

[Report 1966] / Medical Officer of Health, Gainsborough U.D.C.

Contributors

Gainsborough (England). Urban District Council.

Publication/Creation

1966

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URBAN
DISTRICT



COUNCIL
OF

GAINSBOROUGH

Annual Report

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER
OF HEALTH

FOR THE YEAR 1966

Caldicotts, Ltd., Printers, Gainsborough.



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH



1966

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

Medical Officer of Health:

WILLIAM C. WARD,
M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.

Senior Public Health Inspector:

THOMAS M. KILYON, M.A.P.H.I.

1. Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspector's Examination Joint Board.
2. Royal Society of Health, Certificate as Inspector of Meat and other Foods.
3. Royal Society of Health Certificate for Smoke Inspectors.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

J. K. ROPER.

1. Certificate of the Public Health Inspectors' Education Board.
 2. Certificate of the Royal Society of Health-Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.
-

Pupil Public Health Inspector:

MISS S. J. BEARDSWORTH.

Clerks:

MRS. B. VICKERS
MISS A. BARLOW.

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
for the year 1966

**TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF GAINSBOROUGH**

Public Health Department,
The Guildhall,
Gainsborough.

Tel. No. 2381

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my Annual Report for the year 1966 on the health and sanitary circumstances of your district.

VITAL STATISTICS

The vital statistics are good and compare favourably with those for the country as a whole.

INFECTIOUS DISEASE

The number of cases notified during the year was 37, of which 32 were Measles, three Scarlet Fever and two Tuberculosis.

There have been few cases of Diphtheria in this country in recent years. This satisfactory position has been reached through the immunisation programme which has been actively pursued to get as many children as possible immunised against Diphtheria.

Although there is little diphtheria in this country many cases still occur in other countries. In 1965, 264 cases of diphtheria were notified in France, 324 in Germany and in Italy there were 2,630. When one considers the vast numbers who holiday abroad one can appreciate how easily the disease could be imported into this country. We must be vigilant and continue to make every effort to see that all our children are protected by immunisation.

The dangers of tetanus and poliomyelitis are real and vaccination against these diseases is available. Children should also be vaccinated against these diseases.

SMOKING

In England and Wales over 27,025 people died from Cancer of the lung in 1966. Deaths from this disease continue to rise. The following table will give some idea of the size of the increase in deaths from cancer of the lung.

ENGLAND AND WALES DEATHS FROM CANCER OF THE LUNG

1950	12,241
1955	17,199
1960	22,000
1965	26,398
1966	27,025

Some people try to explain away the increase by saying lung cancer was not diagnosed years ago and many cases were missed. This is not so; adequate methods of diagnosis have existed long before the present rise in deaths from lung cancer. Others say the cause of lung cancer is not known. This is true, however, there is sufficient evidence to show there is a relationship between smoking and lung cancer. The evidence is all there if one wishes to read it. The Report of the Royal College of Physicians 1962, entitled "Smoking and Health" is quite cheap and makes very interesting reading.

There have been numerous surveys in many countries on the smoking habits of patients with lung cancer and those of patients of the same age and sex with other diseases. All have shown that more lung cancer patients are smokers, and more of them heavy smokers, than are the controls. Prospective studies, in which the smoking habits of a defined large group have been studied and the causes of death observed over years, have confirmed the association between smoking and lung cancer. They all show a steady increase in numbers of deaths from lung cancer with increasing cigarette consumption.

Cancer of the lung is not the only bad result of smoking. Chronic Bronchitis is made much worse by smoking. Heavy smokers more frequently have coronary artery disease than non-smokers and many other diseases are made worse by heavy smoking.

It is also known that giving up smoking cigarettes or changing to smoking cigars or a pipe reduces the risk of getting lung cancer and also reduces the disability from chronic

bronchitis. We should encourage heavy cigarette smokers to change their smoking habits and our prime aim should be to persuade the young not to start a habit which they may have, even though they wish, the greatest difficulty in stopping later on in life.

There has been a marked decrease in the number of British doctors who smoke and this is reflected in the fact that they are said to be the only occupation to show a decline in the incidence of lung cancer in the past ten years. This has been stated by Dr. J. Wakefield of the Christie and Holt Radium Institute in Manchester.

Smoking cigarettes starts very young in children some say at the age of 11 to 12 years. We must try and find a way to convince them that smoking is expensive, a risk to their health and an unnecessary habit to acquire. Parents, teachers and doctors can exercise a strong influence if they show by example that they themselves do not smoke. Example is stronger than publicity.

FOOD HYGIENE

This year the Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food and the Minister of Health made the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966. These Regulations lay down standards of food hygiene to be observed in respect of handling or trading in food either in any market or market premises or way from fixed premises. Delivery vehicles are also covered by the Regulations.

The principal requirements of these Regulations relate to:

- (i) the cleanliness of stalls and delivery vehicles used in any food business and the equipment used therein;
- (ii) the hygienic handling of food;
- (iii) the cleanliness of persons engaged in the handling of food and of their clothing, and the action to be taken where they suffer from or are the carriers of certain infections liable to cause food poisoning;
- (iv) the temperatures at which certain foods particularly liable to transmit disease are to be kept at markets and stalls;
- (v) the provision of water supply and washing facilities;
- (vi) the proper disposal of waste material;
- (vii) the granting by local authorities of certificates of exemption from certain of the requirements, with a right of appeal to a magistrates' court against the refusal or withdrawal of a certificate.

The increase in communal feeding during and after the Second World War and the rising figures of food poisoning notifications revealed that food hygiene was not being adequately practised in food businesses, and that some form of control was needed.

Under the 1955 Food and Drugs Act, food hygiene legislation was brought into operation on a nation wide basis. During the past ten years there has been a marked improvement in the standards of food hygiene observed in food shops and catering premises, both in regard to the condition of premises, and the food handling practices. The same cannot be said of market stalls, mobile shops and other out door positions from which food is sold. The Regulations of 1955 and 1960 did not provide adequate means of securing satisfactory control of open air food trading. The need to strengthen legislation has been apparent for some time and now this year we have the new Regulations which should prove more successful in obtaining better hygienic conditions and practices in the open air food business.

Mobile shops have become popular in recent years. There are on sale purpose-constructed vehicles with built-in refrigerators and washing facilities. The increase in sale of pre-packed food and the use of such a vehicle reduce problems of hygiene to a minimum. There are, however, still a number of converted buses, coaches, vans, etc., touring the estates and countryside. When these are operated by unco-operative traders it is difficult to enforce regulations because they pass from one local authority to another and one cannot be certain of their whereabouts. The public should not buy food from any such un-hygienic vehicles.

Street markets are regarded sentimentally by many as typical of the urban scene and hygiene is often regarded as a superfluous refinement. In the past rejectable refuse has often been allowed to accumulate; the surfaces of stalls have often been of most unsuitable construction; dirty hands and equipment were commonplace; vendors' clothing was frequently unsuitable for hygienic practices and the legal machinery did not help the task of securing observance of good clean practices at these market food stalls. The 1966 Regulations will help to secure an improvement.

How does one achieve hygienic handling of food? There is no doubt that legislation has helped with those engaged in the food trade but the greatest improvement has been by the persuasive efforts of public health workers supported by the active co-operation of most managements and employees. It has not been easy to get the customer to insist on the observance of clean food practices in the shop he or she patronizes. The insistence of the public on good clean practices in the food trade would more quickly secure higher standards of hygiene than could be obtained by the enforcement of regulations.

STAFF

I am grateful to many of my colleagues for the information concerning their departments included in this report. I should particularly like to thank Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, Lindsey County Council, and his staff, for making available the information relating to the County Health Department. I also thank Mr. Kilyon, my Senior Public Health Inspector, who got together quite a considerable amount of the details contained in this report.

I should also like to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee and members of the Council for their support during the year.

Finally, I wish to record my thanks to the staff of my own department. Mr. T. M. Kilyon, Senior Public Health Inspector, Mr. J. K. Roper, Additional Public Health Inspector, Miss S. J. Beardsworth, Pupil Public Health Inspector, and the clerical staff for their loyal co-operation and assistance.

I am, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM C. WARD,
Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the Urban District.....	2,406 acres
Estimated Population.....	17,470
Number of inhabited houses end 1965.....	5,948
Rateable Value	£712,399
Sum represented by 1d. Rate.....	£2,765

Gainsborough is an old market town situated on the bank of the River Trent. The principal industries are Engineering, Timber, Malting and Milling, and the manufacture of wearing apparel.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

Records of rainfall and temperature are kept by the Geography Department of the Castle Hills Secondary Modern School. I should like to thank the Headmaster, Mr. R. M. Underhill, for the following information.

SUMMARY OF METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS FOR 1966

RAINFALL
TEMPERATURE

Month	No. of inches	No. of days on which rain fell	Maximum Temperature °F	Minimum Temperature F°
January	2.30	17	47.0	21.0
February	2.10	11	48.0	28.0
March	2.60	15	59.0	29.0
April	1.30	13	60.0	31.0
May	1.80	12	65.0	34.0
June	2.00	12	73.0	41.0
July	2.50	12	76.0	42.0
August	1.40	9	79.0	40.0
September	1.85	8	64.0	31.0
October	3.40	16	66.0	30.0
November	3.10	18	57.0	29.0
December	2.00	11	51.0	26.0

Monthly Average of rainfall — 2.19 inches.

Heaviest rainfall for one month — October — 3.40 inches.

Lowest rainfall for one month — April — 1.30 inches.

VITAL STATISTICS

Vital statistics are calculated on estimated population as supplied by the Registrar General.

Births

	Total	Male	Female
Live Births—Legitimate	285	140	145
Illegitimate	29	14	15
Totals	314	154	160

	Total	Male	Female
Still Births—Legitimate	10	2	8
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	10	2	8

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Birth Rate per 1,000 population :		
Live Births	17.97	17.7
Still Births	0.572	0.275
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	30.87	15.4

Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
All Causes	255	141	103

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Revised death rate per 1,000 population	14.60	11.7
Maternal Mortality :		
Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	Nil	221
Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births	Nil	0.256

Infant Deaths

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year—Legitimate	6	1	5
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	6	1	5

	Total	Male	Female
Under 4 weeks—Legitimate	4	1	3
Illegitimate	—	—	—
Totals	4	1	3

	Total	Male	Female
Under 1 week	3	1	2

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
Infant Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 1 year)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	19.11	18.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	21.06	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	

Neo-Natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> under 4 weeks)		
All infants per 1,000 live births	12.75	12.9
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate births	14.04	
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate births	Nil	

Peri-natal Mortality Rate (<i>i.e.</i> still births and deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total births)	9.26	26.3
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COMPARATIVE TABLE

URBAN DISTRICT OF GAINSBOROUGH		Live Births		Deaths (All causes)		Still Births		Maternal Mortality		Infant Mortality		
		No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 pop'n	No. regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 total births	Total	No. of deaths regis- tered	Rate per 1000 live births
Population 17,470												
Year 1966	....	314	17.97	244	14.60	10	30.87	Nil	Nil	13	4	12.75
Year 1965	....	367	21.18	252	14.55	3	13.44	Nil	Nil	8	5	13.65
Year 1964	....	314	18.24	244	14.18	3	9.46	Nil	Nil	11	5	15.92
Year 1963	....	286	16.62	232	13.42	10	33.18	Nil	Nil	9	5	17.48
Year 1962	....	317	18.97	253	14.7	4	12.48	Nil	Nil	9	7	22.08
Year 1961	....	312	18.72	243	11.16	9	28.03	1	3.11	7	5	16.02
Average 5 years — 1961 — 1965		—	18.75	—	13.60	—	17.32	—	—	—	—	17.05

Summary of the Principal Causes of Death, 1966

(Registrar-General's Official Returns, 1966)

All Causes 244 — Males 141, Females 103

	Causes of Death	Males	Females	Total
1	Tuberculosis, Respiratory	1	1	2
2	Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	3	—	3
3	Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	8	2	10
4	Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	—	2	2
5	Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	—	2	2
6	Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	16	5	21
7	Diabetes	1	1	2
8	Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	19	20	39
9	Coronary Disease, Angina	35	9	44
10	Hypertension with Heart Disease	1	4	5
11	Other Heart Disease	16	21	37
12	Other Circulatory Disease	2	9	11
13	Influenza	1	3	4
14	Pneumonia	11	8	19
15	Bronchitis	11	1	12
16	Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
17	Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	3	1	4
18	Nephritis and Nephrosis	1	—	1
19	Congenital Malformations	—	2	2
20	Other Defined and Ill-defined Diseases	3	9	12
21	Motor Vehicle Accidents	3	1	4
22	All other accidents	4	1	5
23	Homicide and Operations of War	1	1	2
		141	103	244

ENGLAND AND WALES

BIRTH and DEATH-RATES and ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY during the year 1966.

(Provisional figures based on Registrar-General's Weekly and Quarterly Returns)

	Birth-Rate per 1,000 Population		Annual Death-Rate per 1,000 Population					Rate per 1,000 Live Births		Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	Rate per 1,000 total (live and still) Births
	Live Births	Still-Births	All Causes	Tuberculosis (all forms)	Coronary and Arteriosclerotic (Heart Disease)	Cancer (Lung & Bronchus)	Cancer (Other)	Infant Mortality	Neo-Natal Mortality	Peri-Natal Mortality	Maternal Mortality
Gainsborough Urban District	17.97	0.572 30.87 (a)	14.60	0.57	2.12	0.572	1.603	19.11	12.75	9.26	Nil
(Estimated home population mid-1966 — 17,470)											
England and Wales	17.7	0.275 15.4 (a)	11.7	0.049	2.389	0.562	1.628	19.0	12.9	26.3	0.256
(Estimated home population mid-1966 — 48,075,300)											

(a) per 1,000 total (live and still) births.

INFANT MORTALITY

Infant deaths under one year of age for 1966 were six. The causes of these deaths are listed.

CAUSES OF DEATH	Under one week	Under one month	Under three months	Under six months	Under nine months	Total under one year
All Causes	5	1	—	—	—	6
Pulmonary Atresia	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cerebral Oedema	1	—	—	—	—	1
Cardiac Failure	—	1	—	—	—	1
Premature	3	—	—	—	—	3

	Gainsborough U.D.C.	England & Wales
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Infant Mortality Rate
(i.e. Deaths under 1 year per
1,000 live births)

19.11	18.9
-------	------

Neo-natal Mortality Rate
(i.e. Deaths under 4 weeks per
1,000 live births)

12.75	12.9
-------	------

Peri-natal Mortality Rate
(i.e. Still births and deaths
under 1 week per 1,000 total
live and still births)

9.26	26.3
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MATERNAL MORTALITY

No maternal deaths occurred during the year.

Table showing the total number of births (live births plus still births) and the total number of maternal deaths.

Year	Total Number of Births	Number of Maternal Deaths
1966	314	Nil
1965	397	Nil
1964	317	Nil
1963	296	Nil
1962	288	Nil
1961	321	1

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES FOR THE AREA.

A. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE COUNTY COUNCIL.

County Medical Officer of Health:

Dr. C. D. Cormac, M.A., B.M., B.Ch., D.P.H.,
Public Health Dept., County Offices, Lincoln.

Health Information. Enquiries relating to local health services may be made of the Medical Officer of Health, The Guildhall, Gainsborough.

Many various facilities are available under the following headings:—

Maternity Service.

Child Care.

Home Nursing.

Health Visitors.

Home Helps.

Sick Room Requisites, Appliances and other Equipment.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Mental Health.

Ambulance Service.

Minor Ailment Clinics for School Children.

Infant Welfare Centres and Ante-natal Clinics.

Welfare Services for the Aged and the Handicapped.

The County Council's clinics function at Gainsborough as follows:—

(a) At Spital Terrace Clinic.

School Clinic	Tuesdays 2-0 p.m.
Infant Welfare Centre	Thursdays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	2nd and 4th Wednesdays in each month 2-0 p.m.
Vaccination and Immunisation	3rd Wednesday in each month 2-0 p.m.
Cytology Clinic	Thursday a.m. by appoint- ment.
Chiropody Clinic	Friday a.m. and p.m. by appointment.
Tufty Club	Thursdays 3-30 p.m.
Distribution of Welfare Foods	Tuesdays and Thursdays 2-0 p.m. to 4-30 p.m.
Domestic Help Service	Apply Welfare Offices, Market Street.
Family Planning Clinic ...	2nd Monday 2 p.m. to 3-30 p.m. 4th Wednesday 6-40 p.m. to 8 p.m.

(b) At Woods Terrace Clinic.

Infant Welfare Centre	...	Mondays 2-0 p.m.
Toddlers' Clinic	... ..	2nd Monday and 4th Monday 9-30 a.m. to 12 noon.
Immunisation	... ..	1st Monday in each month.
Mothercraft and Relaxation Class	... ..	1st and 3rd Friday in each month 2-0 p.m.

Ante-Natal for Maternity

Home Patients Tuesdays 1-30 p.m.

The County Council as the Local Education Authority is responsible for the School Health Service. In addition to the clinics mentioned above, specialist services are arranged, with the co-operation of the child's family doctor, through the hospital services.

B. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

These consist of General Practitioner medical and obstetrical care, with the provision of medicines, drugs and medical and surgical appliances; dental care and a supplementary eye service with provision for the testing of eyesight and the supply of glasses.

C. SERVICES PROVIDED BY THE REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Hospital and Specialist services are provided by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board. They are responsible for the adequate provision of all forms of treatment in both general and specialised hospitals. This is provided both on an in-patient and out-patient basis.

HOUSING STATISTICS

Total Number of New Houses erected during the Year

(1)	By the Local Authority	197
(2)	By other local Authorities	—
(3)	By other bodies or persons	45
(4)	Number allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished	120

Housing Repairs and Rents Acts, 1954-57

Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
--	---

Inspection of Dwelling Houses during the year

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	141
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	578

Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the local authority or their officers	8
---	---

Action Under Statutory Powers during the year—

(1)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts :	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(i)	By owners	10
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(2)	Proceedings under the Housing Acts :—	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(i)	By owners	—
(ii)	By local authority in default of owners	—
(iii)	Number of unfit houses purchased by local authority in accordance with Housing Acts	—
(c)	Number of certificates of disrepair issued	—
(3)	Slum Clearance — proceedings under the Housing Acts :—	
(a)	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	—
(b)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	—
(c)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders	—
(d)	Number of dwelling-houses, or parts rendered fit by undertakings	—
(e)	Number of dwelling-houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders	50
(f)	Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof	70

(g)	Total number of dwelling-houses on which Demolition Orders are operative and which are still occupied except under the provisions of sections, 34, 35, and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(h)	Total number of dwelling-houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957	—
(i)	Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure	—
(4)	Nissen Huts or other similar Hutments :—	—
(a)	Number still occupied	—
(b)	Date by which it is anticipated occupants will be rehoused	—
(5)	Estimated number of dwellings, excluding those under paragraph (4) above, remaining to be dealt with under :—	—
(a)	The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18	1
(b)	The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42	64

Housing Acts—Overcrowding

(a)	(i)	Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	1
	(ii)	Number of persons concerned in such cases	7
(b)	(i)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	—
	(ii)	Number of families dwelling therein	—
	(iii)	Number of persons dwelling therein	—

Housing Acts, 1949-59

	Number of dwellings for which applications for grants have been received	
(a)	Standard Grant	35
(b)	Discretionary Grant	21
	Number of dwellings subject to grant :	
(a)	Standard Grant	28
(b)	Discretionary Grant	15
	Number of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry	90

Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, Etc.,

	Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960	—
	Number of site licences	—
	Number of caravans permitted under such licences	—
	Number of inspections during the year	—
	Sites	—
	Caravans	—
	Number of contraventions remedied	—
	Number of sites exempt from licence	—
	Number of caravans thereon	—
	Number of holiday chalets	—

Public Health Act, 1936

	Number of site licences	1
	Number of individual licences	—
	Total number of moveable dwellings permitted under above licence	3
	Number of inspections during the year	—
	Sites	4
	Dwellings	—
	Number of contraventions remedied	—
	Number of sites exempt from licence	—
	Number of dwellings thereon	—

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The number of cases of infectious disease (excluding Tuberculosis) notified was 35 compared with 304 in 1965.

Details of infectious diseases are as follows:

TABLE I

Disease.	Number of Cases
	Notified.
Measles	32
Scarlet Fever	3
Total ...	<hr/> 35 <hr/>

TABLE II

DISTRIBUTION IN WARDS

Disease	North	Market	Central	South
Measles	14	8	7	3
Scarlet Fever	1	—	2	—

LABORATORY FACILITIES

Bacteriological examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory at Lincoln.

TABLE III
AGE INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.
0— 1	2	-
1— 2	7	-
2— 3	2	-
3— 4	3	1
4— 5	4	-
5—10	11	1
10—15	-	1
Age Unknown	3	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	32	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>

TABLE IV

MONTHLY DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE

	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Measles	—	2	—	—	1	—	5	7	8	1	5	3	32
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Tuberculosis (Pulmonary)	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Totals	1	2	—	—	1	—	7	7	8	1	7	3	37

TUBERCULOSIS

There were two new cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis notified during the year. Three deaths from Tuberculosis occurred.

Table (a) shows the incidence of new cases and deaths as regards age and sex. Table (b) is a copy of the Tuberculosis Register.

TUBERCULOSIS, 1966

Table (a) — New Cases and Deaths

Age Periods	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 year	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-2 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2-3 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
3-4 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4-5 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-10 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-15 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-20 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-35 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35-45 years	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45-65 years	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and over	—	—	—	—	3	—	—	—
Totals	1	1	—	—	3	—	—	—

Table (b) — TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER, 1966

	Pulmonary			Non Pulmonary			Grand Total		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
On Register 31/12/65	62	36	98	7	8	15	69	44	113
Additions :									
Primary Notifications	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Posthumous Notifications	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other areas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Returned to the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer from other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total additions	1	1	2	—	—	—	1	1	2
Deductions :									
Deaths	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
Left the District	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Recovered	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diagnosis not confirmed	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transfer to other sections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total deductions	3	—	3	—	—	—	3	—	3
On Register 31/12/66	60	37	97	7	8	15	67	45	112

CHEST CLINIC

A Chest Clinic is held at the John Coupland Hospital each Tuesday afternoon and Friday morning. I am indebted to Dr. J. B. Wilkinson, Chest Physician, for the following information:

	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962
Total attendances	1290	1223	1268	1272	1328
New Cases	152	142	145	165	207

TUBERCULOSIS

	Respiratory	Non-Respiratory
Number of cases added to Register	5	1
Number of cases of Tuberculosis (active and inactive) attending the clinic for treatment and supervision 31.12.66 ...	170	9

Contacts: 55 cases were examined, including 30 children. Twenty-three cases were found to be tuberculin negative and given B.C.G. vaccination.

One hundred and fifty-two cases were seen at the clinic and of these ten were found to be suffering from Chronic Bronchitis, nine from Carcinoma of the lung and four from Bronchiectasis in addition to the five Respiratory and one Non-Respiratory cases of Tuberculosis.

CANCER

The number of deaths due to cancer in 1966 was 38 compared to 45 in 1965. The sites of the diseases are shown in the following table:—

Site of Malignant Disease	1966	1965	1964	1963	1962	1961
Stomach	M 3	4	3	3	2	3
	F —	3	3	1	—	4
Lung and Bronchus	M 8	5	9	6	11	11
	F 2	—	—	1	1	1
Breast	M —	—	—	—	—	1
	F 2	3	1	—	4	3
Uterus	F 2	3	1	3	—	—
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	M 16	11	9	9	15	10
	F 5	15	6	8	12	6
Leukaemia	M —	—	—	—	—	1
	F —	—	—	—	1	—
Totals	M 27	21	21	18	28	26
	F 11	24	11	13	18	14
Grand Total	38	45	32	31	46	40

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

Particulars of immunisations and vaccinations carried out in the Gainsborough Urban District during 1966.

Diphtheria Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Initials

Boosters

Diphtheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Diphtheria, Tetanus & Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
120	123	12	7	5	6	1	274
—	10	117	16	5	27	—	175

Initials

Boosters

Diphtheria and Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	9	—	9
—	—	2	—	6	179	—	187

Initials

Boosters

Whooping Cough Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Whooping Cough and Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total
—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Smallpox

Under One	1-4	5-14	Total
158	61	19	238
—	4	5	9

Vaccination

Re-vaccination

Tetanus Immunisations

Under 1	1-4	5-14	15 or over	Total
—	—	—	—	—
—	—	—	—	—

Initial Courses

Boosters

VACCINATION AGAINST POLIOMYELITIS

Year of Birth	Salk Vaccine			Oral Vaccine		
	Two Injections	Third Injection	Fourth Injection	Initial Course of three doses	Oral Booster after two Salk Injections	Booster Dose of Oral Vaccine
1966	—	—	—	60	—	—
1965	—	—	—	201	—	—
1964	—	—	—	27	—	—
1963	—	—	—	13	—	2
1962	—	—	—	7	—	14
1961	—	—	—	5	—	102
1960	—	—	—	3	—	38
1959	—	—	—	2	—	12
1958	—	—	—	1	—	4
1957	—	—	—	—	—	2
1956	—	—	—	1	—	2
1955	—	—	—	1	—	1
1954	—	—	—	—	—	1
1953	—	—	—	1	—	3
1952	—	—	—	—	—	—
1951	—	—	—	1	—	1
Total	—	—	—	323	—	182

Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Of 53 school children tested it was found that two were positive and did not require vaccination and 51 were negative and were given B.C.G. vaccination. All positive reactors were x-rayed and no report had been received showing active Tuberculosis.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

This service is provided by the County Council and I, as School Medical Officer, carried out inspections, etc., in our schools. The state of health, general nutrition and cleanliness of the children was of a high standard. Routine medical inspection is carried out on children in their first year at school, in their first year at secondary school, and in their last year at school. Besides these routine medical inspections, children with any defects are regularly seen at "supervisory" examinations and any child referred by a parent or teacher is given a "special" examination. I am grateful to the County Medical Officer for permission to include the following summary of work carried out in 1966 in our area.

TABLE A.

ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTION

Age Groups (by years of birth)	Number of Children				Physical Condition	
	Inspected	Found to require treatment (including cases under treatment —excluding dental diseases, and infestation with vermin)			Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
		For defect- ive vision excluding squint	For any other condition	Total in- dividual requiring treatment		
1962 and later	9	—	1	1	9	—
1961	106	—	20	18	106	—
1960	142	1	19	19	142	—
1959	14	—	3	3	14	—
1958	8	1	2	2	8	—
1957	13	—	1	1	13	—
1956	12	2	1	3	12	—
1955	94	24	15	33	94	—
1954	156	21	27	42	156	—
1953	54	12	6	15	54	—
1952	65	17	6	22	65	—
1951 and earlier	234	41	26	63	234	—
TOTAL	907	119	127	222	907	—

TABLE B.

Inspections carried out in the Gainsborough Urban District during 1966.

DEFECT	Periodic Inspections		Special Inspections	
	No. of defects		No. of defects	
	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation	Requiring Treatment	Requiring observation
Skin	38	2	—	—
Eyes				
(a) Vision	119	38	—	—
(b) Squint	26	—	—	—
(c) Other	2	1	—	—
Ears				
(a) Hearing	4	5	—	—
(b) Otitis Media	3	4	—	—
(c) Other	1	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	4	14	—	—
Speech	3	8	—	—
Lymphatic Glands	1	1	—	—
Heart	1	5	—	—
Lungs	4	5	—	—
Developmental				
(a) Hernia	1	1	—	—
(b) Other	5	11	—	—
Orthopaedic				
(a) Posture	1	7	—	—
(b) Feet	7	13	—	—
(c) Other	7	33	—	—
Nervous System				
(a) Epilepsy	2	—	—	—
(b) Other	1	1	—	—
Psychological				
(a) Development	4	7	—	—
(b) Stability	7	36	—	—
Abdomen	1	1	—	—
Other	5	8	—	—

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

ANALYSIS OF FOOD PREMISES WITHIN THE DISTRICT

Type of Business	No. of Premises
General Grocers and Provision Dealers	74
Greengrocers and Fruiterers (including those selling wet fish, game, etc.)	26
Meat Shops (butchers, purveyors of cooked and preserved meats, tripe, etc.)	34
Bakers and/or Confectioners	10
Fried Fish Shops	16
Shops selling mainly Sugar Confectionery, Minerals, Ice Cream, etc.	28
Licensed Premises, Clubs, Canteens, Restaurants, Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	47
Poultry Packing Station	1

During the year 213 inspections were made of the above premises.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, SECTION 16 REGISTERED PREMISES

Type of Business	No. registered	No. of inspections during year
Ice Cream (Manufacture)	2	4
Ice Cream (Storage and Sale)	82	91
Preparation and Manufacture of Meat Products, including Meat Pies	20	33

MILK AND DAIRIES

The Milk (Special Designation) Regulations, 1960.

The above Regulations transferred as of October 1st, 1960, the responsibility for the administration of retail distribution of milk from smaller Authorities to the Food and Drug Authorities. Licences are issued by the Lindsey County Council.

1. Number of milk pasteurising dairies	1
2. Number of dealers retailing T.T. Milk, Pasteurised Milk, Sterilised Milk	5
3. Number of dealers retailing Sterilised Milk only	40
4. Number of dealers retailing Tuberculin Tested Milk (raw)	3

The following samples of milk were taken from the pasteurising dairy and from milk shops and on delivery by retailers. These were subject to tests for the efficiency of pasteurisation and sterilisation and for keeping quality. All of these samples satisfied the prescribed tests.

Pasteurised	217
Sterilised	24
	<hr/>
Total ...	241
	<hr/>

Thirty-eight samples of raw milk were taken for biological examination, four of which showed evidence of brucella abortus and none of tuberculosis.

The Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food is responsible for the control of milk production. The supervising of pasteurising plants is exercised by the Lindsey County Council.

**THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (SPECIFIED AREAS)
ORDER, 1956.**

The above Order requires all milk sold within the district to be sold under special designations. The special designations authorised by the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949-54, are Pasteurised, Tuberculin Tested and Sterilised.

ICE CREAM

There are on the Register two Manufacturers/Retailers and 82 Retailers. The former are traders supplying their own needs, and latter retail pre-packed ice cream.

Both manufacturers were visited to secure compliance with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations, 1959. Inspections were made of premises retailing ice cream.

THE FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955, provides for the sampling of food and drugs for analysis or for bacteriological and other examinations. The Lindsey County Council is the authority responsible for these duties. I am grateful to Dr. C. D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health, and Mr. G. Collinson, County Health Inspector, for the following information:—

SAMPLES TAKEN UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

ANALYSIS OF SAMPLE

Article sampled	No. of samples taken
Milk	92
Processed milk of milk products	5
Edible fats and oils	1
Tinned, bottled, dried products	10
Alcoholic beverages	9
Non-alcoholic beverages	3
Sugar, flour, confectionery	14
Meat and fish products	9
Medicines and drugs	4
Miscellaneous	2
Total ...	149

Deficiencies

Pork sausage—deficient in lean meat.	Warning issued.
Butter in rancid condition.	Warning issued.

Extraneous Matter in Food

1. Chocolate confectionery infested with Australian spider beetle.	Legal proceedings instituted. Fine of £20 and £9 10s. 8d. costs.
2. Tinned pilchards containing fish gut and plankton (fish food).	Warning issued to manufacturer and Retailer.
3. Deterioration of canned meat owing to defective lacquering.	Warning issued to manufacturer.
4. Sack of flour containing hand brush.	Warning issued to manufacturer.
5. Swiss roll affected by mould.	Warning issued to Retailer.
6. Milk bottle infested with fruit fly.	Warning to dairy.

Meat, Foods and Slaughterhouse Inspections

CARCASSES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excl'd'g Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed.....	3148	105	33	6601	11,360
Number inspected	3148	105	33	6601	11,360
<i>All disease except Tuberculosis & Cysticerci</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	15	5	3	16	20
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	151	57	0	2	106
Percentage of number inspected affected with disease other than tub- erculosis and Cysticerci	4.89	59.05	9.09	0.27	1.11
<i>Tuberculosis only.</i> Whole Carcasses con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	101
Percentage of number inspected affected with tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	0.89
<i>Cysticercosis.</i> Carcasses of which some part or organ was con- demned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion	—	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

No horse slaughtering for human consumption is carried on within the District.

No veterinary ante-mortem inspection of animals is undertaken.

No action was necessary in regard to meat offered for sale by retail.

MEAT CONDEMNED DURING THE YEAR

CATTLE

3 Carcases and all offal	Pyæmia
2 Carcases and all offal	Generalised Oedema
2 Carcases and all offal	Emaciation
1 Carcase and all offal	Badly Bled
1 Carcase	Emaciation
77 Livers	Cirrhosis
60 Livers	Abscesses
24 Livers	Distoma
1 Liver	Pleurisy
5 Livers	Fatty degeneration
2 Livers	Hydated Cysts
1 Lung	Pneumonia
1 Lung	Cysts
1 Head	Actinomycosis
1 Head	Abscesses
1 Heart	Fatty degeneration
1 Heart	Pericarditis
1 Hindquarter	Bruising
2 Hindquarters	Abscesses
5 Hindquarters	Broken
2 Forequarters	Abscesses
2 Forequarters	Broken
2 Forequarters	Damaged
2 Forequarters	Pleurisy
2 Legs	Broken
112 lbs. Beef	Bruising
1 Spleen	Rupture
1 Cow and all organs	Jaundice, Oedema and emaciation

CALVES

1 Carcase and all offal	Umbilical Pyæmia
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PIGS

5 Carcases and all offal	Septicaemia
3 Carcases and all offal	Abscesses
11 Carcases and all offal	Pyæmia
2 Carcases and all offal	Moribund
1 Carcase and all offal	Jaundice
1 Carcase and all offal	Erysipelas
1 Liver	Fatty degeneration
4 Livers	Adhesion

20	Livers	Ascaris Lumbricoides
4	Lungs	Pleurisy
2	Lungs	Congestion
14	Lungs	Pneumonia
1	Lung	Tuberculosis
58½	Heads	Tuberculosis
1½	Heads	Abscesses
1	Heart	Pericarditis
4	Kidneys	Retention Cysts
2	Kidneys	Petechial Haemorrhage
2	Kidneys	Nephritis
3	Hindquarters	Abscesses
2	part Hindquarters	Split Aitches
2	part Hindquarters	Bruising
4	Hindquarters	Damaged
2	Forequarters	Septic Pleurisy
2	Forequarters	Damaged
1	Forequarter	Abscesses
4	Legs	Broken
1	Leg	Abscesses
17	Plucks	Adhesions
2	Plucks	Ascaris Lumbricoides
1	Pluck	Septic Pneumonia
1	Pluck	Erysipelas
1	Hock	Arthritis
73 lbs.	Skin	Erysipelas

SHEEP

2	Carcases and all offal	Emaciation
1	Carcase and all offal	Jaundice
1	Carcase and all offal	Damaged by dog
1	Carcase and all offal	Moribund
2	Carcases	Emaciation
1	Carcase	Peritonitis Pleurisy
1	Carcase	Jaundice
1	Liver	Fatty Degeneration
1	Forequarter	Abscesses

LAMBS

7	Lambs	Damaged by dog
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FOOD CONDEMNED DURING 1966

151 tins Tomatoes	8 tins Baby Food
90 tins Soup	1 tin Gravy Salt
21 tins Baked Beans	2 jars Piccalilli
97 tins Spaghetti	1 jar Mincemeat
18 tins Mixed Vegetables	8 lbs. Beef
37 tins Carrots	48 lbs. Bacon
45 tins Peas	12 lbs. Brisket
3 tins Cabbage	62 lbs. Mutton
1 tin Broad Beans	46 lbs. Sugar
96 tins Stewed Steak	5½ lbs. Tea
37 tins Veal Curry	2 lbs. Sultanas
30 tins Corned Beef	4 lbs. Porridge Oats
1 tin Jellied Veal	83½ lbs. Butter
28 tins Pork Luncheon Meat	2½ lbs. Margarine
6 tins Cocktail Sausages	1 bott. Cocktail Juice
1 tin Chicken	1 bott. Grapefruit Squash
1 tin Meat Pudding	26 bott. Orange Squash
4 tins Ox Tongue	1 tube Alka Seltzer
12 tins Pork Shoulder	13 jars Lemon Curd
22 tins Ham	8 jars Pickles
4 tins Pilchards	2 jars Beetroot
1 tin Crab	5 jars Horlicks
3 tins Herring Roe	1 jar Sauce
8 tins Chopped Pork	36 jars Strawberry Jam
1 tin Smoked Brisling	8 jars Raspberry Jam
15 tins Salmon	6 jars Plum Jam
2 tins Sardines	4 jars Coffee
68 tins Pears	1 jar Marmalade
10 tins Oranges	1 jar Mustard
1 tin Blackcurrants	1 jar Sandwich Spread
23 tins Pineapple	6 jars Cockles
38 tins Fruit Salad	41 jars Mussles
74 tins Peaches	8 jars Prawns
21 tins Grapefruit	1 pkt. Sausage
1 tin Strawberries	61 pkts. Cheese
1 tin Blackberries	4 pkts. Dates
6 tins Plums	6 pkts. Figs
5 tins Bilberry Pie Fillings	1 pkt. Suet
2 tins Syrup	1 pkt. Biscuits
4 tins Veg Salad	9 pkts. Short Crust Pastry
5 tins Apricots	3 pkts. Corn Flakes
3 tins Dried Ginger	1 pkt. Choc. Tea Cakes
5 tins Raspberries	2 pkts. Bisto
1 tin Cherries	1 pkt. Sweet Tops
1 tin Foam Crystals	4 pkts. Chocolate
72 tins Evaporated Milk	5 pkts. Dairy Cream Sponges
2 tins Prunes	21 pkts. Cod Steaks
57 tins Milk Puddings	15 pkts. Buttered Kipper Fillets
18 tins Cream	5 pkts. Roast Chicken Dinners

24 pkts. Plaice Fillets	7 pkts. Sliced Beef
99 pkts. Fish Fingers	55 pkts. Chips
2 pkts. Artic Rolls	9 pkts. Cod Fillets
3 pkts. Sweet Corn	3 pkts. Plaice Fillets
15 pkts. Fish Cakes	4 pkts. Sliced Green Beans
22 pkts. Haddock Fillets	1 pkt. Brussel Sprouts
29 pkts. Steak & Kidney Pie	11 pkts. Mixed Vegetables
21 pkts. Chicken Pies	1 pkt. Peas and Carrots
70 pkts. Steaklets	1 pkt. Jam Sandwich
17 pkts. Cheeseburgers	32 pkts. Lemon & Strawberry Mousse
33 pkts. Beefburgers	1 pkt. Jelly
21 pkts. Braised Beef Slices	

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA WATER SUPPLY

- (i) Water is supplied by the Lincoln and District Water Board. It is obtained from three boreholes and is stored in two reservoirs with an estimated total capacity of three day's normal demand. Two water towers with a capacity of 36,500 gallons are also provided for gravity feeding to the higher levels of the town.

The supply is satisfactory in quality and in quantity.

(ii) BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

During the year 270 samples of water, taken before and after chlorination, were submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples were made up of 153 taken by the Health Department and 117 taken by the Lincoln and District Water Board. Results are reported in accordance with the Ministry of Health's suggested classification.

RAW WATER

Class 1 (Satisfactory)	74	100.000%
Class 2 (Unsatisfactory)	-	
	74	

WATER GOING INTO SUPPLY

Class 1 (Satisfactory)	191	97.43%
Class 2 (Unsatisfactory)	5	2.57%
	196	100.000%

- (iii) Proven bacteriological contamination was always dealt with promptly and the cause located in most cases. The chlorine content of the supply was increased temporarily and the service mains flushed. Repeat samples were taken during and after this treatment and were satisfactory

- (iv) Number of dwelling houses supplied by public
 mains direct to houses 5,807
 Number of population supplied as above 17,200
 Number of dwelling houses supplied by public
 mains by means of stand pipes 37
 Number of population supplied as above 120

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Sewerage

The Urban District is divided into two areas by an escarpment running north to south.

The western portion, lying between the foot of the escarpment and the River Trent, is almost fully developed and contains the business areas of the town. This area is in the River Trent Catchment Area and is drained by the combined system, that is to say, foul sewerage and the rainwater from roads, roofs, yards and paved areas are taken into one system of pipes. These combined sewers discharge into the River Trent at eleven separate outfalls between Morton and Carr Lane and are controlled by tidal flaps and/or manually operated penstocks so that the sewers may be closed when the river is in flood. This is to prevent water backing up the sewers and flooding the low lying districts. There is an automatic pumping station on each of the outfalls at Bridge Street, Bowling Green Road and North Warren Road, the latter being completed in 1965 and having a fully automatic penstock. These pumping stations come into operation when the sewer valves are closed and empty the sewers.

The current year has seen the completion of a new pumping station in Thornton Street together with main sewers interlinking it to the outfalls at Carr Lane, Trent Bridge, Bridge Street, Wembley Street and Hickman Street and on completion of the automatic penstock at Carr Lane the sewage from these five outfalls will be discharged from one central outfall near the Lindsey County Highways Depot in Bridge Street.

The eastern portion of the district lying on the high ground to the east of the escarpment is only partially developed and includes the new housing estates and the proposed main areas for future housing development and industrial development. This area is in the Witham and Steeping Rivers' Catchment Area and is drained on the "separate system". In this system there are two district sets of sewers, one carries the foul sewage and the other rainfall from roads, roofs and yards and paved areas. The rainwater is discharged directly into existing open water courses and dykes. Design work is being carried out for a balancing reservoir, to be constructed on the River Till downstream of the Eastern Area Sewage Disposal Works at Park Springs, to regulate the flow of stormwater in the river during times of heavy storms. The foul sewage from this area of the district flows by gravity to the pumping station in Heapham Road and is then pumped to the Park Springs Works for treatment. These works take the sewage from the new housing estates.

Sewage Disposal

Approximately 70% of the town's sewage is discharged, untreated directly into the River Trent at the eleven outfalls previously mentioned. National legislation now forbids discharge of untreated sewerage into rivers and watercourses and the Council has embarked upon a scheme for the ultimate treatment of all sewerage at present being discharged into the River Trent. Previously it had been envisaged that this would be done by constructing treatment works at the Lea Road Tip and at Morton.

This scheme has now been amended to allow for one large works at Lea Road Tip to treat the whole of the sewage from the western portion of the town; this works to include a sludge treatment plant large enough to treat the sludge produced at this works and from the Park Springs Works. The first stages of this scheme the construction of pump houses at North Warren Road and Thornton Street, together with the interlinking of outfalls between Carr Lane and Hickman Street having been completed.

The remaining 30% of the sewage is discharged to the Park Springs Works which, in spite of recent enlargement and modernisation together with the re-equipping of the Heapham Road Pump Station are running at or near their maximum capacity of 272,800 gallons per day (normal dry weather flow); this is due to the rapid development, both by the Council and private individuals, which has been carried out during the past three years.

Premises served by the present plant are as follows:—

1. Number of houses connected to sewer and to disposal plant	1,500
2. Schools (equivalent in houses)	90
3. Shops (equivalent in houses)	12
4. R.E.M.E. Depot (equivalent in houses)	20
5. R.E.M.E. Houses and Mobile married quarters	81
6. Industrial premises, Corringham Road (equivalent in houses)	319

Total equivalent of houses ... 2,022

Design works have been completed and work will shortly commence on the further extension of these works to an ultimate design capacity of 532,000 gallons per day. This will enable the Council to carry out further housing and industrial development as envisaged in the Council's agreement with the Greater London Council, within the area draining to the works, up to the equivalent of 1400 houses. Included in this extension scheme is plant and pipe lines for the pumping of sludge from the Park Springs Works to the Lea Road Tip Works for treatment.

I am indebted to Mr. A. B. Whittingham, C.Eng., A.M.I.Mun.E., A.M.Inst.H.E., Engineer and Surveyor to the Council, who is responsible for the drainage of the area, for information on these subjects.

SWIMMING POOLS

There is one public swimming pool in the area, which is owned by the Local Authority. It is an indoor heated pool fitted with a continuous mechanical filtration and chlorination plant. The season at this pool opens in April and closes in September. The bath is emptied and refilled in July and continuously topped up throughout the season from the mains water supply. Slipper baths are provided at the pool.

Twenty-six samples were taken of the water in the swimming pool. One sample was reported as unsatisfactory. Attention was given to the cleansing and chlorination and all succeeding samples were satisfactory.

MORTUARY ACCOMMODATION

The mortuary provided and maintained by the Council is most unsatisfactory. The Council are planning to provide a new mortuary when the restrictions on capital expenditure are relaxed. A new mortuary is a first priority and I am sure my committee are fully aware of this.

Thirty-three bodies were brought into the mortuary and thirty-three post-mortem examinations were carried out.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS

No licences were issued under the Caravan Act.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

Two licences to keep a pet shop under the provisions of the above Act were issued by the Council during the year.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

No applications for licences under the above Act were received.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The number on the register is one and 52 visits were paid to these premises to ensure compliance with the byelaws.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

Under Section 50 of the above Act, it is the duty of the Council to cause to be buried or cremated the body of any person who has died or been found dead in the area where no suitable arrangements for disposal have been made. This function was delegated to your Public Health Inspector. No cases were dealt with during the year.

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

Two hundred and eighty-five premises are licensed under the above Act. Forty-two inspections were made. One defect was found. No contraventions were noted during the year.

REFUSE COLLECTION

Refuse is collected from 7,411 premises in the area. The town is divided into three districts, each served by one vehicle.

A fourth vehicle is employed to supplement this service when for various reasons delays are experienced.

This vehicle is also used for collections from business premises, hospitals, institutions, etc., and so concentrates the work of district vehicles on the house refuse.

REFUSE DISPOSAL

The amount of domestic refuse dealt with at the tip was estimated to be 13,305 tons for the year, which was an increase of 315 tons on the figure for the previous year.

The method in use is that of controlled tipping. Soil is dug out by the angledozer, deposited on top of the refuse, and finally levelled off.

Tipping operations are carried out in fields on the north side of the flood bank in Causeway Lane which were acquired by the Urban and Rural Councils for the construction of sewage disposal works and therefore require to be raised above the flood level of the River Trent.

SALVAGE

Seventy-two tons twelve hundredweights of waste paper was collected by the Department which, together with other items, realised a gross value of £645 14s. 5d.

HOUSE REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

(Financial Year Ending:—31st March, 1967)

Total cost of Collection and Disposal of the Town's Refuse is as follows:—

	£	s	d
Refuse Collection and Disposal	....	....	25,988
Revenue	....	....	1,796
Nett Cost	....	24,192	-

No. of Weekly Collections		Method of Collection	Method of Disposal	COLLECTION & DISPOSAL COSTS					
				Total Cost	Total Tons (Est.)	No. of Premises	Cost per Premise	Cost per 1000 Houses	Cost per Head of Population
Pop.									
17,320	House	Three 18 Cu. Yd. Rear Loading and one 10 Cu. Yd. Side Ldg. Motor Vehicles	Controlled Tip	£24,192	13,305	7,411	£3/5/3	£3,262	£1/7/11
	Trade								£1,390

Rate Represented for Collection and Disposal 8.66d.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The following information extracted from the form prescribed by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, is for the year ending 31st December, 1966.

PROPERTIES OTHER THAN SEWERS

1. Number of properties in district
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
 (ii) Mice
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification
- (b) Number infested by (i) Rats
 (ii) Mice

TYPE OF PROPERTY	
NON-AGRICULTURAL	AGRICULTURAL
7,621	10
746	—
123	—
3	—
600	7
145	—
2	—

SEWERS

4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? To a small degree.

SANITARY IMPROVEMENTS EFFECTED.

Wall plaster repaired							3
Floorboards repaired or renewed							3
Roofs repaired							2
Brickwork repaired							2
Stairtreads repaired or renewed							1
Chimneys repaired							2
Firegrates repaired or renewed							1
Pointing repaired							1
Yard gates repaired							1
Eaves gutters repaired or renewed							7
Rain water fall pipes renewed							2
Choked drains cleansed or repaired							24
W.C. flushing cisterns repaired							2
Water supply pipes repaired							1
Portable Dustbins provided by Local Authority in default							87

INSPECTIONS MADE DURING THE YEAR.

Houses—Public Health Acts : Visits							124
Complaints investigated							677
Visits to property under notice							128
Factories—Mechanical Power							34
Factories—No Mechanical Power							2
Drainage Work							112
Bakehouses							15
Fried Fish Shops							12
Wet Fish Shops							104
Markets							163
Meat Inspection							821
Offensive Trades							52
Ice Cream Shops							91
Dairies and Milk Shops							52
Vermín							3,284
Depot and Tip							301
Refuse collection							316
Interviews with owners							136
Miscellaneous							144
Water Samples							153
Unsound Food							42
Offices Shops and Railway Premises Act : Visits							42
Atmospheric Pollution							18
Scrap Metal Dealers Act : Visits							2
Poultry Packing Station							58
Improvement Grants							203
Food Poisoning Enquiries							33
Noise Abatement							24

Total							<u>7,662</u>
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FACTORIES ACT, 1961

The number of factories on the register, including two bakehouses, is 115. During the year 77 visits were paid to these premises, which resulted in two offences against the Act being remedied. This work has been facilitated by the ready co-operation which has been extended at all times by Her Majesty's Inspector for the District.

The following table in the form required by the Ministry of Labour and National Service, gives a summary of the work undertaken by the Public Health Inspectors.

PART I OF THE ACT

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

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Number of		Occupiers prosecuted (5)
		Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	4	8	1	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	96	65	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (including out-workers' premises)	15	4	—	—
TOTAL	115	77	1	—

2—Cases in which defects were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Rem'd (3)	To H.M. Inspec. (4)	By H.M. Inspec. (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective draining of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	1	1	—	—	—
(b) unsuitable or defective	1	1	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out work)	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	2	2	NIL	NIL	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

		SECTION 133			SECTION 134		
	Nature of work	No. of out-workers in August list required by Section 110(1)(c) (2)	No. of cases of default in sending list to the Council (3)	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists (4)	No. of instances of work in some premises (5)	Notices served (6)	Prosecutions (7)
	Wig Makers	5	—	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL	5	—	—	—	—	—



