. Towards the end of the year you authorized the service of statutory notices for the abatement of nuisances under the appropriate sections of the Public Health Act 1936.

In this and all other matters I was most grateful for the kind interest, help and support of all members of the Council and my brother officers during the year and I am glad to acknowledge this in this place.

I am,

Your obedient servant,

D. LIVINGSTONE,

Medical Officer of Health.

Warwick Rural District.

A. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS OF THE YEAR.

Population (estimated) Mid-year, 1960	...	...	25,580
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	16.2
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (Corrected)	...	...	16.7
Still Birth Rate—Rate per 1,000 total births	...	...	21.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Crude)	...	...	11.3
Death Rate per 1,000 population (Corrected)	...	...	10.9
Death Rate of Infants under 1 year of age:—			
All Infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	16.9
Legitimate Infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	12.5
Illegitimate Infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	133

Population.—By coincidence the population again rose by 1,030 persons. Excess of births over deaths accounted for only 125 so that immigrants formed the majority.

Infantile Mortality.—Seven infants died in the first year of life of which all but one died within the first week of life. The very high figure for illegitimate infant mortality is calculated from a total of only two deaths in fifteen births.

Details of statistics for the past few years are given in Table II.

B. GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

Public Health Officers.

Senior Public Health Inspector.

E. ARTHUR LYNE, Cert. Public Health Inspector,
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Deputy Senior Public Health Inspector.

A. D. HARVEY, Cert. Public Health Inspector.
Cert. Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

F. V. DENNIS, Cert. Public Health Inspector.

Pupil Public Health Inspector.

R. L. KING (Appointed 9/5/60).

Clerk.

Miss J. MAHER.

C. SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF AREA

Water.—There has been no important change since the inauguration of the major scheme for the western area which was described last year. A scheme to serve the parish of Old Milverton was completed on 15th October, 1960; water mains were brought to this village by means of a branch extension from the Leamington Corporation's mains. During the year a breakdown at Shrewley pumping station had adverse effects upon local supplies west of Warwick. It was decided to seek an emergency link with the trunk main of the Coventry Corporation's Severn River supply in order to minimize future disturbance arising from sudden pump failure. A specimen analysis of the Shrewley borehole water follows.

WATER ANALYSIS—RESULTS EXPRESSED IN PARTS PER 1,000,000

Received on : 19th October, 1960.

Description : 44/60. Sample from Shrewley Pumping
Station, 18/10/60.

Appearance : Bright, few small particles.

Ammoniacal Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.09
Albuminoid Nitrogen	...	...	...	0.007
Chlorine in Chlorides	...	...	...	19.0
Nitrate Nitrogen	...	...	...	Absent
Oxygen absorbed from permanganate at 27 C. in 4 hours	...	...	...	0.1
Total Solids dried at 100°C.	...	...	...	434
Nitrite Nitrogen	...	...	...	Absent
pH	...	...	...	7.89
Free Chlorine	...	...	...	Absent
Hardness	Temporary	...	...	...
	Permanent	...	...	...
	Total	...	...	...
Radioactivity	...	...	...	...
Iron	...	...	...	0.05

PROBABLE COMBINATIONS

Calcium Carbonate	...	...	...	103.0
Magnesium Carbonate	...	...	...	5.9
Magnesium Sulphate	...	...	...	60.4
Sodium Sulphate	...	...	...	218.6
Sodium Chloride	...	...	...	31.3
Silica	...	...	...	16.0
Iron	...	...	...	0.05
				435.25

Sewerage.—The need became increasingly obvious for a comprehensive scheme to serve the residential parts of Lapworth. Examination of the problem by your consultant engineers foreshadowed a scheme to sewer Station Road, Broomhall Lane, Old Warwick Road (Boot Inn to Manor House), Rising Lane (parts of) with provision to take in the drainage of the projected council housing site at Rowington. A convenient site for the disposal works would be found south of Broom Hall having a road access from Turner's Green. Serious difficulties have arisen at the rear of properties in Old Warwick Road by the virtual disintegration of a private sewage works built to serve 25 houses. Conditions prejudicial to health arise with increasing frequency whenever paths and gardens become flooded with crude sewage. It is possible that the land, upon which these works stand, may be required as the site of a pumping station under the new Scheme.

Nuisances were discovered at Old Milverton where a most unsatisfactory private drainage system was allowing cesspools to discharge into a pond which in turn polluted the River Avon by its overflow. Negotiations with agents for the land owner for a better system ended in agreement.

D. HOUSING

The following is a summary of the work done under the various Housing Acts during 1960 :—

(a) *Individual Houses.*

Subject to Demolition orders ...	...	32
Subject to Closing orders ...	...	3
Unfit houses made fit following notices		6

(b) <i>Clearance Orders</i> made ...	...	1
<i>Clearance Orders</i> confirmed ...	...	1

(c) *Certificates of Disrepair.*

Applications for ...	...	2
Number granted ...	...	1
Undertakings by owners ...	...	3

2. *Overcrowding.*—No occasion arose which made necessary action under Part IV of the Housing Act, 1957.

3. The following table shows the number of houses built by the Council up to 31st December, 1960 :—

		<i>T.</i>	<i>S.</i>	<i>P.</i>	<i>Total</i>
Baddesley ...	...	—	—	14	14
Baginton ...	...	—	—	44	44
Barford ...	...	—	—	72	72
Beausale ...	...	—	2	12	14
Cubbington ...	...	10	—	184	194
Bubbenhall ...	...	—	—	14	14
Lapworth ...	...	—	2	32	34
Radford Semele ...	...	10	4	83	97
Shrewley ...	...	—	2	14	16
Stoneleigh ...	...	—	2	36	38
Tachbrook ...	...	10	—	106	116
Weston-under-					
Wetherley		—	—	7	7
Whitnash ...	...	10	—	102	112
		—	—	—	—
Totals ...	...	40	12	720	772
		—	—	—	—

T. Temporary. *S.* Swedish. *P.* Permanent.

Slow but steady progress was again made with slum clearance. A clearance area was declared for six cottages at Leek Wootton and a number of individual demolition or

closing orders were effected. The pace of the programme is largely dictated by the speed of new housing developments. These in turn are subject in both eastern and western areas to delays due to the lack of main services although several schemes are now in hand.

E. INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

(i) *Milk Supply*.—Registrations under the Milk and Dairies Regulations number 34.

12 Dealers' Licences have been issued 10 for the sale of T.T. Milk, 9 for the sale of Pasteurized Milk and 9 for sale of Sterilised Milk.

The 1960 Regulations now call for the licensing of a retailer only in the district where his registered premises are situated. This accounts for the marked reduction shown in the number of licences as compared with earlier years.

(ii) *Ice Cream*.—No ice cream is manufactured within the district. There are, however, 46 premises registered for the sale of ice cream under Section 16 (1A) of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, and the number grows steadily each year on account of the popularity of ice cream as a food.

(iii) *Meat*.—Section 16 (1b) of the above Act provides for the registration of premises for preparation or manufacture of sausages or for preservation, pickling, etc. 5 premises have been so registered.

Public Health Inspectors have inspected all meat at the four licenced slaughterhouses and an appendix gives details of the work which they have carried out :—

Hygiene.—Two complaints were received from consumers, but in neither case was formal action taken.

The first related to alleged foreign matter in a loaf of bread : this proved to be stale dough.

The second related to alleged mould in a pork pie : this proved to be a portion of meat which had not taken cure and was therefore grey in colour.

MEAT INSPECTION 1960

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed	184	178	3	1,453	257	None
Number inspected	184	178	3	1,453	257	None
<i>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci</i> ... Whole carcasses condemned	None	None	None	3	1	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	44	68	None	50	21	None
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysti- cerci	23.9%	40.4%	None	3.6%	8.5%	None
<i>Tuberculosis only:</i> Whole carcasses con- demned	None	None	None	None	None	None
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	None	2	None	None	7	None
Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with tuberculosis ...	Nil	1.2%	None	None	2.7%	None
<i>Cysticercosis:</i> Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned	None	2	None	177	None	None
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	None	2	None	None	None	None
Generalised and totally condemned	None	None	None	None	None	None

Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 31.—The County Medical Officer of Health has very kindly made available the following figures with regard to his routine milk sampling during 1960 for biological examination.

<i>Designation</i>	<i>Total No. of Samples</i>	<i>Number Positive</i>
Pasteurized	—	—
T.T. (Pasteurized)	—	—
Tuberculin Tested	26	—
Non-designated	8	—

No veterinary investigations were therefore required.

F. PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Incidence of Major Infectious Diseases since 1953

		Smallpox.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Pneumonia.	Anterior Poliomyelitis	Puerperal Pyrexia.
1953	...	—	—	29	—	38	4	—
1954	...	—	—	10	—	18	—	—
1955	...	—	—	20	4	22	—	—
1956	...	—	—	23	—	29	—	—
1957	...	—	—	11	—	18	6	—
1958	...	—	—	2	—	26	1	—
1959	...	—	—	14	—	29	—	1
1960	...	—	—	25	—	15	—	—

Reference to Table III will give the age distribution of the cases notified during 1960.

The year's experience of infectious diseases was satisfactory except that the total for Scarlet Fever was the highest for seven years. None of these were however of serious type so that there were no removals to hospital.

This year there were no notifications of Poliomyelitis, but three paralytic cases (with one death) occurred in a neighbouring district and caused some public alarm. As a result there was a large rise in demand for inoculation. These reached a number such that it became impossible to continue filing records by separate sanitary districts and this section has therefore to be omitted from this and future reports. Efforts to secure a high level of protection among the child population in regard to this and other important "killer" infections will, however, not be relaxed.

Poliomyelitis immunization of priority groups made progress during 1960. Immunization against Diphtheria was in most cases also against whooping cough. 272 infants were immunized against the latter disease.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1960

Age Periods	New Cases				Transfers into District				Deaths			
	Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.		Pul- monary		Non- Pul.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0 ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-25	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-35	—	2	—	1	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
35-45	—	—	—	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-55	1	—	1	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-65	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 & upwards	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	2	4	2	1	8	3	—	—	—	1	—	—

The following table shows the past incidence of Tuberculosis in the Warwick Rural District :—

		1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947
Cases	...	27	12	22	11	26	19	22
Deaths	...	6	2	4	4	4	7	7
		1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
Cases	...	22	26	26	28	28	30	33
Deaths	...	6	6	2	3	1	5	7
		1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	
Cases	...	46	55	25	22	26	20	
Deaths	...	5	7	5	1	1	2	

During the year there were 20 notifications of tuberculosis. 17 were pulmonary and 3 other forms of tuberculosis. 11 of the total were transfers into the district. During the year 6 patients were admitted to the Sanatorium and 6 were discharged.

The experience of the year compares favourably with previous incidence but it is not yet possible to point to a year entirely free from deaths certified as due to pulmonary tuberculosis. There are however fewer cases reported among children and young persons. There is tending to be a shift of emphasis towards middle age and later life and this is shown in this year's local figures. Four of the new pulmonary notifications related to persons over 35 years old and only two to younger persons. Of three new non-pulmonary patients two were over 35 years of age; this is perhaps a credit to the work done to ensure clean and safe milk supplies both to schools and the general public.

Nine transfers of previously notified patients into your district took place and two-thirds of these related to persons over the age of thirty-five years.

B.C.G. Vaccination (Tuberculosis).—If a child or young person has made close personal contact with a person suffering from tuberculosis of the lungs, he or she may also contract the infection in an active form. Therefore the investigation of contacts of known cases includes tuberculin sensitivity tests. If a strong positive reaction occurs clinical and/or X-ray examinations will decide if active infection exists. A number of those tested will not have had any previous contact with this disease and so will not react at all to the tests. They do not possess a natural immunity to the disease and might run great risks from contact with an infected adult. They are, therefore, offered inoculation with B.C.G. Vaccine, that is to say a live vaccine made from tuberculosis bacilli which have been cultured in a special way so as to reduce greatly their virulence. This process of immunisation takes several weeks to mature and complications are rare. In addition to contacts the vaccine may be given to two other groups :—

(i) *School Leavers.*

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

(ii) *Special risk workers*

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

The rural district figures are now merged in those for the whole area.

APPENDIX

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 TO 1959

This table is enclosed by a request of the Minister of Labour to indicate to Medical Officers of Health the prescribed particulars which are required by Section 128 (3) of the Factories Act, 1937, to be furnished in their Annual Reports with respect to matters under Parts I and VIII of that Act which are administered by the District Council. This table, which is not intended to supersede the fuller statement which is desirable in the text of the Report, should be attached as an annex to the Report.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF WARWICK IN THE COUNTY OF WARWICKSHIRE

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1937

Part I 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		
		Inspections (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	1	1	Nil	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	46	30	Nil	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	3	Nil	Nil
Total	50	34	—	—

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)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) :					
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	—	—	—	—	—
Total	—	—	—	—	—

Part VIII of the Act

Outwork

(Sections 110 and 111)

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
Wearing apparel	1					
Making etc.,						
Cleaning and Washing						
Household linen						
Lace, lace curtains and nets						
Curtains and furniture hangings						
Furniture and upholstery						
Electro-plate						
File making						
Brass and brass articles						
Fur pulling						
Iron and steel cables and chains						
Iron and steel anchors and grapnels						
Cart gear						
Locks, latches and keys						
Umbrellas, etc.						
Artificial flowers						
Nets, other than wire nets						
Tents						
Sacks						
Racquet and tennis balls						
Paper bags						

Nature of Work (1)	Section 110			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
The making of boxes or other receptacles or parts thereof made wholly or partially of paper						
Brush making						
Pea picking						
Feather sorting						
Carding, etc., of buttons, etc.						
Stuffed toys						
Basket making						
Chocolates and sweetmeats						
Cosaques, Christmas stockings, etc.						
Textile weaving						
Lampshades						
Total						

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Section 47 of this Act provides that where persons—

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

No cases were under investigation during 1960.

REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. CHAIRMAN and MEMBERS,

I present my report for the year 1960 for your consideration.

PUBLIC CLEANSING SERVICE AND TRANSPORT

The Public Health Cleansing Service has, as far as weather conditions and the availability of labour have permitted, maintained a fortnightly dry refuse collection and a weekly nightsoil collection.

The urban parts of the district still grow and 356 new houses were erected during 1960, so that at least 356 new dustbins have to be collected.

The new houses add little to the nightsoil collection service as most development takes place where there are public sewers. The cesspool emptiers however have more work than ever although the provision of public sewers in some districts has reduced the number of pails to be emptied. Not only has the service been extended into districts formerly not receiving this service but many cesspools fill more quickly in areas now receiving a public-water supply.

Dry refuse disposal is by controlled tipping at a central tip at Cubbington. A mechanical shovel on tracks is used for levelling and covering the refuse, which is tipped in terraces, at a depth of approximately 6 feet. Small fires have been speedily controlled by digging out the burning portion. Most of the fires occur on sunny days and perhaps are started by the sun shining through glass jars or bottles. Sometimes the lorries have red hot ashes among their contents.

We have been fortunate in again to have obtained enough suitable covering matter.

Wet refuse is disposed of by discharging into a convenient sewer.

All the refuse lorries are of the "dustless" type and of large capacity so as to minimise journeys for tipping.

There is now no iron salvage separation at the tip. Large stocks of iron were saved, but a fall both in price and demand brought your salvage operations to an end. Non-ferrous scrap and other small items salvaged by the refuse collectors are kept by them for disposal.

The Public Health Committee enquired into the salvage of waste paper, but decided that the limited force they had must be concentrated on refuse collection.

The number of men employed on refuse collection, has in general, improved but varies from week to week, and there are far too many changes in personnel. Weeks or even months may pass before a replacement is obtained. This is not surprising when one considers the low wages, the unpleasant nature of the work, the exposure during inclement weather, the absence of amenities such as canteens and the slight prospect of promotion. The basic wage for loaders is £10 4s. 9d. per week. The work is unpleasant. Dust arises every time a bin is emptied and a good deal is adhered to the person and clothing of a man by the end of a day of carrying, lifting and emptying dustbins or buckets of nightsoil. Protective clothing is supplied. During cold or very wet

weather factory work must be more attractive to many than slopping about in wet clothing, with no change until evening, and little chance of a hot mid-day meal.

In spite of all the difficulties we do get some men. The following table shows the position for 1960 :—

Personnel (drivers and loaders) at beginning of year	23
Number leaving during 1960	5
Number engaged during 1960	5
Nett loss	—

The Public Health Committee have tried to make the best use of the available labour by introducing as much mechanisation as possible. The wages paid are governed by a National Agreement and so cannot be varied in order to meet local conditions. The Committee have, however, prepared a Bonus Incentive Scheme which may gear the cleansing service to meet much of the new demand which it has to face.

The cleaning and maintenance of vehicles are for the most part done on Saturday by crews working overtime.

For administrative purposes all vehicles including refuse lorries are combined to form a Transport Section, and the Council owns the following vehicles :—

Refuse lorries	...	...	...	5
Cesspool emptiers	...	...	...	2
Tractors, medium	...	...	...	1
Tractors, light	...	...	...	1
Vans	...	...	...	5
Cars	...	...	...	2
Lorry (open)	...	...	...	1

Housing (temporary)

There are still some licensed temporary buildings in use, and the number of caravans in the district has increased considerably.

There are now several unlicensed caravan sites and, at Whitnash, there is a large licensed site, opening off Landor and Summerton Roads.

This is very well conducted, and has been properly laid out with concrete roads, concrete standings and water borne sanitation. There are, in addition, a number of isolated caravans scattered throughout the district, used for permanent occupation.

The total number of caravans is now about 250.

Housing (Permanent)

	1959	1960
Total number of houses in rural district	7,206	7,562
Number of dwellings built during 1959 :		
Private	294	341
Council	13	15
Totals	307	356
Number of plans submitted during the year to Surveyor's Dept.	820	691

Housing (Improvement Grants)

	1959	1960
Number of applications received ...	41	93
Number of properties	44	98
Number of claims granted	27	81
Number of properties	32	89

In addition to work done with the aid of improvement grants, there was a considerable amount of other housing repairs carried out.

1,090 housing inspections were made. 29 houses were represented as unfit to live in, 1 disrepair certificate was issued. Other particulars will be found in the appendix.

Sanitary Services (Water Supply)

The following parishes (or parts) have piped public water supplies:

Baddesley Clinton, Baginton, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Beausale, Budbrooke, Cubbington, Hatton, Haseley, Honiley, Lapworth, Leek Wootton, Norton Lindsay, Old Milverton, Radford Semele, Rowington, Wroxall, Wasperton, Shrewley, Sherbourne, Stoneleigh.

The following parishes, or parts of, have private supplies :—

Ashow, Offchurch, Sherbourne, Hunningham.

The rural district has a population of over 25,000 and an area of 84 sq. miles. The northern part of the district is in the area of supply of Coventry Corporation. The remainder of the district has a population of about 17,500 and covers an area of 71 sq. miles. About 10,000 people in this area are supplied from public sources. These latter figures are changing as the Western Area Water Scheme proceeds. The scheme is the most ambitious single scheme the Council have undertaken at one time. The estimated cost is £240,000. It consists, very briefly, of a borehole 1,000ft. deep at Rowington, two tower reservoirs of 200,000 gallons capacity each, 37 miles of water mains and pumping gear, and a borehole at Shrewley which supplies water into the scheme. There is now a connection between this scheme and the trunk main of Coventry Corporation, at Lapworth. The new scheme is interconnected with the Southern Area Scheme at Barford. The main source of water for the latter is a borehole at Whitnash. This bore formerly supplied Radford Semele, Bishops Tachbrook and Barford, but the latter two parishes are now supplied by the Western Area Scheme. Bulk supplies are obtained from Leamington Corporation and Southam R.D.C. and fed into the Southern Area Scheme.

The Eastern Area has no public water supply. A scheme has been prepared for the parish of Bubbenhall, which is within the Coventry Water Supply Area, and scheduled for completion in 1960. The scheme for the remaining parishes in the Eastern Area is in course of preparation by the Council's Consulting Engineers.

The Old Milverton parish scheme was completed during 1960.

As the Council are extending their water schemes, they are taking part in discussions to hand their water undertaking over to a new Joint Board.

The following particulars of the undertaking might be of interest :

Population (excluding area supplied by Coventry)	17,500
Number of people actually supplied (estimated) ...	10,000
Bulk supplies (daily average) purchased :	
From Leamington Corporation	57,000
Warwick Corporation	1,000
Southam R.D.C. (temporary supply)	40,000
Others	2,500
	<hr/>
	100,500
Bulk supplies (daily average) sold :	
To Leamington Corporation	4,000
Warwick Corporation	200,000

R.D.C. Supply Sources

Boreholes	Depth	dia. of bore	Estimated maximum yield per day
Whitnash	195ft.	10in.	100,000 gals.
Leek Wootton	400ft.	15in. to 10in.	80,000 gals.
Shrewley	800ft.	8in.	300,000 gals.
Rowington	1,000ft.	15in. to 12in.	700,000 gals.
Radford	300ft.	8in. (disused)	
Average hardness		Temp.	Perm. in parts per million
Whitnash ... ..	...	235	165
Leek Wootton ... ..	...	195	65
Shrewley ... ..	...	100	90
Rowington ... ..	...	140	5

Number of pumping stations requiring daily visits : 4
Whitnash, Leek Wootton, Shrewley, Rowington.

Number of miles of water main ...	Under construction	37 miles
	Others ...	31 miles
		<hr/>
	Total ...	68 miles
		<hr/>

Staff Employed

Engineer to the Council ...	part time.
Engineering Assistant ...	1 full time ; 1 on call.
Water Inspector	1 full time.
Manual workers	part time as required.
Legal, Accounts, Collection, Clerical	part time.
Consulting Engineers ...	Messrs. J. D. & D. M. Watson.

Brief reference has been made to the handing over of the Water Undertaking. The likely result of the talks which have taken place will be a recommendation to combine the schemes of the following authorities into a Joint Water Board for South Warwickshire.

Boroughs of Warwick, Stratford-upon-Avon and Leamington Spa.

Urban district of Kenilworth.

Rural districts of Stratford, Southam, Shipston and Warwick.

The date of the coming into operation of the proposed Board was planned to be April, 1962 but a later date is now thought to be probable.

Sanitary Services (Sewerage)

The following parishes (or parts) are served by sewerage schemes. Baginton, Barford, Bishops Tachbrook, Cubbington, Radford Semele, Sherbourne, Stoneleigh, Whitnash and Leek Wootton.

A scheme for Shrewley Common and another for Burton Green have commenced. A scheme for Chadwick End, Rowington and Lapworth and another for Offchurch and Eathorpe have been prepared and are in the hands of the Ministry. A further scheme has been prepared for Old Milverton.

The Northern area sewers discharge into Coventry Corporation system, whose works are situated in the rural district, at Finham in the parish of Stoneleigh, and at Baginton. Parts of the Southern area discharge to Leamington.

Periodical flushing is carried out in certain sections. Anti-rodent operations are carried out on an average of three times in two years. At one time it was done half yearly, but so little of the bait was taken that the periods between baiting were extended.

Inspection and Supervision of Food Premises

Routine inspections of food premises, shops and canteens have been carried out.

Meat and Food Inspection

Regular and frequent inspections are made to four slaughter houses. The following table gives some particulars of numbers of carcasses inspected, etc., but it gives no indication of the time and effort and expense involved. Two of the four slaughter houses are 20 miles apart. Each has its own days and times for slaughter, each of the two inspectors spends three half days per week on meat inspection and average well over 100 miles per week travelling on this duty. They maintained, as far as is known, 100 per cent. inspection of all animals slaughtered in the area.

Slaughtering and Unfit Food

		Cattle	Sheep	Pigs
Animals slaughtered	2,075	365	1,453	257
Carcasses inspected	2,075	365	1,453	257

Meat and other foods destroyed as unfit

Description	Weight	Surrendered or Seized
T.B.	68lbs.	surrendered
Other Diseases	2,082 lbs.	surrendered
Other Foods Surrendered and Destroyed :—		
10 x 15oz. Tins of Irish Stew.		
25 x 15oz. Tins of Soup.		
5 x 10oz. Tins of Soup.		
3 x 2lbs. Tins of Jam.		
1 x 1lb. Tin of Oxtail.		
1 x 1lb. Tin of Strawberries.		
1 x 1lb. Tin of Pineapple.		
1 x 8lb. Tin of Sheep's Liver.		
1 x 4lb. Tin of Chopped Pork.		

Staff

Dr. R. L. King joined on 9th May, 1960.

Rodent Control

The Rodent service has been strengthened by the addition of another operative, who is concentrating on farms. His appointment arose as a result of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries ceasing to supply a rat destruction service to farmers. The Council have undertaken to provide this service, which is financially self supporting.

All refuse tips, public sewers and Council owned property have received attention by a rodent operative as have a number of private houses. No charge is made for the operator's service to private premises, but charges are made for business, industrial and other non-domestic premises.

Factories

There are 51 premises registered as factories under the Factories Acts. In all but one of these mechanical power is employed.

During the year 76 inspections were carried out and, as conditions in each case were found to be satisfactory, no notices were served.

There is one outworker registered. This person, who lives at Radford Semele, is engaged at home in the manufacture of gloves. Conditions at this house were inspected and found to be satisfactory.

Miscellaneous

The Public Health Department is responsible for duties under the Petroleum Act. A new code of Practice has been issued by the Home Office and the recommendations contained therein are being closely followed. The Council have joined the Midland Petroleum Officers' Group and are combining with other authorities to try and see that the Regulations are being enforced, and interpreted, uniformly through the Midlands. The number of licensed petroleum installations is 70.

Further details of inspections carried out are shown in the tables at the end of this Report.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

E. A. LYNE,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

TABLE I.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

SUMMARY OF PUBLIC HEALTH WORK DONE IN THE HEALTH
INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT DURING THE YEAR, 1960.

	Inspections and observations made.	Notices served.		Nuisances abated after notice.
		Statu- tory.	In- formal.	
Dwelling Houses and Schools	1090	—	4	—
Dairies, Milk Shops and Cowsheds	23	—	—	—
Bakehouses... ..	10	—	—	—
Slaughterhouses and Butchers' shops	470	—	—	—
Food Preparation Premises	196	—	—	—
Deposits of Refuse and Manure	48	—	1	1
House Drainage	207	2	18	15
Water Supply	97	1	4	3
Pigsties	22	—	—	—
Smoke Nuisances and Observations	239	—	—	—
Factories	76	—	—	—
Shops Under Act	—	—	—	—
Pools, Ditches, etc.	122	—	10	7
Dangerous Buildings	—	—	—	—
Infectious Diseases	153	—	—	—
Moveable Dwellings	184	—	—	—
Petroleum Acts	16	—	—	—
Agricultural Act	248	—	—	—
Swimming Baths	16	—	—	—
Improvement Grants	280	—	—	—
Rent Act, 1957	31	—	—	—
**Rodent Control	6622	—	—	—
Nuisances (P.H. Act, 1936)	366	3	36	26
Totals	10236	6	73	52

** includes visits by Rodent Operators.

TABLE II.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

VITAL STATISTICS OF WHOLE DISTRICT DURING 1960
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
1951	19,940	238	11.9	6	25.0	177	8.9
1952	19,350	299	15.5	8	27.0	159	8.2
1953	19,280	211	16.0	4	12.9	297	15.4
1954	19,600	316	16.1	10	31.6	323	16.5
1955	20,570	338	16.4	9	26.6	343	16.7
1956	22,360	357	15.9	4	11.2	343	15.3
1957	22,790	392	17.0	7	18.0	329	14.4
1958	23,520	418	17.8	6	14.3	316	13.4
1959	24,550	509	20.7	15	29.5	272	11.1
1960	25,580	414	16.2	7	16.9	289	11.3

VITAL STATISTICS IN ENGLAND AND WALES, 1960.

ENGLAND AND WALES.

*Birth-rate, Death-rate, and Infantile Mortality during the Year 1960.**(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	...	...	17.1	19.8	11.5	21.9

TABLE III.

WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE NOTIFIED DURING
THE YEAR 1960.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	Number of Cases notified.								Total cases removed to Hospital.
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.							
		Under 1.	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 45.	45 to 65.	65 and upwards.	
Small-pox									
Plague									
Diphtheria (including Mem- branous Croup)									
Erysipelas									
Scarlet Fever	25	6	19						
Typhus Fever									
Enteric Fever									
Pneumonia	15		4	1		6	4		
Malaria									
Dysentery	17		4	6	7				
Puerperal Pyrexia									
Meningococcal Infection									
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)									
Whooping Cough	60	7	17	33	2	1			
Encephalitis Lethargica									
Ophthalmia Neonatorum									
Measles	5	1	3	1					
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	7					2	3	2	
Other forms of Tuberculosis	3					1	1	1	
Food Poisoning	22	4	4	3	9	2			
Totals	154	8	30	65	12	20	12	7	

TABLE IV.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1960.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	1	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilitic disease... ..	1	—
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	—
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	3	3
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus ...	7	2
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	—	5
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	—	4
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neo- plasms	13	9
15 Leukaemia, aleukaemia	—	—
16 Diabetes	—	1
17 Vascular lesions of nervous system ...	10	24
18 Coronary disease, angina	25	17
19 Hypertension with heart disease ...	—	4
20 Other heart disease	13	10
21 Other circulatory disease	5	9
22 Influenza	19	—
23 Pneumonia	11	39
24 Bronchitis... ..	—	3
25 Other disease of respiratory system ...	—	1
26 Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	2
27 Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea ...	—	1
28 Nephritis and nephrosis	—	3
29 Hyperplasia of prostate	2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	—	—
31 Congenital malformations	—	2
32 Other defined and ill-defined diseases	9	8
33 Motor vehicle accidents	6	—
34 All other accidents	5	5
35 Suicide	2	2
36 Homicide and operations of war ...	—	—
All causes	134	155

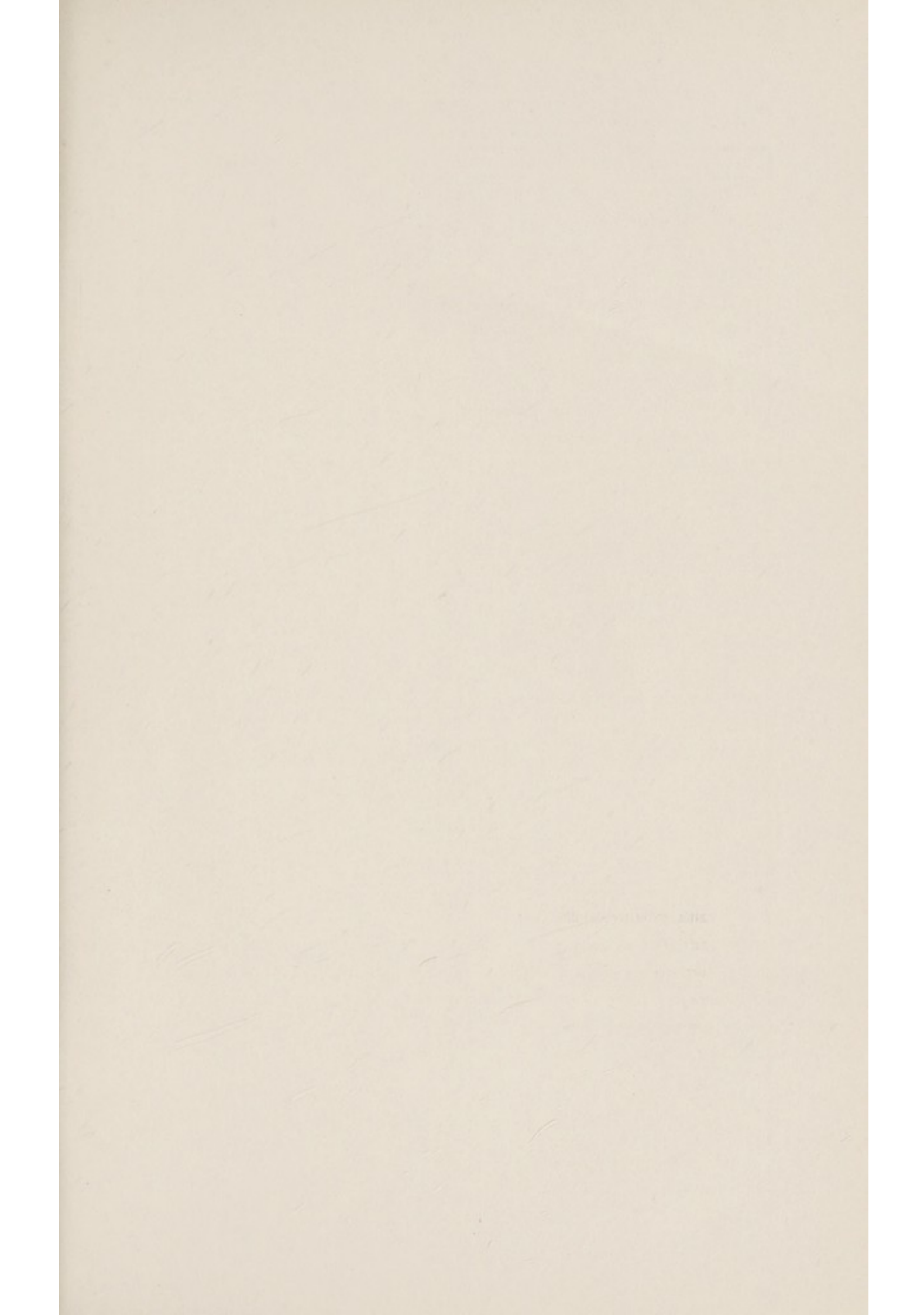


TABLE IV.
WARWICK RURAL DISTRICT.
CAUSES OF DEATH DURING THE YEAR 1900.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	MALES.	FEMALES.
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	23	1
2 Tuberculosis, other	—	—
3 Syphilis, disease	1	1
4 Diphtheria	—	—
5 Whooping cough	—	—
6 Measles, scarlatina, diphtheria	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	—	—
8 Measles	—	—
9 Other infectious and parasitic diseases	2	—
10 Maligant neoplasms, digestive	2	2
11 Maligant neoplasms, lung, bronchus	3	2
12 Maligant neoplasms, other	—	2
13 Maligant neoplasms, uterus	—	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic new growths	20	7
15 Leukaemia, erythraemia	—	—
16 Anæmia	—	—
17 Vascular diseases of heart and vessels	2	21
18 Cerebral diseases, apoplexy	25	5
19 Menstruation, with acute disease	—	2
20 Other acute disease	1	20
21 Other circulatory diseases	—	2
22 Infarction	10	—
23 Paralysis	21	20
24 Convulsions	—	2
25 Other diseases of respiratory system	—	—
26 Other of respiratory and circulatory	1	2
27 Neuritis, neurama and neurasthenia	—	—
28 Epilepsy and convulsions	—	2
29 Hypertrophy of stomach	2	—
30 Pregnancy, childbirth, puerperal	—	—
31 Gonorrhea, syphilis, etc.	—	2
32 Gonorrhea, syphilis, etc.	—	2
33 Other genital and excretory diseases	2	2
34 Burns, violence, self-harm	2	—
35 All other accidents	2	—
36 Suicide	2	—
37 Unrecorded and unclassified causes	12	—
38 Total	104	125

