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Contributors

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

IN RESPECT OF THE YEAR 1952

FOR THE RURAL DISTRICT OF SPILSBY

IN THE COUNTY OF LINCOLN - PARTS OF LINDSEY.

MINISTRY OF HEALTH
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C.S.E. Wright, M.B., B.Ch., M.R.C.S.,
L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Council Offices,
Boston Road,
Spilsby.

August, 1953.

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1952.

PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF.

Medical Officer of Health.

C.S.E. Wright, M.B., B.C.H., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Chief Sanitary Officer and Surveyor.

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

First Additional Sanitary Officer and Surveyor.

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

Second Additional Sanitary Officer and Surveyor.

F. Richardson, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A.,
M.R.San.I., Cert. Meat and Other Foods,
Cert. Sanitary Science.

Technical Assistant.

G.J. Wood.

Clerk.

Mrs W. Harness.

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

Medical Officer of Health's Report for 1952.

Mr. Chairman 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 December 31st 1952.

I am pleased to be able to report that the general health of the District has been good throughout the year and there has been no serious outbreak of notifiable disease. The steady improvement in sanitary conditions has continued, but economic difficulties and shortage of materials have again held up much that the Council would like to have done particularly in regard to water supplies and sewage disposal.

The year 1952 started with a relatively mild winter with some snow but little frost; this was followed by a cold and rather wet spring and this again by a long very dry summer with resulting great shortage of water over much of the area. This trouble was acute not only here but in many parts of the whole country. Hay time and harvest were finished early and the health of the people benefitted by their being able to be out of doors more than usual. Winter set in early with considerable frost at the end of November.

The rationing of foodstuffs was in many ways relaxed and the housewife could get more meat.

The rainfall for 1952 was 20.81 inches at Twentylands. This is a very low figure and compares with 28.98 in 1951.

No changes in the staff of the Health Department took place during the year.

Vital Statistics.

Area.

The area of the District is 147,530 acres in 69 parishes.

Population.

The mid-year population is estimated at 23,350.

Density.

The density of the population is .158 persons per acre.

Rateable value.

The rateable value is £99,995 and the value of a penny rate is £407. 14. 6d.

Houses.

The number of inhabited houses is 7,676.

Births.

The live births numbered 371, compared with 376 in 1951 and 386 in 1950. Of the 371, 203 were male children and 168 were female and of these 8 male and 9 female were illegitimate. The total number of live births represents a crude birthrate of 15.89 per thousand of the population. After the application of the comparability figure, which affords a means of adjustment to make allowance for the differing age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, a birthrate of 16.98 results which compares with 15.3 for the whole of England and Wales. The number of live births has been steadily dropping each year since the post-war peak of 450 in 1947. In the 1952 returns an interesting feature is the great preponderance of male over female births.

Stillbirths.

There were 12 stillbirths during the year, 7 male and 5 female. None of these was an illegitmate birth.

Deaths.

The deaths numbered 249. Of these 142 were male and 107 were female. This number compares with 313 for 1951 and 295 for 1950. The crude deathrate per thousand is 10.66 and when the comparability figure is applied 11.46. This last figure compares with 11.3 for the whole country. It is interesting again to notice the considerably higher mortality in the male sex. The total number of deaths is the lowest that has been recorded in any one year in the District since I became your Medical Officer in 1940.

Infant Mortality.

The infant mortality, that is the deaths in children under one year of age, was 10 - 7 male and 3 female. This gives an infant mortality rate of 27 per thousand live births. The corresponding figure for the whole country was 27.6. Of the 10 deaths all were under four weeks of age and one was an illegitimate birth.

Causes of Deaths.

Among the 249 deaths, 36 were due to Cancer, 3 to Diabetes, 34 to vascular lesions of the central nervous system, 38 to Coronary disease of the heart, 4 to hypertension with heart disease and 49 to other heart diseases, and 11 to other circulatory diseases. 2 deaths were due to Influenza, 5 to Pneumonia, 15 to Bronchitis and 2 to other respiratory diseases, 6 to Ulcer of the Stomach, 1 to Enteritis, 4 to diseases of the kidneys and 4 to diseases of the Prostate, 1 to Congenital Malformations, 4 to Tuberculosis, 1 to Motor Accident, 3 to other accidents, 3 (a high figure) to Suicide and 1 to Homicide, with 32 to other defined and ill-defined diseases.

General Provision of Health Service.

Hospitals, Clinics and Ambulances. These services remain unaltered and are working satisfactorily. There is still a shortage of beds for the aged and bedridden sick.

The Home Help Service. This Service was started during the past year, but only in a very small way. With the ever-increasing proportion of old people to young people, (and this proportion will steadily continue to become more adverse) a great extension of this service is urgently needed. If it, or some similar scheme cannot be provided in an effective manner, large numbers of old and infirm people will have to be found accommodation in Institutions; this will involve great expense to the community and be against the wishes of the patients and their friends. The extension of the Home Help Service is increasingly required also for the busy housewife when there is illness in the home and to save her going to hospital for her confinements.

Midwifery and Nursing Services. These services are unchanged and have worked satisfactorily throughout the year.

National Assistance Act, 1948. Section 47. No compulsory removals under this Act took place during 1952.

Laboratory Examinations. These are carried out by the Public Health Laboratory Service at Lincoln. Large numbers of samples of water, milk, ice cream, etc., are sent every year by the Health Department; and local medical practitioners also make a very extensive use of this important service. When complete chemical and bacteriological reports on water samples are required, they are sent to Messrs. W.W. Taylor of Nottingham.

Infectious diseases. Cases requiring hospital treatment are sent to Scarthoe or Boston Isolation Hospitals if beds are available, but sometimes have to be sent further afield. All cases of Acute Poliomyelitis are sent to the Isolation Hospital at Long Leys Road, Lincoln.

Venereal Diseases. No fresh cases were reported to me during the year. There is a special clinic for their treatment where necessary.

Diphtheria. There were no cases of Diphtheria in the Spilsby District during the year. Indeed, this disease which until quite recently took such a heavy toll of the lives of young children is now throughout the country almost a thing of the past. In 1939, there were 47,076 cases with 2,130 deaths. In the first nine months of 1952, there were 934 cases with 31 deaths throughout the whole of England and Wales. These excellent figures are almost entirely due to Immunisation. Since 1940, over 10,000,000 children have been given this protection. It cannot be stressed too often that unless an adequate level of immunisation is maintained the present almost complete elimination of this terrible disease will not continue. All babies should be immunised before their first birthday and have a "booster" dose when they go to school.

In the Spilsby Rural District, 155 children under the age of 5 years were immunised and 19 over that age, while 200 were given "booster" doses. These figures are not good enough when one remembers that the birth rate for the past 5 years averages 406.

Vaccination. There were 58 primary vaccinations and 17 re-vaccinations during 1952. This is a very low figure - less than one-sixth of the birth rate, and is to be deplored. The risk of smallpox breaking out in this country has considerably increased with the present speed of travel, and recent outbreaks have had a heavy mortality.

Tuberculosis. There were 10 new cases of Tuberculosis notified during the year and of these 8 were of the pulmonary type. These figures are a great improvement and indeed the best, at any rate, for the past 12 years. There were 4 deaths from this cause, also a satisfactory improvement. During the past six years throughout the country there has been a drop of nearly 40 per cent in the incidence of this dreaded disease, which takes such a heavy toll of the health of the nation's youth. Gradually, with the improvement of living conditions, with education and the march of medical science, this disease, which causes so much suffering and which, in turn, entails great expense and loss of man-power to the nation as a whole, will be kept under control.

During the year the County Mass-Radiography Unit visited Spilsby for the first time and X-rayed the chests of some 200 people. This is the start of what will, I hope, become an annual event. It is a definite step forward in the prevention and early diagnosis of Tuberculosis.

Prevalence of Disease. The year 1952 was one in which the Rural District kept, on the whole, very free from notifiable disease. There was a certain amount of a mild form of Whooping Cough in young children throughout the year, but it never reached epidemic proportions. There was more acute pneumonia, particularly among men, than usual, and this was mainly due to influenza at the beginning of the year. There were 5 deaths due to this cause. Influenza was very prevalent at the beginning and at the end of the year; most cases at the end of the year were of a gastric type, debilitating but not fatal. Chicken-pox was rampant in the south of the district at the end of the year.

We were fortunate to have no cases of Poliomyelitis in a year when that disease was very widely spread throughout the country.

The following table shows the incidence of notifiable diseases notified to me during 1952:-

Disease.	No. of cases.	Deaths.
Smallpox	0	0
Scarlet Fever.	10	0
Whooping Cough.	76	0
Acute Poliomyelitis		
Paralytic	0	0
Non-Paralytic	0	0
Measles	36	0
Diphtheria	0	0

Disease.	No. of cases.	Deaths.
Erysipelas	0	0
Dysentery	0	0
Typhoid	0	0
Paratyphoid	1	0
Pneumonia	38	5
Puerperal fever & Pyrexia.	2	0
Food poisoning	3	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	0	0
Tuberculosis		
Pulmonary	8	4
Non-pulmonary	2	

Sanitary Conditions of the Area.

Water Supplies.

Through the year, the Council vigorously pursued its policy of extending its water mains so far as Ministerial consent and shortage of materials would allow. I append to this report the Water Engineer's Annual Report on the various Water Undertakings and the extensions that have taken place during the year.

Regular tests of the water supplied by all the Council's undertakings showed that in all cases the quality continued to be satisfactory. The quantity, however, was quite another matter. The Coastal supply from Mumby in the early part of the year failed on more than one occasion, due to breakdown in the pump in the bore. As it was not possible to have two pumps at one time in the bore, a complete break-down of supply was a possibility. Urgent representations, therefore, to the Ministry were made for permission to sink another bore into the chalk and close to the original bore. When permission was granted for this, a supply of water, excellent in quality and quantity was found, and at the end of the year was almost completed as a stand-by supply for the Coast.

The summer of 1952 was one in which there was a very small rainfall, and the Fen Area in July and August was a cause of great anxiety as not only was the quantity of water from Twentylands and Hundleby Springs much below the usual rate of flow but neighbouring water authorities which normally supply part of the Fen Area were in similar difficulties and could not allow us the expected amount of water. By conserving water in every possible way and by tapping temporarily another source of supply a breakdown was avoided, but it was brought home forcibly to the Council that in the summer which is the peak period for water consumption, there was not in times of drought sufficient water for that part of the district. The Council at once took steps to forestall similar trouble in 1953 and application was made to the Ministry for permission to enlarge a proposed temporary supply to Partney so that water could be pumped from that source into the Fen Area mains. A small supply - but a definite help in time of need.

We shall shortly have temporary schemes at Partney, Brinkhill and South Ormsby, Mumby, Skendleby and Ulceby, and we are buying large quantities of water from neighbouring water authorities. These various makeshifts have been a cause of considerable capital expenditure which would have been avoided if the Council had been able to develop the Driby scheme, and, even now, there can be no feeling of security with regard to water.

With the great increase in Council House building and the awakening of the people to water-consciousness, there is an ever increasing demand for water and until the Driby scheme can be brought into operation there will be recurring sources of acute anxiety in some or other part of the Spilsby District.

Housing.

During the year the Council completed 79 houses, which compares with 74 in 1951.

The houses erected during the year consist of:-

(a)	three-bedroomed houses	57
(b)	two-bedroomed houses	10
(c)	aged persons' bungalows	12

The following dwellings were approved and under construction at the 31st December,1952:-

Approved	91
Commenced	66
Damp-proof course	66
Eaves	43
Roofed	36
Plastered	25

In addition to the Council built houses, 27 new houses were built by private enterprise and 2 by another local authority.

Families re-housed in Council houses and at camp sites during the year fall into the following categories:-

1.	Families removed from overcrowded houses.	6
2.	Families removed from houses classified in Category 4, Housing Rural Survey.	23
3.	Families removed from houses classified in Category 5, Housing Rural Survey.	23
4.	Families re-housed in Hutment Camping Sites.	15
5.	Families removed from sub-lets and not included in overcrowded houses.	18
6.	Families re-housed other than above.	44

A total of 743 families are now housed by the Council, namely:-

(a)	Council Houses	(brick)	561
(b)	" "	(non traditional, Airey)	40
(c)	" "	(" " Prefab)	60
(d)	" "	(" " Swedish)	8
(e)	Dwellings	(converted Land Army Hostel)	10
(f)	"	(Camp Sites)	64

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The question of the provision of baths, water closets and extended drainage schemes for the older Council houses that are without these amenities was considered.

A survey was completed of 340 Council houses falling into this class, and plans showing various schemes which could be adopted were submitted to the Council. A typical scheme embodied an additional bedroom being built into the scullery and adapting a small room on the first floor as a bathroom. By this means a family could be provided with 3 good bedrooms, a bathroom, water closet and hot and cold water supply - added amenities for an estimated cost of £285. 0. 0d. On a smaller scale, without the addition of a bathroom but confined to the conversion of pail closet to water-closet, the cost, including certain drainage re-arrangements, was estimated at £55. 0. 0d per pair of cottages.

By excluding Council houses at Wainfleet St. Mary, Old Bolingbroke, Stickney and Firsby, and thereby confining the various schemes of alteration to 306 houses, a total expenditure of £15,017 was estimated.

It is hoped that the Council houses at Wainfleet St. Mary, Old Bolingbroke, Stickney and Firsby will be connected in the near future either to small sewage disposal works at present near the site or to proposed new sewerage schemes for the village.

No doubt gradual conversion will take place over a number of years and eventually all Council houses will be provided with the amenities of a constant hot water supply, water-closet and a bath.

Housing Act, 1949. Improvement Grants.

A question that is as important as the building of new houses is the repair and improvement of a great number of sub-standard houses. At the present time, many owners cannot repair and improve the standard of their properties because restricted rents prevent the considerable expense that would be involved being an economic proposition. I would suggest that this part of our housing problem could be solved by a much greater use of Improvement Grants so that the wide divergence between the high standard provided in the Council houses and the low one existing in many other cases would be eliminated.

Prevalent in particular are numerous cottages with the long sloping rear roof. This type of cottage is common in its units of rooms consisting of one or two front bedrooms with a landing and boxroom at the rear on the first floor. The landing and boxroom are frequently used for bedroom accommodation, particularly where there is only one front bedroom; this, of course, should not be so. They are not classified as habitable rooms, the size being less than 50 sq. ft. with ceiling sloping to a 3' 6" height at the end wall.

There is nothing more depressing to a person than to lie in bed in a room too small, a ceiling sloping from 6' to 3', and a small window at floor level giving inadequate light and ventilation.

Many of the sub-standard houses could be converted into reasonable dwellings with additions and improved amenities that would give a good standard of health, decency and comfort.

The Rural Survey report indicated that there are 2,065 houses classified under Category 4. Many of these houses are typical houses appropriate for re-conditioning.

As I have already stated, it is not an economic proposition for an owner to execute structural alterations to the Category 4 type of house at his own expense, but unless these houses are given attention, it can be taken for granted that in the future they will gradually deteriorate and be classified for demolition under the Housing Act.

The 1949 Act was provided for the purpose of preventing these houses from deteriorating, and it is a most unfortunate thing that owners are not fully availing themselves of its provisions. I would suggest that more publicity should be given to the value of these grants.

If more houses could be improved in the manner suggested, it would avoid the necessity of building so many new houses, help to diminish overcrowding and minimise the demand for new land for housing. From a financial point of view, also, there would be a considerable saving of national expenditure on subsidies for new houses.

During 1952, three applications only were received for Improvement Grants. On inspection of the properties concerned, one cottage was found to be fit only for demolition. The owner of another cottage was applying mainly on ordinary housing defects and was refused an Improvement Grant. One Grant scheme only was approved at a total expenditure of £324. 5. 0d.

Camping Sites and Moveable Dwellings.

Once again, there appeared to be no cessation in the interest in camping holidays, and the licensed sites were fully occupied. There are now 73 such sites in the Spilsby Rural District. It is estimated that up to 12,000 people per week were camping in our area during the summer, and this figure does not include the numbers at a large camp in our district which, at the peak of the season, accommodates some 6,000 fresh campers each week.

Steadily changes for the better are taking place in our Coastal camping area; isolated groups of vans and sheds have disappeared and improvement has been effected by the removal altogether of 39 vans, buses, etc., from 9 camping sites.

Four additional camping sites were licensed and approved under the Town and Country Planning Acts.

Following consultations between the Council and the County Planning Committee with regard to the question of imposing conditions in order to minimize interference with the free flow of traffic and to safeguard the amenities of the locality and certain Public Health conditions an agreed schedule of such conditions was mutually agreed upon in principle, such as:-

(a) A set back behind the highway boundary.
(b) Maximum number of caravans permitted on the site.
(c) Class of caravans to be stationed on the site.
(d) Area of land to be set aside for recreational purposes.
(e) Limit of period for which the site can be used.
(f) The siting of caravans, sanitary and ancillary buildings and the planting of trees and shrubs for screening and protection of the site.

These regulations will ensure better conditions for all concerned and will improve the amenities of the sites for the many thousands of campers who enjoy their holidays at our coastal resorts.

The purchase of 21 acres of land at Ingoldmells as a site for new Council houses and for moveable dwellings for summer use is under consideration.

Sewerage.

It is much to be regretted that no progress has been made with regard to sewerage and disposal works for our Coastal district. This is in no way the fault of the Council, which has made repeated representations to the Ministry to allow the most important works to be started.

It would appear that, having regard to economic circumstances and the need to limit capital expenditure in the country on works of this kind, schemes such as have been envisaged and prepared for these rapidly growing areas must be held up. One sincerely hopes, however, that the Minister will, in the very near future, give us a starting date.

I will not again cover the ground as to the urgency for disposal works for this area. I have stressed the matter in previous Annual Reports, and the unsatisfactory state of affairs, particularly at Hogsthorpe, is well-known to members of the Council.

A scheme for the extension of the sewer to Partney Road, Spilsby, for new houses and for the proposed Secondary Modern School was approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government, and the work had started by the end of the year, a number of connections to the new sewer being completed.

A Public Inquiry by the Ministry into the question of providing proper sewerage and disposal works for the village of Stickney was held during the year. For some time the housing question in this village has been held up owing to lack of these facilities. The whole village requires sewering.

Burgh-le-Marsh and Wainfleet sewerage schemes are antiquated and unsatisfactory, and I can only repeat, as in my previous reports, the urgent necessity of constructing new treatment works.

Meanwhile, dispersed throughout the District, are 22 small sewage disposal works; these have been built in connection with small and larger newly built housing estates. These schemes are unavoidable on account of the lack of sewers and disposal works in the various parishes. These works require the attendance of a man for two days in the week to give the necessary attention at the Pumping Stations and filter beds; they also require labour to keep the surroundings clean and tidy. It will not be long before the Council must engage a full-time man to supervise these numerous small treatment plants.

Night Soil Collection.

There is a weekly Night Soil Collection in Spilsby, Burgh, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary , Hogsthorpe, Chapel St. Leonards, Ingoldmells and Anderby. During the holiday season, there is a twice-weekly collection in the parishes of Chapel St. Leonards and Ingoldmells, and until the modern sewage disposal works, which are so urgently needed on the Coast are completed, these services must be maintained in the summer.

In addition to the pail closet accommodation on the camping sites, owners are continuing to improve the amenities of their camps by the provision of water closets, but close supervision is needed to ensure that nuisances do not occur as a result of over-flowing cesspools or septic tanks. The Council's cesspool vehicles are available on payment.

Following representations from certain ratepayers who considered that it was inequitable that they should pay for the emptying of their cesspools in addition to their contribution of a special rate levied on all rate-payers in the parish, the question of the emptying of the cesspools and the charge for the same was discussed. The strong point at issue was that had they not converted from a pail to a water closet, free service would have been available for night soil collection. Another anomaly was that the charge increased according to the distance from the depot to the premises - the greater the distance, the higher the cost, owing to mileage and labour for the two men engaged on the cesspool vehicle. It is only natural that if the charge on the owner is a high one, there is little incentive to speed the abolition of a nuisance.

The Council carefully considered these details and finally decided to adopt a standard charge, inclusive throughout the District, of £1. 0. 0d per cesspool used solely in connection with a dwelling, and £1. 10. 0d for cesspools used in any other connection.

The possession of three 800-gallon cesspool vehicles has indeed proved a boon, and certainly resulted in reducing complaints which would have arisen if these vehicles had not been purchased by the Council. We also have the benefit of knowing that we have vehicles available for any public health emergencies.

A total of 338 cesspools were emptied. The income derived from private owners was £447.

Scavenging Services. Dry Refuse.

Scavenging services were continued on a once-fortnightly basis for 60 parishes, and once-weekly for the remaining 9 parishes. At the height of the holiday season, three workmen terminated their employment, and another workman was off duty due to sickness, but these labour difficulties were gradually overcome.

During the summer period, domestic rubbish collected in the coastal areas and from camping sites, as well as the large amount of refuse from a holiday camp nearby which caters for many thousands of holiday visitors, is deposited in a large trench excavated especially for that purpose. This rubbish is then burned and covered with soil. This, to my mind, is undoubtedly the best means of disposing of refuse on a large scale and will allow the land purchased by the Council for this purpose to be used for a considerable number of years.

The four refuse vehicles covered 34,303 miles during the year, consuming 4,981 gallons of petrol, giving an average of 6.88 miles per gallon.

Refuse Vehicle.	Mileage.	Petrol.	Average miles per gallon.
No.1	6,140	974	6.3
No.2	9,415	1,479	6.365
No.3	10,939	1,474	7.42
No.4	7,809	1,054	7.4

Ice Cream.

Eleven new premises were registered for the sale of Ice Cream during the year, making a total of 70 premises selling that commodity. In addition, there are three premises registered for the manufacture of Ice Cream. These figures do not include a number of vehicles that come into our area from outside selling Ice Cream, in some cases under conditions of which we do not approve. The great majority of ice cream that is sold now is manufactured by large firms outside our district under the best modern conditions and with hygenic apparatus. This is sold as wrapped ice cream.

Samples of ice cream tested bacteriologically proved satisfactory, there being only one sample in Grade 4.

Meat Products.

The increase in cases of food-poisoning, which has been so prevalent in past years, has led the Council's Officer to pay great attention to premises engaged in the preparation, or manufacture, of sausages, or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale. In every case, instruction and advice were given with regard to cleanliness of the premises and machinery, and also the dangers resulting from negligence of personal hygiene. All such premises are kept under strict supervision, particularly in the summer time.

Prevention of damage by Pests Act,1949 - Rodent Control.

The following tables indicate the work of inspection carried out by the Council's Rodent Operator, Mr. H. Wright, during the year ended 31st December,1952:-

		Dwelling Houses.	Agricultural.	All other including Business and Industrial.
Number of properties found to be infested by rats.	Major	1	2	-
	Minor	63	99	18
Number of properties found to be seriously infested by mice.		-	-	-

I have the honour to be, Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

C.F. Wright

M.B. B.Ch., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.,
D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Department.

Report on work done by Sanitary Inspector for the year 1952.

Total number of new houses erected during the year.

(I)	By the Local Authority.	79
(II)	By other Local Authorities	2
(III)	By other bodies or persons	27

Inspection of dwelling houses during the year:-

(1) (a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts) including Council Houses, and applications for building licences.	385
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	519
(2) (a)	No. of dwelling houses (included under Sub-head(1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations,1925.	Already recorded & altered on Rural Survey.
(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.	9
(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.	245

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, including Council houses and applications for building licences.	993

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.	9
(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 ...	Nil

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:-

(1) No. of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	3
(2) No. of dwelling houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:-	
(a) by owners	2
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	Nil

(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	-
(2) No. of dwelling houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	1
(3) No. of dwelling houses subject to undertakings. ...	13

Action under Statutory Powers during the year. (Cont'd.)

(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 respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit. -

(e) Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26:-

(1) No. of Clearance Orders made . . . . . -

(2) No. of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance thereof -

Housing Act,1936. Part IV. Overcrowding.

(a) (I)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year.	No true record.
(II)	Number of families dwelling therein.	
(III)	Number of persons dwelling therein.	
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	-
(c) (I)	Number of cases of sub-tenants relieved during the year.	27
(II)	Number of persons concerned in such cases.	84
(d)	Number of houses again overcrowded after being previously relieved.	-

Housing Act,1949.

(a) No. of applications for grants received	5
(b) No. of grants made	4
(c) No. of applications for grants made by Local Authority.	5

Moveable Dwellings,Tents, Vans, etc.	No. of site licences.	73
	No. of individual licences.	-
	No. inspected during year - Sites.	292
	- Dwellings.	2900
	No. of contraventions remedied.	42

FOOD PREMISES.

Bakehouses.	No. in district.	35
	No. of inspections	92
	No. of contraventions.	3
	Defects remedied.	3
Control of Milk Supplies.	No. of distributors on register	21
	No. of dairies on register.	67
	No. of inspections of dairies.	50
	Contraventions remedied.	-
	No. of milk samples taken : Satisfactory.	58
	-do- : Unsatisfactory.	2
Ice Cream and Meat Products.	No. of manufacturers: (a) Ice Cream.	3
	(b) Meat Products.	14
	No. of premises registered for sale of Ice Cream.	70
	No. of Contraventions found.	3
	No. of Contraventions remedied.	3
	No. of samples of ice-cream taken - Grade I.	5
	Grade II.	4
	Grade III.	-
	Grade IV.	1

FOOD PREMISES. (Cont'd)

Slaughter-houses.	No. on register.	-
	No. of inspections.	-
	Contraventions of by-laws.	-
	Defects remedied.	-
Other Food Premises.	No. of inspections.	194
	No. of Contraventions found.	3
	No. of Contraventions remedied.	3

Unsound Food.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known).					
Number inspected.					
All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcases condemned.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis.	NO SLAUGHTERING.				
Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcases condemned.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.					
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.					

Other Foods Condemned.

Commodity.	Weight.
Bacon	585 lbs.
Beef	113 "
Mutton	4 "
Offal	15 "

Tinned goods.	No. of tins.	Tinned goods.	No. of tins.
Cherries.	154	Pork.	1
Plums.	42	Ossary berries.	1
Tomatoes.	17	Pineapple.	1
Oranges.	4	Marmalade.	1
Raspberries.	3	Peas.	1
Salmon.	2	Milk.	1
Koo berries.	2	Sauce.	1
Ham.	2	Coffee.	1

Drainage and Sewerage.

Closets.	No. of houses with privy vaults in district.	2345
	No. of houses with pail closets in district.	3166
	No. of pail closets repaired.	19
	No. of water-closets substituted for dry receptacles.	13
	No. of houses with water-closets in district.	2124
	No. of water-closets repaired.	29
Drains.	Drains examined, tested, exposed, etc.	183
	Drains unstopped, repaired, etc.	8
	Waste pipes, disconnected, repaired, etc.	18
	Existing soil pipes, etc., renewed or repaired.	-
Sewers.	New lengths of sewer laid.	7
	New Sewage Works.	6
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.	338
	Cesspools abolished.	-

General.

Offensive Trades.	No. of premises in district. ...	-
	No. of inspections. ...	-
	Contraventions of by-laws. ...	-
	Contraventions remedied. ...	-
Knackers Yards.	No. licensed. ...	-
	No. of inspections. ...	-
	Defects remedied. ...	-
Shops Act, 1950.	Number of shops inspected. ...	-
	Contraventions remedied. ...	-
Water Supply.	Wells : New sunk. ...	-
	Closed as polluted. ...	-
	Public Supply : Area supplied. Percentage of houses supplied.	See below.
	No. of samples obtained for analysis:	
	(a) from wells. ...	26
	(b) from public supply. ...	129
	Any insufficiency and where. ...	-

Area supplied - Parishes supplied by water mains other than mains belonging to Spilsby Rural District Council - Burgh, Orby, Welton, Gunby, Candlesby, Bilsby, Well, Markby, Sibsey, Langton, Frithville, Carrington, Old Bolingbroke, Mavis Enderby and parts of Raithby and West Fen.

Parishes supplied by Spilsby Rural District Council water mains - Spilsby, Addlethorpe, Anderby, Bratoft, Chapel St. Leonards, Croft, Eastville, Firsby, Friskney, Great Steeping, Hagnaby, Halton, Hogsthorpe, Hundleby, Huttoft, Ingoldmells, Irby, Little Steeping, Midville, Mumby, New Leake, Stickford, Stickney, Thorpe St. Peter, Toynton All Saints, Ulceby, Wainfleet All Saints, Wainfleet St. Mary, West Keal, Willoughby-with-Sloothby, and parts of Raithby, Sausthorpe and West Fen.

Percentage of houses supplied - Burgh 75%, Orby 35%, Gunby 23%, Welton 50% and Candlesby 40%.

Disinfection, etc.	Premises disinfected:	
	(a) Ordinary infectious disease. ...	17
	(b) tuberculosis. ...	2
	Rooms stripped and cleansed. ...	4
	No. of premises disinfested. ...	2

House Refuse.

Parishes served by scavenging scheme - Spilsby, Wainfleet All Saints, Burgh, Chapel St. Leonards, Hogsthorpe, Ingoldmells, Anderby, Bilsby, Partney, Stickford, Stickney, East Kirkby, New Bolingbroke, Friskney, Wainfleet St. Mary, Addlethorpe, Welton, 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, Halton Holgate, Toynton St. Peter, Old Bolingbroke, Raithby, West Keal, West Fen, 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 and Well.

How frequently is refuse removed from each house? - Once weekly in nine built up parishes - remaining 60 parishes once every two weeks.

Method of final disposal. Controlled tipping.

Are existing arrangements for refuse removal satisfactory? Yes.

Nuisances.

Total number of nuisances during year:-	
(1) Abated as result of informal action by Sanitary Inspector.	479
(2) Reported to Council -	
Statutory notice issued.	2
" " not issued.	2

Details of Nuisances abated.

	After informal intimation.	After Statutory Notice.
Smoke.	-	-
Privy Middens & pails.	47	-
Accumulation of refuse.	1	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water.	4	2
Fowls, pigs and other animals.	-	-
Ashbins.	62	-
Dampness.	-	-
Cesspools.	338	-
Yards repaved or repaired.	-	-
Overcrowding.	27	-
Other nuisances.	-	-

Rats and Mice Destruction.

No. of rodent operatives employed.	1
No. of premises treated:-	
(a) dwelling houses.	91
(b) other premises.	133
Are there any serious reservoirs of rats in district?	No.

Other appointments held by Inspector. Building Surveyor.

Any Assistants? ... ... Two.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937 and 1948.

Part I of the Act.

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

Premises. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	Number on Register. (3)	Number of Inspections (4)	Number of Written Notices. (5)	Number of Occupiers prosecuted. (6)	M/c line No. (7)
(i) Factories in which Sects. 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	1	25	45	2	-	1
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	2	104	124	2	-	2
(iii) Other premises in which Sect.7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	-	-	-	-	3
Total.		129	169	4	-	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	M/c line No. (2)	No. of cases in which defects were found. Found (3)	Remedied. (4)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (5)	Referred By H.M. Inspector. (6)	No. of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (7)	M/c line No. (8)
Want of cleanliness.(S.1)	4	2	2				4
Overcrowding (S.2)	5						5
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	6						6
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	7						7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8						8
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7) (a) insufficient.	9	1	1		1		9
(b) Unsuitable or defective.	10						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		1		60

Part VIII of the Act.

OUTWORK.
(Sections 110 and 111).

NIL.

SPILSBY RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

WATERWORKS DEPARTMENT.

WATER ENGINEER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

1952 - 1953.

L.W. WILLIAMS A.M.Inst.B.E.,M.S.E.
Waterworks Engineer.

Waterworks Department,
Council Offices,
Boston Road,
SPILSBY.
Lincs.

5th September, 1953.

L.W. Williams A.M.Inst.B.E.,M.S.E.
Waterworks Engineer.

Waterworks Department,
Council Offices,
Spilsby.
Lincs.

To the Chairman and Members.
Waterworks Committee,
Spilsby R.D.C.

5th September,1953.

Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting for your consideration, my Report for the year ended 31st March,1953.

Statistics are shown separately in respect of each of the four different areas supplied by the Undertaking, namely, Fen; Coast; Spilsby and Hundleby, and Wolds, and these details are combined later in the Report, to present an over-all picture of the work of the Undertaking.

FEN AREA WATER SUPPLY.

1. Supplies.

The number of separately rated supplies being afforded from the Twentylands source at the 31st March,1953, was as follows:-

Domestic.	2,202.
Metered.	961.
Field.	235.
Special.	85.
Standpipe.	51.
Total.	3,534.

The practice of moving meters at business premises so that the whole of the water supply to such premises is recorded through meter, has resulted in 71 domestic supplies and 36 field supplies being now transferred to meter during the year. New meters fixed during the year have metered 58 domestic and 52 field supplies. The total number of metered domestic and metered field supplies at 31st March,1953 was as follows:-

	No.of Supplies at 31/3/52.	Transferred to Meter 1952/53.	New App'ns.	Total at 31/3/53.
Metered/Domestic.	155.	71.	58.	284.
Metered/Field.	171.	36.	52.	259.

2. Population Supplied.

Estimating the population supplied on the basis of four persons to each domestic supply (including metered/domestic supplies), the population supplied by the Fen Scheme was 9,944, an increase of 580 over the number for 1951/52, or approximately 6%. The population taking their domestic supply by meter was 284 x 4 which equals 1,136, leaving 8,808 purely domestic consumers.

3. Consumption.

The total volume of water consumed during the year amounted to 83,635,490 gallons or an average of 229,138 gallons per day, an increase of 14,025 gallons over the daily average for the previous year. The supply from the Twentylands source was not sufficient to meet the demand of the area and it was necessary to take supplies from other sources as follows:-

Source.	Gallons per Annum.	Average Gallons per Day.
Spilsby R.D.C. Twentylands.	51,905,900.	142,208.
Spilsby R.D.C. Hundleby.	6,806,100.	18,647.
Skegness U.D.C.	18,563,840.	50,859.
Boston Corporation.	6,359,650.	17,424.
Total.	83,635,490.	229,138.

	Total Consumption.	Daily Average.
Volume of Water Supplied by the R.D.C.	58,712,000 galls.	160,885 galls.
Volume of Water taken from other Authorities.	24,923,490 galls.	68,283 galls.
	83,635,490 galls.	229,138 galls.

The estimated population supplied by the Fen Scheme being 9,944, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes works out at 23.04 gallons compared with 22.97 gallons for the previous year.

The total volume of water supplied to metered consumers was 36,509,558 gallons and spreading such consumption over the 961 metered supplies in this area, the average consumption works out to be 37,991 gallons per meter. This figure is comparable with the figures for 1950/51 (38,786 gallons) and 1951/52 (33,217 gallons). Deducting the metered consumption from the total volume consumed, gives a volume of 47,125,932 gallons for purely domestic and other non-metered purposes.

The estimated population taking a non-metered supply is 8,808 and the average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes is calculated to be 14.66 gallons, compared with 15.99 gallons for the year 1951/52 and 13.65 gallons for the year 1950/51.

4. Rainfall.

The rainfall recorded at Twentylands during the year amounted to 18.54 inches or a monthly average of 1.545 inches. The average rainfall recorded at Twentylands over the previous seven years has been 24.929 inches per annum, or an average of 2.077 inches per month. Thus the rainfall in 1952/53 was 0.389 inches below the average for the past seven years.

The wettest month was September with 2.46 inches and the dryest July with .56 inches.

5. Yield of Sourceworks.

The average daily yield of the Twentylands source during 1952/53 was 142,208 gallons or 5,925 gallons per hour, compared with 154,847 gallons per day and 6,452 gallons per hour during 1951/52, a fall in yield equal to an average of nearly 13,000 gallons per day.

6. Water Purchased in Bulk.

Approximately 25 million gallons were purchased from neighbouring Authorities; 18½ million gallons from Skegness Urban District Council, and 6½ million gallons from the Boston Corporation. The cost of such water, taken from these Authorities was £1,767.

7. Length of Mains.

During the year under review, 9.49 miles of new mains were laid in the Fen Area bringing the total length of distribution mains up to 135 miles.

COASTAL AREA WATER SUPPLY.

8. Supplies.

At the 31st March,1953, there was some 1,427 separately rated supplies in operation in the Coastal Area, as follows:-

Domestic.	898.
Metered.	428.
Field.	27.
Special.	46.
Standpipe.	28.
Total.	1,427.

During the year 22 domestic and 5 field supplies were transferred to meter and 73 new domestic supplies were afforded by meter. The number of metered domestic and field supplies in operation at 31st March was;

	No.of Supplies at 31/3/52.	Transferred to Meter 1952/53.	New App'ns.	Total at 31/3/53.
Metered/Domestic.	77.	22.	13.	112.
Metered/Field.	56.	6.	17.	79.

9. Population Supplied.

The estimated population supplied from the mains in the Coastal Area, based on 4 persons per domestic supply is 4,040, an increase of 344 over the previous year, or approximately 9%. The population receiving a domestic supply by meter is 448, leaving 3,592 purely domestic consumers.

10. Consumption.

The volume of water supplied to the Coastal Area from the Mumby Pumping Station amounted to 29,444,564 gallons or a daily average of 80,670 gallons, an increase of 21,437 gallons per day over the consumption for 1951/52. During the peak holiday months of June, July and August, 1952, the volume supplied was 9,723,100 gallons or a daily average of 109,248 gallons.

The volume of water recorded through the 428 meters amounted to 13,143,818 gallons or an average consumption of 30,710 gallons per meter, compared with 21,482 gallons in 1951/52 and 33,183 gallons in 1950/51. The volume of water supplied for domestic and other non-metered purposes amounted to 16,300,746 gallons, an increase of approximately 3 million gallons over the previous year.

Taking the estimated total population to be 4,040, the average consumption per head per day for all purposes was 19.97 gallons, an increase of 3.94 gallons per head over the previous year. The consumption per head per day for domestic and other non-metered purposes amounted to 12.43 gallons per head per day, compared with 10.88 gallons for the previous year.

11. Rainfall.

18.616 inches of rain were recorded at Mumby during the year, representing a monthly average of 1.551 inches. The wettest month was September with 2.75 inches, and the dryest July, .53 inches.

The rainfall during 1951/52 amounted to 25.081 inches or a monthly average of 2.09 inches.

12. Length of Mains.

The total length of distribution mains of 2" diameter and above in operation at the close of the year was 47.17 miles, an increase of 4.16 miles over the previous year.

SPILSBY AND HUNDLEBY WATER SUPPLY.

13. Supplies.

The number of supplies in operation at the close of the year was as follows:-

Domestic.	691.
Metered.	73. X
Standpipe.	4.
Total.	769.

(X including 9 metered domestic supplies)

14. Consumption and Population.

The population of the combined parishes of Spilsby and Hundleby is 1,977, and the volume of water supplied to such parishes from the Hundleby source amounted to 18,373,187 gallons or a daily average of 50,338 gallons, an increase of 3,210 gallons per day over the previous year.

SANITARY AND SUPPLEMENTARY WATER SUPPLY.

14. Consumption and Population. C'td.

The volume of water supplied through meter was 4,480,254 gallons or an average of 61,373 gallons per meter. The non-metered consumption was 13,892,933 gallons.

Based on the population supplied by the Undertaking, the average daily consumption per head for all purposes was 25.46 gallons, and the average consumption per head per day for domestic purposes is calculated to be 19.61 gallons.

15. Length of Mains.

No new mains were laid in the area during the year and the length of mains in operation at the close of the year, remains at 4.03 miles.

WOLDS AREA WATER SUPPLY.

(Ulceby-with-Fordington and Sausthorpe.)

16. Supplies.

The number of supplies being given from the mains in the Wolds Area is as follows:-

Domestic.	15.
Metered.	21. X
Total.	36.

(X includes 25 domestic supplies)

17. Population Supplied.

The estimated population supplied in the parishes of Ulceby-with-Fordington and Sausthorpe was 160, including 100 persons receiving their domestic supply by meter.

18. Consumption.

The water for this area is supplied by the Boston Corporation as follows:-

Ulceby-with-Fordington. (Fordington Pumping Station)	2,362,010 gallons.	6,471 gallons per day.
Sausthorpe. (Interconnection Nr. Church)	59,650 gallons.	164 gallons per day.
Total Volume Supplied.	2,421,660 gallons.	6,635 gallons per day.

The volume supplied by meter during 1952/53 was 2,283,726 gallons or an average of 108,744 gallons per meter. Included in the metered supplies is one meter for recording the water passed to the R.A.F. Station at Skendleby and some 1,419,530 gallons were recorded through this meter. Ignoring such meter, the volume recorded by the remaining meters was 864,196 gallons or an average of 43,210 gallons per meter.

18. Consumption C'td.

Ignoring the consumption of the R.A.F. Station at Skendleby, the average consumption per head per day for all purposes was 17.16 gallons. The average daily consumption for domestic purposes works out at 6.3 gallons per head.

19. Length of Mains.

A further .65 miles of mains were laid in Saustborpe during the year, bringing the total length of distribution mains in the Wolds area to 2.62 miles.

COMBINED AREAS.

20. Supplies.

The total number of supplies afforded by the Undertaking in the combined areas at the 31st March, 1953, was as follows:-

Domestic.	3,806.
Metered.	1,483.
Field.	262.
Standpipe.	83.
Special.	131.
Total.	5,765.

Included in the metered supplies were 430 domestic and 338 field supplies.

21. Population Supplied.

	31/3/53.
Fen.	9,944.
Coast.	4,040.
Spilsby.	1,977.
Wolds.	160.
Combined.	16,121.

22. Consumption.

The total volume of water distributed by the Undertaking during the year ended 31st March, 1953 amounted to 133,874,901 gallons, or an average of 366,781 gallons per day, representing an increase of approximately 15 million gallons or 41,500 gallons per day over the previous year.

22. Consumption. C'td.

Area.	1952/53. Consumption. (Gallons)	1952/53. Daily Av. (Gallons)	1951/52. Consumption. (Gallons)	1951/52. Daily Av. (Gallons)
Fen.	83,635,490.	229,138.	78,731,490.	215,113.
Coast.	29,444,564.	80,670.	21,679,201.	59,223.
Spilsby.	18,373,187.	50,338.	17,248,810.	47,128.
Wolds.	4,421,660.	6,635.	1,340,390.	3,662.
Combined.	133,874,901.	366,781.	118,999,891.	325,136.

The consumption in the Combined Areas supplied by the Undertaking increased by 41,645 gallons per day in excess of the consumption for the previous year as follows:-

	increase in gallons per day over 1951/52.
Fen.	14,025 gallons.
Coast.	21,437 "
Spilsby.	3,210 "
Wolds.	2,973 "
Combined.	41,645 "

Taking the population supplied to be 16,121, the average consumption per head per day for all purposes during 1952/53 was 22.75 gallons compared with 20.52 gallons during 1951/52. It is estimated that some 1,720 persons receive their domestic supply through meter, and the average volume of water taken per head per day for domestic and other non-metered purposes works out at 14.74 gallons, compared with 14.55 gallons per head during 1951/52.

The total volume of water recorded through the 1,483 meters amounted to 56,417,356 gallons or an average of 38,044 gallons per meter, compared with 31,151 gallons in 1951/52 and 36,038 gallons in 1950/51.

23. Length of Mains.

The total length of distribution mains in operation at 31st March,1953 was 188.86 miles, an increase of 14.3 miles over the previous year.

Area.	Length of Mains @ 31/3/53.
Fen.	135.04 miles.
Coast.	47.17 miles.
Spilsby.	4.03 miles.
Wolds.	2.62 miles.
Combined.	188.86 miles.

24. Administration, Finance etc.

At the 31st March, 1953 the staff of the department comprised:-

Engineer.
Storekeeper/Clerk.
Clerical Assistant.
Typist.
Plumber. (1)
Inspectors. (2)
Jointers. (3)
Labourers. (5)

The transport facilities of the department remains as last year, viz 4 Ford 10 Vans and the mileage travelled by such transport totalled 41,652 miles, during such year at an estimated cost of £675.

24. Administration, Finance etc. C'td.

The total estimated income of the Undertaking during the year under review amounted to £20,228 and expenditure over the same period amounted to £22,648 showing an estimated nett deficiency of £2,420 on the years working.

The income was derived from the following sources:-

	£.
Water Rates and Charges.	18,480.
Rechargeable works.	700.
Twentylands Farm. (Rents etc)	176.
Extension deficits (Repayments)	70.
Lindsey County Council. (Annual Grants)	802.
	£. 20,228.

The estimated expenditure during the year is accounted for as follows:-

	£.
Production and Distribution.	8,219.
Administration.	3,475.
Loan Charges.	10,654.
Miscellaneous.	300.
	£. 22,648.

Estimated Gross Expenditure 1952/53.	22,648.
Estimated Gross Income.	20,228.
Estimated Deficiency.	£. 2,420.

Total cost of Water produced and distributed from own sources.

		per 1,000 gallons.
Production and Storage.	3,762.	8½.
Distribution.	11,686.	2 - 2¾.
Administration.	3,475.	8.
	18,923.	3 - 7¼.
Less effect of County Council Grants.	802.	1¾.
	18,121.	3 - 5½.

Average cost of water produced from own sources and distributed to consumers.	=	3/5½d per 1,000 gallons.
Average cost of water purchased.	=	1/5d per 1,000 gallons.
Average cost of water consumed both from own sources and purchased from other Authorities.	=	3/0¼d per 1,000 gallons.

Conclusion.

I beg to offer my sincere thanks to the Chairman, Committe and Members of the Staff for their invaluable assistance that they have rendered during the past year, and to express the hope that these good relations may be continued over the years to come.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your Obedient Servant.

L.W. WILLIAMS.

Waterworks Engineer.