ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1960

FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY.

IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN - PARTS OF LINDSEY.

August, 1961.

S P I L S B Y R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Public Health Staff

Medical Officer of Health:

A. Loftus, L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S., D.P.H., Dip. Mid.

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. Bailey, Cert. R.S.I., M.S.I.A., Cert. Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector:

H. Brumfitt, Cert. S.I.B., A.R. San. I., F.F.S.

Clerk:

E. Rittgerott (Miss).

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer's Report for the year 1960.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my fourth Annual Report on the Health and Sanitary conditions of Spilsby Rural District for the year 1960.

During the year there were 74 cases of Infectious Diseases notified, these were as follows: 7 cases of Measles, 6 cases of Dysentry, 5 cases of Whooping Cough, 9 cases of Acute Pneumonia, 8 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis, 2 cases of Acute Encephalitis, 1 case of Para Typhoid, 1 case of Food Poisoning and 2 cases of Meningococcal Infection.

There were 362 Births, 52 more than the previous year giving a birth rate of 15.6 per thousand of the population, National rate was 16.4. 254 Deaths occurred, 50 less than the previous year, giving a death rate of 11 per thousand of the resident population, when this rate is adjusted for comparison with other places, it gives a rate of 9.13. The national rate was 12.2. 82% of the Deaths occurred in persons over 60 years of age. 7 Deaths occurred in children under 1 year, 4 in infants under 4 weeks and 4 in infants under 1 week.

VITAL STATISTICS

Area in acres 147,530

Population The Registrar General's estimated mid-year home population is 23,100

Density The Density of population is (persons per acre) ..... .170

Rateable Value The Rateable Value was ..... £240,475.
and the product of a penny rate ..... £937.

Houses The number of houses inhabited was ..... 8,002.

Births Live Births (a) Legitimate M- 190. F- 150 Total 362
(b) Illegitimate M- 11. F- 11.

Live Birth rate per 1,000 population	15.6
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total live Births	6.07
Stillbirths	8
Rate per 1,000 total live and still births	21.6
Total live and still births	370
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year) M- 1. F- 6.	7
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births	16.5
Legitimate Mortality Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births ..	17.6
Illegitimate Mortality Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births	45.5
Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 4 weeksper 1,000 total live births)	11.0
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 to total live births).....	11.0
Perinatal Mortality Rate (still births and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and still-births)	32.4

VITAL STATISTICS

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ..... Nil

Number of Deaths ..... Nil

Rate per 1,000 total live and still births ..... Nil

DEATHS

No. of deaths from all causes 254

Death rate per 1,000 resident population 11

Death rate adjusted for comparison with other places 9.13

Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 resident population 12.2

CAUSES OF DEATHS ACCORDING TO REGISTRAR GENERAL'S RETURN.

Disease	Male	Females	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	-	-	-
Tuberculosis other organs	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	-	-	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic Disease	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasm Stomach	1	2	3
Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	2	2	4
Malignant Neoplasm Breast	-	4	4
Malignant Neoplasm Uterus	-	2	2
Other Malignant & Lymphotic Neoplasms	9	11	20
Leukaemia and Aleukaemia	-	1	1
Diabetes	-	-	-
Vascular lesions of Nervous system	16	30	46
Coronary Disease angina	31	18	49
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	3	5
Other Heart Disease	25	24	49
Other Circulatory Disease	8	2	10
Influenza	-	-	-
Pneumonia	3	5	8
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	3	-	3
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodonum	1	-	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	1	-	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of prostrate	5	-	5
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations	1	3	4
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	10	14	24
Motor Vehicle accidents	-	1	1
All other accidents	2	1	3
Suicide	3	1	4
Total all cases	128	126	254

The death rate per thousand of the population for

Tuberculosis	Nil.	Coronary Disease Angine	2.12.
Pneumonia	.34.	Malignant Neoplasm Lung Bronchus	.17.

Deaths - Age Distribution

Under 1 year	1-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-30	30-40	40-50	50-60
7	-	1	1	-	1	3	8	23

60-70	70 and over
47	163

Total = 254

82.6 % of the deaths occurred in persons over 60 years of age

17.4 % of the deaths occurred in persons under the age of 60 years.

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955.

Sample of Food and Drugs taken for Analysis during the year

I am indebted to Dr. C.D. Cormac, County Medical Officer of Health for the following information:-

	Number Analysed
1. Milk	534
2. Processed milk products (including cream, butter and ice cream)	7
3. Edible fats and oils	8
4. Preserves	2
5. Tinned, bottled, preserved and dried articles	4
6. Alcoholic beverages	2
7. Non-Alcoholic beverage	6
8. Sugar and flour confectionery	6
9. Meat and fish products (not included in 5.)	2
10. Vinegars, pickles, sauces, flavourings, spices and essences	4
11. Cereal products	14
12. Miscellaneous	3.
13. Medicines and Drugs	-
	592

39 samples of milk were found to be deficient in solids non fat and these deficiencies were due to natural reasons and the quality of the milk was improved by advisory action.

Samples of Milk

(a) Samples of Pasteurising Plant

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	114
Pasteurised	154

All the foregoing samples satisfied the phosphatase and methylene blue tests.

(b) Samples of milk taken in the course of delivery (Specified areas)

Tuberculin Tested Milk (Pasteurised)	12
Pasteurised	15
Sterilised	12
Tuberculin Tested (Raw)	2

All the foregoing samples satisfied the phosphatase and methylene blue tests.

(c) Samples for biological examination 193

14 of the foregoing samples showed positive evidence of brucellosis and in all cases the milk was subject to pasteurisation. One sample showed positive evidence of tuberculosis, but it was found that the herd had been sold for slaughter when the Di-visional Veterinary Officer proceeded to the farm to carry out the usual investigation.

Report of the Chief Public Health Inspector on the Sanitary Circumstances of the Area.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Refuse Collection.

Throughout the sixty-nine parishes a regular removal of domestic rubbish takes place with the provision of one 16/18 cubic yard Diesel S & D Fore and Aft, and three 10 cubic yard petrol Dennis side loading vehicles.

In seven parishes there is a once weekly collection and a once every three week collection in the remaining sixty-two parishes.

In recent years the original scavenging area has been widely enlarged taking in numerous premises at distances about ½ - ¾ mile from the original route. During the last five years, 484 newly erected premises have been included in the scavenging area. It is estimated that just over 90% of the habitable premises in the Rural District receive a refuse collection.

The future task will not be lightened by the submission of plans in 1959 and 1960 for the erection of 2,166 chalets at Ingoldmells, Chapel St. Leonards and Anderby, of which 144 were completed at the end of the year.

In order to maintain the service, and cope with additional future premises, particularly assistance in the Coastal region during the holiday season, a new 16/18 cubic yard Fore and Aft Refuse Vehicle is required.

The purchase of a new vehicle will also enable experiments to be carried out with a view to providing a service in some parishes once every two weeks in lieu of present arrangements - once every three weeks.

VEHICLE STATISTICS

Statement showing quantities of Petrol issued for use in Council's vehicles, Mileage travelled, miles per gallon, etc. Period: 1st January, 1960 to 31st December, 1960.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Vehicle.	Year of Purchase	Total mileage to 31.12.60.	Mileage 31.12.60.	Petrol. Gallons.	Miles per Gallon.
Refuse Vehicles.					
No. 2 (Inland)	1949/50.	94,890.	9,371.	1,180.	7.94
No. 3 (Inland)	1950/51.	86,458.	8,912.	1,143.	7.79
No. 4 (Inland)	1951/52.	57,794.	4,748.	737.	6.44
Total:		239,142.	23,031.	3,060.	
Cesspool Emptiers.					
No. 1 (Coastal and (Inland)	1948/49.	86,276.	7,998.	926.	8.64
No. 2 (Inland)	1949/50.	114,241.	11,460.	1,307.	8.76
No. 3 (Coastal)	1952/53.	59,411.	8,220.	914.	8.99
Total:		259,928.	27,678.	3,147.	
Refuse Vehicle.					
No. 5 (Coastal) (Diesel).					
Total:		17,293.	7,020.	610.	11.5

It might be considered that the disposal of refuse vehicle contents in a rural district would not be a problem. How different in practice! Isolated sites, ample soil for covering, close proximity to roads and nearness of site to points of full loads are just not available.

Refuse Collection.

Trenching and disposal of the refuse by fire at isolated places is satisfactory compared with heavy finance involved in transporting soil over long distances (when available) to the tips, plus the non-occurrance of fly and rat nuisance.

Cesspool Emptying.

Three vehicles are employed. During the year, the cesspool vehicles dealt with the following:-

322 Council houses with 154 cesspools. (Emptied once during the year)
324 Council houses in 18 parishes with small sewerage disposal works. (De-sludged 6 times during the year).
178 Cesspools at various Camp Sites.
37 Cesspools/Septic tanks at Schools, and
402 Private properties.

Works also included constant emptying of cesspool contents at the various public conveniences in the Coastal belt, de-sludging at Butlin's Holiday Camp and Clover Dairies sewerage disposal works; Council's sewerage works at Spilsby East Kirkby, Stickney and Chapel St. Leonards and emptying of pail closets at private properties and Camp Sites.

At the present time there is a charge of £1 for the emptying of cesspools at private properties and £3 for business premises.

During the holiday season the pail closets on the camp sites in the Coastal belt are emptied twice weekly.

The question of a free service at private houses with cesspools is under consideration. It is estimated that there are 3,409 private premises with cesspools.. This figure does not include 646 Council houses at present with cesspools or small sewage works.

Criticism is sometime levelled against Local Authorities regarding the disposal of sewage effluent on the land. The effluent must be collected from the community and it must also be disposed. Prevented from discharging the effluent into the sewer or direct into the sewage disposal works due to the adverse effect, the disposal is a serious practical problem.

CARAVAN SITES

The advent of the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, is momentous.

The existing problems associated with the habitation of moveable dwellings are due to the inadequate and unsatisfactory present-day legislation under the Public Health Act, 1936, and particularly, so far as the Coastal area in this Rural District is concerned, the licensing of land as Camp Sites resulting in compact community life without adequate and proper drainage facilities.

The nature of the soil in the Coastal region and high water level prohibits the true functional bacterial action of an underground septic tank.

The sincere hope of the Camp Site owner that the effluent will disperse through the brickwork or overflows, without causing a nuisance, is understandable, but it simply will not, and does not operate satisfactorily in the Coastal strata.

The whole Coastal area is inundated with dykes, drains and sewers. The majority of the Camp Sites are bounded by open dykes or drains, and the resultant liquid from the cesspool/septic tanks eventually fouls these water courses.

Consider these figures. At Ingoldmells there are 71 licensed Camp Sites. I have selected at random six sites, and according to the Water Department records, the consumption of water from April - September, 1960, is as follows:-

Caravan Sites.

Site A	359,050	gallons
Site B	111,283	gallons
Site C	195,240	gallons
Site D	156,792	gallons
Site E	514,658	gallons
Site F	382,623	gallons

Of this total- 1,719,646 gallons - the greatest quantity passed through the septic tanks after use at the wash hand sinks, deep sinks, urinals and W.C's. It is interesting to note from information supplied by the Water Engineer that the total amount of water used on the Camp Sites at Ingoldmells from April - September, 1960, was, 14,547,981 gallons.

Pollution takes place on nearly every Camp Site, and samples of drain water abounding the Camp Sites taken in the North, East, South and West parts of Ingoldmells this summer, gave only one result - "Evidence of gross contamination with faecal coli".

The completion of a proper sewerage disposal works with sewers at Ingoldmells, is many years overdue.

SEWAGE CONTAMINATION OF BATHING BEACHES.

The assumption that the health hazard from bathing in sewage contaminated sea water does not appear to have any serious injury to public health, according to leading specialists in the bacteriological and epidemiological field, may be re-assuring, but nevertheless there is still apprehension in some quarters.

Samples of sea water taken from the north, centre and south parts of the coastal belt indicated contamination, and investigations took place into the possible source.

The Council has dealt with the causes contributing to contamination along its coastal boundary.

Epidemiological, environmental and bacteriological surveys along the country's coast line should take place in order to place on record any information as to pollution or otherwise, also any positive or suspected association between pollution, sea bathing and disease.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Four hundred and ninety-six visits were made at various food premises including bakehouses, cafes, fish frying, butcher's food preparation rooms, grocers, stalls, mobile shops, ice-cream premises, etc.

Mobile Food Shops and Stalls.

It is understandable that where thousands of holiday visitors congregate some persons will take advantage in obtaining a quick profit and violate hygienic conditions. Many of the vendors do not reside in the Rural District, and I wonder as I inspect their mobile shops and observe little details of uncleanliness, what their storage facilities are like.

In my opinion, the small mobile shop with its commodities militates against hygienic food handling. The inherent problems are cramped and inadequate accommodation for the person, high temperature in the summer months having effect on the food and the inevitable minimum use of hot water for washing purposes where disposal of the effluent has to be thrown on the nearby ground.

Open food sold from a mobile shop stationed in one position on the main road where thousands of people traverse and cars constantly pass, has a tendency to be contaminated with the dust and dirt. In such case the food should be packed.

Mobile Food Shops and Stalls.

The enforcement of registration of all owners of mobile food shops with power to include particulars of premises used for storage of food outside the Rural District, would ease the present and future difficulties.

The above remarks are chiefly confined to the itinerant vendor and not to the one-man family business who serves the parishes in the rural community.

Meat.

There are nine private licensed slaughterhouses. A memorandum and detail report on the existing individual slaughterhouses was submitted to the Public Health Committee, under the Slaughterhouse (Hygiene) Regulations, 1958, and the Slaughter of Animals (Prevention of Cruelty) Regulations, 1958.

A total of eight hundred and fifty-nine carcases and organs of bovines, pigs and sheep were inspected at the slaughterhouses.

Poultry.

The inspection of poultry for fitness or otherwise of food does not receive sufficient attention.

Present-day legislation does not compel poultry to be examined at the tim of slaughter or premises to be licensed. Neither is it compulsory for the poultry owner to notify the Local Authority of his intention to slaughter or of the presence of diseased carcase condition. The numbers affected with the different avian diseases are increasing. Is it not therefore necessary that the same stringent legislation covering the licensing of slaughterhouses, compulsory notification of hours of slaughtering and presence of disease in the carcase of organs should apply to poultry?

HOUSING.

Sub-standard houses.

In 1955 and 1956 a Housing Survey was completed. The final result scheduled 540 properties for action under Section 11, Housing Act, 1936, being of such a poor standard as to be unreasonable in cost to be put into proper repair and condition.

There were also a large number of houses placed in Category 4 of the Rural Housing Survey, and with the aid of an Improvement Grant, could be brought up to modern housing standards.

Favourable progress has been made in informal and formal action.

During the year, thirty-one houses were demolished involving forty-three persons displaced from twenty families;

Twelve unfit houses were closed, displacing eight families, total of seventeen persons, and

One hundred and seventy houses were modernised with the aid of Improvement Grants.

Taking into full account the steady rise in recent years of the properties receiving Improvement Grants, along with ordinary repairs, Council and private enterprise building, I can verify from constant observation as I survey the area, that the standard of housing conditions in this wide rural area are satisfactory.

Report on premises formerly placed in Category 5 under the Rural Housing Survey, along with other houses later found to be unfit:-

(a) Number of unfit houses reported ..... 578.
(b) Number of cases initiated ..... 315.
(c) Number of Demolition Orders made ..... 161.
(d) Number of Closing Oders made ..... 24.

(e)	Demolished as result of action under (c)	58.
(f)	Repaired as result of action under (b)	25.
(g)	Undertakings given by owners following action under (b)	32.
(h)	Properties to be deal with	163.
(i)	Demolished by owners following preliminary inspection	57.
(j)	Repaired by owners following preliminary inspection	34.

SEWERAGE

Previous Annual Reports have fully indicated serious unsatisfactory arrangements for sewerage and sewage disposal in the parishes of Anderby, Chapel St. Leonards, Ingoldmells, Wainfleet All Saints and Burgh-le-Marsh. At Spilsby and Hundleby Sewerage Works, modern schemes are envisaged, which will allow the parish of Halton Holegate to be sewered.

Anderby Creek.

Works in progress.

Burgh-le-Marsh.

An amended scheme is being prepared for the disposal of sewage from this parish to be discharged and treated at the contemplated new sewerage works at Ingoldmells.

Chapel St. Leonards. Phase II. South Road/Trunch Lane area.

Tenders have been invited for the sewering of this area of land. This particular area for a considerable period has been a source of contamination of the open drains and sewers surrounding the large Camp Sites.

Ingoldmells.

It is Council's intention to proceed with Ingoldmells sewerage scheme without delay.

Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary and part of Croft.

Scheme prepared and matter awaiting Ministry to arrange a date upon which a Public Inquiry or Local Investigation into the scheme should be held.

WATER.

During the year under review some 224 separate samples of water supplied by the Undertaking, were submitted to the Ministry of Health Laboratories for analysis, the results of which proved to be as follows:-

	Class I. Excellent.	Class II. Satisfactory.	Class III. Doubtful.	Class IV. Unsatisfactory.
Twentylands G.G.	Nil.	53.	9.	6.
Mumby P. S.	Nil.	91.	Nil.	Nil.
Driby P. S.	4.	60.	Nil.	1.
COMBINED=	4.	204.	9.	7.

The Number of separately rated domestic supplies at the 31st December, 1960, was 5,926 domestic and 46 standpipe, giving a total of:- 5,972.

The above information has been supplied by the Water Engineer's Department.

RODENT CONTROL.

Prevention of Rodent Infestation of Properties.

One person is fully engaged on Rodent Control. The following table denotes the extent of his duties:-

	Local Authority.	Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Agric. Premises.	Total.
No. of properties inspected.	77.	268.	108.	436.	889.
No. of complete treatments carried out.	8.	57.	18.	88.	171.
Single treatments.	33.	181.	113.	337.	664.

Amount of monies received from business premises for rodent infestation treatment is: £261. 5s. 8d.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

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

Premises. 1.	No. on Register. 2.	Inspections. 3.	Written Notices. 4.	Occupiers Prosecuted. 5.
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	17.	8.	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	120.	41.	2.	-
(3) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers Premises).	-	-	-	-
Total:	137.	49.	2.	-

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

See Page 10 for information.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 to 1959.

Particulars.	No. of cases in which defects were found.				No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred.		
			To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector.	
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.
Want of cleanliness. S.1.	-	-	-	-	-
Overcrowding. S.2.	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature. S.3.	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate Ventilation. S.4.	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors. S.6.	-	-	-	-	-
San. Conveniences. S.7.					
(a) Insufficient.	1.	1.	-	1.	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	1.	1.	-	1.	-
(c) Not separate for sexes.	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork).	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2.	2.	-	2.	-
Part VIII of the Act. OUTWORK. Sections 110 and 11. N I L.					

HOUSING.

Total No. of dwelling houses and flats in District ..... 8,022.

TOTAL NUMBER OF NEW HOUSES ERECTED DURING THE YEAR

1) By the Local Authority ..... 34.
2) By other Local Authorities ..... -
3) By other bodies or persons ..... 65.
4) No. allocated for replacing houses subject to Demolition Orders or otherwise demolished ..... 25.

HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACTS, 1954-57

No. of certificates of disrepair issued ..... Nil.

INSPECTION OF DWELLING HOUSES DURING THE YEAR

1) (a) Total no. of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) ..... 214.
(b) No. of inspections made for the purpose ..... 277.

HOUSING

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 ..... 174.

ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS DURING THE YEAR

2) Proceedings under the Housing Acts
(a) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ..... 1.

3) Slum Clearance - proceedings under the Housing Acts
(a) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made (individual unfit houses only) ..... 27.
(b) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders (individual unfit houses only) ..... 31.
(c) No. of dwelling houses, or parts, subject to Closing Orders ..... 24.
(d) No. of dwelling houses, or parts, rendered fit by Undertakings ..... 9.
(e) No. of dwelling houses included in confirmed Clearance Orders ..... Nil.
(f) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance thereof ..... Nil.
(g) Total no. 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. 53.
(h) Total no. of dwelling houses occupied under Sections 34, 35 and 46 of the Housing Act, 1957 ..... Nil.
(i) Houses demolished or closed voluntarily by owners which would otherwise have been the subject of statutory action to secure demolition or closure ..... 10.

5) Estimated no. of dwellings remaining to be dealt with under-
(a) The Housing Act, 1957, Sections 16 and 18 ..... 136.
(b) The Housing Act, 1957, Section 42 ..... 28.

HOUSING ACTS - OVERCROWDING

(a) (1) No. of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ..... 6.
(2) No. of persons concerned in such cases ..... 37.

HOUSING ACTS, 1949-59

No. of dwellings for which applications for grants were received

(a) ~~Standard Grant~~ ..... ~~194.~~
(b) Discretionary Grant ..... 194.

No. of dwellings subject to grant

(a) ~~Standard Grant~~ ..... ~~194.~~
(b) Discretionary Grant ..... 194.

No. of houses owned by local authority which have been the subject of grant aid by the Ministry ..... 18.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936. MOVEABLE DWELLINGS, TENTS, VANS, ETC.
Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960.

No. of Site licences issued ..... 87.
Total no. of moveable dwellings permitted under above licences ..... 4,099.
No. of Sites where no licences were issued ..... 36.
Total no. of caravans on these Sites ..... 1,749.
No. of inspections during the year - Sites - ..... 381.
No. of contraventions remedied ..... 14.

BAKEHOUSES

No. in district ..... 16.
No. of inspections ..... 21.

MILK SUPPLIES

No. of distributors on register-
(a) Sterilised ..... 64.
(b) Pasteurised ..... 58.
(c) N/D ..... 47.

No. of inspections of dairy premises ..... 75.

ICE-CREAM

No. of Manufacturers on register ..... Nil.
No. of premises licensed for sale of ice-cream ..... 146.
No. of inspections of premises made ..... 90.

MEAT PRODUCTS

No. of premises registered for manufacture of meat products ..... 19.
No. of inspections made ..... 307.
No. of contraventions found ..... 4.
No. of contraventions remedied ..... 4.

OTHER FOOD PREMISES

No. of inspections ..... 99.
No. of contraventions found ..... 8.
No. of contraventions remedied ..... 8.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

No. of Slaughterhouses licensed - private - ..... 9.

UNSOUND FOOD - CARCASES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number inspected.	394.	5.	18.	230.	212.	-
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci - whole carcases	condemned	-	-	1.	-	-
Carcases of which some or part of organ was condemned	10.	-	-	2.	3.	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-

OTHER FOODS CONDEMNED

Ham	210 lbs.	3 ozs.
Spam		12 ozs.
Pork	24 lbs.	0 ozs.
Steak	10 lbs.	0 ozs.
Tins assorted food	39 tins.	
Tins tomatoes	557 tins.	

UNSOUND FOOD

Method of Disposal of Condemned Food

Meat: Hide & Skin Merchants.
Other Foods: Burned and Buried.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE

Cesspools and Septic Tanks

No. of Cesspools and septic tanks emptied, cleansed, etc. ..... 792.
No. of cesspools and septic tanks abolished ..... 18.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Any part of district urgently requiring public sewers and/or treatment works for public health reasons (state briefly reasons)

Anderby) No Sewage Works.
Ingoldmells)

Burgh-le-Marsh) Existing sewage works insufficient
Wainfleet All Saints) and insanitary.

WATER SUPPLIES

Domestic-

No. of houses supplied from public mains-
(a) In house ..... 5,771.
(b) Standpipe/outside tap ..... 51.

No. of Samples taken for bacteriological examination:-
(a) from public supplies .....

Cl. I	Cl. II	Cl. III	Cl. IV
155.	4.	3.	-

(b) from private supplies .....

Cl. I	Cl. II	Cl. III	Cl. IV
2.	-	-	-

SEA WATER

No. of Samples submitted for examination-
(a) Bacteriological ..... 45.

GENERAL

Disinfection and Disinfestation
Rooms and premises disinfected-

(a) infectious disease other than tuberculosis ..... 29.
(b) tuberculosis ..... 2.

NUISANCES

Total no. of nuisances during the year:-

(a) Abated as a result of informal action by Public Health Inspector .. 124.

Details of nuisances abated-

	After informal intimation.	After statutory notice.

For information see page 14.

NUISANCES

Details of nuisances abated

	After informal intimation	After statutory notice
Refuse	33.	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	32.	-
Drainage	58.	-
Poultry and Animals	5.	-
Dangerous premises	-	-
Misc. nuisances	26.	-

Rats and Mice Destruction

No. of Rodent operatives employed	1.
No. of premises treated-	
(a) dwelling houses	216.
(b) other premises	543.

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL

Parishes served by Scavenging Scheme

Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh-le-Marsh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Anderby, Bilsby, Partney, Stickford, Stickney, East Kirkby, New Bolingbroke, Friskney, Wainfleet St. Mary, Addlethorpe, Welton-le-Marsh, Orby, Eastville, New Leake, Toynton All Saints, East Keal, Mumby, Hundleby, Huttoft, Sibsey, Great Steeping, Willoughby, Little Steeping, Firsby, Candlesby, Croft, Brinkhill, Irby, Gunby, Scremby, Skendleby, Ashby, Toynton St. Peter, Old Bolingbroke, Raithby, West Keal, Frithville, Midville, Bratoft, Hagnaby, Aswardby, Ulceby, Thorpe St. Peter, Thornton-le-Fen, South Ormsby, Rigsby, Markby, Langton, Calceby, Carrington, Claxby, Cumberworth, Dalby, Driby, Farlesthorpe, Hareby, Harrington, Langriville, Mavis Enderby, Sausthorpe, Westville, Well and West Fen.

How frequently is refuse removed from each house?

... Once weekly in the parishes of: Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh-le-Marsh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Hundleby and the remaining 62 parishes, once every three weeks.

Method of Disposal?

... (a) Open controlled tipping.
... (b) Trench controlled tipping.

Is this satisfactory?

... Yes.

Is collection by Local Authority or Contract?

... Local Authority.