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Contributors

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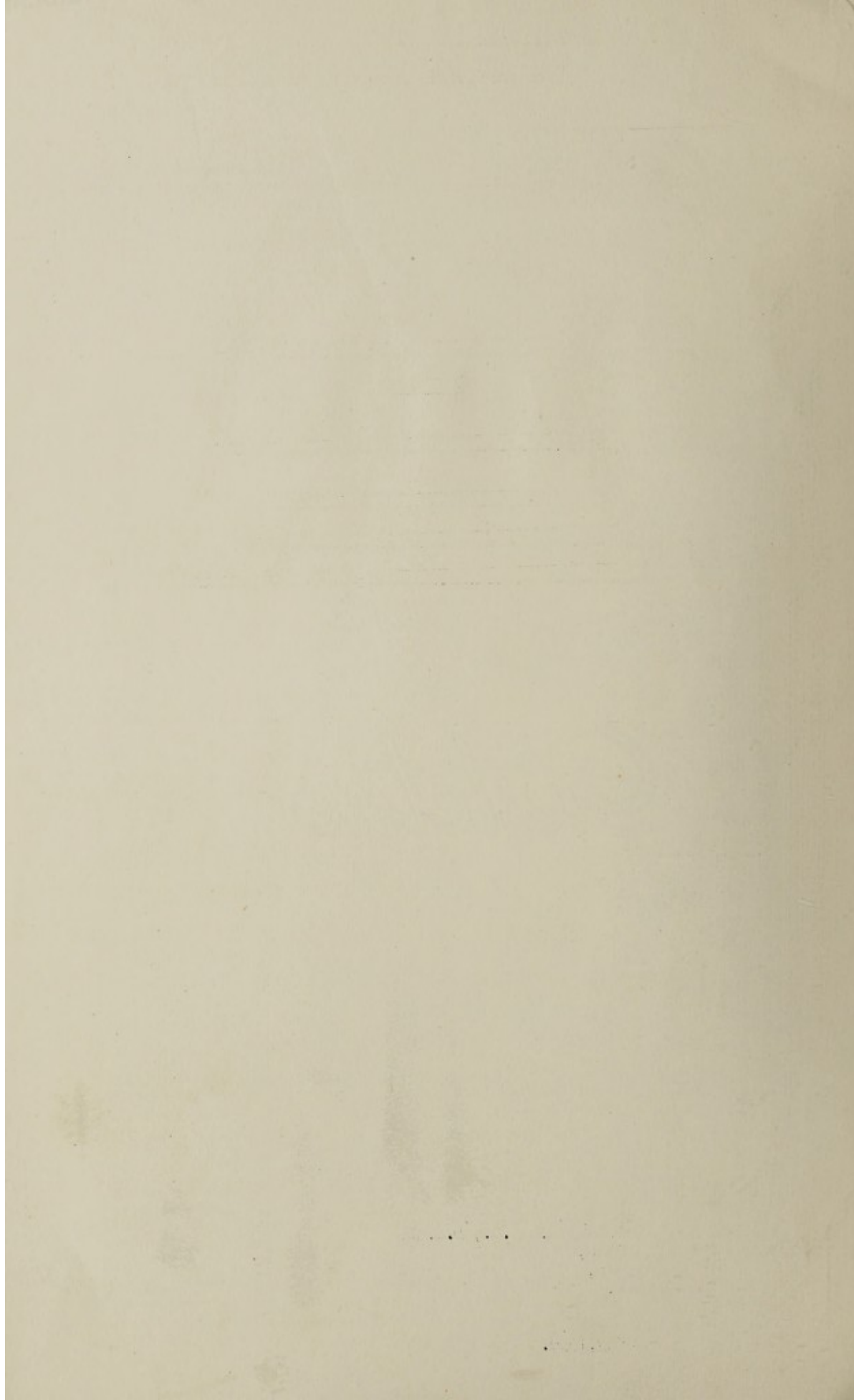
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1949
FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY
IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN - PARTS OF LINDSEY.

Dr. C.S.E. Wright, M.B., B.C., D.P.H.,
Council Offices,
Boston Road,
Spilsby.

31st July, 1950.



Medical Officer of Health's report for 1949.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present to you the Annual Report on the health and sanitary conditions of the Spilsby Rural District for the year ending 31st December, 1949.

I am pleased to be able to report once again that the general health of the people has been good.

The year 1949 started with a mild winter and this was followed by a sunny and dry spring, summer and autumn to the benefit of those people who were able to spend their leisure out of doors. The economic condition of the Country and a world shortage of certain commodities did not permit of much relaxation of the severe rationing to which we are all so accustomed, but there is no evidence that the health and vitality of the people in this district are suffering as a result of it. On the other hand the babies and young children were never bonnier or stronger than they are to-day. A good augury for the future.

The National Health Act which came into force in 1948 is now working smoothly in most directions and only a small percentage of the population is not taking advantage of it. It undoubtedly does involve General Practitioners and the Chemists in extra work as some people now visit their doctor for trivial ailments and as a result there are now several more doctors practising in the district than a few years ago. All of them are co-operating in the working of the Health Act. There are also more Specialists available for consultation and this fact with the increasing laboratory services should do much to help medical practice and the early treatment of disease.

The section of the population which is not getting all the benefit it should out of the Act is the aged and aged sick. There are not nearly sufficient beds available to accommodate those in this group who require institutional treatment and the House-help service has not yet started to get into operation in this area. More help is undoubtedly wanted to look after the welfare of these people who are too old and infirm to look after themselves.

Vital Statistics.

Area. The area of the District is unaltered, 146,030 acres in 69 parishes.

Population. The population is estimated at 23,850.

Rateable Value. The Rateable value is £93,212, and the value of a penny rate is £380.

Houses. The number of inhabited houses is 7,450.

Births. The births (live) numbered 426, compared with 404 in 1948 and 450 in 1947. Of the 426 infants born 215 were male and 211 female. 12 boys and 14 girls were illegitimate. The total number of births represents a birthrate of 17.8 per thousand of the population:- the rate for the whole of England and Wales was 16.7.

Deaths. The deaths numbered 311. Compared with 268 in 1948 and 278 in 1947. Of the deaths 164 were male and 147 female. This represents a Deathrate of 13 per thousand of the population compared with the rate of 11.7 for the whole Country.

Infant Mortality. The infant mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age was 15. 12 male and 3 female. Giving a deathrate per thousand live births of 35.2. The corresponding figure for England and Wales was 32. Of the 15 deaths 2 were in illegitimate children.

Still births. There were 17 stillbirths 9 male and 8 female.

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Causes of death. Among the 311 deaths - 50 were due to Cancer, 116 to diseases of the heart and circulatory system, 39 to intra-cranial vascular lesions, 13 to Tuberculosis, 11 to Pneumonia, 6 to Bronchitis, 7 to diseases of the kidneys, 6 to Appendicitis and other digestive diseases, 2 to Influenza, 3 to road accidents and 5 to other violent causes.

General Provision of Health Services.

Laboratory Examinations are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. The enlarged scope of this service is being increasingly used by the Public Health Department as well as by the Medical Practitioners in the district. Complete chemical and bacteriological examinations of water samples, when required, are carried out by Messrs. W.W. Taylor of Nottingham.

All Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances have been taken over by the National Health Service. The Spilsby Hospitals are in the Boston Board Group. The Gables part of the Spilsby Hospitals has a long waiting list and we frequently hear complaints of there not being accommodation for some urgent case. The Gables not only requires enlargement for more beds but also more facilities for isolating cases that need it.

Infectious Diseases are sent, when requiring hospital treatment, to Scarthoe or Boston Isolation Hospitals if beds are available, but sometimes to Lincoln or even further afield.

Midwifery and Nursing Services have been unaltered during the year. Owing to the difficulty of getting efficient help in the homes and to the fact that all hospitals are entirely free now, there is an increasing tendency for women to wish to go to hospital for their confinements. But owing to the shortage of beds normal cases can only be admitted for a first baby or if the home conditions are so bad as to necessitate it.

Scabies. No cases of this skin disease (generally due to dirty household conditions) were reported to me during the year.

Venereal Diseases. No fresh cases were reported to me during 1949. A clinic for the treatment of these diseases is in operation at Skegness; advice and treatment is free and entirely confidential.

Diphtheria. Immunisation of children. During the year the following number of children were immunised against Diphtheria in the Spilsby Rural District:-

Under 5 years of age	333
5 to 14 years of age	55
Boosters (i.e. those who have had a reinforcing dose when older).	141

These figures are very satisfactory and if they can be maintained in the future will ensure that a large percentage of the children will have been given this protection. During the year 2 very slight cases of Diphtheria were notified to me.

Vaccination. The number of children vaccinated against Smallpox was as follows:-

Under 1 1949.	1 to 4 1945 to 1948.	5 to 14 1935 to 1944	15 and over before 1935.	Total.
33	34	10	8	85
<u>Re-vaccinations</u>				
0	0	2	10	12

1. The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem.

2. In the second part of the paper, the author considers the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved in this case and that the solution is unique.

3. The third part of the paper is devoted to a numerical analysis of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved numerically and that the numerical solution is accurate.

4. In the fourth part of the paper, the author considers the stability of the problem. It is shown that the problem is stable and that the solution is continuous with respect to the data.

5. The fifth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem.

6. In the sixth part of the paper, the author considers the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved in this case and that the solution is unique.

7. The seventh part of the paper is devoted to a numerical analysis of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved numerically and that the numerical solution is accurate.

8. In the eighth part of the paper, the author considers the stability of the problem. It is shown that the problem is stable and that the solution is continuous with respect to the data.

9. The ninth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem.

10. The tenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem.

11. In the eleventh part of the paper, the author considers the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved in this case and that the solution is unique.

12. The twelfth part of the paper is devoted to a numerical analysis of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved numerically and that the numerical solution is accurate.

13. In the thirteenth part of the paper, the author considers the stability of the problem. It is shown that the problem is stable and that the solution is continuous with respect to the data.

14. The fourteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem.

15. In the fifteenth part of the paper, the author considers the special case of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved in this case and that the solution is unique.

16. The sixteenth part of the paper is devoted to a numerical analysis of the problem. It is shown that the problem can be solved numerically and that the numerical solution is accurate.

17. In the seventeenth part of the paper, the author considers the stability of the problem. It is shown that the problem is stable and that the solution is continuous with respect to the data.

18. The eighteenth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the results. It is shown that the problem is of great importance and that it has not been completely solved. The author then proceeds to a detailed analysis of the problem.

These figures are not satisfactory. Since the compulsory vaccination of children ceased the falling off of those receiving this protection has been considerable. This is unfortunate as with the increasing speed of travel the risk of cases of Smallpox developing in this country has increased.

Tuberculosis. There were 23 fresh cases of Tuberculosis notified in 1949. The same figure as for 1948 and about the average for recent years. Of the 23 cases 4 were of the Non-pulmonary type. There were 13 deaths from this disease.

Prevalence of disease. The early part of the year saw a large amount of Influenza all over the district and several cases were of a severe type; there were 2 deaths from this cause. At the same time and partly as a result of the Influenza there were in some parts several cases of Pneumonia with 11 deaths. Throughout the Spring and Summer Measles was epidemic, gradually spreading from the coast towards the west. Most of the cases were of a mild type and mainly young children were affected but there was 1 death. At the same time Chickenpox was present in some schools. There were only 9 cases of Scarlet Fever, a very low figure indeed. The 5 cases of Infantile Paralysis were scattered all over the district and had no relation to each other.

The following table shows the incidence of Notifiable diseases reported to me during the year:-

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>No. of cases.</u>	<u>No. of deaths</u>
Smallpox.	0	0
Scarlet Fever	9	0
Whooping Cough	37	0
Acute Poliomyelitis (Infantile Paralysis)	5	1
Measles	351	1
Diphtheria	2	0
Erysipelas	6	0
Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	0	0
Pneumonia	34	11
Cerebrospinal Fever.	1	0
Puerperal Fever	0	0
" Pyrexia	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Food Poisoning	0	0
Tuberculosis		
Pulmonary	19	10
Non-pulmonary	4	3

Sanitary Conditions of the area.

Water Supplies. Regular tests of the water as supplied by the Council's Pen and Coastal schemes show that the quality continues to be very satisfactory. The Coastal Supply is at present quite adequate for the needs of that area, but the increasing volume of water that is and will more and more be required for the Pen district has necessitated large quantities of water from the North-East Water Company being added to the Council's reservoir at Twentylands. The water as supplied to Spilsby and Hundleby has not at all times been quite up to standard owing to burst mains and underchlorination at the source and often there has been a deficiency in pressure. It is hoped that the Company will very shortly be taken over by the Council and improved storage capacity and pumping machinery will then be installed. This source of supply will then be very much improved for domestic purposes and also available for fire fighting purposes.

A start has been made with the Dribby bore. It is most important that this source of supply should be got into use at the earliest possible moment. This source if it comes up to our expectations will eventually relieve all our anxieties as to the available amount of water and will enable the Council to supply the Wold villages with a wholesome and liberal piped supply of water and also modern sewerage systems.

I append at the end of this report the Water Engineer's report on the various water schemes and the extensions that have taken place during the year.

1. The first part of the report is a general
description of the project and its objectives.
2. The second part is a detailed description of the
methodology used in the study.

3. The third part is a description of the
results of the study.

4. The fourth part is a discussion of the
results and their implications for future research.
5. The fifth part is a conclusion and a list of
references.

6. The sixth part is a list of references.

7. The seventh part is a list of references.

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19. The nineteenth part is a list of references.
20. The twentieth part is a list of references.

Milk.
Milk (Special Designation) Regulations.

There are nine producers of Tuberculin Tested milk in the District.

From the 1st October, 1949, the registration of milk distributors and other dairy premises became the responsibility of the Local Authority under the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949, and the registration of dairy farmers and dairy farms passed to the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries.

The Officers of the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries will find that splendid work has been accomplished in our rural district in respect of excellent cowsheds.

Fifty samples of milk obtained from producers under the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations, 1949, were found to be satisfactory as regards cleanliness and fifteen were unsatisfactory.

Housing.

To-day, one important housing concern of this country is to prevent the trend of the agricultural worker from the country to our cities and towns.

Bad conditions in rural housing are an incentive to the drift of the land worker towards the towns, and to-day the worker's wife plays a prominent part. If the amenities are available, and the farm cottage is not too secluded, it generally follows that the farmer has a contented worker.

The problem of the Rural District Council to-day is to speed up the process of making habitable the cottages classified in the Housing Survey as Category 4, and to build new houses for those people now living in houses scheduled in Category 5.

Until the Council is enabled to accelerate its progress in the replacement of houses in Category 5, or the Building Licence ceiling is raised, there will always be insufficient suitable houses for the rural workers.

The present long term policy is probably necessary because of financial conditions limiting imported goods such as timber, but it does not satisfy the agricultural worker who waits and waits for the improvements so necessary for a decent home.

If we take the figures under the Housing Rural Survey, there are 2065 houses in Cat. 4 (i.e. require reconditioning) representing 32% of houses under £16 Rateable Value. Scheduled in Cat. 5 (i.e. unfit for human habitation and unreasonable in expense to render the same fit for human habitation) there are 980 houses, representing 15% of houses under £16 Rateable Value.

It will be clearly observed that with the present day controls, it is inevitable that for some years to come, patience must be exercised by those who desire to assist their employees in having a decent home.

The following table gives a whole picture of the efforts of the Council to improve housing conditions during the year:-

Position at 31st December, 1949:-

New Houses.

Proposals approved.	65
Started	63
Damp Proof Course	65
Eaves	46
Roofed	56
Plastered	80
Finished	96 (88 occupied)

1. 1911-12

2. 1912-13
3. 1913-14
4. 1914-15
5. 1915-16

6. 1916-17
7. 1917-18
8. 1918-19

9. 1919-20
10. 1920-21

11. 1921-22
12. 1922-23
13. 1923-24
14. 1924-25
15. 1925-26
16. 1926-27
17. 1927-28
18. 1928-29
19. 1929-30
20. 1930-31

21. 1931-32
22. 1932-33
23. 1933-34
24. 1934-35
25. 1935-36
26. 1936-37
27. 1937-38
28. 1938-39
29. 1939-40
30. 1940-41

31. 1941-42
32. 1942-43
33. 1943-44
34. 1944-45
35. 1945-46
36. 1946-47
37. 1947-48
38. 1948-49
39. 1949-50
40. 1950-51

41. 1951-52
42. 1952-53
43. 1953-54
44. 1954-55
45. 1955-56
46. 1956-57
47. 1957-58
48. 1958-59
49. 1959-60
50. 1960-61

51. 1961-62
52. 1962-63
53. 1963-64
54. 1964-65
55. 1965-66
56. 1966-67
57. 1967-68
58. 1968-69
59. 1969-70
60. 1970-71

New houses built by private enterprise - 28.

Building Licences.

Number of houses made fit for human habitation
as a result of building licences. 37.

It is very much to be hoped that the Ministry will be able to permit a considerable increase in the number of houses built by the Council and by private enterprise in the near future.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

There is a remarkable trend by the working people towards an annual caravan holiday. This is partly due to the inability to afford the charges at boarding houses etc., and is, of course, more marked where families with children are concerned.

As a result of the temptation to make money, many persons are placing all manner of structures on camping grounds, and your Officials are constantly employed in the supervision of these sites.

There is always a type of person who will not co-operate with the Council. On these sites will be seen small structures and unsightly bus bodies, but necessary steps are being taken to ensure that they comply with the law.

A poor and unsightly camp can soon spoil the locality. This is most noticeable when the owner of the site has little interest except how to obtain as much money as possible.

The small amenities that go to improve a camping site such as roads; planting of trees; the constant mowing of grass; frequent attention to cleanliness at the sanitary conveniences; prevention of small additions etc., are often found lacking on sites where a lack-a-daisical attitude is adopted. Fortunately there are only three owners from a list of fifty-two, who abuse their obligations. At the time of report a prosecution is recommended against a camp owner for violation of the licensing conditions.

There is also a gradual drift into our coastal district by persons taking advantage of the present high cost of building. They sell their house at a handsome profit, buy a caravan and come to reside with us. The usual story is told that they have nowhere to live and they have been sent to the coast for health reasons.

A step in the right direction has been taken by Council in causing the ugly so-called moveable dwellings to be cleared from our district, and whilst there will be a certain amount of trouble, much good will result.

There are still a few families living in shacks and buses. Until such time as houses are found for these families, and in order to obtain a general clearance on the camping sites, the Council may have to consider the purchase of a site or sites and provide all amenities in order to house the people. It is realised that many of these persons are not local inhabitants and in fairness should not take preference for a new Council House over a resident, yet it is our responsibility.

Squatters.

The Council's policy of rendering uninhabitable all huts that have been invaded by squatters, as the huts become vacant, and as far as possible rehousing the families in sites prepared at the hutments at the Great Steeping and East Kirkby Aerodromes, has done a great deal to diminish this difficult problem. In furtherance of this policy also the Council has during the year taken over and equipped additional hutments at Great Steeping at what was the W.A.A.F quarters. The "Squatter" question is now entirely under control and it is reasonable to hope that, with their co-operation, the few families still squatting at Jackson's Corner, Ingoldmolls, and elsewhere will be more satisfactorily housed at a not too far distant future.

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Sewerage.

As in previous years, I again deplore the lack of progress towards meeting what is a most urgent problem, the provision of sewers and installation of modern sewerage disposal works for our coastal districts.

Visitors on their first visit at Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells (coastal parishes) are surprised and disturbed, when they realise that the only method of drainage, is to a cesspool in an area of residential houses. Soon these cesspools are overflowing due to the increased accommodation, and it is sometimes not possible for Council's cesspool vehicles to give immediate attention to the trouble.

I have already reported on the primitive sanitary arrangements at Hogsthorpe and strongly press for the immediate abolition of present conditions and for the permission for Council to be allowed to complete their suggested sewerage scheme.

After these schemes have been approved, there should be little delay in effecting improvements at Spilsby and Hundley, Burgh-le-Marsh and Wainfleet; later schemes will be required at Sibsey and Willoughby and also the utilisation of the R.A.F. sewerage schemes at Halton to include Great Steeping, Little Steeping and Firsby and the R.A.F. sewerage scheme at East Kirkby for that village.

The total number of conversions to the water carriage system during the year was 32. The amount contributed to the owners was £328. 4. Od.

In Spilsby and Hundley nearly all the houses are now provided with Water closets where the mains water and sewer are available. It is anticipated that in 1950 there will be 100% of properties on the sewer as a result of notices served on the owners.

Sanitary Accommodation at Public Houses.

Satisfactory achievement was accomplished during the year following the preliminary action of 1948 towards the progress of providing additional sanitary conveniences where necessary. It is anticipated that every public house will very shortly, have a separate sanitary convenience for the tenant, the men and the women customers.

The position at the end of the year was as follows:-

Public Houses.	Total	97
Number of Public Houses with separate sanitary conveniences for		
(i) Tenant (ii) Men, and		
(iii) Women customers.	86	
Works in hands of Builders.	5	
Outstanding	6	

Scavenging Services.

With the additional parishes of Burgh and Hogsthorpe included in the direct labour scheme in lieu of the private contractors, the Council's scavenging services in dry refuse collection covers nine parishes. In addition Great Steeping Camp is given a fortnightly collection.

It is estimated that 1,910 premises are given scavenging services being 25⁹¹/₂ properties in the district.

During the holiday season there are over 1,000 moveable dwellings and similar structures on the camping sites, and weekly refuse removal is undertaken, in addition to the above mentioned number of house premises.

Night soil collection is undertaken by Council's direct labour scheme in the parishes of Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards, Ingoldmells, Hogsthorpe, Burgh, Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints and Wainfleet St. Mary.

1. The first part of the document is a letter from the President of the United States to the Congress, dated January 1, 1801.

2. The second part is a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, dated January 1, 1801.

3. The third part is a report from the Secretary of the Navy, dated January 1, 1801.

4. The fourth part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801.

5. The fifth part is a report from the Secretary of the Interior, dated January 1, 1801.

6. The sixth part is a report from the Secretary of the State, dated January 1, 1801.

7. The seventh part is a report from the Secretary of the War, dated January 1, 1801.

There was a transfer of the night soil collection from the private contractor at Burgh and Hogsthorpe during the year, and no private contractors are now engaged by the Council on these services.

On all the camping sites the Council undertakes a weekly night soil collection and removal, with the exception of Ingoldmells, where a twice weekly removal is instituted.

The Council is contemplating the purchase of additional modern refuse and cesspool vehicles. If the vehicles are obtainable early in 1950, there should be no reason why other parishes should not be included in the Scavenging Area Scheme, and indeed some Parish Councils have asked for this service.

The cesspool vehicle cleansed and emptied, at owners request and payment, a total of 242 cesspools.

There has been a steady improvement in the scavenging services during 1949.

Food.

As a result of the great increase in the number of cases of food poisoning during recent years, the public conscience has been aroused and a clean food campaign started by the Ministry.

The standards of hygiene are being improved and it is abundantly clear from the interest taken by traders after our preliminary talks with them on personal hygiene that they appreciate the necessity for cleanliness and our efforts are not wasted. Unclean habits, filthy and unsatisfactory conditions will no longer be tolerated by the public in the purchase of eatables, and this is all to the good.

The time must come when legislation will enforce every handler of food being tested to prove that he is not a carrier of the Enteric Group.

It is most interesting to report that, following an interview with W. Butlin Esq., M.B.E., at one of his holiday camps situate in our district, he promised to support our efforts, and assured us that all the staff employed in his kitchens would be examined by their Medical Officer, and tests taken. Furthermore he stated that he intended to bring the matter before the Holiday Camps Association, with a view to voluntary testing being adopted irrespective of any possible future legislation. This is a great step in the right direction, for it must be remembered that there are approximately seven thousand campers and staff staying weekly at this Holiday Camp during the season.

The Council decided to adopt Model Byelaws respecting Handling, Wrapping and Delivery of Food and Sale of Food in the Open Air, and it is hoped that these will soon be adopted and enforced.

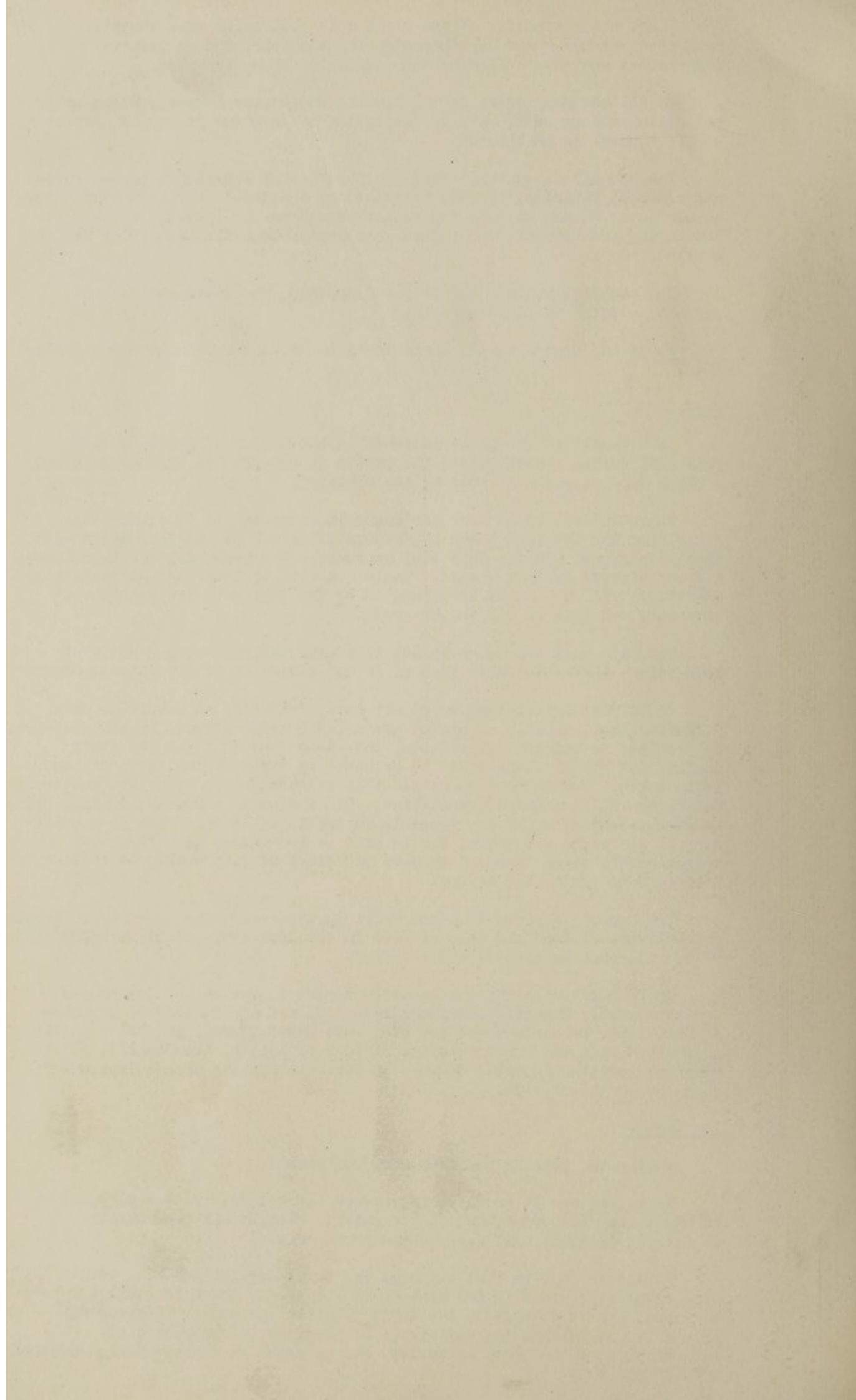
There has been nothing serious to report so far as the bakehouses are concerned. Unsatisfactory conditions were found at certain premises at Chapel St. Leonards where ice cream was manufactured, and after a joint inspection with the County Medical Officer of Health, the Council, after receiving written reports, decided to take appropriate proceedings under Food and Drugs Act, 1938.

Ice Cream.

During the year 22 premises were registered.

There are now 36 premises registered altogether, two for purposes of manufacturing ice cream, and 34 for retail. Nearly all the retail registered premises sell wrapped ice cream only.

Whilst it appears that the Heat Treatment Regulations have been a step towards progress in the hygiene of ice cream, there is still a weakness, and it relates to the Mobile Vehicle and cart. These do not appear to come within the definition of premises, for purposes of registration by the Local Authority, but no doubt at a later period control will govern them.



Twenty three samples of ice cream were taken, and the results of analysis are as follows:-

Grade 1	15
Grade 2	1
Grade 3	7
Grade 4	-

Condemed Food.

The following foodstuffs were condemed during the year as unfit for human consumption:-

<u>Commodity.</u>	<u>No. of Tins.</u>
Barley	6
Grape fruit	1
Nestles Milk	3
Sardines	1
Salmon	4
Beans	2
Peaches	1
Peas	2
Meat	2
Rhubarb	1
Carrots	1
Pickles	1
Grapefruit Marmalade	2
Tomatoes	1
Pears	1
Pineapples	1
Gafflebiter	4

<u>Commodity (Bulk)</u>	<u>Weight.</u>
Butter	112 lbs.
Cheese	13 lbs.
Meat	805 lbs
Green Gamon	19½ lbs.
Bacon	3 lbs.

Rodent Control.

The following tables indicate the work of inspection and destruction carried out by the Council's whole-time Rodent Operator, Mr. H. Wright, during the year ended 31st December, 1949:-

<u>Type of infestation</u>	<u>Areas treated.</u>	<u>Bodies Found.</u>
Major infestation	31	645
Minor infestation	81	194

Numbers of Treatments and Types of Premises.

<u>Type of Premises.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>No. treated.</u>	<u>No. of visits made.</u>
Sewage farms.	Spilsby		3
Sewers	Spilsby		1
	Wainfleet		1
	Burgh		1
Tips.	Spilsby		2
	Burgh		2
	Hogsthorpe		2
	Ulceby		1
Dwelling houses.		23	
Business premises		32	
Farms and Poultry farms		52	
Camping Grounds		3	

[Faint, illegible text covering the majority of the page, possibly a letter or report.]

<u>Type of premises.</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Number treated.</u>
Schools.		4
Institutions		1
Sewers and Drains		3

Surveys have been carried out in the following parishes:-

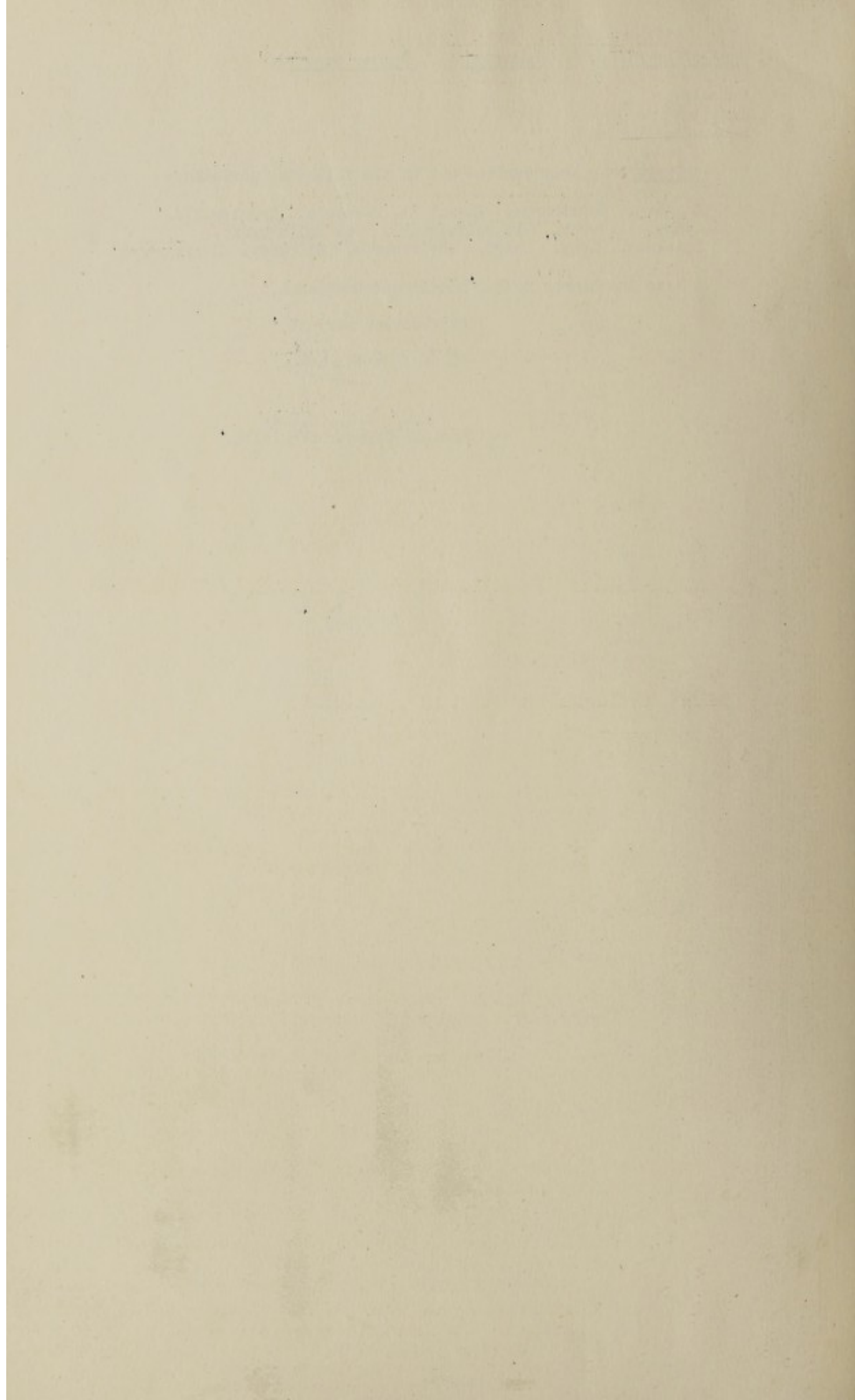
Langham. Hogsthorpe. Chapel St. Leonards. Ingoldmells.
 Ashby. Anderby. Old Bolingbroke. New Bolingbroke.
 Friskney. Orby. Burgh. Addlethorpe. Stickney. Carrington.

I have the honour to be, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

C. S. Wright

M.B. B.C., D.P.H.
 Medical Officer of Health.



Report of work done by Sanitary Inspector for the year 1949.Total number of new houses erected during the year.

(I)	By the Local Authority	...	...	88
(II)	By other Local Authorities	...	...	-
(III)	By other bodies or persons	...	...	28

1. Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

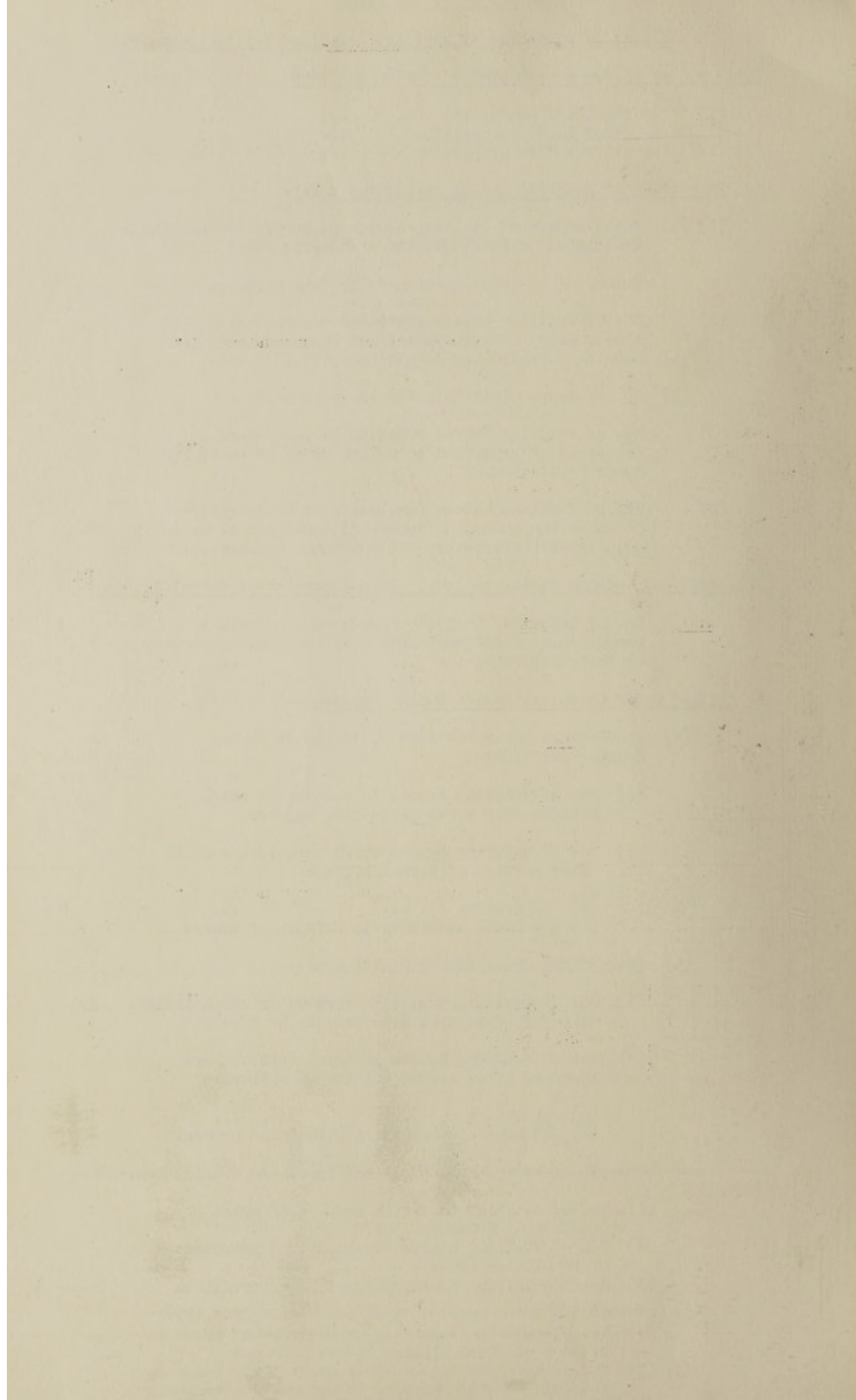
(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	1042
(b)	Number of re-inspections made for the purpose.	1230
(2) (a)	No. of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	-
(b)	No. of inspections made for the purpose.	-
(3)	No. of dwelling houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation. ...	6
(4)	No. of dwelling houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation.	986

2. Remedy of Defects during the year without service of Formal Notices:-

No. of Defective Dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers. ...	-
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3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-

(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 36 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	12
(2)	No. of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners. ...	4
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners.	-
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	35
(2)	No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a)	by owners ...	10
(b)	by Local Authority in default of owners.	-
(c)	Proceedings under sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	4
(2)	No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	-
(3)	No. of dwelling houses subject to undertakings	-
(d)	Proceedings under section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	-
(2)	No. of separate tenements or underground rooms in respects of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit.	-



4. Housing Act, 1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

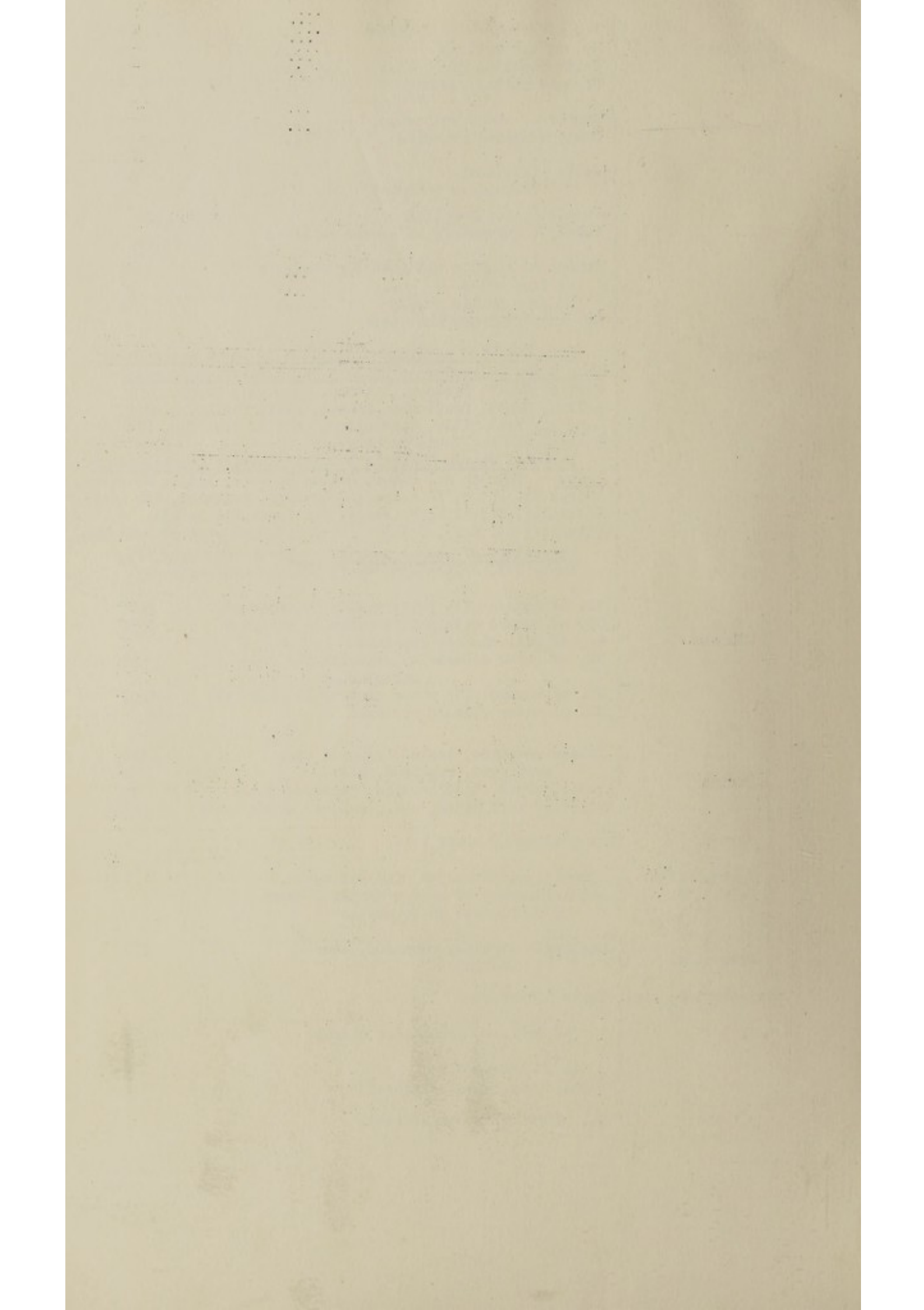
(a)	(I)	No. of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	-
	(II)	No. of families dwelling therein	-
	(III)	No. of persons dwelling therein	-
(b)		No. of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	-
(c)	(I)	No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	5
	(II)	No. of persons concerned in such cases	36
(d)		No. of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved.	-
	
Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.	{	No. of site licences	52
		No. of individual licences	-
		No. inspected during year	4368
		No. of contraventions remedied	156
Bakehouses.	{	No. in district	40
		No. of inspections	126
		No. of contraventions	1
		Defects remedied	1
Dairies and Milk Shops	{	No. on register	71
		No. of Pasteurising Licences	3
		No. of inspections.	23
		Contraventions remedied	15
		No. of milk samples taken : Satisfactory	50
		Unsatisfactory	15
Ice Cream	{	No. of manufacturers	2
		No. of premises registered for sale	34
		No. of contraventions	1
		No. of samples taken : Satisfactory	23
		Unsatisfactory	-
Slaughter- houses.	{	No. on register	...
		No. of inspections	...
		Contraventions of by-laws	...
		Defects remedied	...
			} No slaughtering in area.

Unsound Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned.

	Cattle, excluding cows.	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)					
Number inspected					
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis</u>					
Whole carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than t.b.					
<u>Tuberculosis only.</u>					
Whole Carcases condemned					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					

Offensive Trades	(	No. of premises in district	...	1
	(	No. of inspections	...	4
	(	Contraventions of by-laws	...	-
	(	Contraventions remedied	...	-
Shops Act, 1934.	(	Number of shops inspected	...	-
	(	Contraventions remedied	...	-
Water Supply.	(	Wells (New sunk		3
	(	(Closed as polluted		-
	(	Public (Area supplied		} See below.
	(	Supply (Percentage of houses supplied		
	(	Number of samples obtained for analysis		62
	(	(a) from wells	...	26
	(	(b) from public supply	...	36
	(	Any insufficiency and where		
	(	<u>Area Supplied - Parishes supplied by water mains other than mains belonging to Spilsby Rural District Council -</u> Part of Croft, Spilsby, Raithby, Hundleby, Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Well, Markby, Sibsey, Langton, Frithville, Carrington, part of West Fen, Old Bolingbroke and Mavis Enderby. <u>Parishes supplied by Spilsby Rural District Council Water Mains -</u> Toynton St. Peter, Halton Holgate, Little Steeping, Thorpe St. Peter, East Keal, Stickford, Stickney, New Leake Eastville, Midville, Friskney, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, Toynton All Saints and part of West Fen. <u>Percentage of houses supplied -</u> Burgh 70%, Orby 27%, Gunby 21%, Welton 45%, Croft 40% and Candlesby 35%.		
	(
Drainage and Sewerage.	(	No. of houses with privy vaults in district		2401
	(	No. of houses with pail closets in district		3300
	(	No. of pail closets repaired		7
	(	No. of water closets substituted for dry receptacles		30
	(	No. of houses with water closets in district		1637
	(	No. of water closets repaired		-
	(	Drains examined, tested, exposed etc.		198
	(	" unstopped, repaired, etc.		4
	(	Waste, pipes, disconnected, repaired etc.		-
	(	Existing soil pipes, etc., renewed or repaired		7
	(	Sewers (New lengths of sewer laid		-
	(	Tanks, Filter Beds, etc. (Alterations to sewage disposal works.		-
	(	(Any inadequacy of sewage disposal works or complaints as to smells		-
	(	Cesspools. (Cesspools emptied, cleansed, etc.		242
	(	" abolished		-
	(	Disinfection, etc. (Rooms disinfected		
	(	(a) Ordinary infectious disease		18
	(	(b) tuberculosis		9
	(	Rooms stripped and cleansed		1
	(	No. of premises disinfested.		2



House Refuse	No. of houses using dustbins.	2387
	Is refuse removed by householders to by public scavenger?	
	How frequently is refuse removed from each house?	weekly.
	No. of complaints of non-removal	15
	Method of final disposal	controlled tipping.
Nuisances.	Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory?	Yes, where under Council's control.
	Total number of Nuisances during year:-	
	(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector.	-
	(2) Reported to Council	(Statutory notice issued 35
	" " not issued.	-

Public scavenging services are carried out at Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Anderby, Hundley and Sibsey.

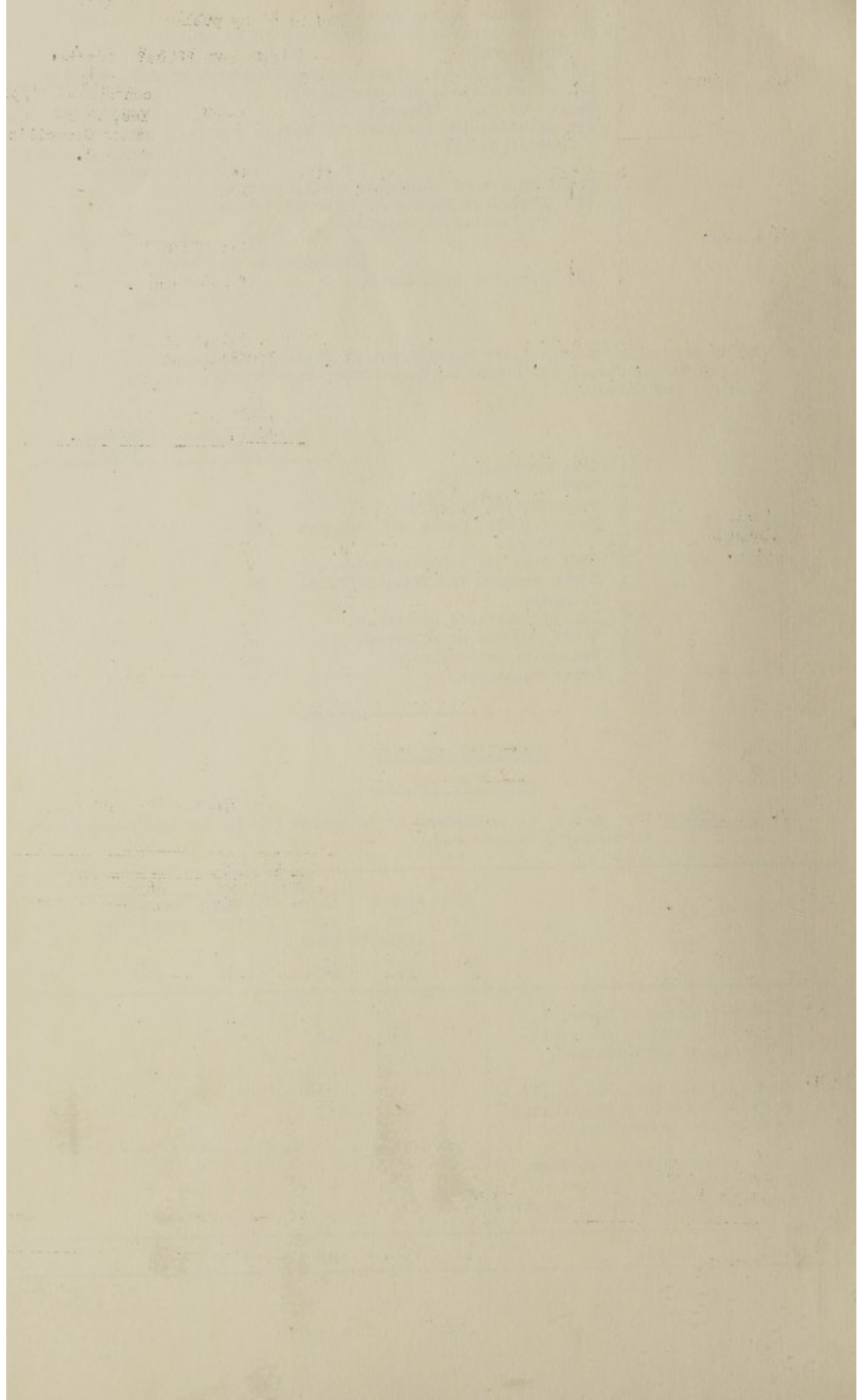
Details of Nuisances Abated.		After Informal Intimation.	After Statutory Notice.
	Overcrowding.	-	-
	Smoke	-	-
	Accumulation of refuse	3	-
	Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water.	11	-
	Foul pigs and other animals.	7	-
	Earth closets and privy middens.	30	-
	Dampness	-	-
	Ashbins provided at houses.	93	-
	Yards repaved or repaired.	-	-
	Cesspools and drainage	242	-
	Other nuisances.	-	-

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purpose of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors).

Premises.	M/c line No.	Number on Register	Number of			M/c line No.
			Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers prosecuted	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	27	40	-	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	104	113	3	-	2
(iii) Other Premises in which Sect. 7 is enforced by the L.A. (excluding out-workers' premises)	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total.		131	153	3	-	



2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found

Particulars (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found				No. of cases in which prosecu- tions were instituted (7)	M/c line No. (8)
		Found (3)	Reme- died. (4)	To H.M. Inspec- tor. (5)	By H.M. Inspec- tor (6)		
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4						4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors.	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)	9						9
(a) insufficient		2	2				
(b) Unsuitable or defective	10	1	1				10
(c) Not separate for sexes	11						11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	12						12
Total.	60	3	3				60

Part VIII of the Act. OUTWORK (Sections 110 and 111) - NIL.

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1873

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