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# Caistor Rural District Council

Lindsey, Lincolnshire

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## ANNUAL REPORT

of the

### Medical Officer of Health

Dr. J. M. B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.

and of the

### Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector

V. G. HUDSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S.,  
M.I.P.H.E.

for the Year

1966



## CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Chairman: CLR. A. B. NAYLOR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: CAPT. J. CLAYTON.

Clerk of the Council: MR. C. G. BARR, M.B.E.

Treasurer: MR. P. S. WORTH, F.I.M.T.A., F.R.V.A.

### **Public Health Committee.**

Chairman: CLR. C. W. BARR.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. J. W. COUSINS,

### **Housing Committee.**

Chairman: CLR. W. C. HALL, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. C. RICHARDSON.

### **Plans & Building Regulations Committee.**

Chairman: CLR. C. RICHARDSON.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. H. SMITH.

### **General Purposes Committee.**

Chairman: CLR. A. B. NAYLOR, J.P.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. H. KEY.

### **Finance Committee.**

Chairman: CLR. T. A. EVERITT.

Vice-Chairman: CLR. W. C. HALL, J.P.

## STAFF:

### **Medical Officer of Health:**

J. M. B. CARR, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.

(resigned 31.1.66. Re-employed as Temporary M.O.H. 1.8.66)

Telephone: Caistor 322.

### **Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector:**

V. G. HUDSON, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., M.A.R.D.S., M.I.P.H.E.

Caistor 322.

### **Deputy Public Health Inspector and Surveyor:**

D. MORGAN, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Additional Public Health Inspector and Assistant Surveyor:**

R. J. LOWIS, M.A.P.H.I.

### **Pupil Public Health Inspector:**

W. G. HALL.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report for 1966.

The statistics indicate a satisfactory state of health in the Rural District.

Mr. Hudson will deal with the details of environmental health in his section of the report.

I should like to express my appreciation to the Clerk of the Council and to the Chairman and members of the Public Health Committee for their interest and support during the year.

I am grateful to Mr. Hudson for his help during the year, his local knowledge has been invaluable. My thanks are also due to Mr. Morgan, Mr. Lewis and the office staff who ensure the smooth working of the Department.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. M. B. CARR,

Medical Officer of Health.

July, 1967.



## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area of the Rural District	....	....	....	....	....	119,992 acres
Registrar General's estimated mid-year population	....	....	....	....	....	14,930
Population increase	....	....	....	....	....	230
Density of Population per square mile	....	....	....	....	....	79
Number of Inhabited Houses at end of 1966—						
(a) Premises	....	....	....	....	....	4,725
(b) Licensed caravans	....	....	....	....	....	157
Rateable Value	....	....	....	....	....	£341,657
Product of a penny rate (estimated for 1967/8)	....	....	....	....	....	£1,383

## VITAL STATISTICS

### Live Births

Numbers (a) Legitimate	M—104	F—106	....	....	....	....
(b) Illegitimate	M— 6	F— 2	....	....	....	218
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)	....	....	....	....	....	14.6
*Standardised birth rate: Comparability factor R.G.	....	1.04	....	....	....	15.2
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live births	....	....	....	....	....	3.7

### Stillbirths

Numbers (a) Legitimate	M—2	F—2	....	....	....	....
(b) Illegitimate	M—0	F—0	....	....	....	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	18.0
Total Live and Stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	222

### Infant Deaths

Deaths under 1 year	Male—6	Female—1	....	....	....	7
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### Infant Mortality Rate

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	....	....	....	....	....	32.1
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	54.5
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	....	....	....	....	....	125
Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	32.1
Early Neo-natal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	....	....	....	....	....	27.5
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still-births and deaths under 1 week Combined per 1,000 total live and still births)	....	....	....	....	....	45.0

### Maternity Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	....	....	....	....	....	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	....	....	....	....	....	Nil

### Deaths

Number	....	....	....	....	....	188
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)	....	....	....	....	....	12.7
*Standardised death rate Comparability factor R.G.	....	0.93	....	....	....	11.2
Deaths from all malignant neoplasms and leukaemia	....	....	....	....	....	29
Deaths from diseases of heart and circulatory system	....	....	....	....	....	108

\*These standardised rates are corrected to take account of the differing proportions of old and young people in the area, and make the resulting rate comparable with the crude rate for England and Wales or the adjusted rates for other districts.

**STATISTICS FOR CAISTOR RURAL DISTRICT SINCE 1957**

	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Estimated mid-year population— (including H.M. Forces) ....	14,480	14,330	14,420	13,380	13,780	13,710	14,470	14,600	14,700	14,930
Density (persons per square mile) ....	77.2	77.1	77	72	73	73	77	78	78	79
Habitable Houses										
(a) Premises ....	4,323	4,343	4,366	4,386	4,449	4,505	4,541	4,583	4,664	4,725
(b) Licensed caravans ....	53	55	60	60	85	97	104	114	134	157
Births (a) Number ....	221	237	252	249	255	271	249	257	228	218
(b) Rate per 1,000 pop.'n	17.5	19.0	20.1	21.4	21.3	22.8	17.3	18.3	16.1	15.2
Stillbirth Rate ....	9.0	24.7	41.8	15.8	—	25.2	8.0	7.7	17.2	18.0
Infant Mortality Rate ....	27.1	21.1	15.9	20.1	7.8	25.8	24.5	23.4	8.8	32.1
Deaths (a) Number ....	160	174	162	138	147	145	155	143	144	188
(b) Rate per 1,000 pop.'n.	10.9	11.6	11.0	10.0	10.1	10.4	10.7	9.0	9.1	11.2



## Comparative Statistics for 1966.

	Caistor R.D.	Eng. & Wales (provisional)
Live Birth Rate ....	15.2	17.7
Still Birth Rate ....	18.0	15.4
Death Rate ....	11.2	11.7
Infant Mortality Rate ....	32.1	19.0

The natural increase in population (i.e. excess of births over deaths), was 30. The Registrar General estimated mid-year population of 14,930 was 230 above the 1965 figure.

The number of births has dropped by 10 to 218 and is the lowest recorded in the last ten years. The birth rate has shown a steady fall for the last three years, which is in line with the national statistics, and is now 15.2 per 1,000 live births, well below the national figure of 17.7 per 1,000 live births.

The percentage of illegitimate births shows a slight rise from 3.1% to 3.7% but still compares very favourably with the figure for England and Wales which is 7.7% of the total live births.

There was an increase in the number of infant deaths to give an infant mortality rate of 32.1 per 1,000 total live births. This is well above the national figure of 19.0 per 1,000 total live births. The still-birth rate is also above the national figure.

It is gratifying that, once again, there have been no maternal deaths in the district.

There was a considerable increase in the number of deaths, 44 more than in 1965. The increase affected both males and females and seems to cover all the various causes of death, there being no obvious cause for an increase of this magnitude. The death rate is, however, still below the figure for England and Wales.

## Causes of Death in Caistor Rural District during 1966 (R.G.)

	Male	Female
Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases ....	—	1
Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach ....	2	1
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus ....	6	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast ....	—	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus ....	—	2
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ....	10	3
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ....	1	—
Diabetes ....	1	1
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ....	11	19
Coronary Disease, Angina ....	27	14
Hypertension with Heart Disease ....	4	5
Other Heart Diseases ....	9	11
Other Circulatory Disease ....	2	6
Influenza ....	1	2
Pneumonia ....	6	2
Bronchitis ....	6	—
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ....	1	2
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ....	—	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate ....	2	—
Congenital Malformations ....	1	—
Other defined and ill-defined diseases ....	9	10
Motor Vehicle Accidents ....	2	—
All other Accidents ....	1	1
Suicide ....	1	—
<b>Totals</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>85</b>

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The most important single cause of death, especially in the male (M:27, F:14), was coronary disease which accounted for nearly a quarter of the deaths in the district. Diseases affecting the heart and circulatory system were the cause of nearly 60% of the deaths. Cancer in one or other of its forms accounted for 15% of the deaths, cancer of the lung being the most important cancer.

Deaths due to cancer and diseases of the heart and circulatory system account, therefore, for 75% of the deaths in the district. These are to a large extent, preventable diseases; over-eating, heavy cigarette smoking and lack of exercise being the main contributory factors.

#### Deaths by Age and Sex during 1966.

Age	Male	Female	Total
Under 1 year	6	1	7
1— 4 years	1	—	1
5—14 years	1	1	2
15—24 years	—	1	1
25—34 years	1	1	2
35—44 years	2	1	3
45—54 years	10	9	19
55—64 years	15	9	24
65—74 years	21	18	39
75 & Over	46	44	90
Total Number of Deaths			188

The longevity of the population was shown by the fact that nearly half the deaths occurred in the 75 plus age group and nearly 70% in the 65 plus group.

#### NOTIFIABLE AND OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the cases of infectious diseases that have been notified during 1966 and the age distribution of the notifications.

The other table shows the cases notified over the last 10 years.

1966 was a relatively quiet year for measles with only 87 notifications and most of these were mild cases. A safe vaccine which causes relatively little reaction is now available and it is to be hoped that the general use of the vaccine in the community will be established before the next biennial peak. Measles is an uncommon cause of death but the use of a vaccine is justified because of (i) the frequency and severity of complications of measles, (ii) the upset and discomfort to the child and to the family of an attack by measles, and (iii) the work load on the general practitioner during an epidemic.

There has been a fall in the number of cases of scarlet fever and most of the cases seem to have been very mild and responded quickly to therapy.

Once again there were no cases of diphtheria or poliomyelitis in the district, due no doubt to immunisation and vaccination. There is, however, a great danger that lack of cases causes complacency in the public mind with a consequent apathy towards immunological procedures. It is essential that every effort is made to counteract this trend.



**INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED DURING 1966**

Notifiable Diseases	Under 1 year	1—4 years	5—14 years	15—24 years	25—44 years	45—64 years	Over 65 years	TOTAL
Measles	2	40	41	4	—	—	—	87
Whooping Cough	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Scarlet Fever	—	3	8	3	—	—	—	14
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	2
Pul. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	1	1	1	—	3
Non Pul. Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Erysipelas	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Polio-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Polio Non-Paralytic	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid & Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>49</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>110</b>

**NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES**

Notifiable Disease	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Measles	343	26	211	84	479	64	256	141	190	87
Whooping Cough	144	21	22	23	52	1	10	52	1	2
Scarlet Fever	42	36	18	25	26	9	6	11	33	14
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	13	7	2	2	11	12	11	5	4	2
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6	6	4	3	2	3	3	—	1	3
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	1	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
Erysipelas	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic	—	6	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	—
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	5	15	4	—	3	2	35	—
Food Poisoning	1	6	2	2	7	45	4	—	—	—
Encephalitis	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>551</b>	<b>113</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>156</b>	<b>583</b>	<b>136</b>	<b>295</b>	<b>215</b>	<b>265</b>	<b>110</b>



## Tuberculosis

The Register of Tuberculosis for the year is as follows:-

	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Number of cases on the Register at 31st December, 1965 ....	37	22	6	7	72
Added to the Register:					
(a) cases notified for the first time during the year ....	2	1	—	—	3
(b) un-notified cases brought to notice otherwise than by formal notification (transfers in, etc.) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Removed from the Register on account of death, change of address, etc.	—	—	—	1	1
Number of cases on the register at 31st December, 1966 ....	39	23	6	6	74

## IMMUNISATION

I am indebted to the County Medical Officer for the following figures for 1966:-

### Poliomyelitis Vaccination

#### Oral Vaccine:

	Persons born in the years.						
	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961-57	1956-51
Initial course of 3 doses	34	96	12	2	8	12	2
Oral booster after two salk injections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Booster dose of oral vaccine	—	1	—	1	6	102	4
TOTAL	34	97	12	3	14	114	6

## Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus

Type of Immunisation or Vaccination	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	TOTAL
Diphtheria Immunisations					
Initial	—	—	—	—	—
Boosters	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria, Tetanus and Whooping Cough Immunisations					
Initial	50	114	2	—	166
Boosters	—	86	21	—	107
Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations					
Initials	—	6	4	—	10
Boosters	—	4	77	—	81
Tetanus Immunisations					
Initial	—	1	8	42	51
Boosters	—	1	6	24	31
Smallpox					
Vaccination	—	77	7	—	84
Re-vaccination	—	5	3	—	8

### B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis.

Vaccination against tuberculosis was offered to all children in the year of their 13th birthday. With the consent of the parents, a test is performed to see if the child has already encountered the germ of tuberculosis. If it has done so, no further action is taken, as it is assumed that the child is acquiring a natural immunity. If, however, the test indicates the child has not encountered the tubercle bacillus, then vaccination is carried out.

The age of 13 has been chosen, because at this age, the natural resistance to the disease tends to drop and it is hoped to confer protection during the years of increased risk.

## HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

### Home Health Services

These are provided by Lindsey County Council. They include the health visitor, district nurse, midwife, home helps and various welfare services.



### **Isolation Hospitals**

Cases of infectious diseases requiring hospitalisation are dealt with by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board.

### **Mental Health Services**

Treatment is arranged with the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. Supervision and after-care are carried out by trained staff employed by Lindsey County Council.

### **Tuberculosis Treatment Centres**

Treatment and after-care of tuberculosis are dealt with by the Regional Hospital Board. The nearest centres are at Brigg, Grimsby and Lincoln.

### **School Health Services**

This service is administered by the County Medical Officer but the day-to-day work is delegated to the Assistant Medical Officers. All children are examined routinely during their first year at school, their first year in the secondary school and at school leaving age. Children in whom any defect is found are supervised as necessary. Immunisations against diphtheria, tetanus, poliomyelitis and tuberculosis (B.C.G.) are carried out at the appropriate time in the schools.

School Clinics are held each week at Brigg and Market Rasen, at which any school child can attend for advice, treatment of minor ailments, immunisation, etc.

### **Infant Welfare Clinics**

These are held as follows:-

Binbrook R.A.F.	....	1st & 3rd Wednesday afternoons in each month.
Faldingworth R.A.F.		1st & 3rd Thursday afternoons in each month.
Keelby	....	2nd & 4th Thursday afternoons in each month.
Market Rasen	....	1st, 3rd & 5th Tuesday afternoons in each month.

In addition, several General Practitioners in the district run their own Infant Welfare Clinics.

### **Dental Treatment**

Lindsey County Council arrange treatment for mothers and children. The Principal School Dental Officer, Mr. K. H. Davis, holds a dental clinic at Market Rasen and has a mobile clinic for visits to schools.

### **Laboratory Facilities**

Laboratory examinations are mostly done at the Public Health Laboratory, St. Anne's Road, Lincoln, and sometimes at Grimsby and District Hospital. Dr. Croll is always willing to advise on any problems that arise and his help is greatly appreciated.

Samples for chemical analysis are sent to Northern Analysts in Hull.

### **Ambulance Service**

An ambulance may be obtained through the patient's own doctor, or in emergency by contacting the telephone exchange.

### **Liaison**

I enjoy good liaison with the local practitioners and following my predecessor's example, I attend their group meetings. The personal contact achieved at these meetings is very valuable.

## ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH

During the year 43 houses have had W.C.'s substituted for pail closets and privy vaults but there are still about 400 houses without this basic amenity. New sewage disposal works are in the course of construction and others are planned, so conditions should improve steadily over the next year or two. The position will also be improved as the slum clearance programme removes those houses which are not suitable for improvement.

No cases of overcrowding were discovered during the year.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

These Acts provided for the removal to suitable premises of persons in need of care and attention.

During the year one man was admitted under these Acts.



## **To the Chairman and Members of the Caistor Rural District Council**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

The scope and variety of the work carried out by the Department increased yet further and the accompanying report shews how much impact the technical work of the Authority has on the public which it serves. It seems almost certain that the new pattern of local government will be on a larger scale and that much of the personal knowledge and local individual contact will inevitably be lost. Local government may well need to be altered in form but I feel that no one should accept that larger units are necessarily more efficient or more economical — the pattern of service built up by Councillors and officials alike over the last 70 years or so of the present form of local government in this area has been one of very considerable voluntary effort by vast numbers of public minded country-folk with a great deal of dedicated work by the officers of the Council. This may well continue in the larger type of authority but the personal knowledge of the public, the Councillor and the official must of necessity be less. It is this working together as a team which makes the duty of the Rural District Surveyor so pleasant and rewarding an occupation . . . although it is somewhat of a life rather than a job on occasions!

I am grateful to the staff, both office and direct labour, to Dr. Carr for his cheerful help and guidance at all times, and to the Clerk and the Treasurer and their staffs for their help. And Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen, I readily acknowledge the assistance and encouragement given to me by you and all the Councillors throughout the year.

V. G. HUDSON,

Surveyor/Chief Public Health Inspector.

## New Houses

The following table shows the number of new houses erected during the last 37 years:-

	P.E.	Cl.	Average per year	
			P.E.	Cl.
1930-39 (10 years)	247	80	25	8
1940-45 ( 6 years)	—	30	—	5
1946-60 (15 years)	241	398	16	26
1961-65 ( 5 years)	216	144	66	39
1966	62	22	62	22
	<b>766</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>18</b>

New dwellings completed during the year were in the following parishes:-

	Houses privately built and by other L.A.	Houses built by Council
Bigby	—	2
Bishop Norton	—	3
Caistor	8	6
Keelby	30	6
Kelsey South	1	5
Kelsey North	5	—
Nettleton	1	—
Osgodby	1	—
Rasen, Middle	7	—
Snitterby	1	—
Swallow	3	—
Tealby	4	—
Waddingham	1	—
	<b>62</b>	<b>22</b>



TABLE OF PLANS SUBMITTED DURING THE YEAR 1966.

With corresponding details from 1962

Type of Building	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
1. Council Houses	14	48	21	30	74
2. Private Houses	30	50	102	67	103
3. Additions and Alterations to Houses	87	80	94	78	84
4. Conversions to Houses	1	6	14	7	9
5. Farm Buildings	27	38	29	42	29
6. Factories (including alterations and additions)	4	1	—	—	2
7. Temporary Buildings	5	1	—	1	1
8. Licensed Premises (additions and alterations)	2	1	3	2	2
9. Shops (including additions and alterations)	1	6	5	—	4
10. Petrol Stations and Garages	4	7	7	7	1
11. Local Authority Schemes (sewerage, water, roads, etc.)	13	1	1	6	7
12. Statutory Undertakings (Electricity Board, etc.)	26	38	38	37	31
13. Private Garages	55	95	112	102	109
14. Mineral Workings	1	3	—	—	2
15. Advertisements and Notice Boards	8	9	6	6	5
16. Bus Shelters	—	—	—	1	2
17. Store Sheds	4	4	1	5	8
18. Cafes and Additions	2	1	1	3	1
19. Schools and Additions	2	3	3	2	2
20. Deep Litter Houses	3	1	2	1	3
21. Caravan Sites	15	15	11	10	9
22. Playing fields, Tennis courts, etc.	1	1	2	—	1
23. New Business Premises and alterations	1	1	10	5	3
24. Burial Grounds	—	—	—	1	—
25. Alterations to and Additional Accesses (excluding those to Garages)	12	14	7	12	17
26. Housing Sites	34	52	76	64	76
27. Churches & Church Buildings	—	—	—	—	—
28. Workshops, etc.	2	2	1	2	5
29. Parking Facilities	—	4	1	1	5
30. Sports pavilions, halls, etc.	—	4	2	1	5
31. Sites other than Housing	6	2	1	3	6
32. Conservatories, Verandas, etc.	6	5	8	8	10
33. Refuse Tips	2	1	4	1	—
34. Miscellaneous	9	7	11	6	10
35. Withdrawals	12	8	5	3	3
36. Refusals	3	10	19	9	32
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>392</b>	<b>519</b>	<b>597</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>661</b>

## COUNCIL DWELLINGS

Parish	Houses	Bunga- lows	Flats	Welfare Flats	Pur- chased houses	Total	%in Casual each village	Vacancies
Bigby	8	2	—	—	—	10	12	1
Bishop Norton	10	5	—	—	1	16	14	2
Brocklesby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buslingthorpe	6	—	—	—	—	6	23	—
Cabourne	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	—
Caistor	105	33	16	17	8	179	26	8
Claxby	4	4	—	—	—	8	12	—
Glentham	10	4	—	—	—	14	12	—
Grasby	8	2	2	—	—	12	11	—
Holton-le-Moor	4	—	—	—	—	4	6	—
Keelby	44	20	—	—	—	64	13	2
Kelsey, North	42	10	—	—	1	53	18	3
Kelsey, South	28	11	—	—	—	39	23	1
Kirmond-le-Mire	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legsby	14	—	—	—	—	14	14	5
Limber	16	6	—	—	—	22	18	—
Linwood	6	—	—	—	—	6	13	1
Lissington	2	2	—	—	—	4	6	1
Nettleton	36	16	—	—	—	52	27	2
Normanby-le-Wold	4	—	—	—	—	4	14	2
Osgodby	18	4	—	—	—	22	13	2
Owersby	18	2	—	—	—	20	19	5
Rasen, Middle	32	22	—	—	10	64	15	3
Rasen, West	2	2	—	—	—	4	8	—
Riby	—	6	—	—	—	6	8	—
Rothwell	26	8	—	—	—	34	39	13
Searby-cum-Owmbly	6	—	—	—	—	6	12	—
Sixhills	2	—	—	—	—	2	7	—
Snitterby	12	6	—	—	—	18	21	—
Somerby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stainton-le-Vale	2	—	—	—	—	2	5	1
Swallow	4	4	—	—	—	8	11	—
Swinhope	4	4	—	—	—	8	30	1
Tealby	8	8	—	—	—	16	7	1
Thoresway	6	—	—	—	—	6	11	—
Thorganby	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toft Newton	4	—	—	—	—	4	10	—
Waddingham	32	6	—	—	1	39	20	3
Walesby	4	2	—	—	—	6	8	1
Willingham, North	4	—	—	—	—	4	9	—
	<u>533</u>	<u>189</u>	<u>18</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>21</u>	<u>777</u>	<u>16</u>	<u>58</u>



## Policy on building further Council dwellings

The current demand for houses etc., is as follows:-

Parish	No. of applicants			Casual	No. of dwellings		
	Houses	Bungs.	Flats	Vacancies 1966	Houses	Bungs.	Flats
Bigby	3	2	—	1	8	2	—
Bishop Norton	6	3	—	2	10	5	—
Brocklesby	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Buslingthorpe	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
Cabourne	3	—	—	—	2	—	—
Caistor	82	70	—	8	105	33	33
Claxby	5	6	—	—	4	4	—
Glentham	7	6	—	—	10	4	—
Grasby	3	5	—	—	8	2	2
Holton-le-Moor	3	—	—	—	4	—	—
Keelby	20	21	—	2	44	20	—
Kelsey, North	8	16	—	3	42	10	—
Kelsey, South	10	10	—	1	28	11	—
Kirmond-le-Mire	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Legsby	5	—	—	5	14	—	—
Limber	10	8	—	—	16	6	—
Linwood	6	—	—	1	6	—	—
Lissington	5	1	—	1	2	2	—
Nettleton	35	28	—	2	36	16	—
Normanby-le-Wold	5	—	—	2	4	—	—
Osgodby	8	3	—	2	18	4	—
Owersby	4	3	—	5	18	2	—
Rasen, Middle	23	18	—	3	32	22	—
Rasen, West	2	3	—	—	2	2	—
Riby	2	6	—	—	—	6	—
Rothwell	14	2	—	13	26	8	—
Searby-cum-Owmbly	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
Sixhills	2	—	—	—	2	—	—
Snitterby	4	2	—	—	12	6	—
Somerby	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stainton-le-Vale	2	—	—	1	2	—	—
Swallow	5	7	—	—	4	4	—
Swinhope	6	3	—	1	4	4	—
Tealby	8	7	—	1	8	8	—
Thoresway	2	—	—	—	6	—	—
Thorganby	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Toft Newton	2	—	—	—	4	—	—
Waddingham	7	1	—	3	32	6	—
Walesby	4	5	—	1	4	2	—
Willingham, North	5	2	—	—	4	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>325</b>	<b>238</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>35</b>

### Council Houses—General Remarks

The standard rents of Council Houses were as follows:

Year to 31/3/67 Type	Standard Rent per week	Rates per week
Pre-War:—		
3 bed. all service	£2/6/6	Buslingthorpe 7/8 to North Kelsey 10/2.
3 bed. all services	£2/7/6	Caistor 11/2.
Agricultural Houses (1944)	£2/7/-	Bishop Norton 10/3. to Caistor 11/2.
Post-War Houses: —		
3 bed.	£2/8/6	Toft Newton 8/11 to Caistor 13/5.
2 bed.	£2/6/-	Rothwell 7/11 to Caistor 10/8.
Bungalows	£2/1/6	Rothwell 6/8 to Caistor 8/5.
4 bed. (1965)	£2.10.-	Caistor 14/9.

The rent rebate scheme was again in operation and worked satisfactorily being on a graduated scale, namely tenants receiving £15 or over paid full rent while those below £15 but above £8 received a rebate with a maximum of 24/0 per week. Tenants with a wage of £8 or less were eligible for the full rebate.

During the year 134 houses and bungalows were painted by contract, 21 were colour-washed.

The total cost was £1,791.

Painting and re-decorating by direct labour after repairs and replacement totalled £51.11.5.

### Council Property Maintenance

During the year 1,731 Works Orders were issued which included some of the following works being completed:

Roof repairs, gutters, flashings	97
Grate repairs, bars, baskets	114
Grate replacements, tiled surrounds	33
Back boilers renewed, repairs	27
Back boilers descaled	29
Plumbing repairs	71
New storage tanks, cisterns	14
Dust bins supplied	59
Drain repairs, blockages cleared	49
Windows renewed, repaired	47
Joinery repairs, locks, etc.	158
Bricklayers repairs, concrete work	87
W.C. repairs, ball valves, sinks	80
Taps renewed, re-washed	89
Electrical work, repairs, points	87
Plaster repairs	29
Gates renewed, repaired	16
Floors repaired	8
Glass panes replaced	37

### Caravan Sites & Control of Development Act, 1960

Licences issued during the year	5
Total number of licences issued	58
Number licences now in disuse	16

The one licensed holiday site is chiefly used by caravanners staying in the area for a brief period before going on to the east coast or for week-ends in the Wolds with their pleasant surroundings. At no time has the site been fully extended.



The one residential site is now only partly used since the nearby RAF station has increased its permanent quarters. Relations with the nearby station continues to be friendly and close co-operation is maintained.

Individual site licences are only issued in the first place for a period of two years as the majority are only for short periods.

#### Housing Acts—Improvement Grants

Total number approved	997
Total amount approved (round figures)	£216,000
Number approved during the year	36
Number dwellings concerned	36
Amount involved	£16,204
Number conversions approved	4

Annual inspection of properties continued to be carried out as in previous years. This routine tends to ensure a satisfactory standard of maintenance. 451 inspections and visits were recorded during the year. I find that inspection of property in company with the owner and/or the builder prior to the submission of the application cuts out much unnecessary correspondence and time wastage especially where discretionary grant applications are concerned.

Immediately after completion inspection is carried out and grant payment recommended at the next meeting of the Finance Committee.

#### Rent Act, 1957

No certificates were issued this year.

#### Summary of work under the Housing Acts and Public Health Acts.

Dwelling-house inspection	
(1) Total houses inspected for defects	48
(2) Number of inspections made for purpose	82
(3) Number of houses found defective but repairable	
(a) Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notices	19
(b) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit as a result of informal action	9
(c) Rendered fit as a result of formal action	Nil

#### Abatement of Nuisances

Total number of nuisances investigated during year	30
Abated as a result of informal action by the Public Health Inspector	30
Statutory Notices issued	Nil
Details of nuisances are as follows:—	
Refuse	9
Foul ditches and ponds and stagnant water	1
Drainage	14
Poultry and animals	3
Dangerous premises	Nil
Miscellaneous nuisances	3
TOTAL	30

#### Slum Clearance—Proceedings under the Housing Acts

(a) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only)	1
(b) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (individual unfit houses only)	20
(c) Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	1

(d)	Number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied ....	14
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished voluntarily by Owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure ....	3

**Slaughterhouses**

Although there are four licensed premises in the area only three were in operation during the latter part of the year; it was at these premises that Sunday slaughter invariably took place. The butcher-owned concerned finds it more convenient to draw his entire supply from a private slaughterhouse outside the area. The remaining premises continue to deal only in prime quality meat and as the slaughtermen are the owners, carcass dressing is of a high quality and appearance.

The few minor contraventions found were quickly remedied, and relationship between the butchers and the Council continue to be good.

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**FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1938**

Analysis of Food and Drugs	
Alcoholic beverages	
Non-alcoholic beverages	
Sugar, flour and confectionery	
Milk and milk-products	
Meat and meat-products	
Other products	
Medicines and drugs	
...	

*[Faint, illegible text, likely bleed-through from the reverse side of the page.]*



**Carcases and Offal Inspected and Condemned in whole or in part**

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs	Total
Number killed	216	43	1	529	671	1460
Number inspected	216	43	1	529	671	1460
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	1	2	2	5
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	23	2	—	1	8	34
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tubercul- osis & cysticerci	10.6	4.6	100.	.56	1.4	
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	6	6
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	.9	.4
Cysticercosis. Carcase of which some part or organ was condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases sub- mitted to treatment by refrigeration	—	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

### Meat condemned at slaughterhouses

<b>Beast</b> (including		
<b>Cows &amp; Calves</b>	<b>Sheep</b>	<b>Pigs</b>
Livers 24	Colon 1	Hocks 4
Hearts 2	Carcase & offal 2	Plucks 3
Lungs 1		Livers 4
Foreleg 1		Heads 3
Head & Tongue 1		Carcase & offal 2
Carcase & offal 1		

**Foodstuffs surrendered or condemned** .... Nil ;

### Dressed Ducks

No. carcasses and offal submitted for examination .... 42  
 No. offals affected with Salmonellae .... 28

### Sewer Swabs

No. taken .... 122  
 Showing positive salmonellae .... 9

### Poultry Inspection

Comments on inspection and processing. The factory at Rothwell was erected in 1960. It is well laid out and is equipped with up-to-date machinery. All water used in processing is hypo-chlorinated.

Inspection is carried out by selected employees engaged at the dressing stage. Checks are made on the thoroughness of inspection from time to time; the tendency of this type of inspection by operatives is to be over-cautious and any bird with anything "different" from a normal carcase is rejected. During the year approximately 27,500 lbs. weight of poultry was rejected.

There is an average weekly throughput of 30,000 birds complete from slaughter to oven-ready.

## FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1955, AND MILK (Special Designation) REGULATIONS, 1963.

This Act and Regulations are administered by Lindsey County Council and I am indebted to the County Health Inspector for a record of work done in this Area which is given below:

### FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

#### 1. Analysis of Food and Drugs

Milk	16 samples
Tinned, bottled, dried and preserved products	3 samples
Alcoholic beverages	3 samples
Non-alcoholic beverages	4 samples
Sugar, flour and confectionery	1 sample
Meat and fish products	2 samples
Vinegars, spices, flavouring pickles	1 sample
Cereal products	1 sample
Medicines and drugs	1 sample
Miscellaneous	3 samples
	35 samples

One sample of fruit salad in heavy syrup was incorrectly labelled in accordance with the provisions of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953. A warning was given to the manufacturer who undertook to amend the label.



2. Number of samples of milk submitted for examination for anti-biotics ..... 15  
 One sample showed positive evidence and a warning was issued to the producer concerned.  
 Further samples proved satisfactory.
3. Number of samples of milk submitted for biological examination ..... 16

One sample from a producer/retailer showed positive evidence of brucella abortus. As the preliminary test was suspect, individual samples were taken from all of the cows in the herd immediately. Two offending animals were sent for slaughter.

4. **The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations**

Number of samples of pasteurised milk	....	....	29
Number of samples of sterilised milk	....	....	21
Number of samples of untreated milk	....	....	1
			51 samples

All of the above samples passed the prescribed tests for efficiency of heat treatment and keeping quality.

**Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960**

The following premises are registered:-

					(inspections in brackets)
Bakehouses	....	....	....	4	( 7 )
Fish & Chip Shops	....	....	....	5	(18)
Ice Cream Retail	....	....	....	49	(17)
Meat Products	....	....	....	9	(11)
Other Food Premises	....	....	....	54	
No. Samples Ice Cream taken	....	11	(Analysis Result Grade 1)		
No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 16	....	....			120
No of premises to which Reg. 19 applies	....	....			118
No. of premises fitted to comply with Reg. 19	....	....			117

## FACTORIES ACT, 1961

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 153(1) of the Factories Act, 1961, 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 1966 FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF CAISTOR IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN (LINDSEY).

#### 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		
		In- spections (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. ....	15	6	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ....	64	18	—	—
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	9	52	—	—
TOTAL ....	88	76	—	—



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 prose- cutions were in- stituted (6)
	Found (2)	Re- medied (3)	Referred To H.M. In- spector (4)	By H.M. In- spector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2.) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temp- erature (S.3) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ....	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient ....	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or de- fective ....	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ....	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not in- cluding offences re- lating to Out-work)	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b> ....	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>

**PART VIII OF THE ACT**

**Outwork—Sections 133 and 134)**

No registered Out-workers in the area.

**SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL**

**General description of sewerage system of each drainage area, in-  
cluding age, capacity and condition of sewers and pumping stations.**

**BIGBY—**

Sewers mainly satisfactory. Some of doubtful origin. 6" mainly.

**BISHOP NORTON—**

Some culvert, some sewer—a mixture of indiff-  
erent drains.

BROCKLESBY—	Mainly 6" in good condition.
BUSLINGTHORPE—	Only housing site — 4" and 6" drains.
CABOURNE—	Two houses connected to Caistor scheme.
CAISTOR—	The main sewerage scheme is of 6", 9" and 12" sewers, which have been laid piecemeal over the years from 1883. The centre of the town has the original sewers, additions have been made in the 1950's (three schemes) and the 1960's (three schemes). The general condition is good and little trouble is experienced. Two blockages have occurred this year — both due, it is suspected, to "foreign" items. All the original sewer is in s.g. pipes, all the extensions have been in the same material except a section below the hill which is in pitch fibre. The whole of Caistor is drained by gravity. There is adequate access to all lengths.
CLAXBY—	Mainly 4" and 6" to Council housing sites.
GLENTHAM—	Some culvert, some sewer of doubtful origin. Council houses 4" and 6" drains.
GRASBY—	Some culvert — to be completely superseded.
HOLTON-LE-MOOR—	A private scheme — mainly 6" and four Council houses have 4" drains.
KEELBY—	The village was completely re-sewered in 1951/2. The original sewers of various types discharged mainly untreated sewage to the stream. Materials used were s.g. pipes which drain by gravity to a pumping station off South Road. There it is pumped to the sewage disposal works to the east of the village. The sewer sizes are 6" and 9".
KELSEY, NORTH—	Mainly 9" and 6" sewers in quite good condition.
KELSEY, SOUTH—	Mainly 9" and 6" sewers—North end a bit doubtful in parts. South end laid in 1950's.
KIRMOND-LE-MIRE—	None.
LEGSBY—	Only Council houses — 6" drain to settlement tanks.
LIMBER—	Only Council houses — 4" drains to treatment tanks, 6" drains to settlement tanks.
LINWOOD—	Only Council houses — 6" to treatment tank.
LISSINGTON—	Only Council dwellings — 4" drains to treatment tanks.
NETTLETON—	Mainly 6" and some 9" to new (1961) pumping station. Pumped to Caistor.
NORMANBY-LE-WOLD—	Only 4" to treatment tank serving Council houses.
OSGODBY—	Only 6" and 4" to Council houses.
OWERSBY—	Some culvert, some 6" and 9" sewer to settlement tank in ditch line. Treatment tanks for Council houses.
RASEN, MIDDLE—	The sewer is the outfall section of the Market Rasen Urban District scheme for the sewage disposal works are in Middle Rasen parish. The sewer sizes are 6", 9" and 12" and drain by gravity



to a pumping station situated in the sewage disposal works in Marsh Lane, Middle Rasen. Many of the sewers were laid in the 1880's but some, a section along the Gainsborough Road, was relaid in the 1930's. The responsibilities for maintaining these sewers is that of Market Rasen Urban District Council to which authority the Council pay an agreed proportion of the cost.

A recent extension in Caistor Road, Market Rasen (Middle Rasen parish) has been designed and carried out by this Council's Surveyor's department. The work included a 6" gravity sewer to a sump where sewage is pumped into the head of the existing sewer. This allowed a further 11 houses to be connected at once and for another three to be connected when built.

RASEN, WEST—	4" drains to Council properties only.
RIBY—	6" drains to Council properties only.
ROTHWELL—	4" and 6" drains to Council house schemes—three in number.
SEARBY-CUM-OWMBY—	6" drain to settlement tank below the village. Of doubtful age.
SIXHILLS—	4" drain to 2 Council houses.
SNITTERBY—	Some 6" and 4", newly laid, to drain approximately half of the village.
SOMERBY—	None.
STAINTON-LE-VALE—	Only 4" to two Council houses.
SWALLOW—	Only 4" to four Council houses and four Council bungalows (2 treatment tanks).
SWINHOPE—	Only 6" to 8 Council dwellings.
TEALBY—	Complete sewerage scheme built in 1950 to new treatment works. Some 6" and a little 9". A short extension was built in 1964/65.
THORESWAY—	Only drainage to 4 Council houses.
THORGANBY—	None.
TOFT NEWTON—	Only drainage, 4", to 4 Council houses.
WADDINGHAM—	New scheme built late 1950's — some 6" and 9" sewers to pumping station on Green.
WALESBY—	Some piped in and culverted ditches—none is satisfactory.
WILLINGHAM, NORTH—	4" drains to 4 Council houses only.

#### **Infiltration, and efforts made to check it.**

The only area affected by this is Caistor where the main source is piped in spring water. These are gradually being isolated and connection to surface water drains. There is some leakage at the joints in the older sections of the town but as much of the strata of Caistor is chalk little or no water enters the sewers from this source. Normally there is little problem but after a long continuous wet period such as we have had these last 18 months then in the early spring difficulties of excessive inflow do arise. These are not insuperable — merely difficult!

The sewer manholes are checked regularly and sudden increases in flow would be noted; in addition the flow recorder charts are examined weekly.



### Estimated percentage of population served by main drainage

By main drainage schemes in entire village	....	....	....	50.5%
By Council house drainage schemes (where no village scheme exists)	....	....	....	4.7%
Total in area (private dwellings)	....	....	....	55.2%

To this must be added the houses at the two Royal Air Force Stations, Binbrook and Faldingworth — where all the dwellings have main drainage — viz. 375 at Binbrook and 136 at Faldingworth. This gives a total for the area of 74.4%.

The balance of 25.6% are largely on septic tank drainage. Few of the population now lack any form of drainage facilities.

### Schemes which are currently being considered are as follows:-

1. BIGBY— New drainage scheme to deal with existing effluent and some slight increase in sewerage area. The works are at the design stage — by the Surveyor's staff.
2. GLENTHAM— A scheme for sewers and sewage disposal works has been prepared by the Consulting Engineer but is, temporarily at least, in abeyance.
3. GRASBY— A scheme for sewers and sewage disposal works is being prepared by the Consulting Engineer and is likely to proceed shortly.
4. KEELBY— The Consulting Engineer is considering the enlargement of the scheme; details as to the potential development of this village are being sought from the County Planning Officer (the village is in the area of the Humber bank development). When these are known full-scale plans will be prepared.
5. NORTH KELSEY— A scheme to extend the sewers in two places and to construct a full scale treatment works to the North of the village. Plans for this have been submitted to the Ministry.
6. LEGSBY— The present treatment plant (aeration filter) does not function well due to lack of sufficient head of water. The possibility of pumping to increase this head is being considered.
7. OSGODBY— The Council's Consulting Engineers prepared a scheme some years ago which would have given complete sewerage and sewage disposal for the village; the scheme was shelved due to excessive cost.
8. ROTHWELL— The Council have prepared a scheme for the sewerage of the village and for the construction, jointly with a duck processing firm, of a large scale treatment plant. Due to a variety of factors this scheme has now been abandoned and the firm is to provide its own sewage disposal system. The Council continues in its search for a suitable site for a sewage disposal works to treat the sewage from the village.
9. TEALBY— The Council are extending the sewer in the village by the construction of a new length of sewer and the building of a pumping station at Tealby Thorpe. Plans for this are in the hands of the Consulting Engineer who is preparing detailed drawings.



10. THORESWAY— A scheme to improve the effluent from the Council houses and probably other properties in Thoresway is being prepared by the Surveyor. Land has been bought for a filter and for a humus tank for this village.
11. WALESBY— The Council have expressed concern at polluted dykes in the parish and consideration is being given to some means to reduce the pollution load.

### Sewer Dykes

286 chains were cleansed and consist of various lengths with varying degrees of pollution; these are in 17 parishes.

## SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

**Financial; loan debts or commitments; annual costs and revenue.**  
(Separate figures, if available, for sewerage, pumping, disposal).

### Capital

At the 31st March, 1966, the total capital expended on sewage disposal schemes was £188,144/7/9d. At that date £72,975/1/5d. of that expenditure had been discharged by loans redeemed, grants and revenue contributions. The balance still outstanding was made up from "earmarked" loans of £37,259/7/8d, loans pool advances of £77,887/-/- and cash overdrawn of £22/18/8d. The debt outstanding at the 31st March, 1966 represented £7/16/8d per head of population, or 6/9d per pound rateable value.

Capital expenditure during 1966/67 has so far amounted to £2,780/4/9 but this excludes expenditure on sewer extensions and improvements which are usually met directly from revenue. In 1967/8 a start will be made on sewage disposal schemes at Grasby, Tealby, North Kelsey and Bigby, totalling just over £100,000. Of these the small scheme at Bigby (£4,000) will be met from revenue and the remainder from loans and grants.

Loan charges amounted to £9,279 in 1965/6, are expected to be £10,500 in 1966/7 and have been estimated at £13,500 for 1967/8. Assuming present interest rates it is anticipated that loan charges on all schemes completed and now in hand will reach £19,000 — £20,000 a year.

### Revenue

Net expenditure on Sewage Disposal and Night Soil Collection was for 1965/6 — £19,619, estimated for 1966/7 — £24,751, and estimated for 1967/8 — £30,830.

## SEWAGE DISPOSAL WORKS

### Supervision

Four men are employed on the maintenance of the works and three men are employed on an S. & D. 800 gallon cesspool emptier.

The four men have two vehicles and are employed to maintain works as follows:-

Brocklesby	—	Once weekly
Caistor	—	Daily
Keelby	—	Three times a week
Kelsey, North	—	Twice a week
Kelsey, South	—	Three times a week
Legsby	—	Once a week
Nettleton	—	Daily
Rasen, Middle	—	Twice a week
Rothwell	—	Twice a week
Snitterby	—	Three times a week
Tealby	—	Twice a week
Waddingham	—	Four times a week



These men are responsible to the foreman and to the Surveyor for maintenance of the works, the equipment, grass cutting etc. and regular inspections are made to all works by the Surveyor and his staff.

The wet refuse team does nightsoil collection on two days a week, empties treatment tanks to Council properties and deals with private tanks for the balance of the week. In addition the wet refuse team flush sewers in Caistor twice a year. The manholes on all sewers are examined twice a year for rat infestation purposes and treatments to all sewers are carried out as and when required by normal Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food procedure.

In addition sewer swabs to test for the presence or absence of salmonellae and other organisms are used each week in the inflow and outflow at Caistor and elsewhere. The results are purely informative but do give a useful guide should a 'public health condition arise which could be attributed to streams or water courses.

### Water Supply

I am indebted to the Engineer and Manager, N.E.L.W.B. for providing the undermentioned chemical analyses of water supplied to consumers in the area and his remarks — the relative quantities from each individual source are subject to considerable variation, but it will be apparant from the analyses that this is unlikely to cause undue variation in overall quality.

Three samples of water taken during the year. The results were as follows:—

Sample taken at: BARNOLDBY on 21st December, 1966.

#### Chemical Analysis

pH	7.36
Colour (° Hazen)	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil
Dissolved Solids	323
Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	480
Alkalinity	208
Total Hardness	240
Non Carbonate Hardness	32
Calcium Hardness	220
Magnesium Hardness	20
Free Carbon Dioxide	11
Chlorides as Cl	17
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.2
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	8.3
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C	Nil
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	.01
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	31
Iron in solution	Nil
Manganese	Nil
Sodium as Na	9
Potassium as K	1
Fluoride as F	<0.1
No. of coliforms/100 m.l.	Nil

Sample taken at: BULLY HILLS on 21st December, 1966.

#### Chemical Analysis

pH	7.26
Colour (° Hazen)	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil
Dissolved Solids	440
Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	614



Alkalinity	224
Total Hardness	320
Non Carbonate Hardness	96
Calcium Hardness	290
Magnesium Hardness	30
Free Carbon Dioxide	13
Chlorides as Cl	24
Nitrate Nitrogen	3.6
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	6.7
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C	.04
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	Nil
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	77
Iron in solution	.06
Manganese	Nil
Sodium as Na	9
Potassium as K	1
Fluoride as F	<0.1
No. of coliforms/100 m.l.	Nil

Sample taken at: OTBY HILLS on 21st December, 1966.

#### Chemical Analysis

pH	7.41
Colour (° Hazen)	Nil
Turbidity (Silica Scale)	Nil
Dissolved Solids	408
Conductivity (Reciprocal Megohms)	560
Alkalinity	196
Total Hardness	270
Non Carbonate Hardness	74
Calcium Hardness	270
Magnesium Hardness	Nil
Free Carbon Dioxide	8
Chlorides as Cl	20
Nitrate Nitrogen	5.7
Nitrite Nitrogen	Nil
Free Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Nil
Albuminoid Nitrogen	Nil
Silica as SiO <sub>2</sub>	9.2
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate 4 hours at 27°C	.04
Phosphate as PO <sub>4</sub>	.01
Sulphate as SO <sub>4</sub>	53
Iron in solution	.01
Manganese	Nil
Sodium as Na	8
Potassium as K	2
Fluoride as F	<0.1
No. of coliforms/100 m.l.	Nil

Excepting pH all results expressed as p.p.m. CaCO<sub>3</sub> unless otherwise stated.

#### Water Supplies

The supply, distribution and control is with the North East Lincolnshire Water Board, whose co-operation and assistance is always readily given.

No. dwellings supplied from public mains	....	....	....	4,603
„ dwellings supplied from private supplies	....	....	....	45
„ new connections	....	....	....	77
„ existing connections renewed	....	....	....	89
„ samples taken from public mains	....	....	....	800
„ unsatisfactory samples taken from public mains	....	....	....	23
„ samples taken from private supplies	....	....	....	186
„ unsatisfactory samples taken from private supplies	....	....	....	46

All the unsatisfactory samples from public supplies were taken at source and prior to passing through the purification plants.

After negotiations between the Board and owners of the Holton-le-Moor estate comprising some 160 dwellings the entire village system was incorporated in the Board's mains supply. Previously the village system received its entire supply from a series of springs in the Nettleton escarpment and over a period of years the supply had been regularly sampled at various points with many unsatisfactory analyses results. After the change-over check samples were taken for a further three months.

A 100,000 galls. break-pressure tank was completed at Otby to augment supplies in low-lying areas; 3,300 yards extension of 9" main was laid at Swallow, and a 200 ft. bore sunk at Waddingham as an alternative supply.

### Nightsoil Collection.

A weekly system continues to operate for private dwellings where sewers are lacking or properties that cannot be connected on account of distance. The average number of pails emptied each week totals 360.

### Septic Tank Emptying

969 tanks were emptied and of this total 267 were from Council owned properties.

The Council's scheme for emptying cesspools and septic tanks is as follows:-

#### DOMESTIC PREMISES:

- (1) for normal emptying of domestic treatment tanks (up to 2 hours work) a charge of £1.
- (2) for exceptional time taken in the emptying of domestic treatment tanks, a charge of £1 for the first two hours and £1 per hour thereafter.

#### NON-DOMESTIC PREMISES:

Actual cost, plus 10%, to which 5% administration charge is added.

### Refuse Tips.

Scrap metal salvage is collected by private contractor. By doing this, tating by private individuals is reduced to a minimum. The main tip, situated on the outskirts of Caistor, is now completely controlled, but the two others at the farthest places in the district are only partially controlled and are used only periodically when required during heavy collection runs in their respective localities.

Free tipping by written permission continues to be given at a selected tip and is proving a great help in lessening nuisance by haphazard dumping by unauthorised persons. As all the tips are close to highways the police give every co-operation possible by their mobile patrols.



## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

### TABLE A—Registrations and General Inspections

TOTALS			
(1) Class of Premises	(2) Number of premises registered during the year.	(3) Total number of registered premises at the end of year.	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
Offices	2	26	8
Retail Shops	—	28	32
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	—	—	—
Catering Establishments open to the public, canteens	1	9	9
Fuel Storage depots	—	—	—

### TABLE B—

Number of visits of all kinds by Inspectors to Registered Premises .... 169

TABLE C—Analysis of persons employed in Registered premises by work-place.	Class of Work-place	No. persons employed
	(1)	(2)
	Offices	114
	Retail Shops	71
	Wholesale departments, warehouses	—
	Catering establishments open to the public	24
	Canteens	—
	Fuel Storage depots	—
	<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>209</b>
	Total Males	98
	Total Females	111

This Act continues to be administered by three inspectors in conjunction with their normal duties.

As the initial inspections were completed during 1965 any new registrations and change of occupants can be dealt with as occasion arises.

Lighting and ventilation has presented no difficulties; no complaints were received from employees.

Only one minor accident occurred — a pan of hot water upset on a canteen cooking stove causing the contents to fall on an employee's feet; the accident was investigated.



### **Noise Abatement Act, 1960**

Use of automatic bird scarers at night. Complaints were received from one area of persistent detonations during the hours of darkness during pea growing season. The Rural District Council's Association is to request the Lindsey County Council to adopt byelaws for the good rule and government for the prevention of this type of nuisance during the hours of darkness. All farms in the area of complaints were notified of this fact that making such a noise at night is an offence under this Act.

### **Disinfection and Disinfestation.**

This service is given free and is extended to Market Rasen Urban District Council by agreement.

Five private dwellings were disinfested and fourteen tenants had their furniture treated for woodworm prior to moving into Council dwellings.

Disinfectants to the value of £21.14.10 were used during the year.

### **Rodent Control.**

A full time operator is employed and carries out work in Market Rasen Urban District by agreement.

Regular inspection and baiting of sewers together with all works are carried out.

Although many of the farmers employ their own operators close liaison is maintained. There was an increase of farm surveys which in turn gave rise to the number of treatments carried out.

Number of Council properties treated	....	....	....	....	32
Number Private dwellings treated after inspection	....	....	....	....	1,259
Number Business premises treated after inspection	....	....	....	....	107
Number agricultural buildings and farms treated after inspection	....	....	....	....	56
Number Agricultural buildings and farms inspected	....	....	....	....	288
Total cost of bait used (incl. mixtures)	....	....	....	....	£90
Total cost of poison used	....	....	....	....	£71.14.3

### **Removal of Vehicles (Eng. & Wales) Regulations, 1961.**

Two vehicles were removed during the year.

The first, an abandoned caravan in a lay-by, and secondly, a partly burned-out sports car on a main thoroughfare grass verge.

In both cases the vehicles were stored for the requisite period, then advertised for sale and finally disposed of to the highest tender. The Regulations were worked in close liaison with the police who gave every assistance possible.

A further two vehicles would have been removed but their owners took action before the Regulations were implemented.

### **Nuisance.**

A large refrigerated fish lorry overturned on a main highway causing an obnoxious type of nuisance. After its removal together with its load the area around the mishap had to be treated with bleaching powder. Needless to say the mishap occurred during a week-end of hot weather. The cost of labour and materials were recovered from the lorry owner.

Nuisance by bird droppings. At the request of the RAF Station, Binbrook a licence was obtained from the Min. of Agriculture & Fisheries to narcotise sparrows in the aerodrome hangars as the droppings were causing both a nuisance and inconvenience on machine casings. All arrangements were made to do the necessary work required under the supervision of a Ministry inspector as required under the 'B' licence when perhaps, from an experience point of view, the birds suddenly departed!

### **Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936.**

No. new licences issued	....	....	....	....	6
No. renewal licences issued	....	....	....	....	138
No. carbide renewal licences issued	....	....	....	....	2



After a public licensee had complained of petrol fumes in his beer cellar it was found after investigation that the connecting pipe between the holding tank and the pump in the forecourt was leaking and causing seepage in the cellar.

As a result of the complaint arrangements were made to have all installations inspected in company with an officer of the Fire Brigade. Irregularities of the Regulations were brought to the notice of all licence-holders concerned; follow-up inspections will be made and action taken as necessary.

#### **Game Act, 1831.**

Four dealers licences were issued during the year.

#### ~~Land Charges Act, 1925, as amended by the Laws of Property (Amendment) Act, 1926.~~

~~282 Land Searches applications were made by solicitors and returned completed together with observations when applicable. In every case the applications were dealt with direct from office records.~~

#### **Housing (Financial Provisions) Act, 1958. Section 43.**

Loans on property attracting improvement grants continued to be given and after April loans on property other than that which could attract a commercial mortgage were considered.

29 Valuations were made for loans on property purchase.

#### **Animal Boarding Establishment Act, 1963.**

Two renewal licences were granted. Regular inspections were carried out and no complaints were received.

#### **Scrap Metal Dealers Act, 1964.**

No. on register ..... 9

Of this total five were classed as "itinerant dealers" under section 3 (1) and exempted from registration.

#### **Soil Samples.**

Two series of soil samples were taken at the request of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries from various types of land under agriculture that had not been treated with artificial fertiliser but only with farm-yard manure. The request was in conjunction with a country-wide survey in connection with anthrax research. The samples were taken during the spring, and autumn from the same land.

#### **Publicity given to the Building Trade.**

A series of free film shows were given to members of this trade during the winter months. All the shows were well represented and a success. The series varied from modern methods of drainage, types of thermal insulation, chimney construction and flue linings. This well received publicity could not have been given without the willing co-operation of Mr. Michel, Headmaster of Caistor Grammar School, who not only loaned his machine and operated it himself but gave the use of premises.

#### **The Stands for Carry-Cots (Safety) Regulations, 1966.**

These Regulations were made in connection with the Consumer Protection Act, 1961 and came into operation on the 1st February, 1967. They prescribe certain safety requirements as there have been several accidents where the cots have fallen off their stands. Cot stands shall now be so designed that the carry-cot on it shall be effectively retained in position by a guard rail or by rigid corners.



### **Derelict Land Survey.**

This area has on record 13 spoil heaps and 61 excavations or pits; the majority of the former relate to quarries and iron ore workings, and the latter chiefly to private disused chalk quarries and are in no way detrimental to the panoramic Wold views.

### **Home Safety.**

Mr. R. J. Lewis continues to act as Home Safety Officer. Talks which take the form of discussions are arranged for the public particularly in the age groups relating to young parents and the elderly.

A regular supply of appropriate posters and pamphlets are distributed to suitable places where the public's attention may be drawn to the hazards of accidents in the home, and during routine visits and inspections safety hints are given.

### **Road Safety.**

The local Road Safety Committee, of which Mr. E. Dawson, the Deputy Treasurer, is Secretary continued to meet regularly throughout the year. The Committee showed an active interest in local problems of road safety as well as distributing general propaganda material throughout the area, with particular reference to children.

### **Rainfall.**

I am indebted to the North East Lincolnshire Board for the under-mentioned figures:—

	inches
January	1.62
February	3.21
March	.44
April	2.73
May	1.97
June	2.69
July	4.30
August	2.94
September	1.29
October	3.59
November	2.50
December	2.26
	<hr/>
	29.54

Rainfall for the year was average but high during the summer months.

### **Assistance in furthering Public Health Work in Commonwealth countries.**

A five-day programme was arranged at the request of Lindsey County Council to give assistance to two students, one from India and the other from Pakistan, from the Institute of Local Government Studies, Birmingham University which consisted of a planned programme of daily routine work incorporating administration and field work of this rural authority.

A second programme at the request of the Central Office of Information for a one day visit by a party of administrators from Ceylon to cover aspects of public health work including Council work for its community in general. I consider it an honour that this Council should be chosen to assist in furthering public health work in these newly formed independent countries of the Commonwealth.

### **Staff.**

Mr. H. Green was promoted from maintenance foreman to the salaried staff as Technical Assistant, Grade T.3 as from 1st November.





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L. J. RUSKIN & SON  
Sibsey Lane  
Boston, Lincs.

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