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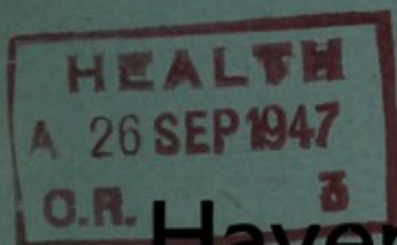
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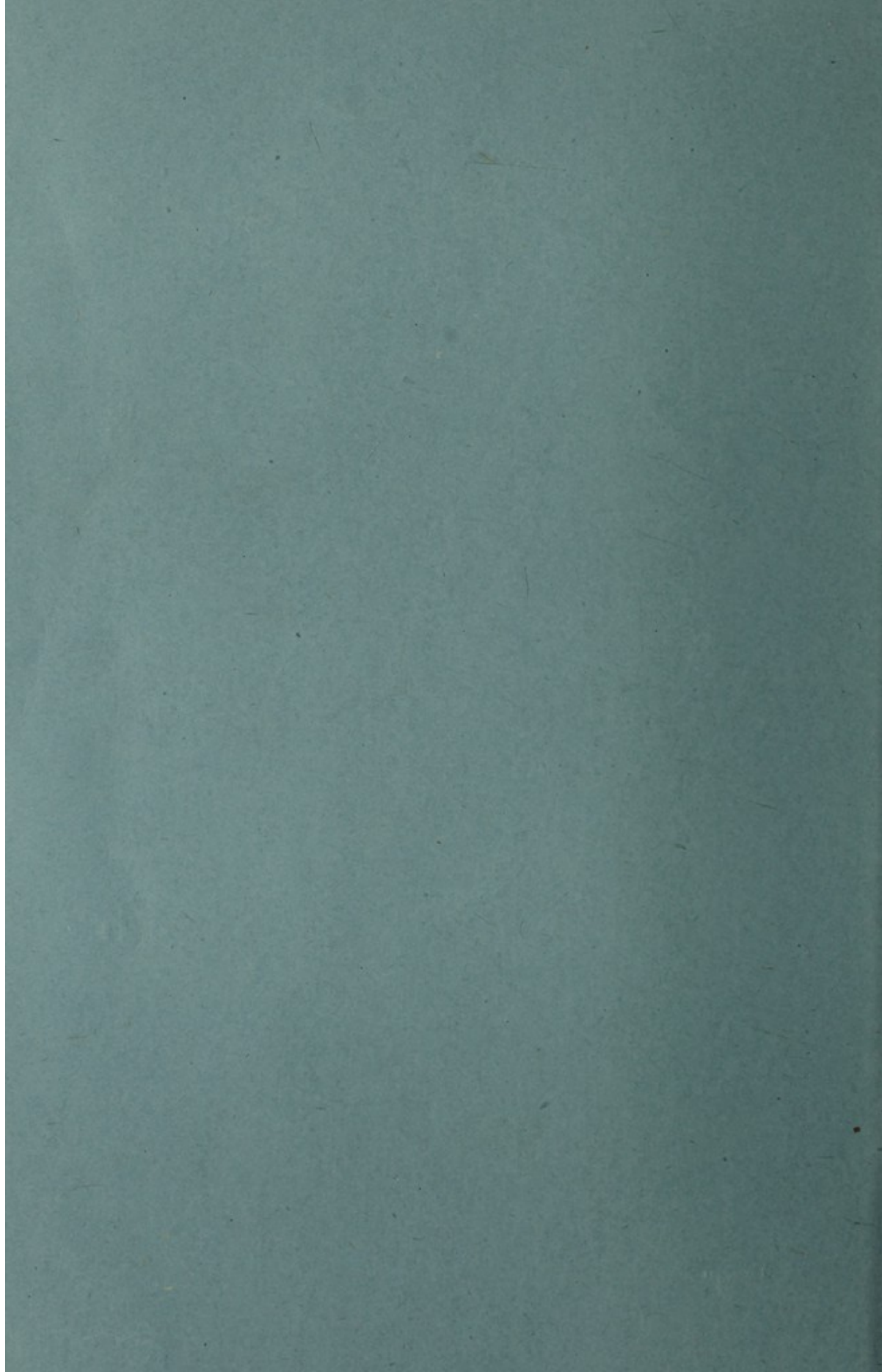
Annual Report

of the

Medical Officer of Health

for the year

1946



To the Chairman and Members
of the
Haverhill Urban District Council.

Gentlemen,

I present for your consideration my Annual Report
for the year 1946.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the
instructions contained in Circular 13/47 issued by the
Ministry of Health.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the
general health of the population in the district has
continued to be good.

ARTHUR MORGAN,
Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members
of the

Lowell Union District Council

Gentlemen,

I present for your consideration my Annual Report
for the year 1900.

The Report is drawn up in accordance with the
instructions contained in Circular 12, issued by the
Ministry of Health.

It is satisfactory to be able to record that the
general health of the population in the district has
continued to be good.

Yours faithfully,

WILLIAM MORRIS

GENERAL STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Area of the District	...	...	...	...	2,530 acres
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	£17,126
Sum represented by a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£67
Rates	...	...	...	...	18/4
(County Rate: 14/- U.D.C. Rate: 4/2½. Assessment Committee ¾d. Planning Committee 1d.)					
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	1,304
Estimated Population	...	...	...	...	3,797

The principal industry is the manufacture of ready-made clothing, gloves, mats and textile fabrics. Other industries started since the war are concerned with the manufacture of tooth brushes and electrical plant. There are no industries or occupations that could be considered in any way likely to have a prejudicial effect upon the health of the employees or that of the general public. The town is a centre for the surrounding villages and a market is held weekly.

EXTRACTS FROM THE VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR

Live Births:

	Total	Male	Female
Legitimate	59	28	31
Illegitimate	5	3	2
Totals	64	31	33

Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population	...	16.8
Birth Rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales)	...	19.1

Stillbirths: — Nil.

Deaths:

	Total.	Male.	Female.
	53	21	32
Death Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population ...	...	13.9	
Death Rate per 1,000 population (England and Wales ...	...	11.5	

Deaths from puerperal causes: —

(a) Puerperal Sepsis	...	Nil
(b) Other puerperal causes	...	Nil

Number of deaths of infants under one year of age:

Legitimate	...	3	2	1
Illegitimate	...	—	—	—
Totals	...	3	2	1

Death Rate of infants under one year of age:—

All infants per 1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	46.8
Legitimate infants per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	46.8
Illegitimate infants per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	...	...	...	12
Deaths from Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Influenza (all ages)	...	...	...	...	Nil
Deaths from Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	...	...	...	Nil

Table classifying Deaths under age groups:—

				Total	Male	Female
Under 1 year	...	...	3	...	2	1
1 and under 2	...	...	—	...	—	—
2 „ 5	...	...	—	...	—	—
5 „ 15	...	...	—	...	—	—
15 „ 25	...	...	—	...	—	—
25 „ 35	...	...	—	...	—	—
35 „ 45	...	...	1	...	—	1
45 „ 55	...	...	1	...	—	1
55 „ 65	...	...	11	...	6	5
65 „ 75	...	...	20	...	6	14
75 and over	...	...	17	...	7	10
Total			53		21	32

Birth and Death Rates for the last ten years as compared with 1946:—

	1936	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46
Birth Rates	10.4	14.3	9.9	14.4	14.4	13.2	12.8	15.6	19.8	16.5	16.8
Death Rates	15.5	14.6	13.1	15.0	15.0	14.7	13.8	13.8	14.9	15.1	13.9

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

There are no alterations to record in any of the general arrangements.

Public Health Officers of the Authority:—

- (a) A whole time Medical Officer of Health who also acts for other districts.
- (b) Mr. J. H. Clarke, of Haverhill, is Surveyor, Housing Officer, and Sanitary Inspector. Mr. Clarke holds the Testamur of Municipal and County Engineers and the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute.

Hospitals, &c.:

A small Isolation Hospital of 10 beds is maintained by the Urban District Council. As the hospital has been used for purposes in connection with civil defence, cases of infectious disease requiring hospital treatment are sent to the Newmarket Rural District, Cambs., Isolation Hospital, at Exning, near Newmarket. The charge is now £3 12s. 6d. weekly plus the cost of removal by motor ambulance.

So far as general hospitals are concerned, Addenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge, and the West Suffolk General Hospital at Bury St. Edmund's, are available.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Water Supply:

The supply is obtained from a well sunk 103 feet deep into the chalk, with two headings, each 25 feet long, running north and south about 9 feet above the bottom of the well and two boreholes, one 9 inch diameter at the bottom of the well to a depth of 250 feet from surface level and the other 10½ inch diameter to a depth of 350 feet from surface level, through the south heading.

Another borehole, 18 inch diameter, was sunk in 1944 through the north heading to a depth of 360 feet from surface level. A test pump gave a yield of 15,000 gallons per hour from a depth of 150 feet below surface level over a 48 hour test. For the last 6 hours of the test the delivery was increased to 26,500 gallons per hour which lowered the water level a further 14 feet. The test was made at a time when the rest level of the water was the lowest ever recorded.

The new bore gave an increased yield of 50% by the deep well pumps.

Pumping Machinery:

The water is raised by deep well three throw pumps in duplicate and one borehole pump, each capable of delivering 10,000 gallons per hour, and the power is obtained from 24 B.H.P. Crossley Crude Oil Engines in duplicate. There is a covered service reservoir with a capacity of 150,000 gallons, equal to 1½ times daily average consumption, the top water level is 350 feet above O.D.

Number of dwelling houses connected to the mains:

(a) Within the U.D.C. area	...	...	...	1288
(b) Outside the area	...	...	...	33

Length of mains 7 miles

Number of houses not connected to mains:

(a) Within reach	...	...	...	1
(b) Not within reach	...	...	...	15

The proportion of houses supplied by standpipes (all within the curtilage of the houses) 15%

Purity of the Water:

From a Bacteriological and Chemical point of view the water is reported to be a wholesome one suitable for drinking and domestic purposes. The Analyst, however, comments upon its hardness, which he considers to be disadvantageous. The total hardness amounts to 46 parts per 100,000 (temporary 27.5, permanent 18.5).

The following is a copy of an analysis made by the Counties Public Health Laboratories:—

Number of Colonies developing on

Agar per c.c. or ml. in	...	1 day at 37° C.	2 days at 37° C.	3 days at 20° C.
		0	0	0

Presumptive Coliform Reaction	Present in – Absent from 100 ml.
Bect. coli	Present in – Absent from 100 ml.
Cl. welchii Reaction	Present in – Absent from 100 ml.

This sample is very satisfactory. It is clear and bright in appearance and of the highest standard of bacterial purity indicative of a pure wholesome water suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

(Signed) GORDON MILES.

For The Counties Public Health Laboratories.

Chemical results in parts per million.

CHEMICAL RESULTS IN PARTS PER MILLION

Appearance ... Clear and bright	Turbidity (Silica Scale) ... Nil
Colour (Hazen) Less than 10	Odour ... Nil
Reaction pH Neutral: ... 7.1	Free Carbon Dioxide ... 33
Electric Conductivity at 20°C. ... 840	Total Solids, dried at 180°C. ... 560
Chlorine in Chlorides ... 38	Alkalinity as Calcium Carbonate ... 290
Hardness: Total ... 450	Carbonate (Temporary) ... 290
Nitrogen in Nitrates ... 1.6	Non-Carbonate (Permanent) ... 160
Free Ammonia ... 0.000	Nitrogen in Nitrites Absent
Albuminoid Ammonia ... 0.000	Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. at 27°C. ... 0.05
Metals: Iron ... 0.18	Free Chlorine Reaction Absent
	Other Metals ... Absent

This sample is clear and bright in appearance, neutral in reaction and free from metals, apart from an insignificant trace of iron. The water is very hard in character, although this hardness and the content of mineral and saline matter in solution are not excessive. It conforms to the highest standard of organic quality and is of very satisfactory bacterial purity.

The water is considered pure and wholesome in character and suitable for drinking and domestic purposes.

Apart from the objection to the hardness, these results are consistent with a pure and wholesome water suitable for public supply purposes.

1943	} Maximum level, March		210ft.	above O.D.	
	} Minimum level, December		197ft.	" "	
1944	} Maximum level, December		197.3ft.	" "	
	} Minimum level, October		194.2ft.	" "	
1945	} Maximum level, April		204ft.	" "	
	} Minimum level, December		196.5ft.	" "	
1946	} Maximum level, December		204.25ft.	" "	
	} Minimum level, September		198.6ft.	" "	

The average daily consumption of water per head was 27 gallons.

Rainfall as registered by the rain gauge at the Waterworks:

Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June
1.48	1.70	1.42	0.90	1.57	2.59
July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
4.94	3.50	2.84	1.86	4.00	2.57

Snow or rain was recorded on 152 days. The greatest rainfall was for the 24 hours ending 9 a.m. July 26th, when 1.57 inches was recorded. The total rainfall for the year was 29.37 inches.

Open-Air Swimming Bath:

This was constructed in 1930, is well situated in the centre of the Town, the dimensions are 75ft. x 30ft. with a maximum depth of 7ft. 6ins. In 1938 a Filtration and Chlorination plant was installed which has worked very efficiently.

Sewerage and Sewage Disposal:

The Sewage Disposal Works are situated on the east side of the Town. The sewage gravitates to the Works through an 18-inch outfall sewer. The system is partially separate. All but a few outlying houses are within reach of the sewers.

The Disposal Works consist of screening, detritus, storm water, two collecting and two settling tanks, and two percolating filters with final treatment on 6 acres of land, all underdrained; two acres are terraced. Crops are grown on the land and bat willows on the grass margins.

The Pumping Plant consists of Crude Oil engines and centrifugal pumps in duplicate.

The effluent discharges into a small stream which is a tributary of the River Stour.

Number of dwelling houses connected with sewers ...	1246
Number of dwelling houses not connected with sewers ...	58

(None of which is within reach of the sewer).

House Scavenging:

Collections are made weekly from about 1,280 premises and the refuse is disposed of by controlled tipping in a disused pit.

The provision of sanitary dustbins was made compulsory in 1938.

SANITARY INSPECTIONS OF THE AREA

Number of inspections ...	923
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Housing:

Ten acres of land have been purchased and negotiations are in progress for additional land. During the year, ten permanent and ten prefabricated houses have been completed and eleven Army Huts have been made into dwelling houses. A contract for further twenty permanent houses has been started during the year on the Helions Park Estate.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES

The incidence of the notifiable diseases has continued to be low and there is, therefore, little to comment on. Details of notified cases are given in the following tabular analysis:—

	1936	-37	-38	-39	-40	-41	-42	-43	-44	-45	-46
Diphtheria ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—
Scarlet fever ...	—	—	5	1	27	5	10	1	1	10	3
Erysipelas ...	3	—	—	—	5	—	—	—	1	—	—
Puerperal pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Ophthalmia neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	213	—	42	—	2	11
Whooping cough ...	—	—	—	1	—	32	—	18	—	—	4
Pneumonia ...	4	2	1	—	13	8	6	—	7	—	1
Totals ...	8	2	6	3	45	258	16	65	9	12	20

It should be noted that measles and whooping cough were not notifiable prior to October, 1939.

Diphtheria immunisation was commenced in 1941, and is carried out free of charge. Forty-eight children were immunised during the year, and it is estimated that approximately 91 per cent. of children under 5 and 93 per cent. of children between the ages of 5 and 15 have been fully protected. The estimated population of children in these age groups (mid-1946) is 276 and 420 respectively. Diphtheria antitoxin is also supplied free of charge to Medical Practitioners.

Between 1924 and 1946 there were 15 cases of diphtheria and two deaths; this forms a marked contrast to the period 1914-1923 when there were 127 cases and 25 deaths.

So far as the non-notifiable infectious diseases are concerned there is nothing of interest to record.

Analysis of Notifiable Diseases under Age Groups.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified.	AT AGES—YEARS.										Admitted to Hospital	Deaths.
		1—	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—	10—	15—	20—	35—	45—	65—
Scarlet Fever	3						1	2				2	—
Measles	11			2	2		7						—
Whooping Cough ..	4	1		2			1					1	—
Pneumonia	1											1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ..	1									1			—
TOTALS	20	1		4	2		9	2		1		1	—

TUBERCULOSIS.

Age Periods.	New Cases				Deaths			
	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F.
0								
1								
5								
15								
25								
35								
45								
55					2			
65 and over								
Totals ..	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—

It will be observed that no notifications of tuberculosis have been received during the year.

No action has been necessary under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

ARTHUR MORGAN, M.A., M.R.C.S., D.P.H.,
Medical Officer of Health.

TUBERCULOSIS

Tuberculosis									
Report for the year ending 1925									
City of New York									
Boroughs									
Males									
Females									
Total									
Age									
Under 15									
15 to 24									
25 to 34									
35 to 44									
45 to 54									
55 to 64									
65 to 74									
75 to 84									
85 and over									
Total									

It will be observed that no notification of tuberculosis have been received during the year.

No action has been taken under the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1926.

ARTHUR MORGAN, M.A., M.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health



