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Contributors

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BUNGAY URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

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ANNUAL REPORT
of the
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
and the
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
for the year 1964.



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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR 1964.

The Chairman and Members of the
Bungay Urban District Council.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my report of the public
health work carried out during the year 1964.

Routine work under the Housing Acts and in connection
with Factories and Offices and Shops is not as extensive as I
would wish. This is regretted but with the commitments of other
duties for which I am responsible it is not possible to devote
as much time to routine duties as is necessary.

The first few pages of this report are devoted to vital
statistics which would normally be prepared and commented on by
your Medical Officer of Health. As the Council is at present
without the services of its own Medical Officer of Health, I have
prepared these statistics.

I have the honour to remain

Your Obedient Servant,

G. E. Goram.

Public Health Inspector and Surveyor.

GENERAL STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	2,642
Registrar-General's estimate of population (mid-1963)	3,690
Number of inhabited houses (estimated)	1,288
Rateable Value	£117,242
Product of Penny Rate	£476

LIVE BIRTHS:-

Number

Bungay
U.D.
66

England &
Wales

Rate per 1,000 population

17.9

18.4

ILLEGITIMATE LIVE BIRTHS:- per cent of total live births

4.5

-

STILLBIRTHS:-

Number

-

-

Rate per 1,000 total live and still
births

-

16.3

TOTAL LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS:-

66

-

INFANT DEATHS (Deaths under 1 year)

1

-

INFANT MORTALITY RATES:-

Total infant deaths per 1,000
total live births

15.1

20.0

Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000
legitimate live births

15.9

+

Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000
illegitimate live births

Nil

+

NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE (deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)

Nil

+

EARLY NEO-NATAL MORTALITY RATE:- (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)

Nil

+

PERINATAL MORTALITY RATE (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)

Nil

+

MATERNAL MORTALITY (including abortion)

Number of deaths

Nil

-

Rate per 1,000 total live and
stillbirths

-

+

- Not applicable.

+ Not yet available.

GENERAL STATISTICS

<u>LIVE BIRTHS.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Total	40	26	66
Legitimate	39	24	63
Illegitimate	1	2	3

<u>STILL BIRTHS.</u>			
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 YEAR OF AGE.</u>			
Total	-	1	1
Legitimate	-	1	1
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 4 WEEKS OF AGE.</u>			
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>DEATHS OF INFANTS UNDER 1 WEEK OF AGE.</u>			
Total	-	-	-
Legitimate	-	-	-
Illegitimate	-	-	-

<u>DEATHS - all ages.</u>	28	36	64
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<u>RATES.</u>	<u>Bungay U.D.</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>
Illegitimacy Rate (per 1,000 live births)	45.4	-
Adjusted Birth Rate	18.4	-
Death Rate per 1,000 estimate population	17.3	11.3
Adjusted Death Rate	12.1	-

<u>COMPARABILITY FACTORS.</u>		
Births	1.03	
Deaths	0.70	

CAUSES OF INFANT DEATHS.

One Female - Congenital Malformation.

CAUSES OF DEATH.

	Male	Female	Total
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	-	-
2. Tuberculosis, other	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic disease	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parastic diseases	-	-	-
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach	1	-	1
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	3	-	3
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast	-	-	-
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasm	3	3	6
15. Leukaemia, aleukaemia	-	-	-
16. Diabetes	-	1	1
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	5	1	6
18. Coronary disease, angina	8	5	13
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
20. Other heart disease	3	4	7
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	13	15
22. Influenza	-	-	-
23. Pneumonia	1	2	3
24. Bronchitis	-	-	-
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	-	-	-
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	-	-	-
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	-	-	-
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	-	1	1
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	1	2	3
33. Motor Vehicle accidents	1	-	1
34. All other accidents.	-	1	1
35. Suicide	-	-	-
36. Homicide and operations of War	-	-	-
Totals.	28	36	64

Deaths from Cancer of the Lung and Bronchitis
- during the years 1954 -64

Year	Male	Female	Total	Death Rate per 1000 population
1954	2	-	2	0.56
1955	2	-	2	0.56
1956	-	-	-	-
1957	2	1	3	0.84
1958	-	1	1	0.27
1959	1	-	1	0.27
1960	2	-	2	0.55
1961	1	-	1	0.28
1962	4	-	4	1.1
1963	-	-	-	-
1964	3	-	3	0.81
Total	17	2	19	

Table showing the more important Causes of Death,
Numbers and Percentages.

Cause of Death	No. of deaths		Percentage	
	1963	1964	1963	1964
Diseases of circulatory system	32	37	44.44	57.81
Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	6	16.58	9.37
Malignant diseases	9	11	12.37	17.19
Pneumonia and Bronchitis	6	3	8.33	4.69
Influenza	-	-	-	-
All other causes	13	7	18.06	10.94
Total	72	64	99.78	100.00

In 1964, 84% of all deaths fell under the first three headings.
The comparable figure for 1963 was 73% and for 1962 was 75%.

<u>COMPARATIVE STATISTICS</u>												
	1954	1955	1956	1957	Years		1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964
Population	3530	3560	3560	3570	3580	3610	3600	3580	3630	3650	3690	
No. of inhabited houses	1226	1269	1276	1168	1156	1155	1161	1153	1265	1270	1288	
No. of live births	50	51	60	63	51	55	60	49	58	54	66	
Birth Rate (Crude)	14.2	14.3	16.8	17.9	14.2	15.2	16.67	13.6	15.9	14.8	17.9	
No. of still births	2	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	
Maternal Mortality	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Infant Mortality Rate	-	19.6	16.6	47.8	-	72.7	-	40.8	34.4	37.0	15.1	
(No. of Deaths)	(-)	(1)	(1)	(3)	(-)	(4)	(-)	(2)	(2)	(2)	(1)	
No. of Deaths all ages	52	47	50	44	42	51	62	60	65	72	64	
Death Rate (Crude)	14.7	13.2	14.0	12.3	11.7	14.1	17.22	16.7	17.6	19.7	17.3	

per 1,000 live births

per 1,000 population

Number of all confirmed cases of infectious and other notifiable diseases notified during the Year 1964 according to Age and Sex

AGE	SCARLET FEVER			WHOOPING COUGH			MEASLES			PRIMARY PNEUMONIA			PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS			NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS			PUERPERAL PYREXIA
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	
Under 1							1		1										
1 -							1		1										
2 -							1		1										
3 -	1		1				2		2										
4 -		1	1		1	1													
5 - 9	3		3				3	3	6										
10 - 14		1	1					4	4										
15 - 24										2		2							1
25 - 44										1		1							1
45 - 64										1		1				1		1	
65 or over										5		5							
Total	4	2	6	-	1	1	8	7	15	1	8	9	-	-	-	1	-	1	2

Males 14 + Females 20 = Total 34

Diseases notified during the year,
Classified to month of occurrence.

MONTH	SCARLET FEVER	WHOOPING COUGH	MEASLES	PRIMARY PNEUMONIA	NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS	PUERPERAL PYREXIA
January	1		1	1		
February	1		1	1		
March	1		10	1		
April			1	1		
May						
June						2
July				1		
August		1	1			
September				2		
October	1			1		
November	1		1	1	1	
December	1					
Total	6	1	15	9	1	2

Total 34.

TUBERCULOSIS

	MALES		FEMALES		Total
	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	Pulmonary	Non-Pulmonary	
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December 1963.	12	2	14	1	29
No. of cases added during the year.	-	1	-	-	1
No. of cases removed during the year.	3	-	1	-	4
No. of cases on the Register at 31st December 1964.	9	3	13	1	26

CASES ADDED TO THE REGISTER		CASES REMOVED FROM THE REGISTER	
New Notifications	1	Recovered	1
Inward Transfers	-	Died	2
		Removed to other areas	1
Total	1	Total	4

A personal check was made of the Tuberculosis register as a result of which three cases were removed from the register and several changes of address were recorded. The final figures for the year were agreed by the County Medical Officer from his records.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

Sewer and Sewerage.

No major works were carried out to the works during the year. Considerable trouble was experienced with faulty valves but it was possible for the Council's workmen to carry out the necessary repairs without having to call in contractors.

The Ministry held a local enquiry into the Council's proposals to enlarge the works in order to accept the steep discharges from the two large maltings adjoining the district boundary. Further discussions resulting from this enquiry were held at the Ministry. The Ministry's final report was submitted to the two Malting Companies concerned. As was reported last year, the Council began to accept steep discharges from the Maltings within the town. It soon became apparent that these steep discharges were producing a sludge which was becoming more and more difficult to handle and dispose of, so much so that by the end of the year the disposal of sludge was becoming quite a problem. With this experience of the likely troubles to be experienced in connection with the treatment of steep effluents, I was obliged to recommend to the Council that they should consider very carefully before they entered into further agreements for the treatment of additional steep discharges.

Two samples of effluent were submitted for analysis during the year and both were satisfactory. In addition a simple oxygen absorption test which can be carried out at the works was introduced and a test is made two or three times each month. This test gives an indication of how the works is behaving and on each test, the result was good.

Minor chokages in the sewers occurred from time to time, Beccles Road in the vicinity of Dukes Bridge, being the chief offender.

Considerable trouble was experienced from the St. John's Road sewer overflowing following heavy rain. The enlarging of the intake into the sewage works from this sewer is to be included in the expenditure for 1965.

Wainford R.D.C. have continued to undertake the emptying of cesspools and septic tanks within the area of the urban district, and we are indebted to their officers for their ready co-operation.

Refuse Collection and Disposal.

Weekly collection has been maintained and the freighter has continued to give good service. The two men employed on this work have been able to cope with the increasing work of this service and have also been able to keep the tip in reasonable condition.

The new tip at Annis Hill was brought into full use in May and after a few teething troubles, it has been possible to keep it free from major nuisance. The novelty of piles of rubbish was too much for local children to resist and we had a spate of fires during the first few days that the tip was in use. An access road to the lower pit was cut into the bank of the top pit so that tipping into the lower pit can be carried out when the wind is excessively strong, thus minimising the nuisance from papers blowing about.

The access road to the tip has proved satisfactory and it was possible to drive the freighter to the tip even when weather conditions were at their worst.

Night Soil.

No new connections to the sewer or to septic tanks were made during the year and the number of premises without waterborne sanitation remains at nine.

Night soil is collected weekly and disposed of by burial at the refuse tip.

Pest Control.

The rodent operator has continued to give good service and his routine work does much to keep the rat population to a minimum. This is evidenced by the fact that only twenty eight complaints of rat infestation were received.

Sewers were treated once and the results were encouraging. 110 sewer manholes were baited and bait was taken in 8 only.

Poison used is 5% warfarin in sausage rusk base.

Moles have been very troublesome on the Common and in the Cemetery. Normal trapping methods do not appear to have given complete control and towards the end of the year it was decided to seek Ministry's approval for the use of strychnine poison.

Council have maintained their membership of the Beccles & District Rabbit Clearance Society and their warreners have kept rabbits under control on the Common and in the vicinity of Annis Hill tip.

Wasps and bees were not so active as they were last year and we received fewer requests for assistance in this connection.

One infestation of fleas in a private house was dealt with.

Nuisances.

Only four complaints were received during the year and in each case verbal requests made during investigation were complied with.

Three preliminary notices were served under the Public Health Acts and each was complied with.

The seasonal discharge from the pea vinery at Manor Farm was kept under control by damming the ditch and causing the discharge to flood over land belonging to the farm.

Public Conveniences.

Additional public conveniences were brought into use during the year at the Staithe, thus providing another playground for those who seem attracted to public conveniences as a place for wilful damage.

Two instances of vandalism occurred in the Staithe toilets, three instances at the toilets on the Common, and numerous incidents at the toilets in the Town. Breaking windows, wrenching fittings away, and daubing on walls are the main pastimes, but some person or persons unknown really enjoyed themselves one evening by stuffing two cups round the bend and into the trap of the pan in one of the toilets in Cross Street. This small item of pleasure cost some ten pounds to put right.

Caravan Sites.

The one residential site has been well maintained and kept in a clean and sanitary condition.

Two other single sites remained licensed and in use throughout the year.

The Council's site at the Staithe was finally approved for six holiday caravans and sufficient site works were completed to enable the site to be brought into use during the year. Additional site works are required and work was started on these before the end of the year.

Swimming Pools.

The swimming pools at the Primary and at the Grammar Schools have been inspected and tested regularly by the County Health Inspector.

Samples are not taken for analysis on each visit but simple tests are taken on site to determine the free chlorine and these are acceptable as an adequate check.

Four samples were submitted for analysis and all were satisfactory.

Water Supplies.

Water is provided by the East Anglian Water Company.

Sixteen samples for bacteriological examination and four samples for chemical examination were taken from the wells on Outney Common. A typical report is given in Appendix 1.

Nothing further has been heard from the County Council regarding the proposal to add fluoride to the water.

Details as to the provision of water to dwellings within the area are as follows:-

Number of inhabited dwellings	1288
Number of dwellings connected to the water main	1278
Number of dwellings supplied from a standpipe	1
Number of dwellings not supplied with water	9

The water main leading to one of the distant parts of the urban district was partially extended, but not sufficiently to allow for any additional premises to be connected to the main.

HOUSING

Housing Conditions.

- | | |
|--|----|
| a. Number of Houses inspected: (Does not include revisits nor Council House visits carried out as Housing Manager) | 26 |
| b. Number unsatisfactory in any respect | 17 |
| c. Number rendered fit: | |
| 1. Informal | 12 |
| 2. Formal - Public Health Acts | - |
| 3. Formal - Housing Acts (Section 9) | - |
| 4. By undertakings (Section 16) - Closing Orders revoked | 2 |
| 5. Repair of Scheduled (1955) unfit houses | - |
| d. Number Demolition Orders secured: | 2 |
| e. Number dwellings included in Clearance Orders secured | - |
| f. Number demolished by informal action | 2 |
| Number demolished under Demolition Orders | 3 |
| Number demolished under Clearance Orders | - |
| g. Number of dwellings in respect of which or part of which Closing Orders were made (Including Local Government (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act, 1953) | 3 |
| h. Undertakings accepted not to re-let unfit houses | - |
| i. Total number of new houses erected | |
| i. by Local Authority | 6 |
| ii. by private enterprise | 11 |
| j. Number of families rehoused from unfit houses: | 2 |
| k. Number of properties improved by Improvement Grants: | |
| i. Discretionary | 5 |
| ii. Standard | 6 |

Individual Unfit Houses.

Detailed inspection of five premises was carried out as a result of which two demolition orders and three closing orders were made.

Two families living in condemned property were rehoused by the Council.

It is to be hoped that the Council will be able to rehouse most of the people who are at present living in condemned property, when housing schemes at present under construction or consideration are completed.

Three cottages under demolition order were demolished during the year.

Renovation of two houses which were the subject of a closing order was completed and the order was revoked.

Private Housing.

Two cottages were demolished in order to construct a private car park.

Eleven new houses were completed during the year, eight on an estate development and three on isolated plots.

Work was commenced on a new estate intended for the construction of houses of a higher standard than is provided on normal estates.

Improvement Grants.

There is still a reluctance to take advantage of the provisions of legislation controlling improvement grants. In this respect it is not only owners who are unwilling to have their property improved. In many cases the tenants are either not willing to put up with the inconveniences caused by such works or they are unable to agree to the increased rent which would follow.

During the year five discretionary grants and six standard grants were completed.

Council Housing.

Six new houses were completed during the year and a useful start was made on an estate of old peoples dwellings of twenty one units plus a wardens house.

Three old cottages acquired last year were renovated and modernised and two other cottages were disposed of as they could not be economically renovated.

The total number of dwellings owned by the Council is 431 made up as follows:-

Houses	349
Flats	50
Old people's bungalows	12
Prefabricated bungalows	20

Houses in Multiple Occupation.

There are no common lodging houses nor any houses let in multiple occupation in the district. There are one or two instances of a room or rooms being let temporarily but no houses have been divided into separate units.

FOOD HYGIENE.

Meat Inspection.

One licensed slaughterhouse continued in use throughout the year. It has been properly managed and maintained and has caused no nuisance.

Slaughtering is mainly for local consumption, but some pigs have been slaughtered for the London market. The practise of killing cattle for the London market which was introduced last year was discontinued owing to the general shortage of beef cattle.

All animals killed within the area have been inspected.

The Council resolved to implement the new Meat Regulations and to impose the appropriate fees for the inspection of carcasses.

The revenue for the year from this source was £70.

	Cattle excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep & Lambs.	Pigs.
No. Killed	114	6	13	530	803
No. Inspected.	114	6	13	530	803
Whole Carcasses condemned Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-
Other causes.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part of organ was condemned. Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	13
Other causes.	6	-	-	9	29

Condemnations.

Cattle. Portions of carcass - bruising and fever - 173 lbs.
Livers - Abscess - 5.

Pigs. Portions of carcasses-bruising - 25 lbs.

Heads - Tuberculosis - 13

Guts. - do - 2

Lungs - Pneumonia - 1

- Congestion - 5

Livers - Cirrhosis - 22

Sheep. Lungs - Pneumonia - 1

Parasitic - 8

Livers - Parasitic - 2

All condemned meat is moved daily from the slaughterhouse for disposal at a Waste Products Factory.

Food Premises.

All premises have been inspected as often as has been possible and improvements have been carried out where requested.

The kitchen of one of the restaurants was completely re-designed at my request.

The "teenager" cafe in the town centre changed hands three times during the year.

One new cafe was opened during the year.

Special attention was paid to licensed premises with the object of improving sanitary accommodation. Minor works were carried out to improve cleanliness, lighting and signing, and plans were submitted for major alterations to two premises.

One premises only remains on the register for manufacturers of ice cream and seventeen on the register for the sale of ice cream.

One new butchers shop was opened and one fried fish shop was closed.

Due to the old design of the premises, several of the food shops have become very congested, particularly in the storage areas. Discussion regarding possible improvements have been held with proprietors.

Food Condemnations.

The following tinned food stuffs were surrendered for condemnation, and were disposed of by burial.

2 x 6 lb. tins of Corned Beef.

1 x 4 lb. tin Pressed Ham.

5 x 7 ozs. tins Prawns.

In common with all other districts, a check was made of all stocks of corned beef in connection with the typhoid outbreak. None of the suspect tins were located in Bungay.

Milk and Dairies.

There are no bottling or processing plants within the area.

Milk sampling is undertaken by the County Health Inspector who reports:-

Samples taken for chemical analysis 3

Samples taken for Statutory Tests under
the Milk (Special Designations) Regulations 5

Food Sampling.

This work is undertaken by the County Weights and Measures Department who reports as follows:-

28 samples were taken from 10 different premises.

23 were found to be genuine and five were found to be not genuine.

Of these, three were faulty by reason of misleading label and retailers promised to rectify, and one did not include the statutory declaration of preservative content and the retailer was warned.

The fifth faulty sample resulted in a prosecution of the packing firm and a fine was imposed.

FACTORIES, SHOPS AND WORKPLACES.

Factories.

Three power factories and one non-power factory were removed from the register and one new non-power factory was added. The totals at the end of the year were:-

Power Factories - 24
Non-Power Factories - 2

No contraventions of the Act were discovered and no action was necessary.

Workplaces.

No new workplaces were established apart from temporary accommodation on building sites.

Outworkers.

There are 54 recorded outworkers in the area employed on the manufacture of wearing apparel. All are employed by the same firm which is located within the area and which employed a total of 182 outworkers at the time of their last report.

No infectious disease or instance of work being carried out in unsatisfactory premises was discovered.

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part 1 of the Act.

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

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Number of		
		Insp. (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	2	2	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	24	24	-	-
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers' premises).	7	12	-	-
Total.	33	38	-	-

2. Cases in which defects were found - None.

PART VIII of the ACT

Outwork

(Sections 133 and 134)

Nature of Work.	No. of Outworkers in August list required by Section (133(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served.	Prosecutions.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wearing apparel - Making	182	-	-	-	-	-

OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT.

Response to registration publicity was good and few reminders were necessary. All premises for which registration was considered necessary had registered by the end of the year. It is difficult to foresee that it will be possible to give little but lip-service to this new legislation. Only ten visits were made during the year and these only because they were food premises to which a routine visit was being made in connection with food hygiene.

A talk was given to the Chamber of Commerce on the scope of this Act and an explanatory circular letter was prepared and circulated to all premises covered by the Act.

Registration and General Inspections.

Class of Premises	No. of premises registered at end of year.	No. of premises inspected.
Offices	14	-
Retail Shops	42	10
Warehouses	1	-
Catering establishments	3	-
Fuel storage	-	-

Analysis of Persons Employed.

Class of Workplaces	No. of Persons.
Offices	46
Retail Shops	188
Warehouses	4
Catering establishment	17
Fuel storage	-
Total	255
Total Males	99
Total Females	156

LINCOLN SUTTON & WOOD Ltd.
analytical and consulting chemists
Eric C. Wood Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
N.W. Wood.

Clarence House,
6 Clarence Road,
Norwich NOR. 29T.
Tel. Norwich 24555.

Sample received 6th October 1964. From East Anglian Water Co.

27th October 1964.

Marked Raw Water - Outney Common, Bungay.

Lab No. 8572/W.

Cert No. R.101.

The Chemical results are in parts per million:

	Distinctive No. or Name.	
0.02	Ammoniacal.	Nitrogen
0.09	Albuminoid.	
nil	Nitrate.	
nil	Nitrite.	
74	Chloride as Chlorine.	
0.65	Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate (4 hr. 27°C)	
370	Total.	Hardness
235	Temp.	
135	Perm.	
38	Free Carbon Dioxide.	
550	Total Dissolved Solids at 180°C.	
7.1	pH.	
0.05	Iron.	
nil	Colonies per ml. on agar at 37°C. 2 days.	
nil	Presumptive Coliform Organisms.	Probable No. per 100 ml
nil	B. Coli Type 1.	

Copper - negligible trace

Deposit	- nil.
Colour	- nil.
Taste	- satisfactory.
Odour	- nil.

Remarks:—

This water is of good organic quality and its bacteriological condition is excellent. The analysis as a whole calls for no special comment. In our opinion this water is suitable for drinking and general purposes.

for Lincoln Sutton & Wood.

Eric C. Wood.

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