

**[Report 1925] / Medical Officer of Health, Newmarket U.D.C.**

**Contributors**

Newmarket (England). Urban District Council.

**Publication/Creation**

1925

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1925.

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF NEWMARKET (SUFFOLK).

ANNUAL REPORT of the Medical Officer of Health on the Health and Sanitary Conditions of Newmarket, Suffolk, during the twelve months ending 31st December 1925.

Area.....	5,640 Acres.
Population (1921).....	9,848.
Number of inhabited houses.....	2,302.
Number of families or separate occupiers.....	2,330.
Rateable Value.....	£65,244.
Sum represented by a penny rate.....	£271.

To/  
The Chairman and Members  
of the  
Newmarket Urban District Council.

Mrs Beccock and Gentlemen,

I beg to hand you my Report on the Sanitary Condition of the Town for 1925.

1. Social Condition. The occupation of the majority of the inhabitants is connected with racing. The life of the stableman is not particularly arduous and as most of their life is spent in the open air, they are generally healthy.

The Town proper, although built in a hollow being surrounded by large open plains, is sunny and healthy. The streets are broad and give free access to South Westerly Winds. In Winter it is bleak and wind swept, in Summer the heat is tempered by cool breezes. Rainfall small. Newmarket may be considered a particularly healthy Town.





## 2. Extract from Vital Statistics of the Year.

The estimated population being 9,835.

		Total	M.	F.	
<u>BIRTHS</u> {	Legitimate	136	66	70	} Birth Rate 16.87
	Illegitimate	13	6	7	

Deaths 94 60 34 Death Rate 9.5

Deaths of infants under one year of age:-

Legitimate 3	Illegitimate 0	Total 3.
Rate per 1,000 20.1		" 20.1
Number of women dying in, or in consequence of childbirth.	From Septic.....	" Nil.
	From Other Causes.	" 1.
Deaths from Measles.....		" 4.
do. Scarlet Fever.....		" 1.
do. Pneumonia.....		" 6.
do. Cancer.....		" 14.
do. Pulmonary Tuberculosis.....		" 11.
do. Other Tubercular Diseases.....		" 1.

The Anatomical distribution of the deaths from Cancer is as follows:- Stomach 1. Uterus 1. Liver 3. Larynx 1. Tongue 2. Bladder 1. Rectum 1. Breast 2. Prostate 1. Gullet 1.

The Birth Rate for England and Wales is 18.3	} per 1,000.
The Death Rate from all causes 12.2	
The Infantile Death Rate 75.0	

The Total deaths under various age groups according to the Returns supplied to me by the Registrar is:-

Under one year .....	3.
One year to two years .....	2.
Two years to four years.....	3.
Between five and ten years.....	2.
Between ten and fifteen years.....	2.
Between fifteen and twenty years.....	2.
Between twenty and thirty-five years.....	7.
Between thirty-five and forty-five years.....	5.
Between forty-five and fifty-five years.....	14.
Between fifty-five and sixty-five years.....	14.
Sixty-five years and upwards.....	36.
	<u>Total 90.</u>





Comparative Birth Rates for the last Five Years.

1921	.....	16.15
1922	.....	17.90
1923	.....	17.15
1924	.....	15.95
1925	.....	16.87

Infantile Death Rate for the Same Period.

1921	.....	71.0
1922	.....	40.2
1923	.....	59.1
1924	.....	50.8
1925	.....	20.1

Deaths per 1,000 of the Population for the Same Period.

1921	.....	11.28
1922	.....	11.8
1923	.....	10.25
1924	.....	10.45
1925	.....	9.2

3. Notifiable Diseases during the Year.

<u>Disease.</u>	<u>Total Cases.</u>	<u>To Hospital.</u>	<u>Deaths.</u>
Small Pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	128	108	1
Diphtheria	2	1	0
Enteric Fever	1	0	0
Puerperal Fever	1	0	0
Pneumonia	11	0	0
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0

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Disease.	Total Cases.	To Hospital.	Deaths.
Small-Pox	0	0	0
Scarlet Fever	12	10	1
Diphtheria	2	1	0
Anterior Polio	1	0	0
Posterior Polio	1	0	0
Measles	11	0	0
Optic Atrophy	1	0	0
Chicken Pox	0	0	0



Cases Notified during the Years 1921 - 1925.

	<u>1921.</u>	<u>1922.</u>	<u>1923.</u>	<u>1924.</u>	<u>1925.</u>
Scarlet Fever.	6	35	37	59	128
Diphtheria.	14	25	3	1	2
Pneumonia.	4	11	2	3	11
Puerperal Fever.	0	1	0	0	1
Typhoid.	0	0	0	1	1
Erysipelas.	0	2	0	0	1
Ophthalmia.	1	0	0	1	1

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Small Pox. No case of Small Pox was notified, but owing to the prevalence of the disease in the County, Chicken Pox was made notifiable. Free re-vaccination was offered by public announcement but few people availed themselves of the offer.

Influenza. There were only a few isolated cases of Influenza during the year. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever. The Epidemic which accounted for so many cases in 1925 began in June 1924 when a patient in Exning who was employed as charwoman at the Isolation Hospital contracted the disease. From this case many others occurred, and the disease smouldered until August 1925 when it broke out with renewed vigour. The difficulty experienced was tracing mild cases which either called in no medical man or who were overlooked by the parents. Four cases in the peeling stage were discovered after long searching, but some remained undiscovered. We also had to contend with return cases. These had been discharged from the Hospital cured as far as could be foreseen, but on return home colds developed with discharge from nose and ears, and the epidemic started afresh. In some cases the initial symptoms were so indefinite; a slight sore throat and headache with no rash seen and slight peeling. Thus cases found after an exhaustive search were generally found to be peeling on the hands and feet, the parents denying any body peeling, and this is not to be wondered at when one considers the toilet of some of the working class.



Cases notified during the years 1921 - 1925.

1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Scarlet Fever.	6	30	37	39
Diphtheria.	14	23	3	1
Pneumonia.	4	11	2	3
Paratyphoid Fever.	0	1	0	0
Typhoid.	0	0	0	1
Erysipelas.	0	2	0	0
Ophthalmia.	1	0	0	1

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Influenza. There were only a few isolated cases of Influenza during the year. There were no deaths.

Scarlet Fever. The epidemic which accounted for so many cases in 1923 began in June 1924 when a patient in Exning who was employed as a workman at the Isolation Hospital contracted the disease. From this case many others occurred, and the disease spread until August 1925 when it broke out with renewed vigour. The difficulty experienced was tracing mild cases which either called in no medical man or who were overlooked by the parents. Four cases in the nursing stage were discovered after late searching, but none remained undiscovered. We also had to contend with return cases. These had been discharged from the Hospital cured as far as could be foreseen, but on return home colds developed with discharges from nose and ears, and the epidemic started afresh. In some cases the initial symptoms were so indistinct; a slight sore throat and headache with no rash seen and slight swelling. These cases found after an exhaustive search were generally found to be posing on the hands and feet, the parents denying any body posing, and this is not to be wondered at when one considers the toilet of some of the working class.

Typhoid Fever. One case was notified and for a time was doubtful as the bacillus was not recovered from the dejecta. On further examination the germ was found in the blood and the character of the illness confirmed. The patient had travelled about the county a good deal in the course of his duties and may have been infected by drinking infected water in one of the surrounding villages. Two cases of this disease have occurred in fifteen years. The one reported last year having contracted the illness in the South of France from infected shell fish.

Diphtheria. Two cases were notified, one bacteriologically was not Diphtheria. No source of infection could be discovered for the Second. There has been a decided reduction of this complaint during the last five years. In 1922 twenty-five cases were notified. N.B. No use has been made of the Schick or Dick Tests for Diphtheria or Scarlet Fever.

Tuberculosis. Fourteen Cases were notified, Twelve Pulmonary and two Non-Pulmonary. i.e., One of the Peritoneum and one of the Meningis, the latter proved by bacteriological examination.

Age Periods..	New Cases.				Deaths..			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
15	1	1	-	-	-	1	1	-
20	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-
25	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
35	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
55	3	1	-	-	3	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	5	1	1	4	2	1	-

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 doubted as the bacillus was not recovered from the excreta.  
 On further examination the germ was found in the blood and  
 the character of the illness confirmed. The patient had  
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 and two Non-Pulmonary. i.e., One of the Porters and one of  
 the Hangers, the latter proved by bacteriological examination.

Periods.	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Diphtheria.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	-	-	-	-	-	-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	-	-	-	-	-	-
10	-	-	1	-	1	-
15	1	1	-	-	1	1
20	-	1	1	-	1	-
25	1	1	-	-	-	-
30	1	1	-	-	-	-
45	-	1	-	-	-	-
50	3	1	-	-	3	-
60 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals	7	6	1	1	4	1



Total Deaths from Tuberculosis for the last Five Years.

<u>1921</u>	<u>1922</u>	<u>1923</u>	<u>1924</u>	<u>1925</u>	
12	10	13	6	7	Total 49.

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Regulations.

Public Health Act 1925. Section 62.

No action has been taken under this Section.

Extent to which Hospitals and other forms of gratuitous medical relief are utilized.

The Rous Memorial Hospital of sixteen beds is of great use to the Medical men practising in the town and is constantly full of Medical and Surgical Cases.

The Newmarket Infirmary, though mostly for chronic cases is often called upon to look after acute Medical Cases and frequently accidents from the surrounding district. From fifteen to twenty Maternity Cases are attended and nursed there during the year.

The Nurses Home only provides for a few cases. Some cases from the town are sent to Addenbrooks Hospital at Cambridge, especially when the Rous Memorial Hospital is full.

HOSPITALS.

Tuberculosis. The only free institutional treatment which is supplied for West Suffolk is the Sanatorium at Bury St. Edmunds in which there are twenty beds for a population of over 40,000.

Maternity and Children. The new Nurses Home, part of the Newmarket War Memorial, which was opened by H.R.H. Princess Mary, Viscountess Lascelles, provides accommodation as a residence for two of the District Nurses, and in this Home is a small ward which is used on payment of fees for maternity cases or small children. The other District Nurse is accommodated in a house at Exning.

The Newmarket Infirmary is the Institution to which necessitous maternity cases are admitted.

Fever. An Isolation Hospital belonging to the Newmarket and Moulton Rural District Councils takes cases from the Newmarket

Total Deaths from Tuberculosis for the last five years.

1921	1922	1923	1924	1925
13	10	12	6	7
Total 48				

It has not been necessary to take any action under the Act.

#### Public Health Act 1925. Section 42.

No action has been taken under this Section.

Excesses in which Hospitals and other forms of institutions medical  
called are visited.

The New Hospital of sixteen beds is of great  
use to the medical men practicing in the town and is constantly  
full of medical and surgical cases.

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is often called upon to look after acute medical cases and  
frequently receives from the surrounding district  
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Cambridge, especially when the New Hospital is full.

#### HOSPITALS.

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which is used on payment of fees for maternity cases or small  
children. The other District Nurses are accommodated in a house  
at Lymington.

The Newmarket Infirmary is the institution to which  
necessitous maternity cases are admitted.  
Excesses. An isolation hospital belonging to the Newmarket and  
Newmarket Rural District Councils takes cases from the Newmarket



Urban District on the payment of an annual sum as rent, and a further sum per day for maintenance of patients, provided beds are available. The Hospital is managed by a Joint Hospital Board, but the Urban District has no representative thereon. In the epidemic experienced this year, as in other years, the accommodation has proved to be inadequate, and as a consequence a number of patients have had to be sent to the Cambridge Borough Hospital, by kind permission of their M.O., but at heavy cost to the Town. In my opinion more accommodation should be provided at this Isolation Hospital.

Small Pox. The above Hospital would not receive cases of Small Pox. These would be sent to Bury St. Edmunds where the County Council have a small Hospital for this disease. Cases notified to the County M.O.H. would be removed at once by them in their motor ambulance.

Other Hospitals.

Those persons requiring surgical operation i.e., Caesarian Section, are admitted to the Rous Memorial Hospital on payment of certain fees. Gratuitous Hospital treatment is also provided in this Hospital to bonafide stablemen, their wives and children.

Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, does splendid work by the admission of patients from this district on the recommendation of the Town's Medical Men and the various Clubs and Societies in the Town. Many inhabitants are also treated as out patients in this Hospital, which is a boon to the neighbourhood. This Hospital is almost wholly supported by Voluntary Contributions, and I am pleased to hear that certain steps are being taken by the inhabitants of Newmarket to contribute more liberally to its support.

Institutional Provision for Unmarried Mothers.

The Newmarket Infirmary is the Institution to which necessitous Maternity Cases are admitted.

Ambulance Facilities.

A horse ambulance is kept for the removal of Infectious Cases to the Isolation Hospital, the Council paying for the horse and driver.



Urban District on the payment of an actual sum as rent, and a further sum per day for maintenance of patients, provided beds are available. The Hospital is managed by a Joint Hospital Board, but the Urban District has no representative thereon. In the epidemic experienced this year, as in other years, the accommodation has proved to be inadequate, and as a consequence a number of patients have had to be sent to the Cambridge Street Hospital, by kind permission of their M.C., but at heavy cost to the Town. In my opinion more accommodation should be provided at this Isolation Hospital.

Small Pox. The above Hospital would not receive cases of Small Pox. These would be sent to Bury St. Edmunds where the County Council have a small Hospital for this disease. Cases notified to the County M.C.B. would be removed at once by them in their motor ambulances.

#### Other Hospitals.

Those persons requiring surgical operations i.e., Caesarian Section, are admitted to the Royal Infirmary Hospital on payment of certain fees. Outpatient Hospital treatment is also provided in this Hospital to domiciled stationers, their wives and children.

Admission to Hospital, Cambridge, does require work by the admission of patients from this district on the recommendation of the Town's Medical Man and the various Clubs and Societies in the Town. Many inhabitants are also treated as out patients in this Hospital, which is a boon to the neighbourhood. This Hospital is almost wholly supported by Voluntary Contributions, and I am pleased to hear that certain steps are being taken by the inhabitants of Newmarket to contribute more liberally to its support.

#### Isolation Hospital for Infectious Diseases.

The Newmarket Infirmary is the institution to which notifications of infectious diseases are admitted.

#### Isolation Hospital.

A horse ambulance is kept for the removal of infectious cases to the Isolation Hospital, the Council paying for the horse and driver.

A motor ambulance, the gift of Sir Hugo Cunliffe Owen is available for removing patients to either Hospital or their homes in cases of accidents. It has proved a great boon to Medical Men and is kept at Rutland Garage. Charges are made in certain cases.

Clinics and Treatment Centres. The Maternity and Child Welfare Centres are in the hands of the County Council. the Practitioners in the Town know nothing of the advice given or treatment prescribed in these Clinics. There are no Day Nurseries, Tuberculosis Dispensaries or Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases in the Town.

Public Health Officers. The Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. William Henry Eley, A.M.I.C.E., M.R.San.I., etc., is also Surveyor to the Council, and has held the appointment since October 1912. He has the Royal Sanitary Institute Inspector's Certificate (1906) and several Surveying and Engineering Qualifications. At the time of writing this report you have appointed in the place of Mr. Eley, a whole time Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Harold Taylor, who is Certified as Sanitary and Meat Inspector, and this is a wise move, considering how much the work has increased of late years. Mr. Eley by a reorganisation is in future to act as Surveyor and Engineer only.

I should like here to place on record my appreciation of Mr. Eley's services during the years he has acted as Sanitary Inspector, for considering the time he has had at his disposal for Inspector's work, it has been wonderful that so much useful Inspector's work has been done, and I can safely say he relinquishes the work leaving the Town by his efforts in a much more sanitary state than when he was appointed. I shall be sorry to lose him as a colleague.

Professional Nursing in the Home.

- (a) General. There are three District Nurses doing splendid work who are maintained by Voluntary Nursing Associations. The Council do not contribute out of public funds to these Associations, the salaries of the Nurses are paid out of collected



A motor ambulance, the gift of Sir Hugo Gamble, is available for removing patients to either hospital or their homes in cases of accidents. It has proved a great boon to Medical men and is kept at Rutland Garage. Changes are made in certain cases. Clinics and Treatment Centres. The maternity and Child Welfare Centres are in the hands of the County Council. The practitioners in the town know nothing of the advice given or treatment prescribed in these clinics. There are no Day Nurseries, Tuberculosis Dispensaries or Treatment Centres for Venereal Diseases in the town.

Public Health Officers. The Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. William Henry Rigg, A.M.I.C.E., M.R.S.M.I., etc., is also Surveyor to the Council, and has held the appointment since October 1912. He has the Royal Sanitary Inspector's Certificate (1906) and several Surveying and Engineering Qualifications. At the time of writing this report you have appointed in the place of Mr. Rigg, a whole time Inspector of Nuisances, Mr. Harold Taylor, who is qualified as Sanitary and Water Inspector, and this is a wise move, considering how much the work has increased of late years. Mr. Rigg by a reorganisation is in future to act as Surveyor and Engineer only.

I should like to place on record my appreciation of Mr. Rigg's services during the years he has acted as Sanitary Inspector, for considering the time he has had at his disposal for Inspector's work, it has been wonderful that so much useful Inspector's work has been done, and I can safely say his relinquishing the work leaving the Town by his efforts in a much more sanitary state than when he was appointed. I shall be sorry to lose him as a colleague.

#### Voluntary Nursing in the Town.

(a) General. There are three District Nurses doing splendid work who are maintained by Voluntary Nursing Associations. The Council do not contribute out of public funds to these Associations, the salaries of the Nurses are paid out of collected



subscriptions and fees. The two Nursing Associations are supervised by a Committee of Ladies and Medical Men.

(b)For Infectious Cases. None.

(c)Midwives. The three Nurses of the Nursing Association also act as Midwives for the District.

There are two other Certified Midwives practicing in the Town.

Chemical Work Etc. In case of any chemical analyses being required this work is sent to Mr. J. West Knights, F.I.C., Etc., of Cambridge, fees being paid for each analysis.

For Laboratory work Swabs are sent, when required, to the Pathological Laboratory, 6, Harley Street, W., or to the Clinical Research. The number sent during the year was ten.

#### BYE-LAWS AND GENERAL ADOPTIVE ACTS IN FORCE WITHIN THE DISTRICT.

##### Bye-Laws and Regulations.

Adopted 16th June 1890 for cleansing footways and pavements, Nuisances, Common Lodging Houses, Slaughter-houses and Offensive Trades.

Adopted 21st March 1898 for Sanitary Conveniences, Whirligigs, etc., Telegraphs Wires.

Adopted 5th October 1896 Public Health Acts Amendment Act 1890.

Adopted 5th December 1910, Infectious Diseases Prevention Act 1890.

New Bye-Laws relating to New Streets and Buildings were approved by the Council on the 29th November 1920 and sanctioned by the Ministry of Health on the 9th February 1921.

The Bye-Laws relating to the King Edward VII Memorial Grounds which were adopted by the Council on the 11th August 1919 and approved by the Ministry of Health on the 7th November 1919 were repealed and replaced by Bye-Laws relating to Pleasure Grounds made and adopted by the Council on the 4th September 1922 and approved by the Ministry of Health on the 13th November 1922.

Bye-Laws for the Regulations of Advertisements confirmed 4th May 1921.





Public Health Act (Amendment) Act 1907.

Parts adopted 5th August 1911.

Sections.(15-25),(27-29),(31-33, Part 11.

Sections.(34-42),(44-51) Part 111.

The whole of Part V.

Part VI. adopted 10th April 1912.

Offensive Trades Governed by Bye-Laws. Blood-Boiler, Blood-Drier, Bone-Boiler, Fellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap-Boiler, Tallow Melter, Fat-Extractor, Tripe-Boiler, Glue-Maker, Size-Maker, Gut-Scraper.

New Bye-Laws for Hackney Carriages approved by the Ministry of Health on the 7th April 1924, replacing those adopted 16th June 1890.

Bye-Laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures used for human habitation sanctioned by the Ministry of Health 21st October 1925.

SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.  
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Water Supply. The Town is supplied with water by the Newmarket Water-Works Company's mains, the supply being constant.

Some few houses still derive their water supply from private wells. One sample has been taken during the year and was reported by the Analyst to be fit for human consumption. Five existing houses have been connected to the water mains during the year and one well has been closed. 32 New houses have been connected to the water mains. In all during the past five years 59 wells have been closed.

I Still feel it my duty to call attention to the extreme hardness of the water in the Town.

Rivers and Streams. No case of pollution has been detected during the year, but it was discovered that several villas outside the Council's Area and drained into cesspools had had overflows from such cesspools constructed so as to empty into the Surface Water Drains which ultimately entered this Council's Area and discharged eventually into a stream. Action was taken immediately by the Council



Public Health and Sanitation Act 1924.

1924 adopted 20th August 1924.

Sections (15-22), (27-32), (31-32), Part II.

Sections (34-42), (44-51) Part III.

The whole of Part V.

Part VI. adopted 10th April 1925.

Offensive Trades (Amendment) Act 1925. Blood-Bolter, Blood-

Bolter, Bone-Bolter, Bellmonger, Tanner, Leather Dresser, Soap-

Bolter, Tallow Dealer, Fat-Kilnman, Tripe-Bolter, Glass-Maker,

Shoe-Maker, Gut-Sewer.

New Bye-Laws for Hackney Carriages approved by the Ministry of

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Bye-Laws with respect to Tents, Vans, Sheds and similar structures

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21st October 1925.

## SANITARY ADMINISTRATION.

Water Supply. The Town is supplied with water by the Newmarket

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private wells. One sample has been taken during the year and was

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existing houses have been connected to the water mains during

the year and one well has been closed. 22 New houses have been

connected to the water mains. In all during the past five years

89 wells have been closed.

I still feel it my duty to call attention to the extreme

hardness of the water in the Town.

Rivers and Streams. No case of pollution has been detected during

the year, but it was discovered that several villas outside the

Council's area and drained into cesspools had had overflows from such

cesspools connected so as to empty into the River later during

which ultimately entered this Council's area and discharged event-

ually into a stream. Action was taken immediately by the Council

and as a result the overflows were disconnected.

Drainage and Sewerage. There are two systems, one for Newmarket and the other for Exning Parish with separate sewers and Sewage Disposal Works. Both systems are modern, being constructed in 898 ~~1908~~ 1908. The treatment at both farms was by double contact beds and afterwards land treatment, but the Newmarket Works have been reconstructed and six of the ~~primary~~ <sup>secondary</sup> beds changed into percolating filters. All this work has been gradually done out of current revenue and the resulting effluent according to the Analyst's report is good. The work was necessitated by the silting up and consequent loss of capacity of the contact beds. Sludge lagoons have been formed for drying the sludge from the sedimentation tanks.

The main 18" outfall sewer from Newmarket is silting up rather badly, there being about 8" of silt etc. on the invert. this is now being cleared but the work is both slow and expensive.

At the Exning Outfall Works in order to prevent the Contact Beds from losing capacity special steps are being taken to prevent this as far as possible.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for information under this heading.

Closet Accommodation. A considerable number of houses although connected to the sewers still have hand-flushed W.C.s but during the year 62 houses have been provided with flushing tanks to their W.C.s., 29 of which were under notice on the 31st December 1924, the remaining 33 being the subjects of notices during the year. On the 31st December 1925, 24 others were under notice requiring flushing tanks to be provided. During the past five years 296 existing hand-flushed W.C.s have, as a result of action taken by the Council, been provided with flushing tanks.

18 Cases of defective W.C.s were detected and 4 outstanding from last year, 12 of these have been put right, leaving 10 outstanding at the end of the year.

There are in the outlying districts a number of earth-closets or privies, of which I estimate there are about 63. 18 of these

and as a result the overflows were disconnected.  
 Disposal Works. There are two systems, one for Newmarket  
 and the other for Epsom, both with separate sewers and separate  
 Disposal Works. Both systems are modern, being constructed in  
 1905. The treatment of both wastes was by double contact beds and  
 afterwards land treatment, but the Newmarket Works have been  
 reconstructed and six of the ~~existing~~ beds changed into percolating  
 filters. All this work has been gradually done out of current  
 revenues and the resulting deficit according to the Analyst's  
 report is good. The work was necessitated by the silting up and  
 consequent loss of capacity of the contact beds. Sludge lagoons  
 have been formed for drying the sludge from the sedimentation  
 tanks.

The main 18" outfall sewer from Newmarket is silting up  
 rather badly, there being about 8" of silt etc. on the invert.  
 This is now being cleared but the work is both slow and expensive.  
 At the Epsom Outfall Works in order to prevent the contact  
 beds from losing capacity special steps are being taken to prevent  
 this as far as possible.

I am indebted to the Surveyor for information under this  
 heading.

General Accommodation. A considerable number of houses although  
 connected to the sewers still have hand-flushed W.C.s but during  
 the year 32 houses have been provided with flushing tanks so  
 their W.C.s, 59 of which were under notice on the 31st December  
 1934, the remaining 33 being the subjects of notices during the  
 year. On the 31st December 1935, 34 others were under notice  
 requiring flushing tanks to be provided. During the past five  
 years 286 existing hand-flushed W.C.s have, as a result of action  
 taken by the Council, been provided with flushing tanks.

18 Cases of defective W.C.s were detected and 4 outstanding  
 from last year, 15 of these have been put right, leaving 10 out-  
 standing at the end of the year.

There are in the existing districts a number of earth-closets  
 or privies, of which I estimate there are about 55. 18 of these



having fixed receptacles and 45 movable pails. None of these earth closets or privies have been converted during the year. Scavenging. The number of loads of refuse destroyed in the two-cell Manlove-Alliott Destructor was 2,596 and of these 87 were trade; 2,339 were from Newmarket and 170 from Exning.

During the year 110 premises have been provided with movable galvanised iron dustbins, fitted with tightly fitting covers, 57 of which were under notice on the 31st December 1924, the remaining 53 being dealt with during the year. 28 Other ashpits were under notice at the end of the year requiring sanitary bins to be provided. In all during the past five years as the result of action taken 404 insanitary dustbins have been replaced by galvanised sanitary bins.

The Council loan slop carts free of charge for cleaning cesspools in their own area.

Scavenging of streets is carried out by the Council's workmen.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION of the DISTRICT.

Hereunder I give a table prepared by the Sanitary Inspector being his Report on Inspections for 1925:-

having fixed receptacles and 40 movable bins. None of these  
 earth closets or privies have been removed during the year.  
Sanitation. The number of loads of refuse disposed in the  
 five-coil incinerator at the Eastern was 2,537 and of these  
 27 were trucks; 2,510 were from houses and 170 from farms.  
 During the year 110 privies have been provided with  
 movable incinerated iron dustbins, fitted with tightly fitting  
 covers, 27 of which were under notice on the 1st of December 1924,  
 the remaining 83 being dealt with during the year. 28 other  
 privies were under notice at the end of the year regarding  
 sanitary bins to be provided. In all during the past five  
 years as the result of action taken 404 insanitary dustbins  
 have been replaced by incinerated sanitary bins.  
 The Council have also made free of charge for cleaning  
 cesspools in their own area.  
 Sweeping of streets is carried out by the Council's  
 workmen.

#### SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE DISTRICT.

Herewith I give a table prepared by the Sanitary Inspector  
 setting his Report on Inspections for 1925:-



SANITARY INSPECTOR'S REPORT.  
1925.

-----

Statement under Article 19 (12) of the Sanitary Offices Order 1922.

Inspections.		Defects.				Notices.		
Description.	No. made in 1925	Outstand- ing Dec. 31. 1924	Defect- ed dur- ing 1925	Remedied during 1925.	Outstand- ing Dec. 31. 1925.	Formal	Letter	Verbal
General Sanitary }	513	14	274	245	43	15	38	17
Housing.	647.	148	204	282	70	64	14	-
Cowsheds } Dairies & } Milkshops }	365	-	9	9	-	-	5	8.
Food.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Slaughter } Houses. }	83	1	3	4	-	6	1	1
Meat } Shops }	65	-	26	26	-	-	8	11
Common } Lodging } Houses. }	38	3	6	9	-	2	-	2
Workshops..	94	-	11	11	-	-	2	7
Schools.	13	1	11	10	2	-	2	-
TOTALS	1808	167	544	596	115	87	70	36

X Served under the Public Health Acts.

(Signed) William Henry Eley.

A.M.Inst.C.E., A.R.San.I.

Surveyor & Sanitary Inspector,  
Newmarket Urban District Council.





NEWMARKET      URBAN      DISTRICT      COUNCIL.

Table of Sanitary Inspector's Work for the past Five Years.

Description of Inspections.	1921.	1922.	1923.	1924.	1925.
General Sanitary.	361	268	285	333	613
Housing.	650	501	583	523	647
Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops..	74	78	112	245	365
Slaughter Houses.	24	25	40	64	83
Common Lodging Houses.	19	21	36	42	38
Workshops.	87	89	76	73	84
Schools.	7	2	4	13	13
Feed.	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Shops Order.	-	-	-	-	65
TOTALS	1223	1006	1136	1293	1808

Defects Detected.	404	357	194	396	574
Total Notices Served.	176	145	115	179	193

# WATERBURY DISTRICT COUNCIL

Table of Sanitary Inspector's Work for the past Five Years.

Description of Inspections.	1931.	1932.	1933.	1934.	1935.
General Sanitary.	531	528	525	533	515
Housing.	600	501	525	525	547
Public Houses and Licenses.	74	78	112	240	269
Shower Houses.	34	38	40	64	83
Common Lodging Houses.	19	21	26	42	38
Workshops.	67	69	76	73	84
Schools.	7	2	4	13	13
Feeds.	1	1	-	-	-
Meat Sh. by Order.	-	-	-	-	60
TOTALS	1223	1006	1138	1593	1908

Defects Reported.	404	387	194	306	574
Total Notices Served.	176	148	113	172	193



Schools. Thirteen inspections have been made, and in several cases the attention of the County Council was directed to minor defects in sanitary arrangements.

In all cases where a case of infectious disease occurs in a house, the school children in that house are excluded from school until 14 days after the removal of the patient to hospital. Schools are visited and children inspected in times of Epidemic.

A number of Schools have during the year been disinfected.

## H O U S I N G .

General Housing Conditions. There are still in the Urban District a good number of dilapidated and unfit houses and included amongst these are a number of the type known as "Back to Back". The demand for working class houses in the District is practically dependent on the situation of breeding and racing thoroughbreds.

Many of the existing dilapidated houses are let at very low rents and naturally amongst the very poor who are unable to pay more than those low rents there is a great amount of competition to obtain the tenancy of any which becomes void.

There are in the District just over 1800 working class houses and building by private enterprise is practically non-existent.

Extent of Shortage of Houses. As far as could be estimated in 1923, there were still about 32 families sharing houses with other people and who required houses for themselves, and the number which were badly overcrowded were from 20 - 25. In Newmarket the number of dilapidated or unfit houses could be placed at about 130 and the corresponding number for Exning at about 28. This meant at that time about 210 new working class houses were required.

Measures Taken and Contemplated to meet the Shortage. Under the 1919 Act the Council built 20 Working Class Dwellings by Direct Labour.

Under the 1923 Act, up to the end of 1925, the Council





had completed 22 Non-Parlour Houses and were building 26 Parlour Houses, 14 of which have since been completed so that 36 from 200 still leaves 164 houses yet to be provided in order to meet the shortage. At the time of writing this Report, the Council are advertising for Tenders for building a further 36 Non-Parlour Houses, and when these are built it would then leave 128 to be provided, but in the past few years by the opening up of the Cheveley Park Estate and the building of a number of small houses just outside the Urban District Boundary, this figure might be reduced to the round figure of 100.

Overcrowding. With regard to the number of overcrowded houses mentioned above, the cause of which is partly due to the inability of most of the people to pay the rents asked for the Council's new houses, and in other cases to the lack of suitable houses, the measures taken to deal with the overcrowding cannot be of any violent character, but where the people living in overcrowded houses are able and willing to pay the rent of the Council's new houses, I understand, these people are being given the first opportunity of occupying such houses.

Fitness of Houses. The general character of the defects existing in the unfit and dilapidated houses are due to dampness, generally decay, bad roofs, lack of proper ventilation and lighting, unsuitable accommodation for the storage of food and to a lesser degree to insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The War, and the expensive cost of building repairs since the War, has, to a large extent, been responsible for a number of houses getting into a dilapidated and unfit condition, but since the War strenuous efforts have been made by the Inspector and myself to render fit all those dwellings which there is any possibility of saving, but it will be seen from the Table at the end of this Report that in the Five Years ending the 31st December 1925 only three Closing Orders have been made, two of these houses have been since patched up and made temporarily fit. Three other were in 1922 demolished, two of which were empty at the time. The houses are inspected under the Housing Acts, but

had completed 22 New-Parson Houses and were building 25 New-Parson Houses, 14 of which have since been completed as that 25 from 200 still leaves 144 houses yet to be provided in order to meet the shortage. At the time of writing this Report, the Council are advertising for tenders for building a further 25 New-Parson Houses, and when these are built it would then leave 129 to be provided, but in the next few years by the opening up of the Chesham Park Estate and the building of a number of small houses just outside the Urban District boundary, this figure might be reduced to the round figure of 100.

Overcrowding. With regard to the number of overcrowded houses mentioned above, the cause of which is partly due to the inability of most of the people to pay the rents asked for the Council's new houses, and in other cases to the lack of suitable houses, the measures taken to deal with the overcrowding cannot be of any violent character, but where the people living in overcrowded houses are able and willing to pay the rent of the Council's new houses, I understand, these people are being given the first opportunity of occupying such houses.

Character of Houses. The general character of the defects existing in the small and dilapidated houses are due to dampness, generally damp, bad roofs, lack of proper ventilation and lighting, unsuitable accommodation for the storage of food and to a lesser degree to insufficient sanitary accommodation.

The War, and the expensive cost of building repairs since the War, has, to a large extent, been responsible for a number of houses falling into a dilapidated and unfit condition, but since the war strenuous efforts have been made by the Inspector and myself to render fit all those dwellings which there is any possibility of saving, but it will be seen from the Table at the end of this Report that in the five years ending the 31st December 1932 only three Closing Orders have been made, two of these houses have been since patched up and made temporarily fit. Three other were in 1932 demolished, two of which were empty at the time. The houses are inspected under the Housing Act, but



except for Closing, the Public Health Acts are used to get defects remedied. and the Tables at the end of this Report give the statistics as to the action taken. With regard to the water supply, closet accommodation and refuse disposal, in most cases very little difficulty is found in dealing with this class of defect.

Unhealthy Areas. No complaints have been received, and therefore no action has been taken in connection with this matter.

Bye-Laws. The Council's Building Bye-Laws are modern and not severe, although building costs compared with some Towns in the Country are inexplicably high. The Council have no Bye-Laws for Houses let in Lodgings but during 1925 adopted Bye-Laws framed on the Model Series with regard to Tents, Vans, Sheds Etc.

With regard to your activities in the provision of new houses for the working classes, I consider from the information I have obtained from various parts of the Country that you are proceeding with the building of working class dwellings quite as expeditiously as most Council's, and more so than many.

I consider the Inspector has carried out his work very efficiently, the number of inspections being a record.

Smoke Abatement. No observations have been taken during the year, but next year I hope some will be made.

#### FOOD.

Milk Supply. In all 365 inspections of the dairies, cowsheds and milkshops situated within the District have been made. Nine defects of a minor character were noted and nine remedied.

I am indebted to the Inspector of Police who has taken four samples of new milk during the year. All the samples were genuine.





The following is a table shewing the number of premises on Registers on December 31st 1925:-

<u>Retail Purveyors.</u>	<u>Wholesale Traders &amp; Producers.</u>
--------------------------	---

11

7

One Licence has been issued by the Authorities for "Grade 'A' Milk, the person being a Producer.

Milk for Mothers and Children. None is distributed.

Meat. The slaughterhouses in the District have been the subject of repeated inspections totalling 83 in all. 3 defects were noted and remedied during the year. In the course of these inspections a strict watch is kept for disease in meat, and although there is no public abattoir, efforts are made to visit the various slaughterhouses at the time of killing. No case of unsound meat has been detected during the year.

The following is a table as to the number of slaughter-houses registered.

In 1920.

January 1925.

December 1925.

5

6

6

Under the Public Health (Meat) Regulations Act 1924 a Register has been prepared upon which 35 names appear, all of which premises have been inspected, and 26 defects have been dealt with.

Other Foods. In no case has it been necessary to take action.

No case of food poisoning having occurred in the Council's Area.

Factories and Workshops. There are 84 on the Register which are as follows:- Bakehouses 7, Bootmaking & Repairing 4, Carpenters & Joiners 16, Wheelwrights 1, Plumber 1, Gasfitter 1, Milliners 3, Tailors 7, Dressmakers 3, Saddlers 3, Upholsterers 2, Motor & Cycle Repairing Works 7, Smiths 6, Watch-Repairing 1, Bottle-Washing 1, Mineral Waters 1, Laundries 2, Printers 3, Sausage Making 6, Corn Chandlers 3, Gas 1, Electricity 1, Maltings 2, Basket Maker 1, Machinist 1. Total 84.

84 Inspections have been made during the year, and 11 defects were noted and remedied, informal notices only being necessary in each case.

The following is a table showing the number of persons in

England on December 31st 1935:-

English persons 2,100,000

The figures have been issued by the Registrar General

and the person being a resident.

The figures are for the year 1935.

The figures are for the year 1935.

The figures are for the year 1935.

The figures are for the year 1935.

The figures are for the year 1935.

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The figures are for the year 1935.



Three lists of Out-Workers containing Fourteen names were received during the year.

Disinfection. During the year 126 premises have been disinfected, and the "Thresh" Steam Disinfector at the Sewage Farm has been well used, the following articles having been disinfected:- Beds 111, Pillows 290, Blankets 247, Counterpanes 106, Sheets 151, Eiderdowns 16, Miscellaneous 176, Clothing 40, Mattresses 28/ Total 1,065.

4 Beds, 3 Mattresses, 1 Blanket and 2 Miscellaneous Articles were destroyed in the Destructor upon request.

No special premises were provided for the cleansing of verminous persons or their belongings. Facilities for disinfection see heading "Disinfection"

Rainfall. I am indebted to the Surveyor for the following table of the Rainfall taken at the Sewage Farm Gauge for 1925:-

<u>Month.</u>	<u>Inches.</u>	<u>Days.</u>
January.	1.12	7
February.	2.55	11
March.	1.00	11
April.	2.25	12
May.	2.09	10
June.	.95	7
July.	1.80	9
August.	1.89	14
September.	2.92	10
October.	3.04	12
November.	2.06	13
December.	1.54	13
<u>The Totals being 23.21 on 129 days.</u>		

I am, Lrs Boccock and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

J. H. Laund, D.P.H. (Contab)

Medical Officer of Health.

Heath Cottage,

Newmarket.

The first of the two columns contains the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1900.

The second column contains the names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1901. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1902 are given in the third column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1903 are given in the fourth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1904 are given in the fifth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1905 are given in the sixth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1906 are given in the seventh column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1907 are given in the eighth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1908 are given in the ninth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1909 are given in the tenth column.

The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1910 are given in the eleventh column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1911 are given in the twelfth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1912 are given in the thirteenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1913 are given in the fourteenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1914 are given in the fifteenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1915 are given in the sixteenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1916 are given in the seventeenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1917 are given in the eighteenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1918 are given in the nineteenth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1919 are given in the twentieth column.

Year	Name
1900	John A. Smith
1901	John A. Smith
1902	John A. Smith
1903	John A. Smith
1904	John A. Smith
1905	John A. Smith
1906	John A. Smith
1907	John A. Smith
1908	John A. Smith
1909	John A. Smith
1910	John A. Smith
1911	John A. Smith
1912	John A. Smith
1913	John A. Smith
1914	John A. Smith
1915	John A. Smith
1916	John A. Smith
1917	John A. Smith
1918	John A. Smith
1919	John A. Smith
1920	John A. Smith

The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1921 are given in the twenty-first column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1922 are given in the twenty-second column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1923 are given in the twenty-third column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1924 are given in the twenty-fourth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1925 are given in the twenty-fifth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1926 are given in the twenty-sixth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1927 are given in the twenty-seventh column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1928 are given in the twenty-eighth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1929 are given in the twenty-ninth column. The names of the persons who have been elected to the office of Justice of the Peace for the year 1930 are given in the thirtieth column.

I am, Sir, Dear Sir, and Gentlemen,  
Your obedient servant,  
J. H. Smith, Esq. (Chairman)  
Justice of the Peace

North Cottage,  
New Street,  
(10)



## APPENDICES.

### HOUSING.

The Year Ending the 31st December 1925.

#### GENERAL.

Number of New Houses erected during the Year:-

(a) Total (Including numbers given separately under (b)... 32.

(b) With State Assistance under the Housing Acts:-

(1) By The Local Authority..... 22.

(2) By Other Bodies or Persons.....Nil.

#### 1. UNFIT DWELLING HOUSES.

##### Inspection.

1. Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (Under Public Health or Housing Acts.....Nil.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which were inspected and recorded under the Housing (Inspection of District) Regulations 1910.....113.

3. Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation..... 3.

4. Number of dwelling-houses (Exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-heading) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation..... 92.

#### 2. REMEDY of DEFECTS WITHOUT SERVICE of FORMAL NOTICES.

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers..... 5.

#### 3. ACTION UNDER STATUTORY POWERS.

##### A. Proceedings under Section 28 of the Housing Town Planning Act 191

1. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.....Nil.

2. Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit:-

(a) By Owners.....Nil.

(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.....Nil.

3. Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders became operative in pursuance of declaration by Owners of their intention to close.....Nil.

NOTES

The Year 1961 was the first year since 1945

that the

number of new houses built in the year

(a) Total (including houses given away) under (b) ... 52

(c) With State assistance under the Housing Act ... 52

(d) By the Local Authority ... 52

(e) By other means ... 52

THE YEAR 1961

INTRODUCTION

1. Total number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

2. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

3. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

4. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

5. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

6. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

7. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

8. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

9. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

10. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

11. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

12. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52

13. Number of dwellings built in the year ... 52



Proceedings under The Public Health Acts.

- |   |      |
|---|------|
| (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied..... | 82.  |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:-  |      |
| (a) By Owners.....  | 101. |
| (b) By Local Authority in default of Owners..   | Nil. |

N.B. During the Year defects were remedied in 65 dwelling-houses which were under Notice requiring defects to be remedied on 31st December 1925.

C. PROCEEDINGS UNDER SECTIONS 17 & 18 OF THE HOUSING TOWN PLANNING ACT 1919.

- |  |      |
|--|------|
| (1) Number of representations made with a view to making of Closing Orders.....  | 3.   |
| (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made.....  | 3.   |
| (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined the dwelling-houses having been rendered fit..... | Nil. |
| (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.....   | Nil. |
| (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.....  | Nil. |

As a result of the Housing Schemes put in hand by the Council, and of the twenty-two houses which were completed by them during the year, it has been possible to close two houses, one of which is being placed in habitable condition, and the other will be permanently closed. In addition, one house in its present state unfit, is being placed in habitable condition by the owner without the necessity of resort to Formal Action. Further, as a result of this Housing progress, eleven cases of overcrowding have been abated.

Table 21 Attached.

Proceedings under the Public Health Act.

- (1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring them to be rendered fit to be inhabited..... 62
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied:-
- (a) By Council..... 11
- (b) By local authorities in default of Council..... 11

During the year ending 1932-33, 62 notices were served requiring the owners of the above-mentioned houses to render them fit to be inhabited. Of these, 11 were served on the Council, and 51 on local authorities.

- (1) Number of representations made with a view to carrying out cleaning operations..... 5
- (2) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which cleaning orders were made..... 5
- (3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which cleaning orders were made under the provisions of the Public Health Act, 1931, in relation to the removal of refuse from the premises..... 11
- (4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which removal orders were made..... 11
- (5) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of removal orders..... 11

As a result of the Housing Survey put in hand by the Council, and of the survey of houses which were notified by them during the year, it has been possible to clear up houses, one of which is being placed in a habitable condition, and the other will be permanently closed. In addition, one house is being placed in a habitable condition by the Council. Further, as a result of the Housing Survey, eleven cases of overcrowding have been noted.

W. H. H. H.