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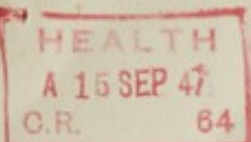
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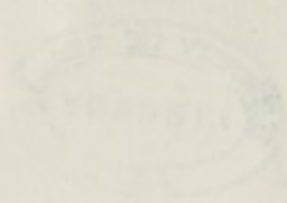
of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the year

1946.

ROBERT H. CLAYTON, M.B., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.



W. H. B. 1881

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ANNUAL REPORT

of the

Medical Officer of Health for the Urban District
of Newmarket in the County of West Suffolk for
the year ending 31st December, 1946.

Public Health Offices,
8, Whiting Street,
Bury St. Edmund's.

August 1947.

To:-

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

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Herewith I beg to submit for your favourable consideration
my eleventh Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, being
that for the year ended 31st December, 1946.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT H. CLAYTON,

Medical Officer of Health.

Public Health Officers of the Authority.

(a) Medical - One part-time Medical Officer of Health.

Robert H. Clayton, M.B., B.S., B.Hy.,
D.P.H. (Durham), Cert. Mental Deficiency
and Allied Subjects (London), appointed in 1936.

This Officer does not engage in private practice but
holds in addition the following appointments:- Medical
Officer of Health, Thedwastre R.D.C., Cosford R.D.C.,
Thingoe R.D.C., and Mildenhall R.D.C.


(b) Others - One Sanitary Inspector.

F. B. Waterfall, M.R.San.I., M.S.I.A., appointed 1935.
G. Penistone, M.S.I.A., Cert.S.I.B., appointed 1st August, 1946

One Additional Sanitary Inspector.

W. Rodgers, Cert.S.I.B., M.S.I.A. Appointed 4th April, 1945.
Resigned 11th April, 1946.

On the 31st July, 1946, Mr. F. B. Waterfall relinquished his
duties as Sanitary Inspector, becoming Whole-time Surveyor to
the Council. Mr. Waterfall gave unfailing help throughout the
whole of our ten years association, and by continued interest
and advice greatly facilitated the running of the Department
immediately after his transference.



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SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

1. <u>GENERAL STATISTICS.</u>	Area	5,640 acres.	
Registrar General's estimate of the resident population mid-year	..	..	..	..	..	1945. 8,492	1946. 8,743
Number of inhabited houses at end of year according to Rate Book	..	..	..	..	..	2,795	2,856
Rateable Value	..	..	..	..	..	£72,396	£72,591
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	..	..	..	..	..	£282	£282

2. EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR.

<u>Live Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Legitimate	140	64	76
Illegitimate	15	7	8

Stillbirths.

Legitimate	4	2	2
Illegitimate	1	1	-

	<u>Newmarket.</u>		<u>England & Wales.</u>		
	<u>1936 to 1945</u>				
	<u>Decade</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>	<u>1946.</u>
	<u>Average.</u>				
<u>Birth Rate.</u>	13.3	15.5	17.7	16.1	19.1
<u>Rate of Illegitimate births per 1000 legitimate births.</u>	70	159	107	-	-
<u>Stillbirth Rate per 1000 total (live & stillbirths).</u>	28.1	22.4	31.3	-	-
<u>Death Rate per 1000 resident population.</u>	13.3	12.2	16.8	11.4	11.5
<u>Death Rate of Infants under 1 year.</u>					
All Infants per 1000 live births.	41.4	22.9	45.2	46	43
Legitimate Infants per 1000 legitimate births.	39.9	26.5	50.0	-	-
Illegitimate Infants per 1000 illegitimate births.	63.3	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

The total number of Live Births to Newmarket Residents during 1946 was 155 of which 137 were born in Newmarket and 18 elsewhere. The total number of Live Births in 1945 was 131 and included 18 infants born elsewhere than in Newmarket to Newmarket Residents.

The number of Stillbirths in 1946 rose to 5 from 3 in 1945.

The illegitimate Births declined from 18 in 1945 to 15 in 1946.

Deaths of Infants under one year during 1946 were 7 (1945 figure was 3) - six occurring in the first week of life and one at seven weeks. All were related to the hazards of birth or prematurity rather than to environment and subsequent infection. All were legitimate infants, four boys and three girls.

127 Deaths, including no deaths from Maternal Causes (Headings 29 and 30), 19 deaths from Cancer, no deaths from Measles, Whooping Cough or Diarrhoea (under 2 years) were recorded during 1946.

The age and sex distribution of Deaths is indicated below - it may be remarked that between the hazards of birth and age forty one years there were but two deaths related to disease and two deaths related to violent causes.

			Male.	Female.	% of Total.
	Under	1 year	4	3	5
1 year &	"	5 years	1	1	1
5 years &	"	15 "	-	-	-
15 years "	"	25 "	1	-	1
25 " "	"	45 "	2	3	4
45 " "	"	65 "	11	9	16
65 " "	"	70 "	7	4	9
70 " "	"	75 "	9	13	17
75 " "	"	80 "	15	14	23
80 " "	"	85 "	10	10	16
85 " "	"	90 "	2	6	6
90 " "	"	95 "	1	1	1
95 " "	"	100 "	-	1	1
			62	65	100

The Place of Death was for 62 at their own home, the remaining 65 being at Hospitals and Institutions as follows:-

- 16 White Lodge (E.M.S.) Hospital, Newmarket.
- 7 Rous Memorial (General) Hospital, Newmarket.
- 24 St. Mary's (P.A.C.) Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 9 Addenbrookes (General) Hospital, Cambridge.
- 3 The Plain, Epping.
- 1 West Suffolk (General) Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.
- 1 St. Audry's (Mental) Hospital, Melton.
- 1 Walnuttree (P.A.C.) Hospital, Sudbury.
- 1 New End Hospital, Hampstead.
- 1 St. James' Hospital, Battersea.
- 1 Hill End (E.M.S.) Hospital, St. Albans.

On the following page is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

The deaths are classified under the headings given in the New Abridged List of Causes, as used in England and Wales and Northern Ireland, as set out on Page XXXIX of the Manual of the International List of Causes of Deaths - 1938.

On page 5 is a table giving some statistics for 1946 and for the decade from 1936 to 1945, during which I have reported as Medical Officer of Health. From this table have been prepared the decade average figures which allow comparison with this period and the year 1946.

Below is a table giving the causes and the number of deaths occurring at the various age groups. The totals correspond with the Registrar General's figures.

CAUSES OF DEATHS.		Deaths at the sub-joined ages of "RESIDENTS" whether occurring in or beyond the District.															
		Under 1 Year.		1 & Under 5		5 & Under 15		15 & Under 25		25 & Under 45		45 & Under 65		65 & upwards		Total Registrar General's figures.	
		M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
8.	Syphilitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
9.	Influenza.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
12.	Acute infectious encephalitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
13.	Cancer of buccal cavity & oesophagus(M)uterus(F).	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1
14.	Cancer of stomach and duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	2
16.	Cancer of all other sites.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	5	5	7	7
18.	Intra-cranial vascular lesions.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	11	3	13
19.	Heart Disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	21	20	22	22
20.	Other diseases of the circulatory system.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
21.	Bronchitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	2	4	2
22.	Pneumonia.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-
23.	Other respiratory diseases.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
24.	Ulcer of stomach or duodenum.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
27.	Other digestive diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
28.	Nephritis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	6	2	6	4
31.	Premature Birth.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
32.	Congenital malformations, birth injury, infantile disease.	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
33.	Suicide.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
35.	Other violent causes.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
36.	All other causes.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	4	2	6	4
TOTAL: Male.		4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	11	-	44	-	62	-
Females.		-	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	49	-	-	65

Year.	Rateable Value.	Penny Rate Product.	No. of inhabited houses.	Registrar-General's Estimate Population.	Total Deaths.	Deaths under One year		Births.		Stillbirths.	
						Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.	Legit-imate.	Illegit-imate.
1936.	£71,889	£269	2,790	9,400	106	4	-	101	5	3	Nil
1937.	£72,018	£268	2,795	9,330	107	3	-	98	8	2	Nil
1938.	£72,531	£268	2,809	9,207	133	5	1	102	8	2	Nil
1939.	£72,426	£269	2,812	9,202	101	4	1	86	5	4	Nil
1940.	£72,000	£268	2,805	9,420	109	4	1	104	6	5	Nil
1941.	£71,125	£267	2,802	9,447	127	5	1	148	2	3	Nil
1942.	£71,539	£280	2,794	8,860	132	6	-	124	6	3	Nil
1943.	£71,683	£280	2,792	8,618	155	4	-	113	10	5	Nil
1944.	£71,711	£280	2,790	8,546	133	7	1	140	11	5	Nil
1945.	£72,396	£282	2,795	8,492	104	3	-	113	18	3	Nil
DECADE TOTALS.	-	-	-	-	1,207	45	5	1,129	79	35	Nil
ANNUAL AVERAGE DURING DECADE.	£71,932	£273	2,798 2,805	9,052	121	4.5	0.5	113	8	3.5	Nil
	£72,591	£282	2,856	8,743	127	7	Nil	140	15	4	One

1936 to
1945

1946

Year	Month	Day	Time	Temp	Wind	Humidity	Pressure	Clouds	Notes
1900	Jan	1	10:00	32	10	75	30.1	100	
1900	Jan	2	10:00	30	12	70	30.0	100	
1900	Jan	3	10:00	28	15	65	29.9	100	
1900	Jan	4	10:00	25	18	60	29.8	100	
1900	Jan	5	10:00	22	20	55	29.7	100	
1900	Jan	6	10:00	20	22	50	29.6	100	
1900	Jan	7	10:00	18	25	45	29.5	100	
1900	Jan	8	10:00	15	28	40	29.4	100	
1900	Jan	9	10:00	12	30	35	29.3	100	
1900	Jan	10	10:00	10	32	30	29.2	100	
1900	Jan	11	10:00	8	35	25	29.1	100	
1900	Jan	12	10:00	5	38	20	29.0	100	
1900	Jan	13	10:00	3	40	15	28.9	100	
1900	Jan	14	10:00	1	42	10	28.8	100	
1900	Jan	15	10:00	0	45	5	28.7	100	
1900	Jan	16	10:00	0	48	0	28.6	100	
1900	Jan	17	10:00	0	50	0	28.5	100	
1900	Jan	18	10:00	0	52	0	28.4	100	
1900	Jan	19	10:00	0	55	0	28.3	100	
1900	Jan	20	10:00	0	58	0	28.2	100	
1900	Jan	21	10:00	0	60	0	28.1	100	
1900	Jan	22	10:00	0	62	0	28.0	100	
1900	Jan	23	10:00	0	65	0	27.9	100	
1900	Jan	24	10:00	0	68	0	27.8	100	
1900	Jan	25	10:00	0	70	0	27.7	100	
1900	Jan	26	10:00	0	72	0	27.6	100	
1900	Jan	27	10:00	0	75	0	27.5	100	
1900	Jan	28	10:00	0	78	0	27.4	100	
1900	Jan	29	10:00	0	80	0	27.3	100	
1900	Jan	30	10:00	0	82	0	27.2	100	
1900	Jan	31	10:00	0	85	0	27.1	100	

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

(a) LABORATORY FACILITIES. The Emergency Public Health Laboratory at Cambridge continued to provide these facilities throughout 1946 for a fixed sum.

(b) AMBULANCE FACILITIES. I am indebted to Miss Marjorie Marriott, Officer-in-charge of the Red Cross Ambulances at Newmarket for the following particulars.

"78 accident cases and 285 illness cases, a total of 363 persons, were carried by the Newmarket Ambulances in 1946. This was 81 cases more than in 1945, but the total mileage, 6,855 miles, was 487 miles less than in 1945. This reduction in average mileage is accounted for by the fact that many more local patients are now admitted direct to White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket, instead of going to Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.

Civilian Cases carried by the Newmarket Ambulance Service.
(Service Cases excluded).

	<u>1946.</u>	<u>1945.</u>
To White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket.	130	37
To Rous Memorial Hospital, "	58	55
To Maternity Home, Newmarket.	2	5
To St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds.	24	19
To West Suffolk Hospital, " " "	2	7
To Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge.	69	75
To Evelyn Nursing Home, Cambridge.	5	2
To Mill Road, Cambridge.	2	4
Others.	3	3
	<u>295</u>	<u>207</u>

The ambulance charges remained unaltered during 1946, being 9d. per mile for hospital cases, with a minimum charge of 5/-, 1/- per mile for Public Assistance cases, and 1/6d. per mile for private cases. Contributors to the Addenbrookes Hospital Contributory Scheme pay half fees for use of the ambulance if going to Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, Rous Hospital, Newmarket, or White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket, the other half being paid by Addenbrookes Hospital Fund.

The ambulances are stationed at Turner & Hores', Heath Garage, Newmarket, Telephone Number, Newmarket 2301, and are available by day or night - night calls to Newmarket 2289, (the house of the Full-time Driver, Mr. Ballard). Drivers for the second ambulance if required by day are supplied from the staff at Heath Garage.

Hospital Car Service. This service which is much appreciated locally is doing an extremely valuable piece of work. Most cases are Out-patients attending Addenbrookes Hospital for treatment and are unable to travel by bus or train. More volunteers with their own cars are urgently needed as demand is increasing and is throwing too much work as usual on the willing few. "

West Suffolk County Council agreed to take over treatment of Scabies cases for all authorities in the County, with the exception of Bury St. Edmunds who wished to be excluded, and to convey patients to their treatment centre at St. Mary's Hospital, Bury St. Edmunds. The County have available an Ex-Civil Defence Temporary Ambulance.

Infectious Disease cases are removed by the ambulance stationed at Newmarket R.D.C. Isolation Hospital (in our Urban area), to which our cases are removed.

(c) NURSING IN THE HOME.

(d) CLINICS AND TREATMENT CENTRES.

} These continued as
in previous years.

(e) HOSPITALS. To the general hospital services for Newmarket inhabitants available at Addenbrookes Hospital, Cambridge, and at the Rous Memorial Hospital, Newmarket, was added a considerable extension at White Lodge E.M.S. Hospital, Newmarket. During 1946 the Ministry of Health authorised the admission of the following categories of civilian cases:-

- (a) Orthopaedic and Peripheral Nerve Injury cases from Newmarket Area.
- (b) Medical and Surgical Emergencies from Newmarket Area.
- (c) Medical and Surgical Cases from Newmarket Area requiring special investigation and treatment.

In addition, the County Council has arrangements at this Hospital which allowed of the admission of maternity cases, and also of ear, nose and throat cases.

The provision of hospital facilities in White Lodge Hospital, Newmarket, was both necessary and appreciated, as is evidenced by the fact that from Newmarket and the neighbourhood no less than 1,150 civilian cases were admitted to White Lodge during 1946.

Some indication of the variety of Hospitals used by Newmarket Residents has already been furnished (on page 3) in the list of places where death occurred.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA.

1. (i) WATER. The Newmarket Waterworks Company supplies the Urban District - all properties, except two farms and thirteen houses, have piped supplies by services laid in to the properties. Two wells in the chalk at Southfields Pumping Station, connected by an adit, are the source of the supply - the storage reservoir at Warren Hill has a capacity of 260,000 gallons. Although the water supply is chlorinated the Newmarket Waterworks Company have constant regard to the quality of water entering the wells.

32 samples of water were taken during 1946 from the wells proper, of which 29 were bacteriologically satisfactory, the remaining 3 showed a slight B.Coli Count. Whenever such a Count is obtained, or during exceptional weather, increased supervision (if such, indeed is possible) of chlorination and the source is afforded in order to ensure that only pure water is distributed. All 33 samples in 1946 taken from the distribution mains were bacteriologically satisfactory.

During 1946 one private well water sample was found satisfactory.

(ii) DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE. In July 1946 Messrs. Willcox, Raikes & Marshall, Consulting Engineers, 33, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, 3, reported on the Sewage Works of the town. There are two separate works - the main Newmarket Disposal Works, (serving an estimated population of 8,000 persons, and constructed in 1900 on a site which is now close to a built-up area) and the Exning Sewage Works, (serving an estimated population of 1,550, which is a mile to the North West of the Main Works).

Messrs. Willcox, Raikes & Marshall reported that

"The Exning Works are completely out of date and inadequate in every respect. The system of treatment by contact beds is a method long since abandoned as unsatisfactory, and the works are over-loaded. The ejectors are not in constant and automatic operational control, so that sewage is stored in the tanks until such time as the ejectors function. This system leads to septicisation of the sewage which adds to the difficulties of treatment. The conclusion we have reached is that the Works and site should be abandoned."

"The Newmarket Works which were originally operated on the contact bed system have been altered and added to and now show the defects of such adaptation. The principal defects of the Works are as follows:-

- a. The tank sewer creates bad working conditions for the treatment of sewage.
- b. The pumping rate is too high and intermittent.
- c. The settling tanks are inefficient and are of unsuitable design for economic working.
- d. The filters are of insufficient capacity for the present flow of sewage.
- e. The humus tanks are incapable of providing the treatment required.

Apart, therefore, from the advantages, or otherwise, of pumping by electricity compared with steam, we are in no doubt that plant operated by electricity and automatically controlled in relation to the flow of sewage to be dealt with, should be installed. The advantages of the modern installation will not be obtained by merely providing electric motors to drive the present pumps, for the disadvantages of the tank sewer, the difficulties of priming, and the rate of pumping would remain.

It is necessary, therefore, to provide a new pumping station equipped with electrically driven pumps set below the ground so as to be self-priming.

Estimates of various alternative schemes, additions, alterations, or reconstruction have been prepared. They have been made with, we hope, a safe margin to allow for the present-day high prices, but they are, in any case, subject to variation when complete field work by measuring and levelling has been done. It should be noted they represent the cost of Work and Contingencies only and do not include engineering charges. Item A. is for a Pumping Station complete to provide only an alternative method of pumping the sewage. The remaining items are alternative additions to it.

A. Provision of Pumping Station, connecting Sewers and Plant complete	£10,900
B. Pumping Station, alteration to Tanks, provision of 4 filters, humus tanks, Pumping Station at Exning and rising main therefrom	£44,000
C. Pumping Station, complete reconstruction of Works on present site, including Settling Tanks, 6 Filters, Humus Tanks, Sludge Pumping Station, Pumping Station at Exning and rising main therefrom ..	£69,000.
D. Out-fall sewer from Newmarket to new site and Disposal Works thereon, including purchase of land, fencing, roads, attendants house and pump house at Exning	£100,000. "

This Report was given careful consideration by the Council who decided to receive and pay for the Report and to instruct the Surveyor to prepare a modified scheme (for the electrification of the existing Works, and the construction of a length of sewer to replace the present one) on similar lines to the scheme prepared by the Surveyor in 1943. Progress had not been made with this before the end of the year.

As a provision against the fouling of sewers, Gas Liquor from the Newmarket Gas Company's Works is not admitted to the sewers but is carted by tanker to the Newmarket Sewage Disposal Works where it is discharged on the land. 358,600 gallons of crude Gas Liquor was carted during the year.

DRAINAGE AT CHEVELEY PARK. During 1946 the Council undertook to accept into their drainage system the sewage from property in the Cheveley Park area which is in the district of the Newmarket Rural Council.

SEWERS UNDER THE HOUSING SCHEME. During 1946 foul and surface water sewers were completed for the proposed Council Houses on the Heath Lodge Site, and these sewers were connected to the Council's Sewerage System.

During the month of August 5.06 inches of rain fell in 17 days. 2.62 inches fell on the 25th August. This is the highest rainfall in August since 1912, and the highest for any one month since November 1940.

2. RIVERS AND STREAMS. The final effluent from the Sewage Works is given land treatment before being discharged into the stream.

3. (i) CLOSET ACCOMMODATION. In the District only the two farms and thirteen houses, previously noted as being without a piped water supply, are without water closets.

(ii) PUBLIC CLEANSING. The cleansing of streets and road gulleys and the collection of house refuse and salvage is carried out by direct labour under the supervision of the Surveyor.

During the year the Council acquired a new Scammel Gulley Emptyer and Cesspool Emptyer for use in connection with cleansing of street gulleys and emptying of cess-pools within the Urban District, (for which a free service is given twice a year), and also in connection with the emptying of cess-pools in the surrounding rural area, (for which a charge is made).

As in previous years dustbins were purchased in quantities and sold to individuals. It is found that this greatly assists in the collection of domestic refuse.

Salvage materials are sorted (and where applicable are baled) at the Refuse Destructor Works and sold. During the year the under-mentioned materials were sold, the receipts amounting to £661:-

Paper, 58 tons; Rags, 9 tons; Baled Tins, 70 tons;
Ferrous Metals, 16 tons; Non-Ferrous Metals, 2 tons.

835 lorry loads of house refuse and 504 lorry loads of trade refuse were disposed of after collection.

(iii) SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA. The following tabular statement has been supplied to me by Mr. Penistone.

Dwelling Houses.

Total number of dwelling houses inspections made	577
Total Number of re-inspections thereof	264
Number of houses inspected after infectious diseases	2

Drains.

Inspections in connection with choked drains	14
Carry forward	857

The first of these is the fact that the
the second is the fact that the
the third is the fact that the

the fourth is the fact that the
the fifth is the fact that the
the sixth is the fact that the

the seventh is the fact that the
the eighth is the fact that the
the ninth is the fact that the

the tenth is the fact that the
the eleventh is the fact that the
the twelfth is the fact that the

the thirteenth is the fact that the
the fourteenth is the fact that the
the fifteenth is the fact that the

the sixteenth is the fact that the
the seventeenth is the fact that the
the eighteenth is the fact that the

the nineteenth is the fact that the
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the twenty-third is the fact that the
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the twenty-sixth is the fact that the
the twenty-seventh is the fact that the

the twenty-eighth is the fact that the
the twenty-ninth is the fact that the
the thirtieth is the fact that the

the thirty-first is the fact that the
the thirty-second is the fact that the
the thirty-third is the fact that the

the thirty-fourth is the fact that the
the thirty-fifth is the fact that the
the thirty-sixth is the fact that the

the thirty-seventh is the fact that the
the thirty-eighth is the fact that the
the thirty-ninth is the fact that the

Various Inspections.

Slaughterhouses	246
Food shops, market stalls, etc.	56
Bakehouses	3
Factories	1
Cowsheds	1
Dairies	9
Milk Samples	11
Water samples (including 5 from swimming bath)	66
Common lodging houses	3
School inspections	12
Swimming baths (Inspection and Water Sampling)	5
Public houses (sanitary accommodation)	5
Rats and mice destruction (in addition to Rodent Officer)	87
Visits to shops, etc., for food inspection.	52
Fish and chip shops.	2
	<hr/> 1,416 <hr/>

Number of informal notices given in 1946.	212
Outstanding informal notices at 1st January, 1946.	5
Outstanding informal notices at 31st December, 1946.	35
Number of Statutory Notices served in 1946.	6
Outstanding Statutory Notices at 1st January, 1946.	Nil
Outstanding Statutory Notices at 31st December, 1946.	Nil

Classified list of housing defects and nuisances abated during the year.

Dampness	5
Roofs repaired	11
Defective walls and ceilings repaired	6
Windows and doors repaired	1
Rainwater pipes repaired or renewed	9
Defective W.C. pedestals repaired or renewed	5
New dustbins installed	149
Insanitary houses cleansed	1
Choked and defective drains	14
Stoves repaired or renewed	3
Floors repaired	<hr/> 3 <hr/>
	207

Factory Act, 1937.

One inspection of a factory was made.

(iv) SHOPS AND OFFICES. No inspections relating to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934, were made.

(v) CAMPING SITES. No applications for licence to occupy a site were made during the year.

(vi) SMOKE ABATEMENT. No action was necessary during the year.

(vii) SWIMMING BATHS AND POOLS. The Council own a modern swimming bath of recent construction in the town. A Bell horizontal sand filter and suitable chlorination plant treats the water which is obtained from the Newmarket Water Company's mains. The bath has been greatly appreciated by the public and used regularly by the several schools. 5 water analysis were made from the bath; of these all were satisfactory.

(viii) ERADICATION OF BED BUGS. Disinfestation of one private house was carried out by the Council's workmen using Zaldecide.

(ix) RATS AND MICE. During the year the Council adopted the Ministry of Food Scheme under Circular N.S.12 for the systematic treatment of the District for the destruction of rats and mice.

Previously the occupiers of infested premises had been required to pay for the treatment of their premises, but under this Scheme private dwelling houses were to be given free treatment so as to facilitate and speed up operations. The financial arrangements were that the Ministry of Food made a grant of 60% of the cost of the scheme, the remaining 40% being borne by the Council, and there was no charge to the inhabitants of dwelling houses treated. Business premises, however, were still to be charged for treatment.

Two Operators were employed - Mr. Foster and Mr. Gallant - and treatment of the district, block by block, was commenced in July 1946 using the methods approved by the Ministry of Food. The whole of the town had not been covered by the end of the year, but the representative of the Ministry of Food expressed satisfaction with the progress made so far.

The Council's sewers received an initial treatment and one maintenance treatment during the year.

Treatment was also carried out at the Newmarket Sewage Works and the Exning Sewage Works, each receiving two treatments during the year. 315 bodies were found after the treatment at the Sewage Works.

The many Racing Stables in the town present a problem owing to the reluctance to use poison on premises occupied by valuable thoroughbreds. Several trainers, however, consented to have their premises treated, and using extreme care good results were obtained. It is hoped that further trainers, (who now have seen the beneficial results obtained with safety by the trainers who consented) will co-operate in order that more progress may be made in rat destruction.

4. SCHOOLS. The washing and sanitary accommodation was examined during 12 inspections. At one school 2 urinals were reconstructed, the water closets were repaired, new flushing tanks provided, and the compartments cleansed and decorated.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

1. (i) (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	577
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	841
(ii) (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925.	363
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose.	363
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	51
(iv) Number 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.	370
2. <u>Remedy of Defects during the year without service of formal notices:-</u>	
Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers.	182
3. <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year:-</u>	
(a) <u>Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs.	Nil
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:-	
(a) By Owners	Nil
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners	Nil
(b) <u>Proceedings under Public Health Acts.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	5
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices	
(a) By Owners	5
(b) By Local Authority in default of Owners.	Nil
(c) <u>Proceedings under Section 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	
(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made.	3
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders.	Nil
(d) <u>Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.</u>	Nil

ARTICLE II
GENERAL

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-units constructed for housing purposes (single family houses, apartment houses, etc.)
- (b) Number of dwelling-units under construction
- (c) Number of dwelling-units under construction (including under construction) which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (d) Number of dwelling-units under construction.
- (e) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (f) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (g) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (h) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (i) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (j) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (k) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (l) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (m) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (n) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (o) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (p) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (q) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (r) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (s) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (t) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (u) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (v) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (w) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (x) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (y) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.
- (z) Number of dwelling-units under construction which were completed and occupied during the calendar year.

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

(a) (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	18
(ii) Number of families dwelling therein.	29
(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein.	142
(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year.	1
(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year.	Nil
(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases.	Nil
(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwellinghouses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority having taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding.	Nil

Two Preliminary Surveys were carried out during 1946 - one of Council Houses, and the other of Working Class Dwellings.

The Council House Survey was undertaken to ascertain the Amount of Occupation. This is indicated in the Table on page 15, from which it may be deduced that there are two problems present - the first of Over-Occupation, usually caused by the presence of more than one family, or the marriage of a member of the family, and the development of that member's own family in the parents' house - the second of Under-Occupation, a position which leads to much criticism, but a position which is not of easy solution.

The Working Class Dwellings (Preliminary) Survey's object was to ascertain the number of houses actually, or about to be, beyond repair. It was noted that 38 houses are already scheduled for demolition, a further 400 will certainly require to be so scheduled so soon as building progresses sufficiently to allow some elimination of slums and a further 181 houses will later probably require similar treatment. This then threatens 619 (38 + 400 + 181) existing houses. This latter figure of 619 by no means represents the total of new houses required in Newmarket - many more are needed for overcrowded families, for families living in other persons homes and for persons contemplating marriage. Already 450 applications have been received for Council Houses, and, doubtless, this number will greatly increase as it appears that houses are nearing completion.

At the end of 1946 the position with regard to the provision of new dwellings was as follows:-

1. PROVIDED BY THE LOCAL AUTHORITY:

- (a) Prefabricated bungalows. - Thirty-five completed and occupied, fifteen in final stages of completion.
- (b) Permanent Houses - Sixty, three-bedroomed houses in the course of erection, completed to the following stages:-

Roofed	16
Up to Eaves Level	12
Up to damp course level	24
Excavated	8

(c) Conversion of Requisitioned Houses - Fifteen family units completely housed. In this connection special reference is made to the work of converting a house known as Amberley, Bury Road, and the housing in service flats of nine families of the professional classes. This experiment has proved eminently successful.

(d) Assistance by the Local Authority to persons willing to convert part of existing premises. Two family units were housed by this method.

2. Provided by Private Enterprise.

(a) New houses completed during the year - 3.

(b) Conversions and adaptations - By this method five family units were housed.

In summary therefore, sixty families were provided with accommodation during the year, and a further 75 houses were in various stages of completion.

The Council do not regard this as satisfactory, but reviewed against the background of very real difficulties in the shortage of materials and particularly skilled labour, it represents important progress. The Council has a real desire promptly and energetically to contend with and solve this important problem of housing as the preparation of roads, sewers and public services well in advance indicates.

There is very real appreciation of the slum conditions which some of our inhabitants have been obliged to endure whilst confronted with the suspension of building throughout the war years. It is now apparent that the degree of absolute priority which it was hoped to give to these slum dwellers is not now appropriate - in many cases they must first await the housing of persons without even a roof of their own.

All that could be done by the Council, whether by the employment of a whole-time architect, the converting of the Surveyor's appointment into a whole-time post, instructions to all the staff to make housing an absolute first priority or by the Councillors own endeavours, either in the Council Chamber or on the building sites, by exaltation, interviewing, and resolving of difficulties of the contractors and of the operatives, combined with a rigorous scrutiny and pruning of all other requests for building materials and labour, has been done and will continue to be done.

The erection of permanent houses has been and will be delayed only by circumstances beyond the control of the Local Authority.

AMOUNT OF OCCUPATION OF COUNCIL HOUSES.

Number of Houses.	Street.	NUMBER OF PERSONS OCCUPYING COUNCIL HOUSE.										Permitted Number of Units.	Rehousing standard Number of Persons.
		Eleven.	Ten.	Nine.	Eight.	Seven.	Six.	Five.	Four.	Three.	Two.	One.	
10	Stamford Cott.	-	-	-	(1)	3	1	-	1	3	1	-	5
60	Newton T.			(1)	(1) 3	6	11	8	20	8	2	-	FOR THREE BEDROOM HOUSE.
12	Holdsworth T.	-	(2)	-	-		1	6			2	1	
54	Endsleigh T.	(1)	(1)	(2)	(1) 3	3	9	5	10	14	5		
30	Hamilton T.			1	1	3	4	8	6	6	1		
52	Laureate T.	(1)		1	2	5	2	10	15	10	4	2	Nos 15-11=8 Remainder=9
17	King Edward R.				2	2		3	1	6	2	1	8½
39	King George Av.			1	1	3	(2) 7	7	11	4	3		Nos. 1-24=5½ Remainder=7
12	Dennis T.				2	1		2	3	2	1	1	7
10	Durham Cott.					1	2	1	4	2			8
296	Three bedroomed.	(2)	(3)	(3) 3	(3) 14	27	(2) 37	50	71	55	21	5	
3	Four bedroomed King Edward R.					1	1		1				7 for four bedroomed
12	Two bedroomed King George Av.							2	1	3	4	2	4 for two bedroomed
311		(2)	(3)	(3) 3	(3) 14	28	(2) 38	52	73	58	25	7	
Total													
Grand Total													

THE LEGALLY OVERCROWDED COUNCIL HOUSES ARE DENOTED BY BRACKETED FIGURES - THEY TOTAL 13.

SECTION E.
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) MILK SUPPLY.

13 samples of milk were submitted for bacteriological examination, 12 being found satisfactory and 1 unsatisfactory. The matter was taken up with the producers in the case of the unsatisfactory sample.

(b) MEAT AND OTHER FOODS.

All meat is slaughtered at the Government slaughterhouse in the town and examined before distribution to the various retailers in Newmarket and the surrounding districts.

Particulars of condemned meat, etc.

Beasts.

Whole carcasses	29	Portions of beef	3,716 lbs.
Lungs	313	Mesenteric fats	44
Livers	310	Skirts	41
Heads & tongues	161	Hearts	15
spleens	23	Kidneys	21

Sheep and Lambs.

Whole carcasses	7	<u>Pigs.</u>	
Livers	20	Whole carcasses	5
Portions of mutton	23lbs.	Livers	5
Plucks	3	Heads	2
Lungs	6	Portions of pork	12 lbs.
		Lungs	15
		Kidneys	2

CARCASES INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED.

	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Cows.</u>	<u>Cattle.</u>	<u>Calves.</u>	<u>Sheep & Lambs.</u>	<u>Pigs.</u>
Number killed and inspected.	6,505	488	1,336	420	3,893	368
(All Diseases except Tuberculosis)						
Whole carcasses condemned			4	-	7	4
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			329	-	25	15
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis			18.3	-	.82	5.2
(Tuberculosis only)						
Whole carcasses condemned			25	-	-	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned			348	-	-	4
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B.			20.4	-	-	1.4

FOODSTUFFS CONDEMNED AS BEING UNSOUND OR OTHERWISE UNFIT FOR HUMAN CONSUMPTION.

178 tins of meat.	40 lbs. of dried fruit.	40 lbs. of bacon.
186 tins of milk.	20 stones of fish.	12 lbs. of sausages.
74 tins of vegetables.	24 lbs. of sweets.	69 lbs. pudding mixture.
46 tins of fish.	53 lbs. of cheese.	
12 tins of preserves.	57 lbs. of flour.	215 packets of cake mixture.
3 tins of fruit.	100 lbs. of biscuits.	

(c) ADULTERATION, ETC.

(d) CHEMICAL AND BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION.

} No change.

(e) NUTRITION. Long continued rationing is now producing effects on nutrition, especially where the household is small, and more particularly where old persons are living alone or in couples.

(f) SHELLFISH (Molluscan.) No change.

STATION 1

HYDROGRAPHIC DATA

(1) Date

(2) Name of vessel

(3) Name and rank of commanding officer

(4) Name and position of observer

(5) Name and position of recorder

Time	Direction of surface current	Force of surface current	Direction of bottom current	Force of bottom current
0500	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
0600	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
0700	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
0800	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
0900	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1000	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1100	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1200	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1300	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1400	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1500	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1600	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1700	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1800	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
1900	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
2000	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
2100	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
2200	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
2300	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.
2400	Drift	0.1 mi.	Drift	0.1 mi.

(6) Name and position of observer

(7) Name and position of recorder

(8) Name and position of observer

(9) Name and position of recorder

(10) Name and position of observer

(11) Name and position of recorder

(12) Name and position of observer

(13) Name and position of recorder

(14) Name and position of observer

(15) Name and position of recorder

(16) Name and position of observer

(17) Name and position of recorder

(18) Name and position of observer

(19) Name and position of recorder

(20) Name and position of observer

(21) Name and position of recorder

(22) Name and position of observer

(23) Name and position of recorder

(24) Name and position of observer

(25) Name and position of recorder

(26) Name and position of observer

(27) Name and position of recorder

(28) Name and position of observer

(29) Name and position of recorder

(30) Name and position of observer

(31) Name and position of recorder

(32) Name and position of observer

(33) Name and position of recorder

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF & CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

The following table shows the number of Infectious Diseases among the civilian population during the year after corrections subsequently made either by the Notifying Medical Practitioner or by the Medical Superintendent of the Infectious Diseases Hospital.

ALL NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1945.

	Total Cases Notified.	Age in years.													Adm. to Hosp.	Deaths.
		-1	1	2	3	4	5	6 to 9	10 to 14	15 to 19	20 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 64	65 & over		
Scarlet Fever.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
Whooping Cough.	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	5	-
Erysipelas.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-
Dysentery.	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-
	15	2	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	-	5	2	2	-	10	Nil

106 children (78 aged 0-4 years and 28 age 5-14 years) completed the course of Diphtheria Immunisation during 1945. In addition, 104 received the Reinforcing Injection.

The Diphtheria Immunisation State of Newmarket children at 31st December, 1946, was:-

Years of Birth.	Immunisation Completed.	Not Immunised.
1946.	Nil	134
1945.	49	55
1944.	84	24
1943.	81	21
1942.	79	12
1937 to 1941	492	26
1932 to 1936	461	22

There were therefore 293 of 539 children under five years of age immunised (54%) and 953 of 1,001 children age five to fourteen years immunised (95%). Although the percentage of children immunised under five years of age (54%) appears low it will be noted that immunisation usually is not completed before the child attains its first birthday - of children age one year and less than five years (born 1945 to 1942) there are 405 of which 293 (72%) had completed immunisation.

TUBERCULOSIS.

New Cases and Mortality during 1946.

Age Periods.	New Cases.						Deaths.		
	Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.			Respiratory.		Non-Respiratory
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	F.	M.	F.
0-4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-14	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
15-24	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
25-34	3	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-
35-44	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-
45-54	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
55-64	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
65 & over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	6	2	1	-	3	1	1	1	-

38 cases remained on the Tuberculosis Register at the end of the year, Respiratory male 12, female 17, and Non-Respiratory male 3, female 6.

