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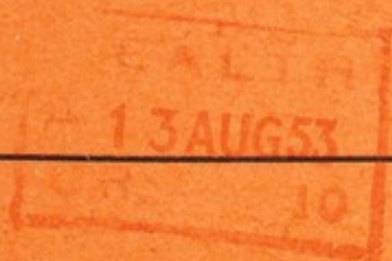
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Borough of Bury St. Edmunds

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

1952.

BURY ST. EDMUNDS:

F. G. PAWSEY AND CO., LTD., HATTER STREET,
PRINTERS.



TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND
COUNCILLORS OF THE BOROUGH
OF BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

MR. MAYOR, MRS. BATES AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Public Health Service for the year, 1952.

An epidemic of measles caused a large increase in the total number of infectious diseases notified during the year.

Efforts to raise the general standards of food hygiene have been maintained and it is believed that further improvement has been achieved through personal contact with the food traders.

The existence of sub-standard houses is mentioned in the substance of this report and the need for action to improve, close or demolish this type of property is emphasised.

Good progress has been made towards the final closure of Hardwick Camp. More than three quarters of the families who occupied this camp have been rehoused.

I should like to record my thanks to Mr. Eldred, your Senior Sanitary Inspector, for his loyal support at all times and for his help in the preparation of this report.

In conclusion, I wish to express my appreciation of the continued co-operation and encouragement of the Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient servant,

P. COGGIN BROWN,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS.

ALL FIGURES IN BRACKETS which follow in the sequence of this report relate to the corresponding figures for 1951.

POPULATION.—Registrar General's Estimate for 1952	.....	20,240
Census April 1951	.....	20,045
Rateable Value	.....	£134,878
Sum Represented by a Penny Rate Est.	.....	£ 533
Area	.....	3,623 Acres

BIRTHS.—There was a further decline in the birth rate for England and Wales in 1952, but the birth rate for Bury St. Edmunds increased, and when corrected for the age and sex distribution of the population, was appreciably above that for England and Wales as a whole. The number of stillbirths increased from 2 to 6 and the illegitimate births from 11 to 20.

LIVE BIRTHS.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	291 (285)	158 (150)	133 (135)
Illegitimate	20 (10)	8 (7)	12 (3)
Birth Rate per 1,000 of Population	.....	.....	15.4 (14.6)
„ „ corrected for comparability	.....	.....	16.1 (15.3)
„ „ per 1,000 of Population England and Wales	.....	.....	15.3 (15.5)

STILLBIRTHS.—	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	6 (1)	2 (0)	4 (1)
Illegitimate	0 (1)	0 (1)	0 (0)
Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 of Population	.....	.....	.3 (.1)
„ „ „ „ England and Wales	.....	.....	.35 (.36)
„ „ „ „ Total (Live and Still) births	.....	.....	18.9 (6.7)

DEATHS.—There was an increase in the death rate for Bury St. Edmunds in 1952, and the figure when corrected for comparability was slightly above that for England and Wales. More deaths occurred from heart and circulatory diseases and from cancer than in the previous year, but there were less from respiratory and infective diseases. The causes of death are listed on Page 7.

DEATHS.—	Total.	Male.	Female.
	249 (233)	118 (102)	131 (131)
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of Population	.....	.....	12.3 (11.5)
Death Rate corrected for comparability	.....	.....	11.4 (10.7)
„ „ per 1,000 of Population England and Wales	.....	.....	11.3 (12.5)

INFANT MORTALITY.—The total number of deaths of infants under one year of age decreased from 13 in the previous year to 5 in the year under review. It is to be expected that the infant mortality rate will show considerable variation from year to year because the figure is based upon a relatively small number of births. Of the 5 infant deaths 4 occurred in the first month of life.

Deaths of Infants under 1 year of age :—

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate	5 (13)	4 (8)	1 (5)
Illegitimate	0 (0)	0 (0)	0 (0)
Rate per 1,000 live births			16.1 (44.1)
„ „ „ England and Wales			27.6 (29.6)

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.—There was an extensive epidemic of measles during the year, 579 cases being reported in the Borough. It will be seen in the accompanying tables that more than half of the total number of cases occurred in the month of October. One death was caused by bronchopneumonia which occurred as a complication of measles.

WHOOPING COUGH AND SCARLET FEVER.—Fewer notifications were received of whooping cough and of scarlet fever than in the previous year.

DIPHTHERIA.—1952 was the fifth consecutive year in which no case of diphtheria was notified in Bury St. Edmunds, but it must be emphasised most strongly that it is still necessary for young children to be immunised against this deadly disease. If this precaution is neglected we must expect diphtheria to become prevalent once again.

FOOD POISONING.—No outbreak of food poisoning occurred in this Borough in 1952, but 2 isolated cases were reported. Careful investigation failed to reveal the causative organism in either of these cases, but there were grounds for suspecting staphylococcal food poisoning in one case.

TUBERCULOSIS.—There were three deaths from tuberculosis. Twenty-one new cases were reported, this was the same number as occurred in the previous year.

AGE INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(other than Tuberculosis).

Disease	-1	2	3	4	5	10	15	20	35	45	65	65+	Age Un-known	All Ages
Whooping Cough	5	11	11		27			2						56
Measles	16	59	125		362	7	3	5					2	579
Pneumonia					1	1			4	1				7
Scarlet Fever					2	1								3
Puerperal Pyrexia							1	8						9
Encephalitis		1				1								2
Food Poisoning										2				2
TOTALS	21	71	136		392	10	4	15	4	3			2	658

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(other than Tuberculosis).

Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	Jun.	Jul.	Aug.	Sep.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	1	5	25	14	11	—	—	—	56
Measles	3	—	—	—	4	4	2	5	44	381	120	16	579
Pneumonia	1	3	—	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	7
Scarlet Fever	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	3
Puerperal Pyrexia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	2	2	1	9
Encephalitis	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2
Food Poisoning	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2
TOTALS	5	4	2	1	5	9	31	19	57	383	124	18	658

TUBERCULOSIS.

AGE PERIODS.	NEW CASES.				DEATHS.			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
1	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)
5	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
10	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
15	(-)	(4)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
20	(-)	(2)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
25	(1)	(4)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)
35	(1)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
45	(1)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
55	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(2)	(-)	(-)	(-)
65 and over	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Age unknown	(-)	(-)	(1)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Totals	14 (5)	5 (12)	1 (1)	1 (3)	3 (2)	(-)	(1)	(1)

CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING THE YEAR 1952
IN BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

					Registrar General's Figures.			
					M.		F.	
ALL CAUSES	....	....	....	....	118	(102)	131	(131)
1	Tuberculosis, respiratory	....	....	....	2	(2)	—	(2)
2	Tuberculosis, other	....	....	....	1	(1)	—	(1)
3	Syphilitic disease	....	....	....	—	( 1)	—	(—)
4	Diphtheria	....	....	....	—	( —)	—	( —)
5	Whooping Cough	....	....	....	—	( 2)	—	(—)
6	Meningococcal infections	....	....	....	—	( —)	—	( —)
7	Acute poliomyelitis	....	....	....	—	( —)	—	( 1)
8	Measles	....	....	....	—	( —)	1	(—)
9	Other infective and parasitic diseases	....	....	....	—	( —)	—	( 2)
10	Malignant neoplasm, stomach	....	....	....	6	(2)	—	(2)
11	Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	....	....	....	5	(7)	—	(1)
12	Malignant neoplasm, breast	....	....	....	—	( —)	4	(4)
13	Malignant neoplasm, uterus	....	....	....	—	( —)	3	(4)
14	Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	....	....	....	16	(10)	19	(11)
15	Leukaemia, aleukaemia	....	....	....	—	( —)	1	(—)
16	Diabetes	....	....	....	1	(—)	—	(1)
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	....	....	....	19	(12)	27	(21)
18	Coronary disease, angina	....	....	....	20	(11)	12	(12)
19	Hypertension with heart disease	....	....	....	1	(1)	3	(3)
20	Other heart disease	....	....	....	15	(11)	21	(21)
21	Other circulatory disease	....	....	....	3	(—)	9	(4)
22	Influenza	....	....	....	—	( 1)	—	(4)
23	Pneumonia	....	....	....	4	(5)	11	(5)
24	Bronchitis	....	....	....	3	(5)	3	(7)
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	....	....	....	1	(1)	1	(2)
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	....	....	....	2	(1)	1	(1)
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	....	....	....	—	( —)	2	(—)
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	....	....	....	3	(3)	—	(3)
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	....	....	....	1	(4)	—	(—)
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	....	....	....	—	( —)	—	( —)
31	Congenital malformations	....	....	....	—	( —)	1	(1)
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	....	....	....	10	(13)	10	(16)
33	Motor vehicle accidents	....	....	....	1	(5)	—	(—)
34	All other accidents	....	....	....	4	(—)	2	(2)
35	Suicide	....	....	....	—	( 4)	—	(—)
36	Homicide and operations of war	....	....	....	—	( —)	—	( —)

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.—It is regretted that there is no progress to report regarding the construction of a new sewage disposal works which is needed so urgently. The existing sewage farm at West Stow continues to discharge an effluent which fails to comply with the general standard of the Royal Commission on Sewage Disposal.

REFUSE COLLECTION.—The collection of domestic refuse from the kerbside, a system which has been used for many years in Bury St. Edmunds, is undesirable and unsightly. Last December the Council decided that in 1953 refuse should be collected from any reasonably accessible place and not only from the kerbside. Although kerbside collection will still be needed for those premises which have no secondary means of access, it is expected that the new method will reduce the number of dustbins which stand on the pavements and the amount of refuse which is spilled in the streets.

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.—It is necessary to report that the general standard of the public sanitary conveniences in this Borough is poor, and that the total provision is considered to be inadequate. This inadequacy is most noticeable on market days when there is such a great influx of visitors to the town.

The most elementary rules of hygiene require that the hands be washed with soap and water after every visit to the toilet. Therefore it should be our aim to provide proper washing facilities at every public convenience, even though considerations of cost may make this ideal unattainable at present. Unfortunately it is difficult to maintain satisfactory washing facilities at a public convenience, and unless it is under the supervision of a whole-time attendant wilful damage to the fixtures and pilfering of soap and towels is liable to occur with monotonous regularity.

During the year certain minor improvements were made at some conveniences and consideration was given to the whole subject of the modernisation and extension of the public sanitary conveniences.

WELL WATER.—“Well-water Cyanosis ” or methaemoglobinaemia is a relatively rare condition, but in various parts of East Anglia several young babies have developed this disease in recent years.

The babies concerned were bottle fed on milk mixtures made up with well water containing excessive amounts of nitrates. No cases were reported in Bury St. Edmunds where most of the houses draw water from the mains supply, but samples of water from two shallow wells were examined and each was found to contain an undesirable amount of nitrates. One of these samples was also unsatisfactory bacteriologically and it was necessary to bring water for domestic purposes to this house from another source.

The following is the report of the Borough Surveyor and Water Engineer :

WATER—GENERAL.

The water supply has been satisfactory throughout the year, and an adequate supply maintained.

The usual fortnightly samples of water drawn from the wells have maintained a very high standard of bacterial purity, and chemical analyses have also proved satisfactory.

Each week four samples have been taken from the distribution system, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratories, Ipswich.

New water mains have been laid in Abbeygate Street, (Hatter Street—Cornhill), Cornhill (Woolhall Street—Traffic Lights), Minden Drive West, and Entrance to Trading Estate.

WASTE DETECTION.

A number of waste water meters have been installed, and steps taken to reduce the heavy waste which has been found after night testing.

WATER TOWER.

The Water Tower at West Road was opened by His Worship the Mayor, Alderman G. H. Pemberton, on October 27th, 1952, and the whole of the town water supply is now supplied under pressure from this water tower.

PUMPING STATION—KING'S ROAD GROUND.

Work has continued on this building and the roof to the main pump house is nearing completion. The third and final 24" diameter borehole was driven to a depth of 250-ft. in February. An additional stage has been added to Pump No. 3. New chlorination plant has also been installed, and is now in commission.

REFUSE DISPOSAL.

The problem of refuse disposal becomes increasingly difficult with the general expansion of the town.

Tipping of clinker is still being carried out at the Haberden, and at St. Andrew's Meadows.

SEWERAGE.

A further 380-ft. of 6" soil sewer have been laid as an extension to the existing sewer in Westley Road.

A considerable amount of work has been carried out in the cleaning and dragging of main sewers.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES.—Two slaughterhouses have remained in use for the slaughter of animals for Bury St. Edmunds and the surrounding districts.

The total number of animals examined was 11,641 as compared with 8,495 in the previous year.

As a result of outbreaks of foot and mouth disease, which occurred in many parts of the country, and restrictions imposed on the movement of animals, an urgent need arose for increased slaughterhouse capacity in this district. After overcoming certain drainage difficulties, facilities were provided for emergency slaughtering at the Cattle Market where 1,259 sheep were slaughtered in five days.

Meat inspection is very responsible work, it is time consuming and requires thorough training and long experience. The two slaughterhouses in regular use at Bury St. Edmunds are old buildings which are badly sited in a congested part of the town and lack the amenities of a modern abattoir. In spite of this, the important daily routine of meat inspection is performed with painstaking thoroughness by your Sanitary Inspectors.

This Borough is a natural centre of East Anglia and has important Cattle Markets. It is suggested, that if the policy of centralised slaughtering is to be followed in the future, Bury St. Edmunds would be a most suitable place at which to provide a modern abattoir.

UN SOUND FOOD.—Foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption and diverted to other purposes or destroyed were :

Meat and Offals	.....	.....	29 tons	13 cwts.	2 qrs.
Miscellaneous Articles	.....	.....	1 ton.	6 cwt.	2 qrs.

In addition 2,287 tins of meat, fish, milk, vegetables, etc., were destroyed and 1,025 certificates of condemnation issued.

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	2104	409	1407	6063	1658
Number inspected	2104	409	1407	6063	1658
ALL DISEASES EXCEPT TUBERCULOSIS.					
Whole carcasses condemned	8	10	11	28	40
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	557	114	4	244	162
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis	26.8%	30.3%	1.06%	4.4%	12.18%
TUBERCULOSIS ONLY.					
Whole carcasses condemned	12	13	2	—	5
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	94	67	5	—	37
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	5.03%	19.55%	.49%	—	2.53%

Cysticercus Bovis was found in 31 cattle (2 cows and 29 others).

CLEAN FOOD.

Efforts to improve the general standards of food hygiene have been maintained and it is believed that further improvement has been achieved through personal contact between members of this department and the food traders.

On only one occasion during the year was it found necessary to institute legal proceedings against a food trader. This action resulted in a fine being imposed for contraventions of Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 and of the "Clean Food" byelaws.

HYGIENE.

Every public building regularly used for functions at which food or drink is served should be equipped with proper facilities for the washing of crockery and glasses, and of course there should be adequate cloakroom and lavatory accommodation. If the buildings owned by the Local Authority are not so provided it is extremely difficult, and indeed unfair, to persuade others to undertake necessary works of improvement at their premises.

In 1951 work was carried out at the Athenaeum, and in the year under review at the Town Hall, to extend and improve the essential sanitary facilities at these fine buildings. Setting a good example is one of the most effective steps a Local Authority can take to encourage the widest possible practice of hygiene.

PUBLIC HOUSES.

In the Annual Report for 1951 mention was made of a survey of the 58 public houses and licensed hotels which was conducted in that year. In the last few months of 1951 and in the year under review good progress was made towards the elimination of the defects which were brought to light by this survey. In particular there has been a great extension in the supply of constant hot water and in the availability of suitable detergents and sterilising agents. The different owners have been co-operative at all times and are active in their efforts to improve these premises.

ICE CREAM.

In addition to the performance of routine inspections at premises used for the manufacture and sale of ice cream, samples were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Cambridge for examination by the

Methylene Blue Reduction Test. Fewer samples were taken than in the previous year because more urgent work prevented the laboratory from performing such routine tests for a period at the peak of the season.

The results obtained were as follows :—

Provisional Grade I	.....	5 Samples
Provisional Grade II	.....	5 Samples
Provisional Grade III	.....	2 Samples
Provisional Grade IV	.....	0 Samples

These results indicate an improvement over the previous year when 6 samples were reported in Provisional Grade IV.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The work of the Department in administering this Act, has been continued throughout the year.

Details of inspections and treatments by the Council's operator are as follows :—

Business and other premises	—	Inspections	497
		Treatments	209
Private Dwellings	—	Inspections	1209
		Treatments	434

In addition to the above, two maintenance treatments were carried out to the sewerage system of the town, and periodic inspections and treatments at the sewage farm, refuse destructor and refuse tips. A quarterly inspection, and treatment where necessary, is also made of all allotments under the control of the council.

In all cases the methods laid down by the Ministry have been followed, which in the case of every treatment, involves at least six visits, four days for pre-baiting, one day poisoning and the sixth for removing any unconsumed poison bait. In cases of heavy infestation, further visits for post-baiting are made to ascertain if a complete clearance has been effected.

NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

Responsibility for providing all the different services which are concerned with the preservation and betterment of the public health is divided between many authorities. The Medical Officers of Health of County Councils and County Borough Councils have been asked to make detailed comment in their Annual Reports for 1952 upon the operation of the National Health Service Act 1946. In this district the West Suffolk County Council provide the various personal health services listed in Part III of this Act. These services play a very important part in the maintenance of public health and therefore are of great interest to the Medical Officer of Health of a County District Council whose duty it is to pay regard to "all matters affecting or likely to affect the public health within the district." It is gratifying to be able to report that a high degree of co-operation exists between the members of this department and the staff of the County Medical Officer. In particular much help has been received during the year from the County Welfare Officers, Health Visitors and the Chief Sampling Officer.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

The duties concerned with the execution and enforcement of the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, have been performed by officers of this department since 1st March, 1952, when the Senior Sanitary Inspector and the Additional Sanitary Inspector were appointed as Inspectors under this Act.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS TRANSMISSIBLE TO MAN

During the year there were several instances of the occurrence in animals of infectious diseases which are transmissible to man. Two such cases are reported below :—

1. BRUCELLA ABORTUS.

The Chief Sampling Officer of the West Suffolk County Council reported that a sample of milk had been submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination and had been found to be infected with *Brucella abortus*. Because some of the milk from this producer was being retailed in a raw state in Bury St. Edmunds, it was necessary to issue a notice under the authority of the Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949, requiring the milk to be pasteurised before sale. The notice was withdrawn when the infected cows had been detected and removed from the herd.

Brucella abortus is the causative organism of contagious abortion in cattle and of undulant fever in man. Undulant fever, which is usually acquired by the consumption of raw infected milk, can be prevented by the elimination of infected animals and by the efficient pasteurisation of milk.

An occurrence such as this reminds us all of the close supervision which is necessary to ensure a safe milk supply, and emphasises to the producer and retailer the importance of the pasteurisation of milk. It is worthy of note that the milk from this herd continues to be pasteurised and that the retailer concerned, who previously sold raw milk, now sells pasteurised milk.

2. ANTHRAX.

Anthrax was suspected as the cause of sudden death of a sow at a piggery within the Borough. Members of this department supervised the disposal of the carcase and disinfection of the premises. Laboratory confirmation was received that the death was due to Anthrax, but no further cases occurred.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

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

Premises.	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted.
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4, and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	59	143		
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	126	100		
(iii) Other Premises in which section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)				
Total	185	243		

2.—Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found.	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector.	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1) ...	6	6			
Overcrowding (S.2)					
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)					
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	2	2			
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1			
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	5	3			
(b) Unsuitable or defective	8	7			
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—			
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)					
TOTAL	23	19			

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work.	Section 110.			Section 111		
	No. of out-workers in August list required by Sect. 110 (1) (c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council.	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
Wearing apparel Making, etc.	7					

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

BURIAL OF THE DEAD.

On one occasion during the year arrangements were made by the Local Authority under Section 50 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, for the disposal of a body.

HOUSING.

The Council's register of applicants has been overhauled and on the 31st December, 1952, the number remaining on the list was 560.

Towards the end of the year the Council adopted a "Points Scheme" in place of the existing "Category Scheme" for the allocation of houses. Under the new scheme points are awarded to each applicant according to various factors of need. Existing accommodation which is prejudicial to health, either structurally or by reason of the lack of essential amenities, is one of the factors to be considered and for which points are awarded. This is a shocking admission, for no one should have to live in accommodation which is prejudicial to health, but it is well-known that such accommodation exists in many parts of Bury St. Edmunds where there are so many old houses with structural defects and sorely lacking in amenities. Some of these properties have been improved, and more can be improved, to provide a reasonable standard of accommodation, but the remainder must be considered for closure or demolition.

New housing accommodation provided during 1952 was as follows :—

LOCAL AUTHORITY.

Completed in 1952.		Under construction on 31st December, 1952	
New Houses	..... 62		65
Flats	..... 16		24
Maisonettes	..... 8		4
Shops with Flats over	..... —		8

PRIVATE ENTERPRISE.

Completed in 1952.		Under construction on 31st December, 1952.	
New Houses and Bungalows	29		20

HARDWICK CAMP.—Good progress has been made towards the final closure of this camp. A further 22 families were rehoused during the year and 22 huts were demolished. The 12 families who remain at Hardwick Camp represent less than one quarter of the original number.

REQUISITIONED PREMISES.

The number of houses derequisitioned during the year was 7.

CARAVANS.

Rarely does a caravan provide a really satisfactory home, particularly in the case of a family with young children, but on account of the housing shortage there has been a considerable increase in the use of caravans as living accommodation and the Borough Council has issued licences to station caravans at a number of small sites scattered throughout the town. The maintenance of reasonable standards of hygiene at caravan sites requires close supervision which would be more easily provided if they were not so scattered. Plans have been approved for the provision of a larger site with all the necessary sanitary facilities but work on this project has not yet started.



